



Exam Night



**3rd Year Prep
First Term**

**مراجعة ليلة الأمتحان
الصف الثالث الاعدادي**

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السؤال الأول يعتمد على فكرة تكوين السؤال والأجابه عليه و يوجد نوعان من السؤال :-

١ - سؤال يبدأ بأداة استفهام وهنا الاجابه تكون على اداة الاستفهام ويتكون كالآتى:

كأداة استفهام + فعل مساعد + فاعل + فعل أساسي.....؟

أدوات الاستفهام مثل :-

- where ----- للسؤال عن المكان
- When ----- للسؤال عن الوقت والزمان
- How long ----- للسؤال عن المدة الزمنية
- How often ----- للسؤال عن عدد المرات
- Why ----- للسؤال عن السبب
- How much ----- للسؤال عن السعر والكمية
- How many ----- للسؤال عن العدد
- What/Which ----- ما - ماذا / أي غير العاقل

والأفعال المساعدة تنقسم إلى :-

1. Verb to (be) ----- am – is – are – was – were
2. Verb to (do) ----- do – does – did
3. Verb to (have) ----- have – has – had
4. Modal verbs ----- can – could – will – should – must

والفاعل ممكن أن يكون اسم أو ضمير فاعل . وضمائر الفاعل هي :-

→ I – we – you – they – He – she – it

والفعل الأساسي ممكن أن يكون مصدر أو تصريف ثالث أو V+ ing حسب الفعل المساعد

1 – Where do you live?

→ I live in Cairo.

2 – How long will you stay here?

→ I will stay for 3 weeks.

3 – When did they arrive?

→ They arrived at 3 o'clock.

4 – What are you doing?

→ I am reading a story.



٢ - السؤال الذي يبدأ بفعل مساعد وتكون الاجابه عليه بـ (Yes..) أو (No,....)

→ Have you visited Aswan? – Yes, I have.

→ Did You watch TV? – No, I didn't.

٣ - يوجد سؤال اسمة سؤال التخيير ويبدأ بفعل مساعد, وبه كلمة (or) ولكن لا تكون الاجابة بـ (Yes,/ No,) ولكن نختار كالاتى :-

→ Do you like football or Tennis?

→ I like football.

1 – Finish the following dialogue:

Ali is talking to a tourist:

Ali : Welcome to Egypt!

Tourist: Thank you.

Ali : (1)-----?

Tourist: I come from England.

Ali: (2)-----?

Tourist: No, this is my second visit.

Ali: How do you like Egypt?

Tourist: (3)-----

Ali: I wish you good luck.

Tourist:(4)-----

2 – Finish the following dialogue:

Eman is going to the library

Tamer: Where are you going?

Eman: (1)

Tamer : (2)

Eman: I prefer historical books.

Tamer: (3).....?

Eman: I go there three times a week.

Tamer: Have you learnt useful things?

Eman: (4).....

3 – Finish the following dialogue:

Abdou and Sara are talking about festivals:

Abdou: What are you reading?

Sara: (1)-----.

Abdou: Festivals! Have you read about Spring Feast?

Sara: (2)-----

Abdou: (3)-----?

Sara: People do many things and eat eggs and FESEEKH.

Abdou: Do all the Egyptians celebrate it?

Sara: (4)----- .

4 – Finish the following dialogue:

Tamer and Lobna are talking about STEM school.

Tamer: (1)-----?
Lobna: It is short for science, technology, engineering and maths.
Tamer: Are there STEM schools in Egypt?
Lobna: (2)-----
Tamer: (3)-----?
Lobna : No, the lessons are In English.
Tamer: I think studying is very difficult.
Lobna: (4)-----

5 – Finish the following dialogue:

Sara and Leila are looking at a picture

Sara: Look at this photograph. It shows you at the beach. (1)-----?
Leila: No, I couldn't. But my sister could. What could you do when you were five?
Sara: (2)-----
Leila: Tennis? That is difficult. Did you play it last weekend?
Sara: (3)----- . I hurt my leg last week, so I needed to rest it.
Leila: Are you interested in other sports?
Sara: (4)-----

6 – Finish the following dialogue:

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: What about the internet?
Nora: (4)-----

7 – Finish the following dialogue:

Azza and Aya are talking about the Olympic Games.

Azza: (1)-----?
Aya: It started in Greece in 776 BCE.
Azza: Were they held in Egypt?
Aya: (2)-----
Azza: (3)-----?
Aya : The winners get gold, silver and bronze medals.
Azza: I think they are interesting .
Aya : (4)-----

8 - Finish the following dialogue:

Basma and Rehab are talking about her new mobile

Basma: Is this mobile new?

Rehab: (1)-----

Basma: Who bought it for you?

Rehab: (2)-----

Basma: (3)-----?

Rehab: Because I passed my final exams.

Basma: (4).....?

Rehab: It is 2,000 pounds.

9 - Finish the following dialogue:

Nada and Safaa are talking about Louis Braille

Nada: (1)-----?

Safaa: He was born in 1809.

Nada: (3)-----?

Safaa: He became blind because he had an accident.

Nada: (3)-----?

Safaa : He improved Barbier's system to help blind people.

Nada : I think he was a great man.

Safaa : (4)-----

السؤال الثاني : - المواقف

يعتمد هذا السؤال على معرفة هل ستجيب أم تسأل بشكل رئيسي ويشمل الأتي :-

(1) Asking for recommendations طلب توصية أو اقتراح

-Do you recommend -----?

-What is the best place to-----?

(2) Giving recommendations: اعطاء توصية

I recommend-----

The best place is -----

(3) Expressing feelings التعبير عن الشعور

How did you feel when-----?

I feel/felt + صفة

(4) Using Sequencing Words التعبير عن التوالي أو التتابع

First of all, -----

Afterwards, -----

(5) To express certainty التعبير عن التأكد

1 – I am sure -----

ex: I am sure she is a doctor.

2 – فاعل + must be -----

ex: She must be a doctor.

3 – فاعل + can't be -----

ex: She can't be an engineer.

(6) To express uncertainty التعبير عن عدم التأكد

1 – I am not sure -----

ex: I am not sure he is at home.

2 – فاعل + might be -----

ex: He might be at home.

3 – Perhaps + فاعل + will + مصدر -----

ex: Perhaps he will be at home

(7) Adding information اضافته معلومات

Injy revises well. Furthermore, she does all her homework.

In addition to doing his homework, Youssef helps his mother.

I could play tennis. In addition, I could use the internet.

(8) Emphasizing a point التعبير عن التأكيد لفعل شيء

You must remember to + مصدر -----

Don't forget to + مصدر -----

(9) Contrasting information التعبير عن التناقض

Although he played well, he lost.

He played well. However, he lost.

He played well, but he lost.

(10) Talking about problems التحدث عن مشكلة

I am afraid that I have a problem using the internet.

I find it difficult to solve this sum.

(11) Asking about and offering help طلب وعرض المساعدة

What is the matter?

Can I help you?

(12) Inviting people دعوة الناس لشيء

Would you like to -----?

I would like to invite you to-----.

(13) Accepting invitations قبول الدعوات

I would love to!

That /It sounds great.

(14) Refusing invitations رفض الدعوات

I am sorry-----

I would love to, but I can't because-----

2 – Write what you would say:

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

2 – A friend asks you what you thought of a scary film.

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

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

5 - A friend asks you what you do before and after dinner

6 – You ask your friend’s opinion about the story.

7 – Your mother asks you how you did on your last English exam. You are certain of success.

8 – Your brother is walking too close to the cars.

9 – You visited your ill friend.

10 – A friend says that Athens is bigger than London, you think this is not correct.

11 – You are certain that cats are not allowed in this hotel.

12 – A friend asks you the best way to revise for the test.

13 – Although you lost the game, you congratulated your opponent.

14 – You want to invite your friend to your house.

15 – You offer to help someone.

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

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

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

19 – You invite your friend to your wedding party.

20 – You express certainty that you will win the final.

السؤال الثالث (سؤال القطعة)

يجب قراءة القطعة كلها على الأقل مرة لمعرفة الفكرة العامة وقراءة الأسئلة للتمكن من الأجابة بشكل صحيح

1 – 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: سمك مملح 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 doesn't get dark at all! It can be difficult to sleep. To help them, people should find a room that is not very light.

A) Answer the following questions :

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

2 – What are herring?

3 – Why do you think people don't go to bed early in June in Sweden?

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

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

2 – Read the following, then answer the questions:

It is 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 am 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

A) Answer the following questions :

1. Why do many tourists go to Alexandria in the summer?
2. Who do you think Andy is writing this e-mail to and why?
3. What is the main idea of the email?

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

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

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 recognize you. There is even a robot in each room who is able to turn lights on and off and answer simple questions!

A) Answer the following questions :

- 1 - Why are there no people working in this hotel?
- 2- What problems do you think you might have in a hotel like this?
- 3 - What problems do you think you might have in a hotel like this?

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

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

4 – 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.

A) Answer the following questions :

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 not able to become famous when they grow up?

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

4 - The word ordinary means-----

a- not helpful b- amazing c- special d- not special

5 - The underlined word they refers to-----

a- Mozart and Polgar b- some adults c- scientists d- Benz and Curie

5 – 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.

A) Answer the following questions :

1- What is the main idea of the passage?

2- What sort of person do you need to be in order to play rugby well?

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

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

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

6 – 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 smartphones. 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 refer to?

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

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 blind people will probably use----- in the future.

a. Braille books

b. Braille e-books

c. smart phones

d. books

السؤال الرابع القصة (Black Beauty)

النموذج (1)

4. Match

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

النموذج (2)

4. Match

A	B
1. Black Beauty	a. she said, "Never bite or kick even when you are playing.
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

النموذج (3)

4. Match

A	B
1. John Manly	a. saved 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 Gordon's helper
	e. wanted to teach the boys a lesson.

النموذج (4)

4. Match

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

النموذج (5)

4. Match

A	B
1. Joe Green	a. was angry with Joe for taking care of Beauty.
2. John Manly	b. reported the rude driver to the police
3. The factory driver	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.

النموذج (6)

4. Match

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

أسئلة للتفكير النقدي

5. Answer the following questions:

1. What would happen if Mrs. Gordon weren't ill?

2. Characters are related to colours. Mention three.

3. Why were horses so important in the 19th century?

4. Why do you think people were not kind to Ginger?

5. What should people do with animals that kick or bite?

6. Why were horses important to Anna Sewell?

7. What did most people think of animals?

8. Do you think fourteen years old was the right age to work?

9. How was Ginger thoughtful?

10. What should Joe Green have done to Beauty?

.....
11. How do we know that Beauty had good owners?

.....
12. Do you think that Merrylegs was right to behave badly with the children?

.....
13. Was it natural for Ginger to change her bad behavior?

.....
14. Why do you think that John was able to take the horses from the fire?

.....
15. Why do you think moving horses in a fire is hard?

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

.....
17. Why do you think the driver near the factory was rude to Joe Green?

.....
18. What can we learn from the story "Black Beauty"?

.....
19. Horses are not machines? Do you agree or not?

.....
20. Why was the horse called "Black Beauty"?
.....

السؤال الخامس اختياري على الكلمات والجرامر

أولا اختياري على أهم الكلمات في كل وحده

5 – Choose the correct answer:

Unit (1)

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

- a. tourist information centre b. Police station c. youth d. book

2 ----- is an inexpensive place where young people can stay when they are travelling.

- a. youth hostel b. hotel c. pharmacy d. palace

3 - ----- is an office for people who catch thieves.

- a. hospital b. police station c. library d. hotel

4 – Swimming with equipment so that you can breathe with your head in water is-----

- a. diving b. snorkeling c. flying d. horse riding

5 – A market or a group of shops to buy souvenirs is called a -----

- a. bazaar b. theatre c. cinema d. studio

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

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

7- If you do not know how to find a building, you can ask for -----.

- a. discoveries b. detectives c. directions d. diagrams

8-Many tourists use a----- to learn about a city's history and places to visit.

- a. camera b. bookshop c. guidebook d. ticket

9-You need a -----when you visit another country.

- a. passport b. tourist c. bazaar d. brochure

10-The restaurant that your cousin told us about was a very good -----We loved it!

- a. recipe b. recommendation c. souvenir d. advice

Unit (2)

11-This is a ----- story about the pharaohs in ancient Egypt.

- a. detective b. historical c. future d. fiction

12-A----- helps the police in their work.

- a. doorman b. teacher c. assistant d. detective

13-The----- of the book you are using is New Hello!

- a. owner b. title c. review d. view

14-I want to see that film because the----- in the newspaper says that it is very exciting.

- a. film b. play c. book d. review

- 15-If someone is -----, he is shaking very hard.
 a. laughing b - trembling c. standing d. sleeping
- 16-If a person feels -----, he is not strong.
 a. week b. weak c. speak d. bread
- 17-----text that gives the most important information about something.
 a. summary b. title c. name d. story
- 18-An -----something unusual, exciting and maybe dangerous.
 a. adventure b. usual c. boring d. Eating
- 19----- a person in a book, play, film, etc.
 a. doctor b. chapter c. character d. lawyer
- 20-----is to shake a little when you are afraid, worried or excited
 a. Tremble b. study c. wait d. laugh

Unit (3)

- 21- When do people ----- new year in your country?
 a. swim b. celebrate c. travel d. speak
- 22- Many countries have a -----when it is the start of spring.
 a. festival b. coronation c. funeral d. homework
- 23- The teacher asks the children what “%” -----.
 a. prefers b. likes c. represents d. eats
- 24 -Sham el-Nessim is a -----day for all of us.
 a. special b. sad c. strange d. silver
- 25- You do not have to pay to go into the museum. It is -----
 a. stupid b. three c. free d. tree
- 26- The children wore historical ----- for the school play.
 a. costumes b. trousers c. umbrellas d. caps
- 27-Many people like to freeze food to----- it.
 a. serve b. preserve c. deserve d. throw
- 28- At ----- there were fireworks to welcome the new year.
 a. morning b. midnight c. midday d. down
- 29-We walked up the street in a----- to celebrate the start of spring.
 a. parade b. funeral c. class d. library
- 30-There was no electricity on the farm, so the farmer used-----so that he could read.
 a. books b. bulbs c. lanterns d. lights
- 31-My favourite is Eid al-Fitr. It is held to celebrate the end of Ramadan.
 a. festival b. book c. idea d. story
- 32-At some festivals, children join aand wear colourful costumes.
 a. army b. parade c. stable d. factory
- 33-When we...eggs for Sham el-Nessim, we try to use natural colours from plants.
 a. decorate b. evaporate c. boil d. sleep
- 34-When we stood on the beach, we could feel a..... blowing from the sea.
 a. freeze b. breeze c. stress d. bazaar

Unit (4)

- 35-If something is essential, it is-----.
- a. quite difficult b. very important c. not important d. very easy
- 36-The scientists have a new medicine to help fight heart disease.
- a. developed b. dropped c. dried d. done
- 37-Ali's cousin is studying at university.
- a. engineer b. engine c. engineering d. engineers
- 38-The students studied a -----which showed the number of tourists who visited Cairo in different months.
- a. goal b. data c. future d. graph
- 39----- is something which allows mobile computers and phones to connect to the internet.
- a. Wi-Fi b. e-mail c. hand d. book
- 40-A small computer that you can carry with you is a -----
- a. laptop b. desktop c. computer d. bank
- 41-A mobile phone that can work like a computer is a -----
- a. smartphone b. computer c. top d. brochure
- 42-A book that can be read online is an -----
- a. article b. e-book c. paper book d. story
- 43-Dina used the ----- she collected to make a graph.
- a. data b. friends c. adventures d. parade
- 44- Teachers -----STEM students to enter competitions.
- a. encourage b. dislike c. prevent d. stop
- 45-My grandfather has never bought an -----because he doesn't have a computer to read it on.
- a. e-book b. newspaper c. magazine d. story
- 46- Omar won an----- for his amazing invention.
- a. award b. medal c. trophy d. book
- 47-I don't talk much on my----- . I use it to send photos and messages.
- a. smartphone b. computer c. data d. information
- 48- Travellers want free ----- in airports because they need to send emails.
- a. Wi-Fi b. food c. books d. water
- 49-I don't like -----because I don't enjoy reading novels online.
- a. e-books b. foods c. glasses d. jeans
- 50-I want to buy a ----- because it is easier to carry around than a computer
- a. laptop b. camera c. glass d. desktop
- 51-My father is an ----- at medicine.
- a. expert b. farmer c. doctor d. blind

Unit (5)

- 52- An athlete gets a for winning a race.
a. medal b. award c. book d. medicine
- 53- A student gets a for completing a university course.
a. free b. agree c. degree d. grab
- 54- A sports team might win a at the end of a competition.
a. trophy b. award c. fire d. food
- 55 - A student gets an for good results
a. wheelchair b. c. award d. chair
- 56- The scientist won an ----- for discovering a new medicine.
a. award b. trophy c. book d. sword
- 57- First, Nahla got a ----- in medicine, then she got a job in the hospital.
a. degree b. notebook c. workbook d. ring
- 58- The basketball team won a gold ----- for winning the competition
a. trophy b. pot c. ring d. wing
- 59- How quickly can you work out the answers to these maths?
a. money b. book c. sums d. same
- 60-A..... is someone who is very intelligent.
a. junior b. genius c. geologist d. stupid
- 61- The player showed amazing during the football match.
a. skull b. skills c. sleep d. food
- 62- My brother is going to study at university. He likes computers
a. computer programming b. magic c. geography d. medicine
- 63- Ali has a very good computer, with the newest on it.
a. software b. books c. screens d. goals

Unit (6)

- 64-To ----- means to know a person because you have seen them before
a. recognize b. apologize c. summarize d. hat
- 65-you hear ----- when someone speaks
a. voice b. music c. rain d. fire
- 66 -A large place from which fire and hot rocks sometimes come is called a-----
a. earthquake b. lake c. volcano d. well
- 67-To ----- means to do something that interests people.
a. cry b. entertain c. gain d. rain
- 68-Something for you or belonging to you is -----
a. personal b. public c. national d. international
- 69-A machine to keep your house clean is a -----
a. lawn mower b. key c. guard d. vacuum cleaner
- 70 - ----- is a machine to cut the grass in a garden or park
a. lawn mower b. knife c. sword d. cleaner

- 71-A large object in space that moves around a star is a -----
a. plant **b. earth** **c. metro** **d. planet**
- 72-Tourists should wear ----- on hot days
a. sun cream **b. jackets** **c. pullovers** **d. moon light**
- 73-What's the name of the ----- who made the first radio?
a. inventor **b. driver** **c. doorman** **d. player**
- 74-When water boils, we can see -----.
a. food **b. frame** **c. steam** **d. team**
- 75-The film was-----! I really liked it.
a. fantastic **b. bad** **c. boring** **d. sad**
- 76-They got into the boat and used the----- to sail across the lake.
a. sells **b. sails** **c. sellers** **d. sand**
- 77 -There was no wind, so they used the----- to take the boat to the island.
a. wind **b. oars** **c. cars** **d. plates**
- 78-Some robots can even children.
a. eat **b. kill** **c. entertain** **d. die**
- 79-Alfred Nobel was a great
a. writer **b. author** **c. soldier** **d. inventor**
- 80-A..... is a very intelligent person.
a. stupid **b. genius** **c. lazy** **d. fool**
- 81-The Nobel Prizes are..... for scientists, writers and other people.
a. awarded **b. slept** **c. eaten** **d. prevented**
- 82-I wasn't able to..... anyone without my glasses.
a. recognize **b. speak** **c. swim** **d. sleep**

Unit (7)

- 83- Which of the following is the opposite of outside?
a. in **b. inside** **c. upstairs** **d. downstairs**
- 84- Which of the following is a place where you play tennis or basketball?
a. theatre **b. class** **c. court** **d. pool**
- 85- Which of the following can you use to hold up a tent?
a. poles **b. signs** **c. costumes** **d. lutes**
- 86- Which of the following can you use to measure weight?
a. grams **b. kilometres** **c. metres** **d. centimetres**
- 87- Which of the following do you need to do to win a sports game?
a. kick **b. score** **c. hold** **d. grab**
- 88-Hala's cousin is a very good ----- . She wants to compete in the next Olympic Games.
a. athlete **b. singer** **c. farmer** **d. dentist**
- 89-There were about 20,000 -----at the football match.
a. doctors **b. spectators** **c. referees** **d. coaches**

90-Mariam got a -----for winning the sports competition.

- a. trophy b. award c. pocket d. jacket

91-The----- stopped the game and told the basketball player to throw the ball again.

- a. trainer b. coach c. referee d. spectator

92-Our team is playing well, but our----- are playing better.

- a. players b. team c. opponents d. coaches

Unit (8)

93-We used my father's computer to buy the book -----.

- a. from the shop b. online c. offline d. free line

94-I am -----we can't go swimming because the pool is closed.

- a. afraid b. funny c. free d. fire

95-I didn't understand this----- . Do you know the answer?

- a. puzzle b. muscles c. books d. answers

96-Did you have any----- finding your way to the new school?

- a. happy b. trouble c. easy d. food

97-Everyone should do 30 minutes of----- exercise each day

- a. physical b. mental c. eyes d. heart

98-Being able to stand or move without falling

- a. balance b. happiness c. sadness d. heart

99-People who sail on boats or ships

- a. readers b. sailors c. sellers d. pupils

100-To make someone or something do what you want

- a. read b. control c. kill d. die

Unit (9)

101-A ----- is a person who works to protect the country.

- a. soldier b. enemy c. dead d. foreigner

102- ----- are words or pictures that give information.

- a. signs b. rulers c. money d. souvenirs

103- ----- means not able to see

- a. blind b. deaf c. lane d. dumb

104- A way of doing something is -----

- a. cinema b. system c. laziness d. forest

105- You are ----- when you are 18 or older

- a. toddler b. child c. baby d. adult

106- A square, circle and triangle are examples of -----

- a. share b. shadow c. shape d. shoe

107- The word "set up" means -----

- a. end b. start c. finish d. die

108- Another word for “ hand out “ is to -----

- a. take b. give c. buy d. sell

109 - Reem’s family enjoyed their holiday in Nuweiba and they want to----- again next year.

- a. go back b. go forward c. go on d. go in

110 - The teacher----- information about the concert.

- a. handed to b. handed up c. handed off d. handed out

111-The school was----- 40 years ago.

- a. set to b. set down c. set up d. set off

112-Ahmed usually plays the violin in a / an----- on Tuesdays.

- a. orchestra b. music c. invention d. spectator

113 -That girl is-----, so she cannot hear you.

- a. blind b. deaf c. intelligent d. tired

Workbook تمارين كتاب

5 – Choose the correct answer:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

118. The restaurant in the guidebook was a very good-----

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

119. I don’t know how to get to your house. Can you give me-----?

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

120. 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

121. ----- students in our school have visited England.

- a. Few b. Little c. Less d. The least

122. The museum ----- by thousands of tourists every day.

- a. visited b. is visiting c. is visited d. was visited

123. The students usually stay in a youth ----- when they visit the city.

- a. hotel b. centre c. hostel d. office

124. Salt is often used to----- fish and other food.

- a. pack b. preserve c. celebrate d. decorate

125. The teacher asked us to write a ----- of our visited to the museum.

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

126- I gave the message.

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

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

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

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

- a) **Could** b) **able to** c) **able** d) **can**

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

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

130. Ola is always.....She will do well in her exams.

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

131- There are eight.....that go around the sun.

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

132- you speak English when you were six?

- a) **Were** b) **Do** c) **Able** d) **Could**

133- Eman sent an email.

- a) **for me** b) **me** c) **mine** d) **to me**

134- Wear a coat. It rain today.

- a) **might** b) **must** c) **can't** d) **mustn't**

135- Use the.....cleaner to clean the kitchen floor.

- a) **lawn** b) **mower** c) **vacuum** d) **oar**

136. I'd like to..... you to my house this Saturday.

- a) **invent** b) **interview** c) **interrupt** d) **invite**

137- That man has a very loud..... I can hear him from across the road!

- a) **voice** b) **face** c) **graph** d) **ability**

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

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

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

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

140- He..... wash his hands before he eats.

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

141- You become..... when you are eighteen years old.

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

السؤال السادس (Rewrite the following sentences)

يعتمد على القواعد التي تم دراستها وهو استخدام الكلمة ما بين القوسين وأحياناً تساوي كلمة في الجملة أو عكسها وهكذا

ملخص لأهم القواعد في الوحدات

(1) Giving advice إعطاء النصيحة

- You should----- You shouldn't-----
- If I were you, I would-----
- You ought to -----
- You'd better-----
- I advise you to-----
- My advice is to -----
- The best thing is to -----

A) Choose the correct answer:

1. You----- buy a guidebook before you go to a place for the first time.
a. should b. shouldn't c. can't d. couldn't
2. You ----- take photos of people unless you ask them first.
a. has to b. should c. shouldn't d. are
3. Look after your possessions. You ----- leave them on a bus or train.
a. shouldn't b. should c. have to d. has to
4. Pupils ----- study hard for exams.
a. can't b. mustn't c. shouldn't d. should
5. We -----be good to tourists.
a. mustn't b. should c. can't d. couldn't
6. If I were you, I ----- arrive early.
a. will b. would c. has to d. won't
7. You ought to-----the poor.
a. helps b. helping c. help d. helped
8. You had ----- play well.
a. best b. better c. good d. well
9. You ----- be careful.
a. should b. shouldn't c. mustn't d. had
10. We ----- wash our hands well.
a. mustn't b. shouldn't c. should d. are

B) Re-write the following sentences:

- 1 – You ought to study hard. (should)
- 2 – He didn't arrive early. (shouldn't)

- 3 – You should work to a plan. (If I were you---)
 4 - My advice is to take a taxi. (should)
 5 - I think you should visit this museum. (recommend)

(2) Comparatives and superlatives

	as --- as	than	the	
قليل للعدد	few	fewer	fewest	يأتي بعدها اسم جمع
قليل للكمية	little	less	least	يأتي بعدها اسم لا يعد
كثير للعدد	many	more	most	يأتي بعدها اسم جمع
كثير للكمية	much	more	most	يأتي بعدها اسم لا يعد

- *I have **fewer books** than Ali.
 *I have **less money** than Dina.
 *Class four has **the fewest** students.
 *I want a book with **fewer pages** than this.

A) Choose the correct answer:

- I have ----- detective stories than Mona.
 a. least b. less c. fewer d. few
- People have----- interest in historical stories.
 a. less b. many c. few d. fewer
- I want a book with ----- pages than this book.
 a. fewer b. less c. least d. little
- Class 4 has the ----- students.
 a. least b. less c. few d. fewest
- I have the----- interest in music.
 a. less b. least c. few d. fewest
- Students often have -----sleep during school time than on holidays.
 a. few b. fewer c. fewest d. less
- What is the ----- time you have spent?
 a. least b. less c. fewer d. few
- There are ----- than 20 people on the bus today.
 a. few b. fewer c. fewest d. less
- The Antarctica is the place that has the -----rain.
 a. least b. fewest c. less d. few
- people think that English is not a useful language.
 a. Few b. less c. little d. least

B) Re-write the following sentences:

- 1 - Ali has fewer books than Mona. (more)
- 2 - I have got many friends. (few)

- 3 - I don't have much information. (**little**)
 4 - No one has fewer books than Ali. (**fewest**)
 5 - Not many people like films. (**few**)

(3) Present and Past Simple Passive

المضارع البسيط في المبنى للمجهول (PASSIVE) يتكون كالتالي :-

مفعول + am – is – are + P.P

- ▶ People cook eggs in big pans. (Active)
- ▶ Eggs are cooked in big pans. (Passive)

- الماضي البسيط في المبنى للمجهول (PASSIVE) يتكون كالتالي :-

مفعول + was – were + P.P

- ▶ She cooked lunch. (Active)
- ▶ Lunch was cooked.

- في حالة السؤال يكون المبنى للمجهول كالتالي:

مضارع ----- Am - Is-Are + مفعول + P . P
 ماضي ----- Was – Were + مفعول + P . P

- ▶ Do people eat special foods in Egypt
- Are special foods eaten in Egypt?
- ▶ Did you buy this toy yesterday?
- Was this toy bought yesterday?

- أما في حاله السؤال الذي يبدأ بأداة استفهام يكون الشكل كالتالي :-

مفعول + P.P ? + am – is – are – was – were + اداه استفهام

- ▶ Why do people keep fish in the fridge? (Active)
- ▶ Why is fish kept in the fridge? (Passive)
- ▶ When did Ali write the letter? (Active)
- ▶ When was the letter written? (Passive)

A) Choose the correct answer:

1. Spring is ----- in different ways all over the world.

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

2. Sham el-Nessem was first----- to celebrate the start of spring.
 a. hold b. held c. holding d. holds
3. Hundreds of eggs ----- in a big pan.
 a. are coloured b. is coloured c. are colouring d. was coloured
4. How ----- in the past?
 a. is fish b. was fish c. fish was d. fish is
5. The toy ----- in Egypt.
 a. is made b. are made c. is making d. are making
6. The first pizza----- by an Italian.
 a. is invented b. was invented c. is inventing d. was inventing
7. Papyrus----- by the ancient Egyptians.
 a. were used b. are used c. is used d. was used
8. Sweets -----to children.
 a. are given b. are giving c. is given d. was given
9. Many photos are----- of the pyramids.
 a. took b. take c. taking d. taken
10. Where is the dress -----?
 a. buy b. bought c. buying d. buys

B) Re-write the following sentences:

- 1 – Farmers grow crops well. (**grown**)
 2 – We make books of paper. (**are made**)
 3 – How do people celebrate Sham el-Nessim?. (**celebrated**)
 4 – An Italian invented the first pizza. (**was**)
 5 – She didn't send the letters. (**sent**)

(4) Expressing Certainty and Uncertainty

must

might (may)

can't

I am sure – I am very certain

متأكد في الاثبات

I am not sure – perhaps – I don't think so – I am uncertain

I am sure – I am certain

متأكد في النفي

- ✦ I am sure, he **must be** a doctor. أنا متأكد بنسبة ١٠٠٪ أنه دكتور
- ✦ I am not sure, he **might be** a doctor. من المحتمل أن يكون دكتور (لست متأكدًا)
- ✦ I am sure, he **can't be** a doctor, he is an engineer. أنا متأكد ١٠٠٪ أنه ليس دكتور
- ✦ The phone is ringing, it **might be** Mona, but I'm not sure.
- ✦ He **must be** rich; he has a lot of money and cars.
- ✦ That **can't be** a real dinosaur, dinosaurs disappeared.

A) Choose the correct answer:

1. I am sure this is a British coin, it ----- be Egyptian.
a. can't b. can c. must d. might
2. He ----- be happy. He has just won a gold medal.
a. must b. can't c. mustn't d. might
3. She is interested in ancient history. She ----- be an archaeologist one day.
a. can't b. might c. must d. won't
4. We are not sure. This coin ----- be hundreds of years.
a. might b. must c. can't d. mustn't
5. I am sure Salma is abroad. She ----- be at the club.
a. must b. can't c. might d. may
6. Malak ----- be at home . I can see the lights on in her room.
a. mustn't b. can't c. must d. won't
7. It has two wings, it ----- be a rock.
a. must b. may c. might d. can't
8. He works at school, he ----- be a doctor.
a. can't b. must c. will d. may
9. She is only 10. She ----- be at university.
a. must b. can't c. may d. might
10. I am not sure, Salma ----- be at school.
a. can't b. must c. must n't d. might

B) Re-write the following sentences:

1. I am sure that he isn't Hassan's brother. (can't)
2. I am not sure, Salma is at school. (might)
3. Adel is in France, I am certain. (must be)
4. He must be rich. (can't)
5. She must be a doctor. (I am sure)

(5) Expressing ability and inability

Could – couldn't – was/were (not) able to
التعبير عن القدرة والاستطاعة وعدم القدرة والاستطاعة

١ – للتعبير عن القدرة أو الأستطاعة في المضارع نستخدم الآتى :-

مصدر + can + فاعل

مصدر + am – is – are able to + فاعل

Ali can read English well.
They can swim easily.
Ali is able to solve the exam.

وفي النفي نضع (not)

He can't write well.
He is not able to send the e-mail.

٢ - للتعبير عن القدرة أو الأستطاعة في الماضي نستخدم الآتى :-

مصدر + could + فاعل
مصدر + was/were able to + فاعل

I could swim when I was seven.
When I was young, I could read and write.
She was able to solve the problem.
They were able to finish the task.

وفي النفي نستخدم الآتى :-

مصدر + couldn't + فاعل
مصدر + wasn't / weren't able to + فاعل

When I was 2 I couldn't speak well.
Abla couldn't do her homework.
He wasn't able to mend the car.

وفي حاله الأستفهام بمعنى هل نستخدم الآتى وتكون الأجابه عادة مختصرة :-

Could + مصدر + فاعل + -----?
Was / Were + مصدر + able + to + فاعل + -----?

Could you read when you were six?
Yes, I could. * No, I couldn't.
Were you able to do the homework?
Yes, I was. * No, I wasn't.

وفي حاله السؤال الذي يبدأ بكلمة إستفهام :-

-----? مصدر + could + فاعل + كلمة استفهام
-----? مصدر + was / were + فاعل + able to + كلمة استفهام

What could you do when you were 10?
I could ride a horse.
What were you able to see at the concert?
I was able to see many singers.

نستخدم (could) عندما نعبر عن موقف عام في الماضي ولكن اذا كنا نتحدث عن موقف محدد نستخدم (was/were able to)

When I was young, I could swim in the sea.

I was able to swim in the sea yesterday.

ملخص هام

مضارع

ماضي

can + مصدر

am – is – are able to + مصدر

am – is- are capable of + V + ing

have- has the ability to + مصدر

could + مصدر

was – were able to + مصدر

was – were capable of + V + ing

had the ability to + مصدر

managed to + مصدر

succeeded in + V _ ing

A) Choose the correct answer:

- I ----- to come to your house last week because I was ill.
a. was able b. wasn't able c. were able d. couldn't
- I couldn't ----- when I was younger.
a. write b. wrote c. writes d. writing
- There was a fire, but the firefighters were able -----it out.
a. put b. to put c. puts d. putting
- In addition to -----, I could swim.
a. read b. reading c. reads d. to reading
- Geniuses could----- things that ordinary people find difficult.
a. doing b. does c. did d. do
- My friends ----- to answer the questions.
a. could b. were able c. was able d. couldn't
- When I was you I ----- swim.
a. able to b. could c. was able d. were able
- Ali had the ----- to help people.
a. able b. ability c. could d. can
- They could----- exams easily
a. answer b. answered c. answers d. answering
- When he was ten, he ----- read and write.
a. could b. able c. was able d. will

B) Re-write the following sentences:

- When I was young, I couldn't swim. (able)
- Abla couldn't do her maths homework. (to do)
- He couldn't teach the students at University. (couldn't)

4. Was he able to answer the quiz? (Could)
5. They were able to save the boy. (could)

(6) Transitive and intransitive Verbs

✳ بعض الأفعال تحتاج مفعول وتسمى الأفعال المتعدية **transitive** ويأتي بعدها مفعول غير عاقل واخر عاقل

معلومه هامه جدا

- اذا جاء المفعول (غير العاقل) أولا فإننا نضع قبل العاقل (to / for) حسب الفعل ويكون ترتيب الحل كالآتي

مفعول غير عاقل + مفعول عاقل + الفعل + فاعل

مفعول عاقل + to / for + مفعول غير عاقل + الفعل + فاعل

- 1 – He gave me a book.
He gave a book to me.
2 – She bought her mother a dress.
She bought a dress for her mother.
3 – He sent an e-mail to me.
He sent me an e-mail.

A) Choose the correct answer:

1. Tarek asked----- a question.
a. to me b. for me c. me d. mine
2. I gave -----the message.
a. to my mother b. my mother c. for my mother d. mine mother
3. Samir bought a present-----
a. me b. for me c. mine d. me for
4. Tourists information centers give maps ----- for free.
a. with tourists b. by tourists c. to tourists d. tourists
5. Manar gave ----- a sandwich for lunch.
a. her daughter b. for her daughter c. hers d. to her daughter
6. He sent a book -----
a. to me b. me c. my d. mine
7. She----- a present.
a. bought me b. bought for c. for bought d. me bought
8. Ali sent-----
a. me a letter b. a letter me c. me a letters d. a letters me

9. She cooked a meal-----

a. them b. for they c. for them d. by they

10. Dina bought-----

a. me a cake b. a cake me c. I a cake d. his a cake

B) Re-write the following sentences:

1. Please send me an e-mail. (for me)
2. Samira gave her brother a present. (to)
3. The teacher sent the letter to Ali. (sent Ali)
4. They gave her many questions. (to her)
5. Mother baked cakes for us. (baked us)

(7) Necessity and Obligation

التعبير عن الضرورة والالزام: -

١ - للتعبيرة عن الضرورة في المضارع نستخدم كل من: -

مصدر + has to - have to - must

٢ - عندما نتحدث عن القواعد او الالزام الخارجى نستخدم (have to-has to) أما للتعبير عن ان الشيء مهم فعله نستخدم (must) ...

1. We have to go to school on time.
2. She has to get a passport to travel to London.
3. You must see a doctor.

معلومه هامة

التعبيرات السابقة تساوي المعنى الاتى: -

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

It is necessary for them to go to school on time.
It is necessary for her to get a passport.

٣ - في حالة النفي بمعنى ليس من الضروري أن نستخدم الأتى: -

مصدر + don't/doesn't have to + فاعل
مصدر + don't/doesn't need to + فاعل
مصدر + needn't + فاعل

- 1 - She doesn't have to hurry, she isn't late for school.
= She doesn't need to hurry, she isn't late for school.
- 2 - They don't have to buy bread; there is much in the fridge.
= They don't need to buy bread; there is much in the fridge.

التعبيرات السابقة تساوي المعنى الأتى :-

It isn't necessary for + مصدر + to + مفعول

It isn't necessary for her to hurry.
It isn't necessary for them to buy bread.

٤ - في حالة الاستفهام نستخدم الاتى بمعنى هل من الضروري أن :-

Do/Does + فاعل + have to + مصدر -----?
= Is it necessary for + مصدر + to + مفعول -----?

Does he have to buy the book?
= Is it necessary for him to buy the book?

٥ - للتعبير عن الضرورة في الماضي نستخدم الأتى :-

فاعل + had to + مصدر -----
= It was necessary for مفعول + to + مصدر -----

I had to do my homework, so I couldn't go out.
= It was necessary for me to do my homework.
She had to go shopping.
= It was necessary for her to go shopping.

٦ - في حالة نفي الماضي نستخدم الأتى :-

فاعل + didn't have to + مصدر -----
= It wasn't necessary for + مصدر + to + مفعول -----

He didn't have to write the e-mail.
= It wasn't necessary for him to write the e-mail.
Dina didn't have to cook lunch.
= It wasn't necessary for her to cook lunch.

٧ - في حالة السؤال في الماضي نستخدم :-

Did + فاعل + have to + مصدر -----?
= Was it necessary for + مصدر + to + مفعول -----?

Did they have to take the money?
= Was it necessary for them to take the money?
Did Ali have to sell his car?
= Was it necessary for him to sell his car?

mustn't + مصدر

= not allowed = forbidden = prohibited = against the law

You mustn't park here.

= It is **not allowed** to park here.

= It is **against the law** to park here.

= It is **forbidden to** park here.

= It is **prohibited to** park here.

A) Choose the correct answer:

1. The players had----- the balls with hands.

a. hits b. to hit c. to hitting d. hitting

2. She is not late. She ----- hurry.

a. has to b. doesn't have to c. didn't have to d. had to

3. What ----- you have to do for homework yesterday?

a. did b. do c. does d. done

4. He----- his car here. It is against the law.

a. must b. mustn't c. should d. had

5. How long did you ----- to wait until the bus arrived?

a. have b. had c. has d. having

6. I watched TV in addition to----- my homework.

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

7. You ----- swim here. It is not allowed.

a. must b. mustn't c. have to d. has to

8. ----- necessary to study yesterday?

a. It is b. Is it c. Was it d. It was

9. "No smoking" means you-----

a. should b. must c. mustn't d. can

10. It is not necessary, you ----- go out.

a. had to b. have to c. didn't have to d. don't have to

B) Re-write the following sentences:

1. It is necessary for children to practise sport. (have to)

2. What is necessary for you to do in the evening? (must)

3. It is necessary to study hard. (have to)

4. Did he have to arrive early? (necessary)

5. You are not allowed to smoke here. (mustn't / Smoking)

(8) - ing Forms

الفعل المنتهى بـ (ing) ممكن أن :-

١ - يُستخدم كأسم-----

- ▶ **Reading** is enjoyable.
- ▶ **Cooking** is very easy.
- ▶ **Surfing** the internet has many advantages.

٢ - ممكن أن تكون فاعل أو مفعول -----

- ▶ I love **teaching**. (مفعول)
- ▶ **Washing** up is very boring. (فاعل)

٣ - ليس كل الكلمات المنتهية بـ (ing) تُعتبر أسماء ----

- ▶ **Swimming** is fun. (اسم)
- ▶ We are **swimming**. (فعل)
- ▶ **Reading** is useful. (اسم)
- ▶ She is **reading**. (فعل)

٤ - حروف الجر تأتي قبل (- ing form) -----

- ▶ **Thank** you **for** baking the cake.
- ▶ We **congratulated** her **on** passing the exam.
- ▶ He **apologized for** breaking the vase.

A) Choose the correct answer:

- tennis is my favourite sport.
a. Play b. Playing c. Plays d. To playing
- You should spend more time----- activities.
a. do b. to do c. doing d. does
- She prefers----- a book or the internet to find information.
a. use b. used c. using d. uses
- Hassan enjoys----- tennis.
a. to practise b. practicing c. practises d. practised
- Are you good at ----- new things?
a. learning b. to learn c. learn d. learnt
- Yesterday, they went -----
a. shops b. shopped c. shop d. shopping
- Thank you for -----me.
a. helped b. helping c. helps d. help
- We congratulated her on ----- the exam.
a. pass b. passed c. passes d. passing
- the internet is my favourite hobby.
a. surf b. surfed c. surfing d. surfs

10. She apologized ----- coming late.

- a. for b. to c. with d. by

B) Re-write the following sentences:

1. Tourists like to travel by bus to see parts of the country. (travelling)
2. Painting pictures is my favourite hobby. (like)
3. My sister finds it easy to learn new languages. (learning)
4. He is interested in reading. (loves)
5. She thanked me because I helped her. (helping)

(9) Relative clauses

ضمائر الوصل : تُستخدم ضمائر الوصل للربط بين جملتين وتشمل

Who	-----	تحل محل الفاعل العاقل
Which	-----	تحل محل الفاعل أو المفعول غير العاقل
That	-----	تحل محل العاقل وغير العاقل
Whose	-----	تحل محل الملكية للعاقل وغير العاقل ويأتى بعدها دائما اسم
Where	-----	تحل محل المكان
When	-----	تحل محل الوقت أو الزمن

- 1 – A soldier is the person **who** protects the country.
- 2 – The book **which** he bought was interesting.
- 3 – Ali is the man **who / that** won the prize.
- 4 – This is the girl **whose father** is a doctor.
- 5 – Cairo is the city **where** he lives.
- 6 – 2002 was the year **when** he was born.



معلومه هامة جدا بخصوص **that** يفضل استخدامها اذا جاءت الدرجة الثالثة من المقارنة او كلمة **all**

He is the tallest man that I have ever seen.

He gave me all information that he knew.

لاحظ الأتى جيدا :-

This is the house **where** he lives.

This is the house **which** he bought.

This is the flat **which** costs 20.000.

A) Choose the correct answer:

1. Mr. Zaki, ----- lives next door, is a scientist.

- a. who b. which c. when d. where

2. Elephants, ----- live for around 45, are found in Africa.

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

3. we went to visit my cousins in Luxor, ----- they have lived since 1970.
a. when **b. which** **c. who** **d. where**
4. The children, ----- enjoyed drawing in the sand, stayed on the beach all day.
a. which **b. who** **c. when** **d. whose**
5. The photo shows Alexandria in 1990, -----my parents lived there.
a. when **b. who** **c. which** **d. whose**
6. Mr. Adel, ----- factory produces cotton clothes, is very rich.
a. who **b. whose** **c. when** **d. where**
7. This is the flat----- he lives.
a. which **b. where** **c. who** **d. when**
8. This is the flat----- he bought.
a. which **b. where** **c. whose** **d. when**
9. The girl, ----- smile is nice, is my cousin.
a. who **b. whose** **c. which** **d. where**
10. He gave me all information ----- I needed.
a. who **b. which** **c. that** **d. where**

B) Re-write the following sentences:

1. Ahmed's cousin is a doctor. He lives in Menia. (**who**)
2. The bank is near the school. My brother works there. (**where**)
3. Swimming keeps me fit. It is my favourite sport. (**which**)
4. Dina is the girl. Her father is a doctor. (**whose**)
5. Cairo is the city. They live there. (**in which**)
6. Ali is the man. His father is a pilot. (**whose**)

تمارين كتاب Workbook للسؤال السادس

6 – Rewrite the following sentences:

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**)
4. March has more days than February. (**fewer**)
5. You don't have to pay to go into the museum. (**free**)
6. I advise you to visit Aswan. (**should**)
7. I couldn't find the pen that you lost. (**able**)
8. Perhaps I will wear a jacket, I am not sure. (**might**)
9. Adel might visit us tomorrow. (**I am not sure**)
10. I know that this is my pen. (**must**)
11. Mona wasn't able to finish the project yesterday. (**could**)
12. Hassan is interested in reading. He also writes short stories. (**In addition to**)
13. Hamada is good at tennis. He is good at basketball, too. (**Furthermore**)

14. It is not necessary to get up early tomorrow. (have to)
15. Do you have a problem? (matter)
16. It is sunny today, but it is not very hot. (However)
17. I went to visit my cousin last week. She lives in Luxor. (who)
18. It isn't healthy to lie in bed for a long time. (lying)

السؤال السابع كتابة الأيميل أو الباراجراف (Write a letter or an e-mail)

Write a paragraph of (100 - 110) words about

My favourite sport

Football is my favourite sport. I play it every Friday. I play with my friends. We sometimes play in the club or at school in the playground. It is an interesting sport. I decided to play this sport because I admire famous players as Mohamed Salah. We play it by kicking the ball. We win by scoring the most goals. It makes me fit and strong. I learn many things from it. I learn to be helpful. It teaches me to cooperate with others. Football is the most popular sport all over the world.

My last trip

Last week, I went on a trip to Cairo. I went with my friends. We went by bus. We did a lot of interesting things. First, we went to the zoo. We saw many animals and birds. We took a lot of photos with the animals. After that, we went to the Pyramids. There we rode camels and horses. We met tourists and took photos. In the evening, we went on a boat trip on the Nile. We enjoyed the view very much. Finally, we went to the funfair. There, we enjoyed our time very much. We had a lot of fun and played many games.

Write an e-mail of (100 - 110) words about

- to your friend inviting him to your birthday party. Your name is Ali (Ali@gmail.com) and your friend is Salim (Salim@gmail.com)

To	Salim@gmail.com
From	Ali@gmail.com
About	invitation to my birthday
Dear Salim, I am very happy to send this e-mail to you. How are you and your family? – I write this e-mail to invite you to my birthday party. It is next Friday.	

It will be in my flat. I have invited a lot of our friends. We will do many things. We will have a lot of food and drinks. I will be happy if you come. I will wait you, don't forget.

Best wishes
Yours,
Ali

- a form of technology that is most useful to you. Your name is Basant (Basant@gmail.com) and your friend is (Nora@gmail.com)

To	
From	
About	

هذا العمل صدقة جارية على روح أمى وأموات المسلمين ومنتاح للجميع
وللمزيد تابعونا على

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No gain without Pain

الحمد لله رب العالمين
هذا العمل متاح للجميع صدقة جارية على روى أمي
لو استفدت بشيء لا تبخل بقراءة الفاتحة

وللمزيد ان شاء الله على صفحتي وقناة اليوتيوب الحل الكامل للملف

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