



Review (A)

Units (1.2&3)

Important Vocabulary المفردات الهامة

bazaar	بازار	summary	ملخص
youth hostel	نزل شباب	character	شخصية
ancient sites	مواقع أثرية	free	مجاناً
historical	تاريخي	information centre	مركز المعلومات
buildings	مبنى	living things	كائنات حية
stories	قصص	costumes	أزياء خاصة
Leaf/leaves	أوراق شجر	customer	زبون
recommendation	توصية	Mother's Day	عيد الأم
the country	الريف	lantern	فانوس
guide book	كتاب إرشادي	relatives	أقارب
detective	محقق	midnight	منتصف الليل
directions	اهتدات	midday	منتصف النهار
brochure	مشور	fireworks	ألعاب نارية
passport	جواز سفر	Eid al-Fitr	عيد الفطر
interest	اهتمام	Chinese New Year	العام الصيني الجديد
special festivals	أعياد الربيع	colourful	ملون
souvenirs	هدايا تذكارية	equipment	معدات (لايعد)
schoolwork	عمل مدرسي	adventure	مغامرات
traditionally	تقليدي	conclusion	خاتمة

in / on / at شهور/أيام/ساعات

in	2011-April-winter-the 19 th century سنة/شهر/ فصل / قرن
on	Sunday - Christmas Day - 25 Jan, 2011 أيوم / تاريخ
at	3 o'clock - noon - midday - midnight - sunrise - bedtime - dawn - night الساعات/ الأوقات الدقيقة

Words & Opposites

expensive	غالي	inexpensive	رخيص
careful	حريص	careless	مهمل
wet	مبلل - مبلل	dry	جاف
unfortunately	لسوء الحظ	fortunately	لحسن الحظ
appear	يظهر	disappear	يختفي
start	يبدأ	end	ينتهي
BCE	قبل الميلاد	ADE	بعد الميلاد
private	خاص (ملك شخص)	public	عام
the best	الأفضل	the worst	الأسوأ
midnight = 12 am	منتصف الليل	midday = 12 pm	منتصف النهار
modern	حديث	ancient - old	قديم
outside	بالخارج	inside	بالداخل

Verbs أفعال

encourage(d)	يشجع	describe(d)	يصف
solve(d)	يحل	represent(ed)	ينوب عن/يمثل
tremble (d)	يهتز/ يرتعش	preserve(d)	يحفظ
die (d)	يموت	breathe(d)	يتنفس
last (ed)	يدوم	recognise (d)	يتعرف على
realise (d)	يدرك	summarise (d)	يلخص
celebrate (d)	يجتفل	collapse	ينهار - يتهدم
include(d)	يتضمن	decorate(d)	يزين

Sports you can do (on/in/under) water?

on	fishing	الصيد	rafting	التجديف
	yachting	الابحار بالياخت	boating	ركوب الزورق
	sailing	الابحار	windsurfing	ركوب الأمواج
in	snorkelling	الغفص	scuba diving	الغفص
	fin swimming	عوم بزعانف	water gymnastics	الجمباز المائي
	swimming	العوم	diving (under)	الفوس

go , visit , play & do

go	fishing / diving / snorkeling / shopping / swimming/ camping / for a walk / on a tour / to a concert /into the country/ to bed running / jogging / cycling
visit	historical building/ancient sites/bazaar/the old town a public park/interesting places/temples/ the castle
play	soccer - baseball - golf - squash - volleyball - tennis - hockey - football - basketball - ping pong - badminton
do	judo/karate/wrestling/aerobics /exercise / yoga / kung fu

Kinds of stories أنواع القصص

historical stories	القصص التاريخية	detective stories	قصص بوليسية
adventure stories	القصص المغامرة	mystery stories	قصص الغموض

Prepositions

walk in the sun	يعشى تحت شمس	interest in	اهتمام بـ ...
arrive in	يصل لـ(كبير)	tremble with	يرتجف / يهتز من
arrive at	يصل لـ(صغير)	facts about	حقائق عن
on a bus	بالأتوبيس	review of	نقد لـ
used to + inf.	أعتاد أن ..	talk about	يتكلم عن
pay for	يدفع	in fact	في الواقع
in the spring	في فصل الربيع	least number of	أقل عدد من
for a holiday	لقضاء أجازة	feel about	شعورك عن
stay in/at+	يتقيم في	amount of	كمية من
stay with + شخص	يتقيم مع ..	live for	يعيش لمدة
in the middle of	في منتصف	make friends with	يكون صداقات مع ..
fall over	يسقط أرضاً	opinion about	رأي عن ..
ask for+ noun.	يطلب	write down	يسجل - يدون
important to	مهم أن	It is best to.+	من الأفضل أن ..
look for	يبحث عن شيء	grow up	يكبر - ينمو
look up	يبحث عن كلمة	return from	يعود من
look after	يقتني بـ ..	stay ,, for	يبقى لمدة ...
for the ... time	للمرة الثانية	in/on a parade	في استعراض
go into	يدخل	start in about	يبدأ في حوالي
go for a walk	يذهب للتمشية	start of	بداية لـ ...
go on a tour	يذهب في جولة	in conclusion	في الخاتمة
go out to + inf.	يخرج لـ ...	decorate ... with	يزين بـ
dried with salt	مجفف بالملح	decorated in ..	مزين بـ
need to + inf.	يحتاج أن	for example	على سبيل المثال
important for	مهم لـ ..	go into = enter	يدخل
look after	يقتني بـ	have to + inf.	يضطر أن - يجب أن
hold to + inf.	يقتد - ينظم	in different ways	بطرق مختلفة
first of all	قبل كل شيء/أولاً	Welcome to + مكان	مرحباً بكم في ..
think of / about	يفكر في ...	for a long time	لمدة طويلة



Review (A)

Language Functions & Notes

Unit (1)

Asking for recommendations طلب النصيحة / توصية

- Do you recommend ..(going to .. / a tour with a guide)?
- What is the best place to ...(buy a souvenir)?
- Is there a good place to ...(eat near the museum)?
- Where do you suggest ...(we start)?

Giving recommendations اعطاء النصيحة / التوصية

- I recommend (a tour / you buy a guidebook).
- The best place to (buy souvenirs) is ...+ اسم المكان .
- The best place to (try Egyptian food) is ..+ اسم المكان
- You can (buy a guidebook) at the airport.

Giving a suggestion اعطاء اقتراح

- I suggest that (we do aerobics).
- I suggest ...(visiting the castle).
- Let's ...(visit the old part of the town).
- We could ...(go scuba diving).
- If I were you, I'd (would) ... (go to bed early).
- What (How) about ...(playing soccer / football)..?
- Why don't we .. (play soccer / football / volleyball)..?
- Shall we ...(go scuba diving/go snorkeling)..?

- Accept قبول

- * That's a good idea.
- * It's a great idea.

- Refuse رفض

- * I'm sorry. I'm busy.
- * I'm sorry. I can't because...

Unit (2)

- Ask for feelings السؤال عن المشاعر والأحاسيس

- How do you feel when...(you are in a dark place)?
- How do you feel when (you win a prize)?
- How do you feel about ..(the story/ the trip) now?
- Did the (story) make you feel .. (quiet happy)?
- How did you feel when ..(you read Black Beauty)?

- Express feelings التعبير عن المشاعر

- I feel ... (frightened – quite happy)
- I don't feel.....(sad / hungry / thirsty ... , etc)
- It made me feel.....(excited / happy / proud , etc).
- I felt . (nervous / disappointed/embarrassed , etc).

Example: مثال

- Adel : How do you feel when you read the story?
 Hany : I feel quite happy.
 Noura : How did you feel when you won a prize?
 Heba : I felt proud.



Unit (3)

- Using sequencing words استخدام الكلمات التسلسلية

- First of all, (we clean our houses).
- Next, (we decorate our homes).
- Afterwards, (many people go shopping).
- After/Before/At (dinner, children are given envelopes).
- At midnight / midday (there are fireworks).
- The next day/morning/afternoon (We meet relatives).

Example: مثال

- Maher : What will you do after dinner?
 Zaher : I will dress up. Afterwards, I go to the festival.

Language notes ملاحظات لغوية

- present هدية / prize جائزة / souvenirsهدايا تذكارية
 - They gave her a lot of presents on her birthday.
 - Ahmed Zewail won the Noble Prize.
 - Tourist can buy souvenirs at bazaars.
- too (as well) أيضاً (في الاثبات) / either (في انفي) = neither+ Obj.
 - I like football, too. She didn't eat fish, either.
 - My father didn't eat a sandwich neither me.
- historyتاريخ / historianمؤرخ / historicتاريخي / historicalعن يهكي
 - My favourite subject is history.
 - He writes about history, he is a historian.
 - The Valley of the Kings is a historic place.
 - There are a lot of historical stories.
- like + v + ing. يحب / would ('d) like to + inf. فعل مصدر
 - I like watching TV. I would like to watch TV.
- take + to + inf. مصدر (يستغرق وقت)
 - I will take 2 hours to do homework.
 - I will spend 2 hours doing homework.
- titleعنوان بجدية / addressعنوان سكن / headlineعنوان كتاب
 - The title of the book is Black Beauty.
 - My address is 30 Orabi Street, Cairo.
 - "El-Sisi" was the headline of New York Times.
- a reviewمقاله نقدية عن / a viewمنظر طبيعي
 - I have read a review of that book.
 - My new flat has a view.
- V. have + interest in لديه اهتمام بـ / V. to be + interested in مهتم بـ
 - People have more interest in adventure stories.
 - People are less interested in historical stories
- quite الى حد ما / quiet هاديء / quit هروب
 - It is quite hot today. The place is quiet not noisy.
- customsتقاليد / costumes ازياء / customer زبون
 - During festivals some people wear lion costumes.



Review (A)

Grammar

Giving Advice

تقديم النصيحة

لا ينبغي أن / ينبغي أن should / shouldn't

1 تستخدم (should / shouldn't) للتعبير عما ينبغي أو لا ينبغي، بغرض تقديم النصيحة، ويأتي بعدهما الفعل مصدر inf.

- ☑ Tourists **should** wear sun cream when it is very hot.
- ☑ You **shouldn't** watch too much TV.

2 تأتي في أول الجملة بمعنى (هل ..؟) للاستفسار وطلب النصيحة... وتأتي فعل مساعد بعد كلمة الاستفهام

- ☑ **Should** I study English?
- Yes, You **should**. - No, You **shouldn't**.
- ☑ **What should** I do to be better in English?
- You **should** study idioms and phrasal verbs.

3 هناك تعبيرات تستخدم لتقديم النصيحة، وتتساوى مع (should) في المعنى:

- **It's best to** من الأفضل
- **It's important to** من المهم
- **ought to** = **had better** ('d better) يجب أن
- **It's desirable to** من الضروري أن
- **It's essential to** من الضروري أن
- **It's advisable for + obj. + to** من المنصوح به أن

- **It is important to brush her teeth.** (had)
- ☑ She **had better** brush her teeth.
- **I advise you to wash your hands.** (essential)
- ☑ It's **essential** to wash your hands.
- **It is important not to smoke here.** (shouldn't)
- ☑ You **shouldn't** smoke here.

4 في الماضي نستخدم (should have) أو (ought to have) والتصريف الثالث للفعل (P.P.) بمعنى (كان يجب/ينبغي أن):

- **I blame him for not studying hard last year.** (should)
- ☑ He **should have studied** hard last year.
- **She didn't do her homework yesterday.** (ought to)
- ☑ She **ought to have done** her homework yesterday.

5 أنصحك بأن/بألا مصدر + to / not to + Obj. + advise

- * He **advised me to** study my lessons.
- * He **advised me not to** smoke.
- * He **advised that I should** work hard

Comparatives & Superlatives

المقارنة والتفضيل

a lot of many
كثير من
few
قليل من

- تأتي مع أسم معدود (Countable noun) - يجمع بإضافة (s):
- هناك أسماء لا تنتهي بـ (s) ولكنها جمع، ويأتي بعدها فعل جمع، مثل:
people/police/women/men/youth/the poor/the rich
- هناك كلمات تتكون من جزئين (فردتين)، وتعد جمع، مثل:
jeans - shoes - shirts - glasses

a lot of much
كثير من
little
قليل من

- يأتي مع اسم غير معدود uncountable noun لا يجمع لا يعد (كمية):
- من أشهر الكلمات غير المعدودة في الاختبارات: (oil-water-
**bread-money-news- women-coffee-time-
information-equipment-maths-tea-sugar-meat
rain-air-furniture-jewelry-petrol-..etc)**

الدرجة الأولى	الدرجة الثانية	الدرجة الثالثة
few	fewer ... than	the fewest
little	less ... than	the least
many/much	more ... than	the most

* أمثلة على الدرجة الثانية:

- ☑ I want a book with **fewer** pages **than** a detective story.
- ☑ My brother has got **less** money **than** me.
- ☑ I've **less** interest in funny stories **than** historical stories.

* أمثلة على الدرجة الثالثة:

- ☑ It has **the fewest** number of pages.
- ☑ Water is **the least** expensive material.
- ☑ It's **the most** expensive mobiles.

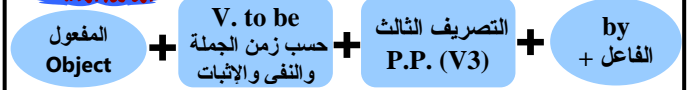
* تجدها في الامتحان هكذا :

- ☑ My sister has more clothes **than** me. (I ... / fewer)
- I have **fewer** clothes **than** my sister.
- ☑ She bought more meat **than** him. (He / less)
- He bought **less** meat **than** her.
- ☑ May has the least rain of all months. (less/any)
- May has **less** rain **than** any month.

Active & Passive

المعلوم والمجهول

القاعدة العامة



المبني للمجهول في زمن المضارع البسيط

- 1 مفعول به + مصدر/ مصدر + فاعل (s)
- The people **cook** eggs in a big pan.
 - Manal **wears** a coat in winter.
- تكوين الجملة
- Eggs **are cooked** in a big pan.
 - A coat **is worn** in winter (by Manal)

- 2 مفعول به + مصدر + doesn't / isn't + فاعل
- Amer **doesn't** drink milk.
 - They **don't** drive cars.
- النفي
- Milk **isn't** drunk (by Amer).
 - Cars **aren't** driven (by them).

- 3 مفعول به + مصدر + فاعل + Do/Does
- **Do** Ali play football?
 - **Why do** people preserve fish?
- السؤال
- **Is / Are** + مفعول به + P.P. ?
 - **Is** football played (by Ali)?
 - **Why is** fish preserved?

المبني للمجهول في زمن الماضي البسيط

- 1 مفعول به + مصدر/ فعل شاذ + فاعل (ed)
- Huda **decorated** the flat.
 - Hams **wrote** the recipes yesterday.
- تكوين الجملة
- The flat **was decorated**.
 - The recipes **were written** yesterday.

- 2 مفعول به + مصدر + didn't + فاعل
- She **didn't** write the letter.
 - He **didn't** use pencils.
- النفي
- The letter **wasn't** written (by her)
 - Pencils **weren't** used (by him).

- 3 مفعول به + مصدر + فاعل + Did
- **Did** He send the e-mails?
 - **Why did** people dry fish with salt?
- السؤال
- **Was / Were** + مفعول به + P.P. ?
 - **Were** the e-mails sent (by him)?
 - **Why was** fish dried with salt?

Question tag

Remember

السؤال المذيّل

- 1 - يأتي السؤال المذيّل في نهاية (جملة خبرية)، للتأكد من المعلومة، بمعنى (أليس كذلك؟)
- 2 - يأتي السؤال المذيّل عكس الجملة من ناحية الإثبات والنفي .. (المثبت منفي والمنفي مثبت).
- 3 - لابد أن يأتي النفي مختصر بـ (n't) وليس (not)، ويتكون من: (? ضمير فاعل + فعل مساعد)
- 4 - الأفعال المساعدة في اللغة الإنجليزية (مثل):

[am / is / are / was / were / will / would / should / have / has / had / can / could / do / does / did ..., etc]

? ضمير الفاعل + فعل مساعد منفي , ... جملة مثبتة

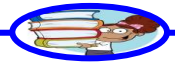
- This is your pencil, **isn't it?** - You should hurry, **shouldn't you?**

? ضمير الفاعل + فعل مساعد مثبت , ... جملة نفي

- He **can't** drive a car, **can he?** - You **aren't** Egyptian, **are you?**
- عند عدم وجود فعل مساعد في الجملة، نستخدم (V. do) ويأتي السؤال المذيّل منفي:
- Mona wrote a novel, **didn't she?** - Ahmed plays well, **doesn't he?**
- عندما تأتي (have, has, had) كأفعال أساسية في الجملة، وليست مساعدة، نستخدم:
- They **have** a car, **don't they?** - He **had** an accident, **did he?**
- She **had** read the story, **hadn't she?** - He **has** a novel, **doesn't he?**
- عند الإجابة: تكون الإجابة مثبتة (الجملة مثبتة)، وتكون الإجابة نفي (الجملة نفي):
- He **can't** help you, **can he?** - **No**, he **can't**.
- He **will** visit Italy, **won't he?** - **Yes**, he **will**.



Practice test (1-A)



(A) Language Functions

1- 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 picnic.

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

Mother : (2)

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

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

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

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

2- A friend asks you what you thought of a scary film that has just finished.

3- You tell a friend what you did last Saturday at midday.

(B) Reading Comprehension

3- Read the following, then answer the questions:

In Sweden, the longest day of the year is celebrated in June. It is the start of a five-week holiday. Most people go on a trip to the country with their families. Children put flowers in their hair and everyone eats a special cake. In the evening, a family meal is eaten. This usually includes herring there are a lot of these in the sea around Sweden. After people have eaten, they usually go for a walk. Nobody goes to bed before twelve o'clock on this special day! There is sunshine until very late at night in Sweden at this time. In the north, it does not get dark at all it can be difficult to sleep. To help them, people should find a room that is not very light.

1- What do most people do in June in Sweden?

2- What are herring?

3- Why do you think that people do not go to bed early in June in Sweden?

4- The main idea of the passage is about:

- a- Swedish food b- the longest day in Sweden
- c- holidays in Sweden d- Swedish flowers

5 The underlined word them refers to

- a- children b- people without a house
- c- people without families d- people in Sweden

(C) The Reader

4- A- Match column A with column B

(A)	(B)
1- Farmer Grey	a- The horse who tells the story.
2- Black Beauty	b- A short, fat horse.
3- Merrylegs	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.

1- (.....)

2- (.....)

3- (.....)

4- (.....)

B- Answer the following questions:

1- What advice did Black Beauty's mother give him?

2- What was Birtwick Park like?

3- What did the horses think of Birtwick Park?

4- How do we know that Black Beauty had good owners?

5- Do you think that Merrylegs was wrong to throw the older boys off his back? why / Why not?

(D) Usage and Writing

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

1- When is Sham el-Nessim..... in Egypt?

a- celebrated b- celebrate c- celebrates d- celebrating

2- This book has..... pages than that book.

a- little b- less c- fewer d- least

3- People often drink water in hot weather than when it is cold.

a- less b- least c- more d- most

4- It is not too hot on the beach because there is a nice

a- breeze b- cloud c- storm d- wave

5- The restaurant in the guidebook was a very good

a- review b- parade c- information d- recommendation

6- I don't know how to get to your house. Can you give me

a- activities b- directions c- costumes d- conclusions

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

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

2- The blue bottle has more water than the green bottle. (less)

3- Manal always helps people. (helpful)

7- Read and correct the underlined words:

1- The tourist information centre gave us a souvenir about what to do in the city. (.....)

2- The story is history. It is about the life of the pharaohs of ancient Egypt. (.....)

3- People often use salt to represent fish and other food. (.....)

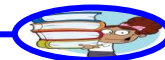
8- Write an email about one of the following:

- You tell your English friend how Mother's Day is celebrated in Egypt.

- You just watched a great film and you want to tell your friend about it.



Practice test (1-B)



(A) - Language Functions

1- Finish the following dialogue:

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

- Seif : 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).....
 Seif : 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- A tourist asks you where he can buy a map. You know that the tourist information centre gives out maps for free.

 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.

 3- A friend asks you what you do before and after dinner.

(B) - Reading Comprehension

3- Read the following, then answer the questions:

It's my first visit to Egypt. My friends advised me to go to Alexandria. It's summer. However, it is not very hot there, so many tourists go at this time. I'm staying in a hotel in Alexandria now. It is Friday, so there is little traffic in the streets. The hotel is near the sea and I can hear the boats. The hotel is also near the tourist information Centre, but it is closed today.

Tomorrow I will ask about what I should see in the city. The guidebook says that I should visit Fort Qaitbey. The stones in the fort are from the famous lighthouse. They were used after the lighthouse collapsed in an earthquake in 1303.

Best wishes,
 Andy

- 1- Why do many tourists go to Alexandria in the summer?

 2- Who do you think Andy is writing this email to and why?

 3- What is the main idea of the email?

 4- The word Collapsed means.
 a- was built b- fell c- started d- was seen
 5- The underlined word it refers to.....
 a- the hotel b- the tourist information Centre
 c- the road d- Fort Qaitbey

C- The Reader

4) A- Match column A with column B:

(A)	(B)
1- Black Beauty	a) She said, "Never bite or kick, even when you are just playing a game"
2- Black Beauty's mother	b) This horse had one white foot
3- Squire Gordon	c) This horse had short, fat legs.
4- Squire Gordon's wife	d) She named the horse "Black Beauty".
	e) Farmer Grey Sold Black Beauty to this person.

- 1- (.....) 2- (.....) 3- (.....) 4- (.....)

B- Answer the following questions:

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

 2- Why did Ginger sometimes bite or kick people ?

 3- Why did Squire Gordon's children stop visiting Merrylegs?

 4- Do you think that Merrylegs was right to behave badly with the children? Why? / Why not?

 5- Do you think that Squire Gordon was right to be angry with a man who worked for him? Why? / Why not?

(D)- Usage and Writing

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

- 1- It is cold and windy today. When you go outside, you a coat.
 a- wear b- should wear c- shouldn't wear d- are wearing
 2- students in our school have visited England.
 a- Few b- Little c- Less d- The least
 3- The museum by thousands of tourists every day.
 a- visited b- is visiting c- is visited d- was visited
 4- The students usually stay in a youth when they visit the city.
 a- hotel b- centre c- hostel d- office
 5- Salt is often used to fish and other food.
 a- pack b- preserve c- celebrate d- decorate
 6- The teacher asked us to write a of our visit to the museum.
 a- character b- title c- conclusion d- description

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

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

 2- You do not have to pay to go into the museum. (free)

 3- I advise you to visit Aswan. (should)

7) Read and correct the underlined words:

- 1- We had good descriptions to the library, and found it easily. (.....)
 2- When I'm frightened, sometimes begin to trouble. (.....)
 3- It is now eleven o'clock in the evening. In one hour, it will be midday. (.....)

8- Write a paragraph of seven (7) sentences about one of the following:

- A review of a book you liked.
 - Why you think Egypt is a good place for tourists to visit?

.....



نموذج امتحان مطابق للمواصفات



(A) - Language Functions (7 Marks)

1- Finish the following dialogue: (4M)

Hazem meets a tourist.

Hazem : Hello! Can I help you.

Tourist : Yes, please. I'd like to know how to get to the Egyptian Museum?

Hazem : (1)

Tourist : You are right. Taking a taxi is much better.

Hazem : (2)

Tourist : Yes, this is my first visit.

Hazem : (3)

Tourist : I'm going to visit the Egyptian Museum and the Pyramids.

Hazem : Have a nice time.

Tourist : (4)

2- Write what you would say in each of the following situations: (3M)

1- You recommend a film to watch at the weekend.

2- Your friend asks you what you do at midday.

3- You have visited an exciting place. Tell your dad about your feelings.

(B) - Reading Comprehension (5Marks)

3- Read the following, then answer the questions: (5M)

Elephants live in Africa and Asia. The elephant is the largest of land animals. They have large ears and long trunks. They live together and feed mainly on grass. For a long time, elephants have helped people. They can carry things from place to place. Elephants are in danger as man is hunting them for their tusks. The eagle is in danger as a result of egg collectors and gamekeepers. Crocodiles are the most powerful and dangerous reptiles. They live in Africa, Asia, America and Australia. Some of them are more than twenty feet long. Crocodiles are hunted for skin which makes fine leather used to make handbags and women's shoes. They are also hunted as they are dangerous to human life.

1- What does the underlined pronoun "them" refer to?

2- Why is crocodiles' skin important?

3- What do elephants eat?

4- Man is killing elephants

- a- for their tusks
- b- to help people
- c- to carry things
- d- for their skin

5- The eagle is a/an

- a- bird
- b- animal
- c- reptile
- d- egg

C- The Reader (7 Marks)

4) A- Match column A with column B: (2M)

(A)	(B)
1- Black Beauty	a) used to bring apples to Merrylegs.
2- Gordon's Children	b) throw the children off.
3- John Manly	c) had good advice from his mother.
4- Squire Gordon	d) was a kind helper.
	e) bought Black Beauty from Farmer Grey.

1- (.....) 2- (.....) 3- (.....) 4- (.....)

B- Answer the following questions: (5M)

1- Describe Merrylegs?

2- Why did Ginger bite and kick?

3- Which horse in "Black Beauty" do you like most?

4- Why did Mrs. Gordon name the horse "Black Beauty"?

5- In your opinion, What does a horse need in life?

(D)- Usage and Writing (11 Marks)

5) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d: (3M)

1- This factory built in 1988.

- a- was
- b- is
- c- does
- d- did

2- The people went a parade to welcome the king.

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

3- A/An..... is something unusual, exciting and maybe dangerous.

- a- Mystery
- b- Adventure
- c- Character
- d- Activity

4- tourists came to visit our country this year.

- a- Few
- b- Little
- c- Much
- d- A lot

5- You should sport every day.

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

6- Tourists bought some to remember this place.

- a- character
- b- title
- c- conclusion
- d- description

6- Rewrite the following using the word(s) in brackets to give the same meaning: (3M)

1- I advise you not to watch much TV. (shouldn't)

2- Ali has got fewer friends than any other students. (the fewest)

3- Did you do your homework? (Was ...?)

7- Write a paragraph of seven (7) sentences about one of the following: (5M)

- How you celebrate your birthday.

- Different kinds of water sports you can do.



Review (B)

Units (4.5&6)

Important Vocabulary المفردات الهامة

STEM	مدارس العلوم
Science	العلوم
Technology	التكنولوجيا
Engineering	الهندسة
Mathematics	الرياضيات
interview	حوار/مقابلة
rewarding	مجز
achievement	إنجاز
award	جائزة
polluted	ملوث
chance	فرصة
data	بيانات
expert	خبير
hard-working	مجتهد
graph	رسم بياني
laptop	كمبيوتر محمول
ebook	كتاب إلكتروني
smart phone	هاتف ذكي
wi-fi	واي فاي
winner	فائز
vacuum cleaner	مكنسة كهرباء
lawn mower	آلة جز العشب
voice	صوت (أدبي)
poster	ملصق إعلاني
scientific	علمي
research	بحث

programming	برمجة
genius	عبقري
skills	مهارات
software	برمجيات
sums	مسائل حساب
intelligent	ذكي
active	نشط/حيوي
singular	مفرد
plural	جمع
Olympic athlete	لاعب أولمبياد
cycling team	فريق دراجات
practice	ممارسة/تدريب
ordinary	عادي
inventor	مخترع
invention	اختراع
life/lives	حياة/حيوات
volcano	بركان
planet	كوكب
transport	النقل/المواصلات
oars	مجاديف
steam	بخار
oil	زيت
environment	البيئة
competition	مسابقة/منافسة
steamship	باخرة
century	مائة (100) عام

Verbs أفعال

achieve(d)	ينجز - يحقق
develop(ed)	يطور - ينمي
focus(ed)	يركز
encourage(d)	يشجع
cause (d)	يسبب
smoke(d)	يدخن
invent (ed)	يخترع
design (ed)	يصمم
solve (d)	يحل
check (ed)	يفحص
guess (ed)	يخمن
enter (ed)	يدخل
suggest (ed)	يقترح
collect(ed)	يجمع
produce(d)	ينتج
interrupt (ed)	يقاطع
type (d)	يكتب ع جهاز
print (ed)	يطبع
graduate (ed)	يتخرج
memorise (d)	يحفظ
revise (d)	يراجع

highlight (ed)	يؤكد/يسلط الضوء على
present (ed)	يقدم
prevent (ed)	يمنع
include (d)	يتضمن
remind (ed)	يتذكر
test (ed)	يختبر/اختبار
entertain (ed)	يسلي/يستضيف
sail (ed)	يبحر
starve (d)	يموت جوعاً
discover (ed)	يكشف
repair (ed)	يصلح
emphasise (d)	يؤكد
receive (d)	يستقبل
turn (ed)	يلدير - يلف - يحول
recognise (ed)	يتعرف على
offer (ed)	يعرض - عرض
boil (ed)	يغلي
face (d)	يواجه - وجه
travel (led)	يسافر
cross (ed)	يعبر
examine (d)	يفحص

Words & Opposites

necessary	ضروري	unnecessary	غير ضروري
important	مهم	unimportant	غير مهم
different	مختلف	similar	مشابه
ask	يسأل	answer	يجيب
early	مبكراً	late	متأخر
transitive	فعل متعدي	intransitive	فعل (اللازم)
turn on	يشغل	turn off	يطفئ
ability	قدرة	inability	عدم القدرة
possible	ممکن	impossible	مستحيل
newest	الأجدد	oldest	الأقدم
polite	مؤدب	impolite	غير مؤدب
active	نشط	lazy	كسول
ordinary	عادي	extraordinary	خارق
better than	افضل من ..	worse than	اسوء من ..
winner	فائز	loser	خاسر/ فاشل
connect	يتصل	disconnect	يقطع الاتصال
certain	مؤكد	uncertain	غير متأكد
the latest	الأحدث	the first	الأول
easy	سهل	difficult - hard	صعب
fit	لائق بدنياً	unfit	غير لائق بدنياً
low	منخفض	high	مرتفع
software	برامج الحاسوب	hardware	أجزاء الحاسوب

Prepositions

interested in+ (n.)	مهتم بـ	good at	جيد في
caused by	تسبب عن	made of	مصنوع من
able to + inf.	قادر على	form of	يشكل من
at a low price	بسعر منخفض	hear about	يسمع عن
on the train	في القطار	teach about	يدرس عن
a genius at+ (n)	عبقري في ..	focus on	يركز على ..
on shows	يظهر في برامج	connect to	يتصل بـ
at the university	في الجامعة	work out	يحل/ يستنبط
at a high level	على مستوى عالي	decide to	يقرر أن
at the concert	في الحفلة الموسيقية	want to	يريد أن ..
in the world	في العالم	carry around	يتجول
around the world	حول العالم	fall through	يسقط من خلال
in the blue shirt	يرتدي القميص الأزرق	on time	الوقت المحدد
have interview with	يجري مقابلة مع	in time	الوقت المناسب
belong to + مفعول	يخص - ينتمي إلى	arrive in	يصل لمكان كبير
on hot days	في أيام حارة	arrive at	يصل لمكان صغير
under water	تحت الماء	reach	يصل
begin to+ inf	يبدأ أن ..	most of ...	غالبية
in his twenties	في عشرينيات العمر	an expert at	خبير في ..
remember to	يتذكر أن	for sure	للتأكيد
famous for	مشهور بـ	design to	يصمم لـ
tie together with	يربط سوياً بـ	similar to	مشابه لـ
move forward	تحرك للأمام	cut off	يقطع



Review (B)

Language Functions & Notes

Unit (4)

- Expressing certainty التعبير عن التأكد

- I'm sure (he/she /it) is
- He win a prize. I'm sure he is proud.
(He/She/It) must be
- She didn't answer. She must be outside.
(He / She / It) can't be
- He is an honest boy. He can't be a thief. (نفي)

- Expressing uncertainty التعبير عن عدم التأكد

- I'm not sure (he / she / it) is
- I'm not sure he is a scientist.
(He / She / It) might be
- She might be your sister.
Perhaps (he / she / it) will ...
- Perhaps Mona will win award.

Unit (5)

- Adding information إضافة معلومات

1- In addition to + (v.ing / noun) , جملة ... بالإضافة إلى

- تستخدم في بداية الجملة الأولى ، ويأتي بعدها (v.ing) - أو (اسم):
In addition to having spaghetti, We're going to have meatballs.
In addition to doing his homework, Youssef helps his mother.

2- In addition, (جملة) ... بالإضافة

- تستخدم في بداية الجملة الثانية ونضع بعدها فاصلة:
We're going to have spaghetti. In addition, we are going have meatballs.
I could play tennis when was ten. In addition, I could use the internet.

3- Furthermore, (جملة) ... علاوة على ذلك

- تأتي في بداية الجملة الثانية ، ونضع بعدها فاصلة:
We're going to have spaghetti. Furthermore, we are going have meatballs.
Injy revises her lessons well. Furthermore, she does all her homework.

4- as well .. (أيضاً) / , too. أيضاً

- تستخدم في نهاية الجملة الثانية بمعنى (أيضاً)
We're going to have spaghetti. We are going have meat as well/ , too.

5- as well as

- تستخدم بعد الفاعل الأول ، ويتفق الفعل مع الفاعل الأول ويتبعه:
They, as well as he, are happy.
I, as well as they, am tired.

6- Not only ... ولكن أيضاً, but also , فعل + فاعل + فعل مساعد

- Not only did she win, but she also got a trophy.
- I went to the market and bought some fruits.
.....(In addition to...)
- I did my homework. I helped my mother as well.
.....(Furthermore)
- In addition to visiting the zoo, he went to the club.
.....(in addition)

Unit (6)

- Emphasising a point التأكيد على معلومة أو نقطة

- You must remember to + فعل مصدر
- You must remember that + جملة
You must remember to describe characters well.
You must remember that grammar rules are important.
- Don't forget to + فعل مصدر
- Don't forget that+ جملة
Don't forget to wait us at the train station.
Don't forget that we will come tomorrow.
- It's + صفة + to + فعل مصدر
- It's + صفة + not to + فعل مصدر
It's necessary to eat healthy food.
It is important not to waste your time.
- It's + صفة + for + (n.) + to + فعل مصدر
- It's + صفة + for + (n.) + not to + فعل مصدر
It's necessary for students to study hard.
It's important for police officers not to be fat.

Language notes ملاحظات لغوية

- Since this time + (جملة مضارع تام) / [has/have + p.p.]

- Since this time, he has invented other things to make things easier.
- Since this time, we have made great things.

- used for + V + ing / اسم - used to + مصدر

- People have used ships for transport.
- Cars are used to carry people.
- Knives are used for cutting things.

- so that / In order to ... / to ... لكي

- فعل مصدر + (can / could) + فاعل + so that + جملة (مضارع/ماضي) -1
We invented the calendar so that we could plant our crops at the right time.
She studies her lesson hard so that she can get the full mark.

2- فعل مصدر + [in order to / to] + جملة

- Dyson began to invent machines to help people in their houses.
She studies hard in order to get high marks.

- either .. Or .. (إما .. أو) / neither nor (لا .. ولا)

- She is either a doctor or an engineer.
He is neither at home nor at school.

- (be) keen on = (be) fond of مهتم - شغوف بـ

- He is keen on English.
He was fond of new software.

- At the age of ... = When he was ... في عمر أو في سن

- At the age of thirty, she was able to start her own business. (When she was)

- bored / boring مهمل / يشعر بالملل

- The woman on the train might be bored. (هي تشعر بالملل)
The woman on the train is boring. (هي التي تسبب الملل للآخرين)

- hardworking / work hard يعمل بجد / مجتهد او مجتهد

- He is a hardworking dentist.
He works hard all the time.



Review (B)

Grammar

Making deductions

الاستنتاج

1 must + inf

تستخدم لعمل استنتاج مؤكد (مؤكد)

- It is made of gold. It **must cost** a lot of money.
- You **must be** Hala's sister. You look very similar!
- I have told him great news. He **must be** happy.

2 can't + inf

تستخدم لعمل استنتاج مستبعد (نفي)

- It is made of plastic. It **can't cost** a lot.
- You **can't be** Ali's sister. She went to Paris!
- I've told him bad news. He **can't be** happy.

Key words

- I'm sure ... is / are - I'm certain.
- It's true... / definitely / certainly

3 might + inf

تستخدم لعمل استنتاج محتمل (غير مؤكد)

- If there is a lot of traffic. He **might be** late.
- She **might be** your aunt, but I'm not sure.
- I don't know. It **might be** hot or windy.

Key words

- I'm not sure.../may be/ I don't know
- I'm not certain .. / perhaps / possible

✓ I am sure she won't pass the exam. (**can't**)

- She **can't** pass the exam.

✓ Perhaps he will come early. (**might**)

- He **might** come early.

✓ I'm sure he is polite. (**must**)

- He **must** be polite.

Ability or inability

القدرة أو العجز

يوجد

مواقف

could + inf.

was / were (able to) + inf. مصدر

- They **could use** the internet.
- They **were able to** type fast on keyboard.

couldn't + inf.

wasn't/weren't (able to) + inf. مصدر

- She **couldn't do** her homework.
- She **wasn't able to answer** all the sums.

ملحوظات هامة

- تأتي (Could) ، (was/were) في السؤال بمعنى (هل)، وفعل مساعد:

✓ What **were you able to see** at the concert?

✓ What **could you play** when you were six?

- تحول (Were you) في السؤال - إلي (I was) في الإجابة:

✓ **Were you able to do** the homework? - Yes, I **was**.

✓ **Could you read** when you were six? - No, I **couldn't**.

- لاحظ أن: (managed to + مصدر) - (succeeded in + V.ing) - تعبر عن القدرة في الماضي

✓ He **managed to solve** all the quizzes.

✓ He **succeeded in solving** all the quizzes.

ماضي (كان لديه القدرة على ..) مضارع (لديه القدرة على ..)

مصدر + had the ability to - مصدر + (have/has) the ability to

✓ He **has the ability to solve** the mystery.

✓ He **had the ability to do** the sums.

Verb & Object

الفعل والمفعول

الفرق بين الفعل المتعد والفعل اللازم

1 Transitive verb

- يحتاج الفعل المتعد إلى مفعول غالباً.
- He gave her the message.
- He asked me a question.
- بعض الأفعال المتعدية:

[ask/ like /discuss /attend/ use /get /need /want /join take /buy /receive /believe make / send]

2 Intransitive verb

- لا يحتاج الفعل اللازم إلى مفعول:
- Mohamed is sleeping.
- The train left early.
- بعض الأفعال اللازمة:

[run /die / fall / appear leave /come / sleep /work live /wait / happen /arrive collapse]

ملحوظات هامة

- بعض الأفعال تأتي متعدية أحياناً ولازمة أحياناً:

✓ I **stopped** the car. ✓ He **runs** a factory. (= manage)

✓ The car **stopped**. ✓ He **runs** along the beach.

- الـ (مفعول غير المباشر) يأتي بعد الفعل المتعد، ثم الـ (المفعول المباشر)، وفي حالة تقديم (المفعول غير المباشر) نحتاج حرف جر (to/for):

✓ My father gave **her** the massage.

= My father gave the massage **to her**.

✓ Sarah bought **them** a present.

= Sarah bought a present **for them**.

- ليس هناك فرق كبير بين (to/for)

ولكن (to) للحركة والانتقال، و (for) للمنفعة أو من أجل:

✓ [send - give - tell] مفعول غير مباشر + **to** + مفعول مباشر

= My mum told a story **to her**.

✓ [bake - buy - make] مفعول مباشر + **for** + مفعول غير مباشر

= They baked a cake **for us**.

- تذكر ضمائر المفعول (بعد الفعل) وضمائر الفاعل (أول الجملة):

✓ ضمائر الفاعل I He She It They We You

✓ ضمائر المفعول me him her it them us you

✓ Did you buy me that smart phone? (**for me**)

- Did you buy that smart phone **for me**?

✓ He sent me a book. (**to me**)

- He sent a book **to me**.

Test yourself

- They sold the farm to him. (**sold him**)

- The class bought their teacher some flowers. (**for**)

- I know that it is my pen. It is the only one that is red.

..... (**must**)

- She wasn't able to finish the project yesterday.

..... (**could**)

- He is interested in reading. He also writes stories.

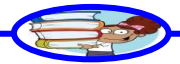
..... (**In addition**)

- A computer is used to send e-mails.

..... (**sending**)



Practice test (2-A)



(A) Language Functions

1- Finish the following dialogue:

Adam and Faris are talking about Dr Mostafa Musharafa.

Adam : Hi, Faris. What are you doing?

Faris : I'm reading about Dr Mostafa Musharafa.

Adam : (1)

Faris : Dr Mostafa Musharafa was able to work out some really difficult problems in maths and science.

Adam : (2) What else does the article say?

Faris : It says that he was the first Egyptian to become a Doctor of Science.

Adam : That's a great achievement! Do you think that he was a genius?

Faris : (3)

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

1- Your mother asks you how you did on your English exam. Express certainty.

2- Your friend asks you if you met the writer who visited your school last week. This was not possible because you were ill.

3- You are in a busy street with your younger brother. You advise him not to walk too close to the road.

(B) Reading Comprehension

3- Read the following, then answer the questions:

There have been hotels for hundreds of years, but they might be different in the future. Usually there are friendly people who write your name and address, carry your bags to your room and give you breakfast in the morning. In Japan, there is a hotel where there are no people working at all: all the work there is done by robots.

When you first arrive at the hotel to check in, a robot tells you what to do you should enter information about yourself on a computer. The robot is able to communicate in lots of different languages. You don't need a key for your room because a computer in the door will recognise you. There is even a robot in each room who is able to turn lights on and off and answer simple questions.

1- What is the main idea of the passage?

2- Why don't you need a key to your room?

3- What problems do you think you might have in a hotel like this?

4- Check in means

- a- report that you have arrived b- sleep
- c- wake up d- park your car

5- The underlined word "there" refers to

- a- the hotel b- Japan c- the robot d- the future

(C) The Reader

4- A- Match column A with column B

(A)	(B)
1- John Manly	a) saved Squire Gordon from the broken bridge.
2- Black Beauty	b) hit the horses hard.
3- Ginger	c) began to respect Squire Gordon.
4- Merrylegs	d) was Squire Gordon's helper.
	e) wanted to teach the boys a lesson about horses.

1- (.....)

2- (.....)

3- (.....)

4- (.....)

B- Answer the following questions:

1- What made Black Beauty's journey with Squire Gordon and John difficult?

2- What happened at the bridge?

3- Who started the fire at the stable?

4- Why do you think that John was able to take the horses out of the fire?

5- Why do you think that moving horses when there is a fire is very hard?

(D) Usage and Writing

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

1- I gave..... the message.

- a- my sister b- for my sister c- to my sister d- hers

2- There is a lot of traffic today. We..... be late.

- a- must b- should c- might d- won't

3- The maths homework was very difficult. Were you do it?

- a- could b- able to c- able d- can

4- It is to take your passport when you go to another country.

- a- easy b- essential c- enjoyable d- enormous

5- Ola is always She will do very well in her exams.

- a- noisy b- lazy c- hardworking d- exhausted

6- There are eight that go around the sun.

- a- plants b- sails c- planets d- stars

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

1- I couldn't find the pen that you lost. (able)

2- Perhaps I'll Wear a jacket today, I'm not sure. (might)

3- Adel might visit us tomorrow. (I'm not sure)

7- Read and correct the underlined words:

1- Dr Musharafa was an experience in maths. (.....)

2- You can use the internet on your laptop in this library because it has books. (.....)

3- Ahmed likes playing speed-ball. However, he enjoys playing football. (.....)

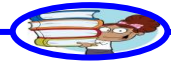
8- Write a paragraph of (7) sentences about one of the following:

- A form of technology that is most useful to you.

- Someone you know who is a genius.



Practice test (2-B)



(A) - Language Functions

1- Finish the following dialogue:

Salem and Omar are talking outside a classroom in their school Salem:

- Omar : Who is our science teacher talking to in the classroom?
 Salem : She is talking to the scientist who is giving us a talk next week.
 Omar : Oh, yes, I forgot.
 Salem : (1) It's essential.
 Omar : Yes, you're right, it is very important.
 (2)?
 Salem: (3) I think he's going to talk about useful robots.

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

- 1- A friend says that Athens is bigger than London. You don't think this is correct.

 2- Your friend thinks he saw a cat in the hotel. You are certain that cats aren't allowed in the hotel.

 3- A friend asks you for the best way to revise before the test.

(B) - Reading Comprehension

3- Read the following, then answer the questions:

Many famous people were amazing when they were children. Mozart was able to play music when he was three and could write music when he was five. Judit Polgar is a great chess player. She was able to win chess games against some adults when she was twelve years old and she won chess competitions when she was fifteen.

Karl Benz went to university to study to be an engineer when he was fifteen and he later invented the car. And the great scientist Marie Curie taught herself to read Russian and French when she was four. She could also help her older brothers and sisters with their maths homework! However, some people who do amazing things when they are children become ordinary adults: not all of them are able to become famous.

- 1- Why did Karl Benz go to university?

 2- Who taught Marie Curie to read Russian and French?

 3- Why do you think that many amazing children are notable to become famous when they grow up?

 4- The word ordinary means
 a- not helpful b- amazing c- special d- not special
 5- The underlined word "they" refers to
 a- amazing children b- some adults
 c- scientists d- famous people

C- The Reader

4) A- Match column A with column B:

(A)	(B)
1- Squire Gordon's friend	a) didn't listen to Black Beauty when he called out.
2- The rider in the stable	b) walked out of the stable when Black Beauty called her.
3- Ginger	c) smoked a cigarette and caused a fire.
4- Mrs Gordon	d) was amazed because John saved the horses.
	e) went with Squire Gordon to visit some friends.

- 1- (.....) 2- (.....) 3- (.....) 4- (.....)

B- Answer the following questions:

- 1- Why didn't Black Beauty take Squire Gordon and John home the way they came?

 2- Why didn't John drive Black Beauty over the bridge?

 3- "And thank you, Black Beauty. You saved us." Who said this? What does it show about the kind of man he is?

 4- Why do you think that the horses wanted to stay in the stables although there was a fire?

 5. What happened when John came to take the horses from the stables?

(D)- Usage and Writing

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

- 1- you speak English when you were six?
 a- Were b- Do c- Able d- Could
 2- Eman sent..... an email.
 a- for me b- me c- mine d- to me
 3- Wear a coat. It rain today.
 a- might b- must c- can't d- mustn't
 4- Use the cleaner to clean the kitchen floor.
 a- lawn b- mower c- vacuum d- oar
 5- I'd like to you to my house this Saturday.
 a- invent b- interview c- interrupt d- invite
 6- That man has a very loud I can hear him from across the road.
 a- voice b- face c- graph d- ability

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

- 1- I know that it is my pen. It is the only one that is red.
 (must)
 2- Mona wasn't able to finish the project yesterday.
 (could)
 3- Hassan is interested in reading. He also writes short stories.
 (In addition)

7) Read and correct the underlined words:

- 1- Leila could read when she was two. She is a graduate.
 (.....)
 2- The children were bored, so their father listened them with funny stories.
 (.....)
 3- What is the heavy of that big fish?
 (.....)

8- Write an email about one of following:

- An email to your teacher explaining why you would like to go to a STEM school
 - An email to your friend who is entering a writing competition
-



نموذج امتحان مطابق للمواصفات



(A) - Language Functions (7 Marks)

1- Finish the following dialogue: (4M)

Sara and Nora are talking about inventions

Sara : What are you reading about?

Nora : (1)

Sara : Inventions! (2)

Nora : The most important inventions are the mobile and the plane.

Sara : (3)

Nora : I think so, too.

Sara : (4)

Nora : Yes, we need more invention in our life for easier life.

2- Write what you would say in each of the following situations: (3M)

1- You remind your sister to do her homework.

2- You are asked about the most important inventions.

3 - You suggest taking part in the competition.

(B) - Reading Comprehension (5Marks)

3- Read the following, then answer the questions: (5M)

It was a rainy day in January. The farmers were in their fields. A boy ran towards them shouting for help. He told them that the river was coming up and they were in danger. They didn't believe him because he was just a little boy. An hour later, the high water in the river came over the land. The farmers now knew that the boy's words were true. They tried to save their fields and houses, but they couldn't control the water of the river. They had to run away. They were very sad because they lost both their crops and houses. In the afternoon, some engineers came with a number of machines and dug a canal from the river. Some machines were also used to pump the water out of the fields.

A) Answer the following questions:

1 - Why was the boy shouting?

2 - Which season was it?

3 - Why did the engineer come?

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

4- The underlined word " they" refers to

a- fields b- machines c- engineers d- farmers

5-The farmers were sad because they lost

a- their pumps b- their crops and houses
c- machines d- their children

C- The Reader (7 Marks)

4) A- Match column A with column B: (2M)

A	B
1- John Manly	a- saved Squire Gordon from the broken bridge.
2- Black Beauty	b- hit the horses hard
3- Ginger	c- began to respect Squire Gordon
4- Merrylegs	d- was Squire Gordon's helper
	e- wanted to teach the boys a lesson about horses.

1- (.....)

2- (.....)

3- (.....)

4- (.....)

B- Answer the following questions: (5M)

1-What made Beauty's journey with Squire difficult?

2-Why did Black Beauty stop on the bridge?

3- Who started the fire at the stable?

4-Why do you think that John was able to take the horses from the burning stable?

5- Why do you think saving horses when there is a fire is very difficult?

(D)- Usage and Writing (11 Marks)

5) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d: (3M)

1- My brother is collecting for his research.

a- date b- date c- dates d- drama

2- My new has a big screen and I can type on it easily.

a- car b- taxi c- laptop d- motorbike

3- Ali studies his lessons very well. He pass his exams.

a- must b- may c- might d- can't

4- Teachers STEM students to enter competitions.

a- hit b- encourage c-visit d- stay

5- My granddaughter walk some steps last night

a- was able to b- could c- can d- can't

6- Alfred Nobel was a great.....

a- inventor b- thief c- detective d- pilot

6- Rewrite the following using the word(s) in brackets to give the same meaning: (3M)

1- Bouthina might visit Turkey tomorrow. (I'm not sure)

2- Tarek is very good at tennis. He's good at basketball, too.

(Furthermore)

3- Were you able to do the sums? (ability)

7- Write a paragraph of seven (7) sentences about one of the following: (5M)

- What's the technology going to do in the future?

- Your goals in life in your twenties



Review (C)

Units (7.8&9)

Important Vocabulary المفردات الهامة

experts	خبراء
indoor sports	رياضات داخلية
court	ملعب/قضاء
wooden racket	مضرب خشب
poles	أعمدة/عارضة
score	يعرز هدف
Olympic Games	الألعاب الأولمبية
stadium	استاد
spectator	مشاهد
athlete	لاعب ألعاب قوى
athletics	ألعاب القوى
prizes	جوائز
referee	حكم مباراة
opponent	خصم
trophy	الكأس
net	شبكة
Good sport!	ذو روح رياضية
the final	الدور النهائي
self-respect	احترام الذات
muscles	العضلات
intelligent	ذكي
intelligence	الذكاء
balance	التوازن
sailors	البحارة
I'm afraid	أخشى أن
online	عبر الانترنت

trouble	مشكلة
brain	مخ
physical	جسدي/بدني
physics	الفيزياء
puzzle	لغز
senses	الحواس
blind	أعمى
deaf	أصم
sign language	لغة الإشارة
system	نظام
dots	نقاط
soldier	جندي
sign	لافتة/إشارة / علامة
Braille	طريقة برايل
adult	البالغ/الراشد
shape	شكل
orchestra	اوركسترا/فرقة موسيقية
concert	حفلة موسيقية
pity	شفقة/أسف
invitation	دعوة
championship	بطولة
slightly	بشكل طفيف/قليلاً
education	التعليم
equipment	معدات (لا تعد)
weight	الوزن
breathing	التنفس

Verbs أفعال

control (led)	يتحكم
compete (d)	يهزم
continue(d)	يستمر
invite (d)	يدعو
communicate(d)	يتواصل
encourage (d)	يشجع
include (d)	يتضمن
believe (d)	يعتقد
measure (d)	يقيس
grab(bed)	يمسك
produce	ينتج
protect	يحمي

congratulate (d)	يهنئ
apologise (ed)	يعتذر
die (d)	يموت
affect (ed)	يؤثر
offer (ed)	يعرض
recycle (d)	يعيد تصنيع
record (ed)	يسجل
discuss (ed)	يناقش
accept (ed)	يقبل - يوافق
refuse (d)	يرفض
discover (ed)	يكشف
believe (d)	يعتقد

Phrasal verbs

set up	يؤسس - ينشئ
set off	ينطلق في رحلة
set down	يسجل- يدون
go on	يستمر
go back	يعود
go off	ينفجر
take up	يبدأ نشاط / يتعلم
take off	يقطع / يخلع

make up	يخترع - يولف
carry out	ينفذ
work out	يستنبط - يستنتج
find out	يكشف/يعرف معلومة
look for	يبحث عن شيء
look up	يبحث عن كلمة
hand out	يعطي - يسلم
get to	يصل إلي

Words & Opposites

politely	بأدب	impolitely	بوقاحة
friendly	ودود	unfriendly	أنطواني
excited	مثار/ منثعل	bored	يشعر بالملل
hand out/give	يعطي	hand back/give back	يعيد
strong	قوي	weak	ضعيف
comfortable	مريح	uncomfortable	متعب
closed	مغلق	opened	مفتوح
important	مهم	unimportant	غير هام
useful	مفيد	useless	غير مفيد
inside	بالداخل	outside	بالخارج
indoor (adj)	داخلي	outdoor (adj)	في الهواء
indoors (adv)	بالداخل	outdoors (adv)	بالخارج
turn on	يشغل	turn off	يطفى
light	فاتح	dark / heavy	غامق/ ثقيل
win	يفوز	lose	يفسر

Prepositions

wait in a queue	ينتظر في طابور
wait for + (شيء / شخص)	ينتظر
wait to + inf.	ينتظر (فعل شيء)
made from + (مادة تغيرت)	مصنوع من
made of + (مادة لم تتغير)	مصنوع من
made in + بلد المنشأ	صنع في ...
have/has to + inf	يجب / مضطر أن
too + صفة + to + inf.	جداً .. لدرجة ألا
to each other	لبعضهم البعض
It's fun for + V.ing	من الممتع أن ..
congratulate ..on + V.ing	يهنئ على
used to + inf.	اعتاد أن
V. be + used to + V.ing	معتاد أن
encourage to + inf.	يشجع على
buy a ticket for	يشترى تذكرة
get a trophy for+V.ing	يحصل على كأس
bad for+مفعول + to+inf	سيء لـ .. أن ..
have problems with	لديه مشاكل مع
ready for	مستعد لـ
followed by	متبوع بـ ..
continue to + inf.	يستمر - يتابع
take turns to + inf.	يتبادل الأدوار كي
take + وقت + to + inf	يستغرق
get up	يستيقظ
on T.V.	على التلفاز
enjoy + V.ing	يستمتع بـ
start + V.ing	يبدأ
fly to + مكان	يسافر بطائرة
live for	يعيش لمدة
without water	بدون ماء
parts of	أجزاء من
kind of	نوع من



Review (C)

Language Functions & Notes

Unit (7)

- **Contrasting information** معلومات متناقضة
 - However, (توضع في بداية الجملة الثانية ونضع بعدها)
 - He studies hard. **However**, He doesn't answer well.
 - He ran fast. **However**, he didn't win the race.
- **Although** توضع في بداية الجملة الأولى
 - Although he is poor, he is happy.
 - Although the players played well, they lost.
- **but** توضع في منتصف الجملتين
 - He is rich **but** he isn't happy.
 - It was very cold **but** she went out.
- **Despite + (noun) اسم / v.ing** توضع في بداية الجملة الأولى
 - Despite his poverty, he is happy.
 - Despite running fast, she lost the race.

Study the following

- **Congratulating people** تهنئة الناس
 - Congratulation on your + (wedding/success ..) المناسبة
 - I'd like to congratulate on + V.ing (winning ..) (المناسبة)
 - Congratulations! تهانينا - Well done. أحسنت
- **Thanking people** شكر الناس
 - Thank you. That's kind of you.
 - Thank you. You're so helpful.
 - Thank you for your help.
 - Thank you very much.
- **Apology** الاعتذار
 - I'm so sorry for + V. ing. (breaking your glasses)
 - I must apologise for + V.ing (forgetting your book)
 - I'm really sorry.
- ♥ **Accepting apology** ♥ **Refusing apology**
 - Don't worry. That's okay. - Oh, dear. I need it.
 - Never mind. - No, dear. You must+inf
- **Encouraging people** تشجيع الناس
 - Good job but try harder.
 - Come on. Don't give up.
 - Good job but you should try harder.
- **Asking people's opinion** السؤال عن الرأي
 - What do you think of + الموضوع / الشيء ..?
 - What's your opinion aboutالموضوع / الشيء ..?
- Give your opinion** إعطاء رأيك
 - In my opinion,
 - I think
- **Agreeing** الموافقة - **Disagreeing** عدم الموافقة
 - * I agree. * I don't agree.
 - * I think so. You're right. * I don't think so.

- Kinds of sports أنواع الرياضة

Team sports رياضة جماعية	Individual sports رياضة فردية
Football /volleyball / basketball / handball / hockey / water ball	Tennis / Squash / weightlifting / judo/ Table tennis / boxing / swimming

Unit (8)

- **Talking about problems** الحديث عن المشاكل
 - ☞ I'm afraid that + جملة خائف أن
 - I'm afraid that I have a problem using the internet.☐
 - ☞ I find it difficult to + inf. فعل مصدر أحد صعوبة أن
 - I find it difficult to spell "Bibliotheca".☐
 - ☞ The trouble is that + جملة المشكلة هي أن
 - The trouble is that I spend a lot of time surfing.
- | Asking for help طلب المساعدة | Offering help عرض المساعدة |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| - Can you help me + inf.مصدر? | - Have you got any problems? |
| - Do you think you can help me? | - What's the matter? |
| - Can you do me a favour, please? | - Let me see if I can help. |

[Verbs & Nouns] أفعال وأسماء

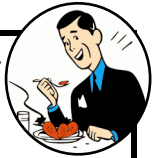
do	experiment - research - homework - puzzle - project - work - business quiz - shopping - wrong - activities - favour - something physical - job
use	brain - muscles - computer - mobile - the internet - a knife - a saw(tools) - money
go	تأتي مع أسماء الأنشطة والرياضة المنتهية غالباً بـ ing : camping - sailing - horse riding - hiking - dancing - swimming - fishing - diving
play	- تأتي مع ألعاب جماعية وفردية (المهم تتلعب بالكورة ماعدا الشطرنج بالمخ .. وفي ناس في مخها اكل وناس في مخها كورة ..وعجيب (For Fun) : football - basketball - tennis - chess - hockey - squash - badminton - baseball - cricket
do	- تأتي مع الألعاب الفردية خاصة العنيفة والأنشطة الترفيهية : judo - karate - yoga - gymnastics - athletics - aerobics - exercises

Unit (9)

- **Inviting people** دعوة الناس / الأشخاص
 - ☞ Would you like to (go to) + المناسبة ؟
 - ☞ Do you want to come to + ... المناسبة ؟
 - ☞ I'd like to invite you to + مناسبة [wedding/birthday..]
- | Accepting invitation قبول الدعوة | Refusing invitation رفض الدعوة |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| - I'd love to! | - I'm sorry. I'm busy. ☐ |
| - That/It sounds great. | - I'm afraid I can't. I have to.... |
| - I'd be pleased to come. | - I'd love to, but I can't because |

For example

- You invite your friend to your sister's wedding.
- ☞ I'd like to invite you to my sister's wedding.
- You accept your aunt's invitation to the circus.
- ☞ I'd love to! ☞ That sounds great.
- You politely refuse a friend's invitation to the cinema.
- ☞ I'm afraid I can't because I have to visit the dentist



- **Make a suggestion** : عمل اقتراح
 - Let's + inf. مصدر ☞ Let's go to the club at night.
 - What/How about +V.ing? ☞ How about playing football at night?
 - Why don't + فعل + inf.? ☞ Why don't you go to the park?



Review (C)

Grammar

Necessity and Obligation

الضرورة والإلزام

الضرورة والإلزام في المعيار

1 [have / has] to + inf. مضطر أن

- تستخدم عند الضرورة والإلزام (مهم فعله بدافع شخصي):

- I have to get a passport to travel abroad.
- He has to go to school on time.

- [don't / doesn't] + have to + inf. مصدر

- I don't have to hurry up. I'm not late.
- He doesn't have to buy a car. He has one.

[Do/Does] + الفاعل + have to + inf. مصدر ?

- Does she have to buy bread? □

It is necessary/obligatory for + مفعول + to + inf. مصدر

- It's necessary for him to eat healthy food. (has)
- He has to eat healthy food.
- It's necessary for them to wait for the train. (have)
- They have to wait for the train.
- Does she have to buy this book? (for)
- Is it obligatory for her to buy this booklet?

2 must + inf. يجب أن

- تستخدم للتعبير بالإلزام وضرورة بدافع خارجي (قانون قواعد):

- I must study hard this year. - She must see a doctor.

mustn't + inf. مصدر □

- You mustn't park here. It's not allowed.
- He mustn't throw rubbish in the street.

Must + الفاعل + inf. مصدر ?

- Must he stop smoking? - Must she put on make-up? □

"No + V.ing" = It's [not allowed / forbidden / prohibited / against the law / banned] to + inf. مصدر □

- The sign says "No parking here". (mustn't)
- You mustn't park here.
- You mustn't smoke at the hospital. (allowed)
- It's not allowed to smoke at the hospital.
- Must he stop smoking at hospitals? (against)
- Is it against the law to smoke at hospitals?

الضرورة والإلزام في الماضي

1 had to + inf. كان مضطر أن

- I had to get a passport to travel abroad.
- He had to go to school on time.

- [didn't] + have to + inf. مصدر

- I didn't have to hurry up. I wasn't late.
- He didn't have to buy a car. He had one.

[Did] + الفاعل + have to + inf. مصدر ?

- Did you have to buy this book?
- Did she have to buy bread? □

[had to] = It was necessary for + .. + to + inf. □

- Was it necessary for her to meet him?
- It wasn't necessary for her to meet him.

[Must] ليس لها ماضي ولا مستقبل لأنها فعل ناقص
[have to] لها مستقبل (will have to + inf.)

قبل ما أنسى

اسم الفاعل - Gerund - ing - صيغة ال

1 Noun (فاعل - مفعول) اسم

- تستخدم صيغة ال-ing كاسم (فاعل أو مفعول):

- Reading is enjoyable. (فاعل subject)
- I love reading. (مفعول object)

2 Verb (فعل مستمر) □

- تستخدم صيغة ال-ing كفعل بعد (V. to be) دليل الاستمرار:

- Ahmed is sleeping. (فعل مضارع مستمر)
- Sarah was cleaning. (فعل ماضي مستمر)

استخدامات صيغة ال-ing

1 تستخدم بعد بعض الأفعال □

Table with 3 columns: deny (ينكر), avoid (يتجنب), enjoy (يستمتع), admit (يعترف بـ), love (يحب), hate (يكره), prefer (يفضل), recommend (يوصي), come (يأتي لأداء), go (يذهب لأداء), keep (يستمر في), practice (يلعب), fancy (يتخيل), mind (يمنع), feel like (يشتهي), stop (يتوقف عن), suggest (يقترح), finish (يُنهي), imagine (يتخيل), prevent (يمنع), delay (يعطل), like (يحب), regret (يندم), stand (يتحمل)

- Do you enjoy swimming? - I suggest playing tennis.
- Huda practises playing the piano.
- You should avoid meeting bad people.
- Do you fancy seeing her here?
- I recommend reading this nice story.
- He admitted stealing my mobile.
- Would you mind helping me?



2 تستخدم بعد حروف الجر □

- Einstein had problem with reading.
- Sailors are good at finding their way.
- You should give up smoking.
- Are you interested in reading?
- I look forward to seeing you. (يتطلع الي)
- I apologize for coming late.
- I am fond of مفرم going to parties.
- My sister is keen on sewing.

- It's + صفة + to + inf. مصدر

= V.ing + (شبه الجملة) + is + صفة + to/for + ضمير □

- She finds it easy to learn new languages.
- Learning new languages is easy for her.
- Talking to tourists is often difficult for me.
- It is often difficult for me to talk to tourists.



Relative clause

ضمائر الوصل

1

Defining relative clauses

- تعطي (معلومات ضرورية) لفهم ومعرفة (ما أو من) المشار إليه
- لا نضع لها فاصلة (،)

- Ali is the person **who** I met last night.

2

Non Defining relative clauses

- تعطي (معلومات غير ضرورية) عن شيء أو شخص ولا نحتاجها حتى نفهم
- ونضع لها فاصلة (،)

- My brother, **who** is 40, is a teacher.

Non Defining relative clauses

who (الذي / التي) العائل	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mr Zaki, who lives next door, is a scientist. My aunt, who is dead now, was a wise. My neighbour, who is a teacher, sometimes helps me.
which (الذي / التي) غير العائل	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Elephants, which live for around 45 years, are found in Africa. The post office, which is opposite the bank, is crowded today. The house, which I am going to build, will be very large.
where (الذي / التي) حيث (المكان)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I'll visit my uncle in Luxor, where he has lived since the 1970s. Hurghada, where we went last year, is an interesting place. The bank, where my brother works, is near our school.
when (الذي / التي) عندما (الزمن)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Photo shows Aswan in 1990, when my parents lived there. The school, when I was a student, was clean. The village, when there wasn't TVs, was quieter than today.
whose (الذي / التي) (الملك)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mr Ezz, whose factory produces iron, is very rich man. Hany, whose father is a surgeon, is my friend. Manal, whose hair is red, is my best friend.

ملحوظات هامة

Non defining relative clauses مع ضمائر الوصل

لا نستخدم (that) بدلاً من (who-which-whom):

- The book, **that** you gave to me, is interesting. (✗)
- The book, **which** you gave to me, is interesting. (✓)

لاحظ أن **which** تعمل مع (when - where) ولكن لا بد من حرف جر:

- The journey, **from which** Ali has just come, was tiring.
- Ola looked at the tree, **under which** she had often sat.
- This cupboard, **in which** I keep my old toys, hasn't been cleaned for ages.

يأتي حرف الجر إما قبل (which)، أو في آخر الجملة الوصفية:

- The journey, **which** Ali has just come **from**, was tiring.

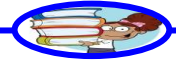
Test yourself

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

- Ahmed's cousin is a doctor. He lives in Zagazig. (who)
- The bank is near the zoo. My brother works there. (where)
- Squash keeps me fit. It is my favourite sport. (which)
- Gaber is a good man. His car isn't new. (whose)
- I thanked him because he helped me. (for)
- It is better for tourists to travel by bus. (Traveling)
- Would you like to read detective stories. (interested)
- It's difficult to get up early. (Getting up)
- It is unnecessary for Mariam to wait for me. (have)
- It isn't allowed to take photos her. (mustn't)
- I must start my homework this evening. (have)
- You aren't allowed to take photos in this area. (mustn't)
- It isn't necessary for her to buy vegetables. (She)
- It's fun to play tennis. (playing)
- Although English is easy, learning grammar is difficult. (However)
- He is a tall boy. However, he isn't in the basket team. (but)
- Cairo is a big city. However, it is a crowded city. (Although)
- It's sunny today, but it's not very hot. (However)
- I went to visit my cousin last week. She lives in Luxor. (who)
- It isn't healthy to lie in bed for a long time. (lying)
- It is not necessary to get up early tomorrow. It's a holiday. (have to)
- Do you have a problem? (matter)
- I saw a cat with soft hair. (whose)
- I like English best of all the subjects at school. (which)



Practice test (3-A)



(A) Language Functions

1- Finish the following dialogue:

Fatma is at school with her friend Lamia.

Fatma : You look worried.

Lamia : Yes, I am very worried.

Fatma : (1)

Lamia : I'm afraid that I can't find my book.

Fatma : (2) Is this it?

Lamia : Yes, it is. Thank you! We're discussing the book in my book club, Would you like to go with me?

Fatma : (3) I like that book.

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

1- Although you lost the game, you congratulate your opponent.

2- You want to invite your friend to your house this Saturday.

3- You see a person looking under his car. You want to know if they need help.

(B) Reading Comprehension

3- Read the following, then answer the questions:

Many experts think that people first played rugby in 1823. At this time, students at Rugby School in England were playing football. Then, a boy called William Webb-Ellis took the ball in his hands and ran towards the opponents. This made a new game. To score in rugby, teams have to run with or kick the ball to one end of the field. The ball is oval, like an egg. You have to be fast and strong to be good at playing rugby. Many players, who can weigh about 100 kilograms, are very big. Today, rugby is very popular in many Countries. About 100 countries play the sport. However, it is not as popular as football. More than 200 countries play that sport.

1- What is the main idea of the passage?

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

3- Why do you think that William Webb-Ellis decided to take the ball with his hands?

4- An oval is a

- a- shape
- b- a kind of football
- c- a kind of plastic
- d- a kind of egg

5- Rugby got its name from a

- a- player
- b- a country
- c- a school
- d- an egg

(C) The Reader

4- A- Match column A with column B

(A)	(B)
1- Joe Green	a- was angry with Joe for taking care of Black Beauty
2- John Manly	b- reported the rude driver to the police.
3 The factory manager	c- had to move to a warmer climate.
4 Mrs Gordon	d- took a note to Dr White.
	e- hit the horses with a whip.

B- Answer the following questions:

1- Why did John ride Black Beauty to another village during the night?

2- What happened to Black Beauty after he returned with the doctor?

3- Do you think that John was right to have a helper who is only fourteen?

4. Why do you think that the driver of the carriage near the factory was rude to Joe ?

5. Why did the doctor ride Black Beauty instead of his own horse?

(D) Usage and Writing

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

- 1- blind means that you cannot see.
a -Be b -Will be c -Being d -Arm
- 2- My neighbour is a teacher, sometimes helps me with my English.
a. whose b. who c. which d. where
- 3- What did you do before you came to school this morning ?
a. must b. have c. have to d. had to
4. Who is your..... in the tennis competition?
a. opponent b. spectator c. inventor d. opposite
5. Hassan's father said that the car was difficult to ... because it was raining.
a. balance b. score c. control d. hit
6. The teacher asked me to the books to the class.
a. hand out b. hand up c. look up d. look out

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

- 1- Tarek is very good at tennis, He's good at basketball, too. (furthermore)
- 2- It is not necessary to get up early tomorrow. It's a holiday. (have to)
- 3- Do you have a problem? (matter)

7- Read and correct the underlined words:

- 1- The sailor stopped the football game when one of the players was hurt. (.....)
- 2- What's the balance, Amria? You look worried. (.....)
- 3- My grandmother is blind. She cannot hear anything. (.....)

8- Write an email about one of the following:

- A sport you like
- What a player should do to be a good sport.



Practice test (3-B)



(A) - Language Functions

1- Finish the following dialogue:

Fawzi is talking about sport with his friend, Munir.

Fawzi: How do you become good at basketball, Munir?

Munir : You have to be tall and fast. (1)

Fawzi : I'm not tall or fast. (2)

Munir : I'm sure that you are good at some sports.

What about chess? I'm playing a game of chess this evening. Would you like to play?

Fawzi : (3)

Munir : OK, we can play another evening when you're not visiting your grandparents.

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

1- A friend asks you to go to the beach this Saturday. You would like to go.

2- A friend asks you why you look worried. It's because you have a problem using the printer.

3- You want a friend to go with you to the museum this Thursday.

(B) - Reading Comprehension

3- Read the following, then answer the questions:

There are about 285 million people in the world who are blind or find it difficult to see. However, not many of these people can read Braille. The problem is that Braille books are not cheap. The cost of making a Braille book is four or five times more than any other book. Technology can help blind people. Some of them can listen to news and information on smart phones.

There are also "talking books" which blind people can listen to. However, some blind people prefer to read. Now, you can also buy Braille e-books. At the moment, these are difficult to make and expensive to buy. However, scientists are now working on Braille e-books. That might be cheaper than Braille books in the future. These e-books might be the best way to help blind people. That would be good news for millions of people.

A) Answer the following questions:

1- How many people have problems with seeing?

2- Why do you think that Braille books are not cheap to make?

3- What does the underlined word "that" refers to?

B) Choose the correct answer:

4- The cost of something is how

- a- much money you need to buy it b- long it takes to make
- c- many people use it d- you make something

5- If they become cheaper, more blinds will probably use in the future.

- a- Braille books b- Braille e-books
- c- smart phones d- books

C- The Reader

4) A- Match column A with column B:

(A)	(B)
1- Joe Green	a- were Black Beauty's new owners
2- John Manly	b- stayed with Black Beauty until he became better.
3- Gordon and Mrs. Gordon	c- hit the horses near the factory
4- Earl and Lady Smythe	d- stopped singing after Black Beauty became ill.
	e- had to leave England.

B- Answer the following questions:

1- Why did Joe Green have to brush Merrylegs but not the other horses?

2- Why was Black Beauty not able to rest when John rode him to get a doctor in the village?

3- Was John right to be angry with Joe Green after Black Beauty became ill? Why? / Why not?

4. What happened to the man who hit the horses near the factory ?

5. Why do you think John said that Joe Green "looked taller" ?

(D)- Usage and Writing

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

1- The museum,is near our school, is always busy in the afternoon.

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

2- television for a long time is not good for you.

- a- Watch b- To watch c- Watches d- Watching

3- He wash his hands before he eats.

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

4- You become when you are eighteen years old.

- a- an adult b- a soldier c- an opponent d- honest

5- The tourist did not speak Arabic, but well ... in English.

- a- handed out b- set up c- communicated d- made up

6- You need strong to be good at most sports,

- a- physical b- muscles c- feelings d- memory

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

1- It's sunny today, but it's not very hot. (However)

2- I went to visit my cousin last week. She lives in Luxor. (who)

3- It isn't healthy to lie in bed for a long time. (lying)

7) Read and correct the underlined words:

1- The athlete told the players to shake hands after the tennis match. (.....)

2- There were two thousand statues watching the game at the sports stadium. (.....)

3- Look, I've got an invention to Mona's family party next week! (.....)

8- Write an e-mail about one of the following:

- Inviting your friend to your birthday party.

- Telling your friend what you have to and don't have to do every day at school.



نموذج امتحان مطابق للمواصفات



(A) - Language Functions (7 Marks)

1- Finish the following dialogue: (4M)

Baher : (1) ?
 Shady : I am afraid. I am not very keen on basketball.
 Baher : What about playing football?
 Shady : (2)
 Baher : When can we go to the club together?
 Shady : (3)
 Baher : (4)?
 Shady : No, I don't have sports shoes.

2- Write what you would say in each of the following situations: (3M)

- You invite your friend to a cup of tea.
- You refuse your friend's invitation to make a trip.
- You accept your friend's invitation to attend his brother's wedding.

(B) - Reading Comprehension (5Marks)

3- Read the following, then answer the questions: (5M)

An enormous earthquake happened two hours ago in the mountains of North West Asia. The ground is still shaking every five minutes. Many houses have been damaged and many people are still inside the buildings. Hundreds of people have been killed, and thousands more have been injured. So people are trying to help each other. Doctors, nurses and soldiers have been sent from the capital. Doctors have a problem because the hospital has been damaged. Egypt is sending three helicopters with a team of doctors and nurses. Different Charities have already collected forty million pounds to buy medicine.

A) Answer the following questions:

- How do you know that the earthquake was enormous?
- What was the problem of doctors?
- Why is Egypt sending three helicopters?

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

- The money was collected to buy
 a- helicopters b-computers c-medicine d-buildings
- Doctors, nurses and soldiers have been sent from
 a- Egypt b- the capital c- the sea d- the port

C- The Reader (7 Marks)

4) A- Match column A with column B: (2M)

(A)	(B)
1 - York	a - spoke rudely to Joe Green.
2 - Mrs. Gordon	b - was heavier than John.
3 - Dr. White	c - was the new helper at Earlshall Park.
4 - The driver	d - was a good rider.
	e - should live in a warmer climate.

- 1- (.....) 2- (.....) 3- (.....) 4- (.....)

B- Answer the following questions: (5M)

- How long did the police send the driver to the prison?
- What was the carriage that Joe passed full of?
- Why was Black Beauty happy although he was ill?
- What did the doctor say when Mrs. Gordon became ill again?
- Why do you think John Green stop singing?

(D)- Usage and Writing (11 Marks)

5) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d: (3M)

- That's the lady brother won the prize.
 a- where b- which c- when d- whose
- That is the place the police found the thief.
 a- when b- where c- which d- what
- Deaf people can in sign language.
 a- speak b- talk c- listen d- communicate
- The teacher asked the student to help him hand the homework.
 a- back b- out c- up d- in
- When Messi scored a fantastic goal, the spectators
 a- yawned b- yelled c- exciting d- sad
- I'd like to watch the who took part in the Olympics.
 a- athletes b- athletics c- spectators d- fans

6- Rewrite the following using the word(s) in brackets to give the same meaning: (3M)

- Farouk El-Baz is a genius. I admire him so much. (who)
- It isn't allowed to take photos her. (mustn't)
- Nadal played well but he didn't win the tennis match. (although)

7- Write a paragraph of seven (7) sentences about one of the following: (5M)

- Mohamed Salah is a good example of how anyone should play a sport.
- The Olympic Games.



Black Beauty

By: Anna Sewell (1820-1878)

About the author : عن المؤلفة

1- Who is the author of the story? Who wrote the story?

- Anna Sewell.

2- Where and when was Anna Sewell born?

- She was born in England in 1820.

3- Why couldn't Anna Sewell walk?

- She had an accident which damaged her legs.

4- What did Anna learn to do?

- She learned to drive a horse and carriage.

5- Why did Anna write about the life of a working horse?

- As she wanted people to understand that looking after horses was important.

6- When did Anna Sewell write "Black Beauty"?

- She wrote Black Beauty in 1877.



القصة The story

At Farmer Grey's field

في حقل (فارمر جري)

1- Who is the narrator of the story? Who tells the story?

- The horse (Black Beauty).

2- What was the first place Black Beauty lived in?

- It was a large field with a little wood at the top.

3- Who was Farmer Grey?

- He was Black Beauty's first owner.

4- Describe Black Beauty?

- He was strong horse with a black coat, with one white foot and a white star on his head.

5- How do you know that Farmer Grey was a kind man?

- He gave the horses healthy food and he spoke to them kindly.

6- What did Black Beauty use to do with other horses?

- He used to run, have fun and have races.

7- What did the biggest horses do when they got excited?

- They kicked and bit the horses next to them.

8- What advice did Black Beauty's mother gave him?

- She advised him not to bite or kick.

9- Who helped Black Beauty to learn to pull a carriage?

- His mother helped him.

10- What did Beauty's mother mean when she said "the harder you work, the kinder people will be to you"?

- She meant that if he worked hard, the people would be kind to him.

At Birtwick Park

في (بيرتويك بارك)

11- What was Birtwick Park?

- It was a big house with large fields and comfortable stables. It was the country home of Squire Gordon.

12- Who was Squire Gordon?

- He was the first owner that Black Beauty worked for.

13- Who was John Manly?

- He was Squire Gordon's helper.

14- What did the horse think of Birtwick Park?

- They liked it.

15- Who named "Black Beauty"? Why?

- Mrs. Gordon. Because he was handsome.

16- Describe Ginger?

- She was a tall horse with a sad face.

17- Why did Ginger often bite and kick?

- Because People were not kind to her in the past.

18- What did Ginger decide to do when people were unkind to her?

- She decided not to do what people asked her to do.

19- Describe Merrylegs?

- He was a small fat horse. He was a jolly and gentle horse.

20- What did the children use to bring to Merrylegs?

- They used to bring him apples and nice things to eat.

21- Why did the children stop visiting horses?

- Because they know that Ginger bit people.

22- What must the people who work for Mr. Gordon understand?

- They must understand that a horse is not a machine.

23- What was Ginger reaction when she listened to Mr. Gordon's opinion about the horses?

- She respected him and was happy to do what he asked.

24- Do you think Squire Gordon was right to be angry with the man who worked for him? Why? Why not?

- Yes, because the man was cruel to his horse.

25- What did Merrylegs do when the boys hit him? Why?

- He threw them off because they need to learn how a horse feels. The horse isn't a machine.

26- Why did Merrylegs threw off the boys?

- Because they hit him with a stick when he felt tired.

27- Do you think Merrylegs was right to behave badly with the children? Why? Why not?

Yes, because the older boys weren't kind to him.

28- What do you think people should do with horses that bite or kick?

- I think they should be kind to them.

A business Journey

رحلة عمل

1- What made Black Beauty's journey with Squire Gordon and John difficult?

- The bad weather, a big tree fell across the road and the broken bridge.

2- Why didn't Black Beauty take Squire Gordon and John home they way they came?

- As a big tree fell across the road in front of them.

3- What happened at the bridge?

- Black Beauty stopped crossing it. A man with a lantern shouted asking them not to cross the bridge because it was broken.

4- Why did Black Beauty stop on the bridge?

- Because he knew it wasn't safe, it was broken.

5- Why did Squire Gordon try to make Black Beauty cross the bridge?

- Because he wanted to go back home. He didn't know the bridge was broken.

6- What would happen if Beauty continued crossing the bridge?

- They would fall into the river.

7- "Thank you, Black Beauty. You saved us." Who said this? Why?

- Squire Gordon said this because Black Beauty stopped crossing the broken bridge.

8- What did Beauty do when they came back home? Why?

- He enjoyed his evening food because he was tired.



A fire during visiting some friends

حريق أثناء زيارة بعض الأصدقاء

1- Where did Mr. Gordon's friends live?

- They lived about 60 kilometers from Squire's home.

2- Where did The Gordon stay for the night?

- They stayed at an inn.

3- Who started the fire at the stables?

- A careless rider who smoked a cigarette.

4- Why do you think that horses wanted to stay in the stables although there was a fire?

- I think they were afraid and worried because they didn't know where they would go.

5- Why do you think that moving horses when there is a fire is very difficult?

- Because they were frightened and it's difficult to control horses in this case.

6- Why do you think John was able to take the horses from the burning stables?

- I think because he was quiet and gentle. That made them followed him out of the building.

7- What happened to the building when there was a fire?

- The building collapsed.

8- Who arrived to try to put out the fire?

- Some firefighters.

9- "It is one of the hardest things in the world to move horses when there is a fire" who said this? Why?

- Squire Gordon's friend said this because John Manly saved the horses from the fire.

Joe Green & Dr. White

جو جرين والدكتور وايت

1- Who was Joe Green? Describe Joe Green?

- He was John's new helper. He was 14. He was too small. He was always singing.

2- What were the similarities between Joe and John?

- John was the same age when he started to work. Both of them had no family.

3- Why did Joe Green have to brush Merrylegs?

- As he was too young to brush Ginger or Beauty.

4- Why did John ride Black Beauty to another village during the night?

- To bring Dr. White as Mrs. Gordon was very ill.

5- Describe Dr. White?

- He was heavier than John. He wasn't a good rider.

6- Why did Dr. White ride Beauty instead of his own horse?

- Because his son has taken his own horse.

7- What happened to Beauty after he returned with the doctor?

- Joe Green gave him cold water when he was hot. He became ill.

8- Why was Black Beauty not able to rest after John rode him to get a doctor in the night?

- Beauty had to return back with Dr. White without taking a rest because Mrs. Gordon was very ill.

9- What happened to Beauty when he got back home with Dr. White?

- Joe Green gave him cold water to drink, so he became sick. He left him alone in a dangerous time for a horse.

10- What did Joe Green do wrong?

- He gave Black Beauty cold water to drink and didn't put a blanket on him. He left him alone suffering.

11- Was John right to be angry with Joe Green after Black Beauty became ill? Why? Why not?

- Yes, because he didn't do the right thing with Black Beauty when he was hot.

12- Do you think that fourteen is too young to learn to do a job? Why? Why not?

No, because boys in that age like learning new things.

13- Why do you think Joe Green stop singing?

- I think because John wasn't pleased with him.

14- Why was John happy to have a helper who was fourteen years old?

- As he was the same age when he started work for Mr. Squire Gordon.

15- Why was Black Beauty happy although he was ill?

- Because he heard that Mrs. Gordon was well again.

A rude driver & Joe looked taller

سائق وقح و(جو) بدا أطول

1- Why do you think that the driver of the carriage near the factory was rude to Joe Green?

- I think because he didn't accept the advice or help from a young boy. He also talked to Joe rudely.

2- What was the driver doing to make the carriage moved?

- He was hitting them hard with a whip.

3- Where did Joe ride when the driver refused his help or the advice? Why?

- He rode quickly to the factory to find the manager and tell him what the driver was doing.

4- What did the manager of the factory do?

- He thanked Joe and called the police to the driver.

5- What did the police do when they saw the poor horses?

- They sent the driver to prison.

6- How long did the police send the driver to the prison?

- For two or three months.

7- Did Joe Green learn from his mistakes? Why?

- Yes, he did because he became a very good worker.

8- When did Joe Green become happy again?

- When John was pleased with him again. He was singing happily again.

Mr. Gordon sold all his horses

السيد (جوردون) يبيع كل خيوله

1- Why did Squire Gordon sell his horses?

- Because his wife was very ill and needed to live in a warmer place. He had to leave England.

2- How was everybody when the Gordon left England?

- Everybody was very sad.

3- Where were Ginger and Beauty going to live?

- They were going to live at Earlshall Park.

4- Who was the new owner after Squire Gordon?

- He was Earl Smythe.

5- Who was the new helper at Earlshall Park?

- He was called York.

6- What did John tell York about Ginger and Beauty?

- He told him that they were the best horses.

7- How did Black Beauty feel when he saw John going?

- He felt very sad.

8- Do you think that horses were so important in the 19th century when Black Beauty was written?

- Because people used them to travel around and to pull their carriages.

9- How do you know that Black Beauty had good owners?

- Farmer Grey was kind. Squire Gordon was kind, too.



النموذج الأول

C- The Reader (7 Marks)

A- Match column A with column B: (2M)

(A)	(B)
1- Black Beauty	a- said, "I think it's the only way to save Mrs. Gordon".
2- John	b- was a close horse to the smart horse.
3- Ginger	c- was Black Beauty second owner.
4- Squire Gordon	d- was sad as his wife was sick.
	e- stopped feeling frightened because John was calm and gentle.

1- (.....) 2- (.....) 3- (.....) 4- (.....)

B- Answer the following questions: (5M)

- Why was John angry with Merrylegs?
- Why did the man working for Gordon hit the horse hard?
- Why did Squire Gordon thank the man and Black Beauty?
- How was Ginger a horse with a difficult past?
- What do you think a horse need to work hard?

النموذج الثاني

C- The Reader (7 Marks)

A- Match column A with column B: (2M)

(A)	(B)
1- Squire Gordon	a- said, "Come on, my beautiful horses".
2- John Manly	b- was saved from the fire.
3- Black Beauty	c- was a careless rider.
4- Ginger	d- had a difficult past.
	e- had to left England with his wife.

1- (.....) 2- (.....) 3- (.....) 4- (.....)

B- Answer the following questions: (5M)

- Why did Ginger sometimes bite and kick?
- What did the man on the other side of bridge want to do?
- What was the aim of the journey Gordon and John had first?
- Do you agree that Beauty were unlucky? Why?
- If you were the young rider, would you smoke a cigarette in that place? Why?

النموذج الثالث

C- The Reader (7 Marks)

A- Match column A with column B: (2M)

(A)	(B)
1- Black Beauty	a- said, " Ride as fast as you can".
2- John	b- spoke gently to the horses during the fire .
3- Ginger	c- a tall horse with a sad face.
4- Squire Gordon	d- saved Mrs. Gordon and became sick.
	e- was a rude driver.

1- (.....) 2- (.....) 3- (.....) 4- (.....)

B- Answer the following questions: (5M)

- Is it right to tell the police about the bad behaviour of people against the animals? Why?
- Why did the man working for Gordon hit the horses hard?
- How often did Squire Gordon thank Black Beauty? Why?
- How was Ginger's past?
- Why was John angry with Joe Green?

النموذج الرابع

C- The Reader (7 Marks)

A- Match column A with column B: (2M)

(A)	(B)
1- Black Beauty	a- said, "Never bite or kick, even when you are just playing a game".
2- Beauty's mother	b- had one white leg.
3- Squire Gordon	c- had short fat legs.
4- Squire Gordon's wife	d- named the horse "Black Beauty".
	e- said, "Poor Black Beauty! You saved my wife's life".

1- (.....) 2- (.....) 3- (.....) 4- (.....)

B- Answer the following questions: (5M)

- Why didn't Merrylegs bite the children?
- Why did Gordon and John take a longer time to get to the bridge?
- Why did Merrylegs throw the boys to the ground?
- In your opinion, was John Manly a kind helper? Why?
- How you think that horses are useful nowadays?

النموذج الخامس

C- The Reader (7 Marks)

A- Match column A with column B: (2M)

(A)	(B)
1- Merrylegs	a- was the narrator of the story.
2- John Manly	b- was a short fat horse.
3- Black Beauty	c- decide to respect Squire Gordon.
4- Ginger	d- forget his mother's advice
	e- said, "I'll stay here and you can ride Black Beauty".

1- (.....) 2- (.....) 3- (.....) 4- (.....)

B- Answer the following questions: (5M)

- Why do you think Joe felt sorry for Black Beauty's illness?
- Why do you think that Ginger's behaviour became better?
- What made Ginger respect Gordon?
- How did the police punish the driver?
- What was wrong with Mrs. Gordon?



Writing Skills

"A sport I like"

I like water sports very much. My favourite sport is swimming. I can swim well. I always have swimming races with my friends. Swimming makes your body fit and strong. It's an interesting sport.

You just watched a great film and you want to tell your friend about it

To : Kareem

From : Nour

Subject : A film I have watched

Hi Kareem,

I'd like to tell you about a film I have watched. It's called "Face off". It's very interesting film. I really felt excited. At the end of the film, I felt so happy because the hero of the film went back safe to his family. I recommend you watch it.

All the best

Nour

"How you spend your weekend"

At the weekend, I do many activities. First of all, I visit my relatives. At midday, we have our lunch. Afterwards, we play football. Next, I meet my friends. After we meet, we go to cinema. At midnight, I arrive home and sleep. It was a nice weekend.

You tell your English friend how Mother's Day is celebrated in Egypt

To : Peter

From : Tamer

Subject : Mother's Day

Dear Peter,

I'd like to tell you how we celebrate The Mother's Day. It's an interesting Day. We buy presents for our Mum. We decorate the house with balloons. We buy cakes and sweets. We thank her for what she does with us.

Best regards,

Tamer

Why Egypt is a good place for tourists?

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.

A book review

One of my favourite novels is Robinson Crusoe by Daniel. 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.

Recommending places for tourist to visit.

To : Tom

From : Hany

Subject : Important places to visit

Dear Tom,

How are you? I'd tell you about important places to visit in Egypt. I recommend the pyramids. we have ancient sites in Luxor and Aswan. the best beaches are in Hurghada where you can go snorkeling and diving there.

See you soon

Hany

What you like when you visit a beach?

Beaches are a nice place for a holiday. we always go there in summer. I like going there. I like taking a boat trip. I like going fishing. like going swimming. I always enjoy the views there.

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.

Sham el Nessim

Sham el nessim is celebrated all over Egypt. it comes in spring. it comes on a Monday in April or may. the ancient Egyptians celebrated it. people always have picnics. they eat fish dried with salt. the enjoy the fresh spring air.

STEM schools

STEM schools are special. They are for students who are very good at science and maths. These schools focus on these subjects. Students are able to solve problems. Students must be hardworking. There are stems school around Egypt. you will be lick if you enter these schools.

Modern technology

Modern technology has become very important. Many people use it every day in schools, at home and at work. in the future ,more people will use it. Everyone must understand how to use modern technology. Moreover, we must follow the latest technology to improve ourselves. It helps us to get good jobs.

Someone you know who is a genius

I read about Dr. Ahmed Zewail. He is an Egyptian scientist. He is a genius. He did many achievements. He got Noble prize. We all proud of him. He did a lot for Egypt. I hope I will be like him.

A form of technology that is most useful to you.

Wi-fi is very important form of technology. It enables me to get on the internet easily. It's free. There are many places which have wi-fi. So, it's easy to do my researches anywhere. It's very useful. It enables to live comfortably life.

The use of robot

Robots have a lot of usages. Some robots dive underwater to study the sea. Others are sent inside volcanoes to study places that are dangerous. These robots are scientific. Personal robots are designed to help people with jobs at home. They include robot vacuum cleaners and lawn mowers. Robots became essential in our life. robots make our life easier.

An important invention

The mobile is a great invention. People use it in many different ways. Some people use it to get on the internet. Others use it to play games. We all use to communicate with our friend or relatives anywhere. It is very useful. it made life faster and easier.

What a player should do to be a good sportsman.

I want to tell you about what I do to be a good player. I get up early every day to practice my favourite sport. I eat healthy food. I go to bed early. I watch matches at the stadium or on TV. I should have patience and tolerance.

My favorite sport

My favourite sport is football. I play it with my friends. I play it twice a week. We play it in the club. I like watching football matches. Practicing sport helps me to keep fit. My favourite team is Al-Zamalk.

My birthday party

Last Friday was my birthday. I invited a lot of my friends and relatives. Many of them accepted my invitation. We listened to music. We ate cake and sweets. We had a nice time. It was amazing day.



Test (1)

(A) - Language Functions (7 Marks)

1- Finish the following dialogue: (4M)

Jane and Nada are talking about Sham el-Nessim
 Jane : Do you have any spring festivals in Egypt?
 Nada : (1)
 Jane : What do you do on Sham el-Nessim day?
 Nada: (2)
 Jane : (3)?
 Nada: FESEEKH is preserved fish with salt.
 Jane : (4)?
 Nada: No, I don't like eating FESEEKH. I like eating herrings.

2- Write what you would say in each of the following situations: (3M)

- 1- You give someone instructions to make boiled eggs.
- 2- You apologize for not doing your homework.
- 3- You are asked why you look sad.

(B) - Reading Comprehension (5Marks)

3- Read the following, then answer the questions: (5M)

Naguib Mahfouz was born in Cairo on December eleventh 1911. He began writing when he was seventeen. In 1945, he married an Egyptian woman with whom he had two daughters. His first novel was published in 1939. His works include the novels as well as several collections of short stories. He is the writer of more than thirty novels, more than 350 short stories and a lot of movie scripts. Half of his novels have been made into films. He was the only Arabic language writer who won the Nobel Prize for Literature.

A) Answer the following questions :

- 1- How many daughters did Naguib Mahfouz have?
- 2- When was the first novel published?
- 3 - What prize did Naguib Mahfouz win?

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

- 4- Naguib Mahfouz was born in
 a- Alexandria b- Cairo c- Giza d- Tanta
- 5- Some of his novels have been made into
 a- papers b- prizes c- films d- schools

C- The Reader (7 Marks)

4) A- Match column A with column B: (2M)

(A)	(B)
1 - York	a - spoke rudely to Joe Green.
2 - Mrs. Gordon	b - was heavier than John.
3 - Dr. White	c - was the new helper at Earlshall Park.
4 - The driver	d - was a good rider.
	e - should live in a warmer climate.

- 1- (.....) 2- (.....) 3- (.....) 4- (.....)

B- Answer the following questions: (5M)

- 1- Who was Farmer Grey?
- 2- What were the similarities between Joe and John?
- 3- Why was Black Beauty happy although he was ill?
- 4- Why do you think John was able to take the horses form the burning stables?
- 5- Do you think Merrylegs was right to behave badly with the children? Why? Why not?

(D)- Usage and Writing (11 Marks)

5) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d: (3M)

- 1- It isn't too hot on the beach because there is a nice.....
 a- breeze b- cloud c- storm d- wave
- 2- I am going to my flat before Eid al-Fitr.
 a- draw b- decorate c- pollute d- directorate
- 3- Let's go a walk.
 a- in b- on c- at d- for
- 4- If you visit Hurghada , you can stay in the hostel
 a- man b- woman c- girl d- youth
- 5- students in our school have visited England.
 a- Few b- Little c- Less d- Least
- 6- Sherlock Holmes was a clever about our visit.
 a- police b- thief c- detective d- soldier

6- Rewrite the following using the word(s) in brackets to give the same meaning: (3M)

- 1- People preserve food in the fridge (Food)
- 2- March has more days than February. (fewer)
- 3- I have no idea if my father will buy me a new mobile. (might)

7- Write a paragraph of seven (7) sentences about one of the following: (5M)

- A special day people celebrate.
- Reading



Test (2)

(A) - Language Functions (7 Marks)

1- Finish the following dialogue: (4M)

Reporter : (1)

Tourist : I'm fine, thank you.

Reporter : (2)

Tourist : Yes, of course.

Reporter : Where do you come from?

Tourist : (3)

Reporter : Britain ! (4)

Tourist : Yes , I visited Aswan last week .

2- Write what you would say in each of the following situations: (3M)

1 - Your recommend visiting the museum.

2- You make a lot of mistakes.

3- Your sister will buy you a present at your birthday. You are sure.

(B) - Reading Comprehension (5Marks)

3- Read the following, then answer the questions: (5M)

Tourists visit Egypt from all over the world to enjoy our ancient monuments and to enjoy our fine weather. Tourists can visit the Egyptian Museum in Cairo and see its treasures.

They can go to the citadel and Cairo Tower. They also go to Giza to see the pyramids and the sphinx. They go to Aswan to see the High Dam and they visit Luxor to enjoy its wonderful historic places such as the Valley of the Kings. Egypt also enjoys the most fantastic resorts in Alexandria and in Sharm El-Shiekh so tourists visit them regularly.

A) Answer the following questions:

1- What is the main idea of the passage?

2- Why do tourists go to Luxor ?

3- What can tourists see inside the Egyptian Museum?

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

4- Tourists enjoy visiting

a- Luxor b- Cairo c- Giza d- all of these cities

5- Sharm and Alexandria are famous for their

a- monuments b- resorts c- citadel d- valleys

C- The Reader (7 Marks)

4) A- Match column A with column B: (2M)

(A)	(B)
1- Merrylegs	a- was the narrator of the story.
2- John Manly	b- was a short fat horse.
3- Black Beauty	c- decide to respect Squire Gordon.
4- Ginger	d- forget his mother's advice
	e- said, "I'll stay here and you can ride Black Beauty".

1- (.....)

2- (.....)

3- (.....)

4- (.....)

B- Answer the following questions: (5M)

1- Describe Black Beauty?

2- What must the people who work for Mr. Gordon understand?

3- What did the police do when they saw the poor horses?

4- Why did Anna write about the life of a working horse?

5- Do you think that horses were so important in the 19th century?

(D)- Usage and Writing (11 Marks)

5) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d: (3M)

1- He have fallen of his bike. I am not sure.

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

2- It is ... to take your passport when you go abroad.

a- essential b- enormous c- enjoyable d- easy

3- My brother is collecting for his research بحث.

a- date b- data c- dates d- drama

4- Computer can do quickly and accurately.

a- some b- sun c- sums d- sons

5- Please let me you a drink.

a- getting b- gets c- to get d- get

6- We should reclaim desert land we can grow more food.

a- so that b- to c- in order to d- too

6- Rewrite the following using the word(s) in brackets to give the same meaning: (3M)

1- You aren't allowed to take photos in this area.

..... (mustn't)

2- Nadal played well but he didn't win the tennis match.

..... (although)

3- I thanked him because he helped me. (for)

.....

7- Write an e-mail of seven (7) sentences about one of the following: (5M)

- Write an e-mail to your friend Tom about your last trip. Your name is Ahmed.



Test (3)

(A) - Language Functions (7 Marks)

1- Finish the following dialogue: (4M)

Teacher : (1)

Student : I come here twice a week?

Teacher : What kind of books are you interested in?

Student : (2)

Teacher : (3)

Student : Because I like to be a detective when I grow up.

Teacher : (3)

Student : My favourite character is Holmes.

2- Write what you would say in each of the following situations: (3M)

1 - You offer to help your mother.

2 - You advise your brother not to smoke.

3- Your friend has a stomachache. Deduce the reason.

(B) - Reading Comprehension (5Marks)

3- Read the following, then answer the questions: (5M)

Once a train stopped at a small station and a woman opened the window. There was a boy outside and the woman said to him, I don't want to get out of the train as I am old and I can't walk fast. Please, run to the station Cafeteria and get me an ice cream and get one for yourself, too. Here is one pound."

The boy came back before the train moved again. He was eating an ice cream. He ran to the woman's window, gave her fifty piastres and said, "I am awfully sorry madam, there was only one ice cream in the Cafeteria. Here's the one and fifty piastres."

A) Answer the following questions :

1- Where did the train stop ?

2- What did the woman ask the boy to do?

3- Why couldn't the woman go to the Cafeteria?

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

4- the boy came back a few seconds

a- when the train moved b - before the train moved

c- after the train moved d- the moment the train moved)

5- The boy bought

a - one ice cream b - two ice creams

c - no ice cream d - a cup of tea)

C- The Reader (7 Marks)

4) A- Match column A with column B: (2M)

(A)	(B)
1- Squire Gordon	a- said, "Come on, my beautiful horses".
2- John Manly	b- was saved from the fire.
3- Black Beauty	c- was a careless rider.
4- Ginger	d- had a difficult past.
	e- had to left England with his wife.

1- (.....)

2- (.....)

3- (.....)

4- (.....)

B- Answer the following questions: (5M)

1- What did the biggest horses do when they got excited?

2- What was Birtwick Park?

3-What made Black Beauty's journey with Squire Gordon and John difficult?

4- Do you think that fourteen is too young to learn to do a job? Why? Why not?

5- Why do you think that horses wanted to stay in the stables although there was a fire?

(D)- Usage and Writing (11 Marks)

5) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d: (3M)

1- 21st March is the day we celebrate Mother's Day.

a- where b- when c- who d- whose

2-..... can be read in Braille.

a- Electrical b- Electricity c- Electrician d- Electronic

3- The teacher asked the student to help him hand the homework.

a- back b- out c- up d- in

4- When will you finish the flat?

a- decorated b- decorate c- decorates d- decorating

5- The weather was cold , we decided to go out for a walk.

a- However b- But c- Although d- In addition

6- In the past , the player take the ball out of the basket.

a- has to b- must c- have to d- had to

6- Rewrite the following using the word(s) in brackets to give the same meaning: (3M)

1- I blame her for not tidying her room yesterday.

..... (should)

2- Ahmed couldn't lift the box because he was ill.

..... (able)

2- She cooked lunch. She watched TV. (Not only)

7- Write a paragraph of seven (7) sentences about one of the following: (5M)

- Short story you had read before.

- How is Mother's Day celebrated in Egypt?



Test (4)

(A) - Language Functions (7 Marks)

1- Finish the following dialogue: (4M)

Waleed : Why do we learn things in different ways?
Maha : (1)
Waleed : Does that mean your intelligence is different from my intelligence?
Maha : (2)
Waleed :?
Maha : Because you are good at controlling your muscles, breathing and balance but I am good at languages.
Waleed : (4).....?
Maha : Let me see if I can help.

2- Write what you would say in each of the following situations: (3M)

- 1- You give your friend advice to keep fit.
2- You ask your friend about his feelings when he saw the lion.
3- You ask your brother to open the door.

(B) - Reading Comprehension (5Marks)

3- Read the following, then answer the questions: (5M)

Students in Egyptian STEM schools are encouraged to try to solve essential problems like pollution and energy production. Abdel Rahman sharaf Eldeen and Mohamed Abd Elsalam, from 6 October STEM School, entered a competition in Italy in 2015.

Their project helps to produce energy from animal waste and prevent pollution. Noha Shoukry and Asmaa Atef, from El Maadi STEM School, invented a device that removes salt from water using high technology. It produces drinking water at a low price. Yasmine Yehia, from the same school, invented a device that uses local materials. It cleans polluted water and produces a source of energy. The three girls won prizes in a competition in the USA in 2015. The families of all these students must be very proud.

A) Answer the following questions:

- 1- Which students' had projects that help to solve pollution?
2- Where might Noha and Asmaa's invention be useful?
3-Do you think international competitions for students are important? Why / Why not?

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

- 4- What does the underlined word "device" mean?
a- computer b- machine
c- container d- technology
5 What does the underlined pronoun "it" refer to?
a- salt b- technology c- water d- device

C- The Reader (7 Marks)

4) A- Match column A with column B: (2M)

Table with 2 columns: (A) and (B). (A) contains names of horses (Black Beauty, John, Ginger, Squire Gordon). (B) contains descriptions of the horses.

- 1- (.....) 2- (.....) 3- (.....) 4- (.....)

B- Answer the following questions: (5M)

- 1- Who is the author of the story?
2- What did the children use to bring to Merrylegs?
3- Why did Squire Gordon sell his horses?
4- What would happen if Beauty continued crossing the bridge?
5- Why did Dr. White ride Beauty instead of his own horse?

(D)- Usage and Writing (11 Marks)

5) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d: (3M)

- 1-The parade watched by thousands of people every year.
a- is b- was c- are d- were
2- We will have oil in the future than today.
a- few b- little c- fewer d- less
3- Ali studies his lessons very well. He..... pass his exams.
a- must b- may c- might d- can't
4- Our team is playing well but our is playing better.
a- enemy b- supporters c-opponent d- spectators
5- Rugby took its name from
a- a player b- a country c- a school d- an egg
6-My friend, works in a big hospital , is going to marry.
a- who b- whom c- that d- whose

6- Rewrite the following using the word(s) in brackets to give the same meaning: (3M)

- 1- Hotels are more expensive than youth hostel. (more)
2- It is unnecessary for Mariam to wait for me. (have)
3- He no longer plays tennis. (stopped)

7- Write a paragraph of seven (7) sentences about one of the following: (5M)

- A genius person
- Robots in our life.



Test (5)

(A) - Language Functions (7 Marks)

1- Finish the following dialogue: (4M)

Samy meets an American tourist in the pyramids.
Samy : Welcome. (1)?
Tourist : Thank you. I'm from America.
Samy : Is this your first visit to Egypt?
Tourist : (2)
Samy : Have you tried any Egyptian food?
Tourist : (3)
Samy : (4)?
Tourist : Yes, It was very delicious.

2- Write what you would say in each of the following situations: (3M)

- 1- You suggest playing football at night.
2- Someone advises you not to smoke.
3-Your friend has won a gold medal.

(B) - Reading Comprehension (5Marks)

3- Read the following, then answer the questions: (5M)

Farid lived in a big house with a garden. One day, he was reading an interesting story. When it got darker, he switched on the light. Suddenly, he heard a loud cry of "Help! Help!" coming from the garden. He looked out of the window but he couldn't see anything. He heard the voice again. He thought that one of the neighbours' boys had climbed a tree and couldn't get down. He took his torch and walked to the garden. He searched it very well, but he couldn't find anybody.

Finally, he thought that someone was playing a trick on him. So he went back to the house. As soon as he sat down, he heard the sound from behind him. It was sitting on the bookshelf, a large green and red bird. It was a parrot.

A) Answer the following questions:

- 1- Why did he take a torch with him?
2- Where was the parrot sitting?
3- Where did Farid live?

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

- 4- Farid heard the voice
a- once b- twice c- three times d- four times
5- was making the loud cry of help.
a- The parrot b- Farid's friend
c- Farid d- A neighbour's boy

C- The Reader (7 Marks)

A- Match column A with column B: (2M)

Table with 2 columns: (A) and (B). (A) contains names of horses (Black Beauty, John, Ginger, Squire Gordon). (B) contains descriptions of actions (said, spoke, tall horse, saved Mrs. Gordon, rude driver).

- 1- (.....) 2- (.....) 3- (.....) 4- (.....)

B- Answer the following questions: (5M)

- 1- "Thank you, Black Beauty. You saved us." Who said this? Why?
2- How long did the police send the rude driver to the prison?
3- How do you know that Farmer Grey was a kind man?
4- Why did Merrylegs throw off the boys?
5- Who was John Manly?

(D)- Usage and Writing (11 Marks)

5) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d: (3M)

- 1. Chinese New Year is an important----- in China.
a. project b. crop c. goods d - festival
2. How ----- cooked?
a. fish was b. was fish c. will fish d. fish will
3. I am a quiz about football.
a. doing b. do c. does d. did
4. is a sport you can do on the water.
a. judo b. karate c. windsurfing d. football
5. A sports team gets a ... at the end of a competition.
a - trophy b. shot c. gun d. book
6. Ships could travel the sea to sell goods in other countries.
a. cross b. across c. crosses d. under

6- Rewrite the following using the word(s) in brackets to give the same meaning: (3M)

- 1- It is better for tourists to travel by bus. (Traveling)
2- Would you like to read detective stories. (interested)
3-It isn't necessary for her to buy vegetables. (She)

7- Write a paragraph of seven (7) sentences about one of the following: (5M)

- How do you spend your free time?
- Modern technology



Test (6)

(A) - Language Functions (7 Marks)

1- Finish the following dialogue: (4M)

Adel is talking to Maher who's visiting Aswan.

Adel : (1)

Maher : For two weeks.

Adel : (2)

Maher : No, this is my second visit.

Adel : (3) Do you visit the High Dam?

Maher : Not yet, I'll (3)

Adel : Have great time.

Maher : (4)

2- Write what you would say in each of the following situations: (3M)

1- You invite your friend to a cup of tea.

2- You see a blind man crossing the street.

3- You express your opinion of the film.

(B) - Reading Comprehension (5Marks)

3- Read the following, then answer the questions: (5M)

One day a mouse went out to find something to eat. He ran carelessly through some tall grass. He ran into a fierce lion. The lion caught the mouse. He caught him strongly and did not let him go. "Please, let me go." said the mouse. "One day I will help you". The lion laughed. "How could a little mouse help a lion?". "Very well", the lion said. "I will let you go". The mouse thanked the lion.

Three days later, the mouse was again looking for something to eat. He saw the lion under a tree. The lion was tied tightly in a net of strong ropes. The mouse had sharp teeth. He began to cut the ropes with his strong teeth. Soon the lion was free and thanked the mouse.

A) Answer the following questions:

1- Why did the mouse go out?

2- How could the mouse help the lion?

3- Why do you think the lion laughed?

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

4- The mouse was

- a- lazy b- foolish c- foolish d- stupid

5- The mouse cut the ropes with

- a- head b- teeth c- tail d- ears

C- The Reader (7 Marks)

A- Match column A with column B: (2M)

Table with 2 columns: (A) and (B). (A) contains: 1- Black Beauty, 2- John, 3- Ginger, 4- Squire Gordon. (B) contains: a- said, "I think it's the only way to save Mrs. Gordon", b- was a close horse to the smart horse, c- was Black Beauty second owner, d- was sad as his wife was sick, e- stopped feeling frightened because John was calm and gentle.

1- (.....) 2- (.....) 3- (.....) 4- (.....)

B- Answer the following questions: (5M)

1- Who named "Black Beauty"? Why?

2- Why did Joe Green have to brush Merrylegs?

3- Who was the new owner after Squire Gordon?

4- How do you know that Black Beauty had good owners?

5- What happened to Beauty after he returned with the doctor?

(D)- Usage and Writing (11 Marks)

5) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d: (3M)

1- You smoke near any petrol station.

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

2- I a party next week. Everything is arranged.

- a- will give b- am giving c- gave d- has given

3- The sky is clear today. It rain.

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

4- Teachers STEM students to enter competitions.

- a- hit b- encourage c- visit d- stay

5- My father is going to buy a car my elder brother.

- a- for b- to c- about d- so

6- he have to visit Alexandria with Ali?

- a- Must b- Do c- Does d- Can

6- Rewrite the following using the word(s) in brackets to give the same meaning: (3M)

1- He didn't arrive early. (shouldn't)

2- Amal has got more sugar than Dalia. (Dalia has)

3- Although Mohammed came late, he was allowed to enter the lecture. (However)

7- Write a paragraph of seven (7) sentences about one of the following: (5M)

- How do you celebrate the New Year.
- An example of a good player.