

New

Bit by Bit

كتب في اللغة الإنجليزية

Hello! 2023

Final Revision & Tests



2nd Prep.

المراجعة النهائية

الصف الثاني الإعدادي

الفصل الدراسي الثاني

دار غزة

للطباعة والنشر والتوزيع



Key Vocabulary

headphones	سماعات الرأس (جمع دائماً)
motorbike	دراجة نارية (موتوسيكل)
solar panels	ألواح الطاقة الشمسية
helicopter	طائرة مروحية (هليكوبتر)
addicted to	مدمن على (معتاد على)
by mistake	عن طريق الخطأ
headache	صداع
lever	ذراع تشغيل آلة
impossible	مستحيل
enough	كافي
outside	بالخارج

speed	سرعة
electricity	الكهرباء
app (application)	تطبيق (على الهاتف أو الكمبيوتر)
horrible	فظيخ / سيء جداً
social media	وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي
video games	ألعاب الفيديو
explore (d)	يستكشف
pull (ed)	يسحب
disappear (ed)	يختفي
order (ed)	يطلب / يأمر

Useful Phrases

have money	يملك مالاً
have a choice	لديه اختيار
have time	لديه وقت
save money	يُخّذ المال
save time	يوفر الوقت
stay outside	يبقى بالخارج
try eating fruit	يجرب تناول الفاكهة
understand a lesson	يفهم درس
go / travel in / through time	يذهب / يسافر عبر الزمن
watch videos online	يشاهد فيديوهات عبر الإنترنت
check social media	يتفحص وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي
get enough sleep	يحصل على قدر نوم كافي

spend money	ينفق مالاً
spend time	يقضي وقت
waste money	يهدر (يضيّع) المال
waste time	يهدر (يضيّع) الوقت
wait for a delivery	ينتظر توصيل (طلب)
live on the moon	يعيش على القمر
have flying cars	يملك سيارات طائرة
have no illnesses	ليس لديه أمراض
explore the bottom of the sea	يستكشف قاع البحر
spend (time) on screens	يقضي (وقت) أمام شاشات
have eye problems	يعاني من مشاكل في البصر
spend hours playing	يقضي ساعات في اللعب

Verbs & Nouns

correct (ed)	يصحح - يصوب	correction	تصحيح - تصويب
invent (ed)	يخترع	invention	إختراع
predict (ed)	يتنبأ	prediction	تنبؤ
translate (d)	يترجم	translation	ترجمة

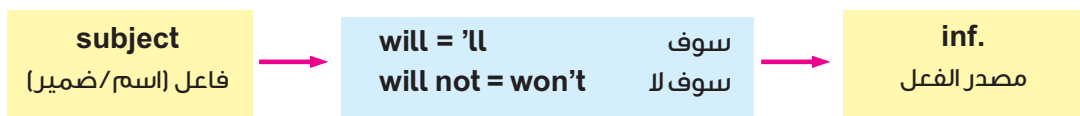


Grammar

1- will ('ll) / will not (won't) for future predictions

Form التكوين

• نستخدم (will / won't) للتنبؤ بشيء ما في المستقبل كالاتي:



Ex. Technology will help us in the future.

Keywords الكلمات الدالة

• نستخدم الكلمات الآتية للتعبير عن المستقبل:

next (week - month - year)
one day
tomorrow
in the future
soon

(الأسبوع - الشهر - العام) القادم
يوماً ما
غداً
في المستقبل
قريباً

Question السؤال

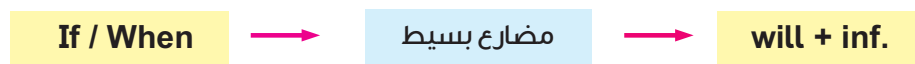
...مصدر الفعل inf. + فاعل + Will (كلمة استفهام)

Ex. Will our life change in the future?

Yes, it will. / No, it won't.

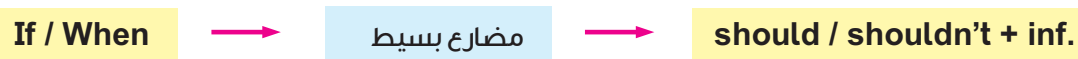
2- (If / When) for future predictions and giving advice

• نستخدم لعمل تنبؤات في المستقبل كما يلي:



Ex. If I find a good jacket online, I will buy it.

• يستخدم الأسلوب التالي لتقديم النصيحة:



Ex. If you have a problem, you should tell me about it.

Speaking

1) Talking about new inventions

الحديث عن الاختراعات الحديثة

- نسأل ونجيب عن ما نأمله في المستقبل بخصوص الاختراعات الجديدة فنقول:

A: What invention do you hope we will see in the future?

B: I hope..... will be invented soon.

A: Do you agree that..... will / won't be very useful in Egypt?

B: I agree that will / won't be useful in Egypt!

2) Making predictions in the future

عمل تنبؤات في المستقبل

- يمكن عمل تنبؤات مستقبلية باستخدام **If + present simple → will + inf** كالآتي:

- If I **help** my mother at the weekend, she **will have** more free time.

3) Talking about technology

التحدث عن التكنولوجيا

- للسؤال والإجابة عن أنواع التكنولوجيا التي نستخدمها نقول:

A: What types of technology do you use every day?

B: I think I am addicted to.....

A: What do you use them for?

B: I spend hours watching / playing.....

A: Do you have any problems with technology?

B: I think I'm addicted to my phone!

- I spent lots of money in an online game by mistake.

4) Giving positive opinions

إعطاء آراء إيجابية

- لإعطاء آراء إيجابية بخصوص شيء نستخدم:

-is a good idea..
- If you use ... well, it should help you + inf
- If you don't become addicted to ..., you will be fine..

5) Giving negative opinions

إعطاء آراء سلبية

- لإعطاء آراء سلبية بخصوص شيء نستخدم:

- It isn't a good idea to + inf.
- From my point of view,can + inf.
- In my opinion,..... is / can be bad for.....

Unit 7 Test



A Listening

1 Listen and choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

نصوص الاستماع الخاصة بهذا السؤال في صفحة (52)



1. What did the speaker order online?

- a** a dress **b** a book **c** a T-shirt **d** a jacket

2. The jacket which the speaker received was

- a** blue **b** red **c** yellow **d** brown

3. What colour did the speaker want?

- a** red **b** brown **c** blue **d** green

4. The speaker's going to it.

- a** sell **b** buy **c** change **d** clean

B Language Functions

2 Complete the following dialogue:

Habiba and Donia are talking about online games.

Habiba : Do you think that online games waste our time?

Donia : ① Some of them can help you learn new things.



Habiba : ② ?

Donia : Some educational games and quizzes are examples of them.

Habiba : ③ ?

Donia : You shouldn't play games late at night.

Habiba : ④

Donia : I think it is a good idea to play learning games on the weekend.

Habiba : ⑤

Donia : You are welcome.

C Reading Comprehension

3 Read the following, then answer the questions:

We have so much technology now. There are televisions, laptops, mobile phones, and so on. Mobile phones and other items of technology are sometimes harmful to our health. Scientists think mobile phones should be used as little as possible, and it is better to be careful about using them. Mobile phones are bad for children. In fact, research shows that mobile phones might kill more people than smoking. Wi-Fi technology may cause headaches as well.

It is better to have no electronic devices in your bedroom. But if you can't go without them, at least make sure you don't have a computer or mobile phone in your bedroom, or at least make sure that they are turned off.

A. Answer the following questions:

1. What is the main idea of this passage?

.....

2. What may Wi-Fi technology cause?

.....

3. According to the writer's opinion, is technology useful?

.....

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

4. aren't examples of technology.

a Televisions **b** Computers **c** Books **d** Phones

5. The underlined word "**them**" refers to

a televisions **b** electronic devices
c computers **d** phones

6. According to the passage, mobile phones are than smoking.

a better **b** safer **c** worse **d** nicer

D Vocabulary and Structure

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

- A _____ can fly and turn round and round very quickly.
a helicopter **b** helmet **c** motorbike **d** headphone
- I wear my _____ in the street to avoid the noise of cars and people.
a jacket **b** glasses **c** pants **d** headphones
- Omar is addicted _____ technology. He spends too much time online.
a in **b** to **c** with **d** for
- We'll be late if we _____ for Mona.
a waits **b** waiting **c** waited **d** wait
- This message is written in English. Can you _____ it into Arabic?
a transfer **b** translation **c** translate **d** transport
- If you become rich, you _____ donate money to the poor.
a won't **b** should **c** shouldn't **d** would
- Changing roads into solar panels is an amazing _____.
a inventor **b** invent **c** invitation **d** invention
- I have a modern car. It can go _____ the speed of 300 km/h.
a in **b** on **c** at **d** of
- People use blankets in winter to feel _____.
a warmer **b** colder **c** bigger **d** cooler
- If everyone _____ online, the shops in our cities will close.
a shopping **b** shops **c** shop **d** shopped

5 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word(s) in brackets:

- When you feel thirsty, you should _____ (having) a drink of water.
- Hossam _____ (wouldn't) shop online when he buys a mobile phone.
- If I go shopping, I will _____ (spent) a lot of money.
- _____ (Unless) I get the first prize, I will be happy.

E Writing

6 Write a paragraph of about NINETY (90) words on:

"Online shopping"

Key Vocabulary

full	ممتلئ (شبعان)	cake	كعكة / تورطة
snack	وجبة خفيفة	allergic to	لديه حساسية لـ
fast food	الوجبات السريعة	energy	طاقة
dairy products	منتجات الألبان	fresh	طازج
bone	عظمة	unusual	غير معتاد
protein	بروتين	butter	زبد
exercise	تمارين	sense	حاسة
food	طعام	yellow pepper	فلفل أصفر
hungry	جائع	spinach	نبات السبانخ
sleep	نوم	diet	نظام غذائي
sweet potato	بطاطا	tired	متعب

Food and Snacks

falafel	الفلافل	rojak	الروجاك (وجبة فواكة شعبية بماليزيا)
fava beans	فول أخضر	sfenj	السفنج (فطائر حلوة شعبية بالمغرب)
chicken	لحم الدجاج / دجاجة	hawawshi	حواوشي (أكلة مصرية)
pizza	بيتزا	samosa	السمبوسة (وجبة حارة شعبية بالهند)
nuts	مكسرات	chips	رقائق بطاطس مقلية
pasta	مكرونة	olives	زيتون
spices	توابل - بهارات	rice pudding	أرز باللبن
watermelon	بطيخ	chocolate	شيكولاته
grapes	عنب	vegetable	خضار

Food Adjectives

delicious	لذيذ	spicy	متبل (كثير التوابل) / حار
juicy	كثير العصارة	sweet	حلو المذاق
salty	مالح	popular	شائع - محبوب

Verbs for senses & Organs

Verb	Organ	Verb	Organ
hear	يسمع	ear	الأذن
see	يرى	eye	العين
touch (ed)	يلمس	hand	اليدين
		taste (d)	يتذوق
		smell	يشم
		tongue	اللسان
		nose	الأنف

Cooking verbs & nouns

beat	يخفق / يضرب	(eggs - butter - milk)
chop (ped)	يقطّع	(meat - vegetables - tomatoes)
fry (ied)	يقلّي	(eggs - chicken)
pour (ed)	يصب	(water - tea - juice)
heat (ed)	يسخن	(beans - soup)
wash (ed)	يغسل	(beans - vegetables)
serve (d)	يقدم «طعام/شراب»	(food - lunch)
boil (ed)	يغلي / يسلق	(water - eggs)
add (ed)	يضيف	(salt - sugar)

Special food

fried chicken	دجاج مقلّي	dry fish	سمك مجفف
omelette	أومليت (أكلة تحتوي على البيض وإضافات)	century eggs	بيض القرن (أكلة صينية)
chamorado	الشامبرادو (أرز بالشيكولاته)	foul mudammas	فول مدمس
tuyo	تايو (سمك مملح صغير)	durian fruit	فاكهة الدوريان

Grammar

1- Countable & Uncountable nouns

Countable nouns أسماء تعد

١- أسماء مفردة يسبقها (a / an)

a pen - a door - a unit

an umbrella - an apple - an hour

٢- أسماء جمع كالتالي:

a pen → pens / a book → books

a dish → dishes

a watch → watches

a bus → buses

a box → boxes

a tomato → tomatoes

Uncountable nouns أسماء لا تعد

- تأتي دائمًا مفردة ولا يسبقها (a/an) وتأخذ فعل مفرد.

rice - meat - sugar - juice - bread - water - cheese - milk

English - rubber - love

information - news - rain - air

2- some & any

• تستخدم (some) في الجملة الخبرية المثبتة مع الاسم الذي يعد (الجمع) والاسم الذي لا يعد:

Ex. We saw **some friends** on our way home.

Ex. Dad always puts **some salt** on his food.

• تستخدم (some) في السؤال للعرض أو الطلب.

Ex. Would you like **some oranges / pasta**?

Ex. Can I have **some beans / milk**?

• تستخدم (any) في الجملة الخبرية المنفية وفي السؤال مع الاسم الذي يعد (الجمع) والاسم الذي لا يعد:

Ex. We don't buy **any books** from that shop.

Ex. Is there **any water** in the fridge?

3- a lot of / a little / a few

• تستخدم (a lot of) غالبًا في الجملة المثبتة مع الاسم الذي يعد (الجمع) ومع الاسم الذي لا يعد:

Ex. We have **a lot of snacks**.

Ex. They eat **a lot of rice and pasta**.

• تستخدم (a few) مع الاسم الذي يعد (الجمع):

Ex. I eat **a few oranges**.

• تستخدم (a little) مع الاسم الذي لا يعد:

Ex. They have **a little milk**.

4- like / would like

• يستخدم الفعل (like) للتعبير عما نفضل:

Ex. They **like** coffee but they **don't like** tea.

• يستخدم (would like) لتقديم العروض ولطلب الأشياء:

Ex. What **would** you **like** for dinner?

Ex. I'd **like (to have)** some meat, please.

5- Imperative صيغة الأمر

• تستخدم صيغة الأمر لإعطاء الأوامر والتعليمات.

1- صيغة الأمر المثبت

→ **inf.** باقى الجملة + مصدر الفعل

→ **Always + inf.** باقى الجملة +

2- صيغة الأمر المنفى

→ **Don't + inf.** باقى الجملة

→ **Never + inf.** باقى الجملة +

Ex. **Chop** the cucumbers! **Don't chop** them all!

Speaking

1) Talking about your favourite food

الحديث عن طعامك المفضل

Question	Answer
A: What's your favourite juicy fruit?	B: is my favourite juicy fruit.
A: Which is your favourite snack?	B: is my favourite snack.
A: Is your favourite snack juicy, spicy or sweet?	B: My favourite snack is
A: Is it healthy or unhealthy?	B: It is healthy / unhealthy.
A: Has it got any sugar or salt in it?	B: Yes, it has. - No, it hasn't.

2) Asking and answering about what you like and dislike

السؤال عما تحب وما لا تحب

Question	Answer
A: What would you like for breakfast?	B: I'd like some beans, please.
A: Would you like some tea?	B: Yes, please.

3) Offering, accepting and refusing food politely

تقديم الطعام، القبول والرفض بأدب

- لعرض الطعام على شخص نسأل:

• Do you like? / • Would you like ...?

Accepting	Refusing
- Yes, please.	- Thank you, but I'm really full.
- Thank you. I like	- No, I don't / wouldn't. I prefer.....
- Yes, please, just a few / a little.	- No, thank you.
	- Thank you, but I really couldn't.

4) Giving opinion about food

إبداء الرأي في الطعام

- لإبداء الرأي في الطعام. يقول:

• I think that tastes + (صفة)

• In my opinion, smells + (صفة)

5 Giving advice (about being healthy) إسداء النصح (بشأن التمتع بصحة جيدة) - لإسداء النصح نستخدم العبارات / الأسئلة الآتية:

- It's a good idea that you
- It's a good idea to + inf
- How about + V-ing ?
- Why don't you try + V-ing?
- You could + inf

Unit 8 Test



A Listening

1 Listen and choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

- What's the speaker's favourite meal?
a breakfast **b** dinner **c** lunch **d** snacks
- What does the speaker usually have with milk?
a eggs **b** cookies **c** cakes **d** cheese
- Who cooks breakfast on Fridays and Saturdays?
a dad **b** sister **c** mum **d** the speaker
- What does the speaker have for breakfast at the weekends?
a beans **b** cheese **c** eggs **d** a & c

B Language Functions

2 Complete the following dialogue:

Hagar and Sarah are having lunch.

Hager : Would you like some more molokhia, Sarah?

Sarah : ①

Hager : ② ?

Sarah : Yes, but not too much.

Hager : Why don't you want too much kofta?

Sarah : ③

Hager : ④?

Sarah : Yes, thank you. I like salad.

Hager : Do you like the food?

Sarah : ⑤

C Reading Comprehension

3 Read the following, then answer the questions:

There are many fast food restaurants in my town. Lots of people eat fast food, but I think it is not healthy. They eat this food because it's tasty, but everybody can have tasty meals at home.

The only problem is that buying fresh products and cooking them takes much time. And people prefer to spend time doing other activities, such as watching films, meeting friends, walking in parks, etc. I also like to do these activities, but I am very careful about my diet.

Fresh fruit and vegetables will always give me energy for the day. I like milk, eggs, roasted chicken, and baked potatoes. Fried potatoes are nice, but unhealthy, like all fried foods. My favourite meal is fish. And for dessert, I eat fruit but sometimes I eat chocolate.

A. Answer the following questions:

1. What is the main idea of the passage?

.....

2. Why do lots of people eat fast food?

.....

3. What food gives energy according to the writer?

.....

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

4. is an example of fast food.

a Egg

b Pizza

c Roast chicken

d Fish

5. The writer likes to eat healthy food, but he also likes eating

a fast food

b vegetables

c chocolate

d fruits

6. People don't prefer to spend time

a cooking

b watching TV

c meeting friends

d walking

D Vocabulary and Structure

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

1. I don't like as they have lots of sugar in them.
☐ a sweets ☐ b vegetables ☐ c spices ☐ d fish
2. Sandy always helps her mother the washing up.
☐ a make ☐ b do ☐ c have ☐ d play
3. means to cook something in hot oil or fat.
☐ a Pour ☐ b Fry ☐ c Beat ☐ d Chop
4. I invited of friends to my birthday party.
☐ a any ☐ b much ☐ c a lot ☐ d a little
5. I am allergic nuts, so I must be careful what I eat.
☐ a to ☐ b at ☐ c of ☐ d in
6. Children six to seventeen should sleep for ten hours a night.
☐ a age ☐ b ago ☐ c aged ☐ d ages
7. Don't to turn off the lights before you leave the room.
☐ a forgot ☐ b forgetting ☐ c forgets ☐ d forget
8. Mr. Nabil always us to eat healthy food.
☐ a advises ☐ b advise ☐ c devices ☐ d advice
9. The waiters usually the food for the customers.
☐ a surf ☐ b fry ☐ c serve ☐ d pour
10. The road is very busy. There are cars.
☐ a much ☐ b many ☐ c a few ☐ d a little

5 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word(s) in brackets:

1. There are (a lots) of students in my class.
2. Mazen bought (much) vegetables for breakfast.
3. Wait a little. (Not pour) the tea now.
4. There isn't (some) money in my wallet.

E Writing

6 Write a paragraph of about NINETY (90) words on:

"How to make your favourite meal"

.....

.....

.....

.....

Key Vocabulary

show	عرض (مسرحي مثلاً)	century	قرن (١٠٠ عام)
Cool!	رائع!	point of view	وجهة نظر / رأي
cartoon	رسم كاريكاتيري (رسم ساخر)	art	الفن
photograph	صورة فوتوغرافية	artist	رسام / فنان
photography	تصوير فوتوغرافي	favourite	مفضل
drawing	الرسم بالقلم	idea	فكرة
portrait	لوحة فنية (الوجه إنسان)	free	مجاني
pottery	أواني فخار	concert	حفل موسيقي
sculpture	تمثال منحوت / فن النحت	adventure film / story	فيلم / قصة مغامرات
orchestra	فرقة موسيقية (أوركسترا)	think (thought)	يعتقد
musician	موسيقيار	hide (hid / hidden)	يخفي / يختفي
blind	كفيف (أعمى)	recommend (ed)	يوصي بـ / يشرح
deaf	أصم (أطرش)	wonder (ed)	يتساءل - يتعجب
disabled	معاق	cry (ied)	يبكي
theme park	متنزه ترفيهي (مدينة ملاهي)	hug (ged) (n)	يعانق (يحضن) / عناق
action	أحداث (فيلم / رواية)	invite (d)	يدعو (لمناسبة)
review	مقال نقدي	escape (d)	يهرب

Activities

painting scenery	رسم «خلفية لخشبة المسرح»	sewing costumes	خياطة أزياء (ملابس)
playing instruments	عزف على آلات موسيقية	doing make-up	عمل تجميل (مكياج)
writing a script	كتابة نص (سيناريو)	acting in a play	تمثيل في مسرحية
make sculptures	ينحت تماثيل	make pottery	يصنع أواني فخار
take photos	يلتقط صور	do calligraphy	يدرس فن الخط

Musical instruments

violin	آلة الكمان	guitar	آلة الجيتار
piano	آلة البيانو	trumpet	آلة البوق
flute	آلة الناي	cello	آلة التشيللو
clarinet	آلة المزمار	trombone	آلة الترمبون

Grammar

Ability القدرة

• للتعبير عن القدرة في المضارع نستخدم الصيغ الآتية:

(can / know(s) how to / (be) able to + inf.) + فاعل

Ex. I **can** play music.

Ex. Amal **knows** how to sew clothes.

Ex. The boys **are able to** act.

• للتعبير عن القدرة في المضارع نستخدم الصيغ الآتية:

(can't / don't , doesn't know how to / am not , isn't , aren't able to + inf.) + فاعل

Ex. I **can't** swim.

Ex. Ola **doesn't know** how to write scripts.

Ex. The girls **aren't able to** drive cars.

• للسؤال عن القدرة في المضارع نستخدم الصيغ الآتية:

Can + فاعل + inf.?

Do/Does + فاعل + know how to + inf. ...?

Am/Is/Are + فاعل + able to + inf.?

Ex. **Can** you **ride** a bike?

Ex. **Does** Ola **know** how to **paint** scenery?

Ex. **Are** the girls **able to** act?

Speaking

1) Asking about and answering about ability

السؤال الإجابة عن القدرة

• نسأل عن القدرة ونجيب باستخدام التعبيرات الآتية:

A: Can you + inf.?

B: Yes, I can. / No, I can't.

A: Do you know how to + inf.?

B: Yes, I do. / No, I don't.

A: Are you able to + inf.?

B: Yes, I'm. / No, I'm not, but I can.....

2) Talking about preferences

الحديث عن التفضيل

• للتعبير عما نفضله نستخدم التعبيرات الآتية:

- I prefer + n / v-ing
- I'd rather + inf.
- My favourite (thing) is
- I'm interested in + v-ing / n.

3) Asking for and giving recommendations

طلب وإعطاء توصيات

• نسأل عن التوصيات كالتالي:

- Would you recommend (n / v-ing)
- What do you recommend + v-ing.?

• لعمل التوصيات نقول:

- I recommend (that) فاعل + inf. / v-ing / n
- The best thing about + noun is that
- It's a good idea to + inf.

4) Making invitations

تقديم الدعوات

• لتقديم دعوات نقول:

- I'd like to invite you to + inf.
- I'd like you to + inf.
- Would you like to + inf.?
- I was wondering if you would like to + inf.

Accepting	Refusing
- I'd love to.	- I'm afraid. It won't be possible.
- That / It sounds great.	- I'd love to, but I can't because
- OK, with pleasure.	

5) Asking about and giving opinion

السؤال عن وابداء الرأي

• نسأل عن الرأي كالتالي:

- Do you think (that)
- What do you think of / about
- What is your view of / about

• للتعبير عن الرأي نقول

- In my view, / From my point of view,.....
- In my opinion,
- I think
- No, I don't think so.

6) Making offers

تقديم عروض

• لتقديم عرض نقول:

- Shall I + inf.?
- Would you like me to + inf.?

7) Making requests

تقديم طلبات

• للطلب نقول:

- Could you + inf.....?
- I was wondering if you could + inf.....

Unit 9 Test



A Listening

1 Listen and choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. Jurassic World is a /an film.
 - a** historical **b** adventure **c** action **d** romantic
2. This film is about a/ an
 - a** beach **b** hospital **c** garden **d** theme park
3. Scientists have helped to live again.
 - a** dinosaurs **b** crocodiles **c** turtles **d** whales
4. Some of the dinosaurs
 - a** die **b** escape **c** play **d** swim

B Language Functions

2 Complete the following dialogue:

Haneen suggests taking Omar to visit their grandma.

Haneen : Hi Omar, how are you?

Omar : ① What about you?

Haneen : I'm okay. I was wondering if you were busy tonight.

- Omar** : No, I'm not busy. ② ?
- Haneen** : Would you like to come with me to visit our grandma?
- Omar** : ③ Shall I bring anything?
- Haneen** : ④
- Omar** : Good idea! ⑤ ?
- Haneen** : About 8 p.m.
- Omar** : Great! See you then.

C Reading Comprehension

3 Read the following, then answer the questions:

Louis Braille was born in France in 1809. He had good eyes. He could see all the things in the world. When he was 13, he became blind. He could not see the trees. He could not see the birds. He could only hear the sounds.

Louis wanted to make life better for other blind people. He made up a code with dots. The dots are like bumps on a paper. Each group of dots is a letter. Others are numbers. Blind people could read words, and **they** could write letters. They could see the words by touching the dots on the paper. Today, people all over the world can read and write in Braille. They can see without using their eyes because of Louis!

A. Answer the following questions:

1. What is this passage mainly about?
2. What did Louis Braille invent?
3. How could people see the words?

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

4. Louis Braille lost his sight at the age of
 a thirty b thirteen c three d thirsty three
5. The underlined pronoun "**they**" refers to
 a numbers b dots c blind people d eyes
6. Blind people can see with their
 a eyes b hands c legs d mouths

D Vocabulary and Structure

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

1. Gana to sew costumes.
 a can b knows how c able d can't
2. The best thing about the museum is that it is
 a paid b busy c noisy d free



Final Revision

3. Hager able to cook rice and pasta.
☐ a were ☐ b am ☐ c is ☐ d are
4. people are not able to see.
☐ a Deaf ☐ b Blind ☐ c Dumb ☐ d Strong
5. Sarah is a famous She plays music in a big band.
☐ a historian ☐ b doctor ☐ c reporter ☐ d musician
6. In my, Shady is the cleverest boy in the class.
☐ a review ☐ b scene ☐ c opinion ☐ d scenery
7. My little sister knows how to her name correctly.
☐ a writes ☐ b writing ☐ c wrote ☐ d write
8. A park is a large park that you usually pay to go in, with big machines to ride on or play games on.
☐ a scene ☐ b theme ☐ c seem ☐ d car
9. She is a bad actor. She to act.
☐ a able ☐ b isn't able ☐ c can ☐ d can't
10. Habiba is the best at writing. She can write a film
☐ a scenery ☐ b script ☐ c costume ☐ d make-up

5 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word(s) in brackets:

1. A film star knows how (acting) well.
2. Hisham is able (play) musical instruments.
3. (Can) you able to play football or tennis?
4. I can (translated) this word into Arabic.

E Writing

6 Write an email of about NINETY (90) words:

to your friend Aseel to ask her if she can help with a special concert at children's hospital.

-Your name is Hamza and your email address is hamza645@yahoo.com.

-Your friend's email address is aseel666@gmail.com.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Key Vocabulary

belt	حزام	chemical	مادة كيميائية
headscarf	غطاء للرأس (حجاب)	crop	محصول
scarf	شال / وشاح / كوفية	customer	زبون
handbag	حقيرة يد (حريمي)	chest of drawers	خزانة ذات أدراج
trainers	حذاء رياضي	fantastic	رائع
earrings	قرط (حلق)	jacket	جاكيت
galabeya	جلباب	tool	أداة (يدوية)
sunglasses	نظارة شمس	headphones	سماعات الرأس
sandals	صندل	cool	رائع
special occasion	مناسبة خاصة	useful	مفيد
luxury	شيء فخم / فاخر	borrow (ed)	يستعير / يستلف
industry	صناعة	pick (ed)	يقطف (نبات) / يلتقط
perfect	مثالي (في أحسن حال)	protect (ed)	يحمي
environment	البيئة	help (ed)	يساعد
famous	مشهور	fit (ted)	يناسب / يلائم
soft	ناعم / لين	try (ied) ... on	يقيس ملابس

Adjectives for clothes

smart	أنيق / مهندم	pretty	جميل
traditional	تقليدي	colourful	زاهي الألوان / ذو ملابس زاهية
comfortable	مريح (للملابس) / مستريح (للشخص)	casual	غير رسمي (ملابس)
uncomfortable	غير مريح	nice	لطيف
loose	فضفاض / واسع	simple	بسيط
cheap	رخيص	striped	مقلم / مخطط
expensive	غالي الثمن	heavy	ثقيل
strange	غريب		

Grammar

1- Comparative and Superlative adjectives

• تنقسم الصفات إلى قصيرة وطويلة.

من أمثلة الصفات القصيرة

smart	أنيق	old	قديم	loose	فضفاض
-------	------	-----	------	-------	-------

من أمثلة الصفات الطويلة

comfortable	مريح	popular	شعبي / محبوب	useful	مفيد
-------------	------	---------	--------------	--------	------

• نستخدم صيغة المقارنة **Comparative** للمقارنة بين شيئين أو شخصين.

• نستخدم صيغة التفضيل **Superlative** للتفضيل بين واحد ومجموعة.

• تختلف صيغ المقارنة والتفضيل حسب الصفة ما إذا كانت قصيرة أو طويلة كما يلي:

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
short adjective "old"	صفة + er + than "older than"	the + صفة + est "the oldest"
long adjective "popular"	أقل أكثر "more / less popular than"	الأقل الأكثر "the most / the least popular"

- هناك صفات شاذة تحفظ كما هي:

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
good جيد	better than	the best
bad سيء	worse than	the worst
far بعيد	farther / further than	the farthest / furthest



2- Adjective order ترتيب الصفات

• يراعى الترتيب الآتي عند وصف شيء:

Size / Description	Shape	Age	Colour	Material	Noun
big / lovely	square	new	black	leather	bag

Ex. He wore a long, green, cotton shirt.

3- one / ones

• نستخدم (one) بدلاً من الاسم المفرد و (ones) بدلاً من الاسم الجمع عندما نريد ألا نكرر الاسم / الأسماء التي ذكرت سابقاً في الجملة:

Ex. This watch is the one my father bought me.

Ex. These books are the ones I borrowed from the library.

4- this - that / these - those

• نستخدم أسماء الإشارة الآتية عندما نتحدث عن الأشخاص / الأشياء القريبة منا.

this هذا/ هذه (للمفرد القريب) **these** هؤلاء (للمجمع القريب)

• نستخدم أسماء الإشارة الآتية عندما نتحدث عن الأشخاص / الأشياء البعيدة عنا.

that تلك / ذلك (للمفرد البعيد) **those** أولئك (للمجمع البعيد)

Speaking

1) Describing clothes

وصف الملابس

- نصف الملابس من حيث الآتي:

size	المقاس	colour	اللون
shape	الشكل	material	المادة المستخدمة
age	العمر		

- ويراعى فى الوصف اتباع ترتيب الصفات كما سبق شرحه:

Ex. It's a beautiful, big, modern house.

كما يمكن أن نصف الملابس باستخدام صفات التفضيل كما يلي:

- This jacket is **the nicest**.
- This striped galabeya is **the most traditional**.

2) Shopping for clothes

شراء الملابس

- نستخدم الأسئلة التالية للسؤال عن (عدد) الملابس التي يمتلكها/ يشتريها شخص ما:

- How many (pairs of) do you have / own?
- Whichis / are your favourite?

- ونجيب عن الأسئلة السابقة كالتالي:

- I **have** four pairs of socks, but the yellow pair is **my favourite**.

- ونسال عن المحل الذي تحب الشراء منه بالصيغة التالية:

- **Which clothes shops** do you like? **Which one** is your favourite?

3) At a clothes shop

فى محل ملابس

- العبارات الآتية عادة ما يقولها بائع فى محل للزبون:

- Can I help you?
- Does it fit you?
- The changing room is there.
- It's pounds.

- العبارات الآتية عادة ما يقولها الزبون للبائع:

- I'd like like this.
- Could I try it on?
- Do you have a smaller size?
- How much is it / does it cost?
- I'll take it.



A Listening

1 Listen and choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. The speaker is selling a

a purse

b handbag

c dress

d belt

2. Its colour is

a blue

b red

c black

d grey

3. It was a present for the speaker's

a birthday

b marriage

c graduation

d party

4. The price is

a LE 50

b LE 500

c LE 5000

d LE 5

B Language Functions

2 Complete the following dialogue:

Ayman is buying a new jacket.

Shopkeeper : Hello, can I help you?

Ayman : 1

Shopkeeper : A jacket! Is it for a special occasion?

Ayman : 2

Shopkeeper : Congratulations!

Ayman : 3

Shopkeeper : 4?

Ayman : I'd like something loose but smart.

Shopkeeper : We have this black jacket, or that red one in the window.

5

Ayman : I will take the black one.

C Reading Comprehension

3 Read the following, then answer the questions:

What we wear shows a lot about who we are. Unlike animals, we, for example, must wear clothes in order to stay warm during the winter months. Men wear black suits and ties on formal occasions, while women wear long, colourful dresses with jewellery. Fashion follows a set of rules. Football boots and jeans, for example, are not allowed to be worn at work. Ties and suits are not required for farmers and workers. Several schools require pupils to wear a school uniform as a requirement of attendance. On a hot day, all you need for the beach is a T-shirt, shorts, and sandals. Our personal style and point of view on life are reflected in how we dress.

A. Answer the following questions:

1. What is a suitable title for this passage?

2. What do ladies wear on formal occasions?

3. Are football boots allowed to be worn at work?

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

4. Students must wear their ----- when they go to school.

- a** costumes **b** gloves **c** uniforms **d** suits

5. In the winter, we can't wear -----.

- a** T-shirts **b** shorts **c** sandals **d** all of them

6. Men wear ----- and ties on formal occasions.

- a** jeans **b** suits **c** shorts **d** dresses

D Vocabulary and Structure

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

1. ----- is made of a very valuable yellow metal used to make coins and jewellery.

- a** Leather **b** Linen **c** Plastic **d** Gold

2. His new trousers are a bit loose, so he wears a -----.

- a** scarf **b** tie **c** belt **d** galabeya



Final Revision

3. She was wearing shoes.

a black, new, leather	b old, leather, black
c leather, new, black	d beautiful, black, leather
4. Cotton should be picked hand to keep it soft.

a by	b to	c of	d on
-------------	-------------	-------------	-------------
5. I can do many things on my phone. It's very

a careless	b useless	c useful	d bad
-------------------	------------------	-----------------	--------------
6. My sandals are different yours. They're bigger.

a from	b at	c of	d for
---------------	-------------	-------------	--------------
7. New cars need less petrol than old

a one	b once	c one's	d ones
--------------	---------------	----------------	---------------
8. This is the jacket Sherif has ever bought.

a as smart	b smarter	c smartest	d smart
-------------------	------------------	-------------------	----------------
9. I saw a/an for cool sandals. I'd like to buy them.

a blog	b message	c email	d advert
---------------	------------------	----------------	-----------------
10. Do you have a pen that I can ?

a lend	b borrow	c own	d owe
---------------	-----------------	--------------	--------------

5 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word(s) in brackets:

1. My grandparents live in a (new, brick, white) house.
2. (These) is my neighbour who got married yesterday.
3. I lost my phone. I need to buy a new (one's).
4. Mai bought a (cotton, red, new) skirt.

E Writing

6 Write a paragraph of about NINETY(90) words on:

"An advert for the laptop you want to sell"

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Key Vocabulary

solar panels	ألواح الطاقة الشمسية	location	موقع
rubbish	قمامة	chemicals	مواد كيميائية
plastic bottles	زجاجات بلاستيكية	bacteria	بكتيريا (اسم جمع)
wildlife	الحياة البرية	invention	اختراع
roof	سطح المنزل	hot-air ballooning	التحليق بالمنطاد
drought	جفاف	fishing	صيد السمك
remote control	جهاز تحكم عن بعد	sandboarding	التزلج على الرمال
drone	طائرة بدون طيار	canoeing	التجديف
suitable	مناسب	bungee jumping	القفز بالحبال
mangrove	شجرة المانجروف	free	غير مشغول - حر - مجاني
conservation	حماية/الحفاظ على الكائنات	recycle (d)	يعيد تدوير (تصنيع)
lend	يقرض/يسلف	reuse (d)	يعيد استخدام
system	نظام	save (d)	ينقذ/يوفر
horse riding	ركوب الخيل	damage (d)	يتلف
bird watching	مشاهدة/مراقبة الطيور	reduce (d)	يقلل
rock climbing	تسلق الصخور	install (ed)	يركب/يثبت «جهاز أو تطبيق»
star gazing	مشاهدة النجوم	pick (ed) up	يلتقط
hiking in the desert	التجول في الصحراء	plant (ed)	يزرع
diving	الغوص	repair (ed)	يُصلح
environment-friendly / green	صديق للبيئة	melt (ed)	يذوب/ينصهر
wind turbines	توربينات الرياح (مولدات الطاقة من الرياح)	filter (ed) (n)	يفلتر - يصفى - مصفى / فلتر
		control (led)	يتحكم في

Nouns & Adjectives

Noun		Adjective	
environment	البيئة	environmental	بيئي
tradition	تقليد	traditional	تقليدي
music	موسيقى	musical	موسيقي
nature	الطبيعة	natural	طبيعي

Grammar

1- (be) going to & The present continuous

1- Going to

Form التكوين

I	am	} (not) going to + inf. مصدر الفعل
He/ She / It / اسم مفرد	is	
We / You/ They / اسم جمع	are	

١- نستخدم ((be) going to) للتعبير عن نية / خطة مستقبلية / قرار لفعل شيء في المستقبل ويدل على ذلك الكلمات الآتية:

decide - decision - plan - intend - intention

Ex. I'm going to watch a movie.

Ex. He isn't going to take a photo.

٢- نستخدم ((be) going to) أيضا للتنبؤ بأحداث في المستقبل في وجود دليل (أما دليل نراه أو نعرفه) ويدل على ذلك الكلمات الآتية:

predict - prediction - evidence

Ex. It is going to rain.

(I can see some dark clouds.)

Ex. Our players are going to win the cup.

(They always train well.)

Question السؤال

am - is - are + subject + going to + inf...? اداة استفهام

Ex. Where are you going to spend your holiday?

2- The present continuous

Form التكوين

I	am	} (not) verb + ing.
He/ She / It / اسم مفرد	is	
We / You/ They / اسم جمع	are	

١- نستخدم المضارع المستمر للتعبير عن ترتيبات في المستقبل (غالبا مع الإشارة إلى وقت أو تاريخ يدل على المستقبل) ويدل على ذلك كلمات مثل:

arrange - arrangements - prepare - preparation

Ex. My grandma is visiting us next week.

Ex. We're going to Spain for our next holiday. We aren't going to England.

٢- يستخدم المضارع المستمر أيضا للتعبير عن حدث في الوقت الحاضر (اثناء الكلام)

Ex. She is doing her homework now.

Question

السؤال

am - is - are + subject + verb + ing...? + كلمة استفهام

Ex. (When) Are you having a party for your birthday?

3- Time Expressions

التعبيرات الزمنية

- إدرس الشكل الآتي ولاحظ التعبيرات الزمنية المستخدمة من الحاضر حتى المستقبل:

Now

in five minutes

this afternoon / evening

tomorrow

the day after tomorrow

next week

in 10 days' time

in three weeks

Future

Speaking

1) Talking about future plans

التحدث عن الخطط المستقبلية

نسأل باستخدام (be) going to عن الخطط المستقبلية كالآتي:

What are you going to do at the weekend?

Where are you going to go for your next holiday?

How are you going to improve your English?

2) Making predictions

التنبؤ

نستخدم (be) going to للتعبير عن التنبؤ بناءً على دليل كالآتي:

Evidence دليل	Prediction تنبؤ
- The students didn't do their homework	- The teacher is going to be angry. - They are going to have to do extra homework tonight.
- My alarm clock didn't go off this morning.	- I'm going to be late for school.

3) Suggesting solutions to environmental problems

اقتراح حلول للمشكلات البيئية

نعبر عن الحلول للمشكلات البيئية كالآتي:

- Make... more expensive

- Stop people from...v-ing

- Use camels...

- Recycle...

- Ask local people to...

- Build

4) Discussing inventions and environmental problems

مناقشة الاختراعات والمشكلات البيئية

نسأل ونجيب عن الاختراعات المستخدمة لحل المشكلات البيئية كالآتي:

Question	Answer
A: Which do you think is the best or most useful invention?	B: I think drones are the best.
A: How can drones be a useful way to solve environmental problems?	B: They can be used to make deliveries.
A: How can that help the environment?	B: They don't make much noise and they don't cause as much air pollution as lorries.

5) Discussing future arrangements / plans مناقشة الترتيبات والخطط المستقبلية

- يستخدم (the present continuous) للتعبير عن الخطط المستقبلية.

A: What are you doing this afternoon?

B: I'm doing my maths lesson.

6) Doing activities

القيام بالأنشطة

نسأل عن رغبة شخص ما في القيام بأنشطة كالآتي:

- Would you like to come?
- I invite you to come.....
- Why don't you.....?

- للإجابة بالموافقة أو بالرفض نقول:

Agree	Disagree
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Yes, I've always wanted to..... - OK! I'll come. - Thank you. I'd love to come. - Yes, that might be fun. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - I don't know. It looks a bit scary. - I can't come. - No, I don't want to.

Unit 11 Test



A Listening

1 Listen and choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. The bus leaves at

a 7 am

b 7.30 am

c 6 am

d 6.30 am

2. They will stay there for days.

a three

b four

c five

d two

3. They will have diving trip on

a Wednesday

b Monday

c Thursday

d Tuesday

4. They will need for the visit to the Mangrove forest.

a trainers

b sunhats

c suitable clothes

d a & b

B Language Functions

2 Complete the following dialogue:

Ahmed and Mona are talking about their plans for the weekend.

Ahmed : Hi Mona! What are you going to do this weekend?

Mona : ①

Ahmed : Have you got the tickets for the match?

Mona : No, I am going to get them this afternoon. ②

Ahmed : Yes, I will come. Where will we meet?

Mona : ③

Ahmed : ④

Mona : It starts at six o'clock, but we are all going to meet at five.

Ahmed : ⑤

Mona : I think so, too.

C Reading Comprehension

3 Read the following, then answer the questions:

Our environment is the people and things around us. Saving our environment is very important. Without a clean environment, we'll get ill. All human activities affect other living things. Change begins when we volunteer to work towards saving it. For example, if one person stops drinking bottled water, thousands of plastic bottles can be saved. We can plant small plants at our homes and balconies and plant more trees to reduce pollution. Planting more trees can help a lot. We must also stop polluting water.

A. Answer the following questions:

1. What is the passage mainly about?

.....

2. How can we help our environment? Give one example.

.....

3. Why should we plant more trees?

.....

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

1. We can plant small plants at our

- a** bathrooms **b** balconies **c** bedrooms **d** living rooms

2. Without a clean environment, we will get

- a** excited **b** well **c** bored **d** ill

3. The underlined pronoun "it" refers to the

- a** environment **b** water **c** plant **d** bottle

D Vocabulary and Structure

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

1. When we heat ice, it

- a** melts **b** produces **c** throws **d** changes

2. You need special equipment if you want to go

- a** dreaming **b** gazing **c** diving **d** planning

3. Look at the dark sky. It rain.

- a** going to **b** will **c** is going to **d** won't

4. My parents look after my little sister to her safe.

- a** keep **b** catch **c** do **d** change

5. Most boys want to _____ in the football school team.
a take up **b** take out **c** take from **d** take part
6. Dangerous animals are _____ to most people.
a scary **b** green **c** traditional **d** natural
7. I _____ the dentist at half past six next Friday.
a am visiting **b** visiting **c** visit **d** visits
8. Ayten enjoys horse _____ with her sister.
a driving **b** climbing **c** riding **d** diving
9. I like to watch the _____ when the sun goes down.
a night **b** sunny **c** sunrise **d** sunset
10. Are you _____ go out this week?
a going **b** going to **c** will **d** not going

5 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word(s) in brackets:

1. I've prepared everything. We _____ (leave) in the early morning.
2. I promise I _____ (not tell) your secret to anyone.
3. Hadeer _____ (does) research on the environment at the moment.
4. The first lesson _____ (start) at 8 am.

E Writing

6 Write a paragraph of about **NINETY (90)** words on:

"Your future plans"

This image shows a full page of blank primary-ruled paper. It features ten sets of horizontal lines across the page. Each set consists of three lines: a solid top line, a dashed middle line, and a solid bottom line, providing a guide for letter height and placement in handwriting practice.



1 Listen and choose the correct answer from a, b or c:

1. What does Injy know how to cook?
a a few things **b** many things **c** only cakes
2. Why do they decide to make a carrot cake?
a Hala only eats vegetables.
b Hala likes healthy food.
c They find a recipe for it.
3. What will Amira do to make the cake?
a mix the flour and sugar **b** add some eggs **c** cut the carrots
4. How many nuts should they put on the cake?
a four **b** fourteen **c** ten

2 Complete the following dialogue:

- Baher** : Fares, I was wondering if you would like to come to my house today to work on our school project.
- Fares** : Great. What ① _____ ?
- Baher** : Around 7. We could research some information together.
- Fares** : ② _____ ?
- Baher** : I think it's better if we use the computer. Books won't give us all the information we need.
- Fares** : That's true. It's a ③ _____ to look at different websites.
- Baher** : Would you bring some paper?
- Fares** : Why do you want them? We are going to do online research!
- Baher** : ④ _____
- Fares** : ⑤ _____ we need to take notes on important information.

3 Read the text. Then answer the questions:

When we taste food, our mouths tell us if the food is sweet, salty or spicy. But why do some people like some types of food and not others? There are many reasons. For example, some people don't like a type of food because they remember being ill after they ate it.

However, it is believed that you can change what you like. We often don't like

unusual food because our brain doesn't understand it. So if you want to start liking food that is healthy, such as green vegetables, you should eat it more often. Then your brain will recognise it. You can also train your brain not to like something. For example, many people who stopped putting sugar on things found, after a time, that they didn't like sweet things.

So if you like sweets and don't like vegetables, you should train your brain to eat more healthily!

A. Answer the following questions:

1. Why do people often not like unusual food?

2. Why do you think people trained their brains not to like sugar?

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

3. Some people don't eat certain food because -----

- a** they ate it before and liked it **b** they ate it and didn't like it.
c they didn't try it before.
d some people told them that it wasn't tasty.

4. What do you think the word recognise means?

- a** know because you have seen it before
b photograph
c learn about
d like

5. If you want to stop liking unhealthy food, -----

- a** eat healthy foods instead. **b** stop eating this type of food.
c eat this type of food often. **d** a and b

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

1. If you feel ill, you ----- a doctor.

- a** will see **b** should see **c** see **d** would see

2. My grandfather had an accident when he was younger and ----- to walk very well.

- a** can't **b** doesn't know **c** is not able **d** won't

3. Please don't put ----- salt on my food. I don't like it.

- a** many **b** a lot **c** a few **d** any

4. Tarek is not very hungry, so he only wants ----- rice with his chicken.

- a** a few **b** a little **c** a lot of **d** any

5. Mona knows draw. Let's ask her to draw us a picture.
 a how b to c how to d able to
6. This email is in Spanish. Are you able to it for me?
 a translate b taste c say d waste
7. Waleed can't come out this morning because he needs to for a delivery.
 a buy b pay c save d spend
8. People who do sport like to eat rice and pasta because they give them lots of
 a fast food b salt c sugar d energy
9. Before you fry food, you should some oil in a pan.
 a make b serve c heat d fire
10. Judy's little sister hurt her hand and started
 a crying b laughing c hiding d wondering

5 Read and complete with the correct form of these words:

visit - add - invent - act

1. Ramy's saves a lot of water and helps the environment.
2. The story was very slow and there was very little
3. Don't too much salt. It's unhealthy.
4. Reham is the museum next weekend. Her mum gave her tickets.

6 Choose one of the following:

- Write a short review of about 90-100 words on a book, film or a place you like.
- Write an email of about 90-100 words on an environmental problem you have near you, and how you could help solve this problem.

General Tests

TEST 1

A Listening

1 Listen and choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. The speaker's favourite beach is called
a Sand **b** South **c** Sandcastle **d** Sandy
2. The beach has sand and palm trees.
a soft **b** white **c** no **d** modern
3. The speaker likes going to beaches in
a spring **b** fall **c** summer **d** winter
4. The speaker likes to make there.
a homework **b** a cake **c** lunch **d** sandcastles

B Language Functions

2 Complete the following dialogue:

Samy is talking about his favourite football player

Magdy : What sport do you prefer to practise, Samy?

Samy : ①

Magdy : ②?

Samy : My favourite footballer is Mohammed Salah.

Magdy : ③?

Samy : Because he always smiles and he is friendly, too.

Magdy : Does he play for a team in Egypt?

Samy : ④

Magdy : ⑤

Samy : You are right, we should do our best to be like him.

C Reading Comprehension

3 Read the following, then answer the questions:

When you look at the sky at night, you will see hundreds of lights. Most of these lights are stars. If they are moving, they are probably planes. One moving light, however, is the International Space Station. It has travelled around us every day since 1998, about 400 kilometres above the earth. The International Space Station was built as a big laboratory for scientists from many different countries. They spend much time studying space and the earth. The scientists have all the food, clothes and equipment that they need, but they cannot live in space for long without help. For this reason, the scientists are helped by spaceships from earth.

A. Answer the following questions:

1. What is the main idea of the passage?

2. What are scientists doing on the International Space Station?

3. What does the underlined pronoun "It" refer to?

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

4. The international Space Station was built as a big _____ for scientists.

- a** laboratory **b** class **c** star **d** plane

5. Scientists spend most of their time _____ space and the earth.

- a** moving **b** making **c** studying **d** watching

6. The International Space Station has travelled around us about _____ kilometres above the earth.

- a** four thousand **b** forty hundred **c** fourteen **d** four hundred

D Vocabulary and Structure

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

1. Excellent students are chosen for _____ trips.

- a** fare **b** free **c** weak **d** heavy

2. Was there _____ books in his bag?

- a** any **b** some **c** an **d** a

3. "Don't _____ the flowers," the gardener told us.

- a** book **b** click **c** tick **d** pick

4. Emad loves wearing his T-shirt.

a linen, loose, red

b loose, red, linen

c red, linen, loose

d linen, red, loose

5. Look at those people in the street. I what they are looking at?

a spend

b happen

c agree

d wonder

6. Next year, I secondary school.

a starts

b am starting

c starting

d am started

7. The truck is travelling at the of 50 km\h.

a high

b moving

c fast

d speed

8. Your is the kind of food you eat every day.

a lab

b diet

c future

d plant

9. They stayed at a/an hotel during their last trip. It was too expensive.

a luxury

b weak

c poor

d ugly

10. We think this is the right school for our child. It is for them.

a remote

b electric

c careless

d suitable

5 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word(s) in brackets:

1. Can you(painting) scenery?

2. Zeinab loves wearing her(leather, black, long) boots.

3. When you feel angry, you(shouldn't) sit down and relax.

4. My friend(lived) in England. I am sending him an email.

Writing

6 Write an email of about NINETY (90) words:

to your friend Omar about someone in your family that you are proud of .

- Your name is Hamdy and your email address is hamdypost@gmail.com

- Your friend's email address is omar55@yahoo.com

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

TEST 2



A Listening

1 Listen and choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. Ramy is years old.

a 12

b 13

c 15

d 16

2. He is in school.

a primary

b secondary

c elementary

d preparatory

3. The school is to Ramy's house.

a far

b near

c out

d new

4. Ramy likes best.

a maths

b English

c history

d Arabic

B Language Functions

2 Complete the following dialogue:

A tourist is asking the guide some questions.

Tourist : Excuse me. May I ask you a question?

Guide : ①

Tourist : ② ?

Guide : Wadi Rum is a large area of desert.

Tourist : Where is it?

Guide : ③

Tourist : The south of Jordan! ④ ?

Guide : It's a very beautiful place with mountains, desert plants and wildlife.

Tourist : ⑤

Guide : You're welcome.

C Reading Comprehension

3 Read the following, then answer the questions:

For many years people believed that the cleverest animals after man were chimpanzees. Now, however, there is proof that dolphins may be cleverer. Although they live in the sea, they are not fish. They are mammals. **They** have a simple language. They are able to talk to one another. It may be possible for man to learn how to talk to dolphins. But this won't be easy because dolphins cannot hear the kind of sounds man can make. If man wants to talk to dolphins, therefore, they will have to make a third language, which both they and the dolphins can understand.

Dolphins are also very friendly towards man. They often follow ships. There are many stories of dolphins guiding ships through difficult and dangerous waters.

A. Answer the following questions:

1. What is the main idea of the passage?
.....
2. How can dolphins be useful for us?
.....
3. How do you think man and dolphins can understand each other?
.....

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

4. Dolphins live in the sea but they are
☐ a chimpanzees ☐ b mammals ☐ c birds ☐ d fish
5. The underlined pronouns "**They**" refers to the
☐ a animals ☐ b dolphins ☐ c chimpanzees ☐ d stories
6. Dolphins are sea animals.
☐ a friendly ☐ b dangerous ☐ c simple ☐ d useless

D Vocabulary and Structure

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

1. The librarian this book to me.
☐ a advised ☐ b owned ☐ c watched ☐ d recommended
2. I do this sum. I'll ask Mr Emad to help me.
☐ a was able ☐ b can ☐ c can't ☐ d am able to

3. Cotton is the main grown in our village.
☐ a crop ☐ b soil ☐ c planet ☐ d lake
4. Do you Know students standing there?
☐ a this ☐ b that ☐ c those ☐ d these
5. I would like to change my old phone a new one.
☐ a to ☐ b with ☐ c by ☐ d for
6. If you don't know the answers, you ask your teachers.
☐ a will ☐ b should ☐ c are ☐ d have
7. We need to find a/an to this problem, before we can continue this project.
☐ a instructions ☐ b result ☐ c experiment ☐ d solution
8. I never eat cakes at all because I am allergic to
☐ a beans ☐ b salad ☐ c nuts ☐ d salt
9. Would you like more chicken?
☐ a an ☐ b some ☐ c any ☐ d a
10. I am very of my little brother. He always wins meddals in tennis.
☐ a proud ☐ b disappointed ☐ c interesting ☐ d amazing

5 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word(s) in brackets:

1. (Can) you able to speak a language?
2. The belt that I bought yesterday is (the smart).
3. In the future, I think many people (buy) these new headphones.
4. I have (few) salad. Please, give me more.

E Writing

6 Write a paragraph of about NINETY (90) words on:

"A review of a film you have just watched "Jurassic World"

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

TEST 3

A Listening

1 Listen and choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. The speaker isn't very well at the moment.
 a running b sleeping c studying d playing
2. The speaker usually watches some videos on
 a screen b mobile c TV d the internet
3. The speaker likes watching matches, too.
 a football b tennis c volleyball d basketball
4. The speaker likes playing online games with
 a his brother b his sister c Ali d Hassan

B Language Functions

2 Complete the following dialogue:

Sameh is talking to a salesman to buy a new suit.

Salesman : Welcome, sir! How can I help you?

Sameh : ①

Salesman : A suit! ②?

Sameh : I need a black one for a friend's wedding.

Salesman : ③

Sameh : Well, it looks nice. Can I try it on?

Salesman : ④

Sameh : I think it is a bit tight. I need a larger size.

Salesman : How about this one?

Sameh : ⑤ I'll take it.

C Reading Comprehension

3 Read the following, then answer the questions:

Japanese children start school when they are six. Primary school lasts for six years. Middle school lasts for three years. Students can leave school at sixteen, but only a few of **them** leave. Most students go to secondary school for three years. The Japanese school year starts in April and there are three terms. The summer holiday is between the first and second terms and usually lasts for six weeks until the end of August. There is also a winter break at the end of the year. Lessons last for about 45 or 50 minutes in middle school. Lots of students in Japan go to school clubs after school, where they can have special sports training.

A. Answer the following questions:

1. What is the main idea of the passage?

2. How long do lessons last?

3. Why do Japanese children go to school clubs after school?

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

4. The summer holiday lasts forweeks.

a 4

b 2

c 7

d 6

5. The Japanese school year starts in.....

a April

b May

c September

d August

6. The underlined pronoun "**them**" refers to.....

a lessons

b schools

c students

d holidays

D Vocabulary and Structure

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

1. Theof the theatre stage is very beautiful.

a scenery

b script

c acting

d game

2. Haniscore goals. He's a good player.

a can't

b knows how to

c able to

d wasn't able

3. Take a deep breath, and you willrelaxed.

a feel

b fall

c fail

d fill

4. Your dress is dress I have ever seen, Mona.
☐ a as pretty ☐ b pretty ☐ c prettier ☐ d the prettiest
5. He is late, so he the train to Aswan.
☐ a catches ☐ b isn't catching
☐ c isn't going to catch ☐ d will catch
6. My neighbour Mr Hamdy speaks three
☐ a languages ☐ b sports ☐ c subjects ☐ d speeches
7. make it easy to watch TV channels.
☐ a Mouses ☐ b Remote controls ☐ c Keyboards ☐ d Keys
8. A lot of people wear to protect them from disease.
☐ a helmets ☐ b masks ☐ c skirts ☐ d trousers
9. Judy's little sister hurt her hand and started
☐ a crying ☐ b sleeping ☐ c continuing ☐ d laughing
10. My mum never puts salt on the chips we eat.
☐ a some ☐ b any ☐ c many ☐ d a lot

5 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word(s) in brackets:

1. (not drop) litter on grass.
2. They don't have (any) books. They have a few.
3. If she (feel) ill, she would see a doctor.
4. Mona (visit) the museum next weekend. Her mum gave her tickets.

E Writing

6 Write a paragraph of about NINETY (90) words on:

"A review of a museum you know"

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

TEST 4



A Listening

1 Listen and choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. Rojak is a snack.

a candy

b rice

c vegetable

d fruit

2. You can buy it in the street in

a Egypt

b Africa

c Malaysia

d Europe

3. Rojak is very sweet and

a juicy

b salty

c not delicious

d rainy

4. Rojak is always

a bad

b delicious

c horrible

d well

B Language Functions

2 Complete the following dialogue:

Khaled is asking a scientist about drones.

Scientist : Today we will talk about drones.

Khaled : Excuse me. ①

Scientist : They are small machines which can fly.

Khaled : ②

Scientist : Yes, but they are smaller than planes.

Khaled : How can drones fly?

Scientist : ③

Khaled : Really? How can we do that?

Scientist : ④

Khaled : ⑤

C Reading Comprehension

3 Read the following, then answer the questions:

One day, a goat was eating grass. It began to rain. The goat was getting very wet. It kept eating the grass. Then it saw something in the sky. It was a rainbow. The goat saw that it had seven colours...red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo and violet. It was the most beautiful thing it had ever seen. The goat saw that the rainbow came down onto the ground, not far from where it was eating the grass. It began to walk towards it. It stopped raining and the rainbow was gone. The goat turned around and went back to eat grass. Every time it rained after that the goat looked to the sky, hoping to see a rainbow.

A. Answer the following questions:

1. What is the passage about?

2. What happened while the goat was eating?

3. How do you know that the goat really liked seeing the rainbow?

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

4. The underlined word "It" refers to the -----.

- a** rain **b** goat **c** rainbow **d** grass

5. The ----- had seven colours.

- a** rain **b** grass **c** rainbow **d** sky

6. When the goat walked to the rainbow, it was -----.

- a** gone **b** appeared **c** turned **d** come

D Vocabulary and Structure

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

1. It is good of you to listen to others' -----.

- a** photos **b** stars **c** views **d** costumes

2. Do you know how ----- music?

- a** playing **b** to play **c** play **d** to playing

3. It was my wife's idea to house.
 a wave b move c invent d sew
4. This red dress is the most expensive in the shop window.
 a one b ones c once d one's
5. Do you think that we will a car that doesn't make any pollution?
 a invite b heat c dive d invent
6. She eats a/an diet, with lots of fruits and vegetables.
 a healthy b ugly c strange d unhealthy
7. Mariam and I know how to sew
 a population b climate c costumes d products
8. My wife was searching the floor for her lost
 a information b earrings c translation d advice
9. To is to put equipment somewhere so it is ready to use.
 a install b recycle c pollute d serve
10. house over there is mine.
 a This b These c That d Those

5 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word(s) in brackets:

1. Mum knows (what) to sew clothes at home.
2. I won't take this bus, I'll take the other (ones).
3. Rana (would use) the internet to buy food when she is older.
4. Sandy is one of (cleverer) students in class.

E Writing

6 Write an email of about NINETY (90) words:

to your friend Samir inviting him to your birthday party.

- Your name is Raed and your email address is raedpost@gmail.com
- Your friend's email address is samir666@yahoo.com

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

TEST 5

A Listening

1 Listen and choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

- The speaker plays tennis.....a week.
a once **b** four times **c** three times **d** twice
- The speaker runs with his/her.....at the weekend.
a father **b** friend **c** brother **d** grandfather
- The speaker spends too much time playing.....
a football **b** computer games **c** cards **d** tennis
- The speaker goes to bed.....because he/she spends much time playing.
a late **b** night **c** early **d** hard

B Language Functions

2 Complete the following dialogue:

Tamer is asking Abdullah how to improve his English.

Tamer : Can you help me with my lessons?

Abdullah : ①

Tamer : ②?

Abdullah : There are some ways to improve your English.

Tamer : ③?

Abdullah : You can study with expert teachers.

Tamer : What else?

Abdullah : ④

Tamer : How can I practise English?

Abdullah : ⑤

C Reading Comprehension

3 Read the following, then answer the questions:

When you travel from one country to another, you will find that people have quite different feelings about food. For example, the sort of meat people like to eat differs from one country to another. Horse meat is thought to be delicious in France. In Hong Kong, some people enjoy eating snakes. People in New Zealand eat sheep, but they never eat goat meat. The Japanese don't like to eat sheep meat because of its smell, but they enjoy eating raw fish. So it seems that eating is a topic that we can talk about for hours. People everywhere enjoy eating what they have always eaten, and there is very little we can change our eating habit.

A. Answer the following questions:

1. What is the main idea of the passage?
.....
2. Why don't the Japanese like eating sheep meat?
.....
3. What does the underlined pronoun "they" refer to?
.....

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

4. Horse meat is thought to be delicious in.....

a France	b New Zealand	c Japan	d China
-----------------	----------------------	----------------	----------------
5. People in New Zealand never like eating meat.

a horse	b sheep	c goat	d snakes
----------------	----------------	---------------	-----------------
6. Some people enjoy eating.....in Hong Kong.

a snakes	b goat	c meat	d crocodiles
-----------------	---------------	---------------	---------------------

D Vocabulary and Structure

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

1. Omnia's mother opened her arms to give her a

a hole	b hug	c harm	d half
---------------	--------------	---------------	---------------
2. you able to stand on your hands?

a Are	b Do	c Can	d Will
--------------	-------------	--------------	---------------

3. The students the classroom at the moment.

- a** leaving **b** left **c** are leaving **d** leave

4. Our manager is wearing a/an suit.

- a** old, wool, brown **b** brown, old, wool
c old, brown, wool **d** wool, old, brown

5. Some companies use to help sell their goods.

- a** solution **b** prediction **c** electricity **d** social media

6. It's a good idea to the eggs before making the cake.

- a** pour **b** beat **c** grow **d** hear

7. Mr Omar usually traditional clothes.

- a** reduces **b** wears **c** talks **d** puts

8. Do you speak the same as your parents?

- a** subject **b** identity **c** dialect **d** expression

9. I think electric cars will help to pollution in future.

- a** clean **b** reduce **c** make up **d** produce

10. Today, they are wearing clothes for a special

- a** location **b** invention **c** conclusion **d** occasion

5 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word(s) in brackets:

1. If she (pass) an exam, she will feel proud.
2. Hossam never wears his (linen, green, old) shirt any more.
3. Lara always gives her mother a big hug when she (see) her.
4. Does he (knows) how to use a computer?

E Writing

6 Write a paragraph of about NINETY (90) words on:

"A special occasion you are going to."

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Listening material

Unit 7

Hi Fatma,

The jacket I had ordered online arrived today, but it is the wrong colour! I have ordered a blue jacket but this one is red. I'm going to ask them how to change it. See you soon.

Love,
Samar

Unit 8

My favourite meal is breakfast. I have to go to school early, so I have a quick breakfast. I usually have cookies with milk. The weekend is different! On Fridays and Saturdays, my mum cooks special breakfast for us. We have beans and eggs.

Unit 9

Jurassic World is an adventure film. It is about a theme park where scientists have helped dinosaurs to live again! Then some of the dinosaurs escape.

Unit 10

I'm selling a beautiful, new, black leather handbag. It was a present for my birthday but I already have one that is the same! It is very large and perfect for work or school. The price is LE 500.

Unit 11

Dear Ali,

The bus leaves for Ras Mohammad at 6.30 am and we will stay there for 5 days. Don't forget to bring suitable clothes for diving trip on Monday. You will also need good trainers and a sunhat for the visit to the Mangrove forest.

Yours,
Omar

End of Term Practice

Amira : Hi, Injy. Do you know how to cook?

Injy : Yes, I can cook a few things. What do you want to make?

Amira : Shall we make a cake for Hala? It's her birthday tomorrow.

Injy : Good idea! She likes healthy food, so if we want to make her something healthy, we should make a carrot cake.

Amira : Okay, we will need a recipe. Here's one on my phone.

Injy : What do we need?

Amira : We need some flour, a lot of carrots, a little sugar and some eggs.

Injy : Good, I think we have all of those. What shall I do, Amira?

Amira : Perhaps you could mix the flour and sugar in a bowl, Injy, I'll cut the carrots.

Injy : Okay. How old will Hala be?

Amira : She is fourteen tomorrow.

Injy : If she is fourteen, we should put fourteen nuts on the cake when it's cooked. She likes nuts.

Amira : That's a good idea!

Test 1

I like going to beaches in summer. My favourite beach is called "Sandy". It is very long. It has soft sand and palm trees. It is very beautiful. I like to make sandcastles there.

Test 2

My name is Ramy. I am 13 years old. I am a student in preparatory school. I go to a school near my house. My favourite subjects are maths and history. I like English best.

Test 3

I'm not sleeping very well at the moment. I usually watch some videos on the internet before going to sleep. I like watching football matches on it, too. I also like playing games online with my friend Ali.

Test 4

Rojak is a fruit snack you can buy in the street in Malaysia and people also make it at home. Rojak is very sweet and juicy. It's always delicious.

Test 5

I play tennis twice a week and I run with my father at the weekend. So I do enough exercise, but I often spend too much time playing computer games in the evenings, so I go to bed late.