

أشهر وأقوى كتب تعليمية على امتداد ٤٤ عامًا

المعلم TEACHER

Based on

Hello ! English

ملحق المراجعة الشهرية والامتحانات

3rd Prep First Term

- General Revision
- Exercises and Tests
[on every 3 units]
- 1st Term Exams
- مراجعة عامة
- تدريبات واختبارات
[لكل ثلاث وحدات على حدة]
- امتحانات الفصل الدراسي الأول

الصف الثالث الإعدادي
الفصل الدراسي الأول

By

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- General Revision on Grammar

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- Composition (الإنشاء) (التعبير) , Letters & E-mails

Part 2

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- تدريبات على جميع أنماط الأسئلة المطابقة لمواصفات امتحان هذا العام (لكل ثلاث وحدات على حدة) مختارة من امتحانات المحافظات فى الأعوام السابقة .

- تدريبات عامة على القصة المقررة (Journey to the Centre of the Earth) .

- Monthly Tests

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(A)
**General Revision
on Vocabulary**

(B)
**General Revision
on Language Functions**

(C)
**General Revision
on Grammar**

(D)
Composition

(E)
Letter Writing

(F)
E-mail Writing

PART 1

Part 1

A) General Revision on Vocabulary

مراجعة عامة على المفردات الجديدة التي تمت دراستها بالفصل الدراسي الأول

Units 1, 2, 3, Revision A

Nouns الأسماء

Noun	Meaning	Noun	Meaning
health	الصحة	flat	شقة
tourist	سائح	husband	زوج
conversation	محادثة	reason	سبب
phrase	عبارة	language	لغة
plan	خطة	magazine	مجلة
company	شركة	machine	آلة ، ماكينة
university	جامعة	country	بلد ، قطر
conference	مؤتمر	the Middle East	الشرق الأوسط
medicines	أدوية	writer	كاتب ، مؤلف
visit	زيارة	tour guide	مرشد سياحي
travelling	السفر	satellite	قمر صناعي
cousin	ابن العم / الخال	e-mails	رسائل بالبريد الإلكتروني
information	معلومات	trip	رحلة
mistakes	أخطاء	idea	فكرة
fun	متعة ، مرح	learner	متعلم
request	طلب	match	مباراة
wheelchair	كرسي بعجل	computer game	لعبة كمبيوتر
pavement	رصيف	accident	حادث
sign	لافتة	tram	ترام (مواصلات)
orange juice	عصير برتقال	hospital	مستشفى
the country	الريف	swimmer	سباح
ticket	تذكرة	medal	ميدالية



Part 1

Noun	Meaning	Noun	Meaning
wind	الرياح	race	سباق
gorilla	غوريلا (قرد ضخم)	fire	حريق
cage	قفص	baby brother	أخ رضيع
smoke	دخان	summer	الصيف
parachuting	القفز بالمظلات	prize	جائزة
athletics	الألعاب الرياضية	ambulance	سيارة إسعاف
Paralympic games	دورة ألعاب المعوقين	chess	الشطرنج
suggestion	اقتراح	weather	الطقس
reply	رد	captain	قبطان السفينة
way	طريق ، طريقة	rock	صخرة
pizza	بيتزا	land	الأرض
cheese sandwich	ساندويتش جبن	programme	برنامج
salad	سلاطة	beach	شاطئ (بلاج)
sports club	نادى رياضى	fisherman	صياد سمك
Arab	شخص عربى	library	مكتبة
town	مدينة (صغيرة)	swimming teacher	مدرب سباحة
game	لعبة	journey	رحلة
sailor	بحار	rice	أرز
century	قرن (١٠٠ عام)	goal	هدف ، مرمى
diary	مذكرات يومية	export	تصدير
diving	الغوص	exhibition	معرض
pen friend	صديق بالمراسلة	classmate	زميل الدراسة
news	أخبار ، خبر	cold	نزلة برد
conference	مؤتمر	activities	أنشطة
customer	عميل (زبون)	address	عنوان
import	استيراد	envelope	ظرف (الخطاب)
date	تاريخ	environment	البيئة



Part 1

Units 4, 5, 6, Revision B

Noun	Meaning	Noun	Meaning
park	حديقة عامة	reason	سبب
problem	مشكلة	chance	فرصة
clinic	عيادة	story	قصة
driving school	مدرسة قيادة سيارات	poem	قصيدة شعر
driver	سائق	article	مقال
Greek	اللغة اليونانية	interest	اهتمام
roller-blades	حذاء خاص للتزلج به صف من العجل في أسفله	fox	ثعلب
price	سعر ، ثمن	blouse	بلوزة
exam	امتحان	ground	أرض
job	وظيفة	ruler	مسطرة
boat trip	رحلة بالقارب	project	مشروع
headache	صداع	engineer	مهندس
favourite	شيء مفضل	effect	تأثير
website	موقع على الإنترنت	plan	خطة
dam	سد	the High Dam	السد العالي
energy	طاقة	substance	مادة (خام)
fertilisers	أسمدة	science experiment	تجربة علمية
transport	النقل ، المواصلات	equipment	معدات
road	طريق	CD player	مشغل الأسطوانات
traffic	المرور	fridge	ثلاجة
government	حكومة	(electric) cooker	بوتجاز كهربائي
line	خط	water heater	سخان الماء
grandchildren	أحفاد	roof	سطح
helmet	خوذة	space travel	السفر للفضاء
stick	عصا	ticket	تذكرة



Part 1

Noun	Meaning	Noun	Meaning
start	بداية	dollar	دولار
air travel	السفر بالطيران	port	ميناء
flight	رحلة طيران	airport	مطار
passenger	مسافر ، راكب	spaceport	ميناء فضاء
fuel	وقود	tank	خزان
meal	وجبة	capital	عاصمة
entertainment	تسلية	door bell	جرس الباب
difference	فرق ، اختلاف	decision	قرار
space	الفضاء	service	صيانة (دورية)
garage	ورشة إصلاح	owner	مالك ، صاحب
sound	صوت (غير آدمي)	office	مكتب
glass	زجاج	notes	ملاحظات
lights	أنوار	key	مفتاح
engine	محرك ، موتور	spaceship	سفينة فضاء
robbery	حادث سرقة (سطو)	secretary	سكرتير
electricity	الكهرباء	voice	صوت (آدمي)
traffic police	شرطة المرور	piece	قطعة
officer	ضابط	police station	قسم البوليس
neighbour	جار	carpet	سجادة
apology	اعتذار	plate	طبق (غير عميق)
truth	الصدق	a cloth	قطعة قماش
interview	حوار شخصي	guard	حارس
children	أطفال ، أبناء	grandparent	أحد الأجداد

Units 7, 8, 9, Revision C

geography	الجغرافيا	tailor	ترزى
button	زر	present	هدية



Part 1

Noun	Meaning	Noun	Meaning
gun	بندقية	snake	ثعبان
restaurant	مطعم	soldier	جندي
great grandfather	الجد الأكبر	baby zebra	حمار وحشي رضيع
mountain	جبل	advice	نصيحة
prize	جائزة	goalkeeper	حارس مرمى
sailor	بحار	stone	حجر
bird	طائر	island	جزيرة
stadium	ستاد رياضي	surprise	مفاجأة
pump	منفاخ	cupboard	دولاب
referee	حكم (مباراة)	information	معلومات
penalty	ضربة جزاء	life	الحياة
wall	حائط ، سور	finger	أصبع اليد
enemy	عدو	video camera	كاميرا فيديو
tennis	التنس	hobbies	هوايات
bullet	رصاصة	ocean	محيط
hole	حفرة ، ثقب	lorry	سيارة نقل
daughter	ابنة	madam	سيده متزوجة
tyres	إطارات (السيارة)	waiter	نادل (جرسون)
request	طلب	feelings	مشاعر
stranger	شخص غريب	opinion	رأى
glasses	نظارة	help	مساعدة
shopping	المشتريات	rubbish	قمامة
habit	عادة	horn	نفير السيارة
litter	قمامة	seat	مقعد
litterbin	سلة المهملات	success	النجاح
relaxation	الاسترخاء	patience	الصبر
menu	قائمة الطعام	politeness	أدب
lunchtime	وقت الغداء	results	نتائج



Part 1

Units 1, 2, 3, Revision A

Verbs الأفعال

Verb	Meaning	Verb	Meaning
enjoy	يستمتع	leave	يغادر ، يترك
meet	يقابل	learn	يتعلم ، يعلم
ask	يطلب	finish	يُنهي ، ينتهي
go	يذهب	help	يساعد
send	يرسل	call	يسمّي ، يدعو
visit	يزور	take	يأخذ
say	يقول	come back	يعود
end	يُنهي	sell	يبيع
know	يعرف	read	يقرأ
see	يرى	write	يكتب
become	يصبح	understand	يفهم
speak	يتحدث	find	يجد
communicate	يتصل	guess	يخمن
tell	يخبر	hope	يأمل
win	يفوز	describe	يصف
start	يبدأ	sink	يفوص ، يغرق
arrive	يصل	change	يتغير
pay	يدفع	send	يرسل
sleep	ينام	smell	يشم
mind	يمنع	drink	يشرب
feel	يشعر	turn on	يشغل (جهازاً)
borrow	يستعير	buy	يشترى
wait	ينتظر	die	يموت
fall	يسقط	lose	يفقد ، يخسر
think	يعتقد ، يفكر	teach	يُدّرّس
phone	يتصل تليفونياً	get better	يتحسن
need	يحتاج	say	يقول



Part 1

Verb	Meaning	Verb	Meaning
save	ينقذ	run	يجرى
live	يعيش	reply	يرد
fly (a kite)	يطير (طائرة ورقية)	hit	يضرب ، يصد
swim	يسبح	stand	يقف
do	يفعل	carry	يحمل
shout	يصيح	catch	يمسك
win	يفوز	jump	يقفز
eat	يأكل	pick up	يلتقط
blow	تهب (الرياح)	drop	يسقط

Units 4, 5, 6, Revision B

choose	يختار	score	يحرز (هدفاً)
hurt	يصيب ، يؤذي	hear	يسمع
find	يجد	revise	يراجع
welcome	يرحب	pass	يجتاز
produce	يُنتج	run (a website)	يدير (موقعاً)
grow	يزرع ، ينمو	put	يضع
plan	يخطط	send	يرسل
retire	يتقاعد	continue	يوصل
draw	يرسم	stop	يتوقف ، يوقف
practise	يتدرب ، يمارس	control	يتحكم في
look for	يبحث عن	build	يبني
drive	يقود	design	يصمم
hold	يمسك	believe	يصدق ، يعتقد
wear	يرتدي	cost	يكلف
ride	يركب ، يستقل	begin	يبدأ
intend	ينوي	break	يكسر
steal	يسرق	follow	يتبع
forget	ينسى	smash	يحطم ، يهشم
park	يترك السيارة (يركن)	ring	يتصل تليفونيا



Part 1

Verb	Meaning	Verb	Meaning
apologise	يعتذر	return	يعود
spill	يسكب	grab	يجذب بعنف
mend	يصلح	rush	يندفع ، يسرع
escape	يهرب	recover	يشفى ، يفيق
show	يُرى ، يبين	call to	ينادى على
interview	يُجرى حواراً		

Units 7, 8, 9, Revision C

fail	يفشل ، يرسب	get away	يهرب
manage	ينجح ، يتمكن	look	ينظر ، يبدو
order	يطلب (طعاماً)	succeed	ينجح
discuss	يناقش	give up	يمتنع ، يقلع عن
relax	يسترخي	advise	ينصح
try	يحرب ، يحاول	stay	يمكث ، يبقى
attack	يهاجم	shoot	يطلق (النار)
kill	يقتل	hide	يختبئ
knock over	يصدم ويوقع	climb	يتسلق
look after	يعتنى به	train	يتدرب
feed	يُطعم	look out	يحترس
promise	يعد	pump up	ينفخ بالهواء
hurry	يسرع	check	يراجع ، يتأكد
describe	يصف	invite	يدعو
cut	يقطع ، يقص	mind	يمانع
deliver	يوصل (إلى المنازل)	bring	يُحضِر
sit	يجلس	get ... out	يُخرج
request	يطلب	tidy	يرتب ، ينظم
give	يعطى	throw	يرمى ، يلقي
accept	يقبل	refuse	يرفض
collect	يحضر لمكان لتوصيل شخص	block	يسد (الطريق)
push	يدفع (للأمام)		



Part 1

Adjectives الصفات

Units 1, 2, 3, Revision A

Adjective	Meaning	Adjective	Meaning
better	أفضل	late	متأخر
great	عظيم	the best	الأفضل
pleased	مسرور	different	مختلف
well	بخير	interested in	مهتم بـ
nice	لطيف	important	مهم
international	دولي	enormous	هائل ، ضخمة
the same	نفس (الشيء)	world	عالمي
afraid of	خائف من	busy	مشغول
main	رئيسي	sad	حزين
careful	حريص	strong	قوى
frightened	خائف ، مرعوب	safe	آمن
popular	شعبي ، محبوب	terrible	فظيح ، سيئ
fantastic	رائع	weak	ضعيف
boring	ممل	dear	عزيز
keen (on)	متحمس لـ	interesting	شيق
calm	هادئ	sunny	شمس
ill	مرضى	healthy	صحي ، معافي

Units 4, 5, 6, Revision B

sorry	آسف ، حزين	unusual	غير معتاد
cheap	رخيص	complex	معقد
glorious	جميل	comfortable	مريح
nervous	عصبي	clean	نظيف
common	شائع	narrow	ضيق
ready	جاهز ، مستعد	good at	جيد في
ordinary	عادي	greedy	طماع ، جشع



Part 1

worried	قلق	lazy	كسول
broken	مكسور	modern	حديث (عصري)
uncomfortable	غير مريح		

Units 7, 8, 9, Revision C

poor	فقير	annoying	مسبب للضيق
unhappy	غير سعيد	better	أفضل
tired	متعب	impatient	غير صبور
top	الأفضل	surprised	مندهش ، مفاجأ
thin	نحيف	excellent	ممتاز
impossible	مستحيل	successful	ناجح
unkind	غير عطف	unsuccessful	غير ناجح
dead	ميت	patient	صبور
excited	مثار ، منفعل	fit	لائق بدنياً
confident	واثق	quiet	هادئ
possible	ممکن ، جائز	sharp	حاد
probable	محتمل	improbable	غير محتمل
reserved	محجوز	formal	رسمي (في اللغة)
blocked	مسدود ، محتجز	informal	غير رسمي (في اللغة)
heavy	ثقيل	rude	وقح
delicious	لذيذ (الطعم)	stressful	مزعج (مسبب للضيق)
disappointed	محبط ، مكتئب	relaxed	مريح

Adverbs

Units 1, 2, 3, Revision A

Adverb	Meaning	Adverb	Meaning
later	فيما بعد	here	هنا
today	اليوم	together	معاً
maybe	ربما	too	أيضاً
overseas	خارج البلاد	easily	بسهولة



Part 1

probably	من المحتمل	only	فقط
however	ومع ذلك	unfortunately	لسوء الحظ
soon	سريعاً ، قريباً	already	سابقاً
recently	حديثاً ، مؤخرًا	safely	بأمان
again	مرة أخرى	finally	أخيرًا
certainly	بالتأكيد	less	أقل
politely	بأدب	tonight	هذه الليلة
slowly	ببطء	downstairs	في الطابق السفلي
suddenly	فجأة	instead	بدلاً من ذلك
carefully	بحرص		

Units 4, 5, 6, Revision B

fast	بسرعة	further	أبعد
as well	أيضاً	quite	تماماً
importantly	بشكل مهم	tomorrow	غداً
daily	يوميًا	immediately	في الحال
really	حقًا	asleep	نائم
late	متأخرًا	perhaps	ربما
strongly	بقوة	still	مازال

Units 7, 8, 9, Revision C

calmly	بهدوء	enough	بشكل كافٍ
patiently	بصبر	away	بعيداً
impatiently	بغير صبر	inside	بالداخل
carefully	بحرص	in surprise	في دهشة
nearly	تقريباً	badly	بشكل سيئ
politely	بأدب	anywhere else	في أي مكان آخر



Part 1

Conjugations of Irregular Verbs

تصريف الأفعال المنتظمة

Present	Past	Past Participle
be (am / is / are) يكون	was / were	been
beat يهزم / يضرب	beat	beaten
become يصبح	became	become
begin يبدأ	began	begun
bend يثنى / ينحني	bent	bent
bite يعض	bit	bitten
blow يهب	blew	blown
break يكسر	broke	broken
bring يُحضِر	brought	brought
build يبني	built	built
burn يحرق	burnt / burned	burnt / burned
buy يشتري	bought	bought
choose يختار	chose	chosen
come يأتي	came	come
choose يختار	chose	chosen
come يأتي	came	come
cost يكلف	cost	cost
cut يقطع	cut	cut
dig يحفر	dug	dug
do يفعل	did	done
draw يرسم	drew	drawn
drink يشرب	drank	drunk



Part 1

Present	Past	Past Participle	
drive	يقود	drove	driven
eat	يأكل	ate	eaten
fall	يسقط	fell	fallen
feed	يطعم	fed	fed
feel	يشعر	felt	felt
fight	يُقاتل / يحارب	fought	fought
find	يجد	found	found
fly	يطير	flew	flown
forget	ينسى	forgot	forgotten
freeze	يتجمد	froze	frozen
get	يحصل على / يُحضر	got	got
give	يعطي	gave	given
give up	يقلع عن / يمتنع	gave up	given up
go	يذهب	went	gone
grow	ينمو	grew	grown
hang	يعلق	hung	hung
have	يملك	had	had
hear	يسمع	heard	heard
hide	يخبيئ / يخبئ	hid	hidden
hit	يضرب	hit	hit
hold	يحمل	held	held
hurt	يؤلم / يؤذي	hurt	hurt
keep	يحفظ	kept	kept
know	يعرف	knew	known
lay	يضع / تبيض	laid	laid



Part 1

Present		Past	Past Participle
lead	يقود	led	led
learn	يتعلم	learnt / learned	learnt / learned
leave	يرحل / يترك	left	left
lend	يقرض	lent	lent
let	يدع	let	let
lie	يرقد / يستلقى	lay	lain
light	يشعل	lit / lighted	lit / lighted
lose	يفقد	lost	lost
make	يصنع	made	made
mean	يعنى	meant	meant
meet	يقابل	met	met
pay	يدفع	paid	paid
put	يضع	put	put
read	يقراً	read	read
ride	يركب ، يستقل	rode	ridden
ring	يدق	rang	rung
rise	تشرق (الشمس)	rose	risen
run	يجرى ، يدير	ran	run
saw	ينشر	sawed	sawn / sawed
say	يقول	said	said
see	يرى	saw	seen
sell	يبيع	sold	sold
send	يرسل	sent	sent
set	تغرب (الشمس)	set	set
sew	يخيط	sewed	sewn / sewed
shake	يهز	shook	shaken



Part 1

Present	Past	Past Participle
shoot يطلق	shot	shot
show يعرض / يوضح	showed	shown / showed
shut يغلق	shut	shut
sing يغنى	sang	sung
sink يغوص / يغرق	sank / sunk	sunk
sit يجلس	sat	sat
sleep ينام	slept	slept
smell يشم	smelt / smelled	smelt / smelled
speak يتحدث	spoke	spoken
spell يتهجى	spelt	spelt
spend (مالياً) ، يقضى (وقتاً)	spent	spent
spill يسكب	spilt / spilled	spilt / spilled
stand يقف	stood	stood
steal يسرق	stole	stolen
stick يلصق	stuck	stuck
swim يسبح	swam	swum
swing يتأرجح	swung	swung
take يأخذ	took	taken
teach يدرّس / يُعلم	taught	taught
tell يخبر	told	told
think يعتقد / يفكر	thought	thought
throw يرمى	threw	thrown
understand يفهم	understood	understood
wake يستيقظ / يوقظ	woke / waked	woken / waked
wear يرتدى	wore	worn
win يفوز	won	won
write يكتب	wrote	written



Part 1

B) Language Functions

مراجعة عامة على الوظائف اللغوية التي وردت بالفصل الدراسي الأول

Units 1, 2, 3, Revision A

Greeting التحية

عند تحية شخص نقابله نقول إحدى الصيغ التالية على حسب الوقت :

Time الوقت	Form الصيغة التي تقال	Reply الرد
Meeting friends مقابلة الأصدقاء	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hi. أهلاً / Hello. أهلاً • How are you ? كيف حالك • How are things ? كيف تسير الأمور 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hi / Hello. • Fine, thanks.
In the morning	Good morning صباح الخير	Good morning.
In the afternoon	Good afternoon تحية بعد الظهر	Good afternoon.
In the evening	Good evening مساء الخير	Good evening.

Meeting someone for the first time مقابلة شخص لأول مرة

وعند مقابلة شخص لأول مرة ، نقول :

Time الوقت	Form الصيغة التي تقال	Reply الرد
Meeting someone for the first time مقابلة شخص لا نعرفه	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How do you do ? كيف الحال (تشرفنا) ؟ • Pleased to meet you. إنني مسرور بلقائك . • Very nice to meet you. شيء جميل أن أقابلك . 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How do you do ? • I'm fine, thanks. • Pleased to meet you, too. • Thank you.



Part 1

Asking about someone's health السؤال عن صحة شخص

وعندما نسأل عن صحة شخص ، نقول :

Time الوقت	الصيغة التي تقال Form	الرد Reply
Asking in general السؤال عن صحة شخص بوجه عام	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How are you ? • How are things ? • Are you well ? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I'm fine, thanks. • I'm very well, thanks. • Yes, very well, thanks.
Asking someone you know he has been unwell السؤال عن صحة شخص تعرف أنه كان مريضاً	<p>How are you feeling today ? كيف تشعر اليوم ؟</p>	<p>A lot better, thanks. أفضل بكثير ، شكراً لك</p>

Ending a conversation (تحية الوداع) إنهاء محادثة

وعندما نترك شخصاً ، نقول :

Time الوقت	الصيغة التي تقال Form	الرد Reply
Saying goodbye تحية الوداع	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bye for now. • Goodbye. • See you later. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Goodbye. • See you later. • Bye.
Leaving someone at night عند مغادرة شخص ليلاً	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Goodnight. <p>طابت ليلتك ، تصبح على خير .</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Goodnight. • Goodbye.
Leaving someone you don't know well عند مغادرة شخص لا تعرفه جيداً	<p>It was very nice to meet you.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thanks. Goodbye. • It was very nice to meet you, too.

Introducing someone عند تقديم شخص لشخص آخر

عند تعريف شخص بشخص آخر ، نقول :

Time الوقت	الصيغة التي تقال Form	الرد Reply
Introducing someone عند تقديم شخص لآخر	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This is my friend, ... • I'd like you to meet my friend, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How do you do ?



Making polite requests الطلب بطريقة مهذبة

● عندما نطلب شيئاً (من شخص أماننا) بطريقة مهذبة نستخدم إحدى الصيغ التالية :

Can I ? (هل يمكنني ؟)

Could I ? (هل يمكنني [أكثر أدباً] ؟)

May I ? (هل لي أن ؟)

Is it OK if I ? (هل سيكون الأمر على ما يرام إذا ؟)

Do you mind if I ? (هل تمانع إذا ؟)

[مع مراعاة أن الإجابة بالموافقة على صيغة (Do you mind ?) لا بد أن تكون منفية]

[(No. Not at all.)]

● Examples :

Can I write with your pen ?

Could I use your pencil ?

May I borrow your dictionary ?

Is it OK if I go to the shops with you, Mum ?

Do you mind if I borrow your mobile phone ?



Part 1

الرد على الطلب المهذب Responding to polite requests

● عند الرد على الطلب المهذب نستخدم إحدى الصيغ التالية :

Positive Responses (الموافقة)	Negative Responses (الرفض)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes, of course. • Certainly. / • Sure. • Go ahead. • Here you are. • Oh, all right then. <p>وعندما يكون الطلب بـ : (Do you mind...?) تكون الإجابة بالموافقة بـ : (Not at all) بمعنى : (ليس هناك مانع مطلقاً) .</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sorry. I'd rather you didn't. <p>بمعنى : (أفضل ألا تفعل) . ولاحظ الفعل بعد الفاعل الثاني يكون في الماضي البسيط : (ماضى بسيط + فاعل آخر + I'd rather) • Sorry, no, you can't. • Sorry, I need it.</p>

التعبير عن الأشياء التي نفضلها Expressing preferences

● عندما نسأل شخصاً عن الشيء الذي يفضلهُ ، نقول :

Would you rather + مصدر الفعل + ?

- Would you rather live in a town or in the country ?

وتكون الإجابة كما يلي :

I'd rather + مصدر الفعل +

- I'd rather live in the country.

● More Examples:

Would you rather work with machines or work with people ?

I'd rather work with



Part 1

Making suggestions تقديم الاقتراحات

● لتقديم الاقتراحات نستخدم إحدى الصيغ التالية :

Why don't (you)	؟ (لم لا)
What about	؟ (ما رأيك في)
How about	؟ (ما رأيك في)
We could (نستطيع أن)
Shall we	هل — (؟)
Let's (هيا بنا « دعنا »)

● Examples :

إذا كنت مثلاً تقترح أن تلعب كرة قدم مع زملائك تقول :

Why don't we	} play football ?
Shall we	
What about	} playing football ?
How about	
We could	} play football.
Let's	

Responding to suggestions الرد على الاقتراحات

● وعند الرد على الاقتراحات نستخدم إحدى الصيغ التالية :

Accepting (الموافقة)	Refusing (الرفض)
• Yes, let's. نعم ، هيا بنا .	• No, thanks. لا ، شكرًا .
• Good idea. فكرة جيدة .	• No, I don't think so. لا ، أنا لا أعتقد ذلك .
• OK, why not ? ولم لا ؟	• No, I'm not very keen on that. لا ، لست متحمسًا لهذا الأمر .
• Yes, great idea! نعم ، فكرة عظيمة !	• I don't really feel like it. لا أرغب في ذلك حقًا .



Part 1

الإخبار عن الاقتراحات Reporting suggestions

— عندما نخبر شخصاً باقتراح قدمه شخص آخر من قبل ، نقول :

Ahmed suggested Sammy read a book.

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 باقي الكلام + الاقتراح + المقترح عليه + suggested + الشخص الذى اقترح
 (فعل ماضٍ)

I suggested we played football, but nobody was keen on that.

Units 4, 5, 6, Revision B

Responding to being told good and bad news

الرد على سماع أخبار جيدة أو سيئة

● عندما نتلقى أخباراً نستخدم إحدى الصيغ التالية للرد (على حسب الخبر إذا كان جيداً أم سيئاً) :

For happy things 	For sad or bad things 
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Congratulations! • Congratulations on passing your exam. • That's great news! / Great news! • Well done! • Well done! That's really great. <p>ويمكن استبدال كلمة أخرى مثل (Fantastic) بـ (Well done) أو حذفها That's really great. : ونقول فقط :</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oh dear. I'm very sorry about that. <p>(ولاحظ هنا أن كلمة sorry معناها حزين ، وليست هنا للاعتذار عن خطأ ما) :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oh no! I'm so sorry. • I'm very sorry about your (foot / bad news / etc.) • I'm really sorry to hear your bad news.

الاعتذار Apologising

● عندما نعتذر عن خطأ قمنا به نستخدم إحدى الصيغ التالية :

I'm very sorry, (but)

إننى آسف جداً ولكننى

I'm really sorry, (but)

إننى آسف حقاً ولكننى

Excuse me. I'm afraid

معدرة ، أخشى (يؤسفنى) أننى

I must apologise, I

يجب أن أعتذر لأننى

● Examples :

I'm very sorry. I've spilled juice on your new carpet.

I'm really very sorry. I'm afraid I've made a mistake.

I must apologise. I've lost your CD.



Part 1

Making offers (العرض (تقديم خدمة)

● تذكر أننا عندما نعرض أن نقدم خدمة لأحد نستخدم (will = 'll) وبعدها مصدر الفعل :

- Your bag looks heavy. I'll help you with your books.
- "I don't know the way to the museum."
"Don't worry, I'll tell you how to get there."

Units 7, 8, 9, Revision C

Giving Advice إعطاء النصيحة

● تذكر طرق إعطاء النصيحة فيما يلي :

- If I were you, I'd
 - If I were you, I wouldn't
 - I think you should
 - I don't think you should
 - You'd better
- } مصدر الفعل +

● Examples :

- If I were you, I'd find a new friend.
- I don't think you should practise that hard.
- You should tell your teacher about that.
- If I were you, I wouldn't watch too much TV.

Expressing regrets التعبير عن الندم

● عندما نعبر عن الندم على شيء فعلناه أو على شيء لم نفعله في الماضي ، نستخدم الحالة الثالثة من If :

● Examples :

- If she had invited me at a different time, I would have been able to go.
- If I hadn't climbed on the wall, I wouldn't have broken my glasses.



Part 1

Making polite requests الطلب بطريقة مهذبة

- عندما نطلب شيئاً من شخص لا نعرفه أو شخص أكبر سنّاً نستخدم إحدى الصيغ التالية :
 - **Could I ask you to** + مصدر ؟ (هل يمكنني أن أطلب منك أن)
 - Could I ask you to** open the window ?
 - **Would you mind** + ...v.+ing... ? (هل تمانع في؟)
 - Would you mind** opening the window ?
- (وللدرد بالموافقة على هذا السؤال نستخدم صيغة منفية مثل (Not at all) مثلاً ، بمعنى لا أمانع مطلقاً) .

Responding to polite requests الرد على الطلب بطريقة مهذبة

- وعند الرد على الطلب المهذب نستخدم إحدى الصيغ الآتية بالموافقة أو بالرفض ولكن عند الرفض يفضل ذكر السبب :

Accepting Politely القبول بطريقة مهذبة	Refusing Politely الرفض بطريقة مهذبة
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Sure. I'd be happy to. بالتأكيد ، يسعدني ذلك . ● Yes, of course. I'll now. نعم بالطبع ، سوف الآن . ● Yes, no problem at all. نعم ، ليس هناك مشكلة مطلقاً . 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● I'm very sorry, but + السبب آسف جداً ولكن السبب ● I'm afraid I can't because + السبب أخشى (يؤسفني) أنني لا أستطيع لأن السبب

Formal and informal requests

Formal Requests	Informal Requests
<p>الطلب بشكل رسمي يكون لأشخاص لا نعرفهم أو من هم أكبر منا سنّاً ، كما يلي :</p> <p>Could I ask you to ?</p> <p>Would you mind + v + ing ?</p> <p>● Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Would you mind passing me the sugar ? - Could I ask you to move your car a little ? 	<p>الطلب بشكل غير رسمي يكون بين الأصدقاء أو أفراد العائلة ، كما يلي :</p> <p>please + الشيء الذي تطلبه →</p> <p>Can you ?</p> <p>● Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pass me the sugar please, Soha. - Ahmed, go and wash the car, please. - Can you wash the dishes, Hany ?



Part 1

Giving opinion إبداء الرأي

● عند إبداء الرأي نستخدم إحدى الصيغ التالية :

- In my opinion, في رأبي
- I think أعتقد أن
- I think it's a good idea to^{مصدر الفعل +} أعتقد أنها فكرة جيدة أن

● Examples :

- In my opinion, drivers who use their horns all the time are annoying.
- I think people who throw rubbish on the streets are very lazy.
- I think it's a good idea to relax the night before an exam.

Reporting other people's opinion الإخبار برأى الآخرين

● عندما نخبر برأى أشخاص آخرين ننسب الكلام إليهم كما في الأمثلة التالية :

- Soha thinks = She thinks
- In her opinion,
- Ahmed thinks = He thinks
- In his opinion,



C) General Revision on Grammar

مراجعة عامة على القواعد اللغوية التي وردت بالفصل الدراسي الأول

Units 1, 2, 3, Revision A

1. The present simple tense & The present continuous tense

The present simple tense زمن المضارع البسيط	The present continuous tense زمن المضارع المستمر
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Use : استخدامه يستخدم زمن المضارع البسيط للتعبير عن : ١ - أحداث متكررة (عادات) : Ahmed walks to school every day. ٢ - حقائق ثابتة : The sun rises in the east. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Use : استخدامه يستخدم زمن المضارع المستمر للتعبير عن : ١ - أحداث تقع الآن (أثناء الكلام عليها) : Ahmed is walking to school now. ٢ - أحداث مخطط لحدوثها في المستقبل : He is travelling to France next month.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Form : يتكون المضارع البسيط من : مصدر الفعل ← like / go مصدر مضاف له (-s) أو (-es) إذا كان الفاعل مفردًا غائبًا (He / She / It) مثل : likes / goes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Form : يتكون المضارع المستمر من : am } is } + مصدر الفعل + -ing are } is travelling \ are playing.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Key words : كلمات تدل عليه always دائمًا usually عادةً often غالبًا sometimes أحيانًا never أبدًا every (كل يوم) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Key words : كلمات تدل عليه now. الآن at the moment. في هذه اللحظة Look! انظر Listen! استمع
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Examples : 1. He usually comes to school early. 2. I don't like tea. 3. Do you go to school on foot ? 4. What does he do every morning? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Examples : 1. Ashraf is listening to music now. 2. She isn't working at the moment. 3. Are you going to school now ? 4. What is he doing now ?



2. The infinitive of purpose

● للتعبير عن الغرض من فعل شيء نستخدم صيغة (مصدر الفعل + to) بمعنى (لكي) :

● Examples :

I study English **to help** me with my job.

Omran is studying Arabic **to learn** more about the Middle East.

3. Connectors الروابط Although & However

● تذكر استخدام الروابط التالية (والتي تعبر عن التناقض بين شيئين) :

● Although مع أن ، بالرغم من أن

تستخدم **Although** في بداية الكلام أو بين الجملتين المتناقضتين كما يلي :

Although my father is old, he still plays football.

(شيء متناقض مع الحقيقة) (حقيقة ثابتة)

= My father still plays football **although** he is old.

● However ومع ذلك ، وبرغم ذلك

تستخدم **However** دائماً بين الجملتين المتناقضتين مثل (but) تماماً (أى عكس **although**)

إلا أنها يمكن أن نبدأ بها الجملة الثانية كجملة منفصلة كما يلي :

My father is old, **however** he still plays football. (= but)

= My father is old. **However**, he still plays football.

4. The past simple tense & The past continuous tense

The past simple tense

زمن الماضي البسيط

● Use : استخدامه

يستخدم زمن الماضي البسيط للتعبير عن أحداث

بدأت وانتهت في الماضي :

I **played** football yesterday.

The past continuous tense

زمن الماضي المستمر

● Use : استخدامه

يستخدم زمن الماضي المستمر للتعبير عن أحداث

كانت مستمرة في وقت معين في الماضي :

I **was playing** football at ten o'clock yesterday.



Part 1

<p>● Form : تكوينه يتكون زمن الماضي البسيط من : الفعل مضافاً له (-d) أو (-ed) open → opened / close → closed أو التصريف الثاني من الأفعال غير المنتظمة : go → went / eat → ate</p>	<p>● Form : تكوينه يتكون زمن الماضي المستمر من : was were } + مصدر الفعل + -ing</p>
<p>● Key words : كلمات تدل عليه yesterday أمس once ذات مرة one day ذات مرة last... الماضي... ...ago منذ مضت When I was young عندما كنت صغيراً</p>	<p>● Key words : كلمات تدل عليه when أثناء while بينما / أثناء at yesterday الساعة ... أمس all day yesterday طوال يوم أمس all last night طوال ليلة أمس</p>

While & When

● يستخدم زمن الماضي المستمر أيضاً للتعبير عن حدث كان مستمراً في الماضي ، وقطعه حدث آخر مفاجئ ونعبر عن ذلك بـ (while / when) :

- **While (=As) :** بينما / أثناء
While + ماضٍ مستمر → ماضٍ بسيط
While Hany was walking, he slipped.
- **When :** عندما
When + ماضٍ بسيط → ماضٍ مستمر
When Hany slipped, he was walking.



Part 1

The present perfect tense زمن المضارع التام

- Use : استخدامه
● يستخدم زمن المضارع التام للتعبير عن حدث بدأ في الماضي وله صلة بالوقت الحاضر (إما أنه انتهى وله تأثير الآن ، أو مازال يحدث) .

● Examples :

I **have visited** Port Said. لقد زرت بورسعيد
(هذا الحدث انتهى في الماضي ولكن مازال له تأثير على الوقت الحاضر ، وهو أنني مازلت أذكر بورسعيد وأصبح عندي فكرة عنها) .

- I **haven't seen** you for a long time. **لم أرك منذ فترة طويلة**
(هذا الحدث له صلة بالوقت الحاضر لأنه انتهى من وقت قصير مضى وذلك بروية صديقه) .

- Samy **has been** in prep school for two years.

سامي له عامان في المدرسة الإعدادية .

(هذا الحدث صلته بالوقت الحاضر هو أنه مازال مستمرًا لأن «سامي» مازال يدرس بالمدرسة الإعدادية) .

- Form : تكوينه

يتكون زمن المضارع التام من :

have } past participle (P.P.)
has } + (التصريف الثالث للفعل)

- Key words : كلمات تستخدم معه

ever في وقت ما
just حالاً (من وقت قصير مضى)
recently مؤخرًا (في الفترة القليلة الماضية)
since منذ

never أبداً
already سابقاً
yet حتى الآن (بعده)
for لمدة

- ولاحظ جيداً استخدام كل كلمة منها فيما يلي :

● ever & never

- ever

تستخدم في الأسئلة :

Have you **ever visited** Luxor ?

- never

تستخدم ككلمة نفي (فلا نستخدم معها صيغة نفي أخرى) وتصلح كإجابة بالنفي على سؤال به (ever) :

Ali **has never been** to the zoo.

- ولاحظ أن (ever) و (never) توضعان بين (have) أو (has) والتصريف الثالث للفعل .



Part 1

● already & just

● already

تستخدم للدلالة على أن الحدث تم من قبل بالفعل (دون تحديد وقت حدوثه) :

I **have already done** my homework.

● just

تستخدم للدلالة على أن الحدث انتهى من وقت قصير جداً مضى (دون تحديد وقت حدوثه) :
Hello! **Have you just arrived** ?

● ولاحظ أن (already) و (just) توضعان بين (have) أو (has) والتصريف الثالث للفعل .

● recently & yet

● recently (= in the last few days)

تستخدم في السؤال والإثبات والنفي ، وتوضع في نهاية الجملة :

Have you seen Magdy **recently** ?

● yet

تستخدم في السؤال والنفي ، وتوضع في نهاية الجملة :

Has Hind eaten her lunch **yet** ?

I **haven't finished** my homework **yet**.

● since & for

● since

يأتي بعدها نقطة بداية الحدث :

She **has been** in the shops **since** 2 o'clock.

● for

يأتي بعدها المدة التي استغرقها الحدث (منذ بدأ وحتى الآن) :

She **has been** in the shops **for** 2 hours.

ويأتي بعد **since** و **for** أشياء ، مثل :

since + نقطة بداية الحدث	for + المدة التي استغرقها الحدث
since	for
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 2 o'clock ● Monday ● 12th May ● April ● yesterday ● I was young 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 2 hours ● 3 days ● 2 weeks ● 4 months ● a day ● 1999 ● lunchtime ● last week ● last night ● (ماضي بسيط + since)



ملاحظات هامة :

👉 لا نذكر أبداً وقت حدوث الفعل مع زمن المضارع التام ، ولا نسأل عنه كذلك .
 👉 لذلك أدوات الاستفهام (When) و (What time) لا تستخدمان أبداً فى المضارع التام ولا الإجابة عليهما ، ويمكن استخدام الماضى البسيط لهذا الغرض :

● Examples :

Have you ever been to Luxor ?

Yes, I have.

When did you go there ?

I **went** there last winter.

● ولكن مع المضارع التام نستخدم أداة الاستفهام (How long) للسؤال عن المدة التى استغرقها الحدث من الماضى وحتى الآن :

How long have you waited for the bus ?

وفى الإجابة نستخدم **since** أو **for** (ولا نذكر وقت حدوث الفعل) :

I've waited for the bus **for half an hour**.

I've waited for the bus **since eleven o'clock**.

Units 4, 5, 6, Revision B

6. The present perfect continuous tense زمن المضارع التام المستمر

● Use : استخدامه

يستخدم زمن المضارع التام المستمر للتعبير عن :

● أشياء بدأت فى الماضى ومازالت مستمرة .

- They **have been studying** English for 5 years.

● أشياء بدأت فى الماضى وانتهت حالاً (من وقت قصير مضى) ومازال أثرها ملحوظاً :

A) "Why is that road so muddy ?"

B) "It **has been raining**."

● أشياء تحدث الآن بصفة مؤقتة :

- Hesham **has been going** to car companies to look at new cars.

● Form : تكوينه

have } + been + مصدر الفعل + -ing
 has }



Part 1

- **Key words :** كلمات تستخدم معه : يستخدم زمن المضارع التام المستمر مع كلمات مثل :

all day/morning etc. طوال الـ
for لمدة
How long كم طول المدة
recently حديثاً ، مؤخراً
since منذ

● **More examples :**

- How long **has it been raining** ?
- It **has been raining** for two days.
- Adel is still watching television. He's **been watching** television all day.
- Where have you been ? **I've been looking** for you for half an hour.
- Medhat **hasn't been feeling** well recently.

Compare

The present perfect continuous & The present perfect simple

● قارن بين زمنى المضارع التام والمضارع التام المستمر ، فيما يلى :

١ - المضارع التام يركز على ما تم إنجازه ، أما المضارع التام المستمر فالتركيز فيه على الوقت المستغرق فى الحدث :

Salma **has drawn** a nice picture. Here it is. (مضارع تام)

[التركيز هنا على ما تم إنجازه (الصورة المرسومة)] .

Salma **has been drawing** a nice picture. She's still drawing.

(مضارع تام مستمر)

[التركيز هنا على أن شيئاً بدأ ومازال مستمراً (رسم الصورة)] .

٢ - أحياناً يكون هناك فرق بسيط أو لا يكون هناك فرق بين الزمنين :

How long **have you worked** here ?

How long **have you been working** here ?

٣ - بعض الأفعال معناها يدل على أنها تستغرق وقتاً طويلاً فى الحدوث ؛ لذلك يفضل استخدامها فى المضارع التام المستمر :

(work / wait / live / sleep / etc.)

We've **been living** in Cairo for 15 years.

٤ - وهناك أيضاً أفعال معناها يدل على أنها لا تستغرق وقتاً طويلاً فى الحدوث ؛ لذلك يجب استخدامها فى زمن المضارع التام :

(start / finish / buy / fall / etc.)

Come quickly, Ali! The match **has started**.

٥ - هناك أفعال لا تستخدم أبداً فى المضارع التام المستمر (ولا فى أى زمن مستمر آخر) وهى أفعال الإدراك والمشاعر ، مثل :

believe يعتقد / forget ينسى / hate يكره / know يعرف / like يحب / mean

يفهم understand / prefer يفضل / يقصد ، يعنى

We **have known** each other for two years now.



7. Connectives الروابط

A) and, in addition (to), too & as well

● هذه الروابط تستخدم للإضافة وعطف شيء على آخر بدون تناقض بينهما :

● **and** « و » & ● **In addition** « بالإضافة لذلك »

معناها متقارب جداً ويوضعان دائماً في المنتصف بين جملتين ، ولكن **in addition** لا بد أن تبدأ جملة جديدة ولا تلغى التكرار ؛ بخلاف **and** :

I did my homework **and** helped my mother.

I did my homework. **In addition**, I helped my mother.

ولكن إذا جاء حرف الجر (**to**) بعد **in addition** لا يأتي بعدها جملة كاملة ولكن يأتي بعدها اسم أو فعل مضاف له (**-ing**) ولا تفصل الجملتان :

In addition to helping my mother, I did my homework.

وكذلك :

I helped my mother **in addition to doing** my homework.

● **too** « أيضاً » & ● **as well** « أيضاً »

معناها واحد وتوضعان في نهاية الكلام :

I did my homework. I helped my mother, **too**.

I did my homework. I helped my mother **as well**.

B) but, however, on the other hand, although & despite

● أما هذه الروابط فتستخدم للربط بين جملتين متناقضتين :

● **but** « ولكن » & ● **on the other hand** « ومن ناحية أخرى » & ● **however** « ومع ذلك »

معناها متقارب وتوضع دائماً في المنتصف بين جملتين ، ولكن :

However و **On the other hand** يمكن أن تبدأ جملة جديدة :

The weather is cold, **but** we've been playing outside.

The weather is cold, **however** we've been playing outside.

↪ = The weather is cold. **However,** we've been playing outside.

(حقيقة ثابتة)

شيء لم يكن متوقعاً (متناقض مع الحقيقة السابقة)

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



Part 1

● **Although** « برغم » & ● **Despite** « بالرغم من أن »

معناهما متقارب ويوضعان في نفس المكان بالجملة (عكس مكان **but**) ، إلا أنهما مختلفتان في قاعدة استخدامهما :

● Although +	جملة كاملة	جملة كاملة
 + فعل + فاعل + فعل + فاعل

Although I missed the bus, I wasn't late for school.

● Despite + (اسم) أو (فعل + ing) ,	جملة كاملة
 + فعل + فاعل

لاحظ أن (**Despite**) لا يأتي بعدها **فاعل** أو **فعل** ، وإنما يأتي بعدها اسم فقط أو فعل مضاف له **ing** :
Despite missing the bus, I wasn't late for school.
مع مراعاة أن فاعل الجملة الأولى إذا كان مختلفاً عن فاعل الجملة الثانية نضع بعد (**Despite**) ضمير ملكية يدل على الفاعل أو حتى الفاعل نفسه :

● **Compare** :

Although Emad arrived late, the teacher wasn't angry.

Despite Emad being late, the teacher wasn't angry.

[لاحظ أننا قبل إضافة (**ing**) للفعل نحوله إلى المصدر أولاً ثم نضيف إليه (**ing**)] .

Although I arrived early before the match, there wasn't any seat for me to sit down.

Despite my arriving early before the match, there wasn't any seat for me to sit down.

ولاحظ أن **Although** و **Despite** يمكن أن توضع بين الجملتين :

I'm happy to retire **although** my work is important.

I'm happy to retire **despite my work being** important.



8. The future simple with "will" and "going to"

● يمكن التعبير عن المستقبل باستخدام (will) أو (going to) ، قارن بينهما فيما يلي :

The future with "will"

● Use : استخدامه

تستخدم (will) للتعبير عن :

١ - قرارات سريعة :

I'll get the tickets today.

٢ - التنبؤ بما سوف يحدث في المستقبل :

I think I'll be a good driver in the future.

● Form : تكوينه

will + مصدر الفعل

● Notes : ملاحظات

لاحظ أن shall تستخدم فقط مع (we و I) ، ولكنها الآن غير شائعة الاستخدام والـ (I) هي اختصار (will) و (shall) .

The future with "going to"

● Use : استخدامه

تستخدم (going to) للتعبير عن :

١ - نية أو خطة مُعدّة للمستقبل :

I'm going to travel next week.

٢ - أشياء على وشك الحدوث :

Look at the sky! I think it's going to rain today.

● Form : تكوينه

am
is
are } + going to + مصدر الفعل

● Notes : ملاحظات

تذكر أن صيغة المضارع المستمر يمكن أن تستخدم للتعبير عن أشياء مخطط لحدوثها في المستقبل كما عرفت في (Unit 1) ولكن لأشياء أصبح مؤكدًا حدوثها في المستقبل .

قارن : Compare

The future with "will"

- « أشرف » يقترح على « هاني » أن يلعب كرة قدم :

Let's play football on Friday.

That's a good idea, I'll tell Ali and Samy.



القرار الآن

I'll tell ...

past

now

future

The future with "going to"

- وبعد فترة من الوقت « هاني » يقابل « سامي » :

We're going to play football on Friday. Would you like to play with us ?

Yes, that's a great idea. I'll come.



القرار من قبل

We're going to ...

past

now

future



Part 1

Used to اعتاد أن ...

- تستخدم صيغة "used to.." للتعبير عن عادات كانت تحدث في الماضي ، ولكنها الآن لم تعد تحدث :

Two years ago, He **used to ride** a bike. (But now he doesn't)



- وتتكون من :

- **Affirmative :** الإثبات

used to + مصدر الفعل

Nadia **used to be** nervous to drive when she was younger.

(Now she isn't nervous)

- **Interrogative :** الاستفهام

Did + فاعل + use to + مصدر الفعل

Did Nadia **use to be** nervous to drive when she was younger ?

مصدر الفعل + use to + فاعل + did + أداة الاستفهام

What things **did** you **use to do** five years ago ?

- **Negative :** النفي

didn't use to + مصدر الفعل

My father **didn't use to have** a car 5 years ago.

(Now he has a car)

10. The past perfect tense زمن الماضي التام

- **Use :** استخدامه

- يستخدم زمن الماضي التام للتعبير عن حدث انتهى تماماً قبل حدوث شيء آخر في الماضي (أو قبل وقت معين في الماضي) .

- By the time we arrived, the bus **had left**.

- By 10 o'clock, the bus **had left**.

- **Form :** تكوينه

- يتكون زمن الماضي التام من :

had + past participle (p.p.)

(التصريف الثالث للفعل)



Part 1

● Key words :

الكلمات التي تستخدم مع زمن الماضي التام عبارة عن روابط زمنية . ولكل منها قاعدة خاصة ، ادرسها جيدًا فيما يلي :

after	بعد	as soon as	بمجرد أن
before	قبل	by the time	قبل الوقت
by .. o'clock	قبل الساعة ..	when	عندما

● After :

- After I had bought the ticket, I went to the cinema.

- After + ماضٍ تام → ماضٍ بسيط

OR : I went to the cinema after I had bought the ticket.

وتذكر دائمًا استخدام الماضي التام بعد after :

After "after" → past perfect

● As soon as :

- As soon as we had had lunch, we washed the dishes.

- As soon as + ماضٍ تام → ماضٍ بسيط

OR : We washed the dishes as soon as we had had lunch.

لاحظ أن المثال السابق به الفعل (had) مكرر ، وهذا لأن had الأولى هي من تكوين الماضي التام ، أما had الثانية فهي التصريف الثالث للفعل have بمعنى (يتناول) .

● Before :

- Before I went to the cinema, I had bought a ticket.

- Before + ماضٍ بسيط → ماضٍ تام

OR : I had bought a ticket before I went to the cinema.

وتذكر دائمًا استخدام الماضي التام قبل before أو في الجزء الآخر من الجملة :

Before "before" → past perfect

● By the time :

- By the time I watched TV, I had done my homework.

- By the time + ماضٍ بسيط → ماضٍ تام

OR : I had done my homework by the time I watched TV.

● By ... o'clock :

- By five o'clock, Hesham still hadn't done everything.

- By .. o'clock → ماضٍ تام

OR : Hesham still hadn't done everything by five o'clock.



Part 1

● When :

- When I arrived, the bus had left.
- When + ماضٍ بسيط → ماضٍ تام

- ولاحظ أن (When) لها أكثر من استخدام ، فيمكن أن تساوى فى المعنى (After) أو (Before) ، ادرس ما يلي جيداً :
- When we (had) arrived at the cinema, the film started.
[والمعنى هنا أننا وصلنا إلى السينما أولاً (قبل بداية الفيلم) ، ولاحظ أنه إذا كان الحدث الأول بعد (when) يمكن الاستغناء عن (had)] .
 - When we arrived at the cinema, the film had started.
[أما هنا فالمعنى أن الفيلم بدأ أولاً] .

● Notes : ملاحظات

- ١ - عندما يفهم ترتيب الأحداث من سياق الكلام يكون دائماً الحدث الأول فى زمن الماضى التام ، والحدث الثانى فى زمن الماضى البسيط (حتى لو لم يكن هناك رابط زمنى) مثل :
The house was quiet because everybody had gone to bed.
(نلاحظ أن because يأتي بعدها السبب وقبلها النتيجة ، ومن المفهوم تلقائياً أن السبب يحدث أولاً) .
- ٢ - إذا لم يكن هناك فاعل بعد (After) يأتي بعدها فعل الجملة مضافاً إليه (-ing) ، ويكون الفعل الآخر فى زمن الماضى البسيط :
After buying the ticket, I went to the cinema.
- ٣ - وكذلك الحال بالنسبة لـ (Before) ولكن الفعل الآخر يكون فى زمن الماضى التام :
Before going to the cinema, I had bought a ticket.
- ٤ - إذا جاء الرابط الزمنى فى بداية الكلام توضع فاصلة (,) بين الجملتين ، أما إذا جاء الرابط بين الجملتين فلا نضعها .

Units 7, 8, 9, Revision C

11. If (conditionals)

- تذكر فيما يلي حالات (If) الشرطية الثلاث التى درستها من قبل :

1. 1st conditional :

تستخدم الحالة الأولى للجمل الشرطية للتعبير عن أشياء محتملة الحدوث فى الحاضر أو فى المستقبل :

- If I finish my homework, I will watch the film at nine.

وتتكون من :

مصدر الفعل + will → مضارع بسيط + If



Part 1

2. 2nd conditional :

وتستخدم الحالة الثانية للجمل الشرطية للتعبير عن أشياء غير
محتملة الحدوث في الحاضر أو في المستقبل :

- **If I finished** my homework, I **would watch**
the film at nine.

وتتكون من :

If + ماضى بسيط \longrightarrow $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{could} \\ \text{would} \\ \text{might} \end{array} \right\}$ + مصدر الفعل

وتذكر استخدام (If I were you, I would....) للنصيحة :

If I were you, I would see a doctor.



3. 3rd conditional :

أما الحالة الثالثة للجمل الشرطية فهي الوحيدة التي تعبر عن الماضي
وأشياء مستحيلة الحدوث لأن وقتها انتهى :

- **If I had finished** my homework, I **would have**
watched the film at nine.

وتتكون من :

If + had + P.P. \longrightarrow $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{could} \\ \text{would} \\ \text{might} \end{array} \right\}$ + have + P.P.
[ماضٍ تام]



12. Could I ask you to ? & Would you mind ?

● الصيغتان (Could I ask you to ... ?) و (Would you mind ... ?) تستخدمان عند الطلب

بطريقة مهذبة من شخص أكبر سناً أو شخص لا نعرفه ، ولاحظ شكل الفعل بعد كل منهما فيما يلي :

- Could I ask you to + مصدر الفعل ؟

Could I ask you to open the window ?

- Would you mind + مصدر الفعل + -ing ؟

Would you mind opening the window ?



D) Composition

مراجعة عامة على الطرق المختلفة التي يمكن أن يكون عليها سؤال الإنشاء (التعبير) في ورقة الامتحان

عزيزي الطالب ...

سؤال الإنشاء (التعبير) هو السؤال الثامن في ورقة امتحانك لهذا العام ، وإليك الطرق المختلفة التي سيكون عليها شكل هذا السؤال ، وطريقة الإجابة عن كل منها :

- Write a paragraph of five (5) sentences on :

Samy Amin

Use the information in the table:

Age	Character	Hobbies	Dislikes	Hopes for the future
16	Helpful, nice and funny	Football / Reading	Watching TV	Be a computer programmer

عزيزي الطالب ...

لكتابة موضوع الإنشاء (بهذا الشكل من الأسئلة) ، اتبع الآتي :

- ١ - ابدأ بكتابة العنوان (الذي ستجده في رأس السؤال) في وسط السطر بدون نقطة بعده .
- ٢ - اترك مسافة كلمة صغيرة في أول سطر .
- ٣ - كوّن من كل خانة في الجدول جملة مفيدة وقصيرة ، حتى تتجنب الوقوع في أخطاء لغوية (فاعل ثم فعل ثم باقى الكلام إن وجد) .
- ٤ - يجب مراعاة كتابة خمس جمل تصنع فقرة مترابطة الأفكار .
- ٥ - يجب مراعاة استخدام علامات الترقيم الصحيحة (الجملة تبدأ بحرف كبير وتنتهي بنقطة ، والسؤال ينتهي بعلمة استفهام ، وأسماء الأشخاص والأماكن تبدأ بحرف كبير ؛ وهكذا) .
- ٦ - يجب مراعاة استخدام الأزمنة الصحيحة والتتابع الصحيح لها .

Answers

Samy Amin

Samy Amin is sixteen years old. He's helpful to everyone, nice and funny. His favourite hobbies are football and reading. He doesn't like watching TV. For the future, he hopes to be a computer programmer.



Part 1

- Write a paragraph of five (5) sentences on :
My uncle Waleed Ahmed
Use the information in the form below:

Name : Waleed Ahmed
Age : 45 years
Job : Doctor
Place of work : El-Salam Hospital
Favourite sport : Basketball
Favourite player : Tamer Zedan

● اتبع الإرشادات السابقة ، وأجب بنفسك .

- Write a paragraph of five (5) sentences on :
"My school day"

Use the following key words:

get up early – morning / wash – prepare – books / go – bus / study –
different subjects / books – school library.

عزيزى الطالب ...

هذا النوع لا يختلف في طريقة الإجابة عنه عما سبق إلا في شيء واحد وهو : استخدام الكلمات المرشدة لتكوين جملة مفيدة ، وستجد فواصل بين مجموعة الكلمات الخاصة بكل جملة (وإذا لم تجد ؛ افصل أنت بين الأفكار المختلفة) .

Answers

My school day

On school days, I get up early in the morning. I wash and prepare my books. I go to school by bus. I study different subjects at school. During the break, I go to the school library to read or borrow books.

- Write a paragraph of five (5) sentences on :
"Your school"

Use the following guiding points :

- Size, building, classes, labs, playgrounds
- Subjects learnt
- headmaster and teachers
- different activities



عزيزي الطالب ...

في هذا النوع يطلب منك استخدام النقاط المرشدة السابقة في تكوين جمل مفيدة ، وسوف تضطر إلى استخدام مفردات وأفكار من عندك لتكوين الجمل وللحفاظ على ترابط الفقرة .

Answers

"My school"

My school is big and has tall buildings. There are thirty classes, two labs and one big playground. We learn many subjects there : Arabic, English, maths, science, social studies. P.E., art, music and computer. Our headmaster is friendly and helpful and our teachers are very good and hard-working. We do different activities at school such as; sports, experiments, competitions, etc.

E) Letter Writing

كتابة الخطابات

● لاحظ فيما يلي الإطار العام لكتابة الخطابات وحافظ دائماً على هذا الشكل :

Friendly start (بداية ودية) → Dear, Robert

Introduction (مقدمة) → Hello again. It's been a few weeks since my last letter, so it's time to send my latest news.

Body (موضوع الخطاب) →

Everyone is well. Mum has been at a conference and Dad has met lots of new customers. My uncle has changed jobs and now works for an import/export company. Sally and I have had a really good holiday diving in Sinai. Have you ever been diving ?

We're back at school now. This is my last year at prep school. I've learned a lot and we've done many interesting things. For example, this month we've been to an exhibition of children's books and we've also visited a TV studio to help make a programme.

Unfortunately, not all my news is good. My classmate Hassan has had a bike accident. He's been in hospital since Monday with a broken arm. I've had a cold and I've been in bed for a week but I'm feeling much better today.

Finishing (ختام) → That's all for now. Please write soon with your news.

signature (التوقيع) → Best wishes
Samy Shukri

address (العنوان) → 16 New School Street
Nasr city
Cairo, Egypt
(عنوان كاتب الخطاب)

Date (التاريخ) → Monday, 8th October



Part 1

● Write a letter to your pen-friend Mark who lives in America.

Tell him about your family, your school and the subjects you like most.

Your name is Ashraf and you live at 25 El-Galaa Street, Damietta.

Answers

25 El-Galaa Street,
Damietta,
Egypt.
27th December

Dear Mark,

Greetings from Egypt. It's been a pleasure to write you this letter. I'm writing to tell you some information about myself.

I live with my family in Damietta. They're my father, a doctor, my mother, a housewife and my sister, a secretary. I'm a student in 6th October Prep School. My school is big and quite nice. I'm good at all school subjects, however my favourite subject is English.

Well, Mark, that's all I want to tell you for now. Please write soon and tell me more about yourself.

Best wishes,
Ashraf.

F) E-mail Writing

كتابة رسائل البريد الإلكتروني

عزيزى الطالب ...

كتابة رسالة بالبريد الإلكتروني e-mail ستكون موضوع السؤال الثامن بورقة امتحانك هذا العام ، (بدلاً من الخطاب أو موضوع الإنشاء) ، والمطلوب منك كتابة جمل مستخدمًا الأفكار المعطاة لك في رأس السؤال كما تفعل في الخطاب ، ولكن لا نكتب هنا العنوان أو التاريخ (لأن ذلك يتم كتابته إلكترونياً عن طريق الإنترنت) ، وشكل ال e-mail يكون كالآتي :



To : (اسم المرسل إليه أو بريده الإلكتروني)

From : (اسم المرسل أو بريده الإلكتروني)

About : (موضوع الرسالة)

● Write an e-mail to your English pen-friend, John :

- Start the e-mail and ask about his health.
- Tell him that your father promised to take you to London if you get high marks in your final exams.
- Ask him about the weather and the clothes you should take with you. (Your e-mail address is student@finalexam.com).

Answers

To : John

From : Student@finalexam.com

About : Visiting London

Dear John,

It's been a pleasure to send you this e-mail. How are you and your family ? I hope you're all fine.

My father has just promised to take me to London with him if I get high marks in my final exams. So, I'm doing my best to get as high marks as I can. And I'd like so much to meet you there.

Until then, I'd like you to e-mail me and tell me about the weather in London in summer and the clothes I should bring with me.

I look forward to hearing from you soon.

Best wishes,
student



Revision Exercises

تدريبات على جميع أنماط الأسئلة
المطابقة لمواصفات الامتحان (لكل
ثلاث وحدات على حدة)
مختارة من امتحانات المحافظات فى
الأعوام السابقة

Monthly Tests

اختبارات شهرية

PART 2

Units 1, 2, 3, Revision A The Reader - Chapters 1, 2, 3

A) Language Functions

السؤال الأول فى ورقة الامتحان :

1. Finish the following dialogue.

- Eman** : Which language are you learning now ?
Abeer :(1).....
Eman : Why do you learn French ?
Abeer :(2).....
Eman : How long will you stay in France ?
Abeer :(3).....
Eman : I think two weeks will be quite enough to enjoy your time there. (٦ أكتوبر ٢٠١٠)

● Finish the following dialogue.

Tarek meets his friend Ali in the street.

- Tarek** : Good morning, Ali. I see you're in a hurry(1)..... ?
Ali : Good morning, Tarek. I'm going to El-Salam Hospital.
Tarek :(2).....
Ali : To visit my uncle who was injured in a car accident.
Tarek : Could I go with you, Ali ?
Abeer :(3)..... . That's very kind of you. (كفر الشيخ ٢٠٠٨ ، قنا ٢٠١٠)

● Finish the following dialogue.

Hazem met his friend Maged who has been to China.

- Hazem** : How are you, Maged ? Where have you been ?
Maged : I have been to China.
Hazem :(1).....
Maged : I travelled there on the seventh of last month.
Hazem : How long did you stay there ?
Maged :(2).....
Hazem : One month!(3)..... ?
Maged : Yes, I enjoyed it very much. (القليوبية ٢٠٠٩)



Part 2

السؤال الثانى فى ورقة الامتحان :

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

1. Your friend introduces someone to you. (حلوان ٢٠١٠)
2. You ask your uncle about his health. (كفر الشيخ ٢٠٠٩)
3. You meet someone for the first time. (أسبوط ٢٠٠٩، العجيزة ٢٠١٠)
4. Someone says to you, "Pleased to meet you." (القليوبية ٢٠٠٩)
5. You are at your uncle's home. It is nine p.m. and you want to leave. (الشرقية ٢٠٠٩)
6. You leave your friend at night. (المنيا ٢٠٠٩، الوادى الجديد ٢٠٠٩)
7. You request politely from your sister to make you a cup of tea. (العجيزة ٢٠٠٩)
8. It is cold and your sister says, "Do you mind if I close the window?" (دمياط ٢٠٠٩، السويس ٢٠٠٩)
9. You ask your father to give you more pocket money. (الإسماعيلية ٢٠٠٩)
10. You want to borrow a book from your friend. (دمياط ٢٠٠٩)
11. Your friend asks you to go with him to the shop. You apologise. (الإسماعيلية ٢٠١٠)
12. You lost your pen. Ask your friend to give you one. (أكتوبر ٢٠٠٨)
13. Your friend Mohamed requests you to give him your pen, but you refuse politely. (الوادى الجديد ٢٠٠٨)
14. Your friend wants to borrow your camera and you agree. (المنيا ٢٠٠٩)
15. You suggest going to the club with a friend on Friday. (سوهاج ٢٠٠٩، القاهرة ٢٠١٠)
16. Your friend suggests going to the zoo. You agree. (بنى سويف ٢٠٠٩)
17. You suggest having lunch in a restaurant. (دمياط ٢٠٠٨)
18. Your brother suggests going shopping. You are busy studying. (الدقهلية ٢٠٠٩)
19. You disagree to your sister's suggestion to go to the beach. (الإسماعيلية ٢٠٠٩)
20. Your brother suggests having a pizza but you prefer something else. (القليوبية ٢٠١٠)



Part 2

B) Reading Comprehension

السؤال الثالث في ورقة الامتحان (هذه الجمل مختارة من امتحانات محافظات مختلفة) :

3. Read and match.

- | (A) | (B) |
|-----------------------------|--|
| 1. While Ali was reading, | a) A lot better, thanks. |
| 2. Can I watch TV, please ? | b) she was buying sweets. |
| 3. Would you rather | c) living in Cairo or in Alexandria ? |
| 4. How are you feeling ? | d) Certainly. Go ahead and turn it on. |
| 5. When I saw Maha, | e) the lights went out. |
| | f) live in a flat or a house ? |

● Read and match.

- | (A) | (B) |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. The manager can't meet you now. | a) as a second language. |
| 2. This old man can't walk. | b) if I use your dictionary ? |
| 3. Most people in Egypt learn English | c) He's in a conference. |
| 4. Is it OK | d) you didn't take it. |
| 5. I'd rather | e) you shouldn't take it. |
| | f) He uses a wheelchair. |

● Read and match.

- | (A) | (B) |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. The brave girl | a) he could catch the bus. |
| 2. Gorillas live in Africa | b) if I read your story ? |
| 3. My father is learning French | c) saved her family from the fire. |
| 4. Although he got up late, | d) and they're very big. |
| 5. Do you mind | e) he went to school late. |
| | f) to help his business. |

● Read and match (to give opposites).

- | (A) | (B) |
|----------------|--------------|
| 1. strong | a) heavy |
| 2. poor | b) boring |
| 3. light | c) weak |
| 4. interesting | d) delicious |
| 5. calm | e) rough |
| | f) rich |



Part 2

السؤال الرابع فى ورقة الامتحان :

4. Read the following, then answer the questions.

In the Arab world Arabic is the first language because it is the Quran's language, but English is an international language. People all over the world speak English. Many people use English in their work. Students need English to get a place at the university. Many subjects are taught in English.

Tourism is very important for Egypt because many tourists spend their money in Egypt. Lots of tour guides need to learn English well to communicate with tourists. English is very important for businessmen to speak and understand other people in different countries. You need to know English well and master computer skills to get a good job these days.

A) Answer the following questions.

1. Why is Arabic the first language in the Arab world ?
2. Why is tourism important for Egypt ?
3. In which language are many subjects taught at university ?

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

4. Tour guides should learn English to speak to
a) doctors b) engineers c) tourists d) students
5. English is and many people speak it.
a) an international language b) the first language
c) important d) not spoken in Arab countries

(مطروح ٢٠١١)

C) Usage and Writing

السؤال الخامس فى ورقة الامتحان :

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

Vocabulary

1. You will better if you take that medicine.
a) feel b) fall c) fill d) fail (البحيرة ٢٠٠٩)
2. I Italian because I'm going to visit Rome.
a) teach b) give c) drive d) learn

(الإسماعيلية ٢٠٠٨)



Part 2

3. He is going to join the to learn English.
a) workshop b) university c) hospital d) bank (المتيا ٢٠٠٨)
4. Arabic, history and maths are
a) games b) subjects c) sports d) hobbies
(البحيرة ٢٠٠٩)
5. English is the most important language.
a) public b) private c) national d) international
(السويس ٢٠٠٨، الأقصر ٢٠١٠، الوادي الجديد ٢٠١٠)
6. Most information on the internet is in
a) Japanese b) French c) English d) Arabic (القاهرة ٢٠١٠)
7. I can easily with my friends with the help of mobile phones.
a) connect b) combine c) communicate d) join (الغربية ٢٠٠٨)
8. Nile Sat 101 is an Egyptian
a) satellite b) television c) moon d) sun (الوادي الجديد ٢٠١٠)
9. I'm sorry for such a mistake.
a) doing b) taking c) making d) carrying (الإسماعيلية ٢٠٠٩)
10. Do you if I change the channel ?
a) think b) need c) agree d) mind (الجيزة ٢٠٠٨)
11. To make a polite you should always say "please".
a) reader b) request c) restaurant d) rope
(الإسكندرية ٢٠٠٩، قنا ٢٠٠٩، المنوفية ٢٠١٠، أسوان ٢٠١٠، أكتوبر ٢٠١٠، الدقهلية ٢٠١٠)
12. The brave firemen many people from the fire.
a) spent b) scored c) sent d) saved
(قنا ٢٠٠٨، المنيا ٢٠٠٩)
13. She couldn't park her car because there was a "No Parking"
a) city b) make c) signal d) sign (الأقصر ٢٠٠٨)
14. Children like flying in summer.
a) planes b) cars c) bicycles d) kites (الشرقية ٢٠٠٨)
15. Ahmed came first in the race and he got a
a) machine b) medal c) message d) mirror
(السويس ٢٠٠٩، الفيوم ٢٠٠٩، القليوبية ٢٠١٠)
16. Amr part in 1996 Paralympic Games.
a) played b) took c) did d) made (قنا ٢٠٠٨)
17. A is a piece of metal for people who win in the Olympics.
a) glass b) medal c) race d) key
(السويس ٢٠٠٨، دمياط ٢٠١٠)



Part 2

18. Gamal off his bike and broke his leg yesterday.
a) fell b) failed c) filled d) fallen
(بنى سويف ٢٠٠٩)
19. You should think or you will not succeed.
a) carefully b) carelessly c) unwisely d) badly (القليوبية ٢٠٠٨)
20. The brave saved many people from the fire.
a) fireman b) postman c) policeman d) dustman
(السويس ٢٠٠٩)
21. You should speak to old people.
a) politely b) sadly c) impolitely d) rudely (الجيزة ٢٠٠٨)
22. The Games have many sports in them. For example, swimming and athletics.
a) Popular b) Prize c) Paralympic d) Parachuting
(البحر الأحمر ٢٠٠٩، البحيرة ٢٠١٠، الإسكندرية ٢٠١٠)
23. The opposite of "early" is
a) slow b) late c) tall d) cheap (كفر الشيخ ٢٠٠٩)
24. The film was so that we fell asleep.
a) interesting b) cheerful c) boring d) nice (الأقصر ٢٠٠٨)
25. I'm not very on watching television.
a) interested b) happy c) keen d) pleased (الفيوم ٢٠١٠)
26. When the ship, a lot of people were killed.
a) built b) repaired c) sailed d) sank
(الفيوم ٢٠٠٩، قنا ٢٠٠٩، كفر الشيخ ٢٠١٠، الإسماعيلية ٢٠١٠)
27. A is a book in which people write what happens every day.
a) diary b) dictionary c) letter d) newspaper
(الإسكندرية ٢٠٠٩)
28. A is someone who buys things from a shop.
a) scientist b) fisherman c) customer d) driver
(مطروح ٢٠٠٨، البحر الأحمر ٢٠٠٨، الغربية ٢٠١٠، كفر الشيخ ٢٠١٠)
29. The was fine and sunny yesterday.
a) climate b) wind c) weather d) wave (الجيزة ٢٠٠٨)
30. Abu Treika two goals during the last match.
a) sent b) scored c) put d) got (سوهاج ٢٠٠٩)
31. Egypt cotton to Europe.
a) grows b) imports c) exports d) gives (٦ أكتوبر ٢٠٠٩)



Part 2

32. The opposite of strong is
a) well b) week c) weak d) weekly (الدقهلية ٢٠٠٨)
33. Students a lot of interesting activities at school.
a) do b) make c) say d) teach
(السويس ٢٠٠٨، الأقصر ٢٠١٠، القليوبية ٢٠١٠، جنوب سيناء ٢٠١٠)
34. A is a period of 100 years.
a) week b) month c) day d) century
(أسبوط ٢٠١٠)
35. In our company, my father meets a lot of
a) customers b) buyer c) seller d) client (الإسماعيلية ٢٠١٠)

Grammar

36. She is interested reading stories.
a) at b) with c) in d) on (القليوبية ٢٠٠٩)
37. Salwa dinner now. She can't help you with your homework.
a) is cooking b) cooks c) was cooking d) has cooked
(الإسماعيلية ٢٠٠٨)
38. The children computer games now.
a) play b) are playing
c) have played d) were playing (أسبوط ٢٠٠٩)
39. The sun always in the east.
a) is rising b) will rise c) rises d) is going to rise
(الغربية ٢٠٠٨، كفر الشيخ ٢٠٠٩، بورسعيد ٢٠٠٩، دمياط ٢٠١٠)
40. Alaa doesn't English, but she wants to learn it.
a) speaks b) speak c) spoke d) speaking
(مطروح ٢٠٠٩)
41. I read the lesson many times, I couldn't understand it.
a) Because b) Although c) If d) As (بورسعيد ٢٠٠٨)
42. The secretary was sick., she came to the office.
a) However b) But c) Because d) As (الجيزة ٢٠٠٨)
43. She gets up early she doesn't want to be late.
a) because b) to c) however d) although

(المنيا ٢٠١٠)



Part 2

44. Fayeze is learning Greek talk to people in their language.
a) so b) so that c) to d) because
(الإسكندرية ٢٠١٠)
45. Ahmed can't carry the bag he is strong.
a) because b) but c) so d) although
(الفيوم ٢٠١٠)
46. He fell off his bike, he was not hurt.
a) although b) so c) but d) because (حلوان ٢٠٠٩)
47. I hate sitting alone. I'd rather to the club.
a) go b) going c) to go d) gone (المنوفية ٢٠٠٨)
48. Would you rather orange juice or milk ?
a) drink b) to drink c) drinking d) drank (أكتوبر ٢٠١٠)
49. I'd rather the mid-year holiday in Aswan.
a) to spend b) spend c) spending d) spent (الأقصر ٢٠١٠)
50. What was Dina at five o'clock yesterday ?
a) doing b) does c) did d) do (القليوبية ٢٠٠٩)
51. When I saw my uncle yesterday, he a new car.
a) has driven b) driving c) is driving d) was driving
(حلوان ٢٠٠٩)
52. While Al-Ahly and Al-Zamalek the match, it rained heavily.
a) were playing b) have played
c) are playing d) had played (المنيا، دمايط ٢٠١٠)
53. Dina her homework at five o'clock yesterday.
a) has done b) doing c) was doing d) is doing (الغربية ٢٠١٠)
54. What at eight o'clock last night ?
a) was Soha doing b) has Soha done
c) is Soha doing d) does Soha do (الدقهلية، المنوفية ٢٠١٠)
55. Would you mind that book, please ?
a) to pass b) pass c) passing d) passed (أسيوط ٢٠١٠)
56. I'd rather my homework after I have lunch.
a) to do b) do c) doing d) did (أسوان ٢٠١٠)
57. While I to school, I met my friend.
a) going b) was going c) gone d) have gone (الجيزة ٢٠١٠)



Part 2

58. The government a lot of factories since 1975.
a) has built b) building c) is building d) was built
(الجيزة ٢٠٠٨)
59. Has she travelled abroad ?
a) never b) ever c) still d) yet (الجيزة ٢٠٠٨)
60. I'm sorry. I my homework yet.
a) don't finish b) won't finish
c) haven't finished d) didn't finish
(الغربية ٢٠٠٩، الإسكندرية ٢٠٠٩، قنا ٢٠١٠)
61. I have just a postcard to my pen friend.
a) send b) sent c) sending d) sends (البحيرة ٢٠٠٩)
62. I my e-mails since this morning.
a) haven't checked b) won't check
c) didn't check d) don't check (الإسماعيلية ٢٠٠٩)
63. It's been a few weeks I met you.
a) for b) since c) just d) where (القاهرة ٢٠١٠)
64. Hassan and his family in Cairo for five years.
a) live b) are living c) lives d) have lived
(الجيزة ٢٠١٠، المنوفية ٢٠١٠)
65. Have you ever a lion ?
a) see b) sees c) saw d) seen (حلوان ٢٠١٠)
66. I haven't seen Sameh ages.
a) ago b) since c) for d) last (الشرقية ٢٠١٠)
67. Ali has never in the canal of his village.
a) swim b) swims c) swam d) swum (الفيوم ٢٠١٠)
68. Have you done your homework ? You are so late.
a) already b) yet c) before d) just (الفيوم ٢٠١٠)
69. Have you ever any money ?
a) lose b) losing c) loses d) lost (الإسكندرية ٢٠١٠)
70. Samy has been at prep school three years.
a) for b) since c) ago d) when
(الإسماعيلية ٢٠١٠)



Part 2

السؤال السادس فى ورقة الامتحان :

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

1. It is his habit to play tennis every week. (usually)
(المنوفية ٢٠٠٩ ، جنوب سيناء ٢٠١٠)
2. I don't like maths. (interested) (كفر الشيخ ٢٠٠٩ ، الشرقية ٢٠١٠)
3. Nawal is at the hotel. She is taking Mai to the conference. (to)
(قنا ٢٠٠٩ ، ٦ أكتوبر ٢٠١٠)
4. She wants to get high marks. That is why she is studying hard.
(to) (حلوان ٢٠٠٩ ، أسوان ٢٠١٠)
5. Although he was not tall, he joined the army. (but)
(المنوفية ٢٠٠٩ ، جنوب سيناء ٢٠١٠)
6. He is poor, but he is happy. (Although) (القاهرة ٢٠٠٨)
7. Although they waited for an hour, he didn't come. (but)
(مطروح ٢٠٠٨)
8. Ahmed won a prize. However, he was unhappy. (Although)
(الأقصر ٢٠٠٨)
9. She answers the questions easily. They are difficult. (However)
(الإسكندرية ٢٠٠٨)
10. His friends waited for half an hour, but he didn't come.
(Although) (السويس ٢٠٠٩ ، المنوفية ٢٠١٠)
11. May I leave my car here ? (mind) (القاهرة ٢٠٠٩)
12. We saw a terrible fire on the way to the shops. (while)
(كفر الشيخ ٢٠٠٩ ، الشرقية ٢٠١٠)
13. Usama was born in Zagazig in 1990. (ago) (كفر الشيخ ٢٠١٠ ، الشرقية ٢٠٠٩)
14. Sayed was doing his homework when his father arrived. (While)
(الوادى الجديد ٢٠٠٩ ، العجيزة ٢٠١٠)
15. The telephone rang during our breakfast. (While)
(المنوفية ٢٠٠٩ ، جنوب سيناء ٢٠١٠)
16. Can I borrow your CD, please ? (mind)
(الوادى الجديد ٢٠٠٨ ، الدقهلية ٢٠٠٩ ، ٦ أكتوبر ٢٠١٠)
17. Can I borrow your mobile phone ? (lend) (الفيوم ٢٠٠٨)
18. Why don't you open the window ? (mind) (الإسكندرية ٢٠٠٨)



Part 2

19. Samir finished his work a short time ago. (just) (الدقهلية ٢٠٠٨)
20. I didn't eat pizza before. (never) (الفيوم ٢٠٠٩)
21. My uncle has been overseas since 2004. (for) (دمياط ٢٠٠٨)
22. I haven't driven a car in my life. (never)
(دمياط ٢٠٠٨، الشرقية ٢٠٠٩، كفر الشيخ ٢٠١٠)
23. Let's go for a walk. (How about) (المنيا ٢٠٠٨)
24. Why don't we play tennis? (Let's) (أسيوط ٢٠٠٨، دمياط ٢٠١٠)
25. Ahmed is still doing his homework. (yet) (حلوان ٢٠١٠)
26. Why don't we go to the library? (Shall we) (الغربية ٢٠١٠)
27. Why don't we play football now? (What) (المنوفية ٢٠١٠)
28. Let's go for a walk in the afternoon. (Why don't) (بنى سويف ٢٠١٠)
29. She has been learning computer since 2005. (for) (أسيوط ٢٠١٠)
30. Why don't we play chess now? (How about) (سوهاج ٢٠١٠)

السؤال السابع فى ورقة الامتحان :

1. Heba is in prep 3. She teaches English at school. (.....))
(بنى سويف ٢٠٠٩)
2. My grandfather has good healthy. (.....)
(الوادى الجديد ٢٠٠٩، الأقصر ٢٠٠٩)
3. I'm pleased meeting you again. (.....) (٦ أكتوبر ٢٠١٠)
4. The film was so interested that we decided to see it.
(.....) (القليوبية ٢٠٠٨)
5. He is afraid at dogs. (.....) (الوادى الجديد ٢٠٠٩، ٢٠١٠)
6. Everything was written on English. (.....) (دمياط ٢٠٠٩)
7. The box was heavy although he lifted it. (.....) (الفيوم ٢٠٠٨)
8. Asmaa always go to school early. (.....) (الجيزة ٢٠١٠)
9. They listen to light music now. (.....) (٦ أكتوبر ٢٠١٠)
10. I feel angry when I do mistakes. (.....) (الدقهلية ٢٠١٠)
11. My father drive me to school every day. (.....) (قنا ٢٠١٠)
12. Tamer learned Italy to travel overseas.
(.....) (الإسكندرية ٢٠١٠)
13. May I borrowing your CD? (.....) (دمياط ٢٠٠٨)
14. I'd rather you don't park your car here. (.....) (القليوبية ٢٠٠٩)
15. We'd rather spending the vacation on the farm. (.....)
(بور سعيد ٢٠٠٨)



Part 2

16. Ranya Elwany is a good swimming. (.....) (المنيا ٢٠٠٨)
17. He came two in the exam. (.....) (الدقهلية ٢٠٠٨)
18. Hany is good at swim. (.....) (بور سعيد ٢٠٠٩)
19. The pilot landed the plane safe. (.....) (الإسماعيلية ٢٠٠٩)
20. Sherif wins a prize last week. (.....) (البحيرة ٢٠١٠)
21. While he watched TV, his mother came. (.....) (السويس ٢٠١٠)
22. Would you mind lend me your camera, please ? (.....)
(جنوب سيناء ٢٠١٠)
23. I haven't wrote the report yet. (.....) (القاهرة ٢٠٠٨)
24. Have you ever visit Aswan ? (.....) (الإسكندرية ٢٠٠٨)
25. I have finished my work yet. (.....) (الغربية ٢٠١٠)
26. He has lived in Cairo since four years. (.....) (سوهاج ٢٠٠٨)
27. Nadia has done the housework yet. (.....) (الإسماعيلية ٢٠٠٩)
28. Let's playing football. (.....) (الوادى الجديد ٢٠٠٩)
29. The play was bored. (.....) (الجيزة ٢٠٠٨، القاهرة ٢٠١٠)
30. That's all of now, please write soon. (.....) (دمياط ٢٠٠٨)
31. How about watch TV ? (.....) (القاهرة ٢٠١٠)
32. The goods we sell to other countries are imports.
(.....) (الغربية ٢٠١٠)
33. My friend has phoned me three times for lunch time.
(.....) (البحيرة ٢٠١٠)
34. Have you never lost any money ? (.....) (أسيوط ٢٠١٠)
35. Hasnaa hasn't been to England for 2005.
(.....) (الدقهلية ٢٠١٠)
36. Has Manal preparing her lesson ? (.....) (الفيوم ٢٠١٠)
37. He's been in primary school since four years.
(.....) (قنا ٢٠١٠)
38. How about go to the cinema, Ali ? (.....) (الأقصر ٢٠١٠)

السؤال الثامن فى ورقة الامتحان :

8. Write a paragraph of five (5) sentences on: "Learning English".

You may use these key words:

(learning / important / international language / used / businessmen /
tourists / scientists / help / use / computer / internet / understand /
different people / world). (أسيوط ٢٠١٠)



Part 2

- Write an e-mail: to your American pen friend, Tim telling him about your visit to his country. Your name is Sayed and your e-mail address is sayedkhalf@yahoo.com. Tim's e-mail address is tim20@hotmail.com.
 - * Start the e-mail and ask about your friend's health.
 - * Tell him that you are coming to America with your family on Friday 9th.
 - * Ask him to meet you at the airport.
 - * Tell him how long you are going to stay in America.
 - * Finish the e-mail.

(الدقهلية ٢٠١١)

- Write a paragraph of five (5) sentences about:
"Life in the country"

You may use these guiding points:

People	Air	Fields	Animals	Travel
simple-kind	clean-healthy	green	sheep-goats	donkeys-bicycle

(المنوفية ٢٠١١)

D) The Reader (Chapters 1, 2, 3)

السؤال التاسع فى ورقة الامتحان :

أسئلة مختارة من امتحانات المحافظات المختلفة من الأعوام السابقة

(لتتعرف على فكر واضعى الامتحانات)

9. A) Answer the following questions.

1. Why did Axel live with his uncle ?
2. Why couldn't Professor Lindenbrock understand the message on the parchment ?
3. Who was Professor Lidenbrock ?
4. Why was Axel proud of his uncle ?
5. Why did scientists from all over the world come to Lidenbrock ?
6. Who was Axel ?
7. Where was the parchment kept ?
8. What did Professor Lidenbrock think about the book and the parchment ?
9. Why did the Professor think that the parchment was newer than the book ?
10. How did the Professor know that the parchment was written in a secret code ?
11. What was Arne Saknussemm ?



Part 2

12. Where did Professor Lidenbrock work ?
13. What did the Professor guess the writing on the parchment was ?
14. What were runes ?
15. Who was Martha ?
16. Why was Axel happy to help his uncle in his work ?
17. In what language was the message of the parchment written ?
18. What was Axel proud of ?
19. What did Professor Lidenbrock find in the book ?
20. What was Hans ?
21. Were the Icelanders helpful ? How ?
22. Where did the Professor, Axel and Hans camp ?
23. What terrible dream did Axel have about Sneffels ?
24. Why was Axel going to burn the parchment ?
25. Where did the Professor and Axel meet Hans ?
26. Why did Professor Lidenbrock need Hans ?
27. How was Dr Fridrikson of great help to the Professor and Axel ?
28. Why was Axel against the journey to the centre of the Earth ?
29. How was the countryside of Iceland after they had left the coast road ?
30. What happened when Axel held the parchment up in front of the window ?
31. What did the Professor and Axel find in the Atlas ?
32. How did the Professor and Axel go to Copenhagen ?
33. Why did the Professor feel seasick during the voyage ?
34. Why did the Professor think that Sneffels was an extinct volcano ?
35. Who arranged for Hans as a guide ?
36. Where did Axel's uncle want to go after understanding the parchment ?
37. Who gave the explorers some information about Sneffels ?
38. Who did Professor Lidenbrock meet in the capital of Iceland ?
39. How did Axel and the Professor feel about making a journey to the centre of the Earth ?
40. What made Axel believe that the journey was dangerous ?



Part 2

B) Complete the following to make meaningful sentences.

1. Martha, the Professor's cook, was worried because
2. The Professor decided not to eat, drink or sleep until
3. Although the Professor knew runes and Latin,
4. When Axel's parents died, he
5. Axel was proud to be
6. Professor Lidenbrock guessed that the message was not written in Icelandic because
7. Arne Saknussemm was the of the book and the of the parchment.
8. To make the letters appear bigger, Professor Lidenbrock used
9. Only one crater of Sneffels leads to
10. The Icelanders were kind because
11. Sneffels was
12. The Icelanders gave the travellers their best food, but
13. Axel and the Professor didn't know where to go in Iceland, so
14. To keep his discovery a secret, Arne
15. Sneffels volcano since 1229.
16. Axel dreamt that
17. Both Axel and his uncle liked Hans because
18. Sneffels was not dangerous because
19. Axel thought it would be impossible to travel to the centre of the Earth because
20. Sneffels was a volcano in Iceland which had not erupted for
21. The crater of Sneffels was shaped like
22. Axel's great fear was that the volcano
23. Axel did not want to tell his uncle the secret code of the parchment in order to
24. Hans was a big man who moved slowly and
25. Axel was about to burn the parchment when
26. For the journey, the Professor and Axel prepared, and
27. Axel believed if Lidenbrock went down Sneffels, he
28. Dr Fridrikson was helpful because



A) Language Functions

1. Finish the following dialogue.

Amany is asking Sara about what she did last Friday.

Amany : Where did you go last Friday ?

Sara :(1).....

Amany : Why did you go to Alexandria ?

Sara :(2).....

Amany : How often do you visit your uncle there ?

Sara : Twice a year.

Amany :(3)..... ?

Sara : He is a doctor.

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

1. You meet a tourist who visits Egypt for the first time.
2. Your father's friend greets you and asks how you are. You reply.
3. You suggest to your parents that you visit your grandmother on Friday.

B) Reading Comprehension

3. Read and match.

(A)

1. I'd rather
2. While Noha was sleeping,
3. I'd rather Ali
4. Goodbye, Mr Hesham.
5. Emad was playing football

(B)

- a) didn't take my pen.
- b) drink tea when I'm hot.
- c) It was nice to meet you.
- d) when he fell and broke his leg.
- e) she was eating a sandwich.
- f) the telephone rang.

4. Read the following, then answer the questions.

No one can deny that we live in the age of the computer. Computers are widely used in all fields of life. **They** are used in scientific as well as practical fields to give exact quick results for operations that used to take a long time to be done.

Beginning with your electronic watch and your personal calculator and ending with the rockets, life has become much easier than before.



Part 2

These inventions help us live a comfortable life and make our houses and cities better places to live in. What's more, travelling from one place to another has become enjoyable and comfortable.

The radio, the television and the internet have connected the world and made it a small village. Modern inventions save time, effort and money to make life easier, more comfortable and enjoyable. No one knows what may happen afterwards.

A) Answer the following questions.

1. Why are computers useful ?
2. How has the world become a small village ?
3. How has travelling from one place to another changed ?

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

4. The underlined word "They" refers to
 - a) electronic watches
 - b) personal calculators
 - c) computers
 - d) rockets
5. Computers are used in modern life.
 - a) rarely
 - b) not
 - c) no longer
 - d) widely

C) Usage & Writing

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

1. While they football, it rained heavily.
 - a) playing
 - b) were played
 - c) are playing
 - d) were playing
2. People who cannot walk, use
 - a) chairs.
 - b) wheels.
 - c) wheelchair.
 - d) were playing.
3. My father has been at a in Aswan. He met many famous doctors like him there.
 - a) swim
 - b) conference
 - c) game
 - d) walk
4. We waited for an hour, the bus didn't come.
 - a) although
 - b) however
 - c) because
 - d) so
5. I'm sorry. I my homework yet.
 - a) don't finish
 - b) won't finish
 - c) haven't finished
 - d) didn't finish



Part 2

6. My uncle didn't accept my to go to Port Said with him.

- a) question b) request c) guest d) best

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

1. Sorry. Don't use that dictionary. (rather)
2. We've lived in Sohag for ten years. (since)
3. When it rained, I was watering the flowers in my garden. (While)
4. We don't like going to Alexandria. (keen)

7. Read and correct the underlined words.

1. The girls did the washing up when the water went out. (.....)
2. Would you rather drank water or orange juice when you are hot ?
(.....)
3. They went to the club to playing football. (.....)

8. Write a paragraph of five (5) sentences on:

"A fire next door"

– Use the following guiding points :

- When, where
- Who saw the fire and phoned for help
- ambulance, five minutes
- injured to hospital
- No one died

D) The Reader

9. A) Answer the following questions.

1. Why couldn't the professor understand the parchment ?
2. What did Axel and the professor prepare for their journey ?
3. How did the Danish scientist help Professor Lidenbrock ?

B) Complete the following to make the meaningful sentences.

1. Axel came to live with Professor Lidenbrock because
2. To make the letters bigger, Professor Lidenbrock used



A) Language Functions

السؤال الأول فى ورقة الامتحان :

1. Finish the following dialogue.

Ahmed and Zaki are talking about school subjects.

Ahmed : What's your favourite subject, Zaki ?

Zaki :(1).....

Ahmed :(2)..... ?

Zaki : I have been learning English for nine years.

Ahmed : Do you read English books in your spare time ?

Zaki :(3).....

Ahmed : I'll do my best to learn English. Good bye.

Zaki : Good bye.

(القليوبية ٢٠١٠)

● Finish the following dialogue.

Adel and Ali are talking about their plans for the mid-year holiday.

Adel : Where are you going next week ?

Ali : We are going to Alexandria next week.

Adel :(1)..... ?

Ali : With my parents and my sister.

Adel :(2)..... ?

Ali : We'll stay for seven days. Do you have plans for the mid-year holiday ?

Adel :(3).....

Ali : Have a nice holiday in Luxor.

(الغربية ٢٠١٠)

● Finish the following dialogue.

Mohamed and Ahmed are talking about what had happened to Bahaa.

Ahmed : Did you hear what had happened to Bahaa ?

Mohamed : No.(1)..... ?

Ahmed : Someone stole his car.

Mohamed : Really!(2)..... ?

Ahmed : Last Saturday.

Mohamed :(3)..... ?

Ahmed : Yes, he reported the theft to the police at once.

(كفر الشيخ ٢٠٠٩)



Part 2

السؤال الثانى فى ورقة الامتحان :

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

1. Your friend has lost his money. (الجيزة ٢٠٠٨ ، السويس ٢٠٠٩)
2. Your friend has just had a new baby. (البحيرة ٢٠٠٩)
3. Your friend has passed an important exam. (الإسكندرية ٢٠٠٩ ، كفر الشيخ ٢٠٠٩)
4. You heard about a terrible accident. (مطروح ٢٠٠٨)
5. Your classmate has got the full mark in English. (بور سعيد ٢٠٠٩)
6. Your friend has passed his driving test. (الدقهلية ٢٠١٠)
7. A friend of yours received a prize in drawing. (دمياط ٢٠١٠)
8. You meet a friend whose father has just died. (الشرقية ٢٠١٠)
9. A friend apologises for breaking your ruler. You are not angry. (القاهرة ٢٠٠٨ ، الإسماعيلية ٢٠٠٩)
10. You broke your friend's bike, apologize. (الجيزة ٢٠٠٨)
11. You apologise to your teacher for coming late for school. (الغربية ٢٠٠٨ ، المنوفية ٢٠٠٨ ، السويس ٢٠٠٨ ، قنا ٢٠٠٨ ، قنا ٢٠٠٩ ، دمياط ٢٠٠٩ ، الجيزة ٢٠١٠ ، حلوان ٢٠١٠ ، القليوبية ٢٠١٠ ، المنوفية ٢٠١٠ ، أسيوط ٢٠١٠ ، سوهاج ٢٠١٠ ، قنا ٢٠١٠ ، الأقصر ٢٠١٠)
12. You apologize to a friend and give reasons for coming late for school. (بور سعيد ٢٠٠٨)
13. Your brother apologises for losing your CD. Accept the apology. (كفر الشيخ ٢٠٠٨ ، الضيوط ٢٠٠٨ ، الدقهلية ٢٠١٠)
14. You accept the apology of a friend who has broken your ruler. (أسوان ٢٠٠٩)
15. Your friend apologises for losing your English book and you refuse his apology. (الغربية ٢٠١٠)
16. Your father was angry because you came late at night. (الوادى الجديد ٢٠١٠)



Part 2

B) Reading Comprehension

السؤال الثالث في ورقة الامتحان (هذه الجمل مختارة من امتحانات محافظات مختلفة) :

3. Read and match.

(A)	(B)
1. In addition to Turkey,	a) about your broken arm.
2. Congratulations	b) be a very bad driver.
3. Nadia used to	c) we'd already had lunch.
4. I'm very sorry	d) Hesham has also been to China.
5. By the time Dad came home,	e) we'd have lunch.
	f) on passing your test.

● Read and match (to give opposites).

(A)	(B)
1. noisy	a) slow
2. narrow	b) remember
3. fast	c) quiet
4. large	d) quite
5. forget	e) wide
	f) small

● Read and match.

(A)	(B)
1. If something is "complex"	a) is "wide".
2. A "helmet" is	b) to "recover".
3. The opposite of "narrow"	c) it's ordinary.
4. To get well means	d) it's fertile.
5. When the land produces many good crops,	e) it is not simple.
	f) something you wear on your head.

● Read and match.

(A)	(B)
1. I came first in my exams.	a) Well, I hope you'll clean it.
2. I'm very sorry, but I've lost your pen.	b) Oh, dear. I'm sorry about that.
3. I've had an accident.	c) That's great news! Congratulations!
4. My sister has just had a baby.	d) How do you do ?
5. I'm very sorry, I've spilled juice on your carpet.	e) Well done! That's really great.
	f) That's OK! Don't worry. I have another one.



Part 2

4. He has gone to hospital. His foot
a) kicks b) panics c) hurts d) injures (بور سعيد ٢٠١٠)
5. My father has a website, so he can use his computer to receive a/
an from his friends on it.
a) letter b) message c) e-mail d) present (سوهاج ٢٠٠٩)
6. We must work for the future of our country.
a) glorious b) sorry c) terrible d) new
(الغربية ٢٠٠٨، مطروح ٢٠١٠)
7. The metro has helped in Cairo.
a) transport b) energy c) farming d) health (المنوفية ٢٠٠٩)
8. Fertilisers are substances that
a) kill crops b) help crops to grow
c) decrease crops d) decrease money (حلوان ٢٠١٠، كفر الشيخ ٢٠١٠)
9. My uncle had to when he was sixty.
a) relax b) lose c) manage d) retire (الإسماعيلية ٢٠٠٩)
10. The metro is an important means of in Egypt.
a) connect b) content c) transport d) communication
(القاهرة ٢٠١٠)
11. We use expensive to grow food.
a) fertile b) fertilisers c) fertilize d) festival (أكتوبر ٢٠١٠)
12. The High Dam was built to the water of the Nile.
a) waste b) produce c) finish d) control (الوادي الجديد ٢٠١٠)
13. Passenger planes today are very
a) wide b) narrow c) slow d) small (الفيوم ٢٠٠٨)
14. People will travel into space in
a) planes b) ships c) trains d) spaceships
(جنوب سيناء ٢٠٠٨)
15. I need to drink some water because I am very
a) hungry b) angry c) thirsty d) sorry (القليوبية ٢٠٠٩،
الوادي الجديد ٢٠١٠)
16. Space tourists will be common in the next 30 years.
a) quiet b) quite c) quit d) quietly (المنوفية ٢٠٠٩)



Part 2

17. Planes need to fly.
a) fool b) foul c) fuel d) fail (حلوان ٢٠١٠، الوادي الجديد ٢٠١٠)
18. Farmers can the weather.
a) produce b) protect c) provide d) predict (الإسماعيلية ٢٠١٠)
19. is the opposite of "nervous".
a) Quiet b) Kind c) Patient d) Calm (السويس ٢٠١٠)
20. A flies planes.
a) driver b) pilot c) tourist d) cyclist (الأقصر ٢٠١٠)
21. People usually from work at the age of sixty.
a) retire b) resign c) sign d) leave (الجيزة ٢٠٠٨)
22. The thieves had the glass to get in.
a) smashed b) rushed c) grabbed d) recovered (الإسكندرية ٢٠٠٨)
23. He took his car to the because it didn't work.
a) hospital b) school c) garage d) bakery (الشرقية ٢٠٠٨)
24. He arrived at the where he had parked his car.
a) place b) time c) person d) moment (بنى سويف ٢٠٠٨)
25. You should on the door before entering.
a) knock b) attack c) touch d) walk (بور سعيد ٢٠٠٩)
26. I made a mistake and my father accepted my
a) offer b) invitation c) request d) apology (الجيزة ٢٠٠٩)
27. The thief the money and escaped.
a) robbed b) stole c) gave d) scored (القليوبية ٢٠٠٩)
28. Manal on the door of Salma's flat and waited for Salma to answer.
a) troubled b) attacked c) knocked d) managed (السويس ٢٠٠٩)
29. Listen! It sounds like Ehab's
a) sound b) noise c) advice d) voice (الشرقية ٢٠٠٩)
30. My uncle had to when he was sixty.
a) relax b) lose c) manage d) retire (الإسماعيلية ٢٠٠٩)



Part 2

31. Hesham is a who stays awake all night in front of Misr Bank.
a) banker b) guard c) manager d) customer (الإسماعيلية) (٢٠٠٩)
32. The thieves the glass door to get into the shop.
a) rushed b) saluted c) smashed d) phoned (أسبوط ٢٠٠٩) (الدقهلية ٢٠١٠)
33. I must for not coming on time.
a) tell b) apologise c) say d) excuse (بور سعيد ٢٠١٠)
34. He when the thief hit him hard on his head.
a) felt b) slept c) fainted d) spoke (البحر الأحمر ٢٠١٠)

Grammar

35. They have been the metro since 1981.
a) built b) build c) building d) builds (الأقصر ٢٠٠٩)
36. I the hobby of drawing since I was in primary four.
a) have been doing b) do
c) had done d) will do (أسوان ٢٠٠٩)
37. He has been teaching English 2000.
a) ago b) for c) since d) just (بنى سويف ٢٠٠٩)
38. He as a project engineer for many years.
a) have been working b) has been working
c) working d) were working (الإسكندرية ٢٠٠٨)
39. The children have been playing 4 o'clock.
a) for b) since c) still d) just (القاهرة ٢٠٠٩)
40. shopping, he visited his family.
a) In addition b) Despite c) Because d) In addition to (٦ أكتوبر ٢٠٠٩)
41. Hassan left home early, he got to work late.
a) Because b) Although c) Despite d) As well (الفيوم ٢٠٠٩)
42. I visited England last March. I went to America
a) despite b) and c) however d) as well (قنا ٢٠٠٨، السويس ٢٠٠٨)



Part 2

43. They have been living in El-Sheikh Zayed city seven years.
a) since b) for c) ago d) yet (٢٠١٠ أكتوبر)
44. I English for eight years.
a) has studied b) have been studying
c) have been studied d) am being studied (٢٠١٠ الغربية)
45. Hesham visited Rome last year. He visited Paris
a) however b) as well c) but d) yet (٢٠١٠ الإسكندرية)
46. He in Suez since 1995.
a) lives b) lived c) is living d) has been living
(٢٠١٠ السويس)
47. I did my homework helping my mother.
a) although b) in addition to
c) but d) and (٢٠١٠ السويس)
48. Sally left home early., she got to work late.
a) As well b) So c) However d) Because (٢٠٠٨ القاهرة)
49. The plane journey from London to Cairo take two days.
a) use to b) using to c) used to d) used (٢٠٠٨ الجيزة)
50. Sally visited Rome last May. She went to Athens
a) although b) because c) despite d) as well
(٢٠٠٨ الإسكندرية)
51. When he was young, his father ride a bike.
a) used to b) use to c) is used to d) using (٢٠٠٨ الدقهلية)
52. I to travel to Minia next week.
a) going b) am going c) was going d) went (٢٠٠٨ بور سعيد)
53. I read the lesson many times, I couldn't understand it.
a) Because b) Although c) If d) As (٢٠٠٨ بور سعيد)
54. When I finish my prep school, I a secondary school.
a) going to join b) going joining
c) am going to join d) am going (٢٠٠٨ سوهاج)
55. Modern planes have wide bodies they can carry 600 passengers.
a) however b) although c) but d) so (٢٠٠٩ الإسكندرية)



Part 2

68. By the time the visitors arrived, Nadia the food.
a) will cook b) cooks c) cook d) had cooked
(أسيوط ٢٠٠٨، المنيا ٢٠٠٩)
69. By the time he the station, the train had left.
a) had reached b) reaches c) reach d) reached
(الشرقية ٢٠٠٨)
70. By the time I was six, I to ride a bicycle.
a) had learned b) learned c) learn d) learning
(الوادى الجديد ٢٠٠٨)
71. After I shopping, I went to visit Samira.
a) used to finish b) had finished
c) was finishing d) am finishing (السويس ٢٠٠٩، الفيوم ٢٠٠٩، المنوفية ٢٠١٠)
72. By the time the police arrived, the thief
a) escapes b) escaped c) has escaped d) had escaped
(الدقهلية ٢٠٠٩، القليوبية ٢٠٠٩، دمياط ٢٠٠٩، القليوبية ٢٠١٠، الإسماعيلية ٢٠١٠)
73. Ali broke his leg while he
a) plays b) was playing c) has played d) will play
(بنى سويف ٢٠٠٩)
74. My uncle his work yet.
a) doesn't finish b) won't finish
c) wouldn't finish d) hasn't finished (المنيا ٢٠٠٩)
75. Rasha the food by the time her visitors arrived.
a) was cooked b) cooked c) had cooked d) cooking
(سوهاج ٢٠٠٩)
76. After he breakfast, he went to school.
a) eat b) ate c) eating d) had eaten
(القاهرة ٢٠١٠، حلوان ٢٠١٠)
77. Samia had some rest after the house.
a) had cleaned b) cleaned c) cleaning d) cleans
(٦ أكتوبر ٢٠١٠)



Part 2

13. When I was young, we lived in a village. (used to)
(الجيزة ٢٠٠٩، الأقصر ٢٠١٠)
14. Nadia made soup. She also made rice for lunch.
(In addition to...) (الإسكندرية ٢٠٠٩)
15. Mrs Hala was too nervous to drive. (used to)
(الإسماعيلية ٢٠٠٩، دمياط ٢٠١٠)
16. Aya went shopping yesterday and visited her grandma. (as well)
(بور سعيد ٢٠٠٩)
17. I hope I will be a doctor one day. (look forward)
(البحيرة ٢٠٠٩، أسيوط ٢٠١٠)
18. He prepared his bag to travel to Paris. (going to) (الفيوم ٢٠٠٩)
19. We intend to spend the mid-year holiday in Aswan. (going)
(القاهرة ٢٠١٠)
20. I rode the bike when I was small. (used to) (الفيوم ٢٠١٠)
21. He intends to visit Aswan. (going) (الوادى الجديد ٢٠١٠)
22. First, the train left, then I reached the station. So I didn't catch it.
(By the time) (الغربية ٢٠٠٨)
23. My mother cooked the food. Then the visitors arrived.
(by the time) (البحيرة ٢٠٠٨)
24. Before he ate the egg, he had boiled it. (After) (الدقهلية ٢٠٠٨)
25. He said, "I'm sorry for coming late." (apologized) (المنيا ٢٠٠٨)
26. The film started. Then, he reached the cinema. (by the time)
(الأقصر ٢٠٠٨)
27. First he phoned me. Then I met him. (After)
(الشرقية ٢٠٠٩، كفر الشيخ ٢٠١٠)
28. When they arrived, the thief had already escaped. (By the time)
(الإسكندرية ٢٠٠٩، بنى سويف ٢٠١٠)
29. First, I finished my homework. Then, I went for a walk. (After)
(بور سعيد ٢٠٠٩، دمياط ٢٠٠٩، الدقهلية ٢٠١٠، الإسماعيلية ٢٠١٠)
30. He did his homework, then he went to bed. (Before) (القاهرة ٢٠١٠)
31. He had saved a lot of money before buying his new car. (After)
(حلوان ٢٠١٠)
32. I came out of the cinema. The thief took my car radio.
(By the time) (دمياط ٢٠٠٩، الإسماعيلية ٢٠٠٩)
33. He didn't go to bed until he had had his dinner. (after)
(الفيوم ٢٠٠٨، الغربية ٢٠٠٩، سوهاج ٢٠١٠)



السؤال السابع فى ورقة الامتحان :

7. Read and correct the underlined words.

1. The box was heavy although he lifted it. (.....) (الفيوم ٢٠٠٨)
2. He's been learning science for 2000. (.....) (المنوفية ٢٠٠٨)
3. I have been collecting stamps since eight years. (.....)
(حلوان ٢٠١٠)
4. Despite eat little, he grew fat. (.....) (حلوان ٢٠١٠)
5. Complex means simple. (.....) (٦ أكتوبر ٢٠١٠)
6. Yasmeen has been in primary school since three years. (.....)
(القليوبية ٢٠١٠)
7. Sara have been taking photos. (.....) (الإسكندرية ٢٠١٠)
8. It has been raining since two hours. (.....) (الدقهلية ٢٠٠٩)
9. They have been built their house since 2005. (.....)
(الإسماعيلية ٢٠١٠)
10. Expensive is the opposite of sheep. (.....) (الأقصر ٢٠١٠)
11. He is going playing tennis in the afternoon. (.....)
(الجيزة ٢٠٠٨ ، الإسكندرية ٢٠٠٨ ، السويس ٢٠٠٨ ، الغربية ٢٠٠٩ ، الدقهلية ٢٠٠٩ ، سوهاج ٢٠٠٩ ، الوادى الجديد ٢٠١٠)
12. I used to getting up early when I was a child. (.....)
(الغربية ٢٠٠٨)
13. Today passenger planes have large fuel boxes. (.....)
(الإسكندرية ٢٠٠٨ ، كفر الشيخ ٢٠٠٩ ، أسوان ٢٠١٠)
14. Maha is afraid from falling over. (.....) (الفيوم ٢٠٠٨)
15. The box was heavy although he lifted it. (.....)
(الفيوم ٢٠٠٨)
16. Salma is looking forward to drive. (.....) (الإسكندرية ٢٠٠٩)
17. I am going to travelling to America tomorrow. (.....)
(البحيرة ٢٠٠٩)
18. I used to going to bed late at night. (.....) (الفيوم ٢٠٠٩)
19. I'm go to fly to Luxor next week. (.....) (أسيوط ٢٠١٠)
20. He used to smoking, but now he doesn't. (.....)
(سوهاج ٢٠٠٩)
21. The boy is afraid at dogs. (.....) (الوادى الجديد ٢٠١٠)
22. Dad used to reading short stories when he was young. (.....)
(المنيا ٢٠٠٩)
23. It rained while we played football. (.....) (الشرقية ٢٠٠٩)



Part 2

24. By the time the police arrived, the thief has escaped.
(.....) (الغربية ٢٠١٠)
25. The bank robbers had escaped after the police arrived.
(.....) (الضيوم ٢٠١٠)
26. We have a test in our English lesson yesterday. (.....)
(كفر الشيخ ٢٠٠٨، السويس ٢٠٠٨، المنوفية ٢٠١٠، الدقهلية ٢٠١٠، قنا ٢٠١٠، أسوان ٢٠١٠)

السؤال الثامن في ورقة الامتحان :

8. Write a paragraph of five (5) sentence on:

“Yourself in the past, the present and the future”

Past	Present	Future
- used to live - used to play	- go to preparatory school	- will go to secondary school - become a doctor

(الدقهلية ٢٠١٠)

- Write a paragraph of five sentences on :

“ “A visit to Dandra”

Use the information in the table below:

When you went there	Who you went with	How you went there	What you did and saw	When you come back
Last Friday	friends	bus	took photos temple, tourists	in the evening

(قنا ٢٠١١)

- Write a letter to your pen friend, Tom inviting him to spend a week with you in Cairo - your name is Maged and you live at 15 Ahmed Said street, Cairo.

Use the following points.

- Start the letter to Tom.
- Tell him that you want to see him.
- Tell him that he will visit many places of interest.
- End your letter in a Friendly way.
- Ask him how he is.

(دمياط ٢٠١١)

D) The Reader [Chapters 3 (contd.), 4]

السؤال التاسع في ورقة الامتحان :

أسئلة مختارة من امتحانات المحافظات المختلفة من الأعوام السابقة

(لتتعرف على فكر واضعي الامتحانات)

9. A) Answer the following questions.

1. What was Axel's dream ?



Part 2

2. Why was it hard for them to breathe as they got higher ?
3. How did they descend the crater ?
4. How many chimneys were there down the crater ?
5. Why didn't they know which chimney would lead them to the centre of the Earth ?
6. Why wasn't there shadow to guide them ?
7. When was the Professor sure that Arne Saknussemm had been to the centre of the Earth ?
8. Why was Axel afraid to go down into Sneffels ?
9. How long did the clouds cover the sun ?
10. How did they know which chimney to enter ?
11. Which chimney did they enter at last ?
12. How did they lower their supplies ?
13. What did the rocks of the chimney walls prove to the Professor ?
14. Why was it getting darker as they descended ?
15. Where did they spend the night ?
16. What was strange about the cave they slept in ?

B) Complete the following to make meaningful sentences.

1. Sneffels had several craters, but
2. At the bottom of the crater, there
3. The crater of Sneffels was shaped like
4. Axel's great fear was that the volcano
5. They didn't know which chimney would lead them to the centre of the Earth because
6. As they descended the chimney, it got and
7. While they were descending, the Professor was
8. The travellers went into the middle chimney because



A) Language Functions

1. Finish the following dialogue.

Amr went to his grandfather's flat. He forgot the key, so he's trying to climb into the flat.

Man : Stop! Thief!

Amr : I'm not a thief.

Man : So,(1)..... ?

Amr : It's my grandfather's flat. I forgot the key, so I'm(2).....

Man : I can't believe you.(3).....

Amr : No. Please don't. You can phone my grandfather instead, to ask him.

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

1. Your brother has just passed his driving test.
2. Your sister has broken your camera. You are not angry.
3. You apologise to your sister for breaking her watch.

B) Reading Comprehension

3. Read and match.

(A)

1. How long has Samy
2. As soon as we'd gone out,
3. The new plane
4. Nadia has been learning
5. My father didn't

(B)

- a) is going to carry 1000 passengers.
- b) to drive since April.
- c) used to come home early.
- d) use to have white hair.
- e) been waiting for us ?
- f) it started to rain.

4. Read the following, then answer the questions.

The history of air travel in Egypt is very interesting. In 1930, a brave Egyptian pilot flew alone from Berlin, Germany, to Cairo in a very small plane. His name was Mohamed Sedki and he was the first Egyptian pilot to be known around the world. He left Berlin on 16th January and arrived in Cairo on 26th January. Today the flight from Berlin to Cairo is only about five hours long!



Part 2

Two years after Mohamed Sedki's important flight, the first Egyptian airline was started. At first, it only flew from Cairo to Alexandria, but in 1934 it began flying to other countries. Today this company is called Egypt Air and thousands of Egyptians and foreigners travel on its planes all over the world.

A) Answer the following questions.

1. Which two cities did the first Egypt Air airlines join ?
2. How many people travel on Egypt Air's planes today ?
3. What does the underlined word "it" refer to ?

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

4. people flew with Mohamed Sedki from Berlin to Cairo.
a) No b) One c) Two d) Many
5. Mohamed sedki's flight from Berlin to Cairo took
a) five hours b) five days c) ten hours d) ten days

C) Usage & Writing

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

1. He to find a job for six months, but he's still without work.
a) tried b) was trying c) had tried d) has been trying
2. Mr Kamal went to his office yesterday being tired.
a) although b) but c) however d) despite
3. We've been building new roads to improve
a) food b) import c) transport d) export
4. The thieves stole the money after the businessman
a) faints b) faint c) has fainted d) had finished
5. Hany fight with his brother when they were young.
a) used b) use c) used to d) is using
6. I'm sorry. We can't accept your
a) apology b) apologise c) apologises d) sorry



Part 2

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

1. After phoning the police, he sat down to wait. (By the time)
2. He's lazy. However, he got high marks. (Despite)
3. My father sometimes smoked in the past. However, he never does now. (used to)
4. We started playing basketball in 2005. We still play it now. (for)

7. Read and correct the underlined words.

1. Before he had written the letter, he'd bought a pen. (.....)
2. The High Dam has stopped the fertiliser earth which the river used to carry. (.....)
3. Dina did all her homework. So, she forgot it at home. (.....)

8. Write a letter to : your uncle Rashed who lives in Aswan telling him that you are going to spend the mid-year holiday with him. Tell him what you are going to do. Your name is Nagy and you live at 35, Ahram Street, Ismailia.

D) The Reader

9. A) Answer the following questions.

1. How was the crater of Sneffels shaped ?
2. Which of the three chimneys led to the centre of the Earth ?
3. What did they find on the rock near the chimneys ?

B) Complete the following to make the meaningful sentences.

1. The rocks of the chimney walls proved that
2. They descended the chimney by using



A) Language Functions

السؤال الأول فى ورقة الامتحان :

1. Finish the following dialogue between Ali and Ahmed.

Ali : Did you watch the match yesterday ?

Ahmed :(1).....

Ali :(2)..... ?

Ahmed : Yes, I enjoyed it very much.

Ali :(3)..... ?

Ahmed : Because it was very exciting. (الجيزة ٢٠١٠)

● Finish the following dialogue.

Samy needs to do some work on the internet, so he asks his father to buy him a computer.

Samy : Would you buy me a computer, please, Dad ?

Father :(1)..... ?

Samy : Because I need to do some work on the internet.

Father : Do you know how to use the internet ?

Samy :(2)..... We use computers at school.

Father : OK. Tomorrow(3).....

Samy : Thank you, dad.

(السويس ٢٠٠٨، بور سعيد ٢٠٠٨، دمياط ٢٠١٠، كفر الشيخ ٢٠١٠)

● Finish the following dialogue.

Tamer and Ali who met each other in a cafe.

Tamer : Hello Ali, what are you doing ?

Ali : Hello Tamer, I'm(1).....

Tamer : I know you enjoy reading books(2)..... ?

Ali : I bought it yesterday.

Tamer : Would you mind lending me this book ?

Ali :(3).....

Tamer : Thank you very much.

Ali : You're welcome.

(دمياط ٢٠١١)



Part 2

السؤال الثانى فى ورقة الامتحان :

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

1. You saw an old man who could not cross the street. Offer to help him. (الدقهلية ٢٠٠٨ ، بور سعيد ٢٠٠٩ ، البحيرة ٢٠٠٩)
2. Someone's helped you cross the road. (بور سعيد ٢٠٠٨)
3. Your friend Hany is feeling unwell. Give him advice. (الفيوم ٢٠٠٨ ، دمياط ٢٠٠٩ ، المنيا ٢٠١٠)
4. Your brother doesn't do well at school. Give him advice. (البحر الأحمر ٢٠٠٨)
5. Advise your granddad who smokes too much. (المنوفية ٢٠٠٩)
6. Your friend has lost his school book and he asks you for advice. (الغربية ٢٠٠٩)
7. Your friend complains of his stomach. Advise him. (الدقهلية ٢٠٠٩)
8. Ahmed is going out and it's raining outside. Advise him. (حلوان ٢٠١٠)
9. Your neighbour asks if he can leave his car in front of your garage. (الإسكندرية ٢٠٠٨)
10. You had a toothache all day yesterday, you say this to the doctor. (الإسماعيلية ٢٠٠٨)
11. You give your opinion about educational programmes on TV. (قنا ٢٠٠٨ ، الغربية ٢٠١٠ ، الدقهلية ٢٠١٠ ، دمياط ٢٠١٠)
12. You ask Hoda her opinion about your new dress. (الفيوم ٢٠٠٩)
13. You've had a headache for a month. You go and visit a doctor. (قنا ٢٠٠٩ ، المنوفية ٢٠١٠)
14. A friend of yours wants to know your opinion of the new suit he has just bought. (البحيرة ٢٠١٠)
15. You are feeling very hot. You request politely from your brother to open the window. (القاهرة ٢٠٠٨ ، السويس ٢٠١٠)
16. You request politely from your sister to make you a sandwich. (الجيزة ٢٠٠٨ ، الغربية ٢٠٠٨ ، الجيزة ٢٠٠٩ ، كفر الشيخ ٢٠٠٩ ، قنا ٢٠٠٩ ، القليوبية ٢٠١٠ ، جنوب سيناء ٢٠١٠)
17. Your sister asks you to make her a cup of tea and you agree. (البحيرة ٢٠٠٨)
18. You describe some pupils who throw litter in the class. (البحيرة ٢٠٠٨)
19. Your neighbour requests you to lend him your mobile phone, but you refuse politely. (المنوفية ٢٠٠٨ ، كفر الشيخ ٢٠١٠ ، بنى سويف ٢٠١٠ ، الدقهلية ٢٠١٠)



20. You want to tell your friend your opinion on people who make noise. (الدقهلية ٢٠٠٨)
21. Your friend wants your opinion about people who throw rubbish in the street. (الفيوم ٢٠٠٨، المنيا ٢٠٠٩، سوهاج ٢٠٠٩، الوادى الجديد ٢٠١٠)
22. It is very cold and your friend says, "Do you mind if I close the window?" (السويس ٢٠٠٨، السويس ٢٠٠٩، الدقهلية ٢٠٠٩، دمياط ٢٠٠٩، قنا ٢٠٠٩، القليوبية ٢٠١٠، كفر الشيخ ٢٠١٠، الأقصر ٢٠١٠)

B) Reading Comprehension

السؤال الثالث فى ورقة الامتحان (هذه الجمل مختارة من امتحانات محافظات مختلفة) :

3. Read and match.

- | (A) | (B) |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. I'm very ill. | a) Yes, of course. I'll wait. |
| 2. Would you mind helping me ? | b) Sure, Mum. |
| 3. Could I ask you to wait, dad ? | c) You should study hard. |
| 4. Wash the dishes please, Ahmed. | d) Not at all. |
| 5. I have an exam next week. | e) You shouldn't do it. |
| | f) If I were you, I'd see a doctor. |

● Read and match (to give opposites).

- | (A) | (B) |
|-------------|---------------|
| 1. nervous | a) good |
| 2. badly | b) rude |
| 3. probable | c) glad |
| 4. polite | d) calm |
| 5. sad | e) well |
| | f) improbable |

● Read and match.

- | (A) | (B) |
|------------------------------|---|
| 1. "Patient" means | a) formal language with their children. |
| 2. "Confident" means | b) is "stressful". |
| 3. People who we don't know | c) sure that you can do something successfully. |
| 4. Parents don't use | d) are called "strangers". |
| 5. The opposite of "relaxed" | e) able to wait calmly for a long time. |
| | f) informal language with their children. |



Part 2

● Read and match.

- | A | B |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. "Polite" is the opposite of | a) No, not at all. |
| 2. If I had enough money | b) done her homework yet. |
| 3. A good teacher should be | c) since last year. |
| 4. Nadia hasn't | d) I'd buy a new computer. |
| 5. Do you mind if I open the door ? | e) "rude". |
| | f) patient and calm. |

(الوادي الجديد ٢٠١٠)

السؤال الرابع في ورقة الامتحان :

4. Read the following, then answer the questions.

Time is life. We must use it well, day and night. Time not used means part of life lost. When we are awake, we use time working, exercising, or taking a rest. Work covers all kinds, of hand or mind or both. Exercise covers entertainment as well as training. Rest can be at home and out.

At night, most people are in bed. Sleep is a necessity for health of body and mind. In fact, we sleep no less than a quarter of our lives. After a good night's sleep, we are full of energy and ready, and able to continue, add and renew. No one will ever like a person whose life is just empty time.

A) Answer the following questions.

1. Give the main idea in the passage in one sentence.
2. How do people use time ?
3. Why is sleep so necessary ?

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

4. The underlined part "add and renew" means
 - a) to make another world
 - b) to introduce new things
 - c) to change the face of the earth
 - d) to fight discovery and invention
5. people sleep at night.
 - a) All
 - b) Some
 - c) Not all
 - d) Few

(بنى سويف ٢٠١١)



Part 2

C) Usage and Writing

السؤال الخامس فى ورقة الامتحان :

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

Vocabulary

1. He did very well in the exam because he wasn't
a) patient b) nervous c) calm d) confident (القاهرة ٢٠٠٨)
2. The sewn on a shirt are used to fasten it.
a) buttons b) bottles c) bullets d) balloons
(المنوفية ٢٠٠٨)
3. When I go home, I'll and read a magazine.
a) sleep b) relax c) finish d) watch (الدقهلية ٢٠٠٨)
4. There's a good at the end of our street. He makes good trousers.
a) teacher b) sailor c) tailor d) doctor
(دمياط ٢٠٠٨ ، دمياط ٢٠١٠)
5. On my home from school, I met my uncle.
a) street b) way c) road d) square (الشرقية ٢٠٠٨)
6. My jacket has three big in the middle.
a) buttons b) notes c) offices d) garages (السويس ٢٠٠٨ ، الإسكندرية ٢٠٠٩ ، الغربية ٢٠٠٩ ، كفر الشيخ ٢٠٠٩)
7. It is very of you to help the poor.
a) careless b) kind c) stupid d) unkind (المنيا ٢٠٠٨)
8. She studies hard to well at school.
a) help b) stay c) make d) do (الأقصر ٢٠٠٨)
9. Bassam gets in exams and makes mistakes.
a) nervous b) happy c) calm d) clever (الإسكندرية ٢٠٠٩)
(٢٠٠٩)
10. He used to be thin but now he is putting on
a) weight b) height c) length d) speed (القليوبية ٢٠٠٩)
11. A / An is someone who hates you or wants to harm you.
a) customer b) soldier c) enemy d) waiter (الشرقية ٢٠٠٩)



Part 2

12. A photographer uses a camera to photos.
a) take b) draw c) do d) make (أسويط ٢٠٠٩)
13. keep our country safe.
a) Teachers b) Soldiers c) Players d) Singers (حلوان ٢٠١٠)
(السويس ٢٠١٠)
14. I bought a red dress with a big black
a) bullets b) needles c) buttons d) bottom (الغربية ٢٠١٠)
15. I want to go to the doctor to ask his
a) advice b) advise c) answer d) order (السويس ٢٠١٠)
16. is the opposite of "nervous".
a) Quiet b) Kind c) Patient d) Calm (السويس ٢٠١٠)
17. You should think or you will not succeed.
a) carefully b) carelessly c) unwisely d) badly (القليوبية ٢٠٠٨)
18. Ahmed plays football well. He always goals.
a) succeeds b) scores c) drives d) answers
(البحيرة ٢٠٠٨ ، دمياط ٢٠٠٩)
19. The firemen saved many people from the fire.
a) lazy b) weak c) brave d) silly (البحيرة ٢٠٠٨)
20. The sewn on a shirt are used to fasten it.
a) buttons b) bottles c) bullets d) balloons (المنوفية ٢٠٠٨)
21. She seems very of winning the match.
a) nervous b) confident c) successful d) patient (الدقهلية ٢٠٠٨)
22. There isn't enough in the football. We need a pump.
a) oil b) air c) water d) sand (دمياط ٢٠٠٨)
23. We enjoyed watching the match. It was really
a) boring b) interesting c) bad d) uninteresting
(المنوفية ٢٠٠٩)
24. Abu-Treika two goals during the last match.
a) sent b) scored c) put d) got (سوهاج ٢٠٠٩)
25. My father has a website, so he can use his computer to receive
..... from his friends on it.
a) a letter b) a message c) e-mails d) a present (سوهاج ٢٠٠٩)



Part 2

26. The name of a very large sea is
a) a lake b) a river c) an ocean d) a pond (الشرقية ٢٠١٠)
27. is the opposite of "nervous".
a) Quiet b) Kind c) Patient d) Calm (السويس ٢٠١٠)
28. My father has a lot of jobs. His new job is really important.
a) changed b) done c) left d) found (جنوب سيناء ٢٠١٠)
29. The child is He isn't afraid of staying alone in the darkness.
a) ill b) brave c) clever d) lazy (الفيوم ٢٠١٠)
30. The referee gave a because Ahmed Hassan fell near the goal.
a) penalty b) glass c) race d) medal (أسبوط ٢٠١٠)
31. Do you if I change the channel ?
a) think b) need c) agree d) mind (الجيزة ٢٠٠٨)
32. We should put litter in
a) pots b) bins c) cups d) pins
(القليوبية ٢٠٠٨، دمياط ٢٠٠٩، دمياط ٢٠١٠، سوهاج ٢٠١٠)
33. Drivers should be when they drive in crowded streets.
a) kind b) patient c) polite d) impatient (القليوبية ٢٠٠٨)
34. It is important to show when we speak to people.
a) politeness b) anger c) sadness d) sorrow (البحيرة ٢٠٠٨)
35. Most people would rather speak to people than rude people.
a) hungry b) stressful c) polite d) impolite (الإسكندرية ٢٠٠٨)
36. Can you move that bag ? It's the door.
a) annoying b) attacking c) blocking d) troubling
(الإسكندرية ٢٠٠٨، كفر الشيخ ٢٠١٠)
37. In my, smoking is a very unhealthy habit.
a) onion b) opinion c) formality d) situation (دمياط ٢٠٠٨)
38. Do you if I leave my car here ?
a) mind b) mend c) kind d) matter
(دمياط ٢٠٠٨، الغربية ٢٠١٠، البحيرة ٢٠١٠)



Part 2

39. This restaurant food to homes.
a) receives b) produces c) eats d) delivers (البحر الأحمر) (٢٠٠٨)
40. is a very bad habit.
a) Smoking b) Reading c) Running d) Cooking (البحر الأحمر) (٢٠٠٨)
41. A is someone who helps people at a restaurant.
a) passenger b) customer c) tailor d) waiter (القاهرة ٢٠٠٩)
42. People who throw rubbish in the street should put it in litter
.....
a) pins b) pens c) bins d) bullets (القاهرة ٢٠٠٩)
43. Modern life can be fast and so people don't enjoy it.
a) simple b) easy c) relaxed d) stressful (المنوفية ٢٠٠٩)
44. Please, move that chair because it's the door.
a) relaxing b) blocking c) annoying d) troubling (الدقهلية ٢٠٠٩)
45. people are careful about what they say.
a) Polite b) Nervous c) Rude d) Stressful (الإسماعيلية ٢٠٠٩)
46. The was very polite when he asked Hesham to help him.
a) statue b) habit c) stadium d) stranger (السويس ٢٠٠٩، قنا ٢٠٠٩، بنى سويف ٢٠١٠)
47. The opposite of "polite" is ".....".
a) code b) rude c) wood d) food (السويس ٢٠٠٩، ٦ أكتوبر ٢٠١٠)
48. A postman is someone who letters.
a) receives b) serves c) buys d) delivers (البحيرة ٢٠٠٩، بنى سويف ٢٠١٠)
49. A list of food in a restaurant is called a
a) menu b) card c) paper d) note (المنيا ٢٠٠٩)
50. Ahmed is careful but his brother is
a) kind b) nice c) careless d) good (القاهرة ٢٠١٠)



Part 2

51. The waiter brought us a to choose our favourite food.
a) carpet b) chair c) menu d) table (العجيزة ٢٠١٠)
52. I think that smoking is a very unhealthy
a) habit b) sports c) game d) subject (الضيوم ٢٠١٠)
53. Using horns by drivers all the time is
a) pleasing b) annoying c) nice d) quiet (الضيوم ٢٠١٠)
54. Would you mind me ten pounds, please ?
a) lend b) lent c) to lend d) lending
(البحيرة ٢٠٠٨)
55. Teaching can be very
a) stress b) stressed c) stressful d) stresses
(الدقهلية ٢٠٠٨)
56. It's rude to shout old people.
a) in b) off c) on d) at (كفر الشيخ ٢٠٠٨)
57. Would you mind that book, please ?
a) pass b) passed c) to pass d) passing
(الضيوم ٢٠٠٨، كفر الشيخ ٢٠٠٩، السويس ٢٠١٠)
58. The mother waited while the child was playing in the park.
a) patiently b) patient c) patience d) impatient
(الدقهلية ٢٠١٠)

Grammar

59. If he had a better job, he more money.
a) would have had b) would have
c) will have d) had had
(القاهرة ٢٠٠٨، البحر الأحمر ٢٠٠٨)
60. If he much money, he would buy a car.
a) has b) had had c) had d) has had (القليوبية ٢٠٠٨)
61. If I had a video camera, I a short film about animals.
a) will make b) would have made
c) made d) would make (الإسكندرية ٢٠٠٨)



Part 2

62. If you shut your eyes, you anything.
a) will see b) won't see
c) would see d) would have seen (المنوفية ٢٠٠٨)
63. If you buy this story, you reading it.
a) will enjoy b) would have enjoyed
c) would enjoy d) enjoyed (دمياط ٢٠٠٨)
64. If I were you, I do well at school.
a) will b) did
c) do d) would (الشرقية ٢٠٠٨)
65. If Usama read the reader, he himself a lot.
a) will enjoy b) would enjoy
c) would have enjoyed d) enjoys (بور سعيد ٢٠٠٨)
66. If I were you, I this advice.
a) would follow b) will follow
c) would have followed d) will have followed (سوهاج ٢٠٠٨)
67. If he a pilot, he'd travel to many countries.
a) were b) is
c) had been d) would be (الأقصر ٢٠٠٨)
68. If Tom catches a bus to Cairo, it about 4 hours.
a) take b) would take
c) will take d) would have taken (الإسكندرية ٢٠٠٩)
69. If you come here, I you how to switch on the computer.
a) show b) 'll show
c) 'd show d) 'd have shown (السويس ٢٠٠٩، كفر الشيخ ٢٠٠٩)
70. Eating sweets makes you put weight.
a) on b) in c) at d) to (حلوان ٢٠١٠)
71. What would Soha do if she an accident ?
a) sees b) would see
c) saw d) had seen (٦ أكتوبر ٢٠١٠)
72. If you drop the glass, it into pieces.
a) break b) will break
c) broke d) breaking (القليوبية ٢٠١٠، البحيرة ٢٠١٠، قنا ٢٠١٠)



Part 2

73. What if I drive too fast ?
a) will happen b) happen
c) would happen d) would have happened (السويس ٢٠١٠)
74. What would you do if you some money in the street ?
a) will find b) would have found
c) found d) find (جنوب سيناء ٢٠١٠)
75. If you hadn't been quiet, the enemy you.
a) would have heard b) would hear
c) will hear d) could hear (مرسى مطروح ٢٠٠٨)
76. What you do if you saw a boy shout at an old man ?
a) will b) had c) would d) do (كفر الشيخ ٢٠٠٨)
(الفيوم ٢٠٠٩، الإسكندرية ٢٠١٠)
77. If the pilot had been careful, he that air crash.
a) would have b) won't have
c) would have had d) wouldn't have had (الإسماعيلية ٢٠٠٨)
78. If Hala nervous, she would have passed all her exams.
a) wasn't b) hadn't been
c) had been d) would have been (الفيوم ٢٠٠٨، كفر الشيخ ٢٠١٠)
79. If it rains tomorrow, I at home.
a) would stay b) will be staying
c) stay d) will stay (المنيا ٢٠٠٨)
80. We would have played football if the weather nice.
a) had been b) was c) is d) were
(الوادى الجديد ٢٠٠٨)
81. If the driver had been careful, he the accident.
a) would have b) would have had
c) won't have d) wouldn't have had (القاهرة ٢٠٠٩)
82. If he had trained harder, he the game.
a) had won b) would win
c) will win d) would have won (القليوبية ٢٠٠٩)
83. If he a window, he'd have to pay for it.
a) break b) breaks c) broke d) had broken
(المنوفية ٢٠٠٩)



Part 2

95. The mother waited while the child was playing in the park.
a) patiently b) patient c) patience d) impatient

(الدقهلية ٢٠١٠)

السؤال السادس فى ورقة الامتحان :

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

1. You should give up smoking. (were) (القليوبية ٢٠٠٨)
2. You should change your plans. (If) (كفر الشيخ ٢٠٠٨)
3. I advise you not to eat too much fats. (shouldn't) (الإسماعيلية ٢٠٠٨)
4. You should do exercise every day. (If I were)
(الإسماعيلية ٢٠٠٨ ، الوادى الجديد ٢٠٠٨ ، كفر الشيخ ٢٠٠٩ ، الشرقية ٢٠١٠)
5. You are very ill. If I were you, I'd see a doctor. (should)
(أسيوط ٢٠٠٨)
6. I advise you not to drive too fast. (If) (القاهرة ٢٠٠٩)
7. You should help her. (If I were) (القليوبية ٢٠٠٩ ، الوادى الجديد ٢٠١٠)
8. I advise you to eat few sweets. (shouldn't)
(الغربية ٢٠٠٩ ، الفيوم ٢٠٠٩ ، المنيا ٢٠٠٩ ، سوهاج ٢٠١٠)
9. I advise you not to smoke. (shouldn't) (بور سعيد ٢٠٠٩ ، الدقهلية ٢٠١٠)
10. The too short young man can not join the police. (If) (حلوان ٢٠١٠)
11. She didn't go to school because she was ill. (If) (مطروح ٢٠٠٨)
12. You should see the doctor. (If I were) (بور سعيد ٢٠٠٨)
13. She was ill, so she didn't go to school. (If) (قتنا ٢٠٠٨)
14. They didn't play well. They didn't win the match. (If)
(البحر الأحمر ٢٠٠٨)
15. The Egyptian players were fit. They played well. (If)
(الجيزة ٢٠٠٩ ، الأقصر ٢٠١٠)
16. He failed the exam because he did not study hard. (If)
(الدقهلية ٢٠٠٩ ، السويس ٢٠١٠)
17. Egypt won a gold medal. The Egyptian people were happy. (If)
(الإسماعيلية ٢٠٠٩ ، دمياط ٢٠١٠)
18. Our team played well, so they won the cup. (If) (قتنا ٢٠١٠)
19. Why don't you open the window ? (mind) (الإسكندرية ٢٠٠٨)
20. I think smoking is a bad habit. (opinion) (بنى سويف ٢٠٠٨)
21. I think Ahmed Hassan is a good player. (opinion) (أسيوط ٢٠٠٨)



Part 2

22. Can I borrow your CD, please ? (mind)
(الوادي الجديد ٢٠٠٨ ، قنا ٢٠٠٩ ، السويس ٢٠١٠)
23. Could I open the window, please ? (mind)
(البحر الأحمر ٢٠٠٨ ، الدقهلية ٢٠٠٩)
24. In my opinion, people should put the rubbish in bins. (I think)
(الأقصر ٢٠٠٨)
25. May I leave my car here ? (mind) (القاهرة ٢٠٠٩)
26. I think Mona is a polite girl. (opinion)
(البحيرة ٢٠٠٩ ، قنا ٢٠٠٩ ، الجيزة ٢٠١٠ ، أكتوبر ٢٠١٠ ، أسبوط ٢٠١٠)

السؤال السابع في ورقة الامتحان :

7. Read and correct the underlined words.

1. It's unkind of you to help a blind man. (.....)
(القليوبية ٢٠٠٨ ، الشرقية ٢٠١٠)
2. Now he is feeling well after getting up smoking. (.....)
(كفر الشيخ ٢٠٠٨)
3. If you drop the watch, it broke into pieces. (.....)
(الشرقية ٢٠٠٨)
4. If you study hard, you would get high marks. (.....)
(بنى سويف ٢٠٠٨)
5. If I were you, I will go to bed early. (.....)
(الجيزة ٢٠٠٩)
6. My jacket has got four bullets in the front. (.....)
(الشرقية ٢٠٠٩)
7. If you study hard, you would get high marks. (.....)
(دمياط ٢٠٠٩)
8. If Ali work hard, he would earn a lot of money. (.....)
(الجيزة ٢٠١٠ ، المنوفية ٢٠١٠)
9. If she listened carefully, I'll tell her the story. (.....)
(الإسماعيلية ٢٠١٠)
10. Ahmed would catch the bus if he runs faster. (.....)
(الفيوم ٢٠١٠)
11. If you work hard, you would succeed. (.....)
(بنى سويف ٢٠١٠)
12. If you hurry, you would arrive on time. (.....)
(الوادي الجديد ٢٠١٠)



Part 2

13. Calm means quite. (.....)
(الغربية ٢٠٠٨)
14. If Samy hadn't moved his leg, I would fall on it. (.....)
(البحيرة ٢٠٠٨)
15. Football players should be fat. (.....)
(الأقصر ٢٠٠٨)
16. They were pleased when they lost the match. (.....)
(كفر الشيخ ٢٠٠٨، الوادي الجديد ٢٠٠٨، قنا ٢٠٠٩، القليوبية ٢٠١٠، المنوفية ٢٠١٠، بنى سويف ٢٠١٠)
17. They were sad when they won the match. (.....)
(الغربية ٢٠٠٨، القاهرة ٢٠٠٩)
18. Samy helped poor people if he had a lot more money.
(.....) (قنا ٢٠٠٩)
19. If you were calmer, you would have passed the exam.
(.....) (القليوبية ٢٠١٠)
20. A sailor is someone who doesn't like you and wants to hurt you.
(.....) (السويس ٢٠١٠)
21. If I work hard, I would pass. (.....) (الأقصر ٢٠١٠)
22. Ahmed would catch the bus if he runs faster. (.....)
(الفيوم ٢٠١٠)
23. Would you mind pass the salt, please? (.....)
(القاهرة ٢٠٠٨، الغربية ٢٠٠٨، السويس ٢٠٠٨، الفيوم ٢٠٠٩، سوهاج ٢٠٠٩)
24. Don't be rude to another people. (.....) (الجيزة ٢٠٠٨)
25. Ali works hard and he is a very success scientist. (.....)
(البحيرة ٢٠٠٨)
26. You should always are polite. (.....) (المنوفية ٢٠٠٨)
27. You can order some food at a company. (.....) (الدقهلية ٢٠٠٨)
28. Would you mind close the window? (.....)
(الإسماعيلية ٢٠٠٨، الغربية ٢٠٠٩)
29. The Japanese are very politeness people. (.....) (المنيا ٢٠٠٨)



Part 2

30. You should always be impolite. (.....)
(أسبوط ٢٠٠٨، الوادى الجديد ٢٠٠٨، المنيا ٢٠٠٩، البحيرة ٢٠١٠، المنوفية ٢٠١٠، كفر الشيخ ٢٠١٠، جنوب سيناء ٢٠١٠)
31. Don't be rude on other people. (.....)
(قنا ٢٠٠٨، كفر الشيخ ٢٠٠٩، المنيا ٢٠٠٩، سوهاج ٢٠٠٩، القليوبية ٢٠١٠، جنوب سيناء ٢٠١٠، بنى سويف ٢٠١٠)
32. Drivers on busy roads should be patience. (.....)
(البحر الأحمر ٢٠٠٨، قنا ٢٠٠٩)
33. Teachers need a lot of patient. (.....) (القاهرة ٢٠٠٩)
34. Drivers should be nervous. (.....) (حلوان ٢٠١٠)
35. You shouldn't be patient when you listen to your teacher. (.....) (السويس ٢٠١٠)
36. I hope I am success in my exam. (.....) (الأقصر ٢٠١٠)

السؤال الثامن فى ورقة الامتحان :

8. Write a paragraph of five sentences on: "Soldiers"

Use the following guiding points:

brave – strong – uniform – guns – fight enemy – ready to save others
– we proud (الشرقية ٢٠١٠)

- Write a letter to your friend Ali thanking him for the present he sent you on the occasion of your success. Your name is Sami and you live at 20, Ahmed Orabi street, Fayoum.

Guiding points:

- Ask him how he is.
- Thank him for the present.
- Tell him that everyone admired the present.
- Finish the letter in a friendly way. (الفيوم ٢٠١١)

- Write a paragraph of five (5) sentences about:

"Your dream for the future"

dream - be a tour guide / good at - languages / like - meet tourists / travel - many places / interesting job. (الإسكندرية ٢٠١١)



D) The Reader [Chapter 4 (contd.), 5]

السؤال التاسع فى ورقة الامتحان :

أسئلة مختارة من امتحانات المحافظات المختلفة من الأعوام السابقة

(لتتعرف على فكر واضعى الامتحانات)

9. A) Answer the following questions.

1. What was the Professor doing while they were descending ?
2. What did the rocks of the chimney walls prove to the Professor ?
3. Where did they spend the night ?
4. What was strange about the cave they slept in ?
5. Why was Axel excited by the frozen lava ?
6. How did they find their way in the darkness ?
7. Why was Axel worried that they had used up about half of their water ?
8. Which of the two paths did they enter ?
9. Why did the characters feel tired quickly ?
10. Why did Axel think that they were taking the wrong path ?
11. When did they become sure that they had taken the wrong path ?
12. How was Axel when they reached the crossroads again ?
13. What did the Professor promise to do if they didn't find water ?
14. What did Hans do to get water ?
15. How did the water of the underground river taste ?
16. Why did Axel feel pain in his ears ?
17. What did the Professor advise Axel to do to relieve the pressure ?
18. Why was Axel in complete darkness ?
19. How did Axel get lost ?
20. Why did Axel faint ?

B) Complete the following to make meaningful sentences.

1. The rocks of the chimney proved that



Part 2

2. Walking inside the passage of frozen lava was like
3. Axel was worried about water, but the Professor
4. They spent a night in a cave which was strange because
5. They found their way in the darkness by using
6. Professor Lidenbrock thought that the centre of the Earth was cold, but
7. Axel wanted Hans to persuade the Professor to
8. After they walked for a whole day in the western passage, they heard
9. They decided to leave the hole made by Hans because
10. Axel could relieve the pain in his ears by
11. Hans cried out in pain because
12. Axel was in complete darkness because
13. When Axel ran against the rock,



A) Language Functions

1. Finish the following dialogue.

Salah has a problem with his car. He asks a man in the street for help.

Salah : Good morning. Sorry to trouble you.

Man : How can I help you ?

Salah :(1)..... to a garage ?

Man : No, no problem at all. But is there one near here ?

Salah : I think it's(2).....

Man : But that's too far away and I'm busy.

If(3).....

Salah : Yes, that's a good idea. And I have the number of the traffic police on my mobile.

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

1. Your friend Sameh requests you to give him some money, but you refuse his request politely.
2. You request your friend to use his mobile phone.
3. Your sister thinks English is difficult. Give her your opinion.

B) Reading Comprehension

3. Read and match.

(A)

1. You'll be tired tomorrow
2. I might have won
3. If you could live in another city,
4. It's important to show
5. You won the match

(B)

- a) where would you live ?
- b) politeness when you speak to people.
- c) if you don't go to bed now.
- d) if I were you.
- e) because you played well.
- f) if I'd trained hard.

4. Read the following, then answer the questions.

People's problems are different in different parts of the world. In many European countries, the number of people is getting smaller. The birth rate is very low because many young people have only one child or none at all.



Part 2

In Africa, the number of people is doubling every 24 years. Many families continue to have large numbers of children. Parents like to have children to look after them when they become old and to help on land.

However, better medical services have helped to increase people's age. The size of the family is connected with the standard of women's education. If more girls had gone to school in the last 20 years, family size in Africa would not have continued to be so big.

A) Answer the following questions.

1. Why do families in Africa like to have many children ?
2. What do medical services help to do ?
3. Why is birth rate very low in Europe ?

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

4. The underlined word "them" refers to
a) children b) parents c) families d) numbers
5. If we have more educated girls, family size will be
a) big b) short c) same d) small

C) Usage & Writing

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

1. Sorry Sir. Could I ask you to come and sit here ? That table is
a) preserved b) served c) serviced. d) reserved.
2. Please take these boxes if you can to carry them.
a) damage b) manage c) succeed d) have
3. If you aren't careful, you yourself.
a) hurt b) will hurt c) would have d) would have hurt
4. Would you mind me another cake ?
a) bring b) brought c) bringing d) brings
5. To be "....." means to be sure you can do something successfully.
a) nervous b) excited c) complex d) confident
6. If he a better job, he would have a car.
a) has b) had had c) have had d) had



Part 2

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

1. If you had taken a taxi, you would have come early.

(You came late..)

2. I didn't swim in the sea because I didn't go to Alexandria.

(If)

3. You shouldn't smoke.

(If)

4. My father came early, so he saw me playing.

(If)

7. Read and correct the underlined words.

1. Don't be rude on other people.

(.....)

2. The opposite of "nervous" is "quiet".

(.....)

3. I'd have finished early if the computer worked well.

(.....)

8. Write a paragraph of five (5) sentences on:

"Mr Hesham Hashem"

Use the information in the table below:

Job	Place of work	Children		Likes	Dislikes
		Boys	Girls		
Mechanic	Garage in Tanta	1	2	Football & Reading	Smoking & Films

D) The Reader

9. A) Answer the following questions.

1. How did the lava walls look when the ray of sunshine fell on them ?

2. What was preserved in the rocks ?

3. Why did Hans cry out in pain as the jet of water hit him ?

B) Complete the following to make meaningful sentences.

1. Axel felt pain in his ears due to

2. To show them the quickest way down,

.....



Governorates' Exams

امتحانات الفصل الدراسي الأول

تم تعديل هذه الامتحانات
طبقاً لمواصفات امتحان هذا العام

PART 3

محافظه القاهرة (1)

A) Language Functions

1. Finish the following dialogue.

Ayman is talking to a tourist.

Ayman : Welcome to Egypt. Where do you come from ?

Tourist :(1).....

Ayman :(2)..... ?

Tourist : I'm staying at Ramses Hilton Hotel.

Ayman : How long are you going to stay in Egypt ?

Tourist :(3).....

Ayman : Have a nice stay.

Tourist : Thanks a lot.

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

1. It's time to leave your parents and go to bed.
2. A friend is visiting you and you offer him a cup of tea.
3. There is a good film on TV. You ask Mum if you can watch it.

B) Reading Comprehension

3. Read and match.

(A)

1. This land is fertile
2. By th time the police arrived,
3. Why don't you play chess ?
4. "Rude" is the opposite of
5. Have you ever ridden an elephant ?

(B)

- a) "polite".
- b) It produces good crops.
- c) "strong".
- d) No, never.
- e) the thief had already escaped.
- f) I don't like it.

4. Read the following passage, then answer the questions.

Man and all other living tings like animals, insects, birds and plants need water to stay alive. No one can live without water that makes our bodies work. People use water for drinking, cooking and growing crops. For good health, you need about two liters of water every day. You can live without food for a few days, but not without water. Most of the Earth is covered with salt water, which we can't drink.



However, we use the water we live on badly. Some people throw dead animals, chemicals of factories and even rubbish into the Nile. On hot days, some people throw water in the streets to decrease the heat of the sun. They sometimes forget that water is life.

A) Answer the following questions.

1. What does the underlined word "They" refer to ?
2. Give two examples of living things from the passage.

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

4. We need water food.
a) less than b) as much as c) more than d) as often as
5. This passage is about
a) animals b) water c) birds d) health

C) Usage and Writing

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

1. She always takes in the school activities.
a) piece b) time c) part d) place
2. There was a fire in the house, so she out.
a) found b) jumped c) shocked d) kicked
3. A is a piece of metal for the winners in competitions.
a) needle b) riddle c) medal d) model
4. Eating fats makes you put weight.
a) off b) on c) over d) upon
5. I run away if I saw a snake.
a) would b) will c) would have d) will be
6. I visited London last year. I visited Paris
a) yet b) either c) as well d) else

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

1. When he was young, he went to school by bike. (used to)



Part 3

2. This is the restaurant. We ate lunch here last Friday. (where)
3. He had switched off the light before he went to bed. (After)
4. We learn English every day. (now)

7. Read and correct the underlined words.

1. I'd rather watching a film tonight. (.....)
2. She has been cooking for three o'clock. (.....)
3. I like tea with many sugar. (.....)

8. Write a paragraph of five (5) sentences on:

"My favourite hobby"

- * What's your favourite hobby ?
- * How long have you been doing it ?
- * What have you learned from it ?
- * Where do you practise it ?
- * When do you enjoy it ?

D) The Reader

9. A) Answer the following questions.

1. Who was Hans ?
2. Why was Axel proud of his uncle ?
3. What did the rocks which the Professor examined prove ?

B) Complete the following to make meaningful sentences.

1. The journey would be dangerous but Axel
2. Hans cried out in pain when



محافظة الجيزة (٢)

A) Language Functions

1. Finish the following dialogue.

Reham is talking to Sarah about her travel to England.

Reham : Hello, Sarah.

Sarah : Hello, Reham.

Reham : I heard you travelled to England.

Sarah : Yes, I went there last Summer.

Reham :(1)..... ?

Sarah : Yes, I liked it very much.

Reham :(2)..... ?

Sarah : I went by plane.

Reham : How long are you going to stay in Egypt ?

Sarah :(3).....

Reham : I wish I had been with you.

Sarah : Me too.

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

1. You ask your sister to switch on the fan.
2. You advise your friend not to eat too much sweet.
3. Your friend apologises for coming late. You accept the apology.

B) Reading Comprehension

3. Read and match.

(A)

1. Hala is studying hard
2. Children are playing outside
3. My I eat this cake, Mum ?
4. As soon as I met Faten
5. I haven't seen my uncle

(B)

- a) since he travelled abroad.
- b) I invited her to tea.
- c) to succeed and get high marks.
- d) despite the cold weather.
- e) Yes, he is absent.
- f) Sorry, no. It's Hany's. He's hungry.

4. Read the following passage, then answer the questions.

We all know that water is very important in our life. We need water for drinking, washing, cooking, watering the fields and getting electricity.



Part 3

Everyone should feel sorry for every drop of water that falls carelessly. Many careless people use water in a very bad way. They use too much water to wash their cars. Others leave taps open, day and night. Children must learn how and when to use water carefully. Their families and teachers must tell them that water can help to turn the desert into green land to grow more crops. Everyone should have water saving habits or we'll face a shortage of water in the near future. It will be a dangerous problem.

A) Answer the following questions.

1. What is water used for ?
2. Why should we use water carefully ?
3. What does the underlined word "They" refer to ?

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

4. We can make from water.
a) electricity b) oil c) gas d) coal
5. We get water at home from
a) deserts b) taps c) lands d) fields

C) Usage and Writing

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

1. Sanaa English now.
a) study b) studied c) is studying d) had studied
2. I hope you're in good It is better than any money.
a) health b) healthy c) wealth d) wealthy
3. Please, relax. You won't answer the exam well if you are
a) patient b) nervous c) tired d) clever
4. I visited my friends last Friday. I went to the cinema
a) as well b) however c) despite d) yet
5. Ziad has been playing chess two hours.
a) in b) for c) since d) ago
6. Salwa's still hurts too much to walk on.
a) month b) nose c) foot d) hand



Part 3

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

1. Would you mind opening the door, please ? (Could ...)
2. She didn't buy the car because she didn't have enough money. (If ...)
3. I think he is a wise man. (opinion)
4. During the film, I slept. (While ...)

7. Read and correct the underlined words.

1. Four woman have come lately. (.....)
2. They were sad because they won the match. (.....)
3. He catches the train at 6 o'clock yesterday. (.....)

8. Write a paragraph of five (5) sentences on:

"Going shopping"

- * When you went ?
- * Where you went ?
- * How you went ?
- * Whom you went with ?
- * What you bought ?

D) The Reader

9. A) Answer the following questions.

1. Why do you think Axel decided to tell his uncle about the secret message ?
2. How did Dr. Fridrikson help the Professor ?
3. When did Axel suggest that they should go back and give up their journey ?

B) Complete these sentences.

1. At first, Professor Lidenbrock thought the parchment was written in
2. Sneffels had a crater which led to three chimneys. One of them led to



محافضة القليوبية (٣)

A) Language Functions

1. Finish the following dialogue.

Yasmeen is talking to her mother at home.

Yasmeen : Mum, you know I've been working hard at school.

Mother : Yes, you have, Yasmeen.

Yasmeen : And I've(1)..... revising for my exam.

Mother : Yes, I know.

Yasmeen : Well, I've got some good news, I(2)..... in my exams?

Mother : First? Well done! That's really great.

Yasmeen : But I've got some news, too.

Mother : Oh.....(3)..... ?

Yasmeen : I left my mobile phone on the school bus.

Mother : Don't worry.

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

1. Your brother has just found a new job.
2. Your friend apologises for losing your CD. Accept the apology.
3. You suggest going to the zoo with a friend on Friday.

B) Reading Comprehension

3. Read and match.

(A)

1. May I eat this cake please, Mum.
2. This is my husband, Ali.
3. By the time the police arrived,
4. The opposite of "weak" is
5. Egypt is a great country

(B)

- a) in Africa.
- b) the thief had already escaped.
- c) Pleased to meet you.
- d) Sorry, no. It's your sister's and she's hungry.
- e) " strong".
- f) Don't worry.

4. Read the following passage, then answer the questions.

Where does our daily food come from ? Some people grow their own food, but usually farmers produce our food for us. Different plants



and animals need different climates. Sheep can live in cold climates. Cows can live in any parts of the world but they produce more milk in cool climates.

Apples like a cool climate. But oranges need a warm dry climate. They grow well in countries like Egypt.

Many different shops sell food. Bakers sell bread and butchers sell meat. You find eggs, milk, butter, cheese, rice, coffee and tea in a grocer's shop. There is one shop for everything: a supermarket or a hypermarket. You must buy good food for a healthy life.

A) Answer the following questions.

1. According to the passage, where do apples grow well ?
2. Where can we buy anything we need ?
3. Why should we buy good food ?

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

4. produce food for people.
a) Teachers b) Doctors c) Farmers d) Nurses
5. Cows produce more milk in countries .
a) hot b) cold c) sunny d) dry

C) Usage and Writing

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

1. games have many sports in them, for example, swimming and athletics.
a) Parachuting b) Popular c) Paralympic d) Prize
2. Ahmed and his family in Banha for ten years.
a) live b) are living c) lives d) have lived
3. What at seven o'clock last night?
a) was Yara doing b) were Yara doing
c) Yara was doing d) Yara were doing
4. Would you mind moving that box, please? It's the doctor.
a) relaxing b) blocking c) annoying d) troubling
5. The teacher said to the class "Could I ask you more quietly, please?"
a) to work b) working c) work d) worked



Part 3

6. When the ship , a lot of people were killed.
a) sank b) built c) repaired d) sailed

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

1. Muhammad wants to talk to people in their language. That's why he is learning Greek. (to ...)
2. Can I borrow your camera, please ? (mind ...)
3. Although she ran quickly, Shrouk lost the race. (Despite)
4. If I were you, I'd do exercise every day. (should ...)

7. Read and correct the underlined words.

1. If you were calmer, you would have done better on your exams . (.....)
2. Three man were injured in the accident. (.....)
3. You should always be impolite. (.....)

8. Write a paragraph of five (5) sentences on:

"My school"

- * When you get up ?
- * What you do after getting up ?
- * How you go to school ?
- * What you study at school ?
- * Different activities you practise at school ?

D) The Reader

9. A) Answer the following questions.

1. What was Martha ?
2. What happened to Axel when he got lost ?
3. Why did Lidenbrock and Axel like Hans ?

B) Complete these sentences.

1. If they didn't find water in the western path, the professor
.....
2. Professor Lidenbrock was so famous that



محافضة الغربية (٤)

A) Language Functions

1. Finish the following dialogue.

A dialogue between a son and his father.

Son : Father, can you give me ten pounds ?

Father : Why ?

Son : I want to visit my friend Hany in hospital.

Father :(1)..... ?

Son : He broke his leg while playing football.

Father : What will you buy him ?

Son :(2).....

Father : (3)..... ?

Son : I'll visit him tomorrow.

Father : Here's the money.

Son : Thanks a lot, father.

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

1. Your friend apologizes for breaking your bike. You accepted his apology.
2. Your friend looks pale and tired.
3. You are carrying a heavy box, you ask politely a passer-by to help you.

B) Reading Comprehension

3. Read and match.

(A)

1. Polite is the opposite of
2. Would you mind opening the door ?
3. Ali would rather play football.
4. Nada hasn't visited her grandma
5. What will you do

(B)

- a) if you have a headache ?
- b) since last week.
- c) No, I wouldn't.
- d) than handball.
- e) rude.
- f) if you had a headache ?



4. Read the following passage, then answer the questions.

Last night, I was just going to bed after a long day. I heard a loud noise coming from the kitchen. I was alone in the house. The voice made me nervous. So, I decided to go to the kitchen to have a look. I was just opening the kitchen door when I heard the same annoying sound again. I turned on the light and looked round. I couldn't see anything. I stayed without moving, when I saw a big black cat jumping out of the open window in to the street. "It is my fault, I should have shut the window before going to bed," I thought.

A) Answer the following questions.

1. Who was with the writer last night ?
2. What caused the noise in the kitchen ?
3. What should the writer have done ?

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

4. The writer stayed without moving because
 - a) he wanted to sleep.
 - b) he wanted to catch the cat.
 - c) he wanted to find out what made the noise.
 - d) he wanted to be nervous.
5. The cat entered the house through
 - a) the open kitchen door.
 - b) the closed kitchen window.
 - c) the street.
 - d) the open kitchen window.

C) Usage and Writing

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

1. I think smoking is a very unhealthy
 - a) game
 - b) habit
 - c) subject
 - d) drink
2. We should put litter in
 - a) pots
 - b) pens
 - c) pins
 - d) bins
3. We use mobile phones to with others.
 - a) travel
 - b) relax
 - c) communicate
 - d) talk
4. While the old man was crossing the street, he to the ground.
 - a) fell
 - b) fall
 - c) falls
 - d) fallen
5. Have you ever to Greece ?
 - a) go
 - b) been
 - c) went
 - d) being



Part 3

6. At present, students a lot of activities at school.
a) did b) do c) doing d) had done

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

1. She wants to travel abroad, so she is studying English. (because)
2. They are eating the meal. (being)
3. This is the place. The match will be played here. (where)
4. He began to study two hours ago. (for)

7. Read and correct the underlined words.

1. By the time the doctor arrived, the patient is dead. (.....)
2. She is looking forward to visit Turkey. (.....)
3. Football players should be fat. (.....)

8. Write a paragraph of five (5) sentences on:

“The school library”

You can use the answers to the following questions to form the paragraph.

- * Do you visit your school library ?
- * How often do you visit it ?
- * What does the librarian do ?
- * What kind of books do you like reading ? Why ?

D) The Reader

9. A) Answer the following questions.

1. Why did Axel decide to tell his uncle about the secret message ?
2. What were the things that professor Lidenbrock prepared for the journey ?
3. Which of the three chimneys did they descend ?

B) Complete these sentences.

1. The jet of water was so strong that
2. Axel felt pain in his ears due to



محافظة البحيرة (ه)

A) Language Functions

1. Finish the following dialogue.

Ramy is showing his father's photograph to Waleed.

Waleed : Whose photograph is this.

Ramy :(1).....

Waleed :(2)..... ?

Ramy : He is an engineer.

Waleed :(3)..... ?

Ramy : No, I want to be a doctor.

Waleed : I wish you good luck.

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

1. You meet someone for the first time.
2. Your friend's sister has got married.
3. You advise someone to stop smoking.

B) Reading Comprehension

3. Read and match.

(A)

1. A century is
2. Can I use your pen, please ?
3. He hasn't
4. When I was young
5. Polite people

(B)

- a) always think of others
- b) I used to play a lot.
- c) a period of hundred years.
- d) done the homework yet.
- e) Yes, they will.
- f) certainly, go ahead.

4. Read the following passage, then answer the questions.

Ten years ago, Marwa who was seven years old, went to her father's library to take some books. Marwa took the books and carried them to the garden where there were some fruit trees and beautiful flowers. She put them under an orange tree. Marwa's father and mother followed her to see what she would do with the books. To their surprise, they saw her putting the books and standing on them. She began picking some oranges off the branches above her head. They said to her "Next time you'll have to use the ladder not the books to get the oranges".



A) Answer the following questions.

1. How old is Marwa now ?
2. Why did Marwa go to her father's library ?
3. How did Marwa's father feel at first.

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

4. Marwa's father advised her to use a
a) pen b) ladder c) saw d) tree
5. The underlined word "them" refers to
a) books b) oranges c) garden d) branches

C) Usage and Writing

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

1. He has been to hospital his foot is still hurting.
a) because b) but c) so d) despite
2. Waleed part in the 1998 Paralympic Games.
a) played b) took c) did d) made
3. The sky is cloudy, I think it
a) rains b) is going to rain c) is raining d) rain
4. English is the most important language.
a) public b) national c) private d) international
5. If he drops a watch, it into pieces.
a) break b) will break c) brok d) would break
6. The thieves the glass door and got in.
a) smoked b) grabbed c) rushed d) smashed

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

1. First he studied his lessons, then he watched TV. (By the time)
2. Let's go for a walk in the afternoon. (Why don't)
3. He said, "I am sorry for coming late". (apologized)
4. This new camera belongs to me. (mine)



Part 3

7. Read and correct the underlined words.

1. There man were injured in the accident. (.....)
2. Would you mind pass me the salt, please ? (.....)
3. The train had left in seven o'clock. (.....)

8. Write a paragraph of five (5) sentences on:

"A visit to the zoo"

1. When did you go the zoo ?
2. Who did you go with ?
3. How did you go there ?
4. What animals did you see ?
5. Would you like to go there again or not ?

D) The Reader

9. A) Answer the following questions.

1. Why did Axel want to burn the parchment ?
2. How did the Professor become sure that Arne Saknussem had been to Sneffels ?
3. What did Lidenbrock advise Axel to do concerning the air pressure ?

B) Complete these sentences.

1. Axel came to live with his uncle when
2. The crater of sneffels was shaped like



محافظة الإسكندرية (٦)

A) Language Functions

1. Finish the following dialogue, between Kamal and Adel who has been to China.

Kamal : Hellow, Adel. I haven't seen you for a long time. Where have you been.

Adel : I have been to China.

Kamal : How long did you stay there ?

Adel :(1).....

Kamal :(2)..... ?

Adel : We stayed in a very comfortable hotel.

Kamal : What did you buy from China ?

Adel :(3).....

Kamal : I hope you enjoyed your time.

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

1. Your friend has won a medal in swimming.
2. The door bell is ringing and your brother is busy.
3. You have lost your friend's book.

B) Reading Comprehension

3. Read and match.

(A)

1. I used to be thin
2. Tiffany ran into the house to
3. The police moved the lorry
4. A "patient" is a person who
5. Can I use your dictionary, please ?

(B)

- a) because it was blocking the road.
- b) is calm and waits for a long time.
- c) Certainly. Go ahead.
- d) a failure.
- e) but now I'm putting on weight.
- f) save her family from the fire.

4. Read the following passage, then answer the questions.

Cassius Caly, the greatest boxer in the world, was born in America in 1942. He was well-behaved, he had good manners and his teachers



liked him. In 1954, Joe Martin, a policeman, taught him how to box. In six years, he had 108 fights and won 100 of them. In 1960 he won the gold medal in boxing in the Olympic Games in Rome, although he was only eighteen years old. After he had become a world champion, he became Muslim and changed his name to Muhammad Ali. Since then he was called the king of championships. By 1980, Ali was getting old. Doctors advised him to stop boxing and he retired. Now he works for children's charities.

A) Answer the following questions.

1. What was Muhammad Ali's real name ?
2. Why did he retire ?
3. Why did teachers like Muhammad Ali ?

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

4. When Muhammad Ali retired he was about years old.
a) 50 b) 38 c) 40 d) 24
5. The underlined word "them" refers to
a) Martin b) doctor c) Muhammad Ali d) teacher

C) Usage and Writing

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

1. Our house was built in the 20th
a) centre b) century c) cycle d) age
2. People who can't walk use
a) armchairs b) bike c) chairs d) wheelchairs
3. If Ahmed hadn't climbed on the wall, he wouldn't have his glasses.
a) broken b) break c) breaks d) broke
4. The policeman the thief tightly so that he couldn't escape.
a) gained b) spilt c) grabbed d) smashed
5. She's to wear a helmet when she roller blades.
a) going b) go c) went d) gone



Part 3

6. After we eating dinner, we watched a new film.
a) finish b) had finished c) has finished d) finishing

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

1. I haven't seen him. He went to the USA a year ago. (since)
2. This is the bag. My mother lost it. (which)
3. Although he is wealthy, he never gives anything to the poor. (However)
4. Walid was walking home from school when he fell under a train. (While)

7. Read and correct the underlined words.

1. He shut the bird with his gun. (.....)
2. Modern planes have wide bodys. (.....)
3. "Why doesn't we go to the cinema ?" asked Maha. (.....)

8. Write a paragraph of five (5) sentences on:

"The importance of computer"

computer – everywhere – school – hospitals / school – learn – use
– computers / play – games – free time / do – research – internet /
e-mails – friends – countries.

D) The Reader

9. A) Answer the following questions.

1. What was written in the parchment ?
2. How did they lower their supplies ?
3. When did they become sure that the eastern passage was the the wrong choice ?

B) Complete the following to make meaningful sentences.

1. The professor said that he would neither eat nor sleep until he ..
.....
2. Axel was afraid the volcano would erupt and dreamed that
.....



A) Language Functions

1. Finish the following dialogue.

Sara is asking Asmaa about her favourite hobby.

Sara : What's your favourite hobby ?

Asmaa : Computers and the internet.

Sara :(1) using the internet ?

Asmaa : I've been using it for five years.

Sara :(2)..... ?

Asmaa : I started in 2007.

Sara :(3)..... ?

Asmaa : I've learned a lot of information in many fields of life.

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

1. You want to borrow your friend's CD.
2. Your friend suggests going to the zoo and you agree.
3. You meet a friend whose mother has just died.

B) Reading Comprehension

3. Read and match.

(A)

1. He came early despite
2. Ten years ago, my father
3. If I had much money
4. To smash the glass means to
5. A diary is a book where people

(B)

- a) write what happens every day.
- b) break it into small pieces.
- c) missing the bus.
- d) used to have black hair.
- e) I would travel round the world.
- f) I will help you with the housework.

4. Read the following passage, then answer the questions.

My uncle Sherif had a nice shop in the city of Mahalla. He sold jewellery, watches and clocks. Two months ago, the shop was broken into at night and a lot of jewellery was stolen. Three weeks had passed and the police had still not been able to catch the thief. So, Uncle Sherif



decided that he would try to do something about it. He bought an expensive camera, fixed it up in his shop so that it would photograph anyone who broke in at night and he put some very cheap jewellery in front of it for the thief. A few nights later, the thief came again but he did not touch any of the cheap jewellery which my uncle had put for him. He took the camera.

A) Answer the following questions.

1. Where was uncle Sherif's shop ?
2. What does the underlined word "He" refer to ?
3. Why did uncle Sherif fix a camera in his shop ?

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

4. When the thief came again, he took the
a) clocks b) jewellery c) watches d) camera
5. The police the thief.
a) photographed b) caught
c) couldn't catch d) knew

C) Usage and Writing

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

1. My father is a doctor. He usually goes to to know new things in his work.
a) schools b) shops c) factories d) conferences
2. Listen ! they about the new film.
a) talking b) talk c) are talking d) talks
3. While he was doing his homework, the telephone
a) rings b) rang c) is ringing d) will ring
4. I'd rather you my camera.
a) take b) are taking c) didn't take d) taking
5. Excuse me. Is the jacket now ?
a) ready b) reading c) read d) already
6. I bought a jacket with big in the front.
a) bottom b) buttons c) nails d) needles



Part 3

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

1. Samy did the washing up. He cleaned the house. (In addition)
2. He phoned me. Then he went to the club. (As soon as)
3. I cleaned my car a short time ago. (just)
4. If I were you, I would study hard. (should)

7. Read and correct the underlined words.

1. How about visit the museum ? (.....)
2. A seller is a person who travels and works at sea. (.....)
3. In my onion, that man is brave. (.....)

D) Usage and Writing

8. Write paragraph of five (5) sentences on.

“Passenger planes nowadays”

Use the information in the table below :

Bodies	Passengers	How far	How fast	entertainment
wide	600	10.000 km without stopping	880 km per hour	music, TV, films

D) The Reader

9. A) Answer the following questions.

1. Why was Axel going to burn the parchment ?
2. Why didn't they know which chimney would lead them to the centre of the earth ?
3. What was the crater of Sneffels shaped like ?

B) Complete the following to make meaningful sentences.

1. To prepare for the journey, the professor and Axel packed
.....
2. The rocks which the professor examined as they descended proved that



محافظة المنوفية (٨)

A) Language Functions

1. Finish the following dialogue:

Amira and Samira are speaking about their favourite subjects.

Amira :(1)..... Samira ?

Samira : My favourite subject is history.

Amira : Why do you like it ?

Samira :(2)..... What's yours ?

Amira :(3).....

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

1. Adel is suggesting going to the cinema. You like the idea.
2. You meet someone for the first time.
3. Nabil apologizes for breaking your camera. You accept his apology.

B) Reading Comprehension

3. Read and match.

(A)

1. I'd rather
2. We should put rubbish in
3. He got high marks
4. What will you do if
5. "Rude" is the opposite of

(B)

- a) to fasten clothes.
- b) you practise well ?
- c) play computer games.
- d) " polite" .
- e) litter bins.
- f) so he is very pleased.

4. Read the following, then answer the questions.

The lion is called the king of beasts. Lions are found living in the wild of Africa. They hunt smaller animals and feed on them. There are no wild lions in Europe, but there are captive lions in European zoos. The male lions is a beautiful animal. Round its head, it has a ring of long hair called mane. When lion is young, the hair of its mane is yellow. When it is old, the hair is sometimes black. The female lion, or lioness, doesn't have a mane. Lions are dangerous animals . A lion can kill a man. Lions in zoos are kept in cages to be unable to move or run naturally.



Part 3

People who go to the zoo to enjoy watching lions should be careful and mustn't go near cage. It is very dangerous for them to do that.

A) Answer the following questions.

1. What is the lion called ?
2. Why mustn't people go near the cage of animals ?

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

3. The underlined word " them" refers to.....
a) people b) boys c) lions d) beasts
4. A female lion is called a
a) dog b) lioness c) panda d) cage
5. The young male lion has a mane.
a) yellow b) black c) grey d) white

C) Usage and Writing

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

1. Ali part in the football match.
a) played b) did c) took d) made
2. A period of 100 years is called a
a) century b) year c) month d) week
3. is a very bad habit.
a) Reading b) Walking c) Running d) Smoking
4. I would help the poor if I much money.
a) had had b) have had c) had d) have
5. Ola has been studying she came from school.
a) ago b) for c) while d) since
6. By the time Dad arrived , mother the food.
a) had cooked b) has cooked c) cooks d) cooking

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

1. They waited for an hour, but she didn't come. (Although)
2. This bag belongs to me. (mine)
3. Let's go for a walk. (How about)
4. If I were you , I would study hard. (should)



Part 3

7. Read and correct the underlined words.

1. Have you ever be to the museum ? (.....)
2. I like tea with few sugar. (.....)
3. During I was running , I fell down. (.....)

8. Write a paragraph of five (5) sentences about Exercises:

- You can use the information given in the table.

Exercises	How often you practise them	Why they are important	Wher you practise them	When you practise them
Useful for your bodies	Three days a week	Make our bodies strong	In the club	Aftre school or on holidays

D) The Reader

9. A) Answer the following questions.

1. Why couldn't the professor understand the writing of the parchment ?
2. How did Axel and the professor feel about making a journey to the centre of the earth ?
3. What did the rocks of the chimney's walls prove to the professor?

B) Complete the following to make meaningful sentences.

1. The crater of Sneffels is shaped like
2. Axel had to live with his uncle



محافظة الدقهلية (٩)

A) Language Functions

1. Finish the following dialogue:

Sara and her father are talking about Sara's birthday present.

Sara : Would you buy me a computer, please, Dad ?

Father :(1).....

Sara : I would use it for doing some work on the internet.

Father : Do you know how to use the internet ?

Sara :.....(2)..... we use computers at school.

Father : Ok,.....(3).....

Sara : Thank you very much, Dad.

Father : Not at all.

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

1. Your sister has just had a baby.
2. You ask the policeman to park your car by the hospital.
3. Your friend suggests going to the cinema . You like the idea.

B) Reading Comprehension

3. Read and match.

(A)

1. May I eat this cake, please ?
2. Although I went to the station late,
3. We'd rather go to the sea
4. If something is "complex"
5. Today passenger planes

(B)

- a) have large fuel tanks.
- b) carry this box, please.
- c) the train hadn't arrived yet.
- d) Sorry, no. It's mine and I'm hungry.
- e) when it is hot.
- f) It is not simple.

4. Read the following, then answer the questions.

Sandwiches which are eaten by millions of people all over the world were invented in 1762 by Earl Sandwich. Earl Sandwich was playing cards with his friends when he became hungry. As he did not want to stop playing, his servant has put cheese and meat between two pieces of bread. Earl could eat with hand and play with other.



Part 3

When the food was served and Earl's friends saw it, they liked the idea and soon all of them asked for their meals. The idea became very common because people could eat while doing something else to save time. In the twenty first century , there are few places where sandwiches are not enjoyed by many people.

A) Answer the following questions.

1. How did the servant make the sandwich ?
2. Why did the idea became very common ?
3. How many people eat sandwiches nowadays ?

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

4. The underlined word " them" refers to
a) sandwiches b) Earl's friends c) people d) servants
5. Earl was playing when he ate the sandwich.
a) football b) basketball c) cards d) tennis

C) Usage and Writing

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

1. A lot of people are learning English as a language.
a) two b) second c) too d) one
2. While Hanan a film on TV, the phone rang three times.
a) watching b) watched c) watches d) was watching
3. Would you rather live in Cairo in Alexandria ?
a) or b) nor c) to d) but
4. You should to your teacher for getting your book.
a) thank b) blame c) apologize d) request
5. Hosam was when he didn't get full marks.
a) glad b) pleased c) happy d) disappointed
6. Hasnaa has been learning to drive May.
a) in b) since c) for d) yet

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

1. You should do exercises every day. (If I were)



Part 3

2. Samar intends to travel to London. (going to)
3. Ammar is not as tall as Suad. (taller)
4. Dad refused my suggestion. (accept)

7. Read and correct the underlined words.

1. Let's going swimming today, Ahmed said. (.....)
2. I advice you to study hard this year. (.....)
3. Planes wasn't as fast as they are today. (.....)

8. Write a paragraph of five (5) sentences about:

“ Polite people”

- You may use the information given in the table below.

- polite people	careful about what they say
- Most people	rather speak to polite than rude
- Kind and polite to others	they will be kind and polite to use
- With strangers	use formal language
- With family and friends	information language

D) The Reader

9. A) Answer the following questions.

1. What are Runes ?
2. Why was the journey delayed until 28th June ?
3. Why did Axel feel pain in his ears ?

B) Complete the following to make meaningful sentences.

1. The professor neither ate nor slept until
2. Because Axel was worried and full of fear, he dreamed that



A) Language Functions

1. Finish the following dialogue.

Mona and Ali are talking about sports.

Ali : What's your favourite sport, Mona?

Mona : (1).....

Ali : (2)..... ?

Mona : I play it in the club.

Ali : (3)..... ?

Mona : I play it once a week. Volleyball is an exciting sport.

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

1. You advise your brother to study hard.
2. You ask your friend to go with you to the shops to buy a T-shirt.
3. You apologise for breaking your brother's camera.

B) Reading Comprehension

3. Read and match.

(A)

1. They are busy
2. Nadia hasn't
3. If I had enough money,
4. We'd rather go to the sea
5. Do you mind if I open the door

(B)

- a) No, not at all.
- b) when it's very hot.
- c) since last year,
- d) done the homework yet.
- e) I'd buy a new bike.
- f) playing computer games.

4. Read the following, then answer the questions.

Ahmed Ali was born in New Damietta. He lived thirteen years while his father was working. He used to go to primary school with his cousin. He used to be good at maths but he didn't use to be good at sports. Now he lives with his family in Damietta. He goes to El-Sadat Secondary School.



His favourite subjects are science and history. His best friend is Osama. He likes him because he makes him laugh. When he grows up, he wants to be a doctor like his uncle. He doesn't want to be a businessman like his father.

A) Answer the following questions.

1. What's Ahmed's father?
2. Who did he use to go to primary school with?
3. Why does he like his friend, Osama?

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

4. Ahmed used to be good at when he was in primary school.
 a) history b) maths c) science d) English
5. The underlined word "he" refers to
 a) Ahmed b) Ahmed's father
 c) Ahmed's uncle d) Ahmed's friend

C) Usage and Writing

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

1. By the time Dad arrived, Salma had all her food.
 a) eaten b) eat c) eating d) ate
2. My jacket has three big
 a) bottom b) buttons c) button d) bullets
3. He in half an hour.
 a) came b) come c) will come d) coming
4. There is a good at the end of the street. He makes trousers.
 a) teacher b) sailor c) tailor d) doctor
5. I drink water when I'm
 a) tired b) hungry c) angry d) thirsty
6. Hala the juice over her clothes.
 a) spoiled b) split c) spilled d) spelled



Part 3

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

1. Before he went to school, he had a shower. (After)
2. Although she is young, she is clever. (Despite)
3. I was reading a story when the light went out. (While)
4. They are studying Arabic. (being)

7. Read and correct the underlined words.

1. Don't be road to other people. (.....)
2. Our flat consists on three rooms and a hall. (.....)
3. All the news were good today. (.....)

8. Write a paragraph of five (5) sentences about:

“Life in the country”

You may use these guiding points:

People	Air	Fields	Animals	Travel
simple-kind	clean-healthy	green	sheep-goats	donkeys-bicycle

D) The Reader

9. A) Answer the following questions.

1. Why was Hans chosen with the professor?
2. How did they go to Copenhagen?
3. What is Professor Lidenbrock's job?

B) Complete the following to make meaningful sentences.

1. Axel felt pain in his ears due to
2. To descend to the bottom of the chimney,



محافظة كفر الشيخ (II)

A) Language Functions

1. Finish the following dialogue.

Ramy and Adel are speaking about learning foreign languages .

Ramy : Do you learn any foreign languages ?

Adel : Yes, I do. I learn only one.

Ramy : What is it?

Adel :(1).....

Ramy :(2)..... ?

Adel : I learn English because it is an international language.

Ramy :(3)..... ?

Adel : I have been learning it for six years now.

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

1. You advise your brother to study hard.
2. You apologise to your teacher for coming to school late.
3. Your friend has passed the exam.

B) Reading Comprehension

3. Read and match.

(A)

1. Why don't we
2. I advise you to
3. They waited for an hour
4. She didn't go to school
5. If you drop the watch

(B)

- a) eat few sweets.
- b) because she was ill.
- c) it will break into pieces.
- d) in the accident.
- e) play chess now?
- f) but he didn't come.

4. Read the following, then answer the questions.

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



Part 3

Here is one pound "The boy came back before the train moved again. He was eating an ice-cream. He ran to the woman's window, gave her fifty piasters and said, "I'm awfully sorry, madam. There was only one ice-cream in the restaurant. Here's the other fifty piasters".

A) Answer the following questions.

1. What did the woman ask the boy to do?
2. Why couldn't the woman go to the restaurant ?

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

3. The underlined word "her" refers to
a) the old man b) the boy
c) an ice-cream d) money
4. The boy bought
a) one ice-cream b) two ice-creams
c) no ice-cream d) nothing
5. The boy gave the woman
a) all her money b) half the money
c) no money d) an ice-cream

C) Usage and Writing

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

1. Hala the juice over her clothes.
a) spoiled b) split c) spilled d) spelled
2. I drink water when I'm
a) tired b) hungry c) angry d) thirsty
3. There is good at the end of the street. He makes trousers.
a) teacher b) sailor c) tailor d) doctor
4. By the time Dad arrived, Salma had all her food.
a) eaten b) eat c) eating d) ate



Part 3

5. Hesham visited Rome last year, He visited Paris
- a) however b) as well c) despite d) and
6. If he had got to the station on time, he the train.
- a) will catch b) will be catching
- c) would catch d) would have caught

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

1. Shall we play football? (How about)
2. He can swim well. (good)
3. I revised well, so I passed the test. (because)
4. I prefer living in Cairo to Aex. (rather)

7. Read and correct the underlined words.

1. I enjoy play tennis. (.....)
2. He goes to the club last week. (.....)
3. Mum, how do you do a cake? (.....)

8. Write a letter to your English friend John inviting him to visit you in Egypt. Your name's Hassan and you live at 5 Ramsees street, Cairo.

Guiding points.

- * Start your letter to John.
 - * Ask him to visit Egypt.
 - * Tell him about the places he will visit.
- End the letter in a friendly way.

D) The Reader

9. A) Answer the following questions.

1. What was the advice of the professor to Axel to relieve the pain of the air pressure ?
2. What are runes?
3. What things did Lidenbrock and Axel take for the Journey?

B) Complete the following to make meaningful sentences.

1. Sneffels is not hot because
2. Axel knew they had only enough water for five days, so



محافظة الشرقية (1٢)

A) Language Functions

1. Finish the following dialogue:

Shady is at a shoe shop.

Shopkeeper : Hello! can I help you ?

Shady :(1).....

Shopkeeper :(2)..... ?

Shady : Size 42.

Shopkeeper : Do you like them ?

Shady : Yes I do,(3)..... ?

Shopkeeper : They are 99 pounds.

Shady : OK. Thanks. Here is the money.

Shopkeeper : Here you are.

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

1. You suggest going to the cinema with a friend on Friday.
2. You want to use your friend's mobile.
3. Your friend has passed his exams.

B) Reading Comprehension

3. Read and match.

(A)

1. My father gave me a present
2. When I grow up,
3. We should keep our room
4. Be careful when
5. Do you mind if

(B)

- a) clean and tidy.
- b) you cross a busy road.
- c) I turn on the TV.
- d) on my birthday.
- e) that we kept watching it on TV.
- f) I'd like to be a doctor.

4. Read the following, then answer the questions.

Mr. Hussein is a very good man. He is a librarian. He works in a place that is full of books, magazines and dictionaries. He helps the students to find the books they want to read. Every day, students come and



borrow book. He writes down their names, he tells them when to bring the books back. He puts the books on shelves to be easier for the students to get them. He makes sure that everyone is quite and puts the books back on their shelves after they had finished them.

Most of the students like him. They always say that he is kind and helpful. He never gets angry. When there is a problem, he usually smiles and thinks carefully. Students learn such good habits from him.

A) Answer the following questions.

1. Where does Mr. Hussein work ?
2. How does Mr. Hussein help students ?
3. Why do students like Mr. Hussein ?

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

4. The library should be
a) clean b) noisy c) dusty d) cloudy
5. The underlined word "They" refers to
a) librarians b) books c) shelves d) students

C) Usage and Writing

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

1. We'd rather the summer holiday in our village.
a) spend b) to spend c) spending d) spent
2. Sports makes us and strong.
a) lazy b) weak c) fat d) fit
3. If you a policeman, you would have to wear a uniform.
a) have b) are c) were d) was
4. Hany to be a careless driver.
a) use b) uses c) used d) is used
5. We study to learn about ancient Egyptians.
a) history b) math c) English d) geography
6. Have you ever the zoo.
a) visit b) visiting c) visit d) visited



Part 3

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

1. I sometimes go fishing for relaxation. (relax)
2. He felt happy when he passed the exam. (sad)
3. You should eat few sweets. (If I were)
4. It is necessary for students to study hard. (must)

7. Read and correct the underlined words.

1. My father drive me to school every day. (.....)
2. My English has been gets better. (.....)
3. Look at this design. He is wonderful. (.....)

8. Write a paragraph of five (5) sentences on:

"Sports"

Use the following information:

sports	How often you practise it	Why it is important	Where you practise it
Your favourite one	Three days a week	Make body strong	At school or at the club

D) The Reader

9. A) Answer the following questions.

1. What was Sneffles ?
2. How did Axel break the secret code of the parchment ?
3. How was Dr Fridrikson helpful to Lidenbrock and Axel ?

B) Complete the following to make meaningful sentences.

1. Axel's great fear was that the volcano
2. Professor Lidenbrock was



A) Language Functions

1. Finish the following dialogue:

Ali meets a tourist.

Ali : Welcome to Egypt. Where do you come from ?

Tourist : I came from England.

Ali : (1)..... ?

Tourist : Yes, I do. The weather is fine and people are friendly.

Ali : Can you speak Arabic ?

Tourist : Just a little. I have a book that helps me a lot.

Ali : (2)..... ?

Tourist : Two weeks.

Ali : Are you going to visit Luxor ?

Tourist : (3)..... and I will visit Aswan too.

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

1. Your brother apologizes for losing your CD. Accept his apology.
2. One of your friends received a prize in drawing.
3. You suggest going to the cinema with a friend on Friday.

B) Reading Comprehension

3. Read and match.

(A)

1. Would you mind moving your car
2. Can I watch TV please ?
3. As soon as I broke the plates,
4. The opposite of " weak " is
5. A century is.

(B)

- a) I apologised.
- b) " strong " .
- c) A period of 100 years.
- d) certainly. Go ahead and turn it on
- e) Yes, no problem at all.
- f) No, I'm not.

4. Read the following, then answer the questions.

Nabila hopes to go to secondary school next year. Her brother is in the second year at secondary school and he wants to be a tour guide.



English is an important subject for him. But Nabila wants to be an accountant. She likes to work in a bank with her uncle. She thinks that working in a bank is very interesting. She is clever at accounting. Sometimes, she speaks English with foreign people. She wants to have experience in the bank. Her brother wants to help tourists and show them the monument in Egypt.

A) Answer the following questions.

1. Why does Nabila want to be an accountant ?
2. What does the underlined word "him" refers to ?
3. What does Nabila's brother want to be ?

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

4. is important for him.
a) Arabic b) English c) Spanish d) Japanese
5. Nabila likes to work in a
a) school b) shop c) hospital d) bank

C) Usage and Writing

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

1. Ahmed a phone five years ago.
a) hasn't had b) didn't have c) doesn't have d) hasn't got
2. After I shopping, I went to visit Amina.
a) had finished b) used to finish
c) was finishing d) am finishing
3. The was very polite when he asked Hesham to help him.
a) statue b) habit c) stadium d) stranger
4. Ahmed was with the film on TV and switched it off after a few minutes.
a) impolite b) informal c) disappointed d) pleased



Part 3

5. for me, pleased. I will be back soon
a) Look b) Sit c) Wait d) Expect
6. The sun always in the east.
a) is rising b) will rise c) is going to rise d) rises

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

1. I advise you to eat few sweets? (shouldn't)
2. They waited for an hour, but he didn't come. (although)
3. This new watch belongs to me. (mine)

7. Read and correct the underlined words.

1. Don't be rude on other people. (.....)
2. Today, passenger planes have large fuel boxes. (.....)
3. He's been in primary school since four years. (.....)

8. Write a paragraph of five (5) sentences on:

"Your favourite sports"

You may use the following guide words:

- * What is it ? * Why is it important ?
- * How often do you practise it ?
- * When and where do you practise it ?

D) The Reader

9. A) Answer the following questions.

1. What is Iidenbrock's job ?
2. How did Fridrikson help the professor ?
3. Do you like this story ? Why ?

B) Complete the following to make meaningful sentences.

1. Axel came to live with his uncle after
2. The professor tried hard to solve the problem of



A) Language Functions

1. Finish the following dialogue.

Usama meets a tourist on his way back from school.

Usama : Welcome to Port-Said. Where do you come from?

Tourist :(1).....

Usama : How long will you stay in Port-Said?

Tourist :(2).....

Usama :(3).....?

Tourist : I visited the Suez Canal and Port-Said museum.

Usama : I wish you a nice stay in our beautiful city.

Tourist : Thank you.

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

1. You and your friend would like to spend a good time. You suggest going to the cinema.
2. Your brother eats too much ice-cream. You give him advice.
3. You apologize to your teacher for coming late.

B) Reading Comprehension

3. Read and match.

(A)

1. The opposite of "simple" is
2. The boy was worried because
3. The traffic policeman asked me
4. Children never lie,
5. This land is fertile,

(B)

- a) they always tell the truth.
- b) it produces good crops.
- c) No, not at all.
- d) he didn't find his keys.
- e) complex.
- f) not to park here.

4. Read the following, then answer the questions.

The computer is one of the greatest modern inventions. It is very useful and important in all fields of our life because it has a very good memory and can store an enormous amount of information. It can do difficult problems in a very short time. The computer has a great effect on learning, so it is used in our schools and universities to make teaching and learning easier and more enjoyable.



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

1. He did his homework, then he went for a walk. (After)
2. They are eating the meal at the moment. (being)
3. I mixed sugar, milk, and flour to make biscuits. (by mixing)
4. I'd like to eat fish. ('d rather)

7. Read and correct the underlined words.

1. Despite the book is cheap, I won't buy it. (.....)
2. In my opinion, smoking is a very healthy habit. (.....)
3. Samy hasn't got something in his hand. (.....)

8. Write a paragraph of five sentences on : "My favourite Sport".

Using the following guiding points:

sport	practicing it	equipment	trainer	importance
cycling	at the club and on the beach	a bicycle and a helmet	my cousin	fit and strong

D) The Reader

9. A) Answer the following questions.

1. How was Dr. Fridrikson helpful to Axel and his uncle?
2. What did the letters "A. S." stand for?
3. The professor told Axel they were 200 kilometres west of their starting point. What did it mean ?

B) Complete the following to make meaningful sentences.

1. Axel wanted to burn the parchment because
2. The rocks which the professor saw proved that



A) Language Functions

1. Finish the following dialogue:

Hassan and Samy are talking about their friend, Ahmed.

Hassan : Good morning, Samy.

Samy : Good morning, Hassan.

Hassan : Our friend, Ahmed hasn't come to school for a week.

Samy :(1)..... ?

Hassan : Yes, he is ill. He's staying in hospital.

Samy :(2)..... ?

Hassan : He's been there for three days.

Samy : Let's..... (3).....

Hassan : That's a good idea. We will buy him some flowers, too.

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

1. You leave your parent to go to bed.
2. One of your friends received prize in drawing.
3. You apologise to your teacher for coming to class late.

B) Reading Comprehension

3. Read and match.

(A)

1. Can I use your pen, please ?
2. We'd rather go to the sea
3. If I were you,
4. The opposite of "weak" is
5. The metro has

(B)

- a) when it's very hot.
- b) I'll see a doctor.
- c) certainly. Go ahead
- d) I'd study hard.
- e) " strong".
- f) helped transport in Cairo.

4. Read the following, then answer the questions.

Professor Kamal works at Suez Canal University. He has an American pen friend called Robert. Robert works for a big company. Last year, he came to Egypt on business. It was his first time to visit Egypt. During



Part 3

6. She felt when she didn't pass the test.
a) happy b) disappointed c) pleased d) relaxed

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

1. Let's go for a walk in the afternoon? (How about)
2. He went to hospital because he was ill. (so)
3. This new bag belongs to me. (mine)
4. First we finished our homework. Then we watched TV. (After)

7. Read and correct the underlined words.

1. She has been teaching Arabic since seven years. (.....)
2. Today passenger planes have large fuel boxes. (.....)
3. We have a test in our English lesson yesterday. (.....)

8. Write a letter to your English friend, Tom inviting him to spend two weeks in Egypt. Your name is Hany and you live at 15 Ahmed Shawky street, Suez.

You can use the following ideas:

- * Greet our friend. * Ask him how his family is.
- * Tell him you hope that he will accept your invitation.
- * Tell him about some places he will visit in Egypt.
- * Finish your letter in a friendly way.

D) The Reader

9. A) Answer the following questions.

1. Who was Professor Lidenbrock ?
2. What did the professor and Axel prepare for the journey ?
3. Why did Hans cry out in pain when the water hit him ?

B) Complete the following to make meaningful sentences.

1. The crater of Sneffels was shaped like
2. The professor, Axel and Hans went down the middle chimney by..



A) Language Functions

1. Finish the following dialogue.

Rana and Ahmed are talking about hobbies.

Rana : Hello, Ahmed. Where are you going?

Ahmed :(1).....

Rana :(2).....?

Ahmed : I'm going there to read books. Reading is my favourite hobby.

Rana :(3).....?

Ahmed : I go there three times a week.

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

1. You forgot your homework at home. You want to apologise to your teacher.
2. Your friend tells you that his father has had a bad accident.
3. Your friend suggests going to the cinema. You like the idea.

B) Reading Comprehension

3. Read and match.

(A)

1. Youssef is busy
2. The sun always
3. Although he waited for him,
4. Could I ask you
5. Soha is learning

(B)

- a) he didn't come.
- b) to open the door, please?
- c) to travel overseas.
- d) playing computer games.
- e) study his lessons.
- f) rises in the east.

4. Read the following, then answer the questions.

Have you ever asked yourself this question? "What can I do to help Egypt?" Egypt, our beloved country which is located in the north - east of Africa. Our country where more than 85 million persons live. Egypt gives us everything we need, so we must work for it and do everything we can to make it better. The student must study hard to pass his exams.



Part 3

The teacher must help his students to understand the lesson. The doctor must help patients and give them the right medicine. The farmer also can help Egypt by growing more crops. If wa all do our work properly, I'm sure that we will help Egypt.

A) Answer the following questions.

1. Where does Egypt lie ?
2. Why must we all work for Egypt ?
3. What should the teacher do ?

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

4. Farmers can help Egypt by more crops.
a) eating b) planting c) drinking d) watching
5. million persons live in Egypt.
a) Eighty five b) Fifty eight c) Eighteen d) Eighty

C) Usage and Writing

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

1. You are very ill. If I you, I'd see a doctor.
a) am b) is c) were d) had been
2. I was when I lost the match.
a) pleased b) happy c) glad d) sad
3. My uncle in Ras sudr since 2005.
a) lives b) has been living c) living d) lived
4. Remember to post the letter. Don't , please.
a) forget b) start c) finish d) manage
5. Where did you to live five years ago? In tur Sinai.
a) use b) used c) uses d) using
6. You should be when you speak to your teachers.
a) impolite b) rude c) worried d) polite



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

1. The thief escaped. Then, the police arrived. (By the time)
2. I think Osama is a clever student . (opinion)
3. He was very ill, so he went to hospital. (because)
4. I'd rather go to the sea when it's very hot. ('d prefer)

7. Read and correct the underlined words.

1. Manar is going study English. (.....)
2. If I have studied hard, I would have succeeded. (.....)
3. This new bag belongs for me. (.....)

8. Write a letter:

“Write a letter to your friend Nour who lives in Cairo, inviting him to come to Sharm Elshiekh during the mid-year holiday. your-name is Essam and you live at 70 Nahda st, Sharm Elshiekh, South Sinai”

Guiding points:

- 1 - Start the letter to your friend.
- 2 - Invite him to come to Sharm Elshiekh.
- 3 - Tell him what he will see in Sharm Elshiekh.
- 4 - Tell him where he will stay.
- 5 - End the letter in a friendly way.

D) The Reader

9. A) Answer the following questions.

1. When did Axel come to live with his uncle?
2. Why did Axel decide to tell his uncle about the secret code?
3. How was Dr. Fridrikson helpful to Axel and his uncle?

B) Complete the following to make meaningful sentences.

1. Professor Lidenbrock brought a strong electric torch to
- 2- Axel felt pain in his ears due to



A) Language Functions

1. Finish the following dialogue.

Dina meets a Japanese tourist.

Dina : Welcome to Egypt. Do you speak English?

Tourist : Yes, I do.

Dina : Where do you come from?

Tourist : (1).....

Dina : (2)..... ?

Tourist : I will stay here for two weeks.

Dina : What places will you visit?

Tourist : (3).....

Dina : Have a nice stay in Egypt.

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

1. You suggest going to the club.
2. You apologize to your teacher for coming to school late.
3. You ask the policeman to tell you the way to the station.

B) Reading Comprehension

3. Read and match.

(A)

1. I haven't seen him
2. If I were you,
3. The opposite of "kind"
4. I'm learning English to
5. My uncle works as

(B)

- a) a doctor.
- b) since we were at school.
- c) travel overseas.
- d) I would buy a computer.
- e) is "unkind".
- f) "not usual".

4. Read the following, then answer the questions.

We are living at the age of computers. They are now used in hospitals, schools, factories, banks and different fields of life. Engineers use them to design buildings and bridges. Doctors depend on them to examine patients and analyse their blood samples.



Part 3

In the future, computers will be able to fly planes, drive electric cars, design and invent machines and control robots in factories. So, we should teach our children how to make use of the computer and how to benefit from it. We don't need pilots to fly planes in the future. Computers are important for three main reasons. They are flexible, accurate and they can store lots of information in their memory.

A) Answer the following questions.

1. Why are computers important?
2. What will engineers use computers for?
3. What does the word "it" refer to?

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

4. Computers will electric cars.
a) drive b) fly c) design d) build
5. Computers can store
a) food b) information c) money d) time

C) Usage and Writing

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

1. As soon as I the letter, I gave it to my father.
a) receive b) will receive c) had received d) receiving
2. Dalia has been TV for five hours.
a) watch b) watching c) watches d) watched
3. he is clever, he couldn't answer the question.
a) Because b) But c) In spite d) Although
4. do you go to school with?
a) Who b) Why c) When d) Where
5. When the ship, a lot of people were killed.
a) built b) sank c) repaired d) sailed
6. Osama is going to to London by plane next Monday.
a) arrive b) come c) travel d) play



Part 3

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

1. Although he isn't rich, he is happy. (but)
2. I advise you to eat few sweets. (shouldn't)
3. You should do exercise every day. (If I were...)
4. He felt tired, so he stopped working. (because)

7. Read and correct the underlined words.

1. Would you mind lend me your pen, please ? (.....)
2. Three woman were standing in the street. (.....)
3. You should always be impolite. (.....)

8. Write a letter: to your English friend John inviting him to visit Egypt, and telling him about the places he will visit. Your name is Ahmed and you live at 15 Saad Zaghlul Street, Fayoum.

Guiding points:

- * Ask him how he is.
- * Invite him to visit Egypt.
- * Tell him about the places he will visit.
- * Finish the letter in a friendly way.

D) The Reader

9. A) Answer the following questions.

1. Why couldn't Lidenbrock understand the message on the parchment?
2. What is Sneffels?
3. How did Hans lower their supplies and the tools?

B) Complete the following to make meaningful sentences.

1. Axel wanted Hans to persuade the professor to
2. When they got through those lava walls, the professor told Axel that



محافظة الفيوم (١٨)

A) Language Functions

1. Finish the following dialogue.

Nada needs to do some work on the internet, so she asks her father to buy her a computer.

Nada : Would you buy me a computer, please, Dad ?

Father :(1)..... ?

Nada : I need to do some work on the internet ?

Father : Do you know how to use the internet ?

Nada :(2)..... We used a computers at school.

Father : OK, Tomorrow(3).....

Nada : Thanks a lot! Dad.

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

1. Your friend apologized for breaking your camera.
2. Your sister has passed the final exam.
3. You Ask a policeman to show you the way to the post office.

B) Reading Comprehension

3. Read and match.

(A)

1. I'm very pleased
2. Where did you
3. It's very easy to
4. Some planes will be able to
5. What would you do if you

(B)

- a) mend your car ?
- b) Learn English at school.
- c) carry 1000 passengers.
- d) to meet you here.
- e) what they say.
- f) found a lot of money.

4. Read the following, then answer the questions.

Is water important ? Of course water is very important. We all know that water is the main source of life. Without water, life on earth would be impossible; man, animals and plants would die. Water is necessary for planting and industry. Man can get water from rain, rivers, wells



and sometimes from seas and lakes after removing salt from their water. People use fresh water in drinking, washing, cooking, watering plants and other daily things. Dams have been built in Egypt and other countries to store water behind them to use it in time of need. We also get fish which is one of the most important and useful kind of food from the water of rivers, seas and lakes. We should be careful about using water because there will be shortage of water in the future.

A) Answer the following questions.

1. How can man get water ?
2. What are the uses of fresh water ?
3. Why should we be careful about using water ?

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

4. Dams are built to water.
a) store b) waste c) finish d) fill
5. The underlined word "It" refers to
a) the High Dam b) water c) salty water d) food

C) Usage and Writing

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

1. By the time I was 16 years old, I how to drive a car.
a) learned b) learn c) learning d) had learned
2. Egypt cotton, fruits and vegetables to Europe.
a) gets b) imports c) buys d) exports
3. If he had arrived at the station on time, he the train to Cairo.
a) will catch b) will be catching
c) would have caught d) would catch
4. The sun us heat and light.
a) give b) gave c) gives d) given
5. My father is going to to London by plane next month.
a) arrive b) take c) come d) travel
6. Mr brother Ahmed will attend a in Cairo tomorrow.
a) customer b) company c) country d) conference



Part 3

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

1. She doesn't like television programmes. (interested)
2. I think Mona is a clever girl. (Opinion)
3. She may travel to Aswan tomorrow. (Perhaps)
4. Despite playing well, he lost the match. (Although)

7. Read and correct the underlined words.

1. He's been in primary school since four years. (.....)
2. He is happy because he failed the exam. (.....)
3. What about watch the football match on TV ? (.....)
4. I have finished my work yet. (.....)

8. Write a paragraph of 5 sentences on.

"My favourite hobby"

Guiding points:

- * What your favourite hobby is.
- * How long you have been doing it.
- * When and how you started it.
- * What you have learned from it.
- * Why you like it.

D) The Reader

9. A) Answer the following questions.

1. How did the three men descend to the bottom of the centre ?
2. What happened to Hans when the water burst out of the wall ?
3. How did Axel break the secret code ?

B) Complete the following to make meaningful sentences.

1. The professor knew that they were under the Atlantic by
.....
2. Although the professor knew Runes and Latin, he
.....



محافظة بنى سويف (19)

A) Language Functions

1. Finish the following dialogue.

Hany got high marks and wants his father to buy him a camera.

Father : Congratulations on getting high marks.

Hany : Thank you, Dad.

Father : What do you want as a present ?

Hany : Would you buy me a camera, please ?

Father :(1)..... ?

Hany : Because I like taking photos.

Father : Do you know how to use it ?

Hany :(2).....

Father : Ok. Tomorrow(3).....

Hany : Thank you.

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

1. You request politely from your sister to help you with your homework.
2. You saw someone drop litter in the street.
3. You are in a car with impatient driver.

B) Reading Comprehension

3. Read and match.

(A)

1. Can I listen to the radio, please ?
2. May I have this cake, Ali ?
3. In my opinion, people should
4. The opposite of export is
5. Salma is going to do her homework.

(B)

- a) No, dear. It's nine and I'm hungry.
- b) ride more bicycles to get to work.
- c) import.
- d) Of course, go and switch it on.
- e) after she washes the dishes.
- f) after she had washed the dishes.

4. Read the following, then answer the questions.

Water is very important. No one can live without water because your body parts are working by water. Most of your blood is water. Water is necessary for life. Your life depends on drinking water. It is good for health.



Part 3

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

1. I advise you to eat few sweets. (shouldn't)
2. Let's go for a walk in the afternoon. (What about)
3. The thief left the supermarket. Then the police arrived. (By the time)
4. Ahmed missed the bus so he was late for school. (If)

7. Read and correct the underlined words.

1. Can you get my jacket from the shop by your way home from school. (.....)
2. I have been learning English when I was five. (.....)
3. Salma has decided to gain weight. She is going to exercise daily. (.....)

8. Write an e-mail to your British pen friend, Tim, telling him about your visit to his country. Your name is Omer and your e-mail address is : omer @bani-suef.com. Tim's e-mail address is : tim@oxford.com.

- Start the e-mail and ask about your friend's health.
- Tell him that you are coming to England with your family on February 9th.
- Ask him to meet you at the airport.
- Tell him how long you are going to stay in England.
- Finish the e-mail.

D) The Reader

9. A) Answer the following questions.

1. Why couldn't Axel persuade his uncle to give up his attempt ?
2. How did Axel break the secret code ?
3. What did the professor see on a large rock ?

B) Complete the following to make meaningful sentences.

1. Sneffels is
2. The professor didn't want to explore Reyjavik because



A) Language Functions

1. Finish the following dialogue.

Amr is asking Ahmed about his family.

Amr : What does your father do Ahmed ?

Ahmed : My father is a doctor.

Amr :(1)..... ?

Ahmed : At Minia Public Hospital.

Amr : Is it far from your house ?

Ahmed :(2).....

Amr :(2)..... ?

Ahmed : In his car.

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

1. You suggest going to the club with a friend on Friday.
2. Your friend has lost his mobile phone.
3. It's hot in here and your sister says, "Do you mind if I open the window ?"

B) Reading Comprehension

3. Read and match.

(A)

1. When I grow up,
2. We usually go to the beach
3. The opposite of "rude"
4. Children are fond of
5. If I had enough money

(B)

- a) is polite.
- b) I'd buy a new bike.
- c) playing computer games.
- d) I want to be a pilot.
- e) when it is hot.
- f) is clever.

4. Read the following, then answer the questions.

My neighbour, Mr Hani is a very good man. He is a librarian. He works in a place full of books, magazines and dictionaries. He helps his students to find the books they like to read. Every day, students come and borrow books. He writes down their names. He tells them when to



Part 3

bring the books back. He arranges the books on the shelves to be easier for the students to find them. He makes sure that every one is quiet. His students like him. They always say he is kind and helpful. He never gets angry. When there is a problem, he usually smiles and thinks carefully. Students learn such good habits from him.

A) Answer the following questions.

1. How does Mr. Hani help his students ?
2. Why do students like Mr. Hani ?
3. Do you like going to your school library ? Why ?

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

4. The underlined word "them" refers to
- a) librarians b) students c) books d) teachers
5. The library school be
- a) noisy b) dusty c) cloudy d) quiet

C) Usage and Writing

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

1. I'd rather fish for lunch than meat.
a) to have b) had c) have d) having
2. She her teeth once a day.
a) brushes b) brush c) brushing d) to brush
3. By the time he arrived, I my homework.
a) had finished b) finish c) finishing d) will finish
4. I French because I'm going to visit Paris.
a) learn b) give c) take d) teach
5. A is someone who buys things from a shop.
a) scientist b) driver c) pilot d) customer
6. Good pupils always their lessons.
a) control b) revise c) repair d) advise



Part 3

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

1. She waited for an hour, but he didn't come. (Although)
2. My uncle has been abroad since 2009. (for)
3. I don't like swimming? (interested)
4. Samer never drinks tea. (doesn't)

7. Read and correct the underlined words.

1. How many have you been studying English? (.....)
2. One should always is polite. (.....)
3. Today, passenger planes have large fuel boxes. (.....)

8. Write a paragraph of five (5) sentences on :

"My favourite sport"

You can use the following guidance :

what it is – where you practise it – why you like it – when you do that
– who you practise it with

D) The Reader

9. A) Answer the following questions.

1. Why did Axel try to burn the parchment?
2. What did the Professor prepare for the journey?
3. How was Dr. Fridrikson helpful to the professor?

B) Complete the following to make meaningful sentences.

1. When Axel's parents died, he
2. The rocks of the chimney proved that



A) Language Functions

1. Finish the following dialogue.

Noha is asking her mother to visit her friend Nadia to study together.

Noha : Can I go to visit Nadia, Mum ?

Mother :(1)..... ?

Noha : To do our homework and study together.

Mother :(2)..... ?

Noha : About seven.

Mother : Don't be late home.

Noha :(3)..... Bye for now.

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

1. Your cousin ask you about your health.
2. You request politely from your mother to make you a cup of tea.
3. Your friend has passed an important exam.

B) Reading Comprehension

3. Read and match.

(A)

1. The High Dam controls
2. Do you mind if I use the computer ?
3. The word "rush" means
4. A fisherman is someone who
5. We'd rather go to the sea

(B)

- a) to move very quickly.
- b) catches fish.
- c) the waters of the Nile.
- d) Yes, I am.
- e) No, not at all.
- f) when it's very hot.

4. Read the following, then answer the questions.

Once, a policeman's son was hurrying home through a forest with his dog. Suddenly he heard men talking, so he went quietly towards them to hear what they were saying. Their leader said : "We will break into the bank and take the money to-night". The boy was afraid the men would see him. The boy thought of a good plan. He took a pencil



Part 3

and a piece of paper out of his pocket and wrote : "Dear father, I am in the forest, some thieves are going to break into the bank tonight, John", Then, he fixed the note to the leather band round his dog's neck and said in a low voice : "Run home". The dog understood and ran away. So, when the thieves broke into the bank, the police caught them.

A) Answer the following questions.

1. Where were the boy and his dog ?
2. What will the thieves do that night ?
3. What does the underlined word him refer to ?

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

4. The dog with the note ran to
a) the boy's father b) the policemen
c) the thieves leader d) the bank manager
5. The policeman's son was
a) careless b) brave c) kind d) impolite

C) Usage and Writing

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

1. My brother a website from home.
a) speaks b) runs c) helps d) saves
2. While I a film on TV, the phone rang three times.
a) have watched b) will watch
c) was watching d) am watching
3. People who can't walk, use
a) wheelchairs b) wheels c) chairs d) desks
4. In the past, the plane journey from London to Cairo
take two days.
a) use to b) used to c) used d) using to
5. It is important to show when you speak to people.
a) sorrow b) sadness c) politeness d) anger
6. By the time Dad arrived, Salma her homework.
a) do b) does c) did d) had done



Part 3

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

1. Why don't we play chess now ? (What about)
2. I advise you to eat few sweets ? (shouldn't)
3. Mona learns French because she wants to go to France. (so)
4. She didn't visit England. (yet)

7. Read and correct the underlined words.

1. The children play computer games now. (.....)
2. If you study hard, you would get high marks. (.....)
3. Everything was written on English. (.....)

8. Write a letter to your pen friend Tom to tell him about the present your father bought to you on your birthday.

Your name is Shady and you live at 23 El-Tahrir street, Assuit, Egypt.

Guiding points:

Start the letter / Ask him how he is / Tell him about the present / How you like it / End the letter.

D) The Reader

9. A) Answer the following questions.

1. Who was Axel ?
2. How were the Icelanders helpful to the explorers ?
3. What was Sneffels ?

B) Complete the following to make meaningful sentences.

1. The clouds covered the sun for
2. Hans used his pickaxe to



A) Language Functions

1. Finish the following dialogue.

Ali visits his friend who was absent from school.

Ali : Why didn't you come to school, Ahmed ?

Ahmed :(1).....

Ali : Do you see your family doctor ?

Ahmed :(2)..... He told me to stay in bed for a week.

Ali :(3).....?

Ahmed : He gave me some medicine.

Ali : I hope you will recover soon.

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

1. You want to use your friend's mobile to phone your Dad.

You say :

2. Your friend doesn't work hard and he asks your advice.

You say :

3. One of your friends received a prize in drawing.

You say :

B) Reading Comprehension

3. Read and match.

(A)

1. By the time the police arrived
2. Could I ask you to open the door ?
3. A century is
4. Samir is learning French
5. Nadia hasn't

(B)

- a) a period of 100 years.
- b) done her homework.
- c) the thief had already escaped.
- d) was very worried.
- e) I'm very sorry, I haven't got a key.
- f) to travel overseas.

4. Read the following, then answer the questions.

While I was going home, I saw a little boy crying in the middle of the street. I asked him " Why are you crying " ? The boy told me that he



Part 3

lost the five pounds which his mother had given him to buy some sweets. I and the boy looked for the money, but we didn't find anything.

I was very late and I decided to go home. The little boy cried again. So, I gave him five pounds to buy the sweets and go away. He stopped crying and became happy. Suddenly, the boy looked sad and began to cry again.

I asked him "What made you cry again? He said "If I didn't lose the five pounds, I would have ten pounds now".

A) Answer the following questions.

1. Where was the little boy crying ?
2. What did the boy want to buy ?
3. Why did the writer decide to go home ?

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

4. The little boy was crying because
a) his mother gave him money b) he lost his money
c) he met the writer d) the writer gave him money
5. The undelined word "Him" refers to
a) writer b) mother c) money d) boy

C) Usage and Writing

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

1. Ahmed came second in the race and got a
a) metal b) message c) mirror d) medal
2. Samir a mobile phone five years ago.
a) hasn't got b) didn't have c) doesn't have d) hasn't had
3. Look Sally ! That man is driving too fast. He crash.
a) is going to b) will c) would d) was going to
4. live in Africa and have very long necks.
a) Gorillas b) Goats c) Giraffes d) Dogs
5. Would you mindthat book, pleased ?
a) pass b) passed c) passes d) passing



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6. My jaket has three in the middle.
a) buttons b) tops c) bottoms d) bullets

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

1. Although she ran very quickly, Soha lost the race. (Despite)
2. You should help the poor man. (If I were)
3. She wants to get high marks. That is why Mona is studying hard. (to)
4. What about going out this evening. (Let's)

7. Read and correct the underlined words.

1. They were sad when they won the match. (.....)
2. I have been learning English for 2005. (.....)
3. Ahmed goes to the club yesterday. (.....)

8. Write a letter to your friend Ameer asking him to lend you his camera as you'll have a party next Friday. Your name is Ihab and you live at 30 Ahmed Maher street, Sohag.

Guiding points:

Start your letter / Ask him how he is / Tell him why you need the camera / invite him and end you letter in a friendly way

D) The Reader

9. A) Answer the following questions.

1. Why couldn't the professor understand the writing on the parchment ?
2. Why did Axel tell his uncle to give up the journey ?
3. What was Sneffles ?

B) Complete the following to make meaningful sentences.

1. In Iceland the professor and Axel met Dr. Fridrikson who arranged
.....
2. Axel was excited by the frozen lava because
-



A) Language Functions

1. Finish the following dialogue.

Ahmed needs to learn English well, so he asks his father to buy him a dictionary.

Ahmed : Would you buy me a dictionary Dad. please ?

Father :(1)..... ?

Ahmed : I need it to learn English well.

Father : Do you know how to use the dictionary?

Ahmed :(2)..... our teacher shows us how to use it.

Father : Ok, Next Saturday,(3).....

Ahmed : Thank a lot, Dad.

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

1. You greet your teacher in the morning.
2. Your friend suggests going for a walk but you disagree.
3. Your sister is going to get married.

B) Reading Comprehension

3. Read and match.

(A)

1. I'll wear a heavy coat because
2. I hope I'll live in a house
3. Sally had done her homework
4. When I grow up
5. "Import"

(B)

- a) I'd like to be a doctor.
- b) before she watched T.V.
- c) is the opposite of "Export".
- d) To travel overseas.
- e) it is very cold today.
- f) with a small garden.

4. Read the following, then answer the questions.

Mr Tarek left his car outside his flat one night as usual. When he came down the next morning to go to school, he discovered that the car wasn't there. He called the police and told them what had happened and they said that they would try to find the car.



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When Mr Tarek came home from his school, that day, the car was back again in its usual place in front of his house. He examined it carefully to see if it had been damaged. He found two, cinema tickets on one of the seats and a letter which said: "We" are very sorry. We took your car to carry a sick man to the hospital". Mr Tarek was very happy when he found his car and also pleased with the invitation to the cinema. He went to the cinema and watched the film. When he returned home, he discovered that, his flat was robbed. It was a trick from the thieves.

A) Answer the following questions.

1. When did Mr Tarek discover that the car was not outside his flat?
2. How did Mr Tarek feel when he found his car again?
3. What did Mr Tarek find in the car?

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

4. I think Mr Tarek works as a/an
a) doctor b) engineer c) teacher d) policeman
5. The underlined word "we" refers to the
a) police b) robbers c) pupils d) teacher

C) Usage and Writing

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

1. The brave firemen many people from the fire.
a) spent b) scored c) sent d) saved
2. Nagla's aunt to Italy ten days ago.
a) Would travel b) travelled c) is travelling d) travelling
3. Mostafa came First in the race and got a gold
a) metal b) medal c) mirror d) message
4. After I shopping, I went to visit Hala.
a) had finished b) finishing c) finishes d) has finished
5. My jacket has three big in the middle.
a) buttons b) bottom c) bullets d) buckets
6. I'd rather orange juice.
a) to drink b) drink c) drinking d) drunk



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

1. He arrived from Luxor a moment ago. (just)
2. I was reading a story when the light went out. (while)
3. Hoda didn't go to school because she was very ill. (so)
4. Let's play computer games. (What about)

7. Read and correct the underlined words.

1. A week is a period of 100 years. (.....)
2. If I had enough money, I will buy a mobile. (.....)
3. Would you mind open the door, please? (.....)

8. Write a paragraph of five sentences on :

“reading”

Guiding points :

- * Do you like reading? Why?
- * When do you usually read?
- * What kind of books do you like best?
- * When do you like to read?
- * Do you think that reading is a useful hobby or not?

D) The Reader

9. A) Answer the following questions.

1. Who was Dr Fridrikson?
2. Why couldn't Lidenbrock read the message on the parchment?
3. What did Axel and his uncle prepare for their journey?

B) Complete the following to make meaningful sentences.

1. Because of the increased pressure, Axel
2. At the bottom of the crater, there were



A) Language Functions

1. Finish the following dialogue.

Amal tells Fatma about her plans to travel to America this summer.

Amal : Hello, Fatma !

Fatma : Hi, Amal ! How are things with you ?

Amal : Fine, I am going to travel to America.

Fatma : Great,(1)..... ?

Amal : By plane.

Fatma :(2)..... ?

Amal : No, I am not afraid of flying because it not my first time.

Fatma :(3)..... ?

Amal : Thanks a lot.

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

1. Your friend looks ill and you advise him.
2. Your sister has passed an important exam.
3. You want to borrow Ali's camera.

B) Reading Comprehension

3. Read and match.

(A)

1. The opposite of "kind"
2. Ali used
3. He is busy
4. I'm learning Englis to
5. What happened ?

(B)

- a) is "not usual" .
- b) travel overseas.
- c) studying his lessons.
- d) to walk every morning.
- e) is "unkind" .
- f) the house was on fire.

4. Read the following, then answer the questions.

Dr Zewail studied in Alex., University and finished his studies in the United states in 1974. He worked at the University of California. In 1976, he became a professor at the California Institute of Technology. In 1998, Dr Zewail won the Benjamin Franklin Medal because he discovered the femto-second. Many scientists, students and imortant people came to the ceremony and saw Dr. Zewail receive hsi prize.



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One year later, Dr Zewail got the Nobel Prize for chemistry. Dr Zewail now lives in California and has four Children. His wife Dema Zewail is a doctor. Dr Zewail now helps scientists to make new medicines.

A) Answer the following questions.

1. Which university did Dr Zewail go to in Egypt ?
2. Why did Dr Zewail win the Benjamin Franklin Medal ?

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

3. Dr Zewail got the Nobel Prize for
a) Arts b) peace c) chemistry d) physics
4. Dr Zewail won Nobel Prize after from the Benjamin Franklin Medal.
a) 4 years b) 5 years c) 2 years d) 1 year
5. Dema Zewail is
a) doctor b) professor c) teacher d) scientist

C) Usage and Writing

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

1. He used to be nervous to drive.
a) two b) to c) too d) toe
2. If you didn't get help, you in trouble.
a) would be b) will be c) won't be d) had
3. A is someone who always buys things from a shop.
a) customer b) waiter c) teacher d) doctor
4. We must work for the future of our country.
a) sorry b) bad c) glorious d) now
5. I'm sorry. I My homework yet.
a) don't finish b) haven't finished
c) won't finish d) didn't finish
6. for me, please. I'll be back soon.
a) Sit b) Wait c) Expect d) Look



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

1. She has already finished her work. (just)
2. I think Mona is a polite girl. (opinion)
3. I advise you to eat fresh food. (should)
4. I hope I will visit London one day. (look forward)

7. Read and correct the underlined words.

1. Not all news are good. (.....)
2. I enjoy read interesting stories. (.....)
3. You should use few salt in your food. (.....)

8. Write a letter to your friend, Abdo using the information provided:

- invite him to spend a week in Luxor.
- Ask him to come in January.
- Tell him about places he can visit in Luxor.
- Your name is Adham and you live at 25, TV street, Luxor.

D) The Reader

9. A) Answer the following questions.

1. Who was Arne Saknussemm ?
2. Why did Alex, feel pain in his ears ?
3. What did Lidenbrock prepare for their journey ?

B) Complete the following to make meaningful sentences.

1. They began their journey on the 28th of June when
2. The clouds covered the sun for



A) Language Functions

1. Finish the following dialogue.

Nada needs to do some work on the internet, so she asks her mother to buy her a computer.

Nada : Would you buy me a computer, please, Mum ?

Mother :(1).....?

Nada : I want to do some work on the internet.

Mother : Do you know how to use the internet ?

Nada :(2)..... we use computers at school.

Mother : Ok. Tomorrow (3).....

Nada :Thank you .

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

- You meet someone for the first time.
- Your friend has passed his exams.
- You advise a friend to go for a walk.

B) Reading Comprehension

3. Read and match.

(A)

- Could I ask you to open the door ?
- Sugar and salt are
- Some countries get
- Bad weather has
- The opposite of "weak" is

(B)

- useful substances.
- energy from the sun.
- bad effects on crops.
- "strong".
- I'm very sorry because I haven't got the key .
- No, never.

4. Read the following, then answer the questions.

Most of the passengers were asleep in the nine o'clock train. It was half past ten. Suddenly a young lady cried "Help ! A man with a gun is going to kill me." Many people ran towards her. We asked her where



the man was. She said, "What a terrible dream !". We comforted her. One of us got her a cold drink. When she felt better we returned to our seats.

An old man who was sitting beside her, kept talking to her. When we got off at the station, I said to him "It was kind of you to keep talking with her to help her to be quiet. He said, "I did that to prevent her from sleeping and having another dream !".

A) Answer the following questions.

1. What were most of the passengers doing at half past ten ?
2. Why did the old man keep talking with the young lady ?
3. Why did the young lady cry ?

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

4. gave the young lady a cold drink.
a) The train driver b) a doctor
c) A wife d) A passenger
5. The underlined word "He" refers to the
a) old man b) young lady
c) people d) passengers

C) Usage and Writing

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

1. My friend in Luxor for five years.
a) lives b) is living
c) living d) has been living
2. is important but it is not always easy to be polite.
a) Patience b) Success c) Politeness d) Relaxation
3. On my home from school, I met my friend.
a) way b) street c) road d) space
4. What you do if you had a lot of money.
a) do b) would c) will d) did



Part 3

5. When I grow up, I a teacher of English.
a) going to be b) am c) have been d) am going to be
6. "Journey To The Center Of The Earth "is the we study this year.
a) dictionary b) magazine c) letter d) story

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

1. It's my habit to watch TV. at night. (I usually)
2. Although he isn't rich, he is happy. (but)
3. Let's visit the High Dam, Ahmad. (What about ... ?)
4. She didn't go to school because she was ill. (If)

7. Read and correct the underlined words.

1. You should always are polite. (.....)
2. They were pleased when they lost the match. (.....)
3. She didn't wasn't as fast as they are today. (.....)

8. Write a paragraph of five sentences on

"Learning English as a foreign language"

Use these guiding points :

- English – important.
- use it – hotels – airports – companies – universities – school.
- different people – English.
- should – make conversations – English.

D) The Reader

9. A) Answer the following questions.

1. Who was Martha ?
2. Why did Axel want his uncle to go back and give up the journey ?
3. Who broke the secret code of the parchment ?

B) Complete the following to make meaningful sentences.

1. Axel was excited by the lava as
2. Professor Lidenbrock told Dr. Fridrikson that he was interested .
.....



محافظة الوادي الجديد (٢٦)

A) Language Functions

1. Finish the following dialogue.

"Yara is at a shoe shop to buy a pair of shoes".

Shopkeeper : Hello ! Can I help you ?

Yara : Yes, please I'd like to buy a pair of shoes.

Shopkeeper :(1)..... ?

Yara : Size 38 ?

Shopkeeper :(2)..... ?

Yara : Brown.

Shopkeeper : Here you are. Would you like them ?

Yara : Yes,(3)..... ?

Shopkeeper : They are L.E 120.

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

a) Your friend told you "Happy New Year".

b) You are sorry about forgetting your book.

3. You have got high marks in the exam.

B) Reading Comprehension

3. Read and match.

(A)

1. She is busy
2. I'd like to be an engineer
3. A century is
4. "polite" is the opposite of
5. A good teacher should be

(B)

- a) a period of 100 years.
- b) patient and calm.
- c) doing her homework.
- d) controls the Nile water.
- e) rude.
- f) when I grow up.

4. Read the following, then answer the questions.

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



Part 3

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

A) Answer the following questions.

1. When can you read books ?
2. Why is reading important and useful ?
3. Where can you read books ?

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

4. The underlined word "it" refers to
a) T.V b) reading c) House d) people
5. Reading is a habit.
a) bad b) good c) hard d) useless

C) Usage and Writing

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

1. for me. I'll be back soon.
a) look b) Wait c) Sit d) Expect
2. We Rania on passing her test.
a) advised b) congratulated c) thanked d) blamed
3. She part in the school party.
a) advised b) took c) did d) made
4. I'd rather at night.
a) study b) to study c) studying d) studies
5. You are very ill. If I you, I'd see a doctor.
a) am b) had been c) have been d) were
6. I came first in the race and got a
a) metal b) message c) medal d) mirror

6. Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets to give the same meaning.

1. He came to school late because he missed the bus. (so)



2. Shall we play football. (How about)
3. This new car belongs to me. (mine)
4. he did his homework, then he went for a walk. (After)

7. Read and correct the underlined words.

1. Ali hasn't got something in his hand. (.....)
2. I have been learning English since nine years. (.....)
3. They were pleased when they lost the match. (.....)

8. Write a letter to your English friend Tom.

- Invite him to spend a week in Egypt.
- Ask him to come in winter.
- Tell him about the places he can visit.

(Your name is Saad and you live at 25, Ramy Street. Elkharga.)

D) The Reader

9. A) Answer the following questions.

1. What was Martha ?
2. What was the crater of Sneffels shaped like ?
3. How did Axel and his uncle travel to Copenhagen ?

B) Complete the following to make meaningful sentences.

1. The Icelenders were kind people because
2. Axel had to live with his uncle because



رقم الإيداع : ٧٣٤٦

