



Learn English

## Part 1

### ● General Revision on Vocabulary

● مراجعة عامة على المفردات .

### ● General Revision on Grammar

● مراجعة عامة على القواعد .

## Part 2

### ● Revision Exercises

● تدريبات مكثفة ومتدرجة على جميع أنماط الأسئلة المطابقة لمواصفات الامتحان ( لكل ثلاث وحدات على حدة ) مختارة من امتحانات الإدارات المختلفة .

### ● Monthly Tests

● اختبارات شهرية .

## Part 3

### ● First Term Exams

● امتحانات الفصل الدراسي الأول .

في نهاية الكتاب ، تجد :

### ● Written worksheets

● تدريبات تحريرية .

**(A)**

**General Revision  
on Vocabulary**

---

**(B)**

**General Revision  
on Grammar**

**PART 1**

# Part 1

## A) General Revision on Vocabulary

مراجعة عامة على المفردات الجديدة التي تمت دراستها بالفصل الدراسي الأول مرتبة ترتيباً أبجدياً

### A

abbreviation	اختصار
accurate	دقيق
accurately	بشكل دقيق
age	عمر ، سن
air	هواء
alone	وحيد
although	مع أن ، بالرغم من أن
America	أمريكا
as soon as	بمجرد أن

### B

bad	سيء
blade	شفرة (نصل)
burn	يحرق
bury	يدفن

### C

calories	السعرات الحرارية
cane (sugar)	قصب السكر
cartoon	فيلم كارتون
centimetre	سنتيمتر
ceremony	احتفال ، مراسم
change	يتغير
chess	الشطرنج
China	الصين
cloud	سحابة
collect	يجمع
communicate	يتصل ، يتواصل
compare	يقارن
condensation	التكثف
condense	يتكثف
contact	يتصل

continuous	مستمر
cooker	موقد (بوتاجاز)
cool	يبرد
cotton	القطن
crop	محصول

### D

diet	نظام غذائي
dream	حلم
drop	قطرة ، نقطة
dry	يجف

### E

electric	كهربى
end	نهاية
energy	طاقة
entrance	مدخل
escape	يهرب
etc.	إلى آخره (إلخ)
evaporate	يتبخر
evaporation	التبخّر
everywhere	في كل مكان
excited	منفعل ، مثار

### F

feel	يشعر ، يحس
a few	قليل (للعدد)
fewer	أقل (للعدد)
finger	أصبع اليد
fire	يطلق ، يشعل
fitness	اللياقة البدنية
flexible	مرن
flight attendant	مضيفة الطيران



# Part 1

flour ..... دقيق  
follow ..... يتبع  
free time ..... وقت الفراغ  
free ..... مجاني

## G

gas ..... غاز  
geography ..... الجغرافيا  
get fit ..... يصبح لائقاً بدنياً  
golden ..... ذهبي  
gram ..... جرام  
greedy ..... طماع ، جشع

## H

hammer ..... مطرقة (شاكوش)  
handle ..... مقبض  
hard ..... صلب  
hard-working ..... مجتهد ، مجد  
harvest ..... يحصد  
height ..... ارتفاع ، طول  
health ..... الصحة  
horrible ..... كريه ، فظيع ، مرعب

## I

illness ..... مرض  
IT = information technology .....  
تكنولوجيا المعلومات

## J

journey ..... رحلة

## K

keep ..... يحفظ (يربى حيوانات)  
kind ..... طيب ، عطوف

## L

laboratory ..... معمل  
large ..... ضخم ، كبير ، واسع  
lay (an egg) ..... تضع (البيض) ، تبيض

lend ..... يُقرض ، يُسلف  
less ..... أقل (للكمية)  
lifeboat ..... قارب الإنقاذ (النجاة)  
a little ..... قليل (للكمية)  
light ..... خفيف  
look forward to ..... يتطلع إلى

## M

mathematics ..... الرياضيات  
measure ..... يقيس  
mend ..... يصلح  
message ..... رسالة  
metre ..... متر  
modern ..... حديث ، عصري  
more ..... أكثر  
Ms ..... امرأة (لا نعلم متزوجة أم لا)

## N

nail ..... مسمار  
needle ..... إبرة خياطة  
no one ..... لا أحد

## O

ocean ..... محيط  
offer ..... يعرض ، يقدم

## P

Pacific Ocean ..... المحيط الهادى  
palm ..... كف (راحة) اليد  
parts of speech ..... أقسام الكلام  
pen friend ..... صديق بالمراسلة  
photographer ..... مصور  
piano ..... بيانو  
pilot ..... طيار  
pliers ..... زردية  
plough ..... يحرث





# Part 1

polite	مؤدب ، مهذب	spill	يسكب
practise	يتدرب ، يمارس	steam	بخار
prefer	يفضل	stone	حجر
probably	من المحتمل	store	يخزن
program	برنامج	storm	عاصفة
pull	يسحب ، يشد	studio	ستديو
pump up	ينفخ الهواء في	sugar cane	قصب السكر
put on weight	يسمن ، يزداد وزناً		

## Q

quantity	كمية
quiet	هادئ
quite	تماماً (إلى حد ما)

## R

ramp	ممر منحدر
really	حقاً
recently	حديثاً ، من وقت قريب
reserve	يحجز (تذكرة)
rise	تشرق (الشمس)
Romans	الرومان
roof	سقف ، سطح (منزل)
rough	خشن

## S

saw	منشار
scissors	مقص
sense	حاسة
sew	يخيط
sign (language)	لغة (الإشارة)
singer	مغنى
sink	يفغوص
slave	عبد (خادم)
smooth	ناعم
Sphinx	أبو الهول

## T

terrible	فظيع
terrified	خائف جداً
test	يختبر
thumb	أصبع الإبهام
tomb	مقبرة
tongue	اللسان
tool	أداة ، آلة
tractor	جرار زراعى
trainer	مدرب
transport	ينقل
turn into	يتحول إلى
tyre	إطار (دراجة مثلاً)

## V

vapour	بخار
--------	------

## W

wave	موجة
weigh	يزن
weight	ثقل ، وزن
wheat	قمح
wooden	خشبي
wool	صوف
worried	قلتي

تدرب على هذه المفردات من خلال أسئلة المراجعة الشهرية بعد شرح القواعد .



# Part 1

## Conjugations of Irregular Verbs

تصارييف الأفعال الشاذة ( التي لا يضاف لها -d أو -ed ) ، مرتبة ترتيباً أبجدياً

Infinitive مصدر الفعل		Past Simple الماضي البسيط	Past Participle اسم المفعول (التصريف الثالث)
be	يكون	was / were	been
begin	يبدأ	began	begun
blow	تهب	blew	blown
break	يكسر	broke	broken
build	يبنى	built	built
buy	يشترى	bought	bought
catch	يمسك ( يلحق بالمواصلات )	caught	caught
choose	يختار	chose	chosen
come	يأتي	came	come
cut	يقطع ، يقص	cut	cut
do	يفعل	did	done
draw	يرسم	drew	drawn
drink	يشرب	drank	drunk
drive	يقود ( سيارة مثلاً )	drove	driven
eat	يأكل	ate	eaten
feed	يُطعم	fed	fed
find	يجد	found	found
forget	ينسى	forgot	forgotten
get	يحضر ، يحصل على	got	got
give	يعطي	gave	given
go	يذهب	went	gone
grow	يزرع	grew	grown
have	يملك ، يتناول ( طعاماً مثلاً )	had	had



# Part 1

Infinitive مصدر الفعل		Past Simple الماضى البسيط	Past Participle اسم المفعول (التصريف الثالث)
keep	يربى ، يحفظ	kept	kept
leave	يغادر ، يترك	left	left
lose	يفقد	lost	lost
make	يصنع	made	made
meet	يقابل	met	met
put	يضع	put	put
read	يقرأ	read	read
ride	يركب ( دراجة أو دابة )	rode	ridden
run	يجرى	ran	run
say	يقول	said	said
see	يرى	saw	seen
sing	يغنى	sang	sung
sink	يغوص	sank / sunk	sunk
sit	يجلس	sat	sat
speak	يتحدث	spoke	spoken
sweep	يكنس	swept	swept
swim	يسبح	swam	swum
take	يأخذ	took	taken
tell	يخبر	told	told
throw	يرمى	threw	thrown
wear	يرتدى	wore	worn
write	يكتب	wrote	written



# Part 1

## B) General Revision on Grammar

مراجعة عامة لما تم دراسته من قواعد لغوية خلال الفصل الدراسي الأول  
( لكل ثلاث وحدات على حدة )

### Units 1, 2, 3, Revision A

#### 1. Verb to "be" الفعل يكون

	Subject Pronouns ضمائر الفاعل	Present المضارع	Past الماضي
مفرد	I	am (= 'm)	was
	He / She / It	is (= 's)	
جمع →	We / You / They	are (= 're)	were

لاحظ أن الضمير **You** يمكن أن يُقصد به مفرد ولكنه دائماً يعامل معاملة الجمع ( للاحترام والتعظيم ) .

#### EXAMPLES :

I **am** 14 years old. Last year, I **was** 13.

My father **is** a doctor. He **was** in Alexandria last week.

They **are** at school today. They **were** at the park yesterday.

#### 2. Forming Questions تكوين الأسئلة

عرفت من قبل أنه لتكوين السؤال لابد من تكوين صيغة استفهام .  
وصيغة الاستفهام تتكون بتقديم الفعل المساعد ( الموجود بالجملة ) على الفاعل ، وإذا لم يكن بالجملة  
فعل مساعد نستخدم (do/does/did) على حسب زمن الجملة ، كما يلي :

##### A) Yes / No Questions ( أسئلة بمعنى هل )

وجميع هذه الأسئلة بمعنى : هل ، لذلك تكون الإجابة عنها ب : (Yes) أو (No) .

فاعل + فعل مساعد → فعل (مساعد) + فاعل

Ali is	→ Is Ali ?	→ <b>Is Ali</b> in the second year ?
They are	→ Are They ?	→ <b>Are they</b> at school today ?
Noha has got	→ Has Noha got ?	→ <b>Has Noha</b> got a computer ?
She likes	→ Does she like ?	→ <b>Does she like</b> tea ?
I watch	→ Do you watch ?	→ <b>Do you watch</b> English films ?

مع مراعاة أن الفعل الذي يأتي بعد (do / does / did) دائماً يكون في المصدر ، أي بدون أي إضافات .





# Part 1

## B) Wh-Questions أسئلة باستخدام أدوات الاستفهام

وهذا النوع يختلف عن النوع الأول في أنه يبدأ بكلمة استفهام ، ويسأل عن جزء معين بالجملة :

My name is **Ashraf**.

**What** is your name ?

We live in **Tanta**.

**Where** do you live ?

Ali is **13 years old**.

**How old** is Ali ?

I was born **on 7th June, 1993**.

**When** were you born ?

● وتذكر دائماً تكوين هذه الأسئلة ، كما يلي :

( باقي الكلام ) + ( فعل الجملة ) + فاعل + فعل مساعد + أداة الاستفهام

Where is Ali ?

When were you born ?

What time do you go to school ?

● وتذكر أيضاً أدوات الاستفهام التالية :

- What	ما / ماذا	- How	كيف
- When	متى	- How old	كم عمر
- Where	أين	- How long	كم طول المدة
- Who	من ( للعاقل )		

## 3. The present simple tense زمن المضارع البسيط

Use : استخدامه

● يستخدم زمن المضارع البسيط للتعبير عن عادة متكررة الحدوث :

I **go** to school early every day.

● أو للتعبير عن حقيقة ثابتة مثل :

The sun **doesn't fall** in the morning. It **rises**.

Form : تكوينه

● يتكون زمن المضارع البسيط من :

١- الفعل في صيغة المصدر ( أى بدون أى إضافات ) ، مثل : ( go ) .

٢- الفعل مضاف له **s** أو **es** إذا كان الفاعل **he / she / it** أو اسم مفرد غائب .

**watches / rises**.





# Part 1

## Affirmative الإثبات

I / We / You / They	drive / work / do / etc. إلخ
He / She / It	drives / works / does / etc. إلخ

## Questions الأسئلة

Do	I / we / you / they	drive ? work ?
Does	he / she / it	do ? etc.

## Negative النفي

I / We / You / They	don't	drive. work.
He / She / It	doesn't	do. etc.

## Note the following لاحظ الآتي

- غالبًا ما نستخدم **do/ does** كأفعال مساعدة لتكوين الأسئلة أو الجمل المنفية ( كما سبق ) إذا لم يكن بالجملة فعل مساعد .  
ويجب مراعاة أن أى فعل يأتي بعد **do/ does** يكون دائمًا فى صيغة المصدر .  
● يضاف للفعل **es** - [ وليس **s** - فقط ] إذا كان ينتهى بإحدى النهايات التالية :

- o → go يذهب → goes
- ch → watch يشاهد → watches
- sh → wash يغسل → washes
- ss → guess يخمن → guesses
- x → x يصلح → xes

## EXAMPLES :

My mother **works** in a big school. She **teaches** English.

A postman **doesn't work** in an office.

I **go** to school on foot every day.

We **live** next to a big supermarket.

**Does** your mother **help** you with your homework ?



# Part 1

## 4. Present simple of the verb ( have got )

I <b>have</b> (= 've)	} <b>got</b>	two brothers. etc. إلخ
He / She / (It) <b>has</b> (= 's)		
We / You / They <b>have</b> (= 've)		

### EXAMPLES :

**Have** you **got** any brothers or sisters ?

سؤال بمعنى : هل .

Yes. I've **got** one brother,

إجابة مثبتة

but I **haven't got** any sisters.

إجابة منفية

What **has** Heba **got** in her hand ?

سؤال بأداة استفهام

## 5. The present continuous tense زمن المضارع المستمر

**Use** استخدامه

● يستخدم زمن المضارع المستمر للحديث عن أشياء تحدث أثناء الكلام عليها ؛ مثل :

My father **is sleeping** at the moment.

Look ! It's **raining**.

**Form** تكوينه

● يتكون زمن المضارع المستمر من : **am is are** + مصدر الفعل + **ing**

Affirmative الإثبات	I	<b>am</b>	(= I'm)	playing. eating. writing. etc.
	He / She / It	<b>is</b>	(= He's ... etc.)	
	We / You / They	<b>are</b>	(= We're ... etc.)	
Interrogative الاستفهام	<b>Am</b>	I		playing ? eating ? writing ? etc.
	<b>Is</b>	he / she / it		
	<b>Are</b>	we / you / they		



# Part 1

Negative النفى	I	am not	playing. eating. writing. etc.
	He / She / It	is not (= isn't)	
	We / You / They	are not (= aren't)	

## ● Key words

● وهناك كلمات تدل على زمن المضارع المستمر مثل :  
**now** الآن | **Look !** انظر  
**at this time** فى هذا الوقت | **Listen !** استمع  
**at the moment** فى هذه اللحظة .  
 هذه الأفعال تستخدم للفت الانتباه لشيء يحدث الآن .

## MORE EXAMPLES :

I'm reading an interesting book at the moment.

It's raining now, so we can't go out.

- "Are you doing your homework, Ali ?" - "No, I'm not."

- "What are you doing ?" - "I'm watching a film on TV."

## 6. Should يجب

● يستخدم الفعل **should** للنصيحة ، ودائماً يأتي بعده الفعل فى صيغة المصدر ( أى بدون أى إضافات )  
 ؛ كما يلي :

You **should study** hard. جملة مثبتة

You **shouldn't watch** much TV. جملة منفية

**Should I answer** these questions ? سؤال بمعنى « هل »

What **should Adel do** before the exam ? سؤال بأداة استفهام

## 7. Joining words (and, but & so)

● **and** ..... و ..... (واو العطف)

● تستخدم للعطف وإضافة فكرة أو معلومة إلى أخرى :

The water vapour rises. The water vapour cools.

The water vapour rises **and** (it) cools.

( لاحظ أن العطف يلغى التكرار ، لذلك يُفضل حذف الكلمات المتكررة . )

● **but** لكن

● تستخدم للربط بين جملتين متناقضتين ( ودائماً الجملة التى بعدها تكون غير متوقعة الحدوث بالنسبة  
 لما قبلها ) :



# Part 1

My grandfather is over seventy. He still works hard.

My grandfather is over seventy **but** he still works hard.

● **so** لذلك

● تربط بين جملتين إحداهما نتيجة للأخرى ( ودائماً يأتي بعدها النتيجة وقبلها السبب ) .

It's raining. I'm not going outside.

نتيجة + **so** + سبب

It's raining **so** I'm not going outside.

## 8. Relative Clauses with (who, which and where)

● ضمائر الصلة **who** و **which** و **where** تستخدم للربط بين جملتين ، وعبارات الصلة [ العبارات التي تبدأ بأحد الضمائر السابقة ] تستخدم لوصف جزء معين بالجملة ولذلك توضع بعد الجزء الذى تصفه مباشرة :

● **who**

الذى / التى للعاقل [ مفرد وجمع ، مذكر ومؤنث ] :

This is the boy. **He** lives next door to Amgad.

This is the boy **who** lives next door to Amgad.

● لاحظت أن الجملة الأولى لم تعط معنى بمفردها ، لذلك استخدمنا عبارة الصلة لتوضح أى ولد نتحدث عنه ، ولاحظ أننا نحذف الجزء المكرر فى عبارة الصلة .

● **which**

الذى / التى لغير العاقل [ مفرد وجمع ] :

What's the name of that tool ? **It** is next to the knife.

What's the name of that tool **which** is next to the knife.

● **where**

حيث ( المكان الذى فيه ..... ) :

This is the room. Amgad usually works **in it** .

This is the room **where** Amgad usually works.





# Part 1

## 9. to + infinitive

- تذكر أننا نعبر عن الغرض باستخدام الأداة (to) بمعنى (لكي) والتي يأتي بعدها دائماً فعل في صيغة المصدر [ أى : بدون أى إضافات ] :

### EXAMPLES :

- We use needles **to sew** with.
- Pliers are used **to hold** or **cut** metal.
- We use nails **to fix** pieces of wood together.
- What are these scissors for ?
- We use them **to cut** paper and cloth with.

## 10. The past simple tense زمن الماضي البسيط

Use : استخدامه

نستخدم زمن الماضي البسيط للتعبير عن حدث بدأ وانتهى في الماضي :

Magdy **went** to the zoo last Friday.

Form : تكوينه

يتكون زمن الماضي البسيط عادة من :

→ verb + -d / -ed { opened  
closed

أو التصريف الثاني من الأفعال الشاذة :

→ go → **went** / see → **saw**

لاحظ جيداً ما يلي :

- نستخدم **did** في السؤال إذا لم يكن بالجملة فعل مساعد آخر .
- نستخدم **didn't** في النفي إذا لم يكن بالجملة فعل مساعد آخر .
- بعد **did** أو **didn't** يأتي الفعل دائماً في صيغة المصدر [ أى بدون إضافات ] .
- الفعل الذي ينتهي بـ : **-y** وقبلها حرف ساكن ؛ تقلب الـ **-y** إلى **-i** ويضاف بعدها **(-ed)** .

study → studied

reply → replied

● Key words :

- ويستخدم زمن الماضي البسيط مع كلمات تدل على أن الفعل انتهى في الماضي ، مثل :

yesterday	أمس	in 2002	في عام ٢٠٠٢
last ( week )	(الأسبوع) الماضي	when I was young	عندما كنت صغيراً
a ( week ) ago	منذ (أسبوع) مضى	Once, .....	ذات مرة
in the past	في الماضي	One day, .....	ذات يوم





# Part 1

## EXAMPLES :

Seif and Magdy **were** neighbours.  
They **lived** in a small village.  
When **did** you **see** that hole ?  
I **saw** it yesterday.  
He **didn't have** tools so he **didn't mend** it.  
**Did** you **go** to school last Saturday ?

## Units 4, 5, 6, Revision B

### 11. The past continuous tense زمن الماضي المستمر

تذكر أن زمن الماضي المستمر :

● يستخدم لوصف أشياء كانت مستمرة في الحدوث في وقت ما في الماضي ، ويتكون من :

**was** } + مصدر الفعل + **ing**  
**were** }

## EXAMPLES :

The lion **was arriving** in the town. ( إثبات )  
**Were** the boys **playing** with a ball ? ( استفهام )  
What **was** the butcher **doing** ? ( سؤال بأداة استفهام )  
The boys **weren't shopping**. ( نفى )

● يستخدم الماضي المستمر أيضًا للحديث عن أشياء كانت مستمرة في الماضي ولكن قطعت فجأة بسبب أشياء أخرى ، ونعبر عن ذلك بـ : ( عندما **When** ) و ( بينما **While** ) كما يلي :

### when

تذكر قاعدة ( عندما **when** ) في الماضي المستمر :

ماضي بسيط + **when** → ماضي مستمر

The butcher **was cutting** meat **when** the lorry **arrived** in the town.

ويمكن أن تأتي في بداية الجملة ؛ كما يلي :

**When** + ماضي بسيط → ماضي مستمر

**When** the lorry **arrived** in the town, the butcher **was cutting** meat.

### While

تذكر قاعدة ( بينما **While** ) في الماضي المستمر :

ماضي مستمر + **while** → ماضي بسيط

The lorry **arrived** in the town **while** The butcher **was cutting** meat.

ويمكن أن تأتي في بداية الجملة ؛ كما يلي :

**While** + ماضي مستمر → ماضي بسيط

**While** the butcher **was cutting** meat, the lorry **arrived** in the town.



# Part 1

## 12. There + is / are was / were + اسم + [ فعل + ing ]

- هذه القاعدة تستخدم للربط بين جملتين نصف بهما ما يحدث أمانا ، أو ما كان يحدث في وقت ما في الماضي .  
في المضارع تتكون من :

There +  $\frac{\text{is للمفرد}}{\text{are للجمع}}$  + اسم + ( فعل + ing )

There is a photographer. He's drinking tea.

**There is** a photographer **drinking** tea.

There are two boys . They are playing with a ball .

**There are** two boys **playing** with a ball.

وفي الماضي تتكون من :

There +  $\frac{\text{was للمفرد}}{\text{were للجمع}}$  + اسم + ( فعل + ing )

There was a butcher. He was cutting meat with a knife.

**There was** a butcher **cutting** meat with a knife. **etc.**

There were three cats. They were playing with a ball.

**There were** three cats **playing** with a ball.

## 13. The Future Simple with "will" زمن المستقبل البسيط

- تذكر أننا للتعبير عن المستقبل نستخدم **will** وبعدها ( فعل في صيغة المصدر ) :

I **will** travel to Luxor next week. } إثبات  
= I'll travel to Luxor next week. }

**Will** you **come** with me ? → استفهام

No, I **won't**. → إجابة منفية مختصرة

No, I **won't come** with you. → إجابة منفية كاملة

- وعندما نطلب المساعدة أو نعرض مساعدة أحد نستخدم أيضًا **will** كما عرفت من قبل :

( مصدر الفعل + will )

**Will** you **make** me some tea ? ( طلب مساعدة )

I'll **do** the vegetables for you. ( عرض مساعدة )



# Part 1

## 14. will be able to سوف يكون قادرًا أن

للتعبير عن القدرة على عمل شيء في المستقبل

- تذكر أن : صيغة المستقبل من الفعل ( يستطيع can ) هي :  
( سوف يكون قادرًا أن will be able to ) ويأتي بعدها أيضًا مصدر الفعل :

### EXAMPLES :

I think we **will be able to travel** overseas.

Do you think people **will be able to live** on the moon 50 years from now ?

## 15. The present perfect tense زمن المضارع التام

- نستخدم زمن المضارع التام لنعبر عن حدث بدأ في الماضي وله صلة بالوقت الحاضر ( إما أنه انتهى وله تأثير الآن ، أو مازال يحدث ).
- ويراعى عدم ذكر وقت حدوث الفعل عند استخدام زمن المضارع التام :

### EXAMPLES :

I **have visited** Alexandria. زرت الإسكندرية .

- ( هذا الحدث انتهى ولكن له تأثير على الوقت الحاضر ؛ وهو أنني أصبح عندي فكرة عن الإسكندرية ).

Ahmed **has lost** his book. أحمد فقد كتابه .

- ( هذا الحدث انتهى وتأثيره على الوقت الحاضر هو أنه مازال الكتاب مفقودًا ).

I **have learned** English. تعلمت اللغة الإنجليزية .

- ( هذا الحدث مازال مستمرًا لأنني مازلت أتعلم اللغة الإنجليزية ).

- Form : تكوينه

- يتكون زمن المضارع التام من :

have } + past participle (p.p.)  
has } ( التصريف الثالث من فعل الجملة )

### Affirmative الإثبات

I / We / You / They	have (= -'ve)	lost. done.
He / She / It	has (= -'s)	taken.

### Interrogative الاستفهام

Have	I / we / you / they	lost ? done ?
Has	he / she / it	taken ?





# Part 1

## Questions with question words أسئلة بأدوات الاستفهام

What	have	I / we / you / they	lost ? done ?
	has	he / she / it	taken ?

## Negative النفي

I / We / You / They	have not (= haven't)	lost. done.
He / She / It	has not (= hasn't)	taken.

### MORE EXAMPLES :

I've got a red exercise book, but I haven't got a blue one.

Sameer has finished his homework.

Our teacher has asked us to do some homework on farming.

Have you found your lost book ?

### ● Key words

#### ever & never

- ever من السابق ، في وقت مضى

تستخدم (ever) مع زمن المضارع التام في الأسئلة كما يلي :

Have you ever been to a farm ?

Has Ali ever grown plants ?

- never أبداً

تستخدم (never) مع زمن المضارع التام ككلمة نفي ولا يستخدم معها صيغة نفي أخرى :

I have never kept an animal.

Ali has never grown a plant.

ولاحظ أن ever و never توضعان دائماً بين have أو has والتصريف الثالث للفعل .

- just حالاً (من وقت قصير مضى)

تستخدم (just) مع زمن المضارع التام للتعبير عن أن الحدث انتهى من وقت قصير ، وتوضع بين

have أو has والتصريف الثالث للفعل :

The chicken has just laid an egg.

I've just found this.



# Part 1

## • yet حتى الآن

تستخدم مع المضارع التام في الاستفهام أو النفي وتوضع في نهاية الجملة :

**Have** you **eaten** your breakfast **yet** ?

No, I **haven't eaten** it **yet**.

The man **hasn't cut** all the grass **yet**.

## لمدة & منذ since

• تستخدم كل من **since** و **for** مع زمن المضارع التام لبيان المدة التي استغرقتها الفعل :

How long **have** you **been** a businessman ?

I've **been** a businessman **for** 10 years.

I've **been** a businessman **since** 1997.

• قارن بين **for** و **since** في الاستخدام :

### نقطة بداية الحدث + since

ويأتي بعدها أشياء مثل :

2 o'clock

Monday

April

yesterday

last week

1999

### المدة التي استغرقتها الحدث + for

ويأتي بعدها أشياء مثل :

2 hours

3 days

5 months

a day

a week

eight years

## 16. Tag Questions السؤال المذيّل

• هو عبارة عن سؤال قصير يوضع في نهاية الجملة بهدف تأكيد معلومة ما ، ودائماً يكون معناه : ( أليس كذلك ؟ ) :

### EXAMPLES :

You haven't moved my red exercise book, **have you** ?

That's the phone, **isn't it** ?





# Part 1

## ● Form : تكوينه

– يتكون السؤال المذيل من :



## وهناك قواعد يجب مراعاتها عند تكوين هذا السؤال :

- ١ – الفعل المساعد الموجود بالجملة هو الذى يستخدم فى السؤال ، وإذا لم يكن بالجملة فعل مساعد : نستخدم (do / does / did) على حسب زمن الجملة .
- ٢ – لا بد من استخدام ضمير يعود على فاعل الجملة ، فلا يصح استخدام اسم فى هذه الأسئلة .
- ٣ – إذا كانت الجملة مثبتة يكون السؤال منفيًا .
- ٤ – أما إذا كانت الجملة منفية فيكون السؤال مثبتًا .
- ٥ – فى السؤال المنفى لا بد من استخدام الصيغة المختصرة ، مثل :

إلخ . can't / aren't / haven't / didn't / etc.

## MORE EXAMPLES :

Soha has taken it, **hasn't she** ?

You want to see them, **don't you** ?

I didn't give you an exercise book, **did I** ?

It won't take long, **will it** ?

You took my book, **didn't you** ?

## Units 7, 8, 9, Revision C

### 17. As soon as, when, before & after

- تعتبر (after, when, as soon as) روابط زمنية ، وهى تعبر عن تعاقب حدثين ، وعندما يكون الكلام عن المستقبل تكون القاعدة كالاتى :

After	بعد	} + مضارع بسيط + فاعل + (be) going to + مصدر	
When	عندما		
As soon as	بمجرد أن		
Before	قبل		

## EXAMPLES :

**After** they go inside the Pyramids, they **are going to go** shopping.

**When** Ahmed comes back, I'm **going to take** his photo.

**As soon as** the taxis are here, We're **going to leave**.

**Before** I go to the club, I'm **going to phone** Ashraf.



## Part 1

- ويمكن استخدام هذه الروابط بين الجملتين ولا يتغير ما بعدها :  
- I'm going to give this toy to Salma as soon as we see her.

### 18. The future simple with "be going to"

- تذكر أننا نستخدم صيغة (be) going to مع زمن المستقبل البسيط للتعبير عن أشياء مخطط لحدوثها في المستقبل . ( أى أن الخطة قد أعدت من قبل وستتم هذه الأحداث في المستقبل ) :

Hesham is going to eat as soon as he arrives.

( هشام سوف يأكل بمجرد ..... )

وتتكون من :

I	→ am	} + مصدر الفعل + going to
He / She / It	→ is	
We / You / They	→ are	

#### MORE EXAMPLES :

Where's Hesham going to go at 8.30 ? ( سؤال )

He's going to go to his office. ( جملة مثبتة )

We're not going to travel next year. ( جملة منفية )

### 19. The past passive صيغة المبني للمجهول في زمن الماضي البسيط

- تستخدم صيغة المبني للمجهول عندما يكون فاعل الجملة غير معروف أو غير مهم في الكلام :

Some of the ancient kings of Egypt were buried in pyramids.

والمعنى : ( بعض ملوك مصر القدماء دُفِنوا في أهرامات ) ، وهنا لا نعرف من قام بدفنهم ( وهو أيضاً غير مهم ) لذلك استخدمنا صيغة المبني للمجهول .

Form :

- تتكون صيغة المبني للمجهول في الماضي البسيط من :

( مع المفرد ) → was	} + p.p. ( التصريف الثالث لفعل الجملة )
( مع الجمع ) → were	

#### EXAMPLES :

The first pyramids were made about 4.700 years ago.

The biggest pyramids were built at Giza.

The work was done by around a hundred thousand slaves and workers.



# Part 1

## 20. Verbs followed by (v-ing) or (to + مصدر)

تعبيرات يأتي بعدها (v-ing)	تعبيرات يأتي بعدها (مصدر + to)
I <u>like</u>	I'd <u>like</u>
I <u>prefer</u>	I'd <u>prefer</u>
I <u>enjoy</u>	I <u>want</u>
I'm <u>interested in</u>	} <b>to play</b> <b>football.</b>
I'm <u>good at</u>	
I <u>look forward to</u>	
I <u>don't mind</u>	
playing football.	● لاحظ أنه إذا جاء قبل الفعلين (prefer و like) الفعل (would = 'd) يأتي بعدهما (مصدر + to) و يكون المعنى (الآن فقط وليس بوجه عام)

## 21. Punctuation الترقيم

### ● Capital letters : الحروف الكبيرة

● تذكر أننا نستخدم الحروف الكبيرة في بداية الجملة وفي أسماء الأشخاص والبلاد والشوارع والأماكن المشهورة والكتب والاختصارات والضمير I .... إلخ .

Yesterday I met Mr Alan Jones who wrote "Science World" at the Pyramids in Giza.

### ● Full stop : النقطة

● تذكر أنها توضع في نهاية الجملة الخبرية .

I come from Tanta.

### ● Question mark : علامة الاستفهام

● تذكر أنها توضع في نهاية السؤال .

Where's my book ?

### ● Speech marks : علامات التنصيص

● تذكر أننا نستخدمها لنشير إلى أن هذا الكلام ليس لنا ، ولكن قاله شخص آخر غيرنا :

Ahmed said, "I have finished my homework."

[ ولاحظ أننا نضع قبل علامات التنصيص فاصلة (,) ]

انظر إلى المثال التالي ولاحظ الفرق :

"I have finished my homework," said Ahmed.

[ الفاصلة (,) وضعت هنا بعد الجملة وداخل الأقواس ، والكلمة التي بعد الأقواس لا تبدأ بحرف كبير

(capital) إلا إذا كانت اسمًا مثل :

"I have finished my homework," Ahmed said.





# Part 1

## ● Comma ( , ) الفاصلة

● ونستخدمها دائماً لعطف مفردات قائمة بها ثلاث مفردات فأكثر :

**Sailors, soldiers, fathers and children were waiting to see the king.**

● وتستخدم أيضاً للفصل بين الأجزاء المختلفة في الجملة ، مثل :

**This is my pen friend, Zeinab.**

## 22. Abbreviations الاختصارات

● الاختصارات في اللغة الإنجليزية هي عبارة عن حروف معيّنة أو أجزاء من الكلمات تستخدم في الكتابة وتحل محل كلمات طويلة ( وهي اختصارات عالمية معروفة لدى متحدثي اللغة الإنجليزية ) ، ومن أمثلة ذلك ما يلي :

● اختصارات تستخدم قبل الأسماء مثل :

Mr (= Mister) سيد ، أستاذ Mrs (= Missis) سيدة متزوجة  
Dr (= doctor) دكتور ، طبيب Ms (لا نعلم متزوجة أم لا ) امرأة

● اختصارات خاصة بالمدارس مثل :

prep (= preparatory) إعدادي lab (= laboratory) معمل علوم  
maths (= mathematics) الرياضيات

● اختصارات شائعة مأخوذة من لغة الرومان مثل :

E.g. (= for example) على سبيل المثال P.S. ملحوظة تضاف في نهاية خطاب  
etc. (= etcetera) إلى آخره ، إلخ

● اختصارات خاصة بالأيام والشهور مثل :

Mon (= Monday) يوم الإثنين Sat (= Saturday) يوم السبت  
Nov (= November) شهر نوفمبر

● اختصارات تستخدم في كتابة العناوين ، مثل :

St (= street) شارع Rd (= road) طريق

● اختصارات تستخدم في القواعد عند كتابة الأفعال مثل :

I've (= I have) he's (= he is / he has)



# Part 1

## 23. The passive صيغة المبني للمجهول

Form :

- تذكر أن : صيغة المبني للمجهول في الماضي البسيط تتكون من :  
(مع المفرد) → was } + p.p. (التصريف الثالث لفعل الجملة)  
(مع الجمع) → were }

EXAMPLES :

The first pyramids **were made** about 4.700 years ago.

The biggest pyramids **were built** at Giza.

The work **was done** by around a hundred thousand slaves and workers.

● وفي زمن المضارع البسيط تتكون صيغة المبني للمجهول من :

am } + p.p. (التصريف الثالث لفعل الجملة)  
is }  
are }

- English vowels **are made** by touching different fingers of the left hand with the first finger of the right hand.
- 'C' **is made** by holding the thumb and first finger of the right hand in the shape of the letter 'C'.

## 24. by + v-ing

- لاحظ استخدام الفعل مضاف له (-ing) بعد حرف الجر (by)، والمعنى : (بواسطة .. أو عن طريق ..)

EXAMPLES :

"N" is made **by putting** .....

"O" is made **by touching** .....

## 25. Joining Words الروابط

- ادرس الروابط الآتية جيداً :

● Or أو

- تستخدم للعطف أو الربط بين الجمل المنفية :

Andy cannot hear. He cannot speak.

Andy cannot hear **or** speak.





# Part 1

## ● as soon as بمجرد أن

● تستخدم للربط بين جملتين وتعبر عن المسارعة أو المقاربة بين الحدثين في الوقت :

Louis Braille heard about Barbier's system. Then he was interested in it.

**As soon as** Louis Braille heard about Barbier's system, he was interested in it.

## ● Although مع أن ، بالرغم من أن

● تستخدم **although** كرابط ، يربط بين جملتين بينهما تناقض في المعنى .

( وهي توضع عكس **but** في المكان ، فيأتي بعدها الحقيقة الثابتة ، أما الجملة الثانية فتكون الشيء المتناقض مع الحقيقة الثابتة ) .

## EXAMPLES :

He couldn't see, **but** he went to the village school.

= **Although** he couldn't see, he went to the village school.

My grandfather is over seventy, **but** he still works hard.

= **Although** my grandfather is over seventy, he still works hard.

( ولا تنس وضع فاصلة (,) بين الجملتين إذا بدأت الكلام بـ **Although** . )

## Units 10, 11, 12, Revision D

## 26. زمن المضارع التام المستمر

### Use استخدامه

● يعبر زمن المضارع التام المستمر عن حدث بدأ في الماضي وما زال مستمرًا ، أو انتهى من وقت قصير وتأثيره ما زال واضحًا ؛ مثل :

It **has been raining** all this morning. The streets are all wet.

### Form تكوينه

يتكون زمن المضارع التام المستمر من :

have }  
has } **been + فعل + ing**

Affirmative الإثبات	I / We / You / They	have	been	working. playing. reading. etc.
	He / She / It	has		



# Part 1

Questions الأسئلة	Have	I / we / you / they	been	working ? playing ? reading ? etc.
	Has	he / she / it		
Negative النفى	I / We / You / They		been	working. playing. reading. etc.
	He / She / It			hasn't

## EXAMPLES :

What **have** you **been doing** recently ?

Hesham **has been drinking** much tea recently.

Salma **hasn't been practising** a lot in the last few weeks.

**Have** you **been working** as a teacher since you finished school ?

## Since & For

● تذكر أننا نستخدم **(since)** و **(for)** مع زمن المضارع التام المستمر لبيان المدة التي استغرقها الفعل منذ بدأ وحتى الآن :

**since** + نقطة بداية الحدث

**since**

3 o'clock ← yesterday  
Tuesday ← last week  
April ← 1999

ويمكن أن تكون نقطة بداية الفعل هي حدث معين

وفي هذه الحالة تكون قاعدة **since** كما يلي :

ماضى بسيط + **since** + مضارع تام (مستمر)

He **has been playing** football **since**

he **was** a child.

**for** + المدة التي استغرقها الحدث

**for**

3 hours ← a day  
four days ← a week  
5 months ← eight years

ولاحظ أننا :

– بعد **for** نذكر المدة التي استغرقها الفعل منذ

البداية وحتى الآن (بالأيام ، بالشهور ، بالسنين

.. إلخ) .

– لا نذكر بعد **for** أى أفعال أو أحداث أخرى .

## 27. Always & Never

● تستخدم **Always** و **Never** في بداية الكلام في الأمر والنهي عند إعطاء التعليمات :

• **Always** be careful when you cross the road. → [ أمر مثبت ]

• **Never** buy too many sweets. → [ أمر منفي (نهي) ]

ولاحظ أن فعل الأمر بعدهما لا بد أن يكون في صيغة المصدر (أى بدون أى إضافات) .



# Part 1

## 28. might

- تستخدم (might) عند التعبير عن إمكانية أو احتمال حدوث الفعل ، ويأتي بعدها فعل في المصدر .  
I **might buy** something at this shop.
- **Never play** with knives or you **might cut** yourself.
- **Always wash** fruit before you eat it, or you **might be** ill.

## 29. The first conditional with "if" and "will" or "might"

- تستخدم الحالة الأولى للجمل الشرطية للتعبير عن شيء محتمل الحدوث في الوقت الحاضر أو في المستقبل .

If you aren't careful, you will fall off the bike.

If + مضارع بسيط → { will / might } + مصدر الفعل

- ولاحظ أننا نستخدم might بدلاً من will في بعض الأحيان لبيان مجرد إمكانية حدوث الفعل ( أي أن احتمال حدوث الفعل سيكون أقل ) .

### MORE EXAMPLES :

- If you **leave** sharp knives on the table, The children **might cut** themselves.
- If the teacher **is** ill tomorrow, we **might have** a new teacher.



# Part 1

## 30. Expressions of countable nouns & uncountable nouns

● قارن بين الأسماء التي تعد (Countable) والأسماء التي لا تعد (Uncountable) فيما يلي :

Countable	Uncountable
<b>many</b> (كثير (للعدد) I don't have <b>many</b> friends.	<b>much</b> (الكمية) We didn't buy <b>much</b> sugar.
<b>a few</b> (قليل (للعدد) I have <b>a few</b> friends.	<b>a little</b> (لكمية) We bought <b>a little</b> sugar.

● قارن بين **less** و **fewer** فيما يلي :

أقل (للعدد) <b>fewer</b>	أقل (لكمية) <b>less</b>
تستخدم <b>fewer</b> قبل الأسماء التي تعد : You should eat <b>fewer sweets</b> . ↓ اسم يعد ولا تستخدم <b>fewer</b> أبدًا لتدل على الأفعال .	تستخدم <b>less</b> قبل الأسماء التي لا تعد : You should eat <b>less chocolate</b> . ↓ اسم لا يعد ويمكن أن تستخدم <b>less</b> لتدل على الأفعال : I should <b>sleep less</b> .

● أما **more** فتستخدم في جميع المواضع السابقة :

- You should eat **more vegetables**. → اسم يعد
- You should drink **more milk**. → اسم لا يعد
- You should **sleep more**. → بعد الأفعال

● قارن :

كم (للعدد) <b>How many ?</b>	كم (لكمية) <b>How much ?</b>
تستخدم <b>How many</b> للسؤال عن العدد (للأشياء التي تعد) :	تستخدم <b>How much</b> للسؤال عن الكمية ، (للأشياء التي لا تعد) :
<b>How many sweets</b> have you been eating ?	<b>How much meat</b> have you been eating ?
<b>How many vegetables</b> are ..... ? لاحظ أن الاسم الذي بعدها دائمًا يكون جمعًا .	<b>How much fruit</b> is ..... ? لاحظ أن الأسماء التي لا تعد تعامل معاملة المفرد .

● ولاحظ أنه بعد أدوات الاستفهام هذه لا بد أن نذكر اسم الشيء الذي نسأل عنه (كتمييز) .





# PART 2

## Revision Exercises

تدريبات مكثفة ومتدرجة على جميع  
أنماط الأسئلة المطابقة لمواصفات  
الامتحان ( لكل ثلاث وحدات على حدة )  
[ أسئلة مختارة من امتحانات الإدارات  
التعليمية المختلفة ]

---

## Monthly Tests

اختبارات شهرية

## A) Language Functions

السؤال الأول فى ورقة الامتحان :

### 1. Finish the following dialogue.

**Aya is asking Sama about her favourite subject.**

**Aya** : What's your .....(1)..... subject ?

**Sama** : It's science.

**Aya** : Do you do .....(2)..... at school ?

**Sama** : Of course. The last one was about .....(3).....

**Aya** : What does it mean ?

**Sama** : It means water turns into .....(4).....

### ● Finish the following dialogue.

**Salah is telling Adel about his father's job.**

**Adel** : What's your father's job ?

**Saleh** : He's .....(1).....

**Adel** : What does he .....(2)..... in his work ?

**Saleh** : He works with tourists and other visitors.

**Adel** : Does he do anything else in the hotel ?

**Saleh** : Yes, he makes .....(3)..... all the rooms are clean and .....(4).....

### ● Finish the following dialogue.

**Saad sees Sameh making something with many tools.**

**Saad** : What are you doing ?

**Sameh** : I'm making a .....(1)..... for my sister.

**Saad** : What is this model ?

**Saleh** : It's a fishing .....(2).....

**Saad** : I see you have a lot of .....(3).....

**Saleh** : No. I have a hammer and some nails, but I .....(4)..... these pliers and this saw from my uncle.



## Part 2

السؤال الثاني فى ورقة الامتحان :

2. Supply the missing parts in the following two mini-dialogues.

A) Osama wants to know what scissors are made of.

Osama : What are scissors made of ?

Ahmed : .....

B) Nesma asks Asmaa about Dr Hussein.

Nesma : ..... ?

Asmaa : Dr Hussein went to the bus-stop early to catch the bus.

● Supply the missing parts in the following two mini-dialogues.

A) Sammy asks Alaa about condensation.

Samy : What does condensation mean ?

Alaa : .....

B) Nawal and Maryam are discussing jobs.

Nawal : Where does a TV reporter work ?

Maryam : .....

A) Hala and Nora are talking about tools.

Hala : What's a knife used for ?

Nora : .....

B) Hazim is asking Mohamed about last Friday.

Hazim : ..... ?

Mohamed : Last Friday I went to the Egyptian museum.

السؤال الثالث فى ورقة الامتحان :

### B) Reading Comprehension

3. Read and match.

A

1. Steam is
2. A mechanic is someone who
3. Pliers are used to
4. A knife is used for
5. Ice is

B

- a) hold or cut metal.
- b) cutting food.
- c) water under 0°.
- d) hot water vapour.
- e) teaches students.
- f) works in a garage and fixes cars.



## Part 2

### ● Read and match.

#### A

1. A hotel manager
2. Condensation means
3. A saw is made
4. Doctors always
5. This is the hospital

#### B

- a) from metal and wood.
- b) where Dr Khaled works.
- c) look after their patients.
- d) makes sure the rooms are clean.
- e) water turning into water vapour.
- f) water vapour turning into water.

### ● Read and match.

1. "Evaporate" means.
2. "Snow" means
3. "Steam" means
4. "Condense" means
5. "Rain" means

- a) Water under 0° which falls from the sky.
- b) To change from water vapour into water.
- c) Water which falls from the sky.
- d) To change from water into water vapour.
- e) Hot water vapour.
- f) water which is under 0.

### السؤال الرابع فى ورقة الامتحان :

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

Once there was a boy called Ramy. His father was a poor farmer. While he was waking in the street, he saw an old man sitting at the side of the road. The man was very ill and needed help. Ramy was very kind and took **him** to the nearest hospital.

The old man thanked Ramy and asked about his name and address. The boy didn't want the old man to know that he was poor and his father was a farmer. So, he said that his name was Ashraf Ali and his father was a teacher. He also said that they lived in Tanta. A few days later. The old man died in hospital and left all his money to Ashraf Ali who helped him when he was very ill. Of course because Ramy told lies, he didn't get any money.

#### A) Answer the following questions.

1. How was the old man ?
2. Why didn't Ramy get any of the old man's money ?

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

3. Ramy's father was a .....

a) doctor

b) farmer

c) teacher

d) Sherman





## Part 2

4. .... took the old man's money.  
a) Ashraf                      b) The doctor      c) Ramy                      d) Ali
5. The underlined word "him" refers to .....  
a) the farmer    b) Ramy  
c) Ashraf    d) the old man

### السؤال الخامس فى ورقة الامتحان :

#### C) Usage and Writing

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

#### Vocabulary

1. My best friend is Hatem. We ..... like football.  
a) too                      b) second                      c) both                      d) same
2. "What's your ..... ?" – "I'm Egyptian."  
a) language                      b) nationality                      c) job                      d) subject
3. To stay in the hotel, you should complete this .....  
a) form                      b) farm                      c) from                      d) frame
4. How ..... are you staying in our hotel ?  
a) much                      b) long                      c) many                      d) tall
5. I want to make ..... that the number is correct.  
a) sure                      b) shore                      c) sorry                      d) shoe
6. A ..... must think fast and speak well.  
a) carpenter                      b) mechanic                      c) TV reporter                      d) doctor
7. A hotel manager makes sure that the rooms are clean and .....  
a) comfortable                      b) full                      c) busy                      d) noisy
8. A mechanic checks ..... and fixes them.  
a) engineers                      b) engines                      c) desks                      d) chairs
9. I work in a science lab. I'm a .....  
a) scientist                      b) designer                      c) head teacher                      d) nurse
10. A ..... is someone who lives next door to you.  
a) mechanic    b) shopkeeper  
c) neighbour    d) reporter
11. Mum asked Ahmed to do some .....  
a) housework                      b) tea                      c) sandwiches                      d) coffee
12. We sleep in the .....  
a) bathroom                      b) sitting room                      c) bedroom                      d) dining room



## Part 2

13. What's the best ..... to dry the floor ?  
a) road                      b) way                      c) one                      d) what
14. You should always tell the .....  
a) lies                      b) true                      c) truth                      d) tooth
15. The sun ..... in the morning.  
a) doesn't shine      b) falls                      c) rises                      d) sinks
16. Stones ..... in water.  
a) sink                      b) float                      c) flat                      d) think
17. .... is water under 0° which falls from the sky.  
a) Rain                      b) Steam                      c) Snow                      d) Vapour
18. Turning water into water vapour is called .....  
a) evaporation      b) condensation      c) freezing                      d) boiling
19. Hot water vapour is called .....  
a) snow                      b) steam                      c) rain                      d) ice
20. Ali is doing an experiment in the .....  
a) library                      b) playground                      c) bathroom                      d) lab
21. When clothes dry in the sun, it is .....  
a) evaporation      b) condensation      c) raining                      d) boiling
22. .... is turning water vapour into water.  
a) Evaporation      b) Condensation      c) Raining                      d) Freezing
23. We are going to play outside if the ..... is good.  
a) water                      b) rain                      c) road                      d) weather
24. A very small copy of a car or a plane is called a .....  
a) model                      b) medal                      c) pedal                      d) needle
25. We use a ..... to fix two pieces of wood together.  
a) hammer                      b) nail                      c) needle                      d) drill
26. Needles are made of .....  
a) plastic                      b) wood                      c) cloth                      d) metal
27. My uncle works in a ..... which makes cars.  
a) shop                      b) factory                      c) farm                      d) garage
28. .... are used to hold or cut metal.  
a) Scissors                      b) Pliers                      c) Hammers                      d) Saws
29. A carpenter uses a ..... to hit nails into wood.  
a) saw                      b) knife                      c) needle                      d) hammer



## Part 2

30. A ..... is used to cut wood.  
a) knife            b) needle            c) saw            d) hammer
31. You can make holes in wood or metal by using a .....  
a) needle            b) drill            c) knife            d) saw
32. The top of a house is called a .....  
a) brick            b) handle            c) loaf            d) roof
33. Can you help me ..... my car, please ?  
a) lend            b) mend            c) sew            d) saw
34. Carpenters use a lot of .....  
a) tools            b) pools            c) holes            d) needles
35. Don't hold the knife by the ..... You may cut yourself.  
a) blade            b) drill            c) hammer            d) handle
36. My father doesn't like ..... any tools, so he buys a lot of them.  
a) borrowing            b) lending            c) giving            d) selling

## Grammar

37. My name ..... Amgad.  
a) is            b) was            c) are            d) were
38. My father works in this hotel. He ..... lots of people.  
a) met            b) meeting            c) meet            d) meets
39. My favourite hobbies ..... football and computers.  
a) is            b) was            c) are            d) were
40. Where ..... born ?  
a) you were            b) were you            c) did you            d) have you
41. Where ..... work ?  
a) does Samir            b) Samir does            c) is Samir            d) has Samir
42. I ..... twelve years old.  
a) 's            b) 'm            c) 've            d) 'd
43. We ..... a flat in Alexandria and we go there every summer.  
a) having            b) has got            c) have got            d) has
44. What ..... your mother do ?  
a) do            b) does            c) doing            d) done
45. Noha ..... two or three hobbies.  
a) have            b) has            c) having            d) is



## Part 2

46. You shouldn't ..... up your mother when she is tired.  
a) wake            b) waking            c) woke            d) wakes
47. Noha ..... do her homework every day.  
a) shouldn't    b) should            c) don't            d) did
48. The children ..... with their toys now.  
a) is playing    b) playing            c) are playing    d) play
49. Where is Ahmed ..... ?  
a) sleep            b) sleeping            c) sleeps            d) slept
50. We can't go out to play because it ..... outside.  
a) was raining    b) rains            c) rained            d) is raining
51. Ramy ..... in a house near the sea.  
a) living            b) lives            c) live            d) life
52. The sun ..... in the morning.  
a) rising            b) is rising            c) rises            d) rise
53. When water ....., it turns into steam.  
a) boiling            b) boils            c) boiled            d) boil
54. Stones ..... in water.  
a) doesn't float            b) floated  
c) don't float            d) float
55. Why are you ..... that plate in steam ?  
a) holding            b) hold            c) holds            d) held
56. It's ten to eight and Omar ..... for school.  
a) leave            b) leaves  
c) was leaving            d) is leaving
57. Ramzy usually ..... to school because it's very near.  
a) walking            b) walks            c) is walking            d) walked
58. Amany ..... to school today because she's late.  
a) doesn't walk    b) isn't walking    c) walked            d) walks
59. I'm not going out ..... it's too hot today.  
a) but            b) so            c) and            d) because
60. The water vapour rises ..... cools.  
a) but            b) and            c) so            d) where
61. Mum isn't here, ..... she told me to do the housework.  
a) because            b) but            c) so            d) when





## Part 2

62. He was very late ..... he took a taxi.  
a) so                      b) because                      c) but                      d) why
63. Water vapour is light ..... it rises high into the air  
a) but                      b) because                      c) not                      d) so
64. Boil the water, ..... don't forget to make tea.  
a) but                      b) so                      c) because                      d) as
65. Fill a kittle with water ..... boil it.  
a) but                      b) and                      c) so                      d) because
66. The man ..... helped me is a policeman.  
a) who                      b) which                      c) where                      d) when
67. The science lab is the place ..... we do experiments.  
a) who                      b) which                      c) when                      d) where
68. This is the house ..... my father bought.  
a) where                      b) which                      c) who                      d) when
69. This is the house ..... Ahmed was born.  
a) where                      b) who                      c) which                      d) when
70. Ahmed met a friend in the shop ..... he buys sweets.  
a) which                      b) where                      c) who                      d) when
71. Ahmed spoke to Mr Ali about the lion ..... he saw.  
a) where                      b) who                      c) which                      d) when
72. The school ..... Ali studies is very old.  
a) which                      b) where                      c) who                      d) when
73. My mother telephoned her friend ..... was very surprised.  
a) which                      b) where                      c) when                      d) who
74. Dr Khalid went to the clinic ..... is a kilometre from the hospital.  
a) where                      b) who                      c) when                      d) which
75. Pliers are ..... of metal.  
a) making                      b) made                      c) make                      d) makes
76. Sameh doesn't like ..... cars for people.  
a) pushing                      b) pushed                      c) push                      d) pushes



## Part 2

### السؤال السادس فى ورقة الامتحان :

#### 6. Write questions using the words in brackets.

1. My sister went to hospital because she was very ill. (Why)
2. The first lesson starts at eight o'clock. (What time)
3. I borrowed this magazine from Ali. (Who)

#### ● Write questions using the words in brackets.

1. Condensation is water vapour turning into water. (What)
2. Scissors are used to cut or hold metal. (Why)
3. Ali used nails to fix the door. (Who)

OR :

### شكل آخر للسؤال السادس فى ورقة الامتحان :

#### 6. Rearrange the following words to make correct sentences.

1. comfortable – sure – the rooms – A hotel manager – are – makes.
2. water – into – is – Evaporation – water vapour – turning.
3. metal – used – hold – Pliers – or cut – are – to.

#### ● Rearrange the following words to make correct sentences.

1. tired – arrived – feeling – Magdy – Seif – when – was.
2. didn't – lending – to Magdy – tools – like – Seif – his.
3. knives – food – use – with – cut – We – to.

### السؤال السابع فى ورقة الامتحان :

#### 7. Read and correct the underlined words.

1. A TV reporter checks engines and fixes them. (.....)
2. We use a drill to cut wood. (.....)
3. Look! The bird was eating the plant. (.....)

#### ● Read and correct the underlined words.

1. When you climb a mountain, air slowly gets warmer. (.....)
2. Evaporation means steam turning into water. (.....)
3. This is the shop which I buy cheese and other food. (.....)



## Part 2

### ● Read and correct the underlined words.

1. While Noha was studying, she was hearing an accident. (.....)
2. I told Soha about the dog where I saw. (.....)
3. Stones boat in water. (.....)

### ● Read and correct the underlined words.

1. Steam is cold water vapour. (.....)
2. The top of a house is called a handle. (.....)
3. A mechanic boxes cars. (.....)

### السؤال الثامن فى ورقة الامتحان :

8. Look at the picture and write a short paragraph of four (4) sentences.  
(The words in the box may help you.)

stayed home – angry – listening – watching

### A noisy day



Yesterday was a holiday. Sally .....

.....

.....

.....





## Part 2

- Look at the picture and write a short paragraph of four (4) sentences. (The words in the box may help you.)

mechanic – garage – checks – hard

### My uncle

This is my uncle Magdy .....

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....



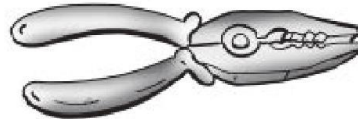
- Look at the picture and write a short paragraph of four (4) sentences. (The words in the box may help you.)

hard tool – metal – have got handles – hold or cut

### Pliers

These are pliers. ....

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....



السؤال التاسع فى ورقة الامتحان :

### D) Punctuation

- 9. Punctuate the following two sentences.

1. who is nicer, seif or magdy
2. i didn t go to alexandria last summer

- Punctuate the following two sentences.

1. what is mona s job
2. mona often plays volleyball on friday





## Test on Units 1, 2, 3

### A) Language Functions

#### 1. Finish the following dialogue.

**Nadia and Heba are talking about jobs.**

**Nadia** : Hello, Heba. Can I ask you some questions ?

**Heba** : Yes, ..... (1) .....

**Nadia** : What's your father's ..... (2) ..... ?

**Heba** : He's a carpenter.

**Nadia** : ..... (3) ..... he work ?

**Heba** : He works in his workshop.

**Nadia** : What ..... (4) ..... ?

**Heba** : He uses hammers, saw and nails.

#### 2. Supply the missing parts in the following two mini-dialogues.

**Mona and Noha are talking.**

**A) Mona** : What were you doing at 7.30 yesterday morning ?

**Noha** : .....

**Nabil knows that Nasser is good at science.**

**B) Nabil** : ..... ?

**Nasser** : Evaporation means water turning into hot water vapour.

### B) Reading Comprehension

#### 3. Read and match.

**A**

1. The top of a house
2. This is the girl
3. Evaporation means
4. A TV reporter works
5. Making models is a hobby

**B**

- a) water turning into steam.
- b) water vapour turning into water.
- c) which Eman enjoys a lot.
- d) who won the prize.
- e) in television.
- f) is called a roof.

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

When the wind blows across the surface of water or the sun shines on water, some water evaporates and turns into water vapour. Water vapour is light, so it rises into the air. When water vapour gets high in the



## Part 2

sky, the air is cool and the water condenses into small drops of water. There, drops of water join together to form clouds. Sometimes water drops in the clouds become big and heavy and start to fall to the ground. This is rain. In colder weather, ice in the clouds also sinks and falls to the ground. This is snow.

### A) Answer the following questions.

1. When does some water evaporate ?
2. Why does water vapour rise into the air ?

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

3. When water vapour gets high in the sky, the air is cool and the water .....  
a) evaporates.      b) condenses.      c) boils.      d) drinks.
4. Drops of water join together to form .....  
a) clouds.      b) water vapour.      c) rain.      d) wave.
5. .... is ice in the clouds which falls to the ground.  
a) Ice cream      b) Ice tea      c) Snow      d) Steam

### C) Usage and Writing

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

1. When water freezes, it turns into .....  
a) ice      b) vapour      c) drops      d) rain
2. .... are used to hold or cut metals.  
a) Saws      b) Pliers      c) Scissors      d) Knives
3. My cousin is a sales ..... in a shop.  
a) designer      b) assistant      c) reporter      d) mechanic
4. The tourist looked at the map when he felt he was .....  
a) last      b) list      c) lost      d) least
5. This is the shop ..... my mother buys our clothes.  
a) which      b) when      c) what      d) where
6. Ahmed always ..... his room on Friday.  
a) cleaning      b) is cleaning      c) cleans      d) cleaned
7. When I phoned Soha, she ..... dinner.  
a) having      b) has      c) is having      d) was having
8. It's too hot today ..... I'm not going out.  
a) but      b) so      c) and      d) because



## Part 2

### 6. Write questions using the words in brackets.

1. My favourite hobby is football. (What)
2. The sun rises in the morning. (When)
3. My sister helped me do the housework. (Who)

### 7. Read and correct the underlined words.

1. I played football when I broke my leg. (.....)
2. Ahmed spoke to his friend where was surprised to see him. (.....)
3. When water vapour rises, it evaporates. (.....)

### 8. Look at the picture and write a short paragraph of four (4) sentences.

(The words in the box may help you.)

uses tools – saw – hit – make

#### A carpenter

A carpenter works in a workshop. ...

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....



#### D) Punctuation

### 9. Punctuate the following two sentences.

1. this is samy s grandfather who is a carpenter
2. what s your name please





#### A) Language Functions

##### 1. Finish the following dialogue.

**Noha and Fatma are talking about the farm.**

**Noha** : Have you .....(1)..... been to a farm ?

**Fatma** : Yes, I have.

**Noha** : What did you see there ?

**Fatma** : I saw a lot of .....(2)..... and animals.

**Noha** : Why do farmers .....(3)..... cows ?

**Fatma** : They keep cows for .....(4)..... and milk.

##### ● Finish the following dialogue.

**Amany and Ashraf are discussing yesterday's accident.**

**Amany** : Did you read yesterday's newspaper ?

**Ashraf** : No, I .....(1)..... What was in it ?

**Amany** : A lorry was taking a lion to the zoo, but it .....(2).....

**Ashraf** : What happened after that ?

**Amany** : There was a policeman .....(3)..... near the lorry.  
He called the police station and they caught it.

**Ashraf** : Was anybody injured ?

**Amany** : No. The people in the street were .....(4)..... because  
the lion hunted a donkey in the street but not anybody.

##### ● Finish the following dialogue.

**A teacher is asking Maged about the importance of computers.**

**Teacher** : Have you got a computer ?

**Maged** : Yes I have.

**Teacher** : What can a computer do ?

**Maged** : It can do difficult .....(1)..... very quickly.

**Teacher** : Why is a computer .....(2)..... ?

**Maged** : Because it's flexible, .....(3)..... and can  
store lots of information.

**Teacher** : Where are a computers used now ?

**Maged** : In banks, at home and in .....(4).....





## Part 2

### السؤال الثاني فى ورقة الامتحان :

#### 2. Supply the missing parts in the following two mini-dialogues.

**Atef wants to know what Amr was doing when he phoned him.**

**A) Atef :** What were you doing when I phoned you yesterday ?

**Amr :** .....

**Noha and Afaf are talking.**

**B) Noha :** ..... ?

**Afaf :** No, I've never been to a farm.

#### ● Supply the missing parts in the following two mini-dialogues.

**A) Sabry :** ..... ?

**Kamal :** The policeman spoke to the police station on the radio.

**Huda is talking to Nabil.**

**B) Huda :** ..... ?

**Nabil :** I will be able to drive when I'm 25.

#### ● Supply the missing parts in the following two mini-dialogues.

**Amal wants to know the use of chickens for farmers.**

**A) Amal :** Why do farmers keep chickens ?

**Nasra :** .....

**Hany is asking Abdou about ploughing.**

**B) Hany :** ..... ?

**Abdou :** The farmer used a tractor to plough his field.

### السؤال الثالث فى ورقة الامتحان :

#### B) Reading Comprehension

#### 3. Read and match.

##### A

1. How small do you think
2. Will you
3. In the future, we will
4. When I saw the lion
5. Will computers be able

##### B

- a) probably drive flexible cars.
- b) to invent machines ?
- c) computers will be in the future ?
- d) which he likes a lot.
- e) open the car door, please ?
- f) it was eating meat.



## Part 2

### ● Read and match.

**A**

1. I have given you the book,
2. Soha has never
3. We keep goats
4. Computers are
5. We keep chickens

**B**

- a) to get eggs.
- b) don't I ?
- c) haven't I ?
- d) machines which follow instructions.
- e) gone to a farm.
- f) to get milk and meat.

### ● Read and match.

**A**

1. Doctors use computers,
2. Would you prefer
3. I like
4. The man on the tractor
5. Greedy means

**B**

- a) hasn't cut all the grass yet.
- b) taking more than you need.
- c) don't doctors ?
- d) don't they ?
- e) going for a walk every night.
- f) to go to the park or the beach ?

### السؤال الرابع فى ورقة الامتحان :

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

Computers are probably the most important modern invention. They are machines which follow programs that tell the computer how to store and control electronic information. A computer can do difficult sums very quickly.

Computers are important for three main reasons. They are flexible, accurate and they can store lots of information in their memory. Computers are now used in banks, at home and in factories. The internet allows people to communicate with anyone around the world in a matter of seconds. Most books are now made with the help of computers. Even doctors use computers to help them examine their patients.

#### a) Answer the following questions.

1. Why are computers important ?
2. What do programs tell the computer ?



## Part 2

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

3. Computers can store .....  
a) food            b) information    c) time            d) money
4. .... allows people to communicate with anyone around the world in seconds.  
a) A letter        b) The fax            c) The internet    d) Books
5. Programs are .....  
a) telephones    b) machines        c) books            d) instructions

### السؤال الخامس فى ورقة الامتحان :

### C) Usage and Writing

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

### Vocabulary

1. The policeman spoke to the police station on the .....  
a) television    b) radio            c) camera        d) mobile
2. I can't phone my father because I know he's in a ..... now.  
a) meet            b) taxi            c) wedding        d) meeting
3. Huda's mother gave her some medicine for her .....  
a) illness        b) ill                c) patient        d) nurse
4. The flight ..... gave us drinks and food on the plane.  
a) manager      b) driver            c) pilot            d) attendant
5. "Terrified" means "very .....".  
a) sad              b) happy            c) hungry        d) frightened
6. There was ..... in the house because it was on fire.  
a) rain              b) smoke            c) steam            d) snow
7. The man called the ..... when he saw the smoke.  
a) station        b) bus station      c) hospital        d) fire station
8. The ..... is the place where we go shopping.  
a) zoo              b) shop              c) market        d) police station
9. My aunt got married last Friday, but I didn't go to her .....  
a) factory        b) wedding        c) shopping        d) meeting





## Part 2

10. Farmers use ..... to plough their fields.  
a) cars                      b) lorries                      c) tractors                      d) trucks
11. My uncle is a farmer. He ..... lots of animals.  
a) grows                      b) keeps                      c) meets                      d) eats
12. Wheat is one of the most important ..... in Egypt.  
a) animals                      b) factories                      c) colours                      d) crops
13. We keep ..... for eggs.  
a) cows                      b) chickens                      c) goats                      d) sheep
14. We can get flour from .....  
a) sugar cane                      b) cotton                      c) tomatoes                      d) wheat
15. I have never seen farmers ..... their crops.  
a) harvest                      b) cook                      c) eat                      d) plough
16. Farmers keep cows for meat and .....  
a) plants                      b) bread                      c) milk                      d) eggs
17. My grandfather used a tractor to ..... his field.  
a) harvest                      b) plough                      c) sell                      d) build
18. We ..... cotton plants to get cotton.  
a) draw                      b) borrow                      c) keep                      d) grow
19. We ..... sheep to get wool.  
a) grow                      b) draw                      c) keep                      d) borrow
20. We don't like people who are .....  
a) polite                      b) kind                      c) quiet                      d) greedy
21. My mother gave me a ..... ring on my birthday.  
a) wooden                      b) plastic                      c) golden                      d) widen
22. Look ! The chicken has just ..... an egg.  
a) boiled                      b) eaten                      c) bought                      d) laid
23. My father wore a jumper made of ..... because the weather was cold.  
a) cotton                      b) wood                      c) wool                      d) gold
24. Farmers keep a lot of useful animals. Keep means .....  
a) buy and sell                      b) sell and buy  
c) own and look after                      d) use and help
25. A tractor is ..... that helps farmers plough their fields.  
a) a machine                      b) a tool                      c) an animal                      d) a crop





## Part 2

26. I was watching a ..... about a lion.  
a) cartoon      b) balloon      c) telephone      d) carton
27. The girl was watering the plants because they were .....  
a) try      b) cry      c) thirsty      d) dry
28. They took the lion to the zoo in a .....  
a) taxi      b) plane      c) lorry      d) bus
29. Programs are ..... which tell computers what to do.  
a) instructions      b) quantities      c) noises      d) machines
30. .... can do difficult sums very quickly.  
a) Carpenters      b) Compasses      c) Computers      d) Telephones
31. In a few years, we'll probably drive ..... cars.  
a) electric      b) flexible      c) terrified      d) huge
32. .... my instructions and you'll understand what to do.  
a) Go      b) Follow      c) Walk      d) Leave
33. Computers can ..... lots of information.  
a) continue      b) switch on      c) forget      d) store
34. Computers will ..... be cheaper in fifty years.  
a) accurately      b) flexibly      c) probably      d) electrically
35. A ..... is a person who flies planes.  
a) carpenter      b) driver      c) mechanic      d) pilot
36. Computers were ..... 60 years ago. Now they're cheap.  
a) enormous      b) large      c) expensive      d) cheap
37. Computers are very ..... in doing difficult sums.  
a) slow      b) accurate      c) bad      d) difficult
38. Doctors use computers to ..... their patients.  
a) examine      b) answer      c) kill      d) store
39. In ....., computers store information about people's money.  
a) schools      b) hospitals      c) banks      d) books
40. Computers are probably the most important modern .....  
a) instruction      b) invitation      c) invention      d) examination



## Part 2

### Grammar

41. I didn't hear the telephone because I .....  
a) slept      b) was sleeping      c) sleep      d) sleeps
42. My mother was very ill because she ..... to take the medicine for her illness.  
a) forgot      b) forgetting      c) was forgetting      d) forgets
43. Two women ..... when the lorry arrived.  
a) shop      b) shopping  
c) was shopping      d) were shopping
44. I wanted to borrow my friend's book, but he said he didn't like ..... me any books.  
a) lend      b) lending      c) lent      d) lends
45. When Noha ..... Sally in the street, she did not speak to her.  
a) met      b) meeting      c) meets      d) have met
46. While we ..... football, Ali fell over and broke his leg.  
a) played      b) were playing      c) play      d) plays
47. Ashraf ..... while he was watching TV.  
a) sleeping      b) sleeps      c) sleep      d) slept
48. When I phoned Soha, she ..... lunch.  
a) had      b) was having      c) has      d) having
49. I ..... to Port Said last summer holiday.  
a) go      b) went      c) going      d) goes
50. Will you ..... the vegetables, Sally ?  
a) does      b) do      c) doing      d) did
51. "Will you help me with my homework, Dad ?"  
— "Yes, I .....".  
a) won't      b) could      c) will      d) did
52. .... you make me a cup of tea, Soha ?  
a) You'll      b) You will      c) You won't      d) Will you
53. I don't think people will ..... live on the moon.  
a) can      b) be able to      c) be able      d) able
54. Tamer usually has eggs for breakfast. Tomorrow he ..... jam.  
a) has      b) having      c) will have      d) have
55. Maha thinks she will be able to ..... a car when she's twenty.  
a) drive      b) driving      c) drove      d) drives





## Part 2

71. Have you ..... been to a farm ?  
a) never            b) yet            c) ever            d) every
72. Hussam has ..... all the letters.  
a) write            b) written            c) writes            d) wrote
73. I've visited Luxor. I ..... there last winter.  
a) 've gone            b) go            c) went            d) gone
74. My father ..... a doctor for more than twenty years now.  
a) was            b) has been            c) is being            d) will be
75. He hasn't phoned me ..... April.  
a) ago            b) for            c) since            d) yet
76. We have learned English ..... 7 years.  
a) ago            b) for            c) since            d) yet
77. Sara hasn't finished her homework .....  
a) ago            b) for            c) since            d) yet
78. Mustafa has been out ..... 2 o'clock.  
a) ago            b) for            c) since            d) yet
79. Salem bought this car 2 years .....  
a) ago            b) for            c) since            d) yet
80. Magda has been out ..... 2 hours.  
a) ago            b) for            c) since            d) yet
81. My father has been a businessman ..... 15 years.  
a) ago            b) for            c) since            d) yet
82. They have been in Matrouh ..... 10<sup>th</sup> June.  
a) ago            b) for            c) since            d) yet
83. Ahmed hasn't washed all the dishes .....  
a) ago            b) for            c) since            d) yet
84. I've known Hany ..... 2001.  
a) ago            b) for            c) since            d) yet
85. "Have you ever been to a farm ?" – "Yes, I have. The last time I  
..... there was last week."  
a) have been            b) went            c) go            d) been
86. The girls haven't finished collecting the litter .....  
a) just            b) yet            c) ever            d) never
87. Hany likes travelling. He ..... a lot of countries since he  
was a boy.  
a) visits            b) visited            c) has visited            d) will visit





## Part 2

### السؤال السادس فى ورقة الامتحان :

#### 6. Write questions using the words in brackets.

1. No, I've never been to a farm. (Have)
2. They were taking the lion to the zoo by lorry. (How)
3. In the future, people will live on the moon. (Where)

#### ● Write questions using the words in brackets.

1. Next year I'll be fourteen. (How old)
2. She left England last month. (When)
3. The farmer used the tractor to plough his field. (Why)

#### ● Write questions using the words in brackets.

1. The man bought the chickens from the market. (Where)
2. I will be able to drive when I leave school. (Will)
3. Computers are important because they can store lots of information. (Why)

OR:

### شكل آخر للسؤال السادس فى ورقة الامتحان :

#### 6. Rearrange the following words to make correct sentences

1. work – A policeman – in – a radio – his – uses.
2. can – sums – quickly – do – computers – very.
3. were – boys – a ball – There – two – with – playing.

#### ● Rearrange the following words to make correct sentences.

1. information – lots – can – electronic – store – of – Computers.
2. planes – to – computers – fly – able – Will – be ?
3. them – stored – forget – Computers – on – the information – never.

#### ● Rearrange the following words to make correct sentences.

1. get – sheep – Farmers – meat – to – keep.
2. need – than – taking – Greedy – you – more – means.
3. field – plough – a tractor – The farmer – his – to – used.



## Part 2

### السؤال السابع فى ورقة الامتحان :

#### 7. Read and correct the underlined words.

1. There were two boys play with a ball. (.....)
2. They haven't visited us for 2004. (.....)
3. I don't think I'll be able to driving a car next year. (.....)

#### ● Read and correct the underlined words.

1. There was a butcher sells meat. (.....)
2. Computers usually forget the information stored on them. (.....)
3. Soha doesn't mind to give me her camera. (.....)

#### ● Read and correct the underlined words.

1. I haven't given you the book, haven't I? (.....)
2. Farmers use tractors to blow their fields. (.....)
3. As seen as I see Samy, I'm going to give him the book. (.....)

### السؤال الثامن فى ورقة الامتحان :

#### 8. Look at the picture and write a short paragraph of four (4) sentences.

(The words in the box may help you.)

tractors – milk – Bour – eggs

#### Farmers

Farmers are active and hard-working. They use .....

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....



## Part 2

- Look at the picture and write a short paragraph of four (4) sentences.  
(The words in the box may help you.)

small and cheap now – store – sums accurately – used in

### Computers

Computers are the most important modern invention. ....

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....



- Look at the picture and write a short paragraph of four (4) sentences.  
(The words in the box may help you.)

by bus – family – animals – happy

### The zoo

I visited the zoo last week. ....

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....



السؤال التاسع فى ورقة الامتحان :

### D) Punctuation

- 9. Punctuate the following two sentences.

1. in march next year i ll be fourteen
2. an ambulance took tarek s mother to hospital

- Punctuate the following two sentences.

1. mona often plays volleyball on friday
2. what was nabil doing at seven o clock yesterday





## Test on Units 4, 5, 6

### A) Language Functions

#### 1. Finish the following dialogue.

**A farmer's son is asking his father about farm life.**

**Son** : Can I ask you some questions, dad ?

**Farmer** : Of course, dear.

**Son** : Why do we ..... (1)..... ?

**Farmer** : We keep them for wool and meat.

**Son** : Why do we ..... (2)..... ?

**Farmer** : We grow these plants to get cotton.

**Son** : Why do we ..... (3)..... ?

**Farmer** : For eggs, of course.

**Son** : So, we grow wheat to ..... (4)..... .

**Farmer** : Yes, that's right. Well done.

#### 2. Supply the missing parts in the following two mini-dialogues.

**A) Omar** : Do you like watching cartoons ?

**Salma** : .....

**B) Ahmed is asking Hussein about farmer's job.**

**Ahmed** : ..... ?

**Hussein** : He grows different crops and vegetables.

### B) Reading Comprehension

#### 3. Read and match.

**A**

1. The farmer killed all the chickens
2. Computers are the most
3. We grow sugar cane
4. Farmers keep a lot of
5. Computers can store

**B**

- a) informations.
- b) to get sugar.
- c) useful animals.
- d) because he was greedy.
- e) to get milk.
- f) modern inventions.







## Part 2

5. There was a butcher ..... meat with a knife.  
a) cutting      b) cut      c) cuts      d) has cut
6. Magdy ..... how to play the piano yet.  
a) has learnt      b) hasn't learnt      c) learnt      d) learning
7. A tractor is a ..... that a farmer uses.  
a) machine      b) tool      c) plant      d) animal
8. Computers never ..... the information stored on them.  
a) remember      b) forget      c) keep      d) help

### 6. Rearrange the following words to make correct sentences.

1. used – **The** – the – field – tractor – plough – farmer – his – to.
2. don't – meeting – kind – you – **What** – like – of people ?
3. man – the – the – **The** – bought – market – chickens – from.

### 7. Read and correct the underlined words.

1. Hassan has been a businessman since five years. (.....)
2. Farmers harvest their eggs when they are ready. (.....)
3. They'll be here in 15 minutes, didn't they ? (.....)

### 8. Look at the picture and write a short paragraph of four (4) sentences.

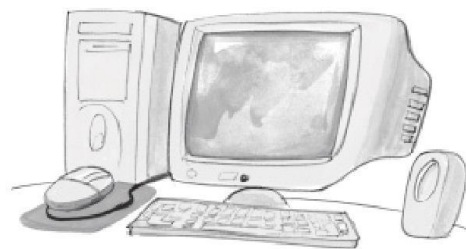
(The words in the box may help you.)

**difficult – sums – work – quickly – everywhere – Doctors**

#### Computers

Computers are the most important modern invention. ....

.....  
.....



### D) Punctuation

### 9. Punctuate the following two sentences.

1. have ali and samy gone to the zoo
2. you took my book didn t you



## Part 2

### Mid-Term Tests (Units 1 - 6)

#### Test (1)

#### A) Language Functions

##### 1. Finish the following dialogue.

**Walid asked Hany about his father's job.**

**Walid** : Can I ask you some questions?

**Hany** : Yes, .....(1).....

**Walid** : What is your father's job?

**Hany** : .....(2)..... a carpenter.

**Walid** : .....(3)..... he work?

**Hany** : He works in his workshop.

**Walid** : What .....(4)..... does he use?

**Hany** : He uses hammers, saws, nails and drills.

##### 2. Supply the missing parts in the following two mini-dialogues.

**A) Heba asks Salma what she was doing yesterday.**

**Heba** : What were you doing at 7.30 yesterday morning?

**Salma** : .....

**B) Sameh wants to know what happens when water boils.**

**Sameh** : ..... ?

**Teacher** : Water turns into water vapour.

#### B) Reading Comprehension

##### 3. Read and match.

###### A

1. Someone who is very afraid is
2. To understand what to do,
3. When I leave school,
4. The top of a house is called
5. Making models is a hobby

###### B

- a) I'll be able to drive.
- b) terrified
- c) which I enjoy a lot.
- d) where I live.
- e) a roof.
- f) follow the instructions.





## Part 2

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

Ahmed and his wife Nadia live at a beautiful village near Luxor. They wanted to be rich to buy a new car and have a beautiful house. They had a bad idea. They decided to search for treasures of the ancient Egyptians and steal them. So, they went at midnight to one of the old temples of Abu Simbel, they broke the door with a hammer and entered. They used a big torch to guide them. They tried to steal some treasures put in a big glass box but the policemen caught them. "What are you doing here, Ahmed and Nadia ?" said the officer. "We are visiting the temple," said Ahmed. In the end, the policemen took them to prison because they were greedy and thought badly.

#### A) Answer the following questions.

1. Where did Ahmed and his wife go at midnight ?
2. Why did the policemen catch them ?

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

3. Ahmed and Nadia live at a nice .....  
a) village      b) city      c) town      d) ofbe
4. They used a ..... to guide them.  
a) hammer      b) torch      c) pen      d) gun
5. Ahmed and his wife were taken to prison because they were .....  
a) sad      b) happy      c) rich      d) greedy

#### C) Usage and Writing

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

1. Stones do not ..... in water.  
a) sink      b) fly      c) float      d) condense
2. Ahmed saw a friend in the shop ..... he goes to buy sweets.  
a) where      b) which      c) who      d) what
3. Don't hold the knife by the ..... You might cut yourself.  
a) drill      b) hammar      c) handle      d) blade
4. It's ten to eight and Sara ..... for school.  
a) leave      b) leaves      c) is leaving      d) was leaving







# Part 2

## Test (2)

### A) Language Functions

#### 1. Finish the following dialogue.

**Ahmed** : Welcome to Egypt. Where do you come from?

**Tourist** : I come from England.

**Ahmed** : What .....(1)..... you visit in Cairo?

**Tourist** : I visited the Pyramids and the Egyptian Museum.

**Ahmed** : Did you visit Luxor and Aswan?

**Tourist** : Not yet. I .....(2)..... to visit them tomorrow.

**Ahmed** : .....(3)..... will you go there?

**Tourist** : .....(4)..... or by train.

#### 2. Supply the missing parts in the following two mini-dialogues.

##### A) Ali and Hany are talking about meeting an important person.

**Ali** : Have you met any important person this year?

**Hany** : .....

##### B) Samar asks Esraa about cars.

**Samar** : ..... ?

**Esraa** : Cars are made of metal.

### B) Reading Comprehension

#### 3. Read and match.

**A**

1. Snow is
2. This is the school
3. Doctors use computers,
4. Farmers keep cows
5. The phone rang

**B**

- a) to get milk and meat.
- b) while I was sleeping.
- c) water under 0° which falls from the sky.
- d) do they?
- e) don't they?
- f) where my father works.



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

Sixty years ago computers were enormous. They were also expensive and slow. Now computers are getting smaller and cheaper and this will continue. We'll probably use computers in different ways in the future. We'll put more computers into planes and we'll use them in cars, too. We use some computers in planes now but in the future they probably won't need people to fly them. A computer will be able to fly a plane by itself.

Now we use computers to help us to design and invent new machines. In the future computers might design machines by themselves without the help of people.

### A) Answer the following questions.

1. What were computers like 60 years ago ?
2. What are computers like now ?

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

3. Enormous means very .....  
a) dark                      b) big                      c) old                      d) small
4. In the future computers will probably be able to .....  
a) fly                      b) buy a plane      c) sell a plane      d) fly a plane
5. The underlined word "them" refers to .....  
a) planes                      b) cars                      c) computers      d) machines

### C) Usage and Writing

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

1. A ..... is used for sewing.  
a) drill                      b) nail                      c) needle                      d) saw
2. What ..... when your uncle arrived yesterday afternoon?  
a) have you done                      b) were you doing  
c) are you doing                      d) you were doing
3. When water boils, it .....  
a) sinks                      b) completes      c) condenses      d) evaporates
4. In the future, Salma ..... drive a car.  
a) will be able to                      b) is able to  
c) can                      d) has been able to





## Part 2

5. This is the shop ..... my mother buys our clothes.  
a) when                      b) what                      c) who                      d) where
6. Computers can ..... lots of electronic information.  
a) continue                      b) store                      c) tell                      d) switch on
7. .... people take more than they need.  
a) Good                      b) Speedy                      c) Greedy                      d) Kind
8. Heba was speaking to Mona, ..... ?  
a) was she                      b) wasn't Heba                      c) isn't she                      d) wasn't she

### 6. Rearrange the following words to make correct sentences.

1. last – his – **Samy** – all – do – night – homework – didn't.  
2. tomorrow – four – won't – to – **I** – until – able – come – be – home.  
3. your – put – when – **A spoon** – tea – sugar – is – in – useful – you.

### 7. Read and correct the underlined words:

1. I haven't got any needles to fix this wood to the wall. ( ..... )  
2. This is the room who I've just painted. ( ..... )  
3. While Ahmed crossed the road, a car hit him. ( ..... )

### 8. Look at the picture and write a short paragraph of four (4) sentences. (The words in the box may help you.)

**examine – medicine – computer – help**

#### Doctors

Doctors work in hospitals and clinics. ..

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....



#### D) Punctuation

### 9. Punctuate the following two sentences.

1. can i borrow a hammar and some nails please  
2. i think we ll be able to visit aswan next winter





### A) Language Functions

### السؤال الأول فى ورقة الامتحان :

#### 1. Finish the following dialogue.

**Ahmed's father is going to the ticket office.**

**Ahmed :** Why are you going to the ticket office, Dad ?

**Father :** I'm going to .....(1)..... tickets to Aswan.

**Ahmed :** What are you going to do after that ?

**Father :** As .....(2)..... I reserve tickets, I'm going to meet your uncle at the airport.

**Ahmed :** Can I come with you ?

**Father :** No, Ahmed. After we all .....(3)..... dinner, we're .....(4)..... leave for the cinema.

#### ● Finish the following dialogue.

**Fahmy is asking Hatem about his personality.**

**Fahmy :** What .....(1)..... of person are you ?

**Hatem :** I'm a polite, friendly and funny person.

**Fahmy :** What kind of people don't you like .....(2)..... ?

**Hatem :** I don't like meeting people who are .....(3)..... .

**Fahmy :** Would you like .....(4)..... a pen friend ?

**Hatem :** Yes, of course.

#### ● Finish the following dialogue.

**Ahmed and Omar are talking about pen friends.**

**Ahmed :** Have you ..... (1) ..... a pen friend, Omar ?

**Omar :** Yes, his name is Tom, He is ..... (2) ..... England.

**Ahmed :** Do you write letters for him ?

**Omar :** Yes, I ..... (3) .....

**Ahmed :** Do you write to him ..... (4) ..... English ?

**Omar :** Yes, Tom doesn't know Arabic.



## Part 2

السؤال الثاني فى ورقة الامتحان :

2. Supply the missing parts in the following two mini-dialogues.

A) Salma is at Rania's house.

Rania : Tea or coffee ?

Salma : .....

B) Nawal asks Fayza about her interests.

Nawal : ..... ?

Fayza : I'm very interested in English and science.

---

● Supply the missing parts in the following two mini-dialogues.

A) Samy knows a lot about the Pyramids.

Omar : Where were the biggest pyramids built ?

Samy : .....

B) Mustafa asks Ali about senses.

Mustafa : ..... ?

Ali : We have 5 senses.

---

● Supply the missing parts in the following two mini-dialogues.

A) Mai is asking Huda about learning English.

Mai : How long have you been learning English ?

Huda : .....

B) Hazim is asking Mohamed about last Friday.

Hazim : ..... ?

Mohamed : Last Friday I went to the Egyptian museum.



## Part 2

### السؤال الثالث فى ورقة الامتحان :

#### B) Reading Comprehension

#### 3. Read and match.

##### A

1. Salma is funny
2. We go to the museum
3. Hesham is hard-working
4. I went to the train station
5. I am looking forward to

##### B

- a) to reserve a ticket to Tanta.
- b) going to the beach.
- c) and makes other people laugh.
- d) to get flour.
- e) because he does a lot of homework.
- f) to see the ancient treasures.

#### ● Read and match.

##### A

1. We smell
2. What's he going to do
3. My teacher might be angry
4. I came to live here
5. Would you like to

##### B

- a) three years ago.
- b) as soon as he arrives ?
- c) gone to a farm ?
- d) with our nose.
- e) make friends overseas ?
- f) if I don't do my homework.

### السؤال الرابع فى ورقة الامتحان :

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

Some of the ancient kings of Egypt were buried in Pyramids. The first Pyramids were made about 4,700 years ago and the biggest Pyramids were built at Giza. The Great Pyramid of King Khufu took about twenty years to build. Two million stones were used to make it and the work was done by around a hundred thousand slaves and workers. Scientists think that large stones were cut from rocks in the mountains, transported by boat on the River Nile and then lifted onto the walls. Finally the stones at the front of the wall were cut to the correct shape.



## Part 2

### a) Answer the following questions.

1. How long did the Great Pyramid take to build ?
2. How were the large stones transported ?

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

3. .... stones were used to build the Great Pyramid.  
a) 4,700                      b) 100,000                      c) 200                      d) 200,000
4. The biggest Pyramids were built .....  
a) for King Khufu                      b) in the River Nile  
c) at Giza                      d) at the same time
5. Khufu ..... buried in Pyramids.  
a) and all other kings were                      b) was the only king who was  
c) and all other kings weren't                      d) and some other kings were

### السؤال الخامس فى ورقة الامتحان :

### C) Usage and Writing

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

### Vocabulary

1. You can see a lot of ancient treasures in the .....  
a) cinema                      b) zoo                      c) park                      d) museum
2. He went to the ticket office to ..... plane tickets.  
a) reserve                      b) serve                      c) send                      d) write
3. Don't go home alone. I'm going to ..... you.  
a) call                      b) collect                      c) reserve                      d) sell
4. King Khufu was ..... in the Great Pyramid.  
a) sitting                      b) bread                      c) burned                      d) buried
5. Sally, Soha and Samy met near the ..... of the Great Pyramid.  
a) top                      b) window                      c) entrance                      d) end
6. Hesham is going to meet ..... at the airport.  
a) kings                      b) farmers                      c) sailors                      d) tourists
7. They went to see the ancient ..... in the museum.  
a) tombs                      b) treasures                      c) tickets                      d) cars
8. My father decided to ..... a place on the train.  
a) reserve                      b) buy                      c) sit                      d) stand





## Part 2

9. .... Samy comes home from school, he's going to make himself a cup of tea.  
a) As                      b) Soon                      c) So                      d) As soon as
10. The pyramids were built by thousands of workers and .....  
a) sailors                      b) selves                      c) slaves                      d) sleeves
11. A ..... is a person who controls a ship or a boat.  
a) seller                      b) sailor                      c) sender                      d) slave
12. Abu Simbel is a ..... south of Aswan.  
a) museum                      b) school                      c) temple                      d) tomb
13. When the king died, he was buried in a .....  
a) museum                      b) school                      c) temple                      d) tomb
14. Stones were ..... by boat on the River Nile.  
a) pulled                      b) transported                      c) built                      d) cut
15. Large stones were cut from rocks in the .....  
a) sea                      b) beach                      c) mountains                      d) temples
16. Outside Abu Simbel, there are four enormous ..... of Ramses II.  
a) photos                      b) statues                      c) pilots                      d) pyramids
17. You won't pay any money. It's all .....  
a) expensive                      b) cheap                      c) free                      d) busy
18. E-mails are much ..... than letters.  
a) slower                      b) longer                      c) faster                      d) shorter
19. I have a ..... in Greece and I send him a letter every month.  
a) father                      b) pen friend                      c) book friend                      d) workbook
20. Please be ..... with the mobile phone. Don't drop it.  
a) lazy                      b) sad                      c) boring                      d) careful
21. What ..... of person are you ?  
a) time                      b) colour                      c) kind                      d) nice
22. The film was ..... so Heba left the cinema early.  
a) interesting                      b) good                      c) wonderful                      d) boring
23. Soha isn't ..... and never eats too much food.  
a) boring                      b) greedy                      c) angry                      d) kind
24. Sally makes other people laugh. She's really .....  
a) greedy                      b) boring                      c) funny                      d) noisy



## Part 2

25. "Lazy" is the opposite of .....  
a) greedy      b) funny      c) hard-working      d) quiet
26. We all like people who are .....  
a) polite      b) noisy      c) lazy      d) greedy
27. Samy is ..... in learning new things.  
a) good      b) bored      c) sad      d) interested
28. "IT" is the ..... of information technology.  
a) station      b) vibration      c) abbreviation      d) evaporation
29. I'm not very ..... at writing English.  
a) interested      b) greedy      c) good      d) polite
30. "..... people" are people who cannot see.  
a) Blind      b) Deaf      c) Dead      d) Short
31. We ..... with our nose.  
a) hear      b) see      c) smell      d) feel
32. Deaf people use the ..... language to learn.  
a) Braille      b) sign      c) English      d) eye
33. "What does this ice cream ..... like?" - "It's delicious."  
a) feel      b) smell      c) taste      d) look

## Grammar

34. I'm going to tell my Dad as soon as I ..... him.  
a) saw      b) seen      c) see      d) sees
35. The girls are going to ..... shopping in the morning.  
a) going      b) go      c) goes      d) went
36. When Ahmed comes back, Soha's going to ..... his photo.  
a) take      b) takes      c) taking      d) took
37. Scientists think large stones ..... from rocks in the mountains.  
a) cutting      b) cut      c) cuts      d) were cut
38. The stones ..... by boat on the River Nile.  
a) transported      b) were transported  
c) were transporting      d) transporting
39. Some of the ancient kings of Egypt ..... in pyramids.  
a) were burying      b) was buried  
c) were buried      d) buried
40. Thousands of workers and slaves ..... the pyramids.  
a) were built      b) building      c) built      d) build





## Part 2

55. I'd like ..... to a boy.  
a) to writing      b) writing      c) to write      d) wrote
56. All the English letters ..... by using your fingers.  
a) make      b) makes      c) are made      d) are making
57. Many new schools ..... every year.  
a) are building      b) are built      c) building      d) built
58. English letters are made by ..... your hands.  
a) use      b) used      c) uses      d) using
59. "C" ..... by holding the thumb and first finger of the right hand in the shape of the letter "C".  
a) spells      b) is spelling      c) is spelt      d) spelt
60. The system of writing for the blind is now ..... by Braille's name.  
a) knowing      b) known      c) knows      d) knew
61. The first school for the blind ..... in 1771.  
a) is opened      b) was opening  
c) was opened      d) opened
62. This man is not happy ..... he is very rich.  
a) but      b) because      c) although      d) so
63. Andy can't hear ..... speak.  
a) and      b) or      c) but      d) although
64. My father is very busy, ..... he watched the match.  
a) although      b) and      c) or      d) but
65. .... Mustafa is not blind, he's learning to read Braille.  
a) Because      b) But      c) Also      d) Although
66. I'm ..... you as soon as I come back home.  
a) going to phone      b) phoning  
c) phoned      d) will phone
67. Ameen ..... in a car accident.  
a) injured      b) was injuring  
c) was injured      d) injured





## Part 2

### السؤال السادس فى ورقة الامتحان :

#### 6. Write questions using the words in brackets.

1. Shady is kind and hard-working. (What kind)
2. The Great Pyramid was built 4,700 years ago. (When)
3. Abu Simbel temple was built for Ramses II. (Who)

#### ● Write questions using the words in brackets.

1. We're going to leave home at 8.30. (What time)
2. As soon as we get to the museum, we're going to buy tickets. (What)
3. The biggest pyramids were built at Giza. (Where)

#### ● Write questions using the words in brackets.

1. We've got five senses. (How many)
2. We smell with our nose. (How)
3. Horses feel smooth. (What)

OR :

### شكل آخر للسؤال السادس فى ورقة الامتحان :

#### 6. Rearrange the following words to make correct sentences.

1. them – stored – forget – Computers – on – the information – never.
2. built – Pyramid – the – was – Great – When ?
3. take – like – would – Which – to – you – book ?

#### ● Rearrange the following words to make correct sentences.

1. cut – a mountain – Abou Simbel – the rock of – was – into.
2. make – you – overseas – Would – to – friends – like ?
3. known – writing – everywhere – is – Braille's – system.



## Part 2

### السؤال السابع فى ورقة الامتحان :

#### 7. Read and correct the underlined words.

1. The Great Pyramid built for King Khufu. (.....)
2. I'm looking forward to hear from you. (.....)
3. After my mother comes home, she preparing dinner. (.....)

#### ● Read and correct the underlined words.

1. Listen to this music. It tastes beautiful. (.....)
2. 'C' is made by used one hand. (.....)
3. She's been learning the sign language since two months. (.....)

### السؤال الثامن فى ورقة الامتحان :

#### 8. Look at the picture and write a short paragraph of four (4) sentences. (The words in the box may help you.)

buried – built 4700 years ago – safe – took 20 years

#### The Great Pyramid

Some of the ancient kings were buried in pyramids. King Khufu .....

.....  
.....  
.....



#### ● Look at the picture and write a short paragraph of four (4) sentences. (The words in the box may help you.)

of, meeting – 11.15, reserve tickets – airport,  
tourists – evening, answer e-mails

#### A busy day

Tomorrow, Dad is going to have a busy day. As soon as .....

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....



## Part 2

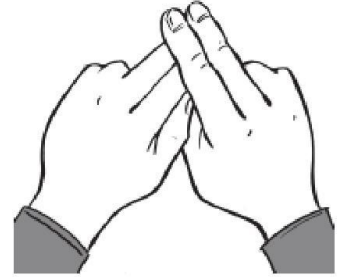
- Look at the picture and write a short paragraph of four (4) sentences.  
(The words in the box may help you.)

hear - sign language - by using - special school

### A deaf boy

Mustafa is deaf. ....

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....



السؤال التاسع فى ورقة الامتحان :

### D) Punctuation

- 9. Punctuate the following two sentences.

1. after he arrives home he s going to have lunch
2. monas father works in giza

- Punctuate the following two sentences.

1. after hesham comes home for lunch he's going to go to giza
2. there were soldiers sailors fathers and children waiting to see the king

- Punctuate the following two sentences.

1. what is heba s favourite hobby
2. is braille s writing system used in all countries



Test on Units 7, 8, 9

A) Language Functions

1. Finish the following dialogue.

Noha is talking with her mother, Nawal, about deaf and blind people.

**Noha** : Is it difficult for .....(1)..... people to read and write ?

**Nawal** : No, it isn't.

**Noha** : So, how can they learn ?

**Nawal** : They use the .....(2).....

**Noha** : And what about .....(3)..... people ?

**Nawal** : They can read by touching. It's special writing for them called .....(4).....

2. Supply the missing parts in the following two mini-dialogues.

A) Ahmed asks Samy about something.

**Ahmed** : What does a knife feel ?

**Samy** : .....

B) Sameera wants to know Soha's interests.

**Sameera** : ..... ?

**Soha** : My favourite hobby is collecting stamps.

B) Reading Comprehension

3. Read and match.

A

- 1. We can feel
- 2. What does it taste like ?
- 3. Deaf people can communicate
- 4. St is short for
- 5. Rd is short for

B

- a) street.
- b) road.
- c) it's sharp.
- d) by using their hands.
- e) with our fingers.
- f) It's delicious.

4. Read the following, then answer the questions.

Louis Braille was born in 1809. When he was three, he went blind after an accident. Although he was blind, he went to the primary school. In 1819, he went to the world's first school for the blind in





## Part 2

Paris. In 1821, Braille met Barbier, the inventor of a way to send messages. Braille made Barbier's system better to become known by Braille's name and used by nearly all blind people. In 1826, he became the first blind teacher at his school when he was 17. In 1829, He wrote his first book. In the same year, he became ill. He died in 1852.

### A) Answer the following questions.

1. When did Louis Braille become blind ?
2. What did Braille invent ?

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

3. The world's first school for blind was in .....  
a) London.            b) Tokyo.            c) Paris.            d) Cairo.
4. Braille went blind after .....  
a) an accident.      b) school.            c) work.            d) playing.
5. Braille became ill in .....  
a) 1852.              b) 1825.              c) 1829.              d) 1821.

### C) Usage and Writing

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

1. This chocolate ..... sweet and delicious.  
a) touches            b) looks            c) tastes            d) feels
2. I'd like ..... to a girl.  
a) to writing          b) writing            c) to write          d) wrote
3. "IT" is the ..... of information technology.  
a) invention          b) invitation          c) evaporation      d) abbreviation
4. King Khufu ..... in the Great Pyramid.  
a) was burying      b) buried            c) has buried      d) was buried
5. .... play with knives or you might cut yourself.  
a) Never              b) Always            c) Sometimes      d) Do
6. The opposite of wet is .....  
a) hard                b) sharp              c) cold              d) dry
7. We ..... with our nose.  
a) spell                b) taste              c) smell              d) feel
8. My father went to the ticket office to ..... a seat on the plane to Luxor.  
a) buy                 b) serve              c) reserve            d) sell



# Part 2

## 6. Write questions using the words in brackets.

- 1. Sally is kind and friendly. (What kind)
- 2. You can reserve tickets at the ticket office. (Where)
- 3. This sandwich tastes spicy. (What )

## 7. Read and correct the underlined words.

- 1. All vowels are making on the left hand. (.....)
- 2. You can communicate with deaf people by use the sign language. (.....)
- 3. We smell with our tongue. (.....)

## 8. Look at the picture and write a short paragraph of four (4) sentences.

(The words in the box may help you.)

nose – tongue – see – ears

### Our senses

Everyone has got five senses. We .

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....



## D) Punctuation

### 9. Punctuate the following two sentences.

- 1. louis braille s writing system is known everywhere
- 2. we haven t visited alexandria since last year



## A) Language Functions

### السؤال الأول فى ورقة الامتحان :

#### 1. Finish the following dialogue.

**Ashraf sees his sister Sarah busy writing something.**

**Ashraf :** What are you doing, Sarah ?

**Sarah :** I'm writing a letter to my .....(1)....., Suzy.

**Ashraf :** .....(2)..... have you been writing to her ?

**Sarah :** I've been writing to her .....(3)..... 3 months.

**Ashraf :** What is she .....(4)..... ?

**Sarah :** Reading and playing the piano.

#### ● Finish the following dialogue.

**Samy and Hany are talking about sea animals.**

**Samy :** I've just bought this book. It's about sea animals.

**Hany :** What is that animal ?

**Samy :** It's a .....(1).....

**Hany :** But I know that they are black !

**Samy :** Not all of them. This is the great white shark.

**Hany :** Is it .....(2)..... ?

**Samy :** Oh, yes of course. If one of them smells you in the water, it might try .....(3).....

**Hany :** And what is that animal with .....(4)..... ?

**Samy :** It's the octopus.

#### ● Finish the following dialogue.

**Ahmed's father advises him not to play football in the street.**

**Father :** I see you are holding a pump, Ahmed.

**Ahmed :** Yes, it's our neighbour's pump.

**Father :** Have you .....(1)..... up your bicycle tyres ?

**Ahmed :** No, I haven't. I've been pumping up the .....(2).....

**Father :** But today is Monday and you go to the club on Friday.

**Ahmed :** Yes, dad, but we're going .....(3).....

**Father :** Oh, it's very dangerous. Never .....(4)..... in the street.





## Part 2

### السؤال الثاني فى ورقة الامتحان :

2. Supply the missing parts in the following two mini-dialogues.

A) Hany doesn't feel well. He is at the doctor's clinic.

Doctor : How much water have you been drinking each day ?

Hany : .....

B) Maha's mother is asking her question.

Mother : .....

Maha : I've been learning English for 8 years.

● Supply the missing parts in the following two mini-dialogues.

A) Soha is interested in chess.

Sara : What is your favourite hobby ?

Soha : .....

B) Ahmed is asking Ibraheem about collecting stamps.

Ahmed : .....

Ibraheem : I've been collecting stamps for five years.

● Supply the missing parts in the following two mini-dialogues.

A) Nasser asks Ashraf about the food which has fewer calories.

Nasser : Which food has fewer calories, vegetables or meat ?

Ashraf : .....

B) Basma and Sahar are speaking about what they are interested in ?

Basma : .....

Sahar : I'm very interested in IT and computers.

### السؤال الثالث فى ورقة الامتحان :

#### B) Reading Comprehension

3. Read and match.

A

1. How long have you
2. Never sit too near the TV
3. It's a good habit
4. If a killer whale is injured,
5. The sailors died because

B

- a) it will go to the doctor.
- b) the others will eat it.
- c) their ship sank in a storm.
- d) been learning the sign language ?
- e) when you watch a film.
- f) to go to bed early.





## Part 2

### ● Read and match.

**A**

1. If you put the boxes on the table,
2. Always take your key
3. If you study hard,
4. How long has she
5. My brother has been

**B**

- a) been playing the piano ?
- b) you might pass the test.
- c) practising for the final match.
- d) when you go to bed.
- e) when you leave the house.
- f) they might fall on your head.

### السؤال الرابع فى ورقة الامتحان :

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

There are several enormous animals in the sea. The blue whale is the biggest animal in the world. It lives in the sea. It's as long as four buses and as heavy as 25 elephants. Killer whales are the most dangerous animals in the sea. Sailors are terrified of them. They have huge teeth and they attack anything that swims in the sea.

Sharks are 12 metres long and as heavy as two elephants. Sharks can smell blood. If **they** smell blood, they will swim towards it. Never go swimming in the Red Sea if you have cut yourself. An octopus has got eight arms. If an octopus catches you, don't move, it will leave you.

#### a) Answer the following questions.

1. Which animals are the most dangerous in the sea ?
2. Why mustn't you swim in the Red Sea if you have cut yourself ?

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

3. An octopus has ..... arms.  
a) 7                      b) 8                      c) 10                      d) 6
4. The underlined word "**they**" refers to .....  
a) elephants                      b) killer whales  
c) sailors                      d) sharks
5. The shark is ..... two elephants.  
a) heavier                      b) not as heavy as  
c) as heavy as                      d) as long as



## Part 2

### السؤال الخامس فى ورقة الامتحان :

#### C) Usage and Writing

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

#### Vocabulary

1. I need a hammer to ..... the window.  
a) break      b) pump up      c) fix      d) water
2. Her two ..... are playing chess and collecting stamps.  
a) sports      b) games      c) happens      d) hobbies
3. Travelling by sea is called ".....".  
a) selling      b) sailing      c) swimming      d) seeing
4. What's the weather ..... today ?  
a) like      b) form      c) kind      d) doing
5. My favourite hobby is ..... stamps.  
a) getting      b) collecting      c) stealing      d) buying
6. .... wash your hands before and after you eat.  
a) Never      b) Always      c) Ever      d) Might
7. .... has got eight arms.  
a) A shark      b) A killer whale      c) An octopus      d) A snake
8. The blue ..... is as heavy as 25 elephants.  
a) shark      b) whale      c) snake      d) octopus
9. A large sea is called .....  
a) a canal      b) a river      c) an ocean      d) a lake
10. A line of high water on the sea is called .....  
a) an ocean      b) a storm      c) a river      d) a wave
11. .... means to drop water, milk, juice or other things.  
a) Spell      b) Spill      c) Pump      d) Test
12. When something goes down under the water, you can say that it  
.....  
a) floats      b) practises      c) swims      d) sinks
13. Salma's favourite hobby is ..... stamps.  
a) breaking      b) calculating      c) collecting      d) calling
14. This is the boat which we ..... when the weather is nice.  
a) drive      b) ride      c) sail      d) sell



## Part 2

15. Soha has been ..... the piano a lot these days.  
a) breaking      b) practising      c) collecting      d) sailing
16. We usually do ..... in the school laboratory.  
a) experiments      b) experience  
c) practising      d) mathematics
17. My mother wants to ..... some shopping at the supermarket.  
a) make      b) do      c) grow      d) keep
18. If you don't turn off the ..... in the bath, the water might spill onto the floor.  
a) tape      b) tip      c) tap      d) top
19. Never leave a pan at the front of the .....  
a) cook      b) cooking      c) cooks      d) cooker
20. The boat sank very quickly because there was a bad .....  
a) sea      b) ocean      c) wave      d) storm
21. A ..... is someone who travels and works at sea.  
a) seller      b) sailor      c) solar      d) singer
22. The boat sailed quickly when the wind started to .....  
a) blow      b) flew      c) slow      d) draw
23. They were ..... so they didn't die.  
a) frightened      b) blind      c) lucky      d) sad
24. When sailors are in danger, they can ..... a rocket to other ships to help them.  
a) tire      b) fire      c) kick      d) throw
25. A ..... helps sailors and other people to be safe during a storm.  
a) living boat      b) boat life      c) lifeboat      d) thief's boat
26. Never leave young children ..... in the kitchen.  
a) with you      b) alone      c) safely      d) before
27. My favourite hobby is playing .....  
a) cheese      b) chase      c) chess      d) chose
28. Ahmed has been pumping up his bicycle .....  
a) tired      b) tiring      c) try      d) tyre





## Part 2

### Grammar

29. Where has the Zaki family been ..... a picnic ?  
a) having      b) had                      c) has                      d) have
30. Ramy ..... living in Fayoum for five years.  
a) has              b) has been                      c) is being                      d) being
31. I was very tired yesterday because I ..... football in the evening.  
a) playing      b) have been playing      c) have played      d) played
32. Hany is tired because he ..... all the way to school.  
a) ran              b) has been running      c) running                      d) runs
33. What have these people ..... today ?  
a) doing              b) does                      c) been doing      d) did
34. My favourite hobby is running. I've been running ..... last year.  
a) from              b) for                      c) since                      d) ago
35. Braille's writing system ..... in many countries.  
a) used              b) is used                      c) is using                      d) uses
36. If Ashraf ..... tomorrow, we'll go to the park.  
a) will come      b) comes                      c) came                      d) coming
37. If the weather is nice tomorrow, we might ..... to the beach.  
a) going              b) goes                      c) go                      d) went
38. Never ..... near the TV when you watch a match.  
a) sat              b) sits                      c) sitting                      d) sit
39. .... take your key when you leave the house.  
a) Never              b) Might                      c) Always                      d) Every
40. If the teacher ..... ill tomorrow, we might have a new teacher.  
a) be              b) is                      c) was                      d) being
41. Never ..... football in the street.  
a) play              b) plays                      c) playing                      d) played
42. Ahmed has been cleaning his room ..... half past two.  
a) for              b) since                      c) at                      d) from
43. .... has Ken been making paper models ?  
a) How many      b) What                      c) How long                      d) How much
44. Always ..... your teeth before going to bed.  
a) clean              b) cleaning                      c) cleans                      d) cleaned





## Part 2

45. You shouldn't play with knives or you might ..... yourself.  
a) cutting      b) cuts      c) cut      d) will cut
46. If you study hard, you might ..... the test.  
a) pass      b) passing      c) passes      d) passed
47. If you ..... snakes alone, they won't injure you.  
a) left      b) leave      c) leaving      d) leaves
48. If I ..... tired tonight, I'll go to the park.  
a) wasn't      b) was      c) am      d) am not
49. She has been living with her aunt ..... 15 years.  
a) since      b) for      c) ever      d) yet
50. My father has been driving cars ..... he was twenty.  
a) since      b) for      c) ever      d) yet

### السؤال السادس في ورقة الامتحان :

#### 6. Write questions using the words in brackets.

1. Lifeboats are important because they save people if there's a storm. (Why)
2. Mustafa has been collecting stamps for 4 years. (How long)
3. The weather is hot today. (What)

#### ● Write questions using the words in brackets.

1. Sailors work at sea. (Who)
2. If you spill water, somebody might fall over it. (What)
3. Ann has been playing the piano for four years. (How long)

OR :

### شكل آخر للسؤال السادس في ورقة الامتحان :

#### 6. Rearrange the following words to make correct sentences.

1. is injured, — it — will — **If** — the others — whale — eat — a killer.
2. have — a picnic — you — having — **Where** — been — your ?
3. put — in — place — **Always** — a safe — shopping.

#### ● Rearrange the following words to make correct sentences.

1. a very — an ocean — large — **The name** — is — sea — of.
2. leave — knives — a table — **Never** — on — sharp.
3. running — long — you — **How** — been — have ?



## Part 2

### السؤال السابع فى ورقة الامتحان :

#### 7. Read and correct the underlined words.

1. How many has Amr been using the computer ? (.....)
2. If the weather is nice tomorrow, we might went to the beach. (.....)
3. Never spoke loudly in the class. (.....)

#### ● Read and correct the underlined words.

1. You should eat less sweets. (.....)
2. Never look right and left before you cross a road. (.....)
3. My father has been worked in his office all day. (.....)

### السؤال الثامن فى ورقة الامتحان :

8. Look at the picture and write a short paragraph of four (4) sentences.  
(The words in the box may help you.)

London - for 10 years - interested in - write in English

#### My pen friend



This is my pen friend, Sarah. ....

.....  
.....  
.....



## Part 2

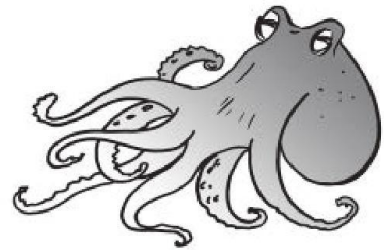
- Look at the picture and write a short paragraph of four (4) sentences.  
(The words in the box may help you.)

sea animal – not very dangerous – eight arms –  
don't move, be safe

### The Octopus

This is the octopus. ....

.....  
.....  
.....



### D) Punctuation

السؤال التاسع فى ورقة الامتحان :

- 9. Punctuate the following two sentences.

1. i ve been learning english for 7 years
2. if the weather isn t good we might be ok

- Punctuate the following two sentences.

1. how long has ali been living in tanta
2. i ve been helping heba a lot recently

- Punctuate the following two sentences.

1. what is heba s favourite hobby
2. sam hasn t been learning arabic for a long time

WWW.VISAFEN.COM



Learn English

