

# **Five Stars In English**

**Based on**

**New Hello! English**

**For Preparatory Schools**

**للف الثالث الإعدادي**

**الفصل الدراسي الأول**

..... اسم الطالب:

..... رقم المجموعة:

**By**

**A Group Of English Experts**

هناك نوعان من الأسئلة:

Wh- Question

Yes - No Question

### 1- Wh- Question

علامة استفهام + تكملة + فعل + فاعل + فعل مساعد + أداة استفهام

#### ١ - كلمات الاستفهام:

Question word	الاستخدام Use	المعنى meaning
Who	للسؤال عن الناس (العاقل)	من
Why	للسؤال عن السبب	لماذا
What	للسؤال عن الأشياء	ما/ ماذا
Where	للسؤال عن الأماكن	أين
When	للسؤال عن الزمن	متى
Whose	للسؤال عن صاحب أو مالك الشيء	لمن
Which	للتخيير بين (اثنين) من الناس أو الأشياء أو الحيوانات	أي
How	للسؤال عن المواصفات والصحة والكيفية	كيف
How long	للسؤال عن طول المدة / طول شيء	كم طول المدة / كم طول الشيء
How often	للسؤال عن عدد المرات	كم عدد المرات
How much	للسؤال عن ثمن الشيء / كمية الشيء	كم الثمن / كم الكمية
How old	للسؤال عن عمر الناس والأشياء	كم العمر
How many	للسؤال عن عدد الناس والأشياء	كم العدد
How tall	للسؤال عن طول الناس والشجر والأبراج	كم طول
How high	للسؤال عن ارتفاع الأشياء (مبنى- سيارة)	كم ارتفاع
How heavy	للسؤال عن الوزن	ما وزن
What kind	للسؤال عن النوع (شخص أو شيء)	ما نوع
What time	للسؤال عن الوقت	ما الوقت
What colour	للسؤال عن لون الأشياء	ما لون

#### ٢ - الأفعال المساعدة و الناقصة:

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

- إذا وجد الفعل المساعد أو الناقص في الجملة ( الإجابة ) نستخدمه كفعل مساعد في السؤال.  
- إذا لم يوجد فعل مساعد أو ناقص صريح في الجملة نستخدم do / does / did حسب الزمن.

(do) إذا كان الفعل مصدر بدون إضافات  
(does) إذا كان الفعل مضافاً له حرف s

(did)

إذا كان الفعل ماضي

## Examples:

ملحوظة:			
you	إلى	I	نحول
you	إلى	we	نحول
your	إلى	my	نحول
your	إلى	our	نحول
are you	إلى	I'm	نحول
were you	إلى	I was	نحول

1- Ali **is eating** pizza.

( What )

What **is** Ali eating?

2- Dina **likes** fish.

( What )

What **did** Dina like?

3- I **go to school** by bus.

( How )

How **do** you go to school?

4- I **played football** at school yesterday. ( Where )

Where **did** you play football yesterday?

5- He **was** eleven years old last year. ( How old )

How old **was** he last year?

6- My teacher's name **is** Mr. Mohamed. ( What )

What is your teacher's name?

7- I **will go to school** tomorrow. ( When )

When **will** you go to school?

8- Nada **was reading** at seven yesterday. ( When )

When **was** Nada reading?

9- I **visited** Ali yesterday.

( Who ) هنا السؤال عن الفاعل فاستخدمنا فعل مساعد

Who **did** you visit yesterday?

10- Mona **played** tennis last night.

( Who ) هنا السؤال عن الفاعل. لا نستخدم فعل مساعد

Who **played** tennis last night?

**? فعل + فاعل + فعل مساعد + اسم جمع + How many**

11. He **bought** 4 pencils.

( How many )

How many **pencils** did he buy?

12. The Great Pyramid **is** 140 metres high. ( How high )

How high **is** the Great Pyramid?

- إذا بدأ السؤال بفعل مساعد، تكون الإجابة بـ ( Yes / No ) .

- Are you from Egypt?                      - Yes, I am.                      or                      - No, I'm not.
- Is she Mona?                                      - Yes, she is.                      or                      - No, she isn't.
- Do you like fish?                                      - Yes, I do.                      or                      - No, I don't.
- Does Ali play football?                                      - Yes, he does.                      or                      - No, he doesn't.
- Did you clean the car?                                      - Yes, I did.                      or                      - No, I didn't.
- Can you swim?                                      - Yes, I can.                      or                      - No, I can't.
- Have you got a computer?                                      - Yes, I have.                      or                      - No, I haven't.
- Will you travel to another country?                                      - Yes, I will.                      or                      - No, I won't.

### Examples

- أمثلة لتكوين أسئلة تبدأ بفعل مساعد:

نحذف Yes / No ونضع مكانها فعل مساعد ونضع علامة الاستفهام آخر السؤال

- 1- ~~Yes, I can ride a bike.~~                                      ( Can )  
     Can you ride a bike?
- 2- Yes, Ahmed was late for school yesterday.                                      ( Was )  
     Was Ahmed late for school yesterday?
- 3- Yes, I was at the zoo last Friday.                                      ( Were )  
     Were you at the zoo last Friday?
- 4- Yes, he is ten years old.                                      ( Is )  
     Is he ten years old?
- 5- Yes, I remember my first day at school.                                      ( Do )  
     Do you remember your first day at school?
- 6- No, I haven't got any sisters.                                      ( Have )  
     Have you got any sisters?
- 7- Yes, Nabil has got a ball.                                      ( Has )  
     Has Nabil got a ball?
- 8- No, I didn't play basketball yesterday.                                      ( Did )  
     Did you play basketball yesterday?

## 1. Make (Yes) or (No) questions:

فعل + فاعل + فعل مساعد + .... ?

1. Yes, She plays tennis on Sunday.  
Does she play tennis on Sunday?
2. No, They don't like computer games.  
.....
3. Yes, I'm from Alexandria.  
.....
4. Yes, she has got a lot of friends.  
.....
5. No, Mr Mohamed Shaban isn't going to the cinema.  
.....
6. Yes, Ali opened the window.  
.....
7. Yes, Gamal was born in Cairo.  
.....
8. No, he can't ride a bike.  
.....
9. Yes, She is from Mansoura.  
.....

## 2. Make questions using the words in brackets:

wh + فعل مساعد + فاعل + فعل + .... ?

1. Jana likes maths. (What)  
What does Jana like?
2. Judy is from Giza. (Where)  
.....
3. I go to the park on Friday. (When)  
.....
4. I can't play because I must do my homework. (Why)  
.....
5. Heba is doing her homework. (What)  
.....
6. Gamal was born in Sohag. (Where)  
.....
7. Ali opened the window. (Who)  
.....
8. There are twenty five pupils in my class. (How many)  
.....
9. Ali goes to Tanta by car. (How)  
.....
10. I'm one metre fifty. (How tall)  
.....

### The Present Simple Tense

### المضارع البسيط

يوضع الفعل في التصريف الأول مع ( I – You – We – They ) و الجمع.

Ex: - I **go** to school by car every day.

إذا كان فاعل الجملة مفرد غائب مثل ( He – She – It – Ahmed ... ) يضاف ( s ) للفعل .

Ex: - He **drinks** tea every morning.

أو يضاف ( es ) للفعل مع الكلمات التي تنتهي بالحروف الآتية ..... ( o – s – ch – sh – x ).

go → goes      cross → crosses

Ex: - Sara **goes** to school by bus.

إذا انتهى الفعل بحرف ( y ) وقبله حرف ساكن نحذف حرف ( y ) ونضيف ies .

carry → carries      study → studies

يستخدم الفعل المضارع لكي يعبر عن حقائق ( facts ).

Ex: - The sun **rises** in the east.      - The earth **goes** round the sun.

يعبر عن عادات و يستخدم مع ظروف التكرار الآتية: و تستخدم قبل الفعل و لكن بعد am / is / are

always دائما	usually عادة	Often غالبا	sometimes أحيانا	occasionally أحيانا	never أبدا
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Ex: - She **usually goes** to school on foot. She **is never** late for school.

نستخدم ( do – does ) في السؤال و النفي و بعدهما الفعل المصدر .

- I / You / We / They → **do** / **don't** + فعل مصدر

- He / She / it → **does** / **doesn't** + فعل مصدر

- Do you like football?      Yes, I **do**      or      No, I **don't**.

- Does he like tennis?      Yes, he **does**.      or      No, he **doesn't**.

- I **live** in Mansoura.      - I **don't live** in Cairo.

- She **lives** in Mansoura.      - She **doesn't live** in Cairo.

- تكوين سؤال يبدأ ب How often و معناه ( كم مرة ) .

How often + do / does + فاعل + فعل مصدر + ..... ?

و للإجابة عليه نستخدم always / sometimes / usually ..... قبل الفعل

How often **do** you have a haircut?      I **have a haircut once a month**.

### The Present Continuous Tense

### المضارع المستمر

Subject + فاعل + **am / is / are** + verb + ing.

### القاعدة :

Ex: - I **am playing** football now.      - She **is reading** a book at the moment.

Ex: - He **isn't working** today.

في النفي نستخدم **not** بعد am – is – are .  
يعبر عن حدث يحدث الآن و مستمر في الحدوث لم ينته بعد أو شيء مؤقت , و يأتي مع الكلمات الآتية:

now – at the moment – at the present time – Look, .... – Listen, ....

✍ يعبر عن حدث مخطط له في المستقبل.

Ex: - I **am traveling** to England next week.

✍ لاحظ أن هذه الأفعال لا تأتي في زمن المضارع المستمر، لكن في المضارع البسيط:

like – dislike – love – hate – want – know – prefer – understand – hear...

Ex: - Mona **wants** to leave now.

### الملكية ( 's )

- عند إضافة ( 's ) في نهاية الاسم يكون الشيء الذي بعد الاسم ملكا له. و تأتي مع المفرد.  
منزل محمد. - **Mohamed's house** كتاب علي
- عند إضافة ( 's ) في نهاية الاسم يكون الشيء الذي بعد الاسم ملكا له. و تأتي مع الجمع.  
- My **brothers'** names are Ali and Ahmed.

• **whose** ( ملك من ) تستخدم للسؤال عن الملكية

Whose + اسم مفرد + is + **this/ that...** ?

Whose + اسم جمع + are + **these / those...** ?

- **Whose pen is that?**

**It's Mohamed's pen.**

### ( Pronouns ) الضمائر

Subject Pronouns ضمائر الفاعل	Object Pronouns ضمائر المفعول	Possessive Adjectives صفات الملكية	Possessive pronouns ضمائر الملكية
تأتي في بداية الجملة	تأتي بعد الفعل أو حرف جر	تأتي قبل الاسم	بعد الاسم و الفعل (نهاية الجملة)
I أنا	me (Give me ...)	my ( my book ) كتابي	mine (This book is mine)
He هو	him (Tell him...)	his ( his bag ) حقيبته	his (This bag is his)
She هي	her (call her...)	her ( her pen ) قلمها	hers (This pen is hers)
It إنه (غير عاقل)	it (Take it ...)	its ( its tail ) ذيلها	-
You أنت/ أنتم/ أنتن	you (for you)	your (your key) مفطاحك	yours (This key is yours)
We نحن	us (Tell us...)	our ( our house ) منزلنا	ours (This house is ours)
They هم	them (help them)	their ( their car ) سيارتهم	Theirs (This car is theirs)

- **الأسماء المعدودة** : هي الأسماء التي تُجمع و تقبل (s) الجمع و تقبل العدد و تعامل معاملة الجمع و نضع a / an قبل المفرد منها. و نستخدم **There is** مع المفرد و **There are** مع الجمع. هناك أسماء أخرى معدودة و لا يوجد في آخرها (s). مثل **children / people / men**

Ex. ✍ - There **is** an apple on the table. There **are** three men in the room.

؟ اسم جمع معدود + **How many** كم عدد؟

How **many** classes are there in your school?

- **الأسماء غير المعدودة** : هي الأسماء التي لا تُجمع: لا تقبل (s) الجمع و لا تقبل العدد و تعامل معاملة المفرد .

✍ - **sugar - oil - news - rubbish - information - bread - meat - work - rice ...**

Ex. ✍ - There **is** some **meat** in the kitchen.

؟ اسم غير معدود + **How much** كم للكمية

How **much** bread do you need?



- نستخدم ( **some** ) في الجملة الخبرية ( الاثبات ) و العرض و الطلب: مع الاسماء المعدودة و غير المعدودة.

☞ - I have got **some** books in my bag.      - Would you like **some** coffee?

- نستخدم ( **any** ) في النفي و السؤال بفعل مساعد:  
☞ - I **don't** have **any** money.      ☞ - Do you have **any** money ?

## الأمر Imperative

- تبدأ الجملة الأمرية بفعل مصدر بدون to.

☞ - **Open** the door.      ☞ - **Help** you mum.

- نستخدم **Don't** في صيغة الأمر المنفي و يأتي بعدها المصدر للنهي عن فعل شيء ما.

☞ - **Don't** play in the street.      ☞ - **Don't** waste your time.

## The Past Continuous Tense

زمن الماضي المستمر

- يتكون من :

- I / He / She / It + **was**  
- You / We / They + **were** → + v.+ ing

- يعبر عن حدث كان مستمرا في وقت معين في الماضي.

- What **were** you **doing** yesterday evening?    I **was** playing tennis.

- ماضى بسيط + ماضى مستمر + بينما / While / As

- **While** I was playing football, I fell on the ground.

- ماضى مستمر + ماضى بسيط + عندما / When

- **When** I fell on the ground, I was playing football.

## (not) enough and too

تستخدم بعد الصفة و قبل الاسم

- **enough** كاف / **(not) enough** غير كاف

- He is not **strong** **enough** to lift the bag.

- There is not **enough** water.

- **too** جدا / زيادة عن المطلوب

تستخدم قبل الصفة و الحال

- It's **too** noisy.

= It isn't **quiet** **enough**.

## The present simple passive المبني للمجهول في زمن المضارع البسيط

• نستخدم المبني للمجهول عندما يكون الفاعل مجهول بالنسبة لنا أو عندما يكون الحدث أهم من الشخص الذي قام به.

التصريف الثالث للفعل P.P + am/is/are + مفعول

مفعول (O.) فعل (V.) فاعل (S.)

- People buy newspapers every day.

نبدأ بالمفعول

Newspapers **are bought** every day by people.

• نستطيع استخدام ( فاعل + by ) في نهاية الجملة لنقول من قام بالفعل.



## Ability, necessity and obligation

المقدرة، الضرورة و المنع

مصدر الفعل **can / can't + inf. + فاعل**

### Can

**يستطيع** : تعبر عن القدرة على فعل شئ أو أن شئ مسموحاً به في الحاضر 

- ✗ I **can** come to the park this afternoon.
- ✗ You **can** go to your friend's house, but come home at six o'clock.

### Can't

**لايستطيع** : تعبر عن عدم القدرة على فعل شئ أو أن شئ غير مسموحاً به في الحاضر 

- ✗ I **can't** stay after four o'clock.
- ✗ You **can't** look at the sun.

مصدر الفعل **must / mustn't + inf. + فاعل**

### must

**يجب** : تدل على وجوب فعل شئ في الوقت الحاضر - اجباري أو ضروري 

- ✗ You **must** look right and left before you cross the road.
- ✗ You **must** speak English very well to be an English teacher.

### mustn't

**لا يجب** : تدل على منع فعل شئ في الوقت الحاضر. 

- ✗ You **mustn't** talk in the library.
- ✗ You **mustn't** drink water from the river. It's not clean.

## The Past Simple Tense

زمن الماضي البسيط

**يعبر عن شئ بدأ و إنتهى في الماضي و يستخدم مع الكلمات الآتية:** 

Yesterday	أمس	In the past	في الماضي	last week	الاسبوع الماضي	last month	الشهر الماضي
last year	العام الماضي	a week ago	منذ أسبوع	a month ago	منذ شهر	a year ago	منذ عام

- يتكون من التصريف الثاني للفعل مع كل الضمائر .

- هناك أفعال منتظمة **Regular Verbs** : تنتهي بـ **(ed)** مثل :

play → played      watch → watched

- إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف **(e)** نضع له **(d)** :

like → liked      live → lived      arrive → arrived

- إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف **(y)** مسبقاً بحرف ساكن ، نحذف **(y)** ونضع **(ied)**

study → studied      cry → cried      marry → married

- إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف **(y)** مسبقاً بحرف متحرك **(a - e - i - o - u)** نضع **(ed)**

play → played      enjoy → enjoyed      stay → stayed

- إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف ساكن مسبقاً بحرف متحرك يُضاعف الساكن ونضع **(ed)**

travel → travelled      stop → stopped      clap → clapped

- و هناك أفعال شاذة **Regular Verbs** : مثل :



- eat → **ate**                      - go → **went**                      - see → **saw**

Ex: - I **went** to school by car yesterday.

- لنفي نستخدم ( didn't + inf. )

- I **didn't walk** to school yesterday.

- في حالة الاستفهام نستخدم :

**؟ مصدر الفعل + فاعل + did + كلمة استفهام -**

- What **did** you **do** yesterday?

- Where **did** you **go** last Friday?

- أما إذا بدأ السؤال ب Did تكون الإجابة ب Yes / No

- **Did** you play football yesterday?

Yes, I **did**.                      or                      No, I **didn't**.

- وأحياناً في حالة الاستفهام نستخدم was / were :

- Where **was** Mohamed yesterday?

- He **was** at the market.

## Future with "going to" سوف

زمن المستقبل  
التكوين:

مصدر الفعل + **am/ is/ are + going to** + قاعل

لنفي نضع **not** بعد am / is / are

الاستخدام:

٢. تنبؤ بناء على دليل.

١. خطط مستقبلية مؤكدة.

### Examples:

☆ We're **going to stay** with relatives this weekend.

(We have decided this already.)

خطة مستقبلية  
( لقد قررنا ذلك بالفعل )

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

☆ Are they **going to** travel to Paris?

Yes, they are.                      Or                      No, they aren't.

☆ Hassan's playing really well. He's **going to win** the game!      تنبؤ مع وجود دليل

## Future with " Will "

التكوين:

مصدر الفعل + **will / won't** + فاعل

الاستخدام:

اتخاذ قرار سريع

إعطاء معلومات عن المستقبل

العرض و الطلب

تنبؤ بدون دليل

- أيضاً نستخدم مع هذه الكلمات: **I think – I'm sure – I believe – I expect - probably....**

## Examples:

- ★ I think it **will** be hot tomorrow.
- ★ **Will** you send us some photos?
- ★ The party **will** start at two o'clock.
- ★ I'm tired I think I'll go to bed now.

تنبؤ بدون دليل  
طلب  
اعطاء معلومات عن المستقبل  
قرار سريع

- لاحظ أن الصفات الشخصية لا تعتبر دليل لذا نستخدم **will** بدلا من **going to**

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

## Defining relative clauses/pronouns

الاسماء الموصولة / ضمائر الوصل

**who - which - that - where**

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### Who= that:

تستخدم مع العاقل بمعنى ( الذي أو التي أو الذان أو الذين ..... )

\* Miss Amal is the teacher **who/that** teaches us science.

### Which = that:

تستخدم مع غير العاقل ( شئ / حيوان ... ) بمعنى ( الذي أو التي أو الذان أو الذين ..... )

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

### Where:

تستخدم مع المكان بمعنى ( حيث / أو الذي أو التي ..... )

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

**لاحظ:** غالبا إذا جاء فعل بعد المكان نستخدم **which** و لا نستخدم **where**.

\* We bought a flat **which** is near the school.

\* This is my school **which** was built 10 years ago.

- التصريف الثالث للفعل ( Past Participle )

- يتكون التصريف الثالث للفعل في ( الأفعال المنتظمة ) بإضافة d/ ed / ied لنهاية الفعل مثل التصريف الثاني.

- و لكن الأفعال غير المنتظمة يجب حفظها. و هذه بعض الأفعال الخاصة بهذه الوحدة.

Present		Past	Past participle
become	يصبح	became	become
be	يكون	was-were	been
buy	يشترى	bought	bought
go	يذهب	went	gone
grow	يزرع - ينمو	grew	grown
make	يصنع	made	made
speak	يتحدث	spoke	spoken
take	يأخذ	took	taken
win	يفوز	won	won
write	يكتب	wrote	written

## The Present Perfect Tense

زمن المضارع التام  
- القاعدة :

التصريف الثالث + P.P **has / have** + فاعل

I / We / You / They .... **have**      He / She / It .... **has**

- الاستخدام:

- يعبر عن أحداث في الزمن الماضي و لها أثر في الوقت الحاضر . بدون كلمات تعبر عن الزمن.

Ex: Magda's uncle **has worked** in Germany. He **has visited** many countries.  
عمل عم ماجدة في ألمانيا. و لقد زار العديد من الدول. ( لاحظ هنا أننا لم نحدد في أي فترة في الماضي)

- إذا أردنا أن نحدد الزمن نستخدم الماضي البسيط ( بدون استخدام **have / has** ) .

My uncle and aunt **have written** me an email. They **wrote** it yesterday.

- في حالة النفي نستخدم :

**haven't / hasn't** + P.P. + فاعل

Ex:- He **hasn't done** his homework yet حتى الآن.

Yes/No questions:

**Have / Has (not)** + فاعل + P.P. ?

**Have you finished** your homework? -Yes, I **have**. / No, I **haven't**.

Note:

Hassan **has gone** to England. (= He is in England now.) ذهب حسن لانجلترا و مازال هناك  
Hassan **has been** to England. ذهب حسن لانجلترا و عاد منها  
(= He visited England at some time in the past, and has now returned.)

تستخدم (**ever**) بمعنى (من قبل) للسؤال عن الخبرات السابقة وتأتي في السؤال البادئ بـ **Have** أو **Has**

Yes/No questions:

**Have/Has (not)** + subject + **ever** + p.p. ?

Have you **ever** been to the desert? -Yes, I have. Or - No, I haven't.

تستخدم (**never**) بمعنى ( أبدا ) للنفي في المضارع التام = (not) أي نضعها بدلا من not

He has **never** ridden a camel and he has **never** seen the sea

just:

توا / حالا : شئ حدث منذ فترة قصيرة . و توضع بين التصريف الثالث و **have / has**

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

already:

بالفعل : تستخدم لنقول أن شئنا حدث بالفعل غالبا يكون مبكرا عن المتوقع  
و توضع بين التصريف الثالث و **have / has** أو في آخر الجملة.

- I have **already** had lunch.

- Leila has finished her homework **already**.

**yet:**

حتى الآن : تستخدم للسؤال أو الحديث عن شيء متوقع حدوثه. تستخدم في السؤال و النفي

- Have you finished your homework **yet**? = I expect you have finished.
- I haven't had breakfast **yet**. = I expect that I'll have it soon.

تستخدم (for) بمعنى (لمدة) لتحدث عن مدة استمرار شيء معين.

I **have** lived here **for** 13 years.

**Have** you been at this school **for** a long time?

No, I **have** only been here **for** a month.

تستخدم (since) بمعنى (منذ) لتحدث عن بداية حدث أو شيء معين.

I **have** studied English **since** I was eight years old.

**Has** your uncle worked at the hospital **since** he moved to Cairo?

Yes, he **has**. He's worked there **since** 2008.

For لمدة	Since منذ
for years / for months / for weeks for days / for the last ... / for ages / for a long time / for over + مدة / for more than + مدة	since 2014 / since Saturday اليوم / since April الشهر / since yesterday / since ..... o'clock / since last since + past simple ماضي بسيط

لاحظ الفرق بين المضارع التام و الماضي البسيط:

إذا أردنا أن نتحدث عن حدث تم في وقت محدد في الماضي نستخدم الماضي البسيط.

My uncle **has lived** in England **for** ten years.

He **moved** there **ten years ago**.

**used to** اعتاد على

نستخدم used to للتعبير عن أشياء اعتاد الشخص القيام بها في الماضي ولكنه لا يفعلها الآن.

**used to + inf.** فعل مصدر

- My father **used to work** in a bank, but now he works in an office.

**didn't use to + inf.** فعل مصدر

لنفي

- I **didn't use to like** salad when I was younger, but now I love it.

**Did + فاعل + use to + inf.** فعل مصدر ؟

Yes/ No question

- **Did you use to eat** ice cream when you were young?

Yes, I did.

Or

No, I didn't.

**؟ فعل مصدر + use to + فاعل + did + أداة استفهام**

Wh- question

- What cartoon **did you use to watch** when you were young?

I **used to watch** Tom and Jerry .

## Check your English

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

- Where are the girls?  
 a. in a classroom      b. in the gym      c. in the changing room      d. at home
- What is their second lesson today?  
 a. English      b. maths      c. history      d. P.E.
- What does the girl want to take to the office?  
 a. her homework      b. a letter      c. a book      d. some paper
- Where is the office?  
 a. next to the changing rooms      b. at the end of the corridor  
 c. next to the library      d. next to the gym
- When will they go to the office?  
 a. at break      b. after break      c. now      d. before break

### 2. Complete the following dialogue:

Guide : This is the building 1. .... a famous king lived. His name was...  
 Tourist : I'm sorry to 2. ...., but can I ask a 3. .... ?  
 Guide : Yes, of course.  
 Tourist : Has this area always 4. .... a desert?  
 Guide : Yes, it has. Now, 5. .... Was I ?



### 3. Supply the missing parts in the following mini-dialogues:

- a) Girl : ..... ?  
 Salma's mother: I'm sorry, Salma isn't here at the moment. Can I take a message?
- b) Ali : I'd like to play tennis but I'm very bad at it?  
 Tarek : .....  
 Ali : All right. I'll play.
- c) Hala : Have you met my cousin Randa ?  
 Samia : Hello, it's nice to meet you, Randa.  
 Randa : ..... ?

### 4. Read and correct the underlined words

- That is the boy when won the competition. ( ..... )
- My uncle has written an email yesterday. ( ..... )
- Have you been ever to the desert? ( ..... )
- I haven't finished my homework already. ( ..... )
- Amal has lived in that house since 20 years. ( ..... )
- Did your grandfather used to work in a bank? ( ..... )
- It was been raining all day today, so the garden is very wet. ( ..... )
- Walid said that he enjoys the film yesterday. ( ..... )
- It is warm tomorrow, we went to the beach. ( ..... )
- Rice isn't grow in England. ( ..... )

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

1. The train to Cairo ..... at eight o'clock.  
 a. leaves                      b. leaving                      c. leave                      d. going to leave
2. The hat ..... in England.  
 a. made                      b. make                      c. was made                      d. making
3. How ..... clouds formed?  
 a. is                      b. am                      c. be                      d. are
4. If you run in the middle of the day, you ..... very hot.  
 a. been                      b. will be                      c. were                      d. be
5. All children ..... to go to school.  
 a. have                      b. must                      c. has                      d. can
6. My sister told me that it ..... raining.  
 a. has                      b. was                      c. be                      d. will
7. Gamal has got ..... new camera.  
 a. a                      b. the                      c. -                      d. an
8. People ..... have about eight hours' sleep a night to be healthy.  
 a. should                      b. can't                      c. won't                      d. would
9. What have you ..... doing this morning?  
 a. are                      b. were                      c. been                      d. be
10. I live in the city now, but I ..... in a village.  
 a. used to                      b. use to live                      c. live                      d. used to live
11. The ..... says that we have maths and then English and social studies.  
 a. table                      b timetable                      c. clock                      d. keyboard
12. It is dangerous to walk on that road because there is no .....  
 a. traffic                      b. ground                      c. pavement                      d. car
13. This site is very ..... : it is about 3,000 years old .  
 a. ancient                      b. fossil                      c. skeleton                      d. new
14. Who won the football ..... between Morocco and Tunisia?  
 a. pool                      b. match                      c. fort                      d. sport
15. Alia is my ..... : she lives in the flat next to mine.  
 a. neighbour                      b. hero                      c. parent                      d. uncle
16. It is usually very ..... in the desert. You can't hear anything,  
 a. unusual                      b. quiet                      c. historical                      d. noisy
17. What do you ..... to eat in this restaurant, the fish or the meat?  
 a. accept                      b. repeat                      c. observe                      d. recommend
18. He wrote a fantastic story. That is a great .....  
 a. discovery                      b. achievement                      c. award                      d. opinion
19. The horse was ill so they took it to see a .....  
 a. vet                      b. patient                      c. landlord                      d. detective
20. When it is very hot and sunny, you should wear sun .....  
 a. shine                      b. hat                      c. cream                      d. shadow



**6. Read the information about water bottles and answer the questions:**

We all know that the ancient Egyptians built amazing pyramids and invented many things that we use today. But what did they use to eat? Archaeologists have discovered ancient recipes for bread. This was probably eaten with vegetables, eggs and perhaps fruit and honey. It was usually cooked in the ashes of open fires.

People ate the same fruit and vegetables that are grown by the Nile today. Onions were probably used as a medicine. Most people probably ate small birds and fish. Milk and cheese were also eaten. Only the rich people ate meat from larger animals, although meat was probably eaten on special days even by poor people. Archaeologists now think that their diet was so good that it helped ancient Egypt to become successful and powerful.



1. Why do you think most people only ate small birds and fish?  
.....
2. What helped ancient Egypt to become successful and powerful?  
.....
3. We know the ancient Egyptians ate bread because people have found.....  
a. recipes for bread    b. pictures of bread    c. pieces of bread    d. sandwiches
4. How did the ancient Egyptians cook bread?  
a. in kitchens.    b. in fires.    c. in ashes.    d. they didn't cook it.
5. What does the underlined pronoun it refer to?  
a. ancient Egyptians    b. ancient Egyptian fire    c. ancient Egyptian food    d. pyramid

**7. Write a paragraph of SIX sentences on: "Different forms of communication"**

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Tapescript    نص استماع التدريب الأول

- A : This is our classroom. After our first lesson we must go downstairs to the changing rooms to get ready for P.E. That's in the gym at the end of the corridor.
- B : I have a letter for my parents. I must give to te office. Where is the office?
- A : It is downstairs next to the library. You can take it there at break after P.E. I'll go with you.
- B : Thank you very much.





visitors	زائرين/ زوار	places	أماكن	situations	مواقف
Egypt	مصر	area	منطقة	canal	قناة/ ترعة
Bazaar	بازار/ محل سياحي	equipment	معدات (مفرد)	around	حول
activities	أنشطة	weather	طقس	camp (v./n.)	يعسكر/ معسكر
Hurghada	الغردقة	Tourist information centre	مكتب استعلام السائحين	fire	نار
tourists	سائحين	police station	قسم الشرطة	<b>Adjectives</b>	صفات
market	سوق	part	جزء	wonderful	رائع
<b>Water sports</b>	رياضات الماء	beaches	شواطئ	different	مختلف
windsurfing	ركوب الأمواج	boat trip	رحلة بالقارب	modern	حديث
scuba diving	الغوص بمعدات	islands	جزر	comfortable	مريح
snorkeling	الغوص باتبوب صغير	youth hostels	بيوت الشباب	expensive	غالي
Fishing	صيد الأسماك	souvenirs	هدايا تذكارية	inexpensive	رخيص
Sailing	الإبحار	definitely	بالتأكيد/ قطعاً	cheap	رخيص
swimming	السباحة	advice	نصيحة	beautiful	جميل
<b>Seasons</b>	فصول السنة	sharks	أسماك القرش	windy	عاصف
winter	الشتاء	thieves	لصوص	dangerous	خطير
spring	الربيع	sun cream	كريم واقي للشمس	new x old	جديد x قديم
summer	الصيف	washing machine	غسالة	early x late	مبكر x متأخر
autumn	الخريف			more x less	أكثر x أقل

Verbs

try- tried	يحاول	visit- ed	يزور	buy- bought	يشترى
stay- ed	يقيم	rain- ed	تمطر	come- came	يأتي
advise- d	ينصح	hear- heard	يسمع	hurt- hurt	يؤذي
arrive- d	يصل	find out- found out	يكشف	fall- fell	يقع
complete- d	يكمل	forget- forgot	ينسى	catch- caught	يمسك/ يصطاد
look out	احترس	take- took	يأخذ	go- went	يذهب
breathe- d	يتنفس	tell- told	يخبر	have- had	يمتلك/ يتناول

Language notes

I am so happy <b>to</b> hear that...	سعيد جداً لسماعي أن...	in five minutes	في غضون خمس دقائق
a wonderful place <b>for</b> a holiday	مكان رائع لقضاء اجازة	fell <b>over</b>	يقع / يسقط على الأرض
stay <b>in</b> a hotel	يقيم في فندق	look <b>at</b>	ينظر إلى
stay <b>for</b> + مدة	يقيم لمدة ...	<b>For</b> too long	لمدة طويلة جداً
<b>in</b> the middle of + مكان .	في منتصف...	<b>do</b> sports	يؤدي رياضات
next <b>to</b> + مكان	بجانب...	<b>in</b> the water	في الماء
It is best <b>to</b> + inf.	من الأفضل أن + مصدر	<b>on</b> the water	على الماء

In the morning	في الصباح	under the water	تحت الماء
Don't forget <b>to</b> + inf.	لا تنسى أن + مصدر الفعل	far from	بعيد عن
look out <b>for</b> dangerous sharks	احترس من اسماك القرش الخطيرة	find out <b>about</b>	يكتشف/ يعرف عن
go + (-ing)	قبل الرياضات المنتهية بـ ing	in the old part	في الجزء القديم
go swimming/ windsurfing/ snorkeling .....		A trip <b>to</b> + مكان.	رحلة إلى
walk too much <b>in</b> the sun.	يمشي كثيراً جداً في الشمس	There is a lot <b>to</b> do.	يوجد الكثير لتفعله
<b>much</b> cheaper than ...	أرخص بكثير من	arrive <b>in</b> + (دولة / مدينة)	يصل إلى مكان كبير
<b>Have</b> a great time!	أتمنى لك قضاء وقت ممتع	arrive <b>at</b>	يصل إلى مكان صغير
When did you <b>arrive</b> ?	( متى وصلت )	<b>arrive</b> (استخدمنا arrive . في نهاية السؤال و ليس أي فعل آخر بمعنى يصل )	

## Words and Definitions

<b>bazaar</b>	a market or a group of shops.	بازار سياحي
<b>Police station</b>	an office for people who catch thieves.	قسم الشرطة
<b>snorkeling</b>	swimming with equipment so that you can breathe with your head in the water.	الغطس باستخدام انبوب صغير قرب سطح الماء
<b>tourist information centre</b>	an office where you can find out about a city or an area.	مكتب استعلام سياحي
<b>Youth hostel</b>	an inexpensive place where young people can stay when they are travelling.	بيت / نُزل شباب

### • Answer the following questions:

SB page 1

1. Why do you think tourists visit Hurghada?

2. What activities are there to do?

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

Dear **Catherine**,

I am so happy to hear that you and your family are visiting Hurghada in the spring! It is a wonderful place for a holiday. There is a lot to do and many different places to stay. You can camp, stay in a hotel or in the new 1. **youth hostel**. It is very modern and comfortable, but much cheaper than the hotels. You can find out information at the tourist information centre. You should go there when you arrive. It is next to the police station in the middle of the new part of the city.

Hurghada has some beautiful beaches. When it is windy, you should definitely try 2. **windsurfing**, too. Take a boat trip to the islands around Hurghada. You can go scuba diving or 3. **snorkeling** . You can also go fishing from a boat.

You shouldn't walk too much in the sun. It is best to visit places early in the morning. Don't forget to go to the 4. **bazaar** in the old part of the city. It is a good place to buy souvenirs.

Have a great time!

Salma

**Choose the correct words:**

1. Catherine **isn't coming** / **is coming** to Hurghada in the spring.
2. The youth hostel is **more** / **less** expensive than a hotel.
3. The police station is in the **old** / **new** part of the city.
4. You can take a boat to go **windsurfing** / **fishing**.
5. Salma advises Catherine **to go** / **not to go** to the old part of the city.



**Complete the table using these words:**

fishing - sailing - scuba diving - snorkelling - swimming - windsurfing

Sports you can do on the water	Sports you can do in the water
fishing - .....	.....
.....	.....

## Grammar

### Giving Advice : should/ shouldn't

### إعطاء النصيحة

مصدر الفعل + should / shouldn't + فاعل

#### should

**ينبغي أن** : تعبر عن النصيحة أو أن أمراً ما جيداً و يجب علينا أن نفعله.  
و تستخدم مع كل الضمائر سواء كان موقراً أو جمع.

- ✎ You **should** go now. The bus goes in ten minutes.
- ✎ Tourists **should** wear sun cream when it is very hot.

#### Shouldn't

**لا ينبغي أن** : تعبر عن النصيحة أو أن أمراً ما ليس جيداً و يجب علينا ألا نفعله.

- ✎ You **shouldn't** watch too much television.

لاحظ أنه هناك سؤال جديد في الصف الثالث الاعدادي يسمى ( Rewrite ) أعد كتابة الجملة لتعطي نفس المعنى.  
مثال من امتحانات كتاب النشاط

**Rewrite the following using the word(s) in brackets to give the same meaning:**

I advise you to visit Aswan. (WB Page 13) (should)  
You **should** visit Aswan.

المطلوب هنا كتابة الجملة مرة أخرى باستخدام الكلمة الموجودة بين القوسين (should) لإعطاء نفس المعنى.  
يجب أن نعرف أن هناك بعض الكلمات تساوي (should/ shouldn't) سنأخذ منها بعض الكلمات مثل:

I advise you to + مصدر الفعل	= You should	+ مصدر الفعل
The best thing to do is to + مصدر الفعل	= You should	+ مصدر الفعل
You had better + مصدر الفعل	= You should	+ مصدر الفعل
It's a good idea to + مصدر الفعل	= You should	+ مصدر الفعل
I advise you not to + مصدر الفعل	= You shouldn't	+ مصدر الفعل
You had better not + مصدر الفعل	= You shouldn't	+ مصدر الفعل

**• Rewrite the following using the word(s) in brackets to give the same meaning:**

1. I advise you to visit Hurghada. (should)
- .....
2. I advise you not to swim too far from the boat. (shouldn't)
- .....
3. It is a good idea to go the gym more often to keep fit. (had better)
- .....
4. You had better read a lot in your free time. (should)
- .....
5. The best thing to do is to get up early. (should)
- .....



## SB & WB Ex.

### SB page 2

**1. Underline the modals used for advice in the sentences:**

1. You should go there when you arrive.
2. You should definitely try some windsurfing.
3. You shouldn't walk too much in the sun.



**2. Read the situations and give advice using should or shouldn't:**

اقرأ المواقف و اعط النصيحة ب ...

1. Your friend is going outside. It's raining .  
You shouldn't go outside. It's raining.
2. Your friend forgot to do his/ her homework. The lesson starts in 5 minutes.
- .....
3. Your younger brother/ sister wants to look at the sun.
- .....
4. Your friend fell over when he/ she was playing sport. Now it hurts when he/ she walks.
- .....
5. There is a small fire in your washing mashine. Your younger brother/ sister gets some water.
- .....

**3. Complete the advice with should or shouldn't:**

### WB page 1

1. When you go diving, you **should** tell people where you are going.
2. You ..... swim too far from the boat.
3. You ..... stay under the water for too long.
4. You ..... look out for dangerous sharks.
5. You ..... go diving if the weather is bad.



**4. Write a paragraph about:** "what you should do to help your parents at home."

.....

.....

.....

.....

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.....

## WB ( Test 1 a )

### 5. Finish the following dialogue:

Heba is going to meet her friends today.

Mother : What are you going to do with your friends today?

Heba : We want to have a picnic but we don't know where to go. (1) .....

Mother : Garden Park is a nice place for a holiday.

Heba : Yes, it is. What can I take for a picnic?

Mother : (2) .....

Heba : That's a good idea. Do I need my hat today, Mum?

Mother : (3) ..... . The sun is very strong today.

## Exercises



### 1. Finish the following dialogue:

Mustafa meets a tourist at Sharm El-Shekh.

Mustafa: Welcome to Sharm El-Shekh.

Tourist : Thank you. (1) .....

Mustafa: Yes, there are some very good shops near the market.

Tourist : What is the best place to buy souvenirs?

Mustafa: (2) .....

Tourist : Is there a good place to eat near the bazaar?

Mustafa: (3) .....

Tourist : Thank you.

Mustafa: (4) .....

### 2- Write what would you say in each of the following situations:

اكتب ما يمكنك قوله في المواقف التالية

1- You drop a glass on the kitchen floor. Your younger sister walks into the room. (WB)

2. Your friend doesn't like windsurfing. You advise him to try it.

3. Your brother walks too much in the sun.

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

1- A / an ..... is a market or a group of shops.

- a- station                                      b- bazaar                                      c- garage                                      d- police station

2- A / an ..... is an office for people who catch thieves.

- a- library                                      b- station                                      c- police station                                      d- store

3- ..... is swimming with equipment so that you can breathe with your head in the water.

- a- fishing                                      b- snorkeling                                      c- diver                                      d- snorkel

4- A / an ..... is an office where you can find out about a city or an area.

- a- tourist                                      b- police station                                      c- bazaar                                      d- tourist information centre

5- A / an ..... is an inexpensive place where young people can stay when they are travelling.

- a- hotel                                      b- museum                                      c- youth hostel                                      d- bus station

6- An ..... is a person who helps in a shop or in a ticket office.

- a- assistant                                      b- owner                                      c- archaeologist                                      d- actor

- 7- A youth hostel is very modern and comfortable, but much ..... than the hotels.  
**a- expensive**                      **b- cheap**                      **c- more expensive**    **d- cheaper**
- 8- You can go scuba ..... or snorkeling in Hurghada.  
**a- swimming**                      **b- dive**                      **c- diving**                      **d- fishing**
- 9- It is nice to meet you again. When did you ..... ?  
**a- arrive**                      **b- reach**                      **c- get**                      **d- get to**
- 10- You can find ..... information at the tourist information centre.  
**a- in**                      **b- out**                      **c- about**                      **d- up**
- 11- I want to ..... a boat trip to the islands around Hurghada.  
**a- do**                      **b- go**                      **c- take**                      **d- give**
- 12- A: I am going to Alex for a holiday.                      B: Wow, ..... a great time.  
**a- Have**                      **b- Get**                      **c- Make**                      **d- give**
- 13- Tourists can buy ..... at bazaars.  
**a- food**                      **b- souvenirs**                      **c- tools**                      **d- tickets**
- 14- You should go now. The bus goes ..... five minutes.  
**a- for**                      **b- in**                      **c- in**                      **d- to**
- 15- Tourists should wear sun ..... when it is very hot.  
**a- cream**                      **b- polish**                      **c- cream**                      **d- rays**
- 16- My friend fell ..... and hurt his leg.  
**a- over**                      **b- in**                      **c- out of**                      **d- into**
- 17- There was a small ..... in my washing machine yesterday.  
**a- fired**                      **b- fire**                      **c- firing**                      **d- tire**
- 18- Tourists should ..... photos while visiting Egypt.  
**a- make**                      **b- do**                      **c- watch**                      **d- take**
- 19- You can go ..... from a boat in Hurghada.  
**a- shopping**                      **b- fishing**                      **c- fish**                      **d- dive**
- 20- You shouldn't stay in the sun for too ..... .  
**a- long**                      **b- short**                      **c- much**                      **d- many**
- 21- I am visiting England ..... the summer.  
**a- on**                      **b- in**                      **c- from**                      **d- to**
- 22- The best thing ..... is to get up early.  
**a- doing**                      **b- to do**                      **c- do**                      **d- did**
- 23- He should ..... a sport to keep fit.  
**a- doing**                      **b- to do**                      **c- do**                      **d- did**
- 24- Tourists should ..... sun cream when it is very hot.  
**a- wear**                      **b- wears**                      **c- wearing**                      **d- wore**

### 4- Read and correct the underlined words:

- 1- An officer is a person who helps in a shop or in a ticket office. (.....)
- 2- Hurghada is a wonderful palace to visit. (.....)
- 3- Tourists should make photos while visiting Egypt. (.....)
- 4- A museum is a market or a group of shops. (.....)
- 5- The youth hostel is little expensive than a hotel. (.....)
- 6- You can take a boat trap in the Red Sea. (.....)
- 7- you should definite try windsurfing. (.....)
- 8- It is next to the police station on the middle of the city. (.....)

## 5- Rewrite the following using the word(s) in brackets to give the same meaning:

1. I advise you to visit Sharm El-Sheikh. (should)
- .....
2. I advise you not to look at the sun. (shouldn't)
- .....
3. It isn't a good idea to go diving if the weather is bad. (shouldn't)
- .....
4. You should look out for dangerous sharks. (advise)
- .....

## 6- Write a paragraph of (7) sentences about:

“A visit to Hurghada ”

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

# 1 Visitors to Egypt

SB (3-5) WB (2-3)

الحصة الثانية



village	قرية	interested in	مهتم بـ	direction	اتجاه
the country	الريف	famous	مشهور	someone	شخص ما
city	مدينة	museum	متحف	else	آخر
ancient site	موقع أثري	interesting	شيق	camera	كاميرا
garden	حديقة	guidebook	دليل سياحي	passport	جواز سفر
historical building	مبنى تاريخي	crafts	أشغال يدوية	careful	حريص
go shopping	يذهب للتسوق	sounds good	يبدو جيدا	train ticket	تذكرة القطار
go for a walk	يذهب للتمشية	lunchtime	وقت الغداء	assistant	مساعد
go on a tour	يذهب في جولة	hungry	جانع	station	محطة
concert	حفل موسيقي	traditional	تقليدي	English	انجليزي
ideas	أفكار	café	مقهى	Arabic	عربي
suggestion	إقتراح	opposite	مقابل	above	أعلى / فوق
the same	نفس الشيء	What kind	ما نوع	probably	محتمل
things	أشياء	the best	الأفضل	important	هام
lost	ضل الطريق	popular with	مشهور بـ	brochure	منشور / اعلان
far from	بعيد عن	tools	أدوات	reason	سبب
closed	مغلق	life	حياة	attractions	أماكن جذب
guide	مرشد / دليل	quiz	امتحان قصير	possessions	ممتلكات
dolphin	دولفين	money	نقود	abbreviation	اختصارات
		dictionary	قاموس	break	فسحة

## Verbs

make- <b>made</b>	يصنع	know- <b>knew</b>	يعرف	count- <b>ed</b>	يعد
talk- <b>ed</b>	يتكلم	see- <b>saw</b>	يرى	feel- <b>felt</b>	يشعر
want- <b>ed</b>	يريد	recommend- <b>ed</b>	يوصي	draw- <b>drew</b>	يرسم
help- <b>ed</b>	يساعد	open- <b>ed</b>	يفتح	think- <b>thought</b>	يعتقد
need- <b>ed</b>	يحتاج	pay- <b>paid</b>	يدفع	design- <b>ed</b>	يصمم
look for	يبحث عن	understand- <b>understood</b>	يفهم	encourage- <b>d</b>	يشجع
suggest- <b>ed</b>	يقترح	lose- <b>lost</b>	يفقد / يخسر	carry- <b>carried</b>	يحمل

## Language notes

<b>make</b> suggestions	يقوم بعمل اقتراحات	We don't know what <b>to do</b> first!	لا نعرف ما نفعله أولاً
<b>take</b> turns	يتناوب الأدوار	<b>tell about</b>	يخبر عن
<b>give</b> recommendations	يعطي توصيات	<b>pay for...</b>	يدفع ثمن لـ ...
<b>ask for</b> recommendations	يطلب توصيات	<b>do</b> a quiz.	يقوم بحل اختبار قصير
interested <b>in</b> + ( اسم / v+ing )	مهتم بـ	<b>try to</b> + مصدر .	يحاول أن
<b>Have</b> a good day	اتمنى لك قضاء يوم جيد	<b>in</b> + لغة ( <b>In Arabic / English ...</b> )	باللغة العربية/ الانجليزية
<b>listen to</b>	يستمع إلى	It's important <b>to</b> + مصدر .	من المهم أن ...
<b>talk to</b> + شخص .	يتحدث إلى	<b>I suggest/ recommend</b> + ( <b>v+ing</b> )	أقترح / أوصي ...
A tour <b>with</b> a guide	جولة مع مرشد	<b>I suggest that</b> + <b>فاعل</b> + <b>فعل</b>	أقترح أن
think <b>of / about</b> ....	يفكر في	<b>I recommend</b> + <b>فاعل</b> + <b>فعل</b> .	أوصي أن .....

<b>visit</b> ( تأتي قبل بعض الأماكن ) يزور	<b>Go</b> ( تأتي قبل بعض حروف الجر و أفعال منتهية بـ ing ) يذهب
<b>visit</b> a historical building	<b>go shopping</b>
<b>visit</b> ancient sites	<b>go for</b> a walk
<b>visit</b> a garden	<b>go into</b> the country
<b>visit</b> a bazaar	<b>go to</b> a concert
<b>visit</b> the old town	<b>go on</b> a tour

### FUNCTIONS BOX

<b>Asking for recommendations</b> طلب توصيات	<b>Giving recommendations</b> إعطاء توصيات
(Where) do you suggest (we start)? أين تقترح ( أن نبدأ )؟	I suggest that (we start...) أقترح أن ....
Do you recommend (a tour with a guide / going to the bazaar)? هل توصي بـ ... ؟	Yes, that is a very good idea. نعم إنها فكرة جيدة
What's the best place <b>to</b> (buy souvenirs)? ما هو أفضل مكان لـ ... ؟	I recommend (a tour/ you buy a guidebook) أوصي بـ
Is there a good place <b>to</b> (eat near the museum)? هل يوجد مكان جيد لـ ... ؟	You can (buy a guidebook) at the tourist information centre. تستطيع شراء دليل سياحي من ...
	The best place <b>to</b> (try traditional Egyptian food) is ... أفضل مكان لـ ... هو .....



**• Listen to Tarek and his father talking to two tourists:**

SB page 3

**Tarek** : Look father! Those tourists are lost.

**Father** : Yes, we should help them. **Excuse me! Do you need any help?**

**Woman** : Oh, thank you! We are looking for the tourist information Centre.

**Father** : It is not far from here, but it is closed today. **Can we help you?**

**Man** : Thank you! It is our first trip to Egypt, you see. There is so much to see and do here. We don't know what to do first! We are interested in all the ancient sites and famous places. **Where do you suggest we start?**

**Father** : **I suggest that you visit the museum.** It is a good place to learn all about the things you will see at the ancient sites.

**Woman** : That is a good idea. When we are at ancient site, do you recommend a tour with a guide?

**Father** : **Yes, that is a very good idea.** The guides can tell you a lot of interesting things about a place. **I also recommend you buy a guidebook.** You can buy one at the tourist information centre tomorrow when it opens.

**Man** : Ok. We also want to go shopping. **What is the best place to buy souvenirs? Do you recommend going to the bazaar?**

**Tarek** : Yes, you should go to the bazaar in the old part of the city. There are lots of crafts to buy there.

**Woman** : **That sounds good.** Oh, one more thing . **Is there a good place to eat near the museum?** It is nearly lunchtime and we are really hungry.

**Father** : **The best place to try traditional Egyptian food is the café** opposite the museum... Have a good day.

**Man** : You too. Thank you very much!



**- Tools For Life -**

SB page 4

**• Work in pairs to do the quiz:**

1. Some tourists are trying to pay for something in a bazaar, but they can't understand Egyptian money. What should you do?

a. **You should help the tourists to count the right money.**

b. **You shouldn't do anything, because you will make the tourists feel bad if you help.**

2. Some tourists are lost. They are trying to find the museum What should you do?

a. **You should give them directions and draw them a map.**

b. **You should walk away, because someone else, will come and help them.**

3. A tourist has lost his bag with his camera and passport in it. What do you say?

a. **"Don't worry I'll take you to the police station."**

b. **"You should be more careful. "**

4. Some tourists are trying to buy a train ticket. The assistant at the station doesn't speak English and the tourists can't speak Arabic. What do you do?

a. **Ask them what they need and tell the assistant in Arabic.**

b. **You don't do anything. If they needed help, they would ask.**

## أجزاء أو أقسام الكلام Parts of Speech

A dictionary uses the following **abbreviations** to tell us what part of speech a word is:  
 يستخدم القاموس الاختصارات التالية لكي نخبرنا عن أقسام الكلام .

Parts of Speech	أقسام الكلام	أمثلة Examples
noun (n)	اسم	boy – girl – book – car ..... .
verb (v)	فعل	play – read – eat – make .....
adjective (adj)	صفة	tall – short – exciting .....
adverb (adv)	حال / ظرف	slowly – quickly – well ..... .
preposition (Prep)	حرف جر	in – on – under .....

لاحظ أن هناك بعض الكلمات يمكن أن يكون لها أكثر من قسم ( ممكن أن تكون اسما و فعلا أو غير ذلك )

break	(v) يكسر	(n) فسحة	-	guide	(v) يرشد	(n) مرشد
help	(v) يساعد	(n) مساعدة	-	tour	(v) يتجول	(n) جولة
well	(n) بئر	(adj) حسن	(adv) حسناً	question	(v) يستجوب	(n) سؤال
light	(v) يضيئ	(n) إضاءة	(adj) فاتح / خفيف			

## SB & WB Ex.

### WB page 3

#### 1. Write the correct part of speech for the underlined words below:

- When you need help, you can ask at the tourist information centre. (noun)
- We worked for two hours, and then we took a break. (.....)
- You shouldn't question your parents too much. They are usually right! (.....)
- They will tour through many of Egypt's best ancient sites. (.....)
- She plays tennis very well. (.....)
- What time does it become light in the morning? (.....)

### SB page 5

#### 2. Complete the sentences with should or shouldn't:

- You should buy a guidebook before you go to a city for the first time.
- You ..... take photos of people unless you ask them first.
- Look after your possessions. You.....leave them on a bus or train.
- You ..... always carry your passport with you when you are travelling because people sometimes want to check it.



### SB page 5

#### 3. Complete the dialogue:

- Tourist : Excuse me. (1) .....
- Assistant: The best place to go windsurfing is South Beach. There is more wind there than here.
- Tourist : What's the best way to get to South Beach?
- Assistant: (2) ..... They go every 30 minutes.
- Tourist : Do you advise us to go in the morning or the afternoon?
- Assistant: (2) .....
- Tourist : Where do you suggest that we stay at South Beach?
- Assistant: I suggest that you look at this guidebook. It recommends many good hotels.

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

WB page 2


- 1- An ..... is a person who helps in a shop or in a ticket office.  
a- assistant                      b- owner                      c- archaeologist                      d- actor
- 2- If you don't know how to find a building, you can ask for .....  
a- discoveries                      b- detectives                      c- directions                      d- diagrams
- 3- Many tourists use a ..... to learn about a city's history and places to visit.  
a- camera                      b- bookshop                      c- guidebook                      d- ticket
- 4- You need a ..... when you visit another country.  
a- passport                      b- tourist                      c- bazaar                      d- brochure
- 5- The restaurant that your cousin told us about was a very good .....  
a- recipe                      b- recommendation                      c- souvenir                      d- advice

### 5. Read and correct the mistakes in this email:

WB page 3

- 1- I'm very happy to hear that you are going to visit England on the summer. (.....)
- 2- I advise that you first visit London. (.....)
- 3 You should to find some good youth hostels to stay in. (.....)
- 4 The best place try to tradition English food is at a food market. (.....)

### 6. Rewrite the following using the word(s) in brackets to give the same meaning:

- 1- When you go to Hurghada, I think you should go windsurfing. (recommend) 
- 2- You can buy a guidebook at the tourist information centre. (recommend)
- 3- I advise you to take a taxi to the museum. (should)
- 4- This car is not expensive. I'll buy it (cheap)
- 5- Hotels are more expensive than youth hostel. (less)

## Paragraphs

### لكتابة الفقرة يجب أن نضع في الاعتبار بعض القواعد:

نترك مسافة قبل كتابة الجملة الأولى في السطر الأول فقط من الموضوع.  
نستخدم الحروف الكبيرة في بداية كل جملة . و نراعي علامات الترقيم نضع ( . ) في نهاية كل جملة.  
نبدأ الجملة بالفاعل ثم الفعل. و نستخدم الزمن المناسب للموضوع ( مضارع أو ماض).  
نستخدم جملا بسيطة، لا داعي للتعقيد. و نستخدم القواعد بشكل صحيح.  
نهتم بالتنظيم و حسن الخط و ترك مسافة بين الكلمة و الأخرى.

**Write a paragraph about:** why you think Egypt is a good place for tourists to visit

### Why Egypt is a good place for tourists

WB (Test 1 b)

Egypt is a great country in the north of Africa. Tourists come from all over the world to visit Egypt. They like visiting Egypt for many reasons. It has many places of interest . It has a lot of monuments and historical buildings. In addition, it has beautiful beaches. There is a lot to do in Egypt.

✧ 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 مثلًا: **We are** نكتبها **We're**

**- Write an email:** to a tourist called **John** recommending places for a tourist to visit.

- Think about places a tourist might want to visit in your area.
- What activities do you recommend?
- Can you give any other piece of advice, for example, clothes to wear or things to bring?
- Remember to use should / shouldn't and expressions of recommendation.

Your friend's email is [John@yahoo.com](mailto:John@yahoo.com) and your email is [Mohmed@yahoo.com](mailto:Mohmed@yahoo.com).

To	<a href="mailto:John@yahoo.com">John@yahoo.com</a>	المرسل إليه
From	<a href="mailto:Mohmed@yahoo.com">Mohmed@yahoo.com</a>	الراسل
subject	Places for a tourist to visit	الموضوع

Hi John,  
 How are you? I want to tell you about places which tourists like to visit in Egypt. Tourists can visit The Pyramids and The Sphinx in Giza. They can also visit the Egyptian Museum in Cairo. They can go windsurfing and scuba diving in Hurghada. I advise you to bring light clothes with you because the weather here is sunny most of the time. Don't forget to buy souvenirs from the bazzars. They have great objects.  
 Bye  
 Mohamed

Exercises



**1. Finish the following dialogue:**

Ahmed : Where did you spend your summer holiday ?

Omar : (1) .....

Ahmed : (2) .....

Omar : I went to Marsa Matrouh with my family.

Ahmed : (3) .....

Omar : We stayed there for a week.

Ahmed : (4) .....

Omar : We went there by car.

**2. Write what would you say in each of the following situations:**

1- Your friend wants you to recommend a good place to visit.

.....

2- You suggest going to the park.

.....

3- Your friend asks you about the best place to buy souvenirs.

.....

4- You ask your friend the best time to travel to Alex.

.....

### 3. Rewrite the following using the word(s) in brackets to give the same meaning:

- 1- Aswan is not near Cairo. (far)
- 2- The youth hostel isn't more expensive than the hotel. (less)
- 3- I think you should visit this museum. (recommend)
- 4- When you go to Luxor , I think you should visit Luxor Temple. (recommend)
- 5- Do you recommend going on a tour? (suggest)

### 4. Read and correct:

1. Tourist information centers give us souvenirs about places. ( ..... )
2. Can you give me detectives to go to the Cairo Tower? ( ..... )
3. Many tourists use a ticket to know about places. ( ..... )
4. When you visit another country, you need your password. ( ..... )
5. Do you recommend go to the park? ( ..... )

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

- 1- Tourists like to visit ..... places in Egypt.  
**a- history**                      **b- historically**                      **c- historic**                      **d- historian**
- 2- At ..... We can talk to our classmates and have sandwiches.  
**a- break**                      **b-timetable**                      **c- camera**                      **d- overwork**
- 3- Many tourists use a ..... to learn about a city's history and places to visit  
**a- camera**                      **b- bookshop**                      **c- guidebook**                      **d- ticket**
- 4- I want to buy a new mobile phone. Do you have any ..... ?  
**a- recommendations**                      **b- condensation**                      **c- evaporation**                      **d- operations**
- 5- A ..... is a small magazine that has pictures and information about a product or a place.  
**a- dairy**                      **b- product**                      **c- mail**                      **d- brochure**
- 6- Tourists can buy ..... at bazaars.  
**a- prizes**                      **b- bread**                      **c- souvenirs**                      **d- food**
- 7- Do you recommend ..... to the park?  
**a- should go**                      **b- going**                      **c- went**                      **d- gone**
- 8- You ..... buy a guidebook before you go to a city for the first time.  
**a- shouldn't**                      **b- wouldn't**                      **c- should**                      **d- hasn't**
- 9- Yesterday, I saw some tourists who were looking ..... the tourist information centre .  
**a- for**                      **b- after**                      **c- into**                      **d- up**
- 10- I recommend ..... in Hilton Hotel.  
**a- to stay**                      **b- staying**                      **c- stays**                      **d- stayed**
- 11- Marwa suggested ..... diving.  
**a- go**                      **b- going**                      **c- goes**                      **d- went**
- 12- Salah wanted ..... shopping last night.  
**a- to go**                      **b- go**                      **c- going**                      **d- goes**
- 13- I am ..... a quiz about places in Egypt.  
**a- doing**                      **b- do**                      **c- does**                      **d- did**
- 14- I want to pay ..... my shopping now.  
**a- at**                      **b- for**                      **c- in**                      **d- to**

### A . Language Functions

#### 1. Finish the following dialogue:

Hady is talking to a tourist:

Hady : Welcome to Egypt!

Tourist : (1) .....

Hady : (2) .....

Tourist : I come from England.

Hady : (3) .....

Tourist : No, this is my second visit to Egypt.

Hady : How do you like Egypt? ما رأيك في مصر؟

Tourist : (4) .....

#### 2. Write what you would say in each of the following situations:

1- You meet a tourist and recommend visiting the Citadel.

.....

2- Your friend suggests going to the club but you are busy.

.....

3- You advise a tourist to try some Egyptian food.

.....

### B. Reading Comprehension

#### 3. Read the following, then answer the questions:

Last Friday, Mr Mohamed drove to the Pyramids with his wife and his three children. They left at six o'clock in the morning. They took some food and drinks with them. His son Abdul-Rahman took his camera. When they arrived there, they saw many tourists coming from different parts of the world. The tourists rode camels and horses. They also took many photographs of the Pyramids and the Sphinx. Abdul-Rahman took many photographs of some tourists and wrote their names and addresses. He promised to write to them and send them some souvenirs of Egypt. Mr Mohamed went back home late with his family after spending a nice day out of their house.

#### a. Answer the following questions :

- Where did Mr Mohamed and his family go last Friday? .....
- What did Mr Mohamed and his family take with them?.....
- What does the underlined word "They" refers to? .....

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

- Mr Mohamed's family went to the Pyramids by ..... .  
 a. bus                      b. horse                      c. car                      d. camel
- Abdul-Rahman promised to send the tourists ..... .  
 a. some souvenirs      b. some photos              c. a camera              d. some food

### C. The Reader

#### 4. a. Match column A with column B:

A	B
1. Anna Sewell ( )	a. The horse who tells the story
2. Black Beauty ( )	b. The writer of the story.
3. Farmer Grey ( )	c. A horse who had a difficult past
4. Ginger ( )	d. A horse who forgot his mother's advice
	e. Black Beauty's first owner

**b. Answer the following questions:**

1- Describe Black Beauty .

2. What was Birtwick Park like?

3. What did the horses think of Birtwick Park?

4. Who were Black Beauty's new friends?

5. Do you think that Mr Grey was a good owner? Why?/ Why not?

**D. Usage and Writing**

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

1- When you go diving, you ..... tell people where you are going.

- a- shouldn't      b- will      c- should      d- can't

2- Ali fell ..... when he was playing tennis. Now it hurts when he walks

- a- at      b- to      c- below      d- over

3- You ..... swim too far from the boat.

- a- shouldn't      b- must      c- should      d- wouldn't

4- ..... is an underwater activity .

- a- Snorkeling      b- Swimming      c- Windsurfing      d- Driving

5- Some tourists are ..... . They don't know the way to the museum.

- a- missed      b- happy      c- hungry      d- lost

6- The old part of Hurghada is a good place to buy .....

- a- seas      b- hotels      c- souvenirs      d- houses

**6. Rewrite the following using the word(s) in brackets to give the same meaning:**

1. When you go to Cairo, I think you should visit the museum. (recommend)

2. The plane is more expensive that the train. (less)

3. Do you recommend going scuba diving? (suggest)

**7. Write a paragraph of (7) sentences about one of the following:**

- What you like to do when you visit a beach. (WB 2 )
- Places of interest in Egypt.

.....

.....

.....

.....

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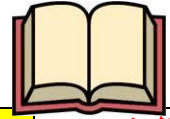
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SB (5 & 6) WB (4)

الحصّة الأولى



historical story	قصة تاريخية	review	مقال نقدي	The Antarctic	القطب الجنوبي
detective story	قصة بوليسية	title	عنوان	useful	مفيد
detective	محقق / متحري	time	وقت	language	لغة
popular	شائع	article	مقال	spider	عنكبوت
problems	مشكلات	few	قليل (للعدد)	road	طريق
interest	اهتمامات	fewer	أقل عددا من	dry	جاف
schoolwork	عمل مدرسي	the fewest	الأقل عددا	pharoahs	فراعنة
pages	صفحات	little	قليل (كمية)	the police	الشرطة (جمع)
amount	كمية / قدر	less	أقل كمية من	newspaper	جريدة
travelling	سفر	the least	الأقل كمية	noisy	مزعج
true	صحيح	library	مكتبة	deep	عميق
facts	حقائق	number	عدد	air	هواء
the world	العالم	rain	مطر	soil	تربة
		during	أثناء	spend- spent	يقضي

Verbs

solve- d	يحل	choose- chose	يختار	enjoy- ed	يستمتع
say- said	يقول	read- read	يقرأ	weigh- ed	يزن

Language notes

What kind of + اسم + اسم ؟	ما نوع .... ؟	amount of time/ money / water	كمية / قدر من
Let's + مصدر .	هيا ( للاقتراح )	A review of a book	مقال نقدي / مراجعة لكتاب
like + v.+ing	يحب / يعجب بـ	want to + الفعل .	يريد أن
try to + مصدر الفعل .	يحاول أن ...	Lots of + اسم .	كثير من
have less interest in + اسم / v+ing	عنده اهتمام قليل بـ	on the bus/ on the road	في الاتوبيس/ على الطريق
A book with ....	كتاب به ...	wait for...	ينتظر من أجل ...
during + اسم ( during school time )	أثناء	spend time + v.+ing	يقضي وقتاً في ...
at home/ at school	في البيت / في المدرسة	help (مفعول) + in his work	يساعده في عمله

Answer the following questions:

SB page 6

1. When and where do you read?

2. What kind of things do you enjoy reading?

Tarek : I have some time before my next lesson. Let's choose a book to read.

Omar : There are lots of historical stories here, but there are few detective stories.

Tarek : That is because detective stories are more popular, aren't they? People like trying to solve the problems before the detective. People have less interest in historical stories.



**Omar :** Detective stories are too long. I have little time to read this year because I have more schoolwork. So I want a book with fewer pages than a detective story.

**Tarek :** This book has the fewest number of pages and will take you the least amount of time to read.

**Omar :** Tarek , that book is about travelling, isn't it?

**Tarek :** True! This book is good. Its **title** is *Ten Facts about the World*.

**Omar :** I read a **review** of that book. It said it was very good. I will read that!

SB page 6

**• Answer the following questions:**

1. What does Tarek want to do before his next lesson?
2. Why does Tarek say that detective stories are more popular than historical stories?
3. Why doesn't Omar have very much time to read this year?
4. What kind of book does Tarek first recommend to Omar?
5. How does Omar know that *Ten Facts about the World* is a good book?



**• Complete the sentences with:** detective - historical - review - title

1. This is a **historical** story about the pharaohs in ancient Egypt.
2. A ..... helps the police in their work.
3. The ..... of the book you are using is *New Hello!*
4. I want to see that film because the ..... in the newspaper says that it is very exciting.

WB page 4

**Comparatives (٢) مقارنة بين**

**Grammar**

SB page 7

**صفة قصيرة + er + than**

- Ali is taller **than** Ahmed.

علي أطول من أحمد

**more + صفة طويلة + than**

- Detective stories are **more** popular **than** historical stories.

**Superlatives مقارنة بين شخص و مجموعة**

**the + صفة قصيرة + est**

Ali is **the tallest** boy in the class.

**the most + صفة طويلة**

The Egyptian Museum is one of **the most interesting** places in Cairo.

**Using comparatives and superlatives for comparison:**

**few/ fewer / the fewest; little / less / the least**

Expressions of quantity	Comparatives مقارنة بين ٢	Superlatives
<b>a few</b> قليل ( للمعدود )	<b>fewer than ...</b> أقل عددا من	<b>the fewest</b> الأقل عددا
<b>a little</b> قليل ( لغير المعدود )	<b>less than ...</b> أقل كمية من ...	<b>the least</b> الأقل كمية

- **Few students** read magazines.
- There is **little water** in the lake بحيرة because it was very dry this year.
- I've got **fewer** books **than** you. You've got **less** meat **than** I have.
- Class 4 has **the fewest** Students. That bottle has **the least** water.

many = not few      few = not many  
 little = not much      much = not little

اعرف هذه الكلمات لكي تساعدك في حل السؤال القادم

**• Rewrite the following using the word(s) in brackets to give the same meaning:**

1. March has more days than February. (fewer)



February has fewer days than March.

2. Aya has fewer books than Mona. (more)

3. I have got few friends. (many)

4. I don't have much time to read. (little)

5. I don't have much information. (little)



**• Complete the sentences with these words from the article:**

SB page 7

few - fewer - fewest - less - little - least

- There are lots of historical stories in this library but there are **few** detective stories.
- People have ..... interest in historical stories.
- I have ..... time to read this year because I have more schoolwork.
- I want a book with ..... pages than a detective story.
- This book has the ..... number of pages and will take you the ..... amount of time to read.



**• Complete these sentences with the correct form of few or little:**

SB page 7

- There are **fewer** than 20 people on the bus today.
- The ..... number of tourists visits the museum early in the morning.
- Students often have ..... sleep during school time than during the holidays.
- The Antarctic is the place in the world that has the ..... rain.
- ..... people think that English is not a useful language.



**• Read and correct the underlined words:**

WB page 4

- There are least English cars than Korean cars in Egypt. (.....)
- 1.6 litres is the fewest amount of water that women should drink every day. (.....)
- There are very less people who live in the west of Egypt (.....)
- The tour guide said that ten is the less number of tourists she can take on the boat trip. (.....)
- The hotel was noisy, so they had few sleep last night. (.....)
- Very little people have travelled to the deepest parts of the sea. (.....)

## Exercises

## Homework

**1. Finish the following dialogue:**

Adel is going to the library.

Teacher : (1) ..... ?

Adel : I am going to the library

Teacher : What kind of books are you interested in?

Adel : (2) .....

Teacher : (3) .....

Adel : Because I want to be a scientist like my father when I grow up.

**2. Rewrite the following using the word(s) in brackets to give the same meaning:**

1. May has more days than June. (fewer)  
.....
2. On Mondays, I spend less time at home than at school. (more)  
.....
3. I have got few books. (many)  
.....
4. A horse has fewer legs than a spider. (more)  
.....
5. Hanin has less money than Sara. (more)  
.....
6. Dina has more juice than Jana. (less)  
.....
7. Not many tourists visit my town. (Few)  
.....
8. The blue bottle has more water than the green bottle. (less)  
.....

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

1. A ..... is the name given to a book or a person.  
a. title                      b. address                      c. dress                      d. site
2. .... is a piece of writing which gives your opinion about a book or a film.  
a. view                      b. return                      c. review                      d. interview
3. A ..... gives the main information about something.  
a. summer                      b. hammer                      c. title                      d. summary
4. This is a ..... story about the Pharoahs.  
a. historic                      b. historical                      c. modern                      d. new
5. The ..... of the book you are using is "New Hello!"  
a. reader                      b. title                      c. dress                      d. address
6. I want to see that film because the ..... says that it is very exciting.  
a. view                      b. review                      c. interview                      d. new
7. Let's ..... the new book about the planets الكواكب.  
a. buying                      b. buys                      c. bought                      d. buy
8. He spent 3 hours ..... for the exam.  
a. revise                      b. revising                      c. to revise                      d. revised
9. The street is not noisy, it is .....  
a. quit                      b. quiet                      c. quite                      d. queue
10. This is a difficult problem I can't ..... it.  
a. see                      b. solve                      d. read                      d. watch
11. I think football is more ..... than volleyball.  
a. terrible                      b. popular                      c. dangerous                      d. horrible
12. People have less ..... in historical stories.  
a. uninterested                      b. interesting                      c. interested                      d. interest
13. This book will take you the least ..... of time to read.  
a. amount                      b. mountain                      c. main                      d. money
14. Detectives help the police ..... their work.  
a. at                      b. to                      c. in                      d. by

15. .... can solve crimes and help the police.  
**a. Doctors**                      **b. Teachers**                      **c. Detectives**                      **d. Engineers**
16. People are interested in ..... exciting novels.  
**a. to read**                      **b. read**                      **c. reads**                      **d. reading**
17. There are too ..... people on the boat, it is going to sink.  
**a. many**                      **b. few**                      **c. much**                      **d. little**
18. How ..... information do you have?  
**a. many**                      **b. few**                      **c. any**                      **d. much**
19. This book has ..... pages than that book.  
**a. little**                      **b. less**                      **c. fewer**                      **d. least**
20. People often drink.....water in hot weather than when it is cold.  
**a. less**                      **b. least**                      **c. more**                      **d. most**
21. .... students in our school have visited England.  
**a. Few**                      **b. Little**                      **c. Less**                      **d. The least**
22. There are ..... than 20 people on the bus today.  
**a. little**                      **b. less**                      **c. fewer**                      **d. least**
23. Students often have ..... sleep during school time than during the holidays.  
**a. little**                      **b. less**                      **c. fewer**                      **d. least**
24. The Antarctic is the place in the world that has the ..... rain.  
**a. fewest**                      **b. less**                      **c. fewer**                      **d. least**
25. When is the ..... time of the year in Egypt?  
**a. dry**                      **b. drier**                      **c. driest**                      **d. dried**
26. The old library has ..... books than the modern library.  
**a. fewer**                      **b. less**                      **c. few**                      **d. little**
27. We all do ..... work when we feel tired.  
**a. fewer**                      **b. less**                      **c. few**                      **d. fewest**
28. This bottle has ..... orange juice in it.  
**a. the fewest**                      **b. fewer**                      **c. few**                      **d. the least**
29. Do you know the animal with the ..... teeth.  
**a. little**                      **b. less**                      **c. fewest**                      **d. least**
30. This car uses ..... petrol than the old car, so it is not so expensive.  
**a. little**                      **b. less**                      **c. fewer**                      **d- least**

**7. Write a paragraph of (7) sentences about:**

**“ Reading ”**

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

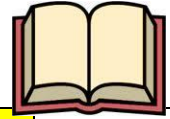
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**انتظروا منكرة المراجعة النهائية**

SB (8-10) WB (5-6)

الحصة الثانية



living things	كائنات حية	safe	آمن	adventure	مغامرة
wind	رياح	quiet	هادئ	mystery	لغز/ سر غامض
leaves	أوراق الشجر	quietly	بهدوء	novel	رواية
weak	ضعيف	quite	تماما	beauty	جمال
strong	قوي	frightened	خائف	century	قرن
another	آخر	excited	متحمس/ مثار	summary	ملخص/ تلخيص
somewhere	في مكان ما	below	اسفل	points	نقاط
something	شيء ما	desert	صحراء	characters	شخصيات
someone	شخص ما	tired	متعب	unfortunately	لسوء الحظ
still	مازال	writer	كاتب	description	وصف
How far	ما بعد المسافة	finally	في النهاية	root	جذر/ أصل
might	ربما	clever	ماهر	text	نص
light	ضوء	alone	بمفرده	play	مسرحية
towards	تجاه	nervous	عصبي	worried	قلق

Verbs

blow- blew	تهب	die- d	يموت	go down	يهبط/ ينزل
tremble- d	يرتجف	last- ed	يستمر	realise- d	يدرك
shake- shook	يهتز	stand- stood	يقف	express- ed	يعبر
find- found	يجد	begin- began	يبدأ	teach- taught	يعلم
sell- sold	يبيع	move- d	ينتقل/ يتحرك	check- ed	يراجع

Language notes

the end of ...	نهاية ...	a man with a light	رجل معه ضوء/ مصباح
the leaves on the trees	الأوراق على الشجر	He last saw him ten years ago.	آخر مرة رآه منذ ...
in five days	في خلال خمسة أيام	make + (مفعول) + مصدر.	يجعله ...
For five hours	لمدة خمس ساعات	The story made me feel excited!	
in the desert	في الصحراء	I feel + صفة (quite happy!)	يشعر بـ ...
another + اسم مفرد (another day)	يوم آخر.	talk about	يتحدث عن ...
other + اسم جمع (other countries)	بلاد أخرى	In nineteenth-century England	في إنجلترا في القرن 19
How far is it to + مكان ?	كم تبعد المسافة إلى ... ؟	make friends with ...	يكون صداقات مع ...
For the next eight hours	لثماني ساعات قادمة.	move abroad	ينتقل خارج البلاد

Words and Definitions

review	writing which gives your opinion about a book or film	مقال نقدي
summary	writing that gives the main information about something	ملخص
novel	a long story that's written	رواية
title	the name given to a book play, etc	عنوان
adventure	something unusual, exciting and maybe dangerous	مغامرة

<b>character</b>	a person in a book, play, film etc.	شخصية
<b>weak</b>	not strong	ضعيف
<b>tremble</b>	shake a little when you are afraid, worried or excited	يرتجف/ يرتعش

## FUNCTIONS BOX

### Expressing feelings التعبير عن المشاعر

Did the (story) make you feel (frightened - nervous)?	I feel/ I felt (frightened - quite happy).
How did you feel when ... ?	It made me feel ..... ( excited).
How do you feel about ... (the story) now?	I don't feel ..... (sad).

### • Read the end of the story. What kind of story do you think it is?

SB page 8

The trees are the first living things that Hassan has seen in five days. The Wind is blowing and the leaves on the trees are trembling, like him. He is tired and weak. A few hours before he arrived here, Hassan thought he was going to die. There was no food in the desert and he knew that the little water he had would not last another day. Now he knows that he will find water, because if there are trees, there must be water somewhere. But he still doesn't know where he is. How far is it to the nearest road, where he might find help?

The sun is going down quickly and he knows it will be cold for the next eight hours. How can he stay warm for another night in the desert?

Suddenly, he sees something. Someone is carrying a light towards him. He realises that it is a man. Finally, help has arrived. He is safe.

### Listening:



SB page 8

**Nadia:** Did you like the end of the story?

**Salma:** I am not sure I understand it. Who is the man with the light? And why does it say that the leaves are trembling? people usually tremble when they feel excited or frightened, not leaves.

**Nadia:** Hassan is trembling because he is tired and week. He has been in the desert for five days. I don't think the writer is saying that the leaves feel frightened when the wind comes, but they are moving in the same way as Hassan because he is so tired.

**Salma:** How did you feel when Hassan finally saw the trees?

**Nadia:** It **made me feel excited!** You know that he will find some water because there are trees there, and they need water. We know that he won't die.

**Salma:** I think it is clever because we think that he will be alone in the desert for another night, but then he sees the light.

**Nadia:** Why do you think there is a man with a light?

**Salma:** I think that it is his friend Ahmed . Ahmed knew that Hassan was going in the desert and we know that Ahmed knows the desert very well. So Hassan is safe now.

**Nadia:** Yes, I think you are right.

**Salma:** How do you feel about the story now?

**Nadia:** I feel quite happy! I like adventure stories like this.

What kind of novels do you like to read? Why?

SB page 9

Adventure story - Detective stories - Mysteries - Hostrical stories

**"Black Beauty" by Anna Sewell:**

"Black Beauty" is a story about a black horse in nineteenth-century England. The horse tells the story of his life which began at a farm. Black Beauty's mother teaches him to be a good horse. Farmer Grey is very kind and Black Beauty is happy. When Black Beauty is four, Farmer Grey sells him to Squire Gordon. Black Beauty makes friends with other horses and the Squire looks after them very well. Unfortunately, the Squire moves abroad and Black Beauty is sold to different people. Some people are very unkind. One of his homes is very bad. Black Beauty has many adventures before he finally finds a good home again.

**A book review**

WB page 6

You have heard of the writer, Daniel Defoe, don't you? One of my favourite novels by Daniel Defoe is a book called Robinson Crusoe. It is about a boy who wants to become a sailor. When he grows up, he travels to many countries and has many adventures. His boat sinks and he lives for many years on an island . I liked the description of how he finds food and a place to live. Finally, Crusoe meets some other people and returns to England. Some of the story made me feel sad, but at the end I felt happy. It was a very enjoyable story and the characters are wonderful.

**Word building Skills مهارات بناء الكلمة**

نستطيع إضافة نهايات مختلفة للكلمة لكي نغير معنى الكلمة الأصلية و هذا يساعدنا على التعرف على نوع الكلمة. مثال كلمة (care) فعل بمعنى (يعتني).

Verb	Noun	Adjective	Adverb
care يعتني	carer معني	careful حريص	carefully بحرص

**- تذكر:** الصفة تصف الاسم و يأتي قبلها ( am - is - are - was - were ) .verb to be

Mr Mohamed **drives** his car **carefully**.

الحال يصف الفعل و غالبا يأتي بعد الفعل.

**• Complete the sentences using the correct form of the words in brackets:**

WB page 6

- Mazin's mother is a **carer** (care). She helps people who are very old.
- There were eggs in it, so we were very ..... (care) with them.
- Ahmed drove very ..... (care) after he passed his driving test.

**• Rewrite the following using the word(s) in brackets to give the same meaning:**

WB page 5

- Not many people like historical novels. (few)  
**Few people like historical novels**
- I would like to read this detective story, but I don't have much time. (little)  
.....
- Rodayna has more books in her bag than Malak. (fewer)  
.....
- I don't have as much interest in adventure stories as I do in mysteries. (less)  
.....



**• Write what you would say in each of the following situations:**

1. A friend asks you what you thought of a scary film that has just finished. **Wb (test 1 a)**  
I felt frightened. / I think it was scary. .... etc.
2. Your friend has finished a book. The end of the book made you feel sad. You want to know if your friend thinks the same. **Wb (test 1 a)**  
I felt sad. What about you?/ Did you feel sad, too. .... etc.
3. Your friend asks you about your feeling if you see a snake in the street.  
.....
4. Your sister is late and she hasn't arrived home till now.  
.....
5. You are going to do a difficult exam tomorrow.  
.....
6. You ask your friend about his feelings when he saw a scary film.  
.....



## Exercises

## Homework

### WB Test 1 b

**1. Finish the following dialogue:**

Seif has just watched a film at Yassin's house.

Self : That was a very good film.

Yassin : Yes, it was. (1) .....

Seif : I was frightened when Detective Zaki was in the desert. Why did he go there?

Yassin : (2) .....

Self : Now I understand. Do you recommend watching his other detective films?

Yassin : (3) .....

**2. Write what you would say in each of the following situations:**

1. You want to know your friend's feeling after he read a story.  
.....
2. Your younger brother is late. You are worried.  
.....
3. Your friend asks about your feeling about yesterday's match.  
.....
4. You are happy when you watch a comic film فيلم كوميدى. Express your feeling.  
.....
5. You have read a very exciting story. Express your feeling. عبر عن شعورك  
.....

**3. Rewrite the following using the word(s) in brackets to give the same meaning:**

1. I don't eat much meat. (little)  
.....
2. Aswan is hotter than Cairo. (colder)  
.....
3. Amal has got more sugar than Dalia. (less)  
.....
4. Manal always helps people. (helpful) v. to be الصفة يأتي قبلها  
.....



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

1. He is not strong, he is ..... .  
 a. week                      b. weak                      c. wake                      d. woke
2. Daniel defoe wrote many ..... . One of them is Robinson Crusoe.  
 a. novels                      b. tale s                      c. programmes                      d. plays
3. The story is scary, it makes me feel ..... .  
 a. happy                      b. hopeful                      c. frightened                      d. good
4. He cares a lot about his country, he is a ..... .  
 a. care                      b. careless                      c. carelessly                      d. carefully
5. .... is something that is unusual, exciting and may be dangerous .  
 a. Adventure                      b. character                      c. custom                      d. summary
6. The main ..... in the story is Robinson Crusoe.  
 a. title                      b. theme                      c. character                      d. end
7. The boy was ..... in the desert for five days.  
 a. lonely                      b. alone                      c. lane                      d. loan
8. We don't know the reason for the accident, it is a ..... .  
 a. secret                      b. mystery                      c. clear                      d. obvious واضح
9. A novel has a ..... , characters and places.  
 a. title                      b. tool                      c. look                      d. book
10. Black Beauty ..... friends with other horses in the stable اسطبل .  
 a. makes                      b. works                      c. takes                      d. gets
- 11- Trees are ..... things which need water to live.  
 a. dead                      b. living                      c. ready                      d. rocky
12. The wind is ..... so the leaves on the trees are trembling.  
 a. ploughing                      b. blowing                      c. playing                      d. running
13. Ahmed is very ..... . He can lift heavy weights أوزان ثقيلة.  
 a. weak                      b. strong                      c. sad                      d. thin
14. If you feel ..... , you should have a rest.  
 a. well                      b. good                      c. tired                      d. nice
15. Jana left her book ..... and she can't find it.  
 a. where                      b. anywhere                      c. somewhat                      d. somewhere
16. A ..... is the text that gives the most important information about something.  
 a. character                      b. library                      c. summary                      d. title
17. How ..... is it to the nearest road?  
 a. many                      b. far                      c. old                      d. deep
18. The ..... has little water and a lot of sand رمال .  
 a. desert                      b. dessert                      c. countryside                      d. town
19. .... means to shake a little when you are afraid or worried .  
 a. Tremble                      b. Trimble                      c. Dream                      d. Try

WB page 5

### 5. Write a paragraph of (7) sentences about:

"Your favourite Egyptian writer"

#### "My favourite Egyptian writer"

Naguib Mahfouz is my favourite Egyptian writer. He was born in Cairo. He wrote a lot of books and stories. He wrote about Cairo in the past. He also won the Noble Prize. His stories were made into films. He died in 2006.

### A . Language Functions

#### 1. Finish the following dialogue:

Hala : Hi, Soha. Can I ask you some questions?

Soha : (1) .....

Hala : (2) ..... ?

Soha : I feel nervous when I do an exam.

Hala : How do you feel about speaking English?

Soha : (3) ..... I enjoy it.

Hala : Great. Thanks Soha.

Soha : (4) .....

#### 2. Write what you would say in each of the following situations:

1. You ask your friend about his feelings when he saw a scary film.

.....

2. You have read a very exciting story. Express your feeling.

.....

3. Your younger brother saw a dog and he is afraid.

.....

### B. Reading Comprehension

#### 3. Read the following, then answer the questions:

Reading is a useful and important habit in our modern life. We read books when we are alone or have free time. A lot of people prefer watching television but I like reading because it widens my mind. I can find new ideas and a lot of information which help me to make my life better.

It gives me the chance to think and dream. Although we live in the age of computer, the internet and there is a television set in every house, we need to read books which are easier to carry and move with us everywhere and every time. Try to read a book in the shade of a tree in a garden or a field and I am sure you will enjoy it very much.

#### a. Answer the following questions :

1- When can you read books?

.....

2- Why is reading important and useful?

.....

3- What does the undelined word "it" refer to?

.....

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

4- ..... people prefer watching TV.

a- A few                      b- Much                      c- Many                      d- Little

5- Reading is a ..... habit.

a- bad                      b- sad                      c- hard                      d- useful

### C. The Reader

#### 4. a. Match column A with column B:

A	B
1. Squire Gordon ( )	a. was Gordon's helper.
2. Birtwick Park ( )	b. Farmer Grey sold Black Beauty to him.
3. John Manly ( )	c. Black Beauty became a good friend with them.
4. Merrylegs and Ginger ( )	d. Gordon lived there.
	e. Black Beauty's first place

**b. Answer the following questions:**

1. Who helped Black Beauty to learn to pull a carriage?

2. What did the children bring to Merrylegs?

3. Who looked after Black Beauty in Birtwick Park ?

4. What did Black Beauty think of Birtwick Park?

5. What do you think of Squire Gordon?

**D. Usage and Writing**

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

1. Detective stories are ..... popular than historical stories.

- a. many                      b. much                      c. more                      d. few

2. I don't want much salt in my food , just .....

- a. a few                      b. a little                      c. more                      d. many

3. What is the ..... time you have spent waiting for the bus? .

- a. fewer                      b. less                      c. fewest                      d. least

4. I read a good ..... about your story in the newspaper.

- a. view                      b. review                      c. book                      d. revision

5. Sherlock Holmes was a clever .....

- a. police                      b. thief                      c. detective                      d. soldier

6. My little daughter likes ..... stories .

- a. adventure                      b. adventurous                      c. souvenirs                      d. frightened

**6. Rewrite the following using the word(s) in brackets to give the same meaning:**

1. Not many people like mysteries. (Few)

2. I would like to read this detective story, but I have little time. (much)

3. Aya has more pens in her bag than Judy. (fewer)

**7. Write a paragraph of (7) sentences about one of the following:**

- A story you liked
- A film you liked

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