

Unit (1)

Learning Language

Unit (1)

- learn	يتعلم
- language	لغة
- feel-felt-felt	يشعر
- a lot better	أفضل بكثير
- hope- d	يامل - يتمنى
- enjoy- ed	يستمتع
- match	مباراة
- health	صحة
- healthy	صحي
- end	نهاية - ينتهي - ينهي
- conversation	محادثة
- phrase	عبارة
- more	أكثر
- possible	ممکن - محتمل
- pleased	مسرور
- send-sent-sent	يرسل
- tourist	سائح
- plan	خطة
- stay	يقيم - إقامة
- receptionist	موظف استقبال
- university	جامعة
- conference	مؤتمر
- leave-left-left	يفادر - يترك - يرحل
- call- ed	يسمي - ينادي - يتصل
- medicines	أدوية
- together	معا
- minute	دقيقة
- second	ثانية
- during	أثناء
- husband	زوج
- wife	زوجة
- Japan	اليابان
- Tokyo	طوكيو (عاصمة اليابان)
- Thailand	تيلاند
- China	الصين
- Malaysia	ماليزيا
- come from	يأتي من
- come back	يرجع - يعود
- the best	الأفضل
- the worst	الأسوأ
- reason	سبب
- sell- sold-sold	يبيع
- buy-bought-bought	يشترى

- machine	آلة - ماكينة
- New Delhi	نيو دلهي (مدينة بالهند)
- interests	اهتمامات
- interested in	مهتم ب
- interesting	شيق
- the Middle East	الشرق الأوسط
- understand-understood	يفهم
- writer	كاتب
- become-became-become	يصبح
- tour guide	مرشد سياحي
- interview	مقابلة شخصية
- interviewer	محاو
- overseas	عبر البحار
- cousin	ابن العم / الخال
- make sure	يتأكد
- have fun	يستمتع
- international	دولي
- although	بالرغم من
- e-mail	بريد الكتروني
- satellite	قمر صناعي
- mean-meant-meant	يعني - يقصد
- businessman	رجل أعمال
- probably	من المحتمل
- over	فوق - أكثر من
- billion	بليون
- enormous=huge	ضخم
- each other	بعضهم البعض
- however	مع ذلك - بالرغم من ذلك
- communicate with	يتصل ب
- Athens	أثينا
- afraid of	خائف من
- make a mistake	يرتكب خطأ
- wait for	ينتظر
- habits	عادات
- true	حقيقي
- describe	يصف
- park	نزهة - يركن
- introduce (شخص)	موضوع - topic
- offer (شيء)	يتقدم (شيء)
- present (برنامج)	رئيسي - أساسي - main
- agree	يوافق
- greet	يحيى
- guess	يخمن
	-learner متعلم
	-inside بالداخل
	-outside بالخارج

Language notes

ملاحظات لغوية

- **reason for** سبب لـ
What is the best reason for learning English?
- **Interested in + اسم or v. + ing.** مهتم بـ
Marwa is interested in learning Spanish أسباني.
- **help + شخص + with + شئ** يساعد في
She helps me with my job.
- **talk to + شخص** يتحدث إلى
Ali is talking to his brother now.
- **speak + لغة or speak in + لغة**
She can speak Italian.
He can speak four languages.
- **busy + v. + ing** مشغول بـ
Nada is busy doing her homework.
- **afraid of** خائف من
He is afraid of the dog.
- **communicate with** يتواصل مع
He needs English to communicate with English companies.
- **communicate in English** يتواصل بالإنجليزية
- **travel overseas** يسافر للخارج
- **That's why = so** لذلك
- **need to = should** ينبغي أن

1- Finish the following dialogue:

Walaa meets Maha in the street in the afternoon.

Walaa: Good afternoon Maha. Where are you going?

Maha : I'm going to my evening class.

Walaa: Evening class! (1)

Maha : I learn French. I want to travel to France to study.

Walaa: Great ! and (2)

Maha : I will stay there for 3 years.

Walaa: I wish you good luck.

Maha : (3) , Walaa. Bye.

2- Finish the following dialogue:

Ali and Omar are talking about the problems of learning English.

Ali : Are you doing well in learning English?

Omar: Yes but I'm still afraid

Ali : Good language learners shouldn't be afraid of making mistakes.

Omar: What if I find new words?

Ali : Try to

Omar: What about listening to English?

Ali : Listen for

The Present Simple Tense

(زمن المضارع البسيط)

1- **تكوينه:** - يتكون من التصريف الأول للفعل ويضاف له (s-es-ies) مع ضمائر المفرد الغائب (it-she-he)

* I- we-you-they → play

* he-she-it → plays

ملحوظة

1- إذا كان الفاعل مفرد غائب نضيف (es) للفعل المنتهي بـ (ss-sh-ch-x-o)

* Finish → he finishes

* fix → the mechanic (he) fixes

2- الفعل المنتهي بـ (y) مسبوقة بحرف ساكن نحذف الـ (y) ونضيف (ies)

* Try → he tries

* cry → she cries

المصدر + don't/doesn't

2- **النفي:** - ينفي بـ

* I-we-you-they → don't + المصدر

* he-she-it → doesn't + المصدر

* I visit → I don't visit

* he visits → he doesn't visit

ولاحظ أن (doesn't) تأتي في النفي مع الفاعل الفرد الغائب (he-she-it) ويأتي بعدها الفعل في المصدر (بدون S)

* **Practice:-** He doesn't (goes-go-going) home.

Do/Does + المصدر + الفاعل + ?

3- **السؤال بهل:** -

* Do+(I-we-you-they)+ المصدر ? → Do you finish work? Yes, I do

* Does+(he-she-it)+ المصدر ? → Does he finish work? No, he doesn't

السؤال بأداة استفهام: -? المصدر + الفاعل + do/does + أداة استفهام

* When do you finish work? I finish work at 3 o'clock.

* When does he finish work? He finishes work at 3 o'clock.

5- **الاستخدام:** - يستخدم المضارع البسيط للتعبير عن:

* The boy drinks milk everyday.

1- عادة في الحاضر

* The sun rises in the morning.

2- حقائق ثابتة

6- **الكلمات الدالة عليه:** -

* always-sometimes-often-usually-scarcely-never (ظروف التكرار)

* ever- every (day-week-month-year-Friday.....)

ملحوظة

☆ تأتي ظروف التكرار قبل الفعل الأساسي وبعد الـ (V. to be) كما في المثال الآتي

* He sometimes goes to school late.

* He is sometimes late.

☆ تأتي (never) في النفي ويأتي بعدها الفعل في التصريف الأول بـ (s) أو بدون (s) على حسب الفاعل كالآتي

* He doesn't visit the Pyramids. (never)

He never visits the Pyramids

The Present Continuous Tense

(زمن المضارع المستمر)

am/is/are + (الفعل +ing)

1- تكوينه: - يكون من

* I → am playing. * he-she-it → is playing. * we-you-they → are playing.

*write → writing

1- الفعل المنتهي بـ (e) نحذفها قبل إضافة الـ (ing)

*die → dying

*lie → lying

2- الفعل المنتهي بـ (ie) تحول إلى (y) قبل إضافة الـ (ing)

ملحوظة

3- الفعل ذو المقطع الواحد المنتهي بحرف ساكن مسبوق بحرف متحرك واحد نضع الحرف الساكن الأخير قبل إضافة الـ (ing)

* swim → swimming

* run → running

am/is/are +not+ (الفعل +ing)

2- النفي: - ينفي بـ (not) بعد (am-is-are)

* He is watching the film now → He is not (isn't) watching the film now

Am/Is/ Are+ (الفعل+ ing)?

3- السؤال بهل: - تقدم الفعل المساعد (Am-Is-Are) على الفاعل

* It is raining.

Is it raining?

Yes, it is

No, it isn't

(الفعل+ ing)+ الفاعل+ am/is/ are + اداة استفهام

4- السؤال بأداة استفهام:

A: What are you doing now?

B: I am washing the dishes.

5- الاستخدام: - يستخدم المضارع المستمر للتعبير عن:

* The teacher is writing the lesson at the moment.

1- فعل يحدث الآن (في نفس وقت الكلام)

* They 're traveling to London tomorrow.

2- أحداث مستقبلية بشرط التخطيط والترتيب لها

6- الكلمات الدالة عليه:

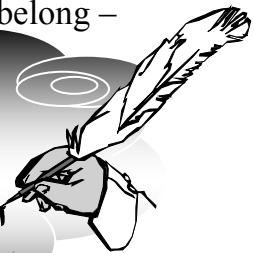
* Look! - Listen! - now - at the moment - at present - still

ملحوظة

* هناك بعض الأفعال التي لا تأتي في زمن المضارع المستمر (مثل أفعال الشعور والإدراك والحواس وبعض الأفعال الأخرى) مثل:

* love – like – hate – dislike- know – need – want – believe – belong – understand- remember - forget.

الحياة مليئة بالحجارة فلا تتعثر بها بل
اجمعها وابن بها سلما تصعد به نحو النجاح



Exercises

1- Choose the correct answer:

- 1- Listen, Ali (**plays – is playing – play**) the piano.
- 2- Soha (**read – reads – is reading**) at the moment.
- 3- They (**are traveling – travels – traveled**) to Alex tomorrow.
- 4- I (**read – am reading – reads**) the paper now.
- 5- They (**watch – watched – are watching**) TV now.

2- Read and correct the underlined words:

- 1- I doesn't like this film.
- 2- Noha walks sometimes to school.
- 3- When do the lesson begin?
- 4- Mohamed not like computer games.
- 5- Ahmed watches television every night.
- 6- They reading short stories now.
- 7- Samaa is wanting to buy a new book
- 8- Listen ! Aya sings very well.

روابط التناقض

بالرغم من Although

تستخدم في البداية أو بين الجملتين المتناقضتين

* Although he was poor ,he was happy.

الشيء المتناقض الحقيقة الثابتة

*He was happy although he was poor.

مع ذلك & لكن But

تستخدم كلا منهما للربط بين جملتين متناقضتين وتوضع في المنتصف

*Mr. Ali is old , however he still plays football.

*Mr. Ali is old. However, he still plays football.

*Ali was polite, but Samy didn't respect him.

ومن ناحية أخرى on the other hand

*The weather is cold , on the other hand we've been playing outside.

بالرغم من despite

جملة الثانية + (أسم أو فعل مضافاً له ing) Despite +

1* I missed the bus . I wasn't late for school .

2* Despite missing the bus , I wasn't late for school.

3* I wasn't late for school despite missing the bus.

7- Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets

- 1- Heba never comes home late. (doesn't)
- 2- He speaks French well. (French is)
- 3- Hany will travel tomorrow. (travelling)
- 4- They are not young but they are active. (Although)
- 5- People speak Arabic in many countries. (spoken)
- 6- 90,000,000 is a very big number. (enormous)
- 7- Though she is old, she is strong. (However)
- 8- he is going to the bakery. He wants to buy bread. (to)

Situations

مواقف



1- التحيات

1- عند مقابلة شخص نحييه حسب وقت المقابلة

ما يقال	الرد
Good morning صباح الخير	Good morning.
Good afternoon تحية بعد الظهر	Good afternoon.
Good evening مساء الخير	Good evening.

2- عند مقابلة شخص لأول مرة نقول

How do you do? كيف الحال	How do you do? I'm fine thanks
Pleased to meet you. Very nice to meet you.	Pleased to meet you ,too. Thank you.

3- السؤال عن صحة شخص

How are you? كيف حالك	(I'm) Fine, thanks.
How are things? كيف تسير الأمور?	I'm very well, thanks.
Are you well? هل أنت على ما يرام	Yes, very well, thanks.
How are you feeling today?	A lot better, thanks.

4- عندما تترك شخص نقول

By for now. Goodbye. See you later.	Goodbye. See you later. Bye.
Goodnight	Goodnight - Goodbye
It was nice to meet you.	Thanks . Goodbye It was nice to meet you, too

5- عند تعريف شخص بشخص آخر نقول

This is my friend,..... I'd like you to meet my friend...	How do you do?
--	----------------

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

- 1- You meet your teacher in the morning .
- 2- You meet Samy .He has been ill for two days.
- 3- You introduce your friend Samy to your father .
- 4- You leave your friend Samy late at night .
- 5- You meet a tourist for a first time .
- 6- You meet your friend at 3 p.m.

Test 1

A) Language Functions

1- Finish the following dialogue:

Hady is introducing his friend John to his father.

Hady : Hi, Dad. This is my friend John.

Father : How do you do?

John : (1)?

Father : Where are you from?

John : I'm from America.

Father : Is this your first visit to Egypt?

John : (2) I haven't visited Egypt before.

Father : I hope you will enjoy your stay here.

John : (3)

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

- 1- You meet your friend in the morning.
- 2- You meet someone for the first time.
- 3- You reply when a friend asks you " How are you? ".
- 4- You are at the hospital to visit your friend who is ill.

B) Reading Comprehension

3- Read and match:

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1- Egyptian students study 2- She is afraid 3- English is 4- Tamer is busy 5- English is used by | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) carpenters. b) tourists and businessmen. c) English at school. d) of making mistakes. e) an international language. f) learning Italian. |
|--|---|

4- Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

We learn a lot of subjects at school. Everything we study has some uses in our life. We learn Arabic to be able to tell others what we want and understand each others. We learn foreign languages to communicate with people from overseas and to know how they think and talk. Maths helps us to think.

Computers are also very important. They can do sums

quickly and store information. They can work with words and numbers. History tells us about our country and people from all over the world. Geography tells us about plants, animals and people and where they live. Exercise helps us to be fit.

A- Answer the following questions:

- 1- Why do we learn foreign languages?
- 2- How are computers important for us?
- 3- Why do we learn our language Arabic?

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

- 4- Exercises and games help us to keep
a) fat b) fit c) happy d) sad
- 5- The underlined word "They" refers to
a) people b) computers c) sums d) information
- 6- helps us to think.
a) Arabic b) maths c) art d) music

C) Usage and Writing**5- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:**

1- She is busy her room.

- a) cleaning b) cleans c) clean d) cleaned

2- Don't this mistake again.

- a) work b) do c) make d) meet

3- Egypt has 2 Nile Sat 101 and Nile Sat 102.

- a) ships b) letters c) satellites d) banks

4- There is a boy in the street.

- a) run b) ran c) is running d) running

5- Could you speak English, please?

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

6- The information in this magazine very important.

- a) are b) is c) were d) have

7- language can you speak well?

- a) How b) When c) Which d) Why

8- A new company near our school.

- a) built b) build c) building d) is built

6- Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets:

1- Hany wants to ask about you. He is phoning you. (to)

2- Aya wants to have some tea. (would like)

3- Many people speak English. (English is)

4- Although they are not young, they are active. (However)

7- Read and correct the underlined word:

1- Ramy wants being an engineer.

2- Soha is at the market to buying apples.

3- Nada is learning English because get a job

4- They come from Turkey and speak Greek.

8- Write a paragraph of five sentences on:

" The importance of learning English "

- Use the following key words:

Important for many people – students – tour guides – companies – university students

– computers – internet – get better job.

D) The Reader**9-A) Answer the following questions:**

1- Who was Professor Lidenbrock?

2- Who was Axel?

3- What did the Professor find in the old book?

4- Where did Professor Lidenbrock live?

B) Complete the following sentences:

1- Martha was the Professor's

2- Axel live with his uncle the Professor after

Unit (2)

Brave young people

Unit (2)

- brave	شجاع
- young people	شباب
- polite	مؤدب - مهذب
- impolite=rude	غير مؤدب - وقح
- request	طلب
- mobile phone	تليفون محمول
- shops	محلات
- be careful	كن حريص
- expensive	غالي
- cheap	رخيص
- mind	يمنع
- wheelchair	كرسي متحرك
- pavement	رصيف شارع
- platform	رصيف محطة
- borrow	يستعير - يستلف
- lend	يقرض - يسلف
- sure=certainly	بالتأكيد
- leave-left-left	يترك - يرحل - يغادر
- ticket	تذكرة
- great- fantastic	رائع
- need	يحتاج
- sign	علامة - إشارة
- No parking	ممنوع وقوف السيارات
- park	يركن - ترهة
- answer	يجيب
- orange juice	عصير برتقال
- thirsty	عطشان
- go ahead	ينطلق
- drink-drank-drunk	يشرب
- fly - flew - flown	يطير
- remember - ed	يتذكر
- the country	الريف
- make-made-made	يصنع - يجعل
- health	صحة
- healthy	صحي
- happen-ed	يحدث
- correct	يصحح - صحيح
- wrong	خطأ
- swimmer	سباح
- across	عبر
- drop-dropped	يسقط

- tram	الترام
- terrible	فظيح
- accident	حادث
- slowly	ببطء
- get better	يتحسن
- better	أفضل
- worse	أسوأ
- lose-lost-lost	يفقد
- lost	تائه - مفقود
- die- d	يموت
- teach-taught-taught	يعلم
- win-won-won	يفوز
- take part in	يشترك
- medal	ميدالية
- leg	رجل
- arm	ذراع
- Paralympics Games	دورة الألعاب الأولمبية للمعاقين
- wind	رياح
- gorilla	الغوريلا
- cage	قفص
- strong	قوي
- weak	ضعيف
- climb down	ينزل
- frightened(from)	خائف (من)
- safe	آمن
- upstairs	في الدور العلوي
- downstairs	في الدور السفلي
- suddenly	فجأة
- smell- ed	يشم
- smoke	دخان
- fire	نار - حريق
- carefully	بحرص - بعناية
- stand-stood-stood	يقف
- pick up	يلتقط
- athletics	ألعاب القوى
- race	سباق
- parachuting	الهبوط بالمظلات
- popular	شعبي - محبوب
- ambulance	سيارة إسعاف

Language notes

ملاحظات لغوية

- | | |
|---|-------------------|
| - do a brave thing | يقوم بعمل شجاع |
| Walid did a very brave thing in 1990. | |
| - how to swim | كيف يسبح |
| The coach taught Walid how to swim. | |
| - in an accident | في حادث |
| Walid lost his arm in an accident. | |
| - have an accident | يحدث له حادث |
| Ali had an accident when he fell under the bus. | |
| - help with | يساعد في |
| Mona helps her mother with the housework. | |
| - because + فاعل + فعل | لأن |
| He went to hospital because he felt ill. | |
| - because of + اسم / v. + ing | بسبب |
| He went to hospital because of feeling ill. | |
| - by car | بالسيارة |
| - in a car | في سيارة |
| - catch (someone) by arm | يمسك شخص من ذراعه |

1- Finish the following dialogue:

Hassan is phoning Samy to borrow his camera.

Hassan: Hello. Can I speak to Samy, please?

Samy : Hello Hassan. It's me.

Hassan: (1) ?

Samy : My camera! Why?

Hassan: I'd like (2)

Samy : (1) ?

Hassan: Next Monday.

Samy : You can come and take it at any time.

2- Finish the following dialogue:

A tourist is speaking to a bookseller.

Tourist : Good morning. Do you speak English?

Bookseller: Yes, I do. (1).....?

Tourist : I want a book about the history of Egypt .

Bookseller: OK, here you are.

Tourist : (2)?

Bookseller: It's ten pounds.

Tourist :(3)

Bookseller: You're welcome, sir.



1-The boy (on- at- in- of) red shirt answered well.

2-My father (tied- picked- fixed- caught) me by arm because I was going to fall down.

3- Ali won a medal because he (went – walked – ran - came) third in the race.

4- Please, look at me then try to (do – take – study - blow) the same thing.

Soha : Is it OK if I go to the shops with Ahmed, Mum?

Nadia: Yes, of course.

Soha : Thanks, Mum. Do you mind if I take my mobile phone with me?

Nadia: I'd rather you didn't.

Soha: Please, Mum. I'd like to phone you from the shop.

Nadia: Oh, all right then, but be careful. Your mobile phone was expensive.

Soha : Look at that boy, Ahmed.

Ahmed: Where? Oh yes, I see.

Soha : Can we go and help him, Ahmed? He can't get his wheelchair onto the pavement.

Ahmed: Yes, of course.

Ahmed: Hello. May I help you up on the pavement?

Shady : Sure, if you don't mind. That's very kind.

Ahmed: Not at all.

Shady : I'm waiting for my brother to take me home. He's late. Do you mind if I borrow your mobile?

Ahmed: Sorry, no. I left it at home.

Shady : Oh.

Soha : I've got my mobile phone.

Shady : May I borrow it please?

Soha : Certainly. Here you are.

Shady : That's very kind of you.

Tapescript

Story A

Eleven-year-old Dina visited a zoo last year. There was a man with a hat watching the gorillas. When the wind blew, the man's hat fell down in front of the gorilla's cage. The man climbed down to get it. One of the gorillas put its hand outside the cage to get his hat too. But the gorilla didn't take the hat. It caught the man by his arm. Gorillas are big and strong animals. The man was very frightened. When Dina saw this, she climbed down to help. She was carrying a bag and she hit the gorilla on its head. When Dina did this, the gorilla dropped the man's arm and the man was safe.

Story B

One night, nine-year-old Ali was reading a story in bed. His two sisters were sleeping in the bedroom next to his. His father was watching television downstairs. Suddenly, Ali smelled smoke. There was a fire on the stairs to the bedrooms. Ali shouted. Ali's father couldn't climb the stairs because of the fire, so he ran from the house and stood under Ali's bedroom window. Ali picked up his small sister from her bed and carefully dropped her into his father's arms. Then he did the same thing with his baby sister. Finally, Ali jumped down and his father caught him safely.



Situations

مواقف



Polite Request الطلب المهذب

الاسلوب الأول للطلب

الطلب	الرد
Can I / Can we + مصدر الفعل ? May I + مصدر الفعل ? Could I / we + مصدر الفعل ? Is it Ok if I + مصدر الفعل ?	Yes, of course. / sure
	Certainly. Here you are. <small>تفضل</small>
	All right. Go ahead <small>تفضل</small>
	Sorry, no.
	Sorry, I'd rather you didn't.
	I'm afraid you can't.

هناك أسلوب آخر خاص للطلب وله رد خاص به

الطلب	الرد
Do/ Would you mind if I + مصدر الفعل ?	- No, not at all. <small>القبول</small>
Do you mind + v. + ing ?	- Yes, I would. <small>الرفض</small>

accept - agree - don't mind - positive reply - feel like it هذه الكلمات تدل على الموافقة

refuse - disagree - don't agree - negative reply هذه الكلمات تدل على الرفض

1- Write what you would say in the following situations:

- You want to sit next to someone.
- You agree to lend a friend your book.
- You can't lend your watch to someone.
- You agree to lend someone your dictionary.
- You want to borrow some money from a friend.
- You politely refuse to give your sister your camera.
- Your brother says "Would you mind opening the window?"
- You want to use your friend's mobile phone.

7- Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets:

- Do you mind if I close the door? (Can)
- We want to have fish for lunch. (would like)
- May I open the door? (mind)
- Is it Ok if I ride your bike? (May)
- Can we buy some ice cream? (Is it OK)
- I'd like to use your computer. (Could)

5- Read and match:

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1- May I ask you a question? | a) No, not at all. |
| 2- Can you help me, please? | b) Sure. Here you are. |
| 3- Can we go for a walk? | c) I'd rather we didn't. |
| 4- May I have an apple? | d) Yes. What do you want? |
| 5- Do you mind if I go now? | e) Yes, of course. |
| | f) That's very kind of you. |

The Past Simple Tense

(زمن الماضي البسيط)

1- **تكوينه:** - يتكون من التصريف الثاني للفعل، ويأتي من الأفعال المنتظمة بإضافة (ied-ed-d) أما الأفعال الشاذة نحفظ تصاريفها.

*Play → played (regular منتظم)

*go → went (irregular شاذ)

*arrive → arrived

1- الفعل المنتظم المنتهي بـ (e) نضيف له (d)

ملحوظة

2- الفعل المنتظم المنتهي بـ (y) مسبوقة بحرف ساكن نحذف الـ (y) ونضيف (ied)

*try → tried

*carry → carried

* أما إذا جاء قبل الـ (y) حرف متحرك (a-i-e-o-u) تبقى كما هي ونضيف للفعل (ed) فقط مثل (played)

2- **النفي:** - ينفي بـ **didn't + المصدر**

*I arrived late → I didn't arrive late

He went to school → He didn't go....

وبالاحظ أن (didn't) تنفي الفعل الماضي ويأتي بعدها الفعل في المصدر بدون أي إضافات

Practice:- I didn't (took – take – takes) the pen.

3- **السؤال بهل:** - **Did + المصدر + الفاعل + ?**

* They gave me a present

→ Did they give you a present?

Yes, they did

4- **السؤال بأداة استفهام:** - **did + المصدر + الفاعل + أداة استفهام + ?**

* Where did they go yesterday? They went to the market.

* When did you visit the pyramids?.....

5- **الاستخدام:** - يستخدم الماضي البسيط للتعبير عن:-

* I played a football match yesterday.

1- فعل حدث وانتهى في الماضي

* **W**hen I was young, I drank milk everyday.

2- عادة في الماضي أو أفعال متكررة الجذوث في الماضي

6- **الكلمات الدالة عليه:** -

* yesterday – last(week-year-month-Friday.....) – ago – once – in the past.

The Past Continuous Tense

(زمن الماضي المستمر)

was/were+ (الفعل +ing)

1- تكوينه: - يتكون من

* I-he-she-it → was reading

*we-you-they → were reading

was/were +not+ (الفعل +ing)

2- النفي: - ينفي ب (not) بعد (was/were)

* He was watching a film →

He was not (wasn't) watching a film

Was /Were+ الفاعل+(الفعل+ ing)?

3- السؤال بهل: - تقدم الفعل المساعد (was-were) على الفاعل

* He was playing tennis. →

Was he playing tennis?

(السؤال)

Yes, he was

No, he wasn't

(الاجابة)

Was /were+ الفاعل+(الفعل+ ing)+ اداة استفهام

4- السؤال بأداة استفهام: -

A: What were you doing yesterday morning?

B: I was playing a tennis match.

5- الاستخدام: - يستخدم الماضي المستمر للتعبير عن:

*At ten o'clock yesterday, I was watching TV.

1- فعل كان مستمر في وقت معين في الماضي

*When I was watching TV, my father came.

2- فعل كان مستمر عندما قطعته فعل آخر

6- الكلمات الدالة عليه: - يستخدم الماضي المستمر مع الكلمات الآتية

* while (as-just as) – when

ماضي مستمر + ماضي بسيط + When

*When I came home, my brother was playing in the garden.

ماضي بسيط + ماضي مستمر + While

* While my brother was playing in the garden, I came home.

ملحوظة
عندما نعبّر عن حدثين كانا مستمرين في وقت معين في الماضي نستخدم (while) وبعدها جملتين ماضي مستمر

ماضي مستمر + ماضي مستمر + While

* While I was doing my homework, my father was reading a newspaper.

Exercises

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

1- He met an old friend while he in the park.

- a) is walking b) walk c) walks d) was walking

2- you send the e-mail to your pen friend, Nada?

- a) Have b) Were c) Did d) Are

3- She an accident when she was crossing the road.

- a) has b) had c) have d) having

4- While he was cleaning the house, he a terrible cry.

- a) heard b) hear c) hears d) hearing

5- We to Aswan a month ago.

- a) travel b) travels c) travelling d) travelled

6- He met a lot of old friends he was staying in Turkey.

- a) when b) where c) while d) but

7- Turn the light, please. I want to sleep.

- a) on b) off c) up d) down

8- Maher under a taxi and broke his leg yesterday.

- a) fell b) was falling c) fallen d) fall

9- My grandpa a new farm in 2006.

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

10- Ali went to China to part in a medical conference.

- a) get b) have c) take d) play

11- your money will be in a bank.

- a) save b) safe c) safety d) safeguard

12- We couldn't go out yesterday the heavy rain.

- a) because of b) because c) while d) when

13- We usually go to school Dad's car.

- a) on b) by c) to d) in

14- There was a heavy traffic while I to Mansoura.

- a) driving b) drove c) was driving d) drive

15- I'll go to bed I feel very tired.

- a) so b) because c) to d) until

2- Read and correct the underlined word:

1- Noha doesn't study maths yesterday.

2- He fell under a bus when he was walking home.

3- We'd rather to have fish for lunch.

4- When she was reading, the light went out.

5- Was they in Suez last week?

6- I made a terrible accident yesterday.

7- She felt down and broke his leg.

8- They don't go to the club yesterday.

3- Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets:

7- We were reading when our father came. (While)

8- They visited us last month. (ago)

1- We couldn't play because of the bad weather. (because)

2- Do you prefer to go out today or tomorrow? (rather)

3- Dad was listening to the news when the phone rang. (while)

Test 2

A) Language Functions

1- Finish the following dialogue:

Maher is talking to Omar who broke his arm.

Maher: Hello Omar. How was your weekend?

Omar : Oh, it was terrible.

Maher: Why?

Omar : (1)

Maher: Oh dear ! (2)?

Omar : While I was playing tennis I fell and broke my arm.

Maher: I hope (3)

Omar : Thanks, Maher.

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

- 1- Your friend wants to borrow your bike and you agree.
- 2- Ali "Do you mind if I use your pen?" .You agree.
- 3- Your friend wants to use your ruler but you need it.
- 4- You want your friend to lend you 10 pounds.

B) Reading Comprehension

3- Read and match:

- 1- I'd rather
- 2- While I was sleeping,
- 3- Adel took part
- 4- Walid lost his leg
- 5- I'm not frightened

- a) of these animals.
- b) in a car accident.
- c) in the Olympic games.
- d) the telephone rang.
- e) you went by bus.
- f) about snakes.

4- Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

We were having lunch. The food smelled good and tasted fantastic. There were also sweets to eat in the end. My four-year old sister was sitting next to Mum. Mum wanted to help her but she wanted to depend on herself. Suddenly, a small cat came into the room. We didn't know how it came in. it jumped up onto the table near my sister who was frightened and dropped the jug of water. The jug broke and the water ran and wet our clothes. But the cat didn't care. It strangely took part in the meal. Mum stood up and gave it some food to eat. Then the cat went away and we put our things right.

A- Answer the following questions:

- 1- What was the meal like?
- 2- Where did the little girl sit?
- 3- Why did the mother sit her daughter in this place?

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

- 4- The underlined word "herself" refers to the
 a) mother b) little sister c) meal d) cat
- 5- The cat was
 a) thirsty b) hungry c) big d) old
- 6- The cat them from completing their meat.
 a) helped b) stopped c) listened d) looked

C) Usage and Writing

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

1- Hamdy the smoke coming out of the house.

- a) smelt b) made c) got d) drank

2- He fell in the river while he the bridge.

- a) crossed b) was cross c) crossing d) was crossing

3- Ramy an accident yesterday.

- a) had b) got c) has d) did

4- The gorilla caught the man his arm.

- a) on b) in c) at d) by

5- Karam Gaber a gold medal in the Olympic games.

- a) won b) made c) used d) did

6- Could you teach me how this mobile, please?

- a) use b) using c) uses d) to use

7- He picked the pen from the ground.

- a) up b) down c) on d) in

8- Rania Elwani was a good

- a) swims b) swim c) swimming d) swimmer

6- Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets:

1- I'd prefer to have some fruit now. (rather)

2- Salma always goes to school early. (late)

3- Can I go for a walk? (mind)

4- He always tells me bad news. (good news)

7- Read and correct the underlined word:

1- We didn't at home last night.

2- He get into the train while it was moving.

3- Heba went out for buy some food.

4- You can't enter a cinema without a passport.

8- Write a paragraph of five sentences on:

" A bus accident you saw "

- Use the following key words:

- When did the accident happen?
- Where did it happen?
- How did it happen?
- What happened to the people in the bus?
- Who helped them?

D) The Reader

9-A) Answer the following questions:

- 1- What did the Professor find?
- 2- What were runes?
- 3- Why couldn't the Professor understand the parchment?
- 4- Why did the Professor use a magnifying glass?

B) Complete the following sentences:

- 1- Axel was proud of his uncle because
- 2- Martha was worried because

Unit (3)

Let's go for a walk

Unit (3)

- guess	يخمن
- missing	مفقود
- in bed	في الفراش
- boring	ممل
- bored	شاعر بالملل
- already	بالفعل
- chess	شطرنج
- check	يفحص
- feel like	يريد
- since	منذ
- suggest	يقترح
- World pen Friends Club نادي أصدقاء المراسلة العالمي	
- suggestion	اقتراح
- decide(to)	يقرر (أن)
- reply- replied	يرد
- There's	يوجد
- pizza	بيتزا
- salad	سلطة
- else	آخر
- what else	وماذا أيضاً
- Sinai	سيناء
- fruit	فاكهة
- accept	يقبل
- refuse	يرفض
- keen on	مهتم بـ - منجس لـ
- tonight	الليلة
- overseas	عبر البحار
- fly-flew-flown	يطير
- blow-blew-blown	تهب الرياح
- weather	الطقس
- climate	المناخ
- sunny	مشمس
- light - heavy	خفيف - ثقيل
- worried	قلق
- rock	صخر
- stones	أحجار
- sink-sank-sunk	يقوس (للأشياء)
- drown - ed	يفرق (للأشخاص)
- diary	مفكرة
- dairy	صناعة الألبان

- weak - strong	ضعيف - قوي
- poor - rich	فقير - غني
- dive - d	يقوس
- diver	غواص
- go diving	يذهب للغوص
- fall off	يسقط من على
- fall-fell-fallen	يقع
- pay-paid-paid	يدفع
- lose-lost-lost	يفقد
- score a goal	يحرز هدف
-have an accident	يتعرض لحادث
- century	قرن
- decade	عقد
- captain	قائد - كابتن
- library	مكتبة
- sailor	بحار
- land	أرض - يهبط
- feel better	يشعر بتحسن
- a few - many	قليل - كثير
- dear	عزيز - غالي
- send-sent-sent	يرسل
- latest news	أحدث (آخر) الأخبار
- customer	زبون
- change	يغير - يتغير
- import	استيراد
- export	تصدير
- be back	يعود - يرجع
- Singapore	سنغافورة
- for example	على سبيل المثال
- exhibition	معرض
- unfortunately	لسوء الحظ
- classmate	زميل الدراسة
- have a cold	يصاب بالبرد
- broken	مكسور
- best wishes	أطيب الأمنيات
- activity	نشاط
- address	عنوان
- envelope	ظرف
- float	يطفو
- TV studio	أستوديو التلفزيون
- date	تاريخ
- recently	مؤخراً - حديثاً

Language notes

ملاحظات لغوية

- change jobs
- have a holiday
- go on holiday
- do activities
- do interesting things
- go diving
- swim to the land
- ask for
- a ship to Alex
- speak to
- back in Egypt
- has been to
- work for
- with a broken arm
- thank + شخص + for + شئ
- tell + شخص + about

- يغير وظيفة
- يأخذ أجازة
- يذهب في اجازة
- يقوم بأنشطة
- يقوم بأشياء شيقة
- يمارس الغوص
- يسبح إلى البر
- يطلب (شيئاً)
- سفينة متجهة إلى الاسكندرية
- يتحدث إلى
- يعود إلى مصر
- سبق له زيارة مكان
- يعمل لحساب
- بذراع مكسورة
- يشكر على
- يخبر عن

1- Read and correct the underlined word:

- 1- My father has changed job.
- 2- Have you ever losing any money?
- 3- We should help rich people.
- 4- I've gone dive in the Red Sea.
- 5- It's a sun day today.
- 6- My title is flat 20, 45 El Salam Street, Mansoura.....

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

- 1- A century is a period of years.
a) 10000 b) 1000 c) 10 d) 100
- 2- means without any mistakes.
a) Cross b) False c) Wrong d) Correct
- 3- You can carry this bag easily. It isn't
a) hot b) old c) heavy d) light
- 4- The opposite of "weak" is
a) nice b) good c) strong d) old
- 5- A works on a boat or a ship.
a) driver b) sailor c) teacher d) farmer
- 6- What activities do you at school, Ahmed?
a) swim b) do c) come d) did
- 7- We put the letter in an before we post it.
a) envelope b) ice cream c) card d) order
- 8- Singapore is a in Asia.
a) country b) city c) capital d) town
- 9- A is a place where television programmes are made.
a) lab b) room c) centre d) studio
- 10- We write what happens to you every day in a
a) story b) poem c) note d) diary



Ahmed: You've been ill for a week. How are you feeling today?

Samy : Not too bad. The doctor has told me to stay in bed for two more days. It's very boring.

Ahmed: Why don't you read this book?

Samy : No thanks. I've already read it.

Ahmed: Shall we play chess then?

Samy : I don't feel like chess. We've had three games since Friday and you won them all!

Ahmed: Well, let's play this computer game.

Samy : No, I've played it lots of times already.

Ahmed: We could watch one of those new films that you borrowed.

Samy : No, thanks. I've seen both films already.

Ahmed: Well, I don't know what to suggest.

Samy : I know! What about writing a letter to some of our friends on World Pen Friends Club?

Ahmed: Great idea! It will be good to use our English again.

Tapescript

- 1 **Ahmed:** Shall we have a game of chess, Soha?
Soha : There's nothing good on TV at the moment, so yes, a game of chess is a good idea.
- 2 **Samy:** What do you want to eat, Sally? How about a pizza or a cheese sandwich?
Sally : No, I'm not very hungry. Let's have a salad.
Samy: A salad? OK, why not?
- 3 **Nawal:** Where should we go for our holiday next summer, Hassan? Why don't we go to Alexandria again?
Hassan: Alexandria is very nice, but I'd like to go somewhere new. How about going overseas?
Nawal : I'm not very keen on that. What about somewhere else in Egypt? Sinai, for example?
Hassan: Yes, great idea.
- 4 **Samy :** Why don't we go swimming at the sports club, Ahmed? It's a hot day today.
Ahmed: I really don't feel like swimming. We could have a game of football.
Samy : No, thanks. It's too hot. Let's go for a walk in the park
Ahmed: Yes, let's.
- 5 **Soha :** Sally's been ill since Monday. Why don't we visit her and take her something? We could take some sweets.
Ahmed: I don't think so. I mean, Sally likes sweets. But she's been ill.
Soha : OK, well shall we take her some fruit? That's healthy.
Ahmed: Let's take her some flowers.
Soha : No, I think she'd rather have some nice fruit.
Ahmed: OK, why not

The Present Perfect Tense

(زمن المضارع التام)

1- تكوينه:- يتكون من
 التصريف الثالث للفعل (P.P) have/has+ *I-we-you-they → have cleaned *he-she-it → has cleaned

2- النفي:- ينفي ب (not) بعد (have/has) التصريف الثالث للفعل (P.P) have/has+ not+
 *She has cleaned her bedroom. → She has not (hasn't) cleaned her bedroom.

3- السؤال بهل:- تقدم الفعل المساعد (have/has) على الفاعل Have/Has+ الفاعل (P.P)?
 *Samy has arrived home → Has Samy arrived home?
 Yes, he has No, he hasn't

4- السؤال بأداة استفهام:- Have/has + الفاعل (P.P)? + أداة استفهام
 A: When have you arrived in Cairo?
 B: I have arrived in Cairo since last Friday.

5- الاستخدام:- يستخدم المضارع التام للتعبير عن:
 1- فعل بدأ في الماضي وما زال مستمر أو له أثر في الحاضر *They have lived in Cairo for five years
 2- فعل حدث في وقت غير محدد في الماضي *We have already finished our work.

6- الكلمات الدالة عليه:-
 * ever – never – since – for – just – already – yet.

ملحوظة

- 1- تأتي (ever) في السؤال *Have you ever been to London.
 2- تأتي (never) في النفي * I have never seen a wolf.
 3- يأتي بعد (since) مدة بداية الحدث *I haven't seen him since (October- 2003- 2 o'clock....)
 4- يأتي بعد (for) فترة زمنية محسوبة *I haven't seen him for (2 months-2 years-2 hours....)
 5- تأتي (just-already) في الإثبات *I have just(already) seen him.
 *Practice:- 1-He has visited his uncle since 2006. (for)
 2- They haven't kept animals. (never)

Mr. Ahmed Dahroug