

Unit One

Art Project

Word	Definition
mural	A very big picture painted on a wall
art gallery	a place that has works of art in it
Terrible	extremely bad Synonym (bad) Antonym (wonderful)
background	The background refers to things, shapes, colours, or sounds that are not the main ones and are often partly hidden by other things
foreground	The part of a picture that looks like it's near you
adventure	An adventure is a series of events that you become involved in that are unusual, exciting, and perhaps dangerous
island	a piece of land that is completely surrounded by water
Find out	If you find something out, you learn it, often by making an intended effort
frightened	feel anxious or afraid
realize	If you realize that something is true, you become aware of that fact or understand it Synonym (understand)
Lightning	the bright flashes of light in the sky that you see during a thunderstorm
grab	If you grab something, you take it or pick it up roughly
bank	The banks of a river, canal, or lake are the raised areas of ground along its edge
sculpture	An animal, a shape, or a person made from stone, wood, etc.
landscape	A picture of the countryside
theme	Main idea of a story, play, etc.
row	To move your boat through the water using oars
Oars	Long wooden objects that you use to row a boat
splash	A small amount of water that falls onto something
float	Stays on top of the water and doesn't go under Synonym (sink / drown)
Amazement (n.)	A feeling of great surprise
Amazed (adj.)	Very surprised (describing people)
Amazing (adj.)	Very surprising (describing things)
Amaze(v.)	To cause somebody to be extremely surprised
Explore	To travel to a new place to learn about it
Stare	To look directly at a person or something for a long time

1. Underline the correct word(s) between brackets:-

1. There is a stone (mural – sculpture – island) of a lion outside the library.
2. We bought a (landscape – lightning – theme) of lakes and mountains.
3. John's (background – oars – portrait) of his sister won the school art prize.
4. Class 6/A went on a school trip to the (adventure – art gallery – smoke).
5. The children painted a beautiful (foreground – background – mural) on the classroom wall.
6. The (amazement – landscape – theme) of the conference was the changing role of women in modern society.
7. A man tried to (grab – tie – hit) her handbag as she was walking through the park.
8. We'd like to (find out – realize – explore) the new island in the middle of the sea.
9. My bedroom's walls look (amazed – terrible – frightened), so I have to decorate them.
10. How did you (borrow – float – find out) the party?

2. Complete the following sentences using words from the box:-

distance – lightning – adventures – oars – floating – ties – rowed – backgrounds

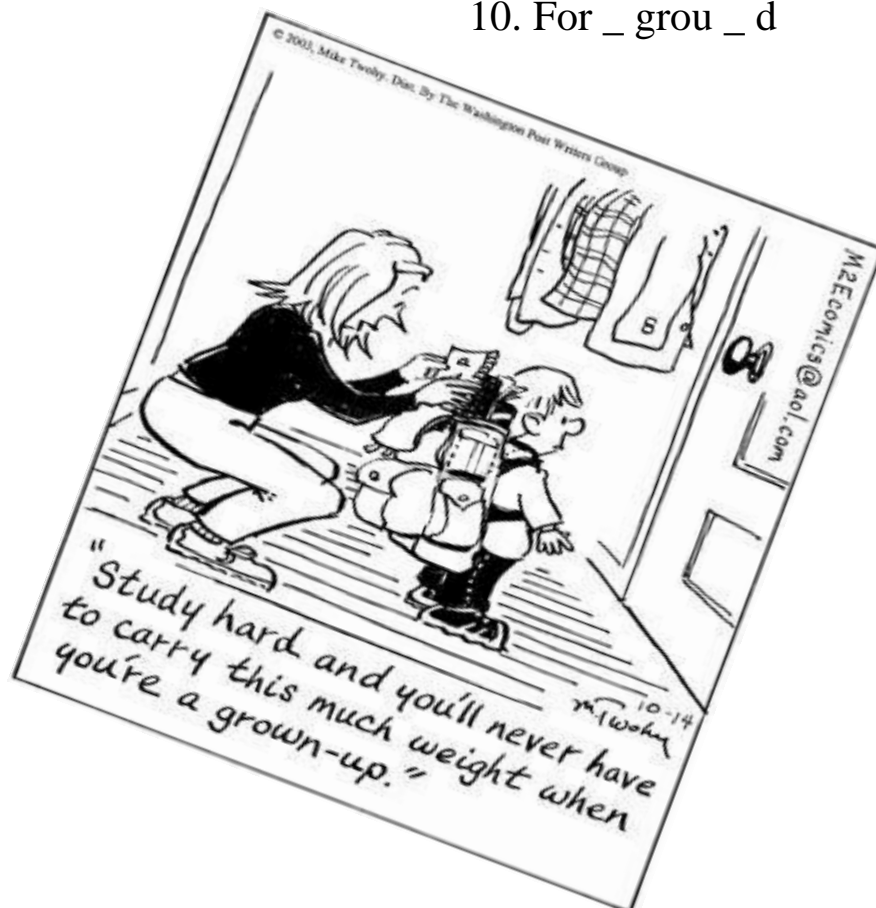
1. He dropped the by accident while sailing the boat in the river.
2. That tree was struck by in a recent thunderstorm.
3. He painted pictures with beautiful
4. We spent an exciting afternoon down the river.
5. She had some exciting in Peru.
6. Dad us back to shore.
7. It's a long from Cairo to Alexandria.
8. This dress at the back.

3. Complete the following sentences:-

1. She tried to silence him with a hard (esatr)
2. Kids love to around in mud puddles. (phasls)
3. Could I your bike until next week? (wrboro)
4. I was walking in the street when I, suddenly, that I was lost. (lezrieda)
5. We walked along the river (kbna)

4. Fill in the missing letters in the following words:-

1. sc _ lpt _ re
2. la _ d _ cape
3. ad _ en _ ure
4. ama _ eme _ t
5. i _ po _ sible
6. fri _ hte _ ed
7. e _ plo _ e
8. Bac _ gro _ nd
9. _ ista _ ce
10. For _ grou _ d



Grammar

How to express the future?

1) Will:

- We use "**will**" to express the future when we talk about:

a- Quick decisions:

- The phone is ringing, I'll answer.
- Someone is knocking at the door, I'll open it.

b- A fact in the future:

- This year, I'm 11 years old. I'll be 12 next year.

c- Predictions without evidence:

- There will be no cars in the future.
- People will live on the moon in 2050.

d- Offers & Requests:

- Will you open the window, please?
- Will you marry me?

e- If Conditional:

- If you study hard, you'll succeed.
- We'll be late if we don't hurry.

f- Promises:

- I promise you I'll come to the party.
- Tell me and I won't tell anyone.

g- With some expressions:

- I think he'll come.
- I'm sure she'll be absent today.
(I expect - may be – probably – possibly)

2) Going to:

a- When you plan, intend & arrange to do something in the future:

- I'm going to travel to Alex next week.
- We're going to visit our grandparents next Friday.

b- Predictions which are based on evidence:

- Watch out! You're going to fall.
- Look at the sky! It's going to rain.

3) The present Continuous:

a- When you arrange to do something:

(A Fixed Arrangement)

- I'm travelling tomorrow morning.
- He's meeting his friends today at 5.
- They're leaving tonight at 10.

4) The present Simple:

a- When you talk about actions in time tables:

(Scheduled Actions)

- The match starts at 6.
- The train arrives at 5.
- The plane takes off in half an hour.
- When does the train leave?

1. Underline the correct word(s) between brackets:-

1. I think people (are going to – going to – will) use electronic money in 2050.
2. Maddy and Ryan (aren't going – won't go – won't going) to school on Wednesday.
3. The phone's ringing. I ('ll – 'm going to – would) answer.
4. He's (being – going to be – will be) twelve next year.
5. What (are you doing – will you do – you do) on Saturday? Do you have any plans?
6. Are you hungry? I ('m making –'ll make –'m going to make) you something to eat.
7. Are you cold? I ('m going to – will – going to) get you a jumper.
8. Mark and Jim (are leaving – are going to – will leave) today at 7.
9. The plane (takes – is taking – is going to take) off at 10 o'clock.
10. Slow down! You ('re going to – will – won't) have an accident.

2. Put the verb in the correct future form:-

1. The manager (be) here soon.
2. What time the team (play) the match tomorrow?
3. I (get up) at 6 o'clock tomorrow morning.
4. She (be) ten next January.
5. Grandma (not go) shopping next Friday.
6. My new trousers are too long. I (shorten) them.
7. I (see) Sahar tomorrow.
8. My uncle (arrive) from abroad next October.
9. If you don't eat anything now, you (be) hungry later.
10. your father (travel) to Luxor tomorrow?

3. Complete the sentences with the correct form :-

1. Gina phoned. She to the beach with us. **(not come)**
2. there cars in fifty years' time? **(be)**
3. Tell me what happened. I anything to anyone. **(not say)**
4. We Uncle Eddie on Saturday. **(visit)**
5. He the museum tomorrow. He's ill. **(not visit)**
6. Does it really cost 20pounds? I then! **(not go)**
7. My brother is certain that he married. **(not get)**
8. Where we tomorrow? **(meet)**
9. My favourite film in half an hour. **(start)**
10. I think there no cars in the future. **(be)**

4. Rewrite the following sentences using the word(s) between brackets:-

1. They've intended to travel next Monday. (going)
.....
2. Hany has decided to buy a car. (will)
.....
3. Have you arranged to leave tonight? (leaving)
.....
4. It's planned to spend the Summer holiday in Hurghada. (going)
.....
5. The train will arrive at 7p.m. (Correct the mistake)
.....

Unit Two

Sports Adventures

Word	Definition
gymnastics	Physical exercises that increase your body's strength.
ice skating	a sport in which people dance and perform exercises to music on ice wearing ice skates
skiing	the sport or activity of moving over snow on skis
Skis	Skis are long, flat, narrow pieces of wood, metal, or plastic that are fastened to boots so that you can move easily over snow.
rugby	a game played by two teams, who try to get an oval ball past a line at their opponents' end of the pitch.
mountain biking	a type of sport using a bicycle with a strong frame and thick tyres in a mountain.
caving	the sport of walking and climbing through caves under the ground
paragliding	the sport of jumping from a plane or a high place and floating slowly to the ground wearing a type of parachute that allows you to control where you go
rock climbing	the activity of climbing the side of a mountain or large rock for enjoyment, usually using ropes and other equipment. Rock climbing is often simply called climbing.
snorkeling	swimming under water using a snorkel.
Snorkel	a tube that a swimmer can use to breathe while being under water.
Pearls	a hard, shiny, white ball-shaped object which grows inside the shell of an oyster. pearls are used for making jewellery.
talented	very good at doing something. Synonym : skilled.
competition (n.)	an organized event in which people try to win.
compete (v.)	to try to win or achieve or to be better than others.
Wildlife	you can use wildlife to refer to animals and other living things that live in the wild.
volunteer	someone who does work without being paid for it, especially for an organization such as a charity. someone who offers to do a particular task without being forced to do it.
Skills	the knowledge and ability that enables you to do something well.
Provide	to give something that is needed or wanted to someone.
equipment	the set of tools, clothing, etc. needed for a particular activity.
Concept	an idea or principle.

2. Complete the following sentences using words from the box:-

**protect – provide – ocean – volunteer – diving – pollution – gymnastics –
pollution - interested**

1. I enjoy the sport of deep under the sea.
2. These mysterious creatures live at the bottom of the Pacific
3. He didn't seem in coming to the party. He didn't want to come.
4. I'm going to my class to do some exercises.
5. The company medical benefits to all employees.
6. Our country must be from bad people and thieves.
7. A entered the house to save the kids inside.
8. Sea is really dangerous for sea creatures.

3. Complete the following sentences:-

1. Football is the most sport in Brazil. (lpuopra)
2. You'll find ice cream in the frozen food of the supermarket. (tceosin)
3. We went on a trip and many new things. (vcdsorei)
4. I enjoy on the snow. (nkgisi)
5. The US is famous for sport. (blsleaba)

4. Fill in the missing letters in the following words:-

- | | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. s _ ork _ ling | 2. s _ il _ s | 3. mo _ ntain bi _ ing |
| 4. en _ iro _ ment | 5. r _ ck cli _ bing | 6. ta _ en _ ed |
| 7. di _ ap _ ear | 8. _ ara _ liding | 9. v _ lun _ eer |
| 10. e _ uip _ ent | | |

Grammar

If Conditionals

A. The Zero Conditional:

- We use the **zero conditional** when the result of the condition is always true.

(A Scientific Fact)

- Take some ice. Put it in a saucepan. Heat the saucepan. What happens?

The ice melts (it becomes water).

IF	Condition	Result
	present simple	present simple
If	you heat ice	it melts.

- Look at some more examples in the tables below:

IF	Condition	Result
	present simple	present simple
If	I miss the 8 o'clock bus	I am late for work.
If	I am late for work	my boss gets angry.
If	people don't eat	they get hungry.
If	you heat ice	does it melt?

B. The First Conditional:

(Possibility)

- We are talking about the future. We are thinking about a particular condition or situation in the future, and the result of this condition. There is a real possibility that this condition will happen. For example, it is morning. You are at home. You plan to play tennis this afternoon, but there are some clouds in the sky. Imagine that it rains. What will you do?

IF	Condition	Result
	present simple	WILL + base verb
If	it rains	I will stay at home.

- Notice that we are thinking about a future condition. It is not raining yet. But the sky is cloudy and you think that it could rain. We use the present simple tense to talk about the possible future condition. We use **WILL + base verb** to talk about the possible future result. The important thing about the first conditional is that:

There is a real possibility that the condition will happen.

IF	Condition	Result
	present simple	WILL + base verb
If	I see Mary	I will tell her.
If	Tara is free tomorrow	he will invite her.
If	they do not pass their exam	their teacher will be sad.
If	it rains tomorrow	will you stay at home?
If	it rains tomorrow	what will you do?

Result	IF	Condition
WILL + base verb		present simple
I will tell Mary	if	I see her.
He will invite Tara	if	she is free tomorrow.
Their teacher will be sad	if	they do not pass their exam.
Will you stay at home	if	it rains tomorrow?
What will you do	if	it rains tomorrow?

- Sometimes, we use **shall**, **can**, or **may** instead of **will**.

For Example:

- If you are good today, you can watch TV tonight.

C. The Second Conditional:

(Unreal Possibility)

IF	Condition	Result
	Past simple	WOULD + Base verb
If	I won the lottery	I would buy a car.

- We use the past simple tense to talk about the future condition. We use (Would + base verb) to talk about the future result.
- The important thing about the second conditional is that:

There is an unreal possibility that the condition will happen.

- **Here are some more examples:**

IF	Condition	Result
	past simple	WOULD + base verb
If	I married Mary	I would be happy.
If	Ram became rich	she would marry him.
If	I were you	I would study hard.
If	it snowed heavily	what would you do?

Result	IF	Condition
WOULD + base verb		Past simple
I would be happy	if	I married Mary.
She would marry Ram	if	he became rich.
Would you be surprised	if	you got the full mark?
What would you do	if	it snowed next July?

- Sometimes, we use **should**, **could** or **might** instead of **would**.

For Example:

- If I won a million dollars, I **could** stop working.

1. Underline the correct word(s) between brackets:-

1. Ella will call us if (there's – there will be – there would be) a problem.
2. If I could go anywhere in the world, I (will – can – would) travel to USA.
3. If I (speaks – spoke – speaking) Italian, I (wouldn't – will – won't) go to an Italian class.
4. If I ask him, (he will – will he – would he) answer me?
5. I'm not tired. If I (go – went – had gone) to bed, I wouldn't sleep.
6. You (would watch – will watch – watched) TV if you washed the dishes.
7. What would you do if you (had won – win – won) a million pounds?
8. If it (rain – rains – rained), we won't go out.
9. I won't go to the university next September if I (didn't pass – doesn't pass – don't pass) this exam.
10. We will only take an hour if you (helps – help – helped) us.

2. Rewrite the following sentences using words between brackets:-

1. They will lose marks because they waste time. (If)
.....
2. I wanted to buy a villa when I had enough money. (If)
.....
3. They did their best, so they could pass easily. (if)
.....
4. Jenny was ill, so we didn't go to the party. (If)
.....
5. It's sunny, we'll go on a picnic. (won't)
.....
6. I did more exercise to be healthier. (if)
.....
7. I went caving and felt so scared. (would)
.....

8. I wish to be a bird to fly.

(were)

9. The weather is very cold so I stay at home.

(will)

10. I pass the exam and mum gives me a nice present.

(if)

3. Correct the verbs between brackets:-

1. If you (see) Kamal, tell him I have a message for him.

2. If the driver brakes suddenly on a wet road, the car(skid).

3.If you (find) yourself on a desert island, would you like it?

4. Joe (jump) and spin, if he had roller blades.

5. If you like, I (get) you a job in this company.

4. Do as shown between brackets:-

1. Without a good study plan, it's possible to waste your time.

(Use: If)

2. Perhaps he will arrive tomorrow. In this case I will visit him.

(Use: if)

3. If you (get)up early, you would catch the school bus.

(Correct)

4. Unless we had computers, we wouldn't make any progress.

(Use: if)

5. If you eat a lot, you (be) fat.

(Correct)

6. In case of seeing him, tell him to call me.

(Use: if)

.....

7. If I had much money, (Complete)

8. Without my father's help, I wouldn't do my homework.

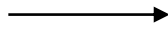
(Use: If)

.....



Idioms

* *(be) at a loss for words*



To be so surprised that
you don't know what to
say

* *(be) on good terms*



To be friendly with

* *(be) in a good mood*



To feel happy

* *(be) in somebody's shoes*



To be in somebody's
position

Use each idiom to form a sentence of your own:

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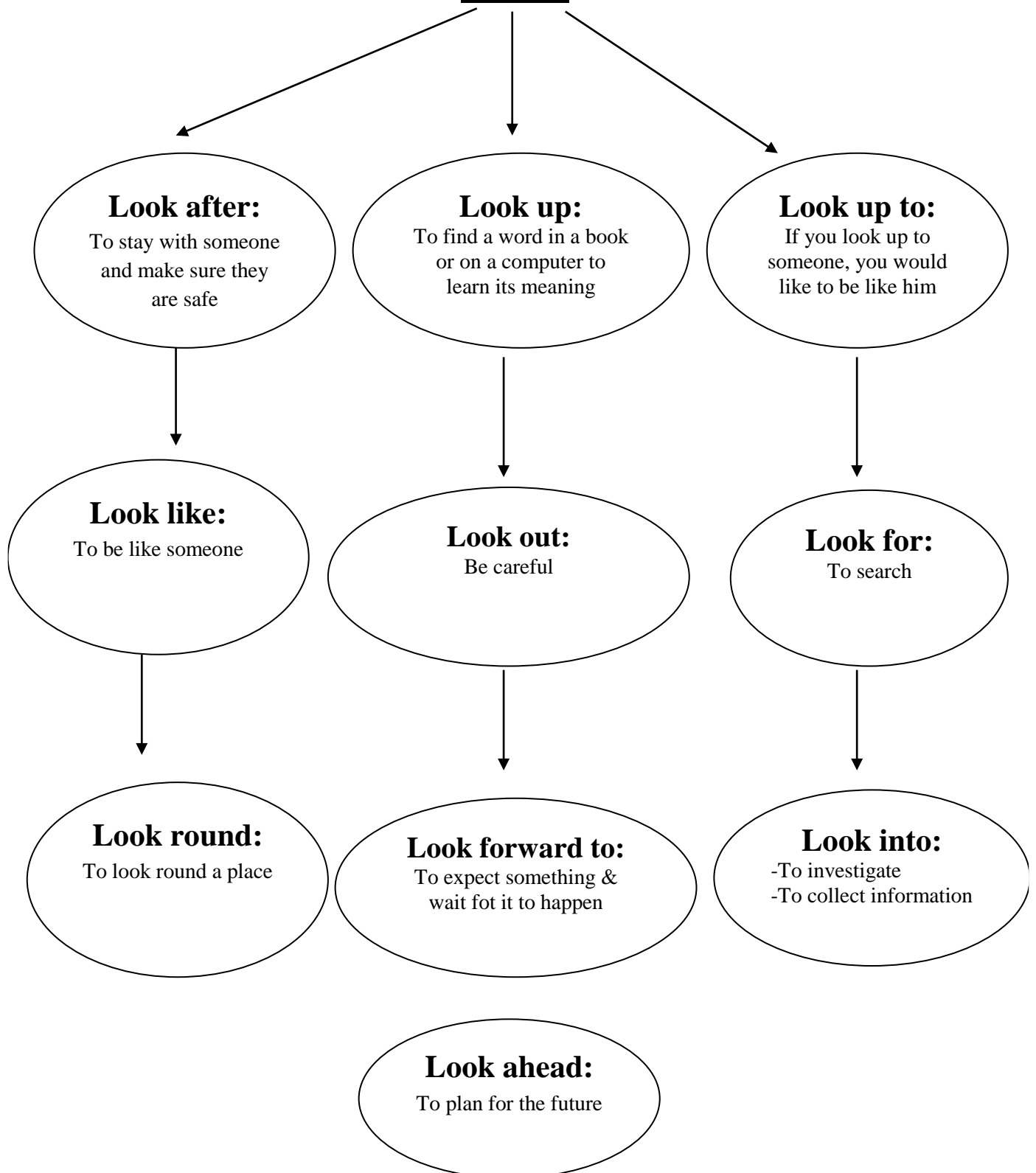
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Phrasal Verbs

Look

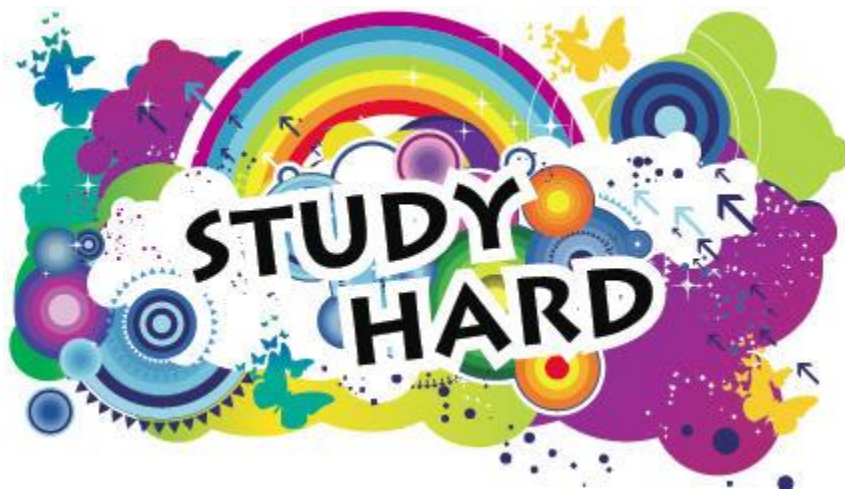


A- Underline the correct words between brackets:

1. When my sister goes on vacation, I look (up – after – up to) her dog.
2. He looks (up – after – like) his father.
3. Look (for – out – up)! That car just missed hitting you.
4. Some people look (after – into – up to) politicians. Me, personally, I don't.
5. I'm really looking (up – forward to – for) our vacation this summer.
6. I don't know this word. I guess I'll have to look it (ahead – up – up to).
7. I'd like to look (into – for – up) the possibility of buying a new house.
8. She is looking (up to – for – forward to) a new place to live.
9. He looks (for – into – like) his father. They have the same eyes.
10. You had better look (round – ahead – after) your vacation.

B- Complete with the suitable idiom:

1. If you were, what would you do?
2. Are you with your new colleagues?
3. It was such a shock for me. I was
4. I was in such a when I heard the good news.



Dialogues

- Supply the missing parts in the following dialogues:

1-

Shadi:

Maha : I went to Sharm last summer.

Shadi:

Maha : I went with my friends.

Shadi: How did you go there?

Maha :

Shadi: Where did you stay?

Maha :

2-

Gamal : last night ?

Sami : I went to the theatre .

Gamal : What play did you watch ?

Sami : I watched a play called " King Lear ".

Gamal :

Sami : Yes , it was such an interesting play .

Gamal :

Sami : The show started at 6 o'clock .

Gamal : Who did you go with?

Sami :

3-

Tom :

Smith: My uncle had an accident yesterday.

Tom : What happened to him?.

Smith:

Tom :

Smith: That will be very kind of you.

Model Exam (1)

A. Vocabulary & Structure

1. Underline the correct word(s) between brackets:-

1. I don't know why he was at me all day.
a. exploring b. staring c. lightning
2. While studying I always the meaning of the words.
a. look after b. look up to c. look up
3. Who to your birthday party next Monday?
a. comes b. is coming c. will come
4. Is it to rain tonight?
a. go b. goes c. going
5. is a dangerous sport.
a. Rock climbing b. Baseball c. Gymnastics
6. are precious stones.
a. Blocks b. Oceans c. Pearls
7. If you to see some of my drawings, I'll send them to your office.
a. care b. cares c. cared
8. What if you were bitten by a snake?
a. would you done b. would you do c. will you do

2. Rewrite the following sentences using words between brackets:-

1. I can't buy this bike because I don't have enough money. (If)
.....
2. Without taking a taxi, you won't arrive on time. (If)
.....
3. We don't intend to build a new house. (going to)
.....
4. We've arranged to watch a scary film tomorrow. (watching)
.....

B. Language functions

3. Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue:-

Adel:?

Ziad: Yesterday I went fishing.

Adel:?

Ziad: I went with my family.

Adel:?

Ziad: We went by car.

C. Reading Comprehension

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

A friend of mine named Kamal once had an amusing experience on a bus. He rarely travels by bus because he has been driving his car for many years. But it so happened that his car broke down near his home. He was going to buy a television after he had taken out of the bank two thousand pounds. Kamal put the money in an envelope in one of his pockets and got on a bus. He met an old friend and had a conversation with him. Unconsciously, every now and then, he put his hand on his pocket to make sure that the envelope was still there. But suddenly he felt it had gone.

He looked at the faces around him but he couldn't know which one was the thief. Kamal didn't lose his nerves and with a smile he said to his friend, "A foolish thief has taken from my pocket the envelope which is full of newspaper cuttings about a subject. I'm going to write an article about for my paper. I think the fool thought it was full of money." Everybody heard what he said. My friend looked down and saw his envelope under the feet of the passengers. He picked it up. As he was anxious to count the money in it, he left the bus at the next stop. Kamal was happy to find the two thousand pounds still in the envelope.

A. Answer the following questions:-

1. Why does Kamal rarely travel by bus?

.....

2. Kamal put his hand on his pocket many times. Why?

.....

3. Where did Kamal find his lost envelope?

.....

4. The synonym of "eager":.....

5. The antonym of " always" :.....

6. What does the underlined word refer to?

.....

B. Choose the correct answer:-

1. Kimo was taking a bus

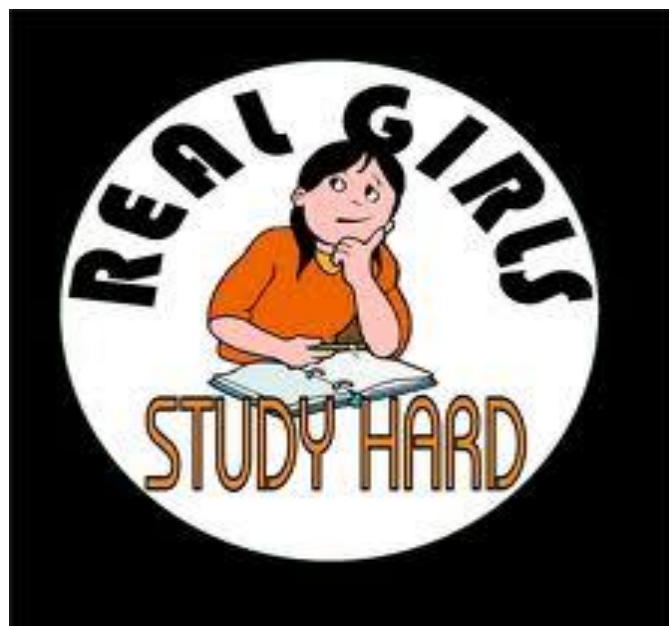
- a. from the office
- b. from the bank
- c. from the bank to the office

2. The coloured television would cost

- a. more than two thousand pounds.
- b. less than two thousand pounds.
- c. less than one thousand pounds.

3. Kimo attracted the attention of the thief when he

- a. had a conversation with a friend.
- b. looked at the faces of the people.
- c. often put his hand on his pocket.



D. Writing

5. Write a composition of three paragraphs about:

"Health is better than ॐWealth"

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E. Orthography

6. Supply the missing letters in the following words:-

1. sn _ rk _ ing 2. e _ uip _ ent
3. im _ os _ ible 4. di _ tan _ e

Unit Three

It's festival time

<u>Word</u>	<u>Definition</u>
bright	strong in colour <u>antonym</u> (dull)
deserted	empty, with no one there <u>antonym</u> (crowded)
disgusting	very bad; horrible
original	new and interesting, and different from other things
traditional	something that has always been done or made in the same way <u>synonym</u> (usual)
last	to continue for a period
celebrate	to have a party or other fun activity to show that a day or time is important
snack	a small amount of food that you eat when you are hungry between meals
garlic	a vegetable in the onion family that has a strong taste and smell
demonstration	if you do a demonstration, you show people how to do something
dessert	sweet food that you eat as the last part of a meal
dish	a type of food that is made as one part of a meal
bricks	one of the hard things, like stone, that you put together to make a building
recipes	instructions how to make a type of food
decorate	to make a room look special by putting flowers, balloons, etc. in it
hung	(the past and p.p. of hang) to attach something to a place that is high up
bunch	a group of bananas, flowers, or other things that grow together
Festival	an organized series of events and performances.
igloo	a small hut made of snow or ice bricks

1. Underline the correct word(s) between brackets:-

1. It's (celebrate – demonstration – traditional) in America to eat turkey on Thanksgiving Day.
2. The weather was (bright – awful – huge) the whole time. It was cold and wet.
3. Send a copy of your receipt, but keep the (original – amazing – recipe).
4. Soha has a (original – original – bright) yellow dress.
5. I went to my friend's wedding last night. It was a great (demonstration – celebration – disgusting).
6. The kitchen was in a (disgusting – good – pretty) state when she left. It was in a mess.
7. In the Cannes film (decoration – dessert - festival) you can see the best films from different countries.
8. We were given a brief (celebration – decoration – demonstration) of the computer's functions.
9. I ate a (dessert – snack – garlic) until the lunch time.
10. He had apple pie with ice cream for (recipe – snack – dessert).

2. Complete the following sentences using words from the box:-

lasted – huge – garlic – bricks – igloos – delicious - amazing – deserted

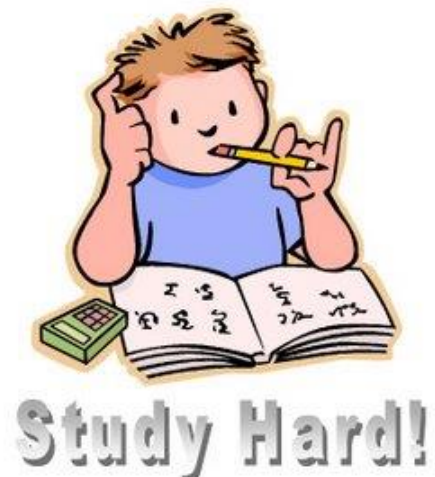
1. It was to attend such a great party. I really liked it.
2. My mum always cooks food.
3. Pyramids are buildings that are built with
4. The tour about an hour. It was long.
5. These resort towns are largely in winter as no one goes there.
6. I like eating bread with butter.
7. People in Antarctica live in as it's a snowy country.

3. Complete the following sentences:-

1. Mona used some balloons to her room. (ceatrdo)
2. The main today is rice with chicken stripes. (isdh)
3. When I make pies, I need to follow a (pserie)
4. The book has 360 pages, the index. (cildnugin)
5. I want to this picture in the hall. (ganh)

4. Fill in the missing letters in the following words:-

1. de _ ons _ ration
2. dis _ us _ ing
3. ce _ eb _ ation
4. tra _ itio _ al
5. de _ se _ t
6. de _ i _ ious
7. i _ cl _ de
8. b _ ic _ s
9. fe _ ti _ al
10. _ ri _ inal



Grammar

The Present Perfect Simple

- We use the Present Perfect for actions in the past which have a connection to the present. The time when these actions happened is not important.



- We use the Present Perfect for recently completed actions.



- We use the Present Perfect for actions beginning in the past and still continuing.



Examples:

- I have cleaned my room.
- He has just played handball.
- We have lived in Canada since 1986.
- I have been to London recently.

- We form the Present Perfect with:

Has / Have + The Past Participle (P.P)

Examples:-

- I **have just eaten** a sandwich.
- She **has already sent** the letter.
- **Have** you **done** your homework **yet**?
- Hadeer **hasn't visited** her grandmother **yet**.
- We **haven't been** to London **before**.
- **Have** you **ever seen** the Eiffel Tower?
No, I've **never seen** the Eiffel Tower.
- I **haven't met** my friend Ali **since 2004**.
- My uncle **has been** to England **for three months**.
- We **have been** to London **recently**.
- Ayman **hasn't visited** his grandparents **lately**.

- For the Present Perfect, the following words are used frequently:

just	yet	never	already	ever	so far	before
up to now	recently	since	for	lately		

- For & Since with Present Perfect Tense:

- We often use **for** and **since** with the present perfect tense:
 - We use **for** to talk about a **period** of time: 5 minutes, 2 weeks, 6 years.
 - We use **since** to talk about a **point** in past time: 9 o'clock, 1st January, Monday.

For	Since
<u>A period of time</u>	<u>A point in past time</u>
—————	X-----
20 minutes	6.15pm
three days	Monday
6 months	January
4 years	1994
2 centuries	2002
a long time	I left school
ever	the beginning of time
etc	etc

Here are some examples:

- I have been here **for** 20 minutes.
- I have been here **since** 9 o'clock.
- John hasn't called **for** 6 months.
- John hasn't called **since** February.
- He has worked in New York **for** a long time.
- He has worked in New York **since** he left school.



1. Underline the correct word(s) between brackets:-

1. She has (meet – meets – met) one of her old friends.
2. Noha (has just – just has – just) swept the floor. It looks clean.
3. I (finish – has finished – have finished) my exams lately.
4. I think your brother (has already – already – already has) mended his broken bike.
5. Judy hasn't phoned me (since – ago – for) three days.
6. The cat hasn't (eat – ate – eaten) the fish (yet – since – ago).
7. Mum left me a note that she (has gone – has been – went) to the market and she won't be late.
8. Have you (never – ever – already) been to Paris?
9. They (had – have had – have) lunch (for – since – ago) two o'clock.
10. They (lived – has lived – have lived) in this house (for – since – ago) four years.

2. Rewrite the following sentences using the words between brackets:-

1. I have already painted the wall. (Have)
.....
2. She hasn't done any shopping yet. (already)
.....
3. Ali has broken his car for three days. We are now on Monday. (since)
.....
4. We don't arrive at the station. (yet)
.....
5. Do you travel to foreign countries? (Have)
.....
6. Sally hasn't cooked food yet. (never)
.....

7. We haven't gone fishing since last month. (for)

.....

8. He drank coffee an hour ago. (already)

.....

9. I have ironed my shirts since this morning. (When)

.....

10. No, she has never ridden a camel. (ever)

.....

3. Correct the verbs between brackets:-

1. We (just eat) cheese sandwiches for lunch.

2. Nancy (already make) a nice cake.

3. We (not/be) to the cinema for about three months.

4. Noha (wash) the dishes yet.

5. No, I (never be) to South America before.

6. you (finish) the letter yet?

7. Nobody (hear) about him for about five years.

8. Where you (be)? I haven't seen you for ages.

9. you (ever write) to a pen-friend?

10. This is the first time to meet. We (meet) before.



Unit Four

Transport of the future

Word	Definition
submarine	a type of closed boat that travels under the water
yacht	a boat with a sail, often used for racing
motorbike	a motor vehicle with two wheels, that one or two people can ride on
barge	a type of long, flat boat used in the past to carry things along canals and rivers
coach	a bus that travels long distances
lorry	a big, strong motor vehicle used for carrying things by road
hot-air balloon	a very big, round, light object full of hot gas, that carries people through the air
ideal	the best possible thing
local	if someone is local, they live in the place you are talking about
mud	soft, wet earth
log	part of a tree that has been cut into pieces
balance	the ability to stand up without falling
load	something heavy that is carried
sand dunes	a hill made of sand
4x4 vehicle	a car, truck, etc. that can be driven over rough land, for example on rocks, sand, or steep hills
package	a lot of things that are wrapped together, ready to be carried
railway	the metal lines that trains travel along
invention	a machine or system that has been created by someone.
prize	something valuable, such as money or a trophy, that is given to the winner of a game or competition.
develop	Become more advanced or complete.
survives	If someone survives in a dangerous situation, they do not die.
sink	To disappear below the surface of a mass of water. Antonym (float)
canal	a long, narrow, man-made stretch of water.
path	a strip of ground that people walk along.
bush	a plant which is like a very small tree.

1. Underline the correct word(s) between brackets:-

1. They usually use (submarines – motorbikes – barges) for carrying heavy loads.
2. The baby was born with a defective heart and (survived – developed – balanced) for only a few hours.
3. We need to (look round – look after – look ahead) children until they grow up.
4. She went to the post office to mail a/an (package – log – invention).
5. The meadow was covered with small (bushes – loads – sand dunes) and grass.
6. We're teaching Sue how to ride a bike, but she's still having trouble keeping her (coach – balance – motorbike).
7. The children went to Dream Park by a/an (coach – helicopter – motorbike).
8. A ferry (develops – survives – connects) the island to the mainland.
9. Your essay is good, but you need to fully (develop – survive – connect) your ideas.
10. The (transport – invention – load) of the pressure cooker provided a method for cooking quickly.

2. Complete the following sentences using words form the box:-

sink – forest – yacht – submarine – transport – privately – museum – path

1. We can travel under water in a
2. The boat was filled with water and began to
3. Let's go to somewhere where we can talk
4. We can see ancient sculptures at the
5. The students will thousands of pictures and charts to the library.
6. We can move to the river bank in the
7. The forest fire burned everything in its
8. We camped out in the

3. Complete the following sentences using phrasal verbs:-

1. He his son during the day.
2. I'm my vacation. I have a lot of plans for it.
3. I'll the meaning of the word in the dictionary.
4. I lost my glasses. I'll them in my room.
5. I'll the reasons for the decision.

4. Fill in the missing letters in the following words:-

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. b _ id _ e | 2. he _ ico _ ter |
| 3. sa _ d d _ nes | 4. m _ seu _ |
| 5. _ ail _ ay | 6. s _ bma _ ine |
| 7. co _ ne _ t | 8. mo _ orb _ ke |
| 9. p _ i _ ate | 10. b _ s _ es |



Grammar

The Present Perfect Continuous

- We use the Present Perfect Progressive for actions in the past which have a connection to the present.
- We use the Present Perfect for actions beginning in the past and still continuing. The focus is on the action.



- We use the Present Perfect Progressive for recently completed actions. The focus is on the action.



A- Use:

1) Actions beginning in the past and still continuing (Focus is on the action) - mostly with since (point of time) or for (period of time)

- I have been waiting for you for three hours.
- She has been working since 4 o'clock.

2) Recently completed actions (Focus is on the action)

- She has been watching too many videos. (It was too much time)

B- Form:

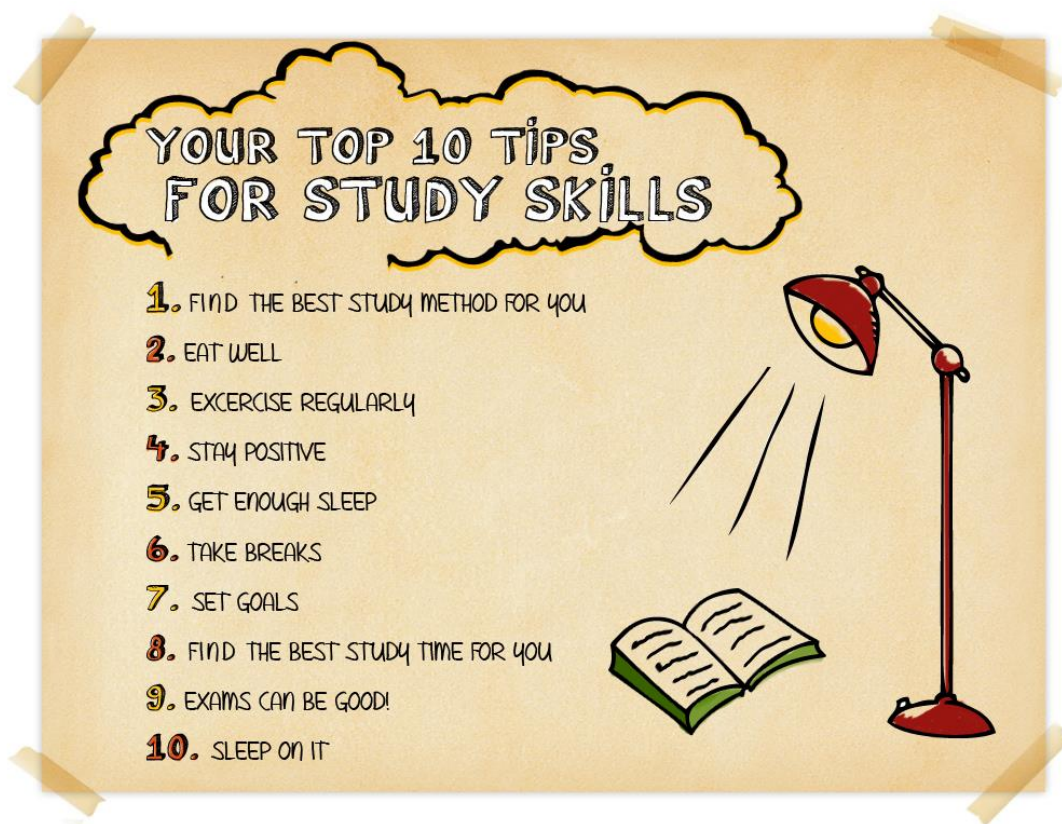
Have / Has + been + (Verb + ing) (Gerund)

Examples:

- I have been studying **for** 3 hours.
- I have been watching TV **since** 7pm.
- She has been working **all day**.
- Tara hasn't been feeling well **for** 2 weeks.
- Tara hasn't been visiting us **since** March.
- He has been playing football **for** a long time.
- He has been living in Paris **since** he left school.

Key words:

(all day - all morning - all night - the whole day - since - for)



Idioms

* *(be) broke*



To have no money at all

* *do (somebody) a favour*



To do something to help someone

* *have an early night*



To sleep early

* *get into a mess*



To get into a difficult situation

Use each idiom to form a sentence of your own:

-

-

-

-

Phrasal Verbs

Get

get back:

- To return

get on:

- To enter a bus, a train.
- To continue doing something.

get off:

- To leave a bus, a train.
- To escape punishment.

get down:

- To make someone depressed or unhappy.
- To reduce.

get over:

- To recover from something
- Solve, find a solution

get up:

- To wake up.

get on with:

- To have a good relationship.

get through:

- To contact.
- Succeed in an exam or test

get around to:

- To have the time to do something.

get out:

- To leave

A. Underline the correct words between brackets:

1. The most important thing is to learn how to get (up – over – out) your problems.
2. He gets (on with – on – through) his father. They're like friends.
3. I wonder when he will get (off – out – back)home.
4. Finally, I got (through – around to – off) visit my grandparents.
5. My boss always gets me (down – up – on) I'm really disappointed.
6. When will you get (on – up – on with) tomorrow?
7. I made him get (into – away – out) as she was very furious.
8. They got (off – through – around) at New Delhi Station.
9. I'm surprised how he got (on – through – up) that test.
10. The teacher asked the pupils to get (out – on – down) with some work quietly as she had to leave the classroom.

B. Complete with the suitable idiom:

1. I was really exhausted yesterday, so I had an
2. Can you me?
3. Don't do that or you'll
4. After the international economic crisis, he

Dialogues

- Supply the missing parts in the following dialogues:

1-

Tourist: Excuse me. Is there a supermarket near here?

Ali :

Tourist: How do I get there?

Ali :

Tourist:?

Ali : Not really.

Tourist: Thank you.

Ali : Don't mention it

2-

Mostafa: What games are you interested in?

Mido :

Mostafa:?

Mido : My father.

Mostafa:?

Mido : Sorry, Mostafa. Let it be tomorrow.

3-

Ahmed: What have you been doing since 4 o'clock?

Mostafa:

Ahmed :?

Mostafa: I support El Ahli team.

Ahmed :?

Mostafa: Our team won the match.

Ahmed :?

Mostafa : It was 3/0.

Model Exam (2)

A. Vocabulary & Structure

1. Underline the correct answer:-

1. We have to the house for the birthday party.
a. include b. decorate c. hang
2. The cake that my sister made was really
a. delicious b. deserted c. traditional
3. We have come back home.
a. yet b. before c. just
4. My mum cooked dinner for us.
a. have already b. has already c. already has
5. I'm seeing my uncle. He lives in Canada.
a. look round b. look forward to c. look ahead
6. They have been computer games a long time.
a. playing – for b. play – since c. playing – since
7. I'll the reasons for the decision. I must find out why he said so.
a. look ahead b. look after c. look into
8. We have been in this school 2007.
a. work – for b. working – for c. working – since
9. It isn't safe to drive on this road at night. It's
a. hazardous b. poisonous c. famous
10. I think it's a good idea to lookto the future.
a. ahead b. into c. back

2. Rewrite the following sentences using words between brackets:-

1. Rana is ill. She became ill on Tuesday. (since)
.....
2. He started playing the guitar at four. It's six o'clock now. (for)
.....

3. I spent the whole day reading a story. (all day)

.....

4. I've been studying French for four years. (How)

.....

5. We need to tidy our bedrooms. (yet)

.....

B. Language functions

3. Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue:-

Waiter:?

Guest: I'd like to have fish and rice.

Waiter:?

Guest: Fried, please.

Waiter:?

Guest: Some bread, please.

Waiter:?

Guest: Orange juice.

Waiter: Here you are.

Guest:

C. Reading comprehension

4. Read the following passage and then answer the questions:-

Two friends were travelling through a forest on foot when a bear ran after them. One of them rushed to the nearest tree and climbed it as fast as he could. His friend threw himself to the ground and pretended he was dead. He stayed very **still** when the bear came close to him. He didn't move when the bear's nose touched his ear. Then the bear went away.

He waited for a little time and then he called his friend who was in the tree, "It's all right now. The bear has gone. You can come down." His frightened friend came down slowly, "The bear was close to your ear." He said "What did it say?" His friend laughed and said, "It told me to look for another friend because a friend who runs away when there is danger isn't a real friend."

A- Answer the following questions:-

1. What happened when the two friends were in the forest?

.....

2. Why did one of the friends climb the tree?

.....

3. The synonym of "faked" :

4. The antonym of "hurried" :

B- Choose the correct answer:-

3. A bear is a (friendly – frightening – kind) animal.

4. The underlined word "still" means (asleep – moving – without moving).

D. Writing

5. Write a letter to your new English pen friend, "Claudia" inviting her to visit your country and tell her about your plans for the visit. Your name is "Farida" and you live at 56 Nasser Street, Alexandria.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

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.....

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.....

.....

.....

E. Orthography

6. Supply the missing letters in the following words:-

1. de _ icio _ s

2. _ ail _ ay

3. _ ri _ inal

4. p _ i _ ate

Unit five

The greatest inventions!

<u>Word</u>	<u>Definition</u>
design	to draw your idea for how something will be made
device	a simple tool or piece of equipment that is made to do a job
discover	to be the first person to find a place or thing
experiment	a scientific test to see how something works or if something is true
inspiration	a good idea that you think of quickly
machine	something with moving parts, that is made to work for people
cartridge	a container that holds things like ink for printing or films for a camera
clay	heavy earth that is soft when wet and becomes hard when baked
hollow	with a hole or empty space inside
nib	the point at the end of a pen that you write with
reservoir	a place where liquids are stored
rod	a straight, thin piece of metal or other hard material
string	thin rope used to tie things together
underwater	below the surface of the water

Verb	Meaning	Noun	Meaning
excite	if something excites you, you like it very much and think it is very interesting	excitement	the feeling you have when you like something very much and think it is very interesting
equip	if you equip yourself, you get all the things you need to do an activity	equipment	the things you need for an activity or sport
achieve	to finish doing something that is very difficult to do	achievement	something that you finish, that was very difficult to do
arrange	to make plans with someone to do something	arrangement	something that you have planned to do with someone
move	to change your position or change the position of something	movement	an action that changes your position or changes the position of something
agree	to have the same opinion	agreement	a situation where you have the same idea or opinion as another person

enjoy	if you enjoy something, you like doing it, watching it, etc.	enjoyment	fun that you have when you do an activity
pay	to give money for something	payment	money that you give for something
develop	to grow and become better, stronger, etc.	development	changes that make something grow and become better, stronger, etc.
entertain	to do something that people like watching or listening to	entertainment	something that people like watching or listening to (music, show, etc.)

1. Underline the correct word between brackets:

1. They used (nib – clay – sharp) things to cut wood from trees.
2. Adam felt (excited – equipment – developed) when he played WII.
3. Graham Bell (discovered – invented – built) the telephone.
4. Players now expect (payment – experiment – hollow) for interviews.
5. This kind of fish can't swim in deep water. It swims (underground – above water – underwater).
6. He used (nib – string – ink) to pull that heavy box.
7. Boomerangs were interesting (rods – devices – machines).
8. He claims that several countries have (rotated – developed – designed) nuclear weapons secretly.
9. Some animals lived in (clay – hollow – sharp) trees.
10. My (inspiration – enjoyment – design) comes from films that I watch.

2. Complete the following sentences using the words from the box:

ink – experiments – clay – designed – cartridges - entertainment – agreement - pressed

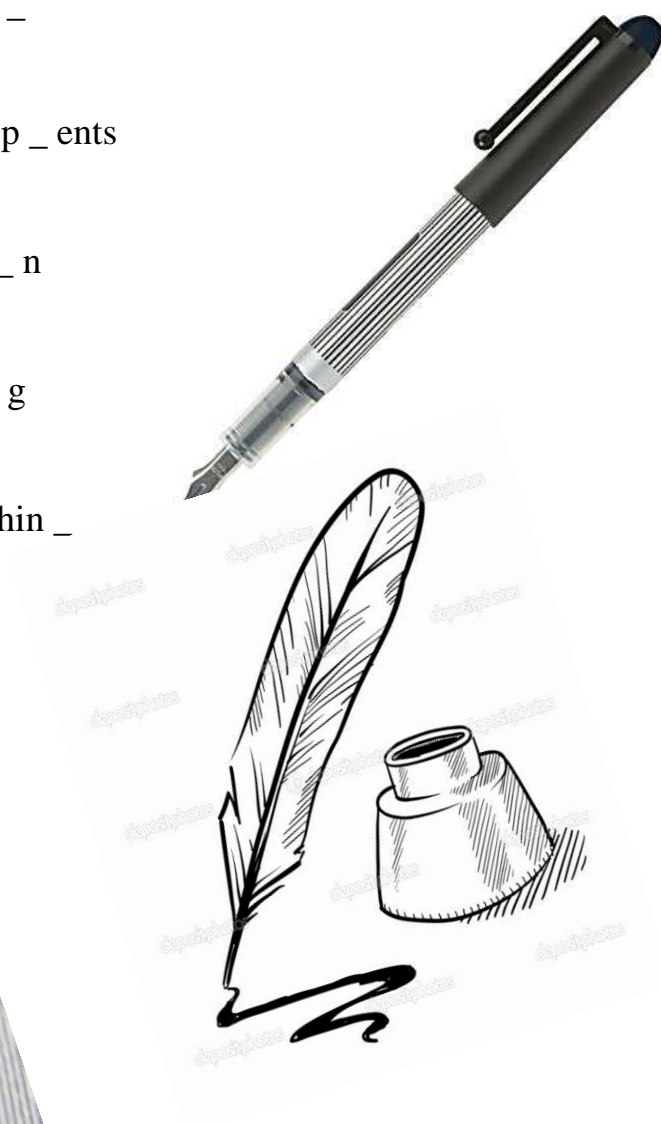
1. We always do in our science laboratory.
2. My friends need to have , so they decided to go to the cinema.
3. He the button and the game started.
4. I filled my pen with
5. He is famous and well known person because he the queen's dress.
6. Egypt has a/an with other countries to exchange goods.
7. is used for making bricks and pots.
8. This camera can hold two

3. Complete the following sentences:

1. To is to go round and round. (traeot)
2. This pen has a sharp, I can't write with it. (ibn)
3. Leaders of both countries signed an to exchange benefits. (enreagent)
4. For an actor, winning an Oscar is one of the greatest (ahvemcentie)
5. I have taken some photos while diving by an camera. (tnerurwdae)

4. Supply the missing letters in the following words:

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. p _ _ ss | 2. h _ ll _ _ |
| 3. r _ se _ v _ ir | 4. e _ u _ p _ ents |
| 5. d _ s _ _ ver | 6. d _ s _ _ n |
| 7. ins _ i _ t _ on | 8. st _ _ _ g |
| 9. arr _ ng _ _ ent | 10. m _ _ hin _ |



Grammar

The Passive Voice

- There are two special forms for verbs called voice:

1. **Active voice**
2. **Passive voice**

The **active voice** is the "normal" voice. This is the voice that we use most of the time. You are probably already familiar with the active voice. In the active voice, the **object** receives the action of the verb:

	subject	verb	object
Active		>	
	Cats	eat	fish.

The **passive voice** is less usual. In the passive voice, the **subject** receives the action of the verb:

	subject	verb	object
Passive	<		
	Fish	are eaten	by cats.

The **object** of the active verb becomes the **subject** of the passive verb:

	subject	verb	object
Active	Everybody	drinks	<u>water.</u> (object)
Passive	<u>Water</u> (subject)	is drunk	-----

The structure of the passive voice is very simple:

(Be) + (Past Participle) P.P

The main verb is **always** in its past participle form.

Look at these examples:

Subject	Auxiliary Verb (to be)		Main Verb (Past Participle)	
Water	is		drunk	_____
100 people	are		employed	by this company.
I	am		paid	in euro.
We	are	not	paid	in dollars.
Are	they		paid	in yen?

We use the passive when:

- We want to make the **active object** more important
- We do not know the **active subject**

	subject	verb	object
Give importance to active object (President Kennedy)	President Kennedy	was killed	by Lee Harvey Oswald.
Active subject is unknown	My wallet	has been stolen.	?

Note that: we always use **by** to introduce the **passive object** (Fish are eaten **by** cats).

- Conjugation for the Passive Voice

We can form the passive in any tense. In fact, conjugation of verbs in the passive tense is rather easy, as the main verb is always in past participle form and the auxiliary verb is always **be**. To form the required tense, we conjugate the auxiliary verb. So, for example:

- present simple: It **is** made
- present continuous: It **is being** made
- present perfect: It **has been** made

Here are some examples:

<u>The Tense</u>	<u>To Be</u>	<u>Main Verb (P.P)</u>
The Present Simple	am / is / are	It is washed.
The Past Simple	was / were	It was washed.
The Present continuous	am is being are	It is being washed.
The Past Continuous	was were being	It was being washed.
The Future Simple	will be	It will be washed.
The Present Perfect	has have been	It has been washed.
The Past Perfect	had been	It had been washed.
Modals	can could be should would	It will be washed.

1. Underline the correct word(s) between brackets:

1. English (is spoken – speaks – spoke) in Australia.
2. I (studied – was studied – studies) French last year.
3. We (was spent – spent – spend) too much money on holiday last summer.
4. Two men (saw - were seen - seen) breaking into a house in my street last night.
5. An earthquake (destroyed – was destroyed – destroys) the town.
6. He (is taught – is being taught – taught) German now.
7. The houses (painted - was painted - were painted) last year.
8. Several people (hurt - was hurt - were hurt) in an accident last night.
9. The children (are given - were given - was gave) some food an hour ago.
10. The clothes (washed - are washing - are washed) in the laundry.

2. Rewrite the following sentences using the words between brackets:

1. The police arrested two hundred people last week. (by)
.....
2. They sent two presents for my birthday. (Two presents)
.....
3. They told him to bring the books the following day. (He)
.....
4. We invite our friends for the party every year. (us)
.....
5. The carpenter repairs all the chairs. (All the chairs)
.....
6. They collect the copybooks every morning. (are)
.....
7. The government built new factories last year. (were)
.....

8. Computers control a lot of machines.

(by)

.....

9. Someone moved my desk into another room yesterday.

(My desk)

.....

10. They paid me a lot of money to do the job last year.

(was)

.....

3. Change the following sentences into passive voice:-

1. He paid the bill last week.

.....

2. Someone stole my money.

.....

3. We defeated the enemy.

.....

4. We must obey orders.

.....

5. Children drink milk every day.

.....

6. My sister plays music.

.....

7. Grandfather told us nice stories.

.....

8. Some people collect pictures.

.....

9. Some people hunt wild animals.

.....

10. He was fixing the machine yesterday at 9.

.....

11. The bus hit him.

.....

12. The Egyptian team didn't win the match.

.....

13. The teacher hasn't rubbed the board yet.

.....

14. They had written two books.

.....

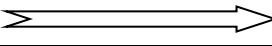
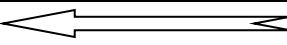
15. Khaled will visit grandpa next week.

.....

Unit six

You've won a computer!

Word	Definition
attach	to send a photo or file with an email synonym (paste)
connect	to join your computer to the internet so that you can use it antonym (disconnect)
log off	to stop using a computer, email, etc.
log on	to give a password to start using a computer, email, etc.
surf	to look at lots of different websites on the internet
complication	something that makes things difficult, and not simple
create	to make something antonym (imitate)
experimental	done as a test, to see what happens
experiment	a scientific test to see how something works or if something is true
cursor	a line that comes and goes to show your position on a computer screen
immediately	if something happens immediately, it happens the next moment, without a wait
president	the leader of a country that doesn't have a king or queen
available	if something is available, it is there and can be used if needed
expect	if you expect something, you think it will happen

Word	Meaning 1	Meaning 2
nail	a sharp thin piece of metal with a flat end that you hit into pieces of wood	the hard white covering that you have on the ends of your fingers and toes
right	correct, with no mistake	
left	the past and the past participle of (leave)	

match	a small thin piece of wood with a coloured end that you use for making fire	a sports game between two teams
saw	the past of (see)	a flat piece of metal with sharp teeth along one side and a handle used for cutting wood
sweet	if food is sweet it has a taste like sugar (adj)	a small piece of food made of sugar (noun)
speaker	a piece of equipment that gives out sound	someone who talks to a big group of people
bug	an insect	a problem in a computer programme
mouse	a piece of computer equipment	a small animal with a long tail
chip	a small piece of electronic equipment inside a computer	a stick of potato cooked in oil

1. Underline the correct word(s) between brackets:

1. I hate chemistry it is full of (experimental – complications – public).
2. He (logged on – attached – downloaded) his photos and sent me the mail.
3. Computers are now widely (huge – available – public) in schools.
4. You can move the (complication – president – cursor) by using the mouse.
5. The company's board will name a new (public – president – market) at its next meeting.
6. He (expects – connects – downloads) to lose his job in the next few weeks.
7. It is really great for a radio producer to (create – expect – surf) a show like this.
8. Tom answered Peter's letter (experimentally – immediately – ordinarily).
9. The way of using this machine is still (immediately – available – experimental).
10. You need to (upload – download – surf) the new software before you can use the computer.

2. Complete the following sentences using the words from the box:

connects – logged on – complication – available – attach – surfing – public - ordinary

1. A ferry the island to the mainland.
2. He typed the password and the site.
3. is something that makes a situation more difficult.
4. Her new book is in bookstores all over the world.
5. We labels to things before we file them away.
6. The best time for in Waikiki is in January.
7. It is illegal to smoke inplaces.
8. The boy's knowledge was extra for his age.

3. Complete the following sentences:

- 1..... is to copy a file from your own computer to the Internet. (dlopau)
- 2.They scored the goal after the referee had blown his whistle.
(meldyimatie)
- 3.The call has because of the bad signal. (consdinctede)
- 4.It took two hours to this movie. (noaldodw)
- 5.They have made profits. (guhe)

4. Supply the missing letters in the following words:

1._tt _ _h

2.u _ l _ _ d

3.c_m _ _ic_tion

4.c _ _ sor

5. _rd _ _ary



6. im _ _di _tely

7. av _ _l _ble

8.p_b _ _c

9. ex _ _ri _ _ntal

10. pr_s_de_t

Grammar

The Passive Voice

1. Underline the correct word(s) between brackets:

1. I (were – am – be) always helped by my friends.
2. An old woman (is knocked – was knocked - knocked) by a taxi last week.
3. The books (will be - are - were) corrected tomorrow.
4. Spain and Italy (were – will - are) be visited by a lot of tourists.
5. A bunch of flowers (has been sent – have been sent – has sent) to her.
6. Children (will be helped – are helped – helped) by their teacher tomorrow.
7. Trained dogs (are being – are been – were) used now to find drugs.
8. The product (will be – is – was) launched in May.
9. Dinosaur remains have (found - been found – being found) by a team of archaeologists.
10. Students (has been asked – were asking – have been asked) to answer this quiz.

2. Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets:

1. They are giving my little sister a ticket. (A ticket)
.....
2. Tom and Jack will show the visitors the new building. (be)
.....
3. I read English stories. (are)
.....
4. Someone will teach him French. (French)
.....
5. He always treats us gently. (We)
.....
6. The farmer is watering the land now. (The land)
.....

7. Tom is carrying the basket home.

(The basket)

8. They won't believe him.

(He)

9. Sally has put her books in the locker.

(are)

10. The police has caught the thieves.

(The thieves)

3. Change these sentences into passive voice:

1. Somebody has cleaned the room.

2. They have postponed the concert.

3. Somebody is using the computer at the moment.

4. Somebody was recording our conversation.

5. When we got to the stadium we found that they had cancelled the game.

6. They are building a new ring road round the city.

7. They have built a new hospital near the airport.

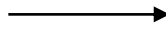
8. Someone has already paid the electrician for his work.

9. They taught him French and gave him a dictionary.

10. They had eaten all the dinner before they finished the conversation.

Idioms

****get on (somebody's) nerves***



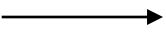
To irritate somebody

****get rid of***



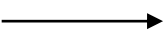
To remove or dispose

****give (somebody) one's word***



To promise someone

****have the time of (your) life***



To experience a period
of exceptional
happiness

Use each idiom to form a sentence of your own:

-
-
-
-

Phrasal Verbs

Come

come back:

- To return

come apart:

- To separate into several pieces.

come on:

- For Encouragement

come about:

-- To happen.

come around:

- to visit somebody, usually at their home

come up:

- To appear, happen, or become available

come off:

- When something breaks off

come across:

-To find something or meet someone by chance

come in:

- to enter a room or a building

come up against:

-To face a difficult situation.

A- Underline the correct words between brackets:

1. I came (out - across – on) these old photos when I was tidying the closet.
2. The handle came (off – across – down) the suitcase when I picked it up.
3. The project came (on - in - up against) a lot of criticism.
4. What time did the sun come (down - up – around) today?
5. Because I was walking so slowly, she kept saying, "Come (out – on - apart)! You can do it".
6. How did the accident *come* (*about* – *on* – *back*)?
7. Do you know when he will come (up – back – off)?
8. When I picked up the small clay statue it came (across - apart – around).
9. She asked him to come (in – out – apart), but he was in a hurry.

B - Complete with the suitable idiom:

1. When I travelled to England last year I had
2. Don't worry. I gave you
3. When will you your old stuff?
4. Please don't You can't imagine him when he's angry.

Dialogues

- Supply the missing parts in the following dialogues:

1-

Clerk : Good morning. Can I have your ticket, please?

Passenger :

Clerk :?

Passenger : Non-smoking, please.

Clerk :?

Passenger: Yes, this suitcase and this carry-on bag.

Clerk :Here's your boarding pass. Have a nice flight.

Passenger : Thank you.

2-

Tourist : Excuse me. Is there a supermarket near here?

Ali :

Tourist : How do I get there?

Ali :

Tourist :?

Ali : Not really.

Tourist : Thank you.

Ali : Don't mention it

3-

Sara : Can I ask you some questions about your childhood?

Grandmother:

Sara : ?

Grandmother : Yes , I loved books very much.

Sara : Did you use to wear uniform at school ?

Grandmother : No ,

Sara : ?

Grandmother : My favourite toy was a doll's house.

Model Exam (3)

A. Vocabulary & Structure

1. Underline the correct word(s) between brackets:

1. She had the (inspiration – ordinary – achievement) to turn the play into a musical concert
2. I have lost my pencil case, so I have to (look for - look into - look out).
3. A famous engineer (built – created– designed) the new bridge.
4. You (connect – attach – rotate) this device to your windshield, and it sends a signal that opens the garage door.
5. He spends a lot of time (surfing – downloading – sinking) TV channels.
6. Who (discovered – invented – created) the light bulb?
7. He used (underwater – ordinary – hollow) cameras to take these photos of these different kinds of fish.
8. Oil (has never been – never has been – has been never) found on the moon.
9. This device is called (cartridge - compass - binoculars). It is used for making distant objects appear nearer and larger.
10. Will we be (give - gave - given) lots of homework today?

2. Rewrite the following sentences using the word(s) between brackets:-

1. Someone has sent me an email. (I)
.....
2. They have built ten schools so far. (Ten schools)
.....
3. The speakers will be repaired on Friday. (repair)
.....
4. The pirates have buried the treasure chest. (The treasure)
.....
5. They haven't finished the washing up yet. (The washing up...)
.....

B. Language Functions

3. Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue:

Mother :

Mona : I've got a terrible cold.

Mother :

Mona : No , I don't want to go to the doctor.

Mother :

Mona : Oh , No , I don't like medicine.

Mother :

Mona : Yes, lemonade is very good.

C. Reading comprehension

4. Read the following passage and answer the questions below :

One day Pooh Bear went to visit his friend Rabbit. He knocked on Rabbit's door. At first Rabbit didn't hear him knocking, so Pooh knocked again. This time Rabbit heard him. Rabbit was very pleased to see Pooh. He asked him to come in and sit down. Rabbit was having his breakfast. Pooh was hungry. Rabbit asked Pooh if he would like some toast and jam but Pooh didn't want this. He then found a jar of honey and Pooh was very happy. Pooh ate all the jar of honey.

After breakfast it was time for Pooh to go home. Rabbit had to go out. Pooh started to go out of Rabbit's door but he got stuck. **He** tried to go back and he couldn't. He tried to go forward and he couldn't. He was stuck. Rabbit was cross. He said Pooh had eaten too much. Pooh told Rabbit that his door wasn't big enough. Rabbit went to find Christopher Robin.

Christopher Robin came. He thought it was very funny. Pooh was very sad being stuck in Rabbit's door. Christopher Robin told Pooh that he would have to stay in the door, without eating, until he became thin. Christopher Robin said he would stay with him. He got a big book and read stories to Pooh. At the end of a week Christopher Robin closed the book. He said now Pooh should be thin. Pooh had not eaten for a week. So Christopher Robin took hold of Pooh's paws, Rabbit took hold of Christopher Robin and all Rabbit's friends and relations held on to Rabbit. They pulled and pulled and, at last, Pooh came out of the door with a 'plop'. Pooh was very happy to be free. Rabbit was very happy to have his door back. Christopher Robin and Pooh went back to the forest to go home.

A. Answer the following questions:

1. What was Rabbit doing when Pooh arrived?

.....

2. What did the rabbit offer Pooh?

.....

.....

6. The antonym of "stuffed":

1. What did Pooh eat for breakfast?

b-honey

c-jam

a-an hour

b-a day

c-a week

a-had eaten too much b-was cross c-ate the jam and toast

a-had eaten too much

b-was cross

c-ate the jam and toast

- Write about the importance of learning English.

This image shows a full page of a handwriting practice worksheet. It consists of multiple rows of horizontal dotted lines spaced evenly apart, providing a guide for letter height and placement. The background is plain white, and there are no margins or additional markings present.

7. Supply the missing letters in the following words:-

2. nder ater

4. ic_b_rg



Writing

Writing

Writing Topics

(How to write a topic)



General Notes

- 1- Think about the topic as a whole.**
- 2- Order the ideas in your mind.**
- 3- Pay attention to the tense of the topic.**
- 4- You have to leave a space (*indent*) at the beginning of every paragraph.**

1-The introduction: "1st paragraph"

You should use general sentences to introduce your topic to give the reader general idea about what you are going to write.

2-The body: "2nd paragraph"

In this part, you are going to write about the topic in details. Always start your sentences with capital letters and end them with full stops. Don't write long meaningless sentences but write short meaningful ones.

3-The conclusion: "3rd paragraph"

To express your feelings towards the topic briefly.

Writing Letters

(How to write a letter)

General Notes

The most important thing in writing letters is how to make a correct form of it.

The form

The address

The date

Dear,

- Introduction (Greet your friend)
- Body (Why you send the letter)
- Conclusion (End your letter)

Yours,

(Your name)

A model

14El-Nahas st,
Cairo,
Egypt.

Saturday 1st January, 2012.

Dear Mona,

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Yours,

Soha

A. Write a composition of three paragraphs on each of the following topics:

1- “How did you spend your summer vacation?”

2- “There’re so many new inventions nowadays.”

What do you think the most important one is?

B.

1-

- Write a letter to your friend “**John**” telling him about your school & what you like and don’t like about it. Your name is “**Khaled**”. You live at 12 El-Nahas st, Nasr City, Cairo, Egypt.

2-

- Write a letter to your friend “**Lina**” telling her about a special occasion which you celebrate in your country & why it is a special day for you. Your name is “**Soha**”. You live at 14 Salah Salem, Cairo, Egypt.