

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

١- سؤال يبدأ باداة استفهام وهنا الاجابة تكون على اداة الاستفهام ويكون كالتالي:

**اداة استفهام + فعل مساعد + فاعل + فعل اساسي.....؟
أدوات الاستفهام مثل:-**

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

والأفعال المساعدة تنقسم إلى : -

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

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

→ I - we - you - they - He - she - it

والفعل الأساسي معنون أن يكون مصدر أو تطريف ثالث أو V+ ing حسب الفعل المساعد

1 - *Where do you live?*

→ *I live in Cairo.*

2 - *How long will you stay here?*

→ *I will stay for 3 weeks.*

3 - *When did they arrive?*

→ *They arrived at 3 o'clock.*

4 - *What are you doing?*

→ *I am reading a story.*

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

→ *Have you visited Aswan? - Yes, I have.*

→ *Did You watch TV? - No, I didn't.*

3- يوجد سؤال اسمه سؤال التخيير ويبدأ بفعل مساعد، وبه كلمة (or) ولكن لا تكون الاجابة بـ (yes,/ No,) ولكن اختار كالتالي:-

→ *Do you like football or Tennis?*

→ *I like football.*

نهاية لسؤال (المحادثة)

1 – Finish the following dialogue:

Heba is going to meet her friends today.

Mother: What are you going to do with your friends today?

Heba: We want to have a picnic but we don't know where to go. (1)-----
-----?

Mother: Garden Park is a nice place for a picnic.

Heba: Yes, it is. What can I take for the picnic?

Mother: (2) -----.

Heba: That is a good idea. Do I need my hat today?

Mother: (3) -----. The sun is very strong today.

Heba: (4) -----?

Mother: No, thanks I don't need anything, be careful.

Seif has just watched a film at Yassin's house

Yassin: (1) -----?

Seif: That was a very good film.

Yassin: Yes, it was. (1) -----?

Seif: I was frightened when detective Zaki was in the desert. Why did he go there?

Yassin: (3) -----

Seif: Now I understand. Do you recommend watching his other films?

Yassin: (4) -----

Adam and Faris are talking about Dr Musharrafa

Adam: Hi, Faris. What are you doing?

Faris: I'm reading about Dr Ali Moustafa Musharrafa.

Adam: (1)-----?

Faris: Dr Musharrafa was able to work out some really difficult problems in maths and science.

Adam: (2)----- What else does the article say?

Faris: It says here that he was the first Egyptian to become a doctor of science.

Adam: That's a great achievement! (3)----- ?

Faris: I'm not sure but he was definitely really smart.

Adam: (4)-----

Faris: I agree. We should do our best to be like him.

Salem and Omar are talking outside a classroom in their school.

Salem: Who is our science teacher talking to in the classroom?

Omar: She is talking to the scientist who is giving us a talk next week.

Salem: Oh, yes, I forgot.

Omar: (1)----- .It's essential.

Salem: Yes, you're right, it is very important.(2)----- ?

Omar: (3)----- . I think he's going to talk about useful robots.

Salem: That's a very interesting topic. (4)-----?

Omar: Maybe he'll bring a robot with him!

Fatma is at school with her friend Lamia.

Fatma: You look worried.

Lamia: Yes, I am very worried.

Fatma: (1)-----?

Lamia: I'm afraid that I can't find my book.

Fatma: (2)----- Is this it?

Lamia: Yes, it is. Thank you! We're discussing the book in my book club (3)-----?

Fatma: Yes, I would love to come. Thank you for inviting me.

Lamia: (4)-----

Fatma: OK. I'll be there at 5.

Fawzi is talking about sport with his friend Munir.

Fawzi: How do you become good at basketball ?

Munir: You have to be tall and fast. (1)-----?

Fawzi: I'm not tall or fast. (2)-----.

Munir: I'm sure that you are good at some sports. What about chess? I'm playing a game of chess this evening. Would you like to play?

Fawzi: (3)-----.

Munir: OK, we can play another evening when you're not visiting your grandparents(4)-----?

Fawzi: Tomorrow evening is perfect. See you then!

السؤال الثاني : - المواقف

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

(1) Asking for recommendations طلب توصية أو اقتراح

-Do you recommend -----?

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

(2) Giving recommendations: اعطاء توصية

I recommend-----

The best place is -----

(3) Expressing feelings التعبير عن الشعور

How did you feel when-----?

I feel/felt + صفة

(4) Using Sequencing Words التعبير عن التوالي أو التتابع

First of all, -----

Afterwards, -----

(5) To express certainty التعبير عن التأكيد

1 - I am sure -----

ex: I am sure she is a doctor.

2 - فاعل + must be -----

ex: She must be a doctor.

3 - فاعل + can't be -----

ex: She can't be an engineer.

(6) To express uncertainty التعبير عن عدم التأكيد

1 - I am not sure -----

ex: I am not sure he is at home.

2 - فاعل + might be-----

ex: He might be at home.

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

ex: Perhaps he will be at home

(7) Adding information اضافه معلومات

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

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

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

(8) Emphasizing a point التعبير عن التأكيد لفعل شيء

You must remember to + مصدر -----

Don't forget to + مصدر -----

(9) Contrasting information التعبير عن التناقض

Although he played well, he lost.

He played well. However, he lost.

He played well, but he lost.

(10) Talking about problems التحدث عن مشكلة

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

I find it difficult to solve this sum.

(11) Asking about and offering help طلب وعرض المساعدة

What is the matter?

Can I help you?

(12) Inviting people دعوة الناس لشيء

Would you like to -----?

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

(13) Accepting invitations قبول الدعوات

I would love to!

That/It sounds great.

(14) Refusing invitations رفض الدعوات

I am sorry-----

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

نهاية لسؤال المواقف في الامتحان

2 - Write what you would say:

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

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

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

- 4** - A tourist asks you where he can buy a map. You know that the tourist information centre gives out maps for free.
- 5** - A friend asks you what you do before and after dinner
- 6** - You ask your friend's opinion about the story.
- 7** - Your mother asks you how you did on your last English exam. You are certain of success.
- 8** - Your brother is walking too close to the cars.
- 9** - You visited your ill friend.
- 10** - A friend says that Athens is bigger than London, you think this is not correct.
- 11** - You are certain that cats are not allowed in this hotel.
- 12** - A friend asks you the best way to revise for the test.
- 13** - Although you lost the game, you congratulated your opponent.
- 14** - You want to invite your friend to your house.
- 15** - You offer to help someone.
- 16** - A friend asks you to go to the beach this Saturday. You would like to go.
- 17** - A friend asks you why you look worried. It's because you have a problem using the printer.
- 18** - You want a friend to go with you to the museum this Thursday.
- 19** - You invite your friend to your wedding party.
- 20** - You express certainty that you will win the final.

السؤال الثالث (سؤال القطعة)

يجب قراءة القطعة كلها على الأقل مرة لمعرفة الفكره العامة وقراءة الأسئلة للتمكن من الإجابة بشكل صحيح

1 – Read the following, then answer the questions:

In Sweden, the longest day of the year is celebrated in June. It is the start of a five-week holiday. Most people go on a trip to the country with their families. Children put flowers in their hair and everyone eats a special cake. In the evening, a family meal is eaten. This usually includes herring: سك ملح there are a lot of these in the sea around Sweden. After people have eaten, they usually go for a walk. Nobody goes to bed before twelve o'clock on this special day! There is sunshine until very late at night in Sweden at this time. In the north it doesn't get dark at all! It can be difficult to sleep. To help them, people should find a room that is not very light.

A) Answer the following questions :

- 1** – What do most people do in June in Sweden?
- 2** – What are herring?
- 3** – Why do you think people don't go to bed early in June in Sweden?

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

- 4** – The main idea of the passage is about-----
- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a. Swedish food | b. the longest day in Sweden |
| c. holidays in Sweden | d. Swedish flowers |

5 - The underlined word "them" refers to-----

- a. children
- b. people without a house
- c. people without families
- d. people in Sweden

2 - Read the following, then answer the questions:

It is my first visit to Egypt. My friends advised me to go to Alexandria. It's summer. However, it is not very hot there, so many tourists go at this time. I am staying in a hotel in Alexandria now. It is Friday, so there is little traffic in the streets. The hotel is near the sea and I can hear the boats. The hotel is also near the tourist information centre, but it is closed today.

Tomorrow I will ask about what I should see in the city. The guidebook says that I should visit Fort Qaitbey. The stones in the fort are from the famous lighthouse. They were used after the lighthouse collapsed in an earthquake in 1303.

Best wishes,

Andy

A) Answer the following questions :

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

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

4. The word collapsed means-----

- a. was built
- b. fell
- c. started
- d. was seen

5. The underlined word it refers to-----

- a. the hotel
- b. the tourist information centre
- c. the road
- d. Fort Qaitbey

3 - Read the following, then answer the questions:

There have been hotels for hundreds of years, but they might be different in the future. Usually there are friendly people who write your name and address, carry your bags to your room and give you breakfast in the morning. In Japan, there is a hotel where there are no people working at all: all the work there is done by robots.

When you first arrive at the hotel to check in, a robot tells you what to do: you should enter information about yourself on a computer. The robot is able to communicate in lots of different languages. You don't need a key for your room because a computer in the door will recognize you. There is even a robot in each room who is able to turn lights on and off and answer simple questions!

A) Answer the following questions :

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

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

4- Check in means-----

- a. report that you have arrived
- b. sleep
- c. wake up
- d. park your car

5. The underlined word **there** refers to -----

- a. the hotel b. Japan c. the robot d. the future

4 - Read the following, then answer the questions:

Many famous people were amazing when they were children. Mozart was able to play music when he was three and could write music when he was five. Judit Polgar is a great chess player. She was able to win chess games against some adults when she was twelve years old and she won chess competitions when she was fifteen.

Karl Benz went to university to study to be an engineer when he was fifteen and he later invented the car. And the great scientist Marie Curie taught herself to read Russian and French when she was four. She could also help her older brothers and sisters with their maths homework! However, some people who do amazing things when **they** are children become ordinary adults: not all of them are able to become famous.

A) Answer the following questions :

1- Why did Karl Benz go to university?

2- Who taught Marie Curie to read Russian and French?

3- Why do you think that many amazing children are not able to become famous when they grow up?

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

4 - The word **ordinary** means-----

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

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

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

5 - Read the following, then answer the questions:

Many experts think that people first played rugby in 1823. At this time, students at Rugby School in England were playing football. Then, a boy called William Webb-Ellis took the ball in his hands and ran towards the opponents. This made a new game. To score in rugby, teams have to run with or kick the ball to one end of the field. The ball is oval, like an egg. You have to be fast and strong to be good at playing rugby. Many players, who can weigh about 100 kilograms, are very big! Today, rugby is very popular in many countries. About 100 countries play the sport. However, it is not as popular as football. More than 200 countries play that sport.

A) Answer the following questions :

1- What is the main idea of the passage?

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

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

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

4 - An oval is-----.

- a. a shape b. a kind of football c. a kind of plastic d. a kind of egg

5 - Rugby got its name from-----.

- a. a player b. a country c. a school d. an eg

6 – Read the following, then answer the questions:

There are about 285 million people in the world who are blind or find it difficult to see. However, not many of these people can read Braille. The problem is that Braille books are not cheap. The cost of making a Braille book is four or five times more than any other book.

Technology can help blind people. Some of them can listen to news and information on smartphones. There are also “talking books” which blind people can listen to. However, some blind people prefer to read. Now, you can also buy Braille e-books. At the moment, these are difficult to make and expensive to buy. However, scientists are now working on Braille e-books that might be cheaper than Braille books in the future. These e-books might be the best way to help blind people. **That** would be good news for millions of people.

A) Answer the following questions :

- 1 How many people have problems with seeing?
- 2 Why do you think that Braille books are not cheap to make?
- 3 What does the underlined word **that** refer to?

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

- 4 - The cost of something is how -----.

a. much money you need to buy it	b. long it takes to make
c. many people use it	d. you make something
- 5 - If they become cheaper, more blind people will probably use----- in the future.

a. Braille books	b. Braille e-books	c. smart phones	d. books
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(Black Beauty) السؤال الرابع القطة**4 – The Reader**

أهم أسئلة القطة

A) Answer the following questions:

1. Who was the author of “ **Black Beauty**”?
2. When and where was Anna Sewell born?
3. What happened to her when she was a child?
4. Why were horses important to her?
5. Why did she write about horses?
6. Who was farmer Grey?
7. How was farmer Grey kind to his horses?
8. What did Grey decide when **Beauty** became older?
9. Who was **Beauty's** first owner?
10. Who was **Beauty's** first owner to work for?
11. Who were **Beauty's** new friends at Squire Gordon's stables?
12. How did Gordon deal with his horses?
13. What did Gordon tell the men who work for him?

14. Why did Gordon thank *Beauty* at the bridge?
15. How was Gordon thankful?
16. Why did Gordon look after John Manly?
17. What did Gordon ask Manly to do when his wife was ill?
18. What did Gordon give Manly to Dr. White?
19. Who called the horse *Black Beauty* and why?
20. Who was Manly?
21. Why did John thank the man at the bridge?
22. How did John speak to the horses during the fire?
23. What was the only way to save Mrs. Gordon?
24. What did John do when *Beauty* was ill?
25. Why was John angry with Joe Green?
26. Who was Joe Green?
27. What did Joe have to do with *Beauty* when he arrived?
28. How old was Joe when he started work?
29. Why did he practise on Merrylegs first?
30. What did Joe use to do while working?
31. Why did Joe go to the factory owner?
32. Why was Joe angry with the man near the factory?
34. Who bought *Beauty* and Ginger from Squire Gordon? and where did he live?
35. Who was York?
36. Who is the narrator of the story?
37. What did *Beauty* use to do with other horses?
38. Describe *Black Beauty*.
39. What did *Black Beauty's* mother advise him?
40. What did *Beauty* learn to do?
41. Why didn't *Beauty* cross the bridge?
42. What would happen if *Beauty* continued crossing the bridge?
43. What did *Beauty* hear and see in the stable?
45. What did *Beauty* do when he felt safe?
46. Why did *Beauty* feel happy although he was ill?
47. What was Ginger's problem with people?
48. When did Ginger begin to respect Gordon?
49. What did Ginger decide not to do?
50. Who was Merrylegs? And why did he throw the children down?

أسئلة للتفكير النقدي

1. What would happen if Mrs. Gordon weren't ill?
2. Characters are related to colours. Mention three.
3. Why were horses so important in the 19th century?
4. Why do you think people were not kind to Ginger?

5. What should people do with animals that kick or bite?
6. Why were horses important to Anna Sewell?
7. What did most people think of animals?
8. Do you think fourteen years old was the right age to work?
9. How was Ginger thoughtful?
10. What should Joe Green have done to Beauty?
11. How do we know that Beauty had good owners?
12. Do you think that Merrylegs was right to behave badly with the children?
13. Was it natural for Ginger to change her bad behavior?
14. Why do you think that John was able to take the horses from the fire?
15. Why do you think moving horses in a fire is hard?
16. Why did the doctor ride Black Beauty instead of his horse?
17. Why do you think the driver near the factory was rude to Joe Green?
18. What can we learn from the story "Black Beauty"?
19. Horses are not machines? Do you agree or not?
20. Why was the horse called "Black Beauty"?

(1) النموذج

A. Match

A	B
1. Farmer Grey	a. the horse who tells the story.
2. Black Beauty	b. A short, fat horse.
3. Merrylegs	c. A horse who had a difficult past.
4. Ginger	d. A horse who forgot his mother's advice.
	e. Black Beauty's first Owner

B - Answer the following questions

1. What advice did Black Beauty's mother give him?
2. What was Birtwick Park like?
3. What did the horses think of Birtwick Park?
4. How do we know that Black Beauty had good owners?
5. Do you think that Merrylegs was wrong to throw the older boys off his back? Why? Why not?

(2) النموذج

A. Match

A	B
1. Black Beauty	a. she said, "Never bite or kick even when you are playing."
2. Black Beauty's mother	b. this horse had one white foot.
3. Squire Gordon	c. this horse had short, fat legs.
4. Squire Gordon's wife	d. she named the horse "Black Beauty".
	e. Farmer Grey sold black beauty to this person

B - Answer the following questions

1. Who helped Black Beauty to learn to pull a carriage?
2. Why did Ginger sometimes bite or kick people?
3. Why did Gordon's children stop visiting Merrylegs?
4. Do you think that Merrylegs was right to behave badly with the children? Why? Why not?
5. Do you think that Gordon was right to be angry with a man who worked for him? Why? Why not?

(٣) النموذج

A - Match

A	B
1. John Manly	a. saved Gordon from the broken bridge
2. Black Beauty	b. hit the horses hard
3. Ginger	c. began to respect Squire Gordon.
4. Merrylegs	d. was Gordon's helper
	e. wanted to teach the boys a lesson.

B - Answer the following questions

- 1 - What made Beauty's journey with Gordon and John difficult?
- 2 - What happened at the bridge?
- 3 - Who started the fire at the stable?
- 4 - Why do you think John was able to take the horses outside the stable?
- 5 - Why moving horses when there is a fire is difficult?

(٤) النموذج

A. Match

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

B - Answer the following questions

- 1 - Why didn't Beauty return Gordon and John home from the same way?
- 2 - Why didn't John drive Beauty over the bridge?
- 3 - Why did Gordon thank Black beauty and what did this show?
- 4 - Why do you think horses wanted to stay in the stable although there was a fire?
- 5 - What happened when John came to take the horses from the stables?

A. Match

A	B
1. Joe Green	a. was angry with Joe for taking care of Beauty.
2. John Manly	b. reported the rude driver to the police
3. The factory driver	c. had to move to a warmer climate.
4. Mrs. Gordon	d. took a note to Dr. White.
	e. hit the horses with a whip.

B - Answer the following questions

- 1 - Why did John ride Beauty to another town at night?
- 2 - What happened to Beauty after returning with the doctor?
- 3 - Do you think that John was right to have a helper who is only 14?
- 4 - Why do you think the driver of the carriage was rude to Beauty?
- 5 - Why did the doctor ride Black Beauty instead of his own horse?

A. Match

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

B - Answer the following questions

- 1 - Why did Joe Green have to brush Merrylegs not the other horses?
- 2 - Why was Beauty not able to rest when John rode him to the doctor?
- 3 - Was John angry with Joe after Beauty became ill and why?
- 4 - What happened to the man who hit the horses near the factory?
- 5 - Why do you think John said that Joe Green "looked taller"?

السؤال الخامس اختباري على الكلمات والجرائم

أولاً اختباري على أهم الكلمات في كل وحدة

5 - Choose the correct answer:**Unit [1]**

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

a. tourist information centre	b. Police station	c. youth	d. book
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2 -----is an inexpensive place where young people can stay when they are travelling.

a. youth hostel	b. hotel	c. pharmacy	d. palace
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3 ----- is an office for people who catch thieves.

a. hospital	b. police station	c. library	d. hotel
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4 - Swimming with equipment so that you can breathe with your head in water is-----

a. diving	b. snorkeling	c. flying	d. horse riding
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5 - A market or a group of shops to buy souvenirs is called a -----

a. bazaar	b. theatre	c. cinema	d. studio
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6 - An----- is a person who helps in a shop or in a ticket office.

a. assistant	b. owner	c. archaeologist	d. actor
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7- If you do not know how to find a building, you can ask for -----.

a discoveries	b detectives	c directions	d diagrams
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8-Many tourists use a----- to learn about a city's history and places to visit.

a camera	b bookshop	c guidebook	d ticket
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9-You need a -----when you visit another country.

a passport	b tourist	c bazaar	d brochure
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10-The restaurant that your cousin told us about was a very good -----We loved it!

a recipe	b recommendation	c souvenir	d advice
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Unit (2)

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

a. detective	b. historical	c. future	d. fiction
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12-A----- helps the police in their work.

a. doorman	b. teacher	c. assistant	d. detective
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13-The----- of the book you are using is New Hello!

a. owner	b. title	c. review	d. view
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14-I want to see that film because the---- in the newspaper says that it is very exciting.

a. film	b. play	c. book	d. review
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15-If someone is -----, he is shaking very hard.

a. laughing	b - trembling	c. standing	d. sleeping
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16-If a person feels -----, he is not strong.

a. week	b. weak	c. speak	d. bread
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17-----text that gives the most important information about something.

a. summary	b. title	c. name	d. story
------------	----------	---------	----------

18-An -----something unusual, exciting and maybe dangerous.

a. adventure	b. usual	c. boring	d. Eating
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19----- a person in a book, play, film, etc.

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20-----is to shake a little when you are afraid, worried or excited

a. Tremble	b. study	c. wait	d. laugh
------------	----------	---------	----------

Unit (3)

21- When do people ----- new year in your country?

a. swim	b. celebrate	c. travel	d. speak
---------	--------------	-----------	----------

22- Many countries have a -----when it is the start of spring.

a. festival	b. coronation	c. funeral	d. homework
-------------	---------------	------------	-------------

23- The teacher asks the children what "%" -----.

a. prefers	b. likes	c. represents	d. eats
------------	----------	---------------	---------

24- Sham el-Nessim is a -----day for all of us.

a. special	b. sad	c. strange	d. silver
------------	--------	------------	-----------

25- You do not have to pay to go into the museum. It is -----.

a. stupid	b. three	c. free	d. tree
-----------	----------	---------	---------

26- The children wore historical ----- for the school play.

a. costumes	b. trousers	c. umbrellas	d. caps
-------------	-------------	--------------	---------

27-Many people like to freeze food to----- it.

a. serve	b. preserve	c. deserve	d. throw
----------	-------------	------------	----------

28- At ----- there were fireworks to welcome the new year.

a. morning	b. midnight	c. midday	d. down
------------	-------------	-----------	---------

29-We walked up the street in a----- to celebrate the start of spring.

a. parade	b. funeral	c. class	d. library
-----------	------------	----------	------------

30-There was no electricity on the farm, so the farmer used-----so that he could read.

a. books	b. bulbs	c. lanterns	d. lights
----------	----------	-------------	-----------

31-My favourite is Eid al-Fitr. It is held to celebrate the end of Ramadan.

a. festival	b. book	c. idea	d. story
-------------	---------	---------	----------

32-At some festivals, children join aand wear colourful costumes.

a. army	b. parade	c. stable	d. factory
---------	-----------	-----------	------------

33-When we.....eggs for Sham el-Nessim, we try to use natural colours from plants.

a. decorate	b. evaporate	c. boil	d. sleep
-------------	--------------	---------	----------

34-When we stood on the beach, we could feel a..... blowing from the sea.

a. freeze	b. breeze	c. stress	d. bazaar
-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------

Unit (4)

35-If something is essential, it is-----.

a quite difficult	b very important	c not important	d very easy
-------------------	------------------	-----------------	-------------

36-The scientists have a new medicine to help fight heart disease.

a developed	b dropped	c dried	d done
-------------	-----------	---------	--------

37-Ali's cousin is studying at university.

a engineer	b engine	c engineering	d engineers
------------	----------	---------------	-------------

38-The students studied a -----which showed the number of tourists who visited Cairo in different months.

a goal	b data	c future	d graph
--------	--------	----------	---------

39----- is something which allows mobile computers and phones to connect to the internet.

a. Wi-Fi	b. e-mail	c. hand	d. book
----------	-----------	---------	---------

40-A small computer that you can carry with you is a -----

a. laptop	b. desktop	c. computer	d. bank
-----------	------------	-------------	---------

41-A mobile phone that can work like a computer is a -----

a. smartphone	b. computer	c. top	d. brochure
---------------	-------------	--------	-------------

42-A book that can be read online is an -----

a. article	b. e-book	c. paper book	d. story
------------	-----------	---------------	----------

43-Dina used the ----- she collected to make a graph.

a. data	b. friends	c. adventures	d. parade
---------	------------	---------------	-----------

44- Teachers ----- STEM students to enter competitions.

a. encourage	b. dislike	c. prevent	d. stop
--------------	------------	------------	---------

45-My grandfather has never bought an -----because he doesn't have a computer to read it on.

a. e-book	b. newspaper	c. magazine	d. story
-----------	--------------	-------------	----------

46- Omar won an----- for his amazing invention.

a. award	b. medal	c. trophy	d. book
----------	----------	-----------	---------

47-I don't talk much on my-----, I use it to send photos and messages.

a. smarphone	b. computer	c. data	d. information
--------------	-------------	---------	----------------

48- Travellers want free ----- in airports because they need to send emails.

a. Wi-Fi	b. food	c. books	d. water
----------	---------	----------	----------

49-I don't like -----because I don't enjoy reading novels online.

a. e-books	b. foods	c. glasses	d. jeans
------------	----------	------------	----------

50-I want to buy a ----- because it is easier to carry around than a computer

a. laptop	b. camera	c. glass	d. desktop
-----------	-----------	----------	------------

51-My father is an ----- at medicine.

a. expert	b. farmer	c. doctor	d. blind
-----------	-----------	-----------	----------

Unit [5]

52- An athlete gets a for winning a race.

a. medal	b. award	c. book	d. medicine
----------	----------	---------	-------------

53- A student gets a for completing a university course.

a. free	b. agree	c. degree	d. grab
---------	----------	-----------	---------

54- A sports team might win a at the end of a competition.

a. trophy	b. award	c. fire	d. food
-----------	----------	---------	---------

55 - A student gets an for good results

a. wheelchair	b.	c. award	d. chair
---------------	----	----------	----------

56- The scientist won an ----- for discovering a new medicine.

a. award	b. trophy	c. book	d. sword
----------	-----------	---------	----------

57- First, Nahla got a ----- in medicine, then she got a job in the hospital.

a. degree	b. notebook	c. workbook	d. ring
-----------	-------------	-------------	---------

58- The basketball team won a gold ----- for winning the competition

a. trophy	b. pot	c. ring	d. wing
-----------	--------	---------	---------

59- How quickly can you work out the answers to these maths?

a. money	b. book	c. sums	d. same
----------	---------	---------	---------

60-A..... is someone who is very intelligent.

a. junior	b. genius	c. geologist	d. stupid
-----------	-----------	--------------	-----------

61- The player showed amazing during the football match.

a. skull	b. skills	c. sleep	d. food
----------	-----------	----------	---------

62- My brother is going to study at university. He likes computers

a. computer programming	b. magic	c. geography	d. medicine
-------------------------	----------	--------------	-------------

63- Ali has a very good computer, with the newest on it.

a. software	b. books	c. screens	d. goals
-------------	----------	------------	----------

Unit 16

64-To ----- means to know a person because you have seen them before

a. recognize	b. apologize	c. summarize	d. hat
--------------	--------------	--------------	--------

65-You hear ----- when someone speaks

a. voice	b. music	c. rain	d. fire
----------	----------	---------	---------

66 -A large place from which fire and hot rocks sometimes come is called a-----

a. earthquake	b. lake	c. volcano	d. well
---------------	---------	------------	---------

67-To ----- means to do something that interests people.

a. cry	b. entertain	c. gain	d. rain
--------	--------------	---------	---------

68-Something for you or belonging to you is -----

a. personal	b. public	c. national	d. international
-------------	-----------	-------------	------------------

69-A machine to keep your house clean is a -----

a. lawn mower	b. key	c. guard	d. vacuum cleaner
---------------	--------	----------	-------------------

70 - ----- is a machine to cut the grass in a garden or park

a. lawn mower	b. knife	c. sword	d. cleaner
---------------	----------	----------	------------

71-A large object in space that moves around a star is a -----

a. plant	b. earth	c. metro	d. planet
----------	----------	----------	-----------

72-Tourists should wear ----- on hot days

a. sun cream	b. jackets	c. pullovers	d. moon light
--------------	------------	--------------	---------------

73-What's the name of the ----- who made the first radio ?

a. inventor	b. driver	c. doorman	d. player
-------------	-----------	------------	-----------

74-When water boils, we can see -----.

a. food	b. frame	c. steam	d. team
---------	----------	----------	---------

75-The film was-----! I really liked it.

a. fantastic	b. bad	c. boring	d. sad
--------------	--------	-----------	--------

76-They got into the boat and used the----- to sail across the lake.

a. sells	b. sails	c. sellers	d. sand
----------	----------	------------	---------

77 -There was no wind, so they used the----- to take the boat to the island.

a. wind	b. oars	c. cars	d. plates
---------	---------	---------	-----------

78-Some robots can even children.

a. eat	b. kill	c. entertain	d. die
--------	---------	--------------	--------

79-Alfred Nobel was a great

a. writer	b. author	c. soldier	d. inventor
-----------	-----------	------------	-------------

80-A..... is a very intelligent person.

a. stupid	b. genius	c. lazy	d. fool
-----------	-----------	---------	---------

81-The Nobel Prizes are..... for scientists, writers and other people.

a. awarded	b. slept	c. eaten	d. prevented
------------	----------	----------	--------------

82-I wasn't able to..... anyone without my glasses.

a. recognize	b. speak	c. swim	d. sleep
--------------	----------	---------	----------

Unit (7)

83- Which of the following is the opposite of outside?

a in	b inside	c upstairs	d downstairs
------	----------	------------	--------------

84- Which of the following is a place where you play tennis or basketball?

a theatre	b class	c court	d pool
-----------	---------	---------	--------

85- Which of the following can you use to hold up a tent?

a poles	b signs	c costumes	d flutes
---------	---------	------------	----------

86- Which of the following can you use to measure weight?

a grams	b kilometres	c metres	d centimetres
---------	--------------	----------	---------------

87- Which of the following do you need to do to win a sports game?

a kick	b score	c hold	d grab
--------	---------	--------	--------

88-Hala's cousin is a very good ----- She wants to compete in the next Olympic Games.

a. athlete	b. singer	c. farmer	d. dentist
------------	-----------	-----------	------------

89-There were about 20,000 -----at the football match.

a. doctors	b. spectators	c. referees	d. coaches
------------	---------------	-------------	------------

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

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

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

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

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

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

Unit (8)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

98-Being able to stand or move without falling

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

99-People who sail on boats or ships

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

100-To make someone or something do what you want

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

Unit (9)

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

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

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

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

103----- means not able to see

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Workbook کتاب تمارین

5 – Choose the correct answer:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

7. It is cold and windy today. When you go outside, you ----- a coat.

- a. wear b. should wear c. shouldn't wear d. are wearing

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

12. The teacher asked us to write a ----- of our visit to the museum.
 a. character b. title c. conclusion d. description
- 13- I gave the message.
 a) my sister b) for my sister c) to my sister d) hers
- 14- There is a lot of traffic today. We.....be late.
 a) must b) should c) might d) won't
- 15- The maths homework was very difficult. Were you do it?
 a) Could b) able to c) able d) can
- 16- It is to take your passport when you go to another country.
 a) easy b) essential c) enjoyable d) enormous
17. Ola is always.....She will do well in her exams.
 a) noisy b) lazy c) hardworking d) exhausted
- 18- There are eight.....that go around the sun.
 a) plants b) sails c) planets d) stars
- 19-you speak English when you were six?
 a) Were b) Do c) Able d) Could
- 20- Eman sent an email.
 a) for me b) me c) mine d) to me
- 21- Wear a coat. It rain today.
 a) might b) must c) can't d) mustn't
- 22- Use the.....cleaner to clean the kitchen floor.
 a) lawn b) mower c) vacuum d) oar
23. I'd like to..... you to my house this Saturday.
 a) invent b) interview c) interrupt d) invite
- 24- That man has a very loud..... I can hear him from across the road!
 a) voice b) face c) graph d) ability
- 25- The museum, is near our school, is always busy in the afternoon.
 a) whose b) who c) which d) where
- 26 -television for a long time is not good for you.
 a) Watch b) To watch c) Watches d) Watching
- 27- He..... wash his hands before he eats.
 a) mustn't b) must c) have to d) hasn't
- 28- You become..... when you are eighteen years old.
 a) an adult b) a soldier c) an opponent d) honest

السؤال السادس (Rewrite the following sentences)

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

ملخص لأهم القواعد في الوحدات

(1) Giving advice إعطاء النصيحة

-You should----- -You shouldn't-----

- If I were you, I would-----
- You ought to -----
- You 'd better-----
- I advise you to-----
- My advice is to -----
- The best thing is to -----

A) Choose the correct answer:

1. You ----- buy a guidebook before you go to a place for the first time.

a. should	b. shouldn't	c. can't	d. couldn't
-----------	--------------	----------	-------------

2. You ----- take photos of people unless you ask them first.

a. has to	b. should	c. shouldn't	d. are
-----------	-----------	--------------	--------

3. Look after your possessions. You ----- leave them on a bus or train.

a. shouldn't	b. should	c. have to	d. has to
--------------	-----------	------------	-----------

4. Pupils ----- study hard for exams.

a. can't	b. mustn't	c. shouldn't	d. should
----------	------------	--------------	-----------

5. We ----- be good to tourists.

a. mustn't	b. should	c. can't	d. couldn't
------------	-----------	----------	-------------

6. If I were you, I ----- arrive early.

a. will	b. would	c. has to	d. won't
---------	----------	-----------	----------

7. You ought to-----the poor.

a. helps	b. helping	c. help	d. helped
----------	------------	---------	-----------

8. You had ----- play well.

a. best	b. better	c. good	d. well
---------	-----------	---------	---------

9. You ----- be careful.

a. should	b. shouldn't	c. mustn't	d. had
-----------	--------------	------------	--------

10. We ----- wash our hands well.

a. mustn't	b. shouldn't	c. should	d. are
------------	--------------	-----------	--------

B) Re-write the following sentences:

1 - You ought to study hard. (*should*)

2 - He didn't arrive early. (*shouldn't*)

3 - You should work to a plan. (*If I were you---*)

4 - My advice is to take a taxi. (*should*)

5 - I think you should visit this museum. (*recommend*)

(2) Comparatives and superlatives

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

*I have fewer books than Ali.

*I have less money than Dina.

*Class four has the fewest students.

*I want a book with fewer pages than this.

A) Choose the correct answer:

1. I have ----- detective stories than Mona.

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

2. People have ----- interest in historical stories.

a. less	b. many	c. few	d. fewer
---------	---------	--------	----------

3. I want a book with ----- pages than this book.

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

4. Class 4 has the ----- students.

a. least	b. less	c. few	d. fewest
----------	---------	--------	-----------

5. I have the----- interest in music.

a. less	b. least	c. few	d. fewest
---------	----------	--------	-----------

6. Students often have ----- sleep during school time than on holidays.

a. few	b. fewer	c. fewest	d. less
--------	----------	-----------	---------

7. What is the ----- time you have spent?

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

8. There are ----- than 20 people on the bus today.

a. few	b. fewer	c. fewest	d. less
--------	----------	-----------	---------

9. The Antarctica is the place that has the ----- rain.

a. least	b. fewest	c. less	d. few
----------	-----------	---------	--------

10. ----- people think that English is not a useful language.

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

B) Re-write the following sentences:

1 - Ali has fewer books than Mona. (*more*)

2 - I have got many friends. (*few*)

3 - I don't have much information. (*little*)

4 - No one has fewer books than Ali. (*fewest*)

5 - Not many people like films. (*few*)

(3) Present and Past Simple Passive

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

مفعول + am - is - are + P.P

♦People cook eggs in big pans. (Active)

♦Eggs are cooked in big pans. (Passive)

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

مفعول + was - were + P.P

► She cooked lunch. (Active)

► Lunch was cooked.

- في حالة السؤال يكون المبني للمجهول كالتالي:

مضارع ----- Am - Is-Are + مفعول P . P

ماضي ----- Was - Were + مفعول P.P

► Do people eat special foods in Egypt

Are special foods eaten in Egypt?

► Did you buy this toy yesterday?

Was this toy bought yesterday?

- أما في حالة السؤال الذي يبدأ بـأداة استفهام يكون الشكل كالتالي :

+ مفعول am - is - are - was - were + P.P ?

► Why do people keep fish in the fridge? (Active)

► Why is fish kept in the fridge? (Passive)

► When did Ali write the letter? (Active)

► When was the letter written? (Passive)

A) Choose the correct answer:

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

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

2. Sham el-Nessem was first----- to celebrate the start of spring.

a. hold	b. held	c. holding	d. holds
---------	---------	------------	----------

3. Hundreds of eggs ----- in a big pan.

a. are coloured	b. is coloured	c. are colouring	d. was coloured
-----------------	----------------	------------------	-----------------

4. How ----- in the past?

a. is fish	b. was fish	c. fish was	d. fish is
------------	-------------	-------------	------------

5. The toy ----- in Egypt.

a. is made	b. are made	c. is making	d. are making
------------	-------------	--------------	---------------

6. The first pizza----- by an Italian.

a. is invented	b. was invented	c. is inventing	d. was inventing
----------------	-----------------	-----------------	------------------

7. Papyrus----- by the ancient Egyptians.

a. were used	b. are used	c. is used	d. was used
--------------	-------------	------------	-------------

8. Sweets -----to children.

a. are given	b. are giving	c. is given	d. was given
--------------	---------------	-------------	--------------

9. Many photos are----- of the pyramids.

a. took	b. take	c. taking	d. taken
---------	---------	-----------	----------

10. Where is the dress -----?

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

B) Re-write the following sentences:

1 - Farmers grow crops well. (grown)

2 - We make books of paper. (are made)

3 - How do people celebrate Sham el-Nessim?. (celebrated)

4 – An Italian invented the first pizza. (*was*)

5 – She didn't send the letters. (*sent*)

(4) Expressing Certainty and Uncertainty

must	I am sure - I am very certain	متاكد في الا ثبات
might (may)	I am not sure – perhaps – I don't think so – I am uncertain	
can't	I am sure – I am certain	متاكد في النفي

*I am sure, he must be a doctor. أنا متأكد بنسبة 100% أنه دكتور

*I am not sure, he might be a doctor. من المحتمل أن يكون دكتور (لست متأكداً)

*I am sure, he can't be a doctor, he is an engineer. أنا متأكد 100% أنه ليس دكتور

*The phone is ringing, it might be Mona, but I'm not sure.

*He must be rich; he has a lot of money and cars.

*That can't be a real dinosaur, dinosaurs disappeared.

A) Choose the correct answer:

1. I am sure this is a British coin, it ----- be Egyptian.

a. can't	b. can	c. must	d. might
----------	--------	---------	----------

2. He ----- be happy. He has just won a gold medal.

a. must	b. can't	c. mustn't	d. might
---------	----------	------------	----------

3. She is interested in ancient history. She ----- be an archaeologist one day.

a. can't	b. might	c. must	d. won't
----------	----------	---------	----------

4. We are not sure. This coin----- be hundreds of years.

a. might	b. must	c. can't	d. mustn't
----------	---------	----------	------------

5. I am sure Salma is abroad. She ----- be at the club.

a. must	b. can't	c. might	d. may
---------	----------	----------	--------

6. Malak----- be at home. I can see the lights on in her room.

a. mustn't	b. can't	c. must	d. won't
------------	----------	---------	----------

7. It has two wings, it ----- be a rock.

a. must	b. may	c. might	d. can't
---------	--------	----------	----------

8. He works at school, he ----- be a doctor.

a. can't	b. must	c. will	d. may
----------	---------	---------	--------

9. She is only 10. She ----- be at university.

a. must	b. can't	c. may	d. might
---------	----------	--------	----------

10. I am not sure, Salma ----- be at school.

a. can't	b. must	c. mustn't	d. might
----------	---------	------------	----------

B) Re-write the following sentences:

1. I am sure that he isn't Hassan's brother. (*can't*)

2. I am not sure, Salma is at school. (*might*)

3. Adel is in France, I am certain. (*must be*)

4. He must be rich. (*can't*)

5. She must be a doctor. (*I am sure*)

(5) Expressing ability and inability

Could - couldn't -was/were (not) able to

التعبير عن القدرة والاستطاعة وعدم القدرة والاستطاعة

1 – للتعبير عن القدرة أو الاستطاعة في المضارع نستخدم الآتي : -

مصدر + **can** + فاعل

مصدر + **am - is - are able to** + فاعل

Ali can read English well.

They can swim easily.

Ali is able to solve the exam.

وفي النفي نفع (not)

He can't write well.

He is not able to send the e-mail.

2 – للتعبير عن القدرة أو الاستطاعة في الماضي نستخدم الآتي : -

مصدر + **could** + فاعل

مصدر + **was/were able to** + فاعل

I could swim when I was seven.

When I was young, I could read and write.

She was able to solve the problem.

They were able to finish the task.

وفي النفي نستخدم الآتي : -

مصدر + **couldn't** + فاعل

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

When I was 2 I couldn't speak well. * *Abla couldn't do her homework.*

He wasn't able to mend the car.

وفي حالة الاستفهام بمعنى هل نستخدم الآتي و تكون الأجبة عادة مختصرة : -

Could + مصدر + فاعل -----?

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

Could you read when you were six?

Yes, I could. * *No, I couldn't.*

Were you able to do the homework?

Yes, I was. * *No, I wasn't.*

وفي حالة السؤال الذي يبدأ بكلمة استفهام : -

مصدر + فاعل + **could + كلمة استفهام -----?**

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

What could you do when you were 10?

I could ride a horse.

What were you able to see at the concert?

I was able to see many singers.

معلومة صادمة (١) - :

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

When I was young, I **could** swim in the sea. I **was able to** swim in the sea yesterday.

ملخص هام

مضارع	ماضي
can + مصدر	could + مصدر
am - is - are able to + مصدر	was - were able to + مصدر
am - is- are capable of + V + ing	was - were capable of + V + ing
have- has the ability to + مصدر	had the ability to + مصدر
	managed to + مصدر
	succeeded in + V_ ing

A) Choose the correct answer:

1. I ----- to come to your house last week because I was ill.

- | | | | |
|-------------|----------------|--------------|-------------|
| a. was able | b. wasn't able | c. were able | d. couldn't |
|-------------|----------------|--------------|-------------|

2. I couldn't ----- when I was younger.

- | | | | |
|----------|----------|-----------|------------|
| a. write | b. wrote | c. writes | d. writing |
|----------|----------|-----------|------------|

3. There was a fire, but the firefighters were able ----- it out.

- | | | | |
|--------|-----------|---------|------------|
| a. put | b. to put | c. puts | d. putting |
|--------|-----------|---------|------------|

4. In addition to -----, I could swim.

- | | | | |
|---------|------------|----------|---------------|
| a. read | b. reading | c. reads | d. to reading |
|---------|------------|----------|---------------|

5. Geniuses could----- things that ordinary people find difficult.

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

6. My friends ----- to answer the questions.

- | | | | |
|----------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| a. could | b. were able | c. was able | d. couldn't |
|----------|--------------|-------------|-------------|

7. When I was you I ----- swim.

- | | | | |
|------------|----------|-------------|--------------|
| a. able to | b. could | c. was able | d. were able |
|------------|----------|-------------|--------------|

8. Ali had the ----- to help people.

- | | | | |
|---------|------------|----------|--------|
| a. able | b. ability | c. could | d. can |
|---------|------------|----------|--------|

9. They could----- exams easily

- | | | | |
|-----------|-------------|------------|--------------|
| a. answer | b. answered | c. answers | d. answering |
|-----------|-------------|------------|--------------|

10. When he was ten, he ----- read and write.

- | | | | |
|----------|---------|-------------|---------|
| a. could | b. able | c. was able | d. will |
|----------|---------|-------------|---------|

B) Re-write the following sentences:

1. When I was young, I couldn't swim. (**able**)

2. Abla couldn't do her maths homework. (**to do**)

3. He couldn't teach the students at University. (*couldn't*)
4. Was he able to answer the quiz? (*Could*)
5. They were able to save the boy. (*could*)

(6) Transitive and intransitive Verbs

* بعض الأفعال تحتاج مفعول وتسمى الأفعال المترددة (transitive) ويأتي بعدها مفعول غير عاقل وآخر عاقل
المعلومة الأهم هنا يأتي المفعول العاقل ثم بعده الغير عاقل ولكن إذا جاء المفعول غير العاقل أولاً نضع قبل العاقل غالباً أي من (to/for) كما في الأشكال الآتية : -

1 – He gave **me** a book. (*to*)

He gave **a book to me.**

2 – She bought **her mother** a dress.

She bought **a dress for her mother.**

3 – He sent **an e-mail to me.**

He sent **me an e-mail.**

A) Choose the correct answer:

1. Tarek asked ----- a question.

a. to me	b. for me	c. me	d. mine
-----------------	------------------	--------------	----------------

2. I gave -----the message.

a. to my mother	b. my mother	c. for my mother	d. mine mother
------------------------	---------------------	-------------------------	-----------------------

3. Samir bought a present-----

a. me	b. for me	c. mine	d. me for
--------------	------------------	----------------	------------------

4. Tourists information centers give maps ----- for free.

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

5. Manar gave ----- a sandwich for lunch.

a. her daughter	b. for her daughter	c. hers	d. to her daughter
------------------------	----------------------------	----------------	---------------------------

6. He sent a book -----

a. to me	b. me	c. my	d. mine
-----------------	--------------	--------------	----------------

7. She----- a present.

a. bought me	b. bought for	c. for bought	d. me bought
---------------------	----------------------	----------------------	---------------------

8. Ali sent-----

a. me a letter	b. a letter me	c. me a letters	d. a letters me
-----------------------	-----------------------	------------------------	------------------------

9. She cooked a meal-----

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

10. Dina bought-----

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

B) Re-write the following sentences:

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

(7) Necessity and Obligation

التعبير عن الضرورة والالتزام : -

1 - للتعبير عن الضرورة في المضارع نستخدم كل من : -

must – have to – has to + مصدر

2 - عندما نتحدث عن القواعد او الازام الخارجي نستخدم (have to-has to) أما للتعبير عن ان الشيء مهم فעה نستخدم ... (must)

1. We have to go to school on time.

2. She has to get a passport to travel to London.

3. You must see a doctor.

معلومات هامة

العبارات السابقة تساوي المعنى الآتي : -

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

It is necessary for them to go to school on time.

It is necessary for her to get a passport.

3 - في حالة النفي بمعنى ليس من الضروري أن نستخدم الآتي : -

مصدر + فعل don't/doesn't have to + مصدر

مصدر + فعل don't/doesn't need to + مصدر

مصدر + فعل needn't + مصدر

1 - She doesn't have to hurry, she isn't late for school.

= She doesn't need to hurry, she isn't late for school.

2 - They don't have to buy bread; there is much in the fridge.

= They don't need to buy bread; there is much in the fridge.

العبارات السابقة تساوي المعنى الآتي : -

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

It isn't necessary for her to hurry.

It isn't necessary for them to buy bread.

4 - في حالة الاستفهام نستخدم الآتي بمعنى هل من الضروري أن : -

Do/Does + مصدر + فعل have to + ?

= Is it necessary for + مفعول + to + ?

Does he have to buy the book?

= Is it necessary for him to buy the book?

5 - للتعبير عن الضرورة في الماضي نستخدم الآتي : -

مصدر + فعل had to + مصدر

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

I had to do my homework, so I couldn't go out.

= It was necessary for me to do my homework.

She had to go shopping.

= It was necessary for her to go shopping.

6 - في حالة نفي الماضي نستخدم الآتي: -

= مصدر + فاعل + didn't have to + مفعول -----

= مصدر + مفعول + to + مفعول -----

He didn't have to write the e-mail.

= It wasn't necessary for him to write the e-mail.

Dina didn't have to cook lunch.

= It wasn't necessary for her to cook lunch.

7 - في حالة السؤال في الماضي نستخدم : -

Did + مصدر + فاعل + have to + مفعول -----?

= Was it necessary for + مصدر + to + مفعول -----?

Did they have to take the money?

= Was it necessary for them to take the money?

Did Ali have to sell his car?

= Was it necessary for him to sell his car?

8 - نستخدم (mustn't) للتعبير عن أن الشيء معنون أو غير معنون : -

mustn't + مصدر

= not allowed = forbidden = prohibited = against the law

You mustn't park here.

= It is not allowed to park here.

= It is against the law to park here.

= It is forbidden to park here.

= It is prohibited to park here.

A) Choose the correct answer:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

a. do	b. does	c. did	d. doing
7. You ----- swim here. It is not allowed.			
a. must	b. mustn't	c. have to	d. has to
8. ----- necessary to study yesterday?			
a. It is	b. Is it	c. Was it	d. It was
9. "No smoking" means you-----			
a. should	b. must	c. mustn't	d. can
10. It is not necessary, you ----- go out.			
a. had to	b. have to	c. didn't have to	d. don't have to

B) Re-write the following sentences:

1. It is necessary for children to practise sport. (**have to**)
2. What is necessary for you to do in the evening? (**must**)
3. It is necessary to study hard. (**have to**)
4. Did he have to arrive early? (**necessary**)
5. You are not allowed to smoke here. (**mustn't / Smoking**)

(8) - ing Forms

الفعل المنتهي بـ (ing) معنٌ أن : -

----- يُستخدم كاسم

♦ Reading is enjoyable.

♦ Cooking is very easy.

♦ Surfing the internet has many advantages.

----- **2 - معنٌ أن تكون فاعل أو مفعول**

♦ I love teaching. (مفعول)

♦ Washing up is very boring. (فاعل)

----- **3 - ليس كل الكلمات المنتهية بـ (ing) تعتبر أسماء**

♦ Swimming is fun. (اسم)

♦ We are swimming. (فعل)

♦ Reading is useful. (اسم)

♦ She is reading. (فعل)

----- **4 - حروف الجر تأتي قبل (- ing form)**

♦ Thank you for baking the cake.

♦ We congratulated her on passing the exam.

♦ He apologized for breaking the vase.

A) Choose the correct answer:

1. ----- tennis is my favourite sport.

a. Play	b. Playing	c. Plays	d. To playing
2. You should spend more time----- activities.			
a. do	b. to do	c. doing	d. does

3. She prefers ----- a book or the internet to find information.

a. use	b. used	c. using	d. uses
--------	---------	----------	---------

4. Hassan enjoys ----- tennis.

a. to practise	b. practicing	c. practises	d. practised
----------------	---------------	--------------	--------------

5. Are you good at ----- new things?

a. learning	b. to learn	c. learn	d. learnt
-------------	-------------	----------	-----------

6. Yesterday, they went -----

a. shops	b. shopped	c. shop	d. shopping
----------	------------	---------	-------------

7. Thank you for ----- me.

a. helped	b. helping	c. helps	d. help
-----------	------------	----------	---------

8. We congratulated her on ----- the exam.

a. pass	b. passed	c. passes	d. passing
---------	-----------	-----------	------------

9. ----- the internet is my favourite hobby.

a. surf	b. surfed	c. surfing	d. surfs
---------	-----------	------------	----------

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

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

B) Re-write the following sentences:

1. Tourists like to travel by bus to see parts of the country. (*travelling*)

2. Painting pictures is my favourite hobby. (*like*)

3. My sister finds it easy to learn new languages. (*learning*)

4. He is interested in reading. (*loves*)

5. She thanked me because I helped her. (*helping*)

(9) Relative clauses

ضياع الوصل : تستخدم ضياع الوصل للربط بين جملتين وتشمل

Who ----- تحل محل الفاعل العاقل

Which ----- تحل محل الفاعل أو المفعول غير العاقل

That ----- تحل محل العاقل وغير العاقل

Whose ----- تحل محل الملكية للعاقل وغير العاقل ويأتي بعدهما دائمًا اسم

Where ----- تحل محل المكان

When ----- تحل محل الوقت أو الزمن

1 – A soldier is the person **who** protects the country.

2 – The book **which** he bought was interesting.

3 – Ali is the man **who / that** won the prize.

4 – This is the girl **whose** father is a doctor.

5 – Cairo is the city **where** he lives.

6 – 2002 was the year **when** he was born.

معلومة هامة جداً بخصوص that يفضل استخدامها اذا جاءت الدرجة الثالثة من المقارنة او كلمة all

He is **the tallest** man **that** I have ever seen.

He gave me **all** information **that** he knew.

لاحظ الآتي جيداً :

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

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

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

A) Choose the correct answer:

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

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

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

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

3. we went to visit my cousins in Luxor, ----- they have lived since 1970.

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

4. The children, ----- enjoyed drawing in the sand, stayed on the beach all day.

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

5. The photo shows Alexandria in 1990, -----my parents lived there.

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

6. Mr. Adel, ----- factory produces cotton clothes, is very rich.

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

7. This is the flat----- he lives.

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

8. This is the flat----- he bought.

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

9. The girl, ----- smile is nice, is my cousin.

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

10. He gave me all information ----- I needed.

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

B) Re-write the following sentences:

1. Ahmed's cousin is a doctor. He lives in Menia. (**who**)

2. The bank is near the school. My brother works there. (**where**)

3. Swimming keeps me fit. It is my favourite sport. (**which**)

4. Dina is the girl. Her father is a doctor. (**whose**)

5. Cairo is the city. They live there. (**in which**)

تعاريف كتاب للسؤال السادس Workbook

6 – Rewrite the following sentences:

1. When you go to Luxor, I think you should visit the museum. (**recommend**)

2. The blue bottle has more water than the green bottle. (**less**)

3. Manal always helps people. (**helpful**)
4. March has more days than February. (**fewer**)
5. You don't have to pay to go into the museum. (**free**)
6. I advise you to visit Aswan. (**should**)
7. I couldn't find the pen that you lost. (**able**)
8. Perhaps I will wear a jacket, I am not sure. (**might**)
9. Adel might visit us tomorrow. (**I am not sure**)
10. I know that this is my pen. (**must**)
11. Mona wasn't able to finish the project yesterday. (**could**)
12. Hassan is interested in reading. He also writes short stories. (**In addition to**)
13. Hamada is good at tennis. He is good at basketball, too. (**Furthermore**)
14. It is not necessary to get up early tomorrow. (**have to**)
15. Do you have a problem? (**matter**)
16. It is sunny today, but it is not very hot. (**However**)
17. I went to visit my cousin last week. She lives in Luxor. (**who**)
18. It isn't healthy to lie in bed for a long time. (**lying**)

السؤال السادس كتابة البريد أو البراجرام (Write a letter or an e-mail)

7 – Write an e-mail of (7) sentences about one of the following:

- You tell your English friend how Mother's Day is celebrated in Egypt.
- You just watched a great film and you want to tell your friend about it.
- to your teacher to explain why you would like to go to a STEM school.
- to your friend who is entering a writing competition.
- to your friend inviting him to your birthday.
- to your friend to tell him about what you have to and don't have to do every day at school.

7 – Write a paragraph of (7) sentences about one of the following:

- a review of a book you liked.
- Why you think Egypt is a good place for tourists.
- a form of technology that is most useful to you.
- someone you know who is a genius.
- a sport you like.
- What a player should do to be a good sport.

هذا العمل صدقة جارية على روح أموات المسلمين ومتاح للجميع

وللمزيد تابعونا على

<https://www.facebook.com/groups/173244922885133/>

No gain without Pain