

Five Stars **Second Term**
2
In English



Exam night Revision 2025

For Preparatory Year 2

مراجعة ليلة الامتحان

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الفصل الدراسي الثاني 2025

سؤال الاستماع

1. Listen and choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d :**(4 marks)**

و هو يتكون من ٤ أسئلة و لكل سؤال ٤ إختيارات، تستطيع الإجابة عليه بعد الاستماع لنص الاستماع. و لكي نجيب على هذا السؤال بالصورة الصحيحة، يجب قراءة الاسئلة أولا و الاختيارات قبل الاستماع لنص الاستماع و ترجمتها و معرفة المطلوب من السؤال لكي يساعدك ذلك على إختيار الاجابة الصحيحة عند الاستماع للنص.

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

1. Technology saves and time.

- a) effort** **b) water** **c) diet** **d) money**

2. Most of our daily life need technology.

- a) activities** **b) learning** **c) work** **d) acting**

3. We use technology in , communicating and many other activities.

- a) cooking** **b) playing** **c) learning** **d) running**

4. The bad side of using modern technology is that it wastes and time.

- a) food** **b) sport** **c) health** **d) money**

② Listen and choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. The Egyptian cotton is everywhere.

- a) exciting** **b) known** **c) unknown** **d) luxury**

2. work in the cotton industry.

- a) Few people** **b) Old people** **c) Many people** **d) Young people**

3. We use the Egyptian cotton for making

- a) nice clothes** **b) luxury clothes** **c) cheap clothes** **d) long clothes**

4. All people like the Egyptian cotton because it is very

- a) small** **b) simple** **c) old** **d) good**

1. Most of our daily life activities need technology. Technology saves effort and time. We use it in learning, communicating and many other activities. The bad side of using modern technology is that it wastes money and time.

2. The Egyptian cotton is known everywhere. Many people work in the cotton industry. We use the Egyptian cotton for making luxury clothes. All people like the Egyptian cotton because it is very good.

2

سؤال المحادثة

عبارة عن محادثة بين شخصين وهناك خمس فراغات .

من الممكن أن تكون الإجابة بكلمة واحدة أو سؤال كامل أو جملة كاملة.

يجب ان نقرأ مقدمة المحادثة التي تكون مكتوبة قبلها و عادة يكون تحتها خطأ .

يجب ان نقرأ المحادثة كاملة حتى نتعرف على موضوع المحادثة .

لا بد أن نعرف الأشخاص الذين يتحدثوا ووظيفتهم اذا كانت واردة في المحادثة نفسها .

المحادثة تدور بين شخصين فيجب علينا ان نضع أنفسنا مكان الأشخاص المتحدثين أى أننا نستخدم الضمير

I , you في السؤال والإجابة فمثلا إذا كان أحد الشخصيات قد وجه سؤال بـ **You** فنرد عليه

باستخدام الضمير **I** على اعتبار أنني المتحدث .

أحيانا تكون الاجابة مكتوبة تحت الفراغ المطلوب الكتابة فيه و اخره علامة تعجب (!) (المتحدث قام

بتكرار الجملة للتعجب) .

تذكر طريقة تكوين السؤال جيدا وهى:



يجب حفظ أدوات الاستفهام جيدا ، مثل **What** ما / ماذا و تسأل عن شئ / **Who** من تسأل عن عاقل و

هكذا لأن هناك من يخطأ في استخدام أدوات الاستفهام فيستخدم **Where** بدلا من **When** والعكس :

Question word	المعنى meaning	Question word	المعنى meaning
Who	من	How	كيف
Why	لماذا	How long	طول المدة / طول شئ
What	ما / ماذا	How often	كم عدد المرات
Where	أين	How much	كم الثمن / كم الكمية
When	متى	How old	كم العمر
Whose	لمن	How many	كم العدد
Which	أي	How tall	كم طول
What kind	ما نوع	How high	كم ارتفاع
What time	ما الوقت	How far	ما بعد المسافة
What colour	ما لون	How heavy	ما وزن

يجب استخدام الفعل المساعد المناسب و الزمن الصحيح (ماض / مضارع / مستقبل) و نعرفه من الإجابة.

٢- الأفعال المساعدة والناقصة:

am - is - are / was - were / do - does - did / has - have - had
can - could / may - might will - would / shall - should / must ...

- إذا وجد الفعل المساعد أو الناقص في الجملة (الإجابة) نستخدمه كفعل مساعد في السؤال.

- إذا لم يكن هناك فعل مساعد أو ناقص صريح في الجملة نستخدم **do / does / did** حسب الزمن.

1. **Samy** : I **live** in Giza.

للأسئلة عن المكان نستخدم **Where** والفعل المساعد **do** لأنه لا يوجد فعل مساعد في الإجابة ثم الفاعل والفعل و ؟
Amir : **Where do you live?**

2. **Hana** : My uniform **is** blue.

للأسئلة عن اللون نستخدم **What colour** والفعل المساعد **is** لأنه موجود في الإجابة ثم الفاعل و ؟
Eman : **What colour is your uniform?**

بعض أدوات الاستفهام يأتي بعدها اسم ثم الفعل المساعد مثل

Which/ Whose/ How many / How much + اسم + فعل مساعد + فاعل + فعل + ... ؟

A. Teacher : **Whose book is this?**

Heba : This **is** my book.

B. Tamer : **How many friends have you got?**

Hany : I have got a lot of friends.

Test yourself

1. Eman :

Nada : I will stay in a hotel.

2. Ali :

Maher : I am going to travel with my friends.

3. Sara :

Marwa : Jana goes to the club once a week.

4. Hana :

Rasha : I used to play tennis when I was young.

5. Mayar :

Mirna : This dress costs 600 pounds.

➡ إذا بدأ السؤال بفعل مساعد أو ناقص مثل **Do / Does / Are / Is / Can ...** بمعنى "هل" فإن الإجابة بـ **Yes, / No,** وبعدها الفاعل والفعل المساعد والعكس في تكوين السؤال.

1. Teacher : **Was Mona born in Mansoura ?**

Nancy : Yes, Mona was born in Mansoura.

2. Ahmed :

Youssef : No, I didn't go to the museum yesterday.

3. Mariam :

Eman : Yes, my sister studies French.



1. Complete the following dialogue:

Hager is talking to Aya who bought some clothes last weekend.

Hager : Hi! Aya. Where did you go last weekend?

Aya : Hi! Hager. ❶

Hager : Shopping! ❷

Aya : I bought a T-shirt and a pair of sunglasses.

Hager : ❸

Aya : I went with my brother and sister.

Hager : What did your brother buy?

Aya : ❹

Hager : What colour are your brother's shoes?

Aya : ❺

2. Complete the following dialogue:

Wafaa is talking to Rahma about technology.

Wafaa : What are you reading about, Rahma?

Rahma : ❶

Wafaa : Are you interested in technology?

Rahma : ❷

Wafaa : ❸

Rahma : I think the mobile phone is the most important invention.

Wafaa : ❹ For me, the internet is more important.

Rahma : ❺

Wafaa : Because it helps us do researches and get many things.

Rahma : I agree with you.

3. Complete the following dialogue:

Asmaa would like to buy a new dress.

Shopkeeper : Can I help you?

Asmaa : Yes. ❶

Shopkeeper : ❷

Asmaa : Black, please, but can I try it on first?

Shopkeeper : ❸

Asmaa : ❹ Do you have a bigger one?

Shopkeeper : Yes, here you are.

Asmaa : That's great. ❺

Shopkeeper : It's 200 pounds.

Asmaa : Ok. I'll take it.

4. Complete the following dialogue:

Salem and Amir are talking about popular snacks.

Salem : What's your favourite snack, Amir?

Amir : ❶

Salem : I like koshari too, but I like falafel more.

Amir : ❷ ?

Salem : Falafel is made from beans and vegetables.

Amir : ❸ ?

Salem : Yes, I eat it with bread. Are you allergic to any kind of food?

Amir : ❹ Nuts make me sick.

Salem : Is sugar healthy for us?

Amir : ❺

5. Complete the following dialogue:

Eman is talking to Heba who went to the Egyptian Museum yesterday.

Eman : Hello, Heba. How are you?

Heba : Hello, Eman. ❶

Eman : ❷ ?

Heba : I went to the Egyptian Museum yesterday.

Eman : ❸ ?

Heba : I went there by taxi.

Eman : What did you see?

Heba : ❹

Eman : Did you enjoy it?

Heba : ❺

6. Complete the following dialogue:

Ahmed is asking Tamer about online shopping.

Ahmed : Do you like shopping online?

Tamer : ❶

Ahmed : ❷ ?

Tamer : Because it saves time and effort.

Ahmed : ❸ ?

Tamer : Yes, it is easy to shop online.

Ahmed : What type of things do you usually order?

Tamer : ❹

Ahmed : Do you think that we'll do all our shopping online in the future?

Tamer : ❺

7. Complete the following dialogue:***Nada has a headache. She went to see a doctor.***

- Doctor : What's the matter?
Nada : ❶ My head hurts.
 Doctor : Do you have enough sleep?
Nada : ❷
 Doctor : That's too bad. You should sleep for eight hours every day.
Nada : I also watch too many videos at night.
 Doctor : ❸
Nada : ❹ ?
 Doctor : You should sleep early and have enough sleep.
Nada : ❺

8. Complete the following dialogue:***Aya and Mona are talking about Egyptian cotton.***

- Aya : What's the most important crop in Egypt?
Mona : ❶
 Aya : ❷ ?
Mona : It's important because it is famous all over the world.
 Aya : ❸ ?
Mona : It's grown in Egypt.
 Aya : What's cotton used to make?
Mona : ❹
 Aya : Do you like wearing cotton clothes?
Mona : ❺

9. Complete the following dialogue:***Eyad met a tourist in the street.***

- Tourist : Can I ask you some questions?
Eyad : ❶
 Tourist : ❷ ?
Eyad : The Pyramids are in Giza.
 Tourist : Are they far from here?
Eyad : ❸
 Tourist : ❹ ?
Eyad : You can go there on foot.
 Tourist : Thanks.
Eyad : ❺

Reading Comprehension

3

بعض النصائح قبل حل سؤال القطعة :

1. اقرأ القطعة قراءة سريعة دون التوقف عند المفردات الصعبة.
2. اقرأ الاسئلة الواردة على القطعة لتحديد المعلومات التي ستبحث عنها فيما بعد.
3. اقرأ القطعة للمرة الثانية باحثا عن إجابات الأسئلة.
4. قد تكون اجابة السؤال الأول في الفقرة الأخيرة وليس شرطا أن تكون في الفقرة الأولى ... أى أن الاسئلة لا تأتي بترتيب القطعة أحيانا.
5. حاول الاتزيد في اجابتك ... أى تكون الاجابة على قدر السؤال.
6. تمهل في فهم السؤال وتأكد أن فهم السؤال بشكل جيد يسهل عليك استخراج الاجابة.
7. لا تنزعج من الكلمات الصعبة الواردة في القطعة ، فما يلزمك هو فهم المعنى العام مع استخدام القدرة على التخمين.
8. اجتهد في تحسين الخط.

أهم الأسئلة التي ترد فى سؤال القطعة :

• (Give / Put) a suitable title for the passage.	ضع عنوان مناسب للقطعة
• What is the main idea of the passage?	ما هي الفكرة الرئيسية للقطعة؟
• What does the pronoun refer to?	ما الذى يشير اليه الضمير ..؟
• What does the underlined word mean?	ماذا تعنى الكلمة التي تحتها خط ؟
• What do you think (is your opinion) of?	ما رأيك فى.....؟
• Do you agree \ think?	هل توافق / تعتقد ... ؟
• What is the opposite of ... ?	ما هو عكس كلمة ... ؟

ما هي الفكرة الرئيسية للقطعة؟ What is the main idea of the passage?

هذا السؤال عادة يكون أول سؤال في القطعة. و للاجابة عليه يجب قراءة القطعة جيدا و معرفة اذا كانت القطعة تتكلم عن أهمية شئ معين أو خطر شئ آخر أو زيارة لمكان مشهور أو مميزات و عيوب شئ ثالث و هكذا. و يمكن أن تكون الاجابة هكذا ...

1. The importance of (technology / reading / water / sport ...) أهمية ...
2. The dangers of (technology / pollution ...) أخطار ...
3. The problem of (pollution / ...) مشكلة ...
4. A visit to (the zoo / the museum / Aswan ...) زيارة لـ ...
5. The advantages and disadvantages of (technology / ...) مزايا و عيوب ...

مثال:

Read the following, then answer the questions:

(4.5 m)

The sun is the most important source of energy. Although we can't do without it, scientists tell us that the sun has its advantages and disadvantages.

A. Answer the following questions:

1. What is the main idea of the passage?
2. What does the underlined pronoun "it" refer to?

**① Read the following, then answer the questions:**

Technology plays an important role in our everyday lives. It affects the way we communicate, learn and think. Technology has positive and negative effects on our lives. On one hand, it improves businesses, saves our time and helps us shop online.

On the other hand, it has negative effects. People don't get enough sleep. They spend too much time checking social media or watching videos online late at night. Spending too much time on screens causes you headaches and also spending a long time sitting in the same place can cause back and neck pain.

Children sometimes overuse technology which affects their learning in a negative way. They use their mobiles and tablets to play online games for a long time and to check social media.

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

1. Children use their to play games online.

- a. **mobiles** b. **tablets** c. **radios** d. **a and b**

2. Because of using technology late into night, people don't get sleep.

- a. **enough** b. **little** c. **any** d. **few**

B. Answer the following questions:

3. Suggest a title for this passage.

4. What are the positive things of technology?

5. What does the pronoun "It" refer to?

6. What do you think of modern technology? Why?

② Read the following, then answer the questions:

The Ancient Egyptians put some of their kings in the pyramids. They built the first pyramids about 4,700 years ago and the biggest pyramids were at Giza. The Great Pyramid of King Khufu took about twenty years to build. They used two million stones to build it and around a hundred thousand workers did that work. Scientists think that the Ancient Egyptians cut large stones from rocks in the mountains, and moved them by boat on the River Nile and then lifted them onto the walls. Finally, they cut stones at the front of the wall to the correct shape.

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

1. The biggest pyramids were

- a. **for King Khafraa** b. **in the River Nile**
c. **at Giza** d. **at the same time**

2. The Ancient Egyptians put Khufu in pyramids.

- a. **and all other kings**
- b. **who was the only king**
- c. **and another king**
- d. **and some other kings**

B. Answer the following questions:

- 3. What is the main idea of the passage?
- 4. How did the Ancient Egyptians move the large stones?
- 5. What does the underlined pronoun "**them**" refer to?
- 6. How many stones did they use to build the Pyramids?

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

- 1. Horse meat is thought to be delicious in
 - a. **France**
 - b. **New Zealand**
 - c. **Japan**
 - d. **China**
- 2. People in New Zealand never like eating meat.
 - a. **horse**
 - b. **sheep**
 - c. **goat**
 - d. **snakes**

B. Answer the following questions:

- 3. What is the main idea of the passage?
- 4. Why don't the Japanese like eating sheep meat?
- 5. What does the underlined pronoun "**they**" refer to?
- 6. What do some people enjoy eating in Hong Kong?

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

1. According to the passage, mobile phones are than smoking.
a. **better** b. **safer** c. **worse** d. **nicer**
2. aren't examples of technology.
a. **Televisions** b. **Computers** c. **Books** d. **Phones**

B. Answer the following questions:

3. Suggest a title to this passage.
4. What may Wi-Fi technology cause?
5. What does the underlined word "them" refer to?
6. According to the writer's opinion, is technology useful?

5 Read the following, then answer the questions:

The summer holidays start in June. Students don't have to come to school and spend time with families. Kids are encouraged to get out and play in the evenings, read more books and watch cartoons. Parents should encourage their children to be more active and creative during summer breaks so that they don't turn lazy. Cold drinks and ice cream are enjoyed by everyone in the heat of the summer. Many families plan trips during this time and go to the beaches. Parents also should take their children to spend time with their grandparents and other relatives.

المراجعة ٢٠٢٤

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

1. The underlined word "relatives" means people
a) **we know** b) **we don't know** c) **strangers** d) **foreigners**
2. The underlined word "they" refers to Karim's
a) **parents** b) **children** c) **grandparents** d) **drinks**

B. Answer the following questions:

3. What is the main idea of passage?
4. What should parents encourage their children to be?
5. When do summer holidays start?
6. Why do you think children enjoy summer holidays?

السؤال الرابع

4

يعتمد هذا السؤال على المفردات التي تم حفظها في الوحدات و القواعد.

مراجعة أهم كلمات الوحدة السابعة

helicopter	هليكوبتر	addicted	مدمن	owe- d	يدين
app	تطبيق	headache	صداع	explore- d	يستكشف
equipment	معدات	horrible	فظيع	translate- d	يترجم
motorbike	موتوسيكل	impossible	مستحيل	waste- d	يضيع
weather	طقس	lever	رافعة / مقبض	communicate- d	يتواصل
article	مقال	social media	تواصل اجتماعي	improve- d	يحسن
model	نموذج	delivery	توصيل	pick- ed (up)	يلتقط
language	لغة	prediction	تنبؤ	protect- ed	يحمي
shopping	تسوق	correction	تصحيح	disappear- ed	يختفي
expert	خبير	pollution	تلوث	understand	يفهم
illness	مرض	climate change	تغير المناخ	predict- ed	يتنبأ
by mistake	بالخطأ	wings	أجنحة	invent- ed	يخترع
invention	اختراع	time machine	آلة الزمن	order- ed	يأمر / يطلب
reason	سبب	headphones	سماعات أذن	pull- ed	يشد

مراجعة أهم كلمات الوحدة الثامنة

allergic	لديه حساسية	spinach	سبانخ	smell - ed	يشم
bone	عظمة	sweet potato	بطاطا	chop- ped	يقطع
dairy product	منتجات البان	unusual	غير معتاد	fry- fried	يقلي
durian fruit	فاكهة الدوريان	snack	وجبة خفيفة	pour- ed	يصب
energy	طاقة	spices	توابل	serve- d	يقدم
fast food	وجبات سريعة	oven	فرن	recover- ed	يتعافى
frying pan	مقلاة	athletics	العاب القوى	taste- d	يتذوق
juicy	ملي بالعصير	teenager	مراهق	invite- d	يدعو
pepper	فلفل	full	شبعان	breathe- d	يتنفس
protein	بروتين	power	قوة / طاقة	avoid- ed	يتجنب
salty	مالح	washing up	غسل الأواني	accept- ed	يقبل
speed	سرعة	omelette	بيض مقلي	offer- ed	يعرض
spicy	كثير التوابل	dining room	حجرة الطعام	boil- ed	يغلي
beans	فول	recipe	وصفة طعام	heat- ed	يسخن
diet	غذاء	balanced	متوازن	conclude- d	يختم
advice	نصيحة	unfortunately	لسوء الحظ	introduce- d	يقدم
conclusion	خاتمة	upset	متضايق	contain- ed	يحتوي على

مراجعة أهم كلمات الوحدة التاسعة

artist	فنان	costume	زي خاص / تقليدي	disabled	معاق
cool	رائع	script	نص / سيناريو	proud	فخور

free	مجاني	photograph	صورة	clay	صلصال/ فخار
make-up	ميكاج	recommendation	توصية	review	مراجعة
pottery	فخار	instrument	آلة موسيقية	preference	تفضيل
view	رأي	portrait	لوحة / صورة	relationship	علاقة
show	عرض	cartoon	رسوم متحركة	events	أحداث
sculpture	نحت	scenery	خلفية مسرح	cello	آلة التشلو
acting	تمثيل	public transport	النقل العام	flute	الناي
statue	تمثال	wheelchair	كرسي متحرك	violin	الكمان
orchestra	أوركسترا	traffic lights	إشارات المرور	reviewer	ناقد أدبي
musician	موسيقيار	calligraphy	فن الخط	summary	ملخص
deaf	أصم	film star	نجم سينمائي	theme park	ملاهي
blind	كفيف	Braille	برايل / كتابة للمكفوفين	invitation	دعوة
request	طلب	adventure film	فيلم مغامرات	wonder- ed	يتساءل
horrible	فظيخ	experience	تجربة حياتية	escape- d	يهرب
scary	مخيف	drama club	نادي المسرح	hide - hid - hidden	يختبئ

مراجعة أهم كلمات الوحدة العاشرة

material	مادة خام	size	حجم	wheat	قمح
cotton	قطن	style	أسلوب	crops	محاصيل
gold	ذهب	occasion	مناسبة	customer	زبون
linen	كتان	casual	غير رسمي	shopkeeper	صاحب محل
metal	معادن	accessories	اكسسورات	advert	إعلان
wool	صوف	boots	حذاء برقبة طويلة	sale	او كازيون
leather	جلد	jeans	جينز	price	سعر
handbag	حقيبة يد	galabeya	جلابية	present	هدية
headscarf	حجاب رأس	clothing	ملبس	tool	أداة
scarf	طرحة / وشاح	changing room	غرفة تغيير ملابس	process	عملية
belt	حزام	industry	صناعة	pretty	جميل
sheet	ملاءة سرير	chemicals	مواد كيميائية	smart	أنيق / ذكي
skirt	جيبية	uniform	زي رسمي	loose	واسع / فضفاض
jumper	بلوفر	environment	بيئة	strange	غريب
robe	روب	wedding	حفل زفاف	comfortable	مريح
sandals	صندل	bamboo	الخيزران	striped	مخطط
trainers	حذاء رياضي	government	حكومة	traditional	تقليدي
sunglasses	نظارة شمس	laboratory	معمل	luxury	ترف / فاخر
gloves	قفازات	amount	كمية	perfect	مثالي
jewellery	مجوهرات	quality	جودة	soft	ناعم
earrings	حلقي	soil	تربة	extra	إضافي
necklace	عقد	reason	سبب		

مراجعة أهم كلمات الوحدة الحادية عشر

wildlife	حياة برية	traffic	مرور	suitable	مناسب
solar panel	الواح شمسية	vehicle	مركبة	location	موقع
wind turbines	توربينات رياح	recycling	إعادة التدوير	gate	بوابة
drought	جفاف	conservation	الحفاظ على	chemistry	كيمياء
air pollution	تلوث الهواء	unfortunately	لسوء الحظ	seed	بذرة
coral reef	شعاب مرجانية	remote control	تحكم عن بعد	liquid	سائل
environmental problem	مشكلة بيئية	beginners	مبتدئين	ocean	محيط
nature reserve	محمية طبيعية	ruins	أطلال/بقايا	forest	غابة
local people	سكان محليين	towel	منشفة/ فوطة	decay	تحلل
washing machine	غسالة	fortress	قلعة/ حصن	alarm clock	منبه
National park	حديقة وطنية	temperature	درجة الحرارة	device	جهاز
trekking	ارتحال على الاقدام	horse riding	ركوب الخيل	volunteer	متطوع
commentator	معلق تليفزيوني	bird watching	مشاهدة الطيور	announcer	معلن
hot-air ballooning	ركوب منطاد الهواء	actually	في الواقع	solution	حل
bungee jumping	القفز بالجبال	farmlands	أراضي زراعية	hunter	صياد
rock climbing	تسلق الصخور	mangrove	شجر المانجروف	extra	إضافي
star gazing	مراقبة النجوم	drone	طائرة بدون طيار	evidence	دليل
sandboarding	التزلج على الرمال	filter	منقي/ مصفاة	roof	سطح
green system	نظام صديق للبيئة	bacteria	بكتيريا (جمع)	reduce- d	يقلل
environment-friendly	صديق للبيئة	bacterium	بكتيريا (مفرد)	determine- d	يحدد
STEM schools	مدارس المتفوقين	suitcase	حقيرة سفر	snorkel- led	يغطس
microorganisms	كائنات حية دقيقة	tortoise	سلحفاة	install- ed	يثبت

مراجعة أهم كلمات الوحدة الثانية عشر

experiment	تجربة	dictionary	قاموس	disappointed	محبط
laboratory	معمل	nationality	جنسية	proud	فخور
TV show	عرض تليفزيوني	factory	مصنع	bright	لامع/ مشرق
summary	ملخص	summer school	مدرسة صيفية	serious	جاد/ خطير
podcast	تسجيل صوتي	summer courses	دورة صيفية	normally	بشكل طبيعي
castle	قلعة	application form	استمارة طلب	whole	كامل
manager	مدير	personal statement	بيان شخصي	international	دولي
scientist	عالم	diagram	شكل توضيحي	broken	مكسور
languages	لغات	eye contact	تواصل العين	connected	متصل
expert	خبير	body language	لغة الجسد	organised	منظم
dialect	لهجة محلية	facial expressions	تعابير الوجه	professor	استاذ جامعي
national	محلي/ قومي	multilingual	متعدد اللغات	pass- ed	يجتاز
advantages	مزايا	flashcards	بطاقات تعليمية	explain- ed	يشرح
identity	هوية	timetable	جدول مواعيد	realise- d	يدرك
community	مجتمع محلي	pronunciation	نطق	summarise- d	يلخص
result	نتيجة	directions	اتجاهات	achieve- d	يحقق
driving test	اختبار قيادة	instructions	تعليمات	connect - ed	يصل

4 Choose the correct word from a, b, c or d:**Vocabulary (SB & WB)**

1. Facebook is an example of
a. game **b. social media** **c. subjects** **d. food**
2. There's a/an on this phone which tells me the weather in my city.
a. subject **b. table** **c. app** **d. article**
3. I asked my aunt to a French internet article into Arabic.
a. depend **b. translate** **c. Bikes** **d. Trucks**
4. The mobile phone is my favourite
a. sport **b. invention** **c. invitation** **d. food**
5. Some companies use to help sell their products.
a. social media **b. solutions** **c. prediction** **d. electricity**
6. My little sister is sweets. She always wants to eat them!
a. connected to **b. addicted to** **c. predicted to** **d. owed to**
7. That new hotel looks I really don't like it.
a. great **b. cool** **c. beautiful** **d. horrible**
8. Scientists that we won't use oil in the near future.
a. build **b. produce** **c. invent** **d. predict**
9. Do you think that there will be many in your English homework?
a. translate **b. correct** **c. corrections** **d. predictions**
10. It was cloudy this morning, but the clouds soon when the sun came out.
a. disappeared **b. appeared** **c. came** **d. predicted**
11. Don't touch the, or the machine will start.
a. level **b. lever** **c. translation** **d. prediction**
12. When they arrived at the hotel, they decided to its large gardens.
a. explore **b. invite** **c. correct** **d. invent**
13. I'd like to this phone for a new one because its screen is damaged.
a. change **b. text** **c. order** **d. watch**
14. I a new phone online yesterday.
a. saved **b. made** **c. ordered** **d. took**
15. I ordered lunch two hours ago and the came too late.
a. delivery **b. customer** **c. app** **d. screen**
16. I'm looking forward to the Egyptian Museum next month.
a. visit **b. visits** **c. visited** **d. visiting**
17. This is a of the machine. It is not real.
a. model **b. medal** **c. true** **d. metal**
18. I am very of my little brother. He always wins medals in tennis.
a. proud **b. disappointed** **c. interesting** **d. amazing**
19. I always the washing up for my mum when she is tired.
a. make **b. do** **c. build** **d. hurt**
20. I don't put any salt on pizza because I don't like food.
a. sweet **b. sugary** **c. salty** **d. juicy**
21. Many people are to nuts, so they don't eat them.
a. delicious **b. allergic** **c. energy** **d. power**

22. If you eat something that is very hot and , it will hurt your mouth.
 a. **healthy** b. **sweet** c. **spicy** d. **juicy**
23. A balanced and good exercise are good for healthy life.
 a. **diet** b. **date** c. **bowl** d. **fork**
24. We things when we put them in our mouths.
 a. **see** b. **smell** c. **taste** d. **touch**
25. It's a good idea to the eggs before making the cake.
 a. **pour** b. **beat** c. **grow** d. **hear**
26. is something that gives us the power to do things.
 a. **Problem** b. **Fats** c. **Energy** d. **Smoke**
27. Which of these is not a dairy product?
 a. **milk** b. **cheese** c. **rice** d. **butter**
28. You look tired, dad. I think you must enough sleep.
 a. **give** b. **stay** c. **make** d. **get**
29. Which of these types of food doesn't have much protein?
 a. **meat** b. **nuts** c. **fish** d. **apples**
30. Please, some tea into my cup.
 a. **beat** b. **heat** c. **smell** d. **pour**
31. Humans have 210 in their bodies. The biggest ones are in our legs.
 a. **pins** b. **bones** c. **bins** d. **pans**
32. products are made from milk.
 a. **Dizzy** b. **Diary** c. **Oil** d. **Dairy**
33. The soup is cold. Shall we it?
 a. **mix** b. **beat** c. **grow** d. **heat**
34. My dress is damaged, so my mother is it.
 a. **doing** b. **sewing** c. **acting** d. **painting**
35. The children all wore funny to the family party. Ahmed was a firefighter!
 a. **costumes** b. **cartoons** c. **scripts** d. **sceneries**
36. Mona can't answer the phone because she is her make-up.
 a. **making** b. **doing** c. **giving** d. **reading**
37. The is fantastic in the play, you feel like you are in the mountains!
 a. **scene** b. **script** c. **scenery** d. **sculpture**
38. From my point of, this is the best place to visit.
 a. **review** b. **preview** c. **view** d. **interview**
39. A painting or photograph of a person's face is called a
 a. **costume** b. **scene** c. **sculpture** d. **portrait**
40. Things that are made from clay, such as cups and plates are called
 a. **scenery** b. **portrait** c. **sculpture** d. **pottery**
41. A is made from stone or wood that looks like people, animals or other things.
 a. **skull** b. **script** c. **sculpture** d. **painting**
42. The aren't able to use a part of their body in the way other people can.
 a. **musicians** b. **rich** c. **poor** d. **disabled**
43. The are people who can't see.
 a. **blind** b. **deaf** c. **dumb** d. **young**

44. people aren't able to hear.
 a. **Blind** b. **Deaf** c. **Dumb** d. **Young**
45. Lara always gives her grandmother a big when she sees her.
 a. **face** b. **hug** c. **hand** d. **block**
46. A large park with machines to ride on, restaurants, etc. is called
 a. **bowling alley** b. **aquarium** c. **theme park** d. **museum**
47. To "....." is to leave a place you should stay in.
 a. **escape** b. **step** c. **steal** d. **keep**
48. My sister likes music. She is a musician in a/ an
 a. **factory** b. **team** c. **museum** d. **orchestra**
49. The actors act according to a written
 a. **theft** b. **ideas** c. **script** d. **studio**
50. The violin, the piano and the guitar are musical
 a. **materials** b. **machines** c. **instruments** d. **tools**
51. Some women prefer wearing a/an to cover their heads.
 a. **belt** b. **headscarf** c. **skirt** d. **dress**
52. A/ An is a special formal event.
 a. **accident** b. **material** c. **shape** d. **occasion**
53. are open shoes which are good for the summer.
 a. **Trainers** b. **Shoes** c. **Sandals** d. **Shorts**
54. are light, comfortable shoes that people usually wear for sport.
 a. **Trainers** b. **Jackets** c. **Sandals** d. **Shorts**
55. clothing will keep you comfortable.
 a. **Heavy** b. **Tight** c. **Loose** d. **Lost**
56. You can try on this shirt in the
 a. **lab** b. **changing room** c. **theatre** d. **living room**
57. I put a/ an in the newspaper to sell my old car.
 a. **advert** b. **scrip** c. **scenery** d. **scene**
58. A/ An is a person who buys things from a shop.
 a. **cleaner** b. **shopkeeper** c. **customer** d. **listener**
59. We should use on buildings in sunny countries like Egypt.
 a. **plates** b. **solar panels** c. **magazines** d. **adds**
60. To is to put equipment somewhere, so it is ready to use.
 a. **vote** b. **mix** c. **install** d. **break**
61. I think electric cars will help to pollution in the future.
 a. **increase** b. **breathe** c. **reduce** d. **ring**
62. This computer does not work. We need to ask someone to it.
 a. **reduce** b. **repair** c. **break** d. **damage**
63. Volunteers are working on a project to save Egyptian tortoises.
 a. **conservation** b. **damaging** c. **conversation** d. **breaking**
64. People sometimes use a to film animals from the sky.
 a. **crop** b. **chemical** c. **drone** d. **racket**

65. Scientists can use a to take out small pieces of plastic from rivers.
 a. **filter** b. **flag** c. **drone** d. **bacteria**
66. Scientists used the new app to determine the of underground water.
 a. **job** b. **forest** c. **location** d. **crops**
67. is small living thing that sometimes causes disease.
 a. **Sand** b. **Salt** c. **Bacteria** d. **Air**
68. I don't like old cars because they a lot of pollution.
 a. **lose** b. **put** c. **cause** d. **do**
69. Mona forgot her pen today, so I'll her mine.
 a. **lend** b. **borrow** c. **receive** d. **take**
70. Are there any problems in the area near you?
 a. **environment** b. **environmental** c. **locally** d. **normally**
71. They stayed at a/an hotel during their last trip. It was too expensive.
 a. **luxury** b. **weak** c. **poor** d. **ugly**
72. It is good of you to listen to others'
 a. **photos** b. **stars** c. **views** d. **costumes**
73. Most boys want to in the football school team.
 a. **take up** b. **take out** c. **take from** d. **take part**
74. When we heat ice, it
 a. **melts** b. **produces** c. **throws** d. **changes**
75. To improve our local, we need to build more factories.
 a. **schools** b. **tourism** c. **industry** d. **education**
76. I got up late because my alarm clock didn't this morning.
 a. **go off** b. **get off** c. **go away** d. **put away**
77. How many do you speak?
 a. **languages** b. **sports** c. **subjects** d. **jobs**
78. A/ An is a period of 100 years.
 a. **century** b. **decade** c. **scenery** d. **week**
79. I listen carefully to my teacher and notes.
 a. **take** b. **bake** c. **decide** d. **do**
80. This computer is very slow. I think we need someone to it.
 a. **decide** b. **lent** c. **repair** d. **lose**
81. It was cloudy today. There wasn't much sun.
 a. **most** b. **mostly** c. **most of** d. **must**
82. A/ An is a way of speaking used in one area.
 a. **dialect** b. **local** c. **multilingual** d. **subject**
83. A person who is able to speak many languages is
 a. **national** b. **local** c. **multilingual** d. **different**
84. The thing that makes you different to other people is called
 a. **Location** b. **Travel** c. **identity** d. **Size**
85. If you fail an exam, you will feel
 a. **happy** b. **pleased** c. **disappointed** d. **proud**

① The first conditional

• نستخدم الحالة الشرطية الأولى من قاعدة **If** للتحدث عن نتائج محتملة لحدث معين إذا توفر شرط معين.

If / When + present simple , will + inf.
If / When + مضارع بسيط , will + مصدر الفعل

- ★ If I **go** to the shops, I'll **spend** a lot of money.
- ★ I'll **do** all my shopping online **when** I **am** older.
- ★ If I **don't work** hard, I **won't pass** my exams.

• استخدام **If** و **should** للنصيحة بفعل شيء جيد أو مفيد.
 • استخدام **If** و **shouldn't** للنصيحة بعدم فعل شيء ضار أو غير مفيد.

If / When + present simple , should/ shouldn't + مصدر الفعل

- ★ If you **are** in Egypt for the first time, you **should visit** the Pyramids.
- ★ If you **don't know** someone, you **shouldn't make** friends with them online.

تذكر: نستخدم **will** أيضا مع الآتي ...

تنبؤ بدون دليل / حقائق مستقبلية (عن العمر مثلا) / عرض / طلب / قرار سريع / وعد / تهديد / تحذير.

و أيضًا مع هذه الكلمات: **I think / I'm sure / I believe / I expect / probably / I hope ...**
 الكلمات الدالة على المستقبل: **in the future / soon / tomorrow / next ...**

Choose the correct word from a, b, c or d:

1. If Ali to the shops today, He will buy some bread.
 a. goes b. going c. go d. went
2. When I some more food, I will go to the supermarket.
 a. needed b. needs c. needing d. need
3. I the internet when I do my project.
 a. used b. will use c. would use d. using
4. I TV tonight if I have too much homework to do.
 a. won't watch b. didn't watch c. watch d. doesn't watch
5. If I help my mother at the weekend, she will very happy.
 a. is b. being c. be d. been
6. If I finish my homework early, I games.
 a. plays b. playing c. will play d. played
7. shops close in the next ten years?
 a. Will b. Do c. Are d. Have
8. When you tired, you should have a rest.
 a. should b. are c. be d. have
9. You tell a parent or a teacher if you feel worried about something.
 a. mustn't b. shouldn't c. can't d. should

10. You shouldn't watch videos on the internet if your head
 a. **hurting** b. **hurt** c. **hurts** d. **will hurt**
11. you play online games, you shouldn't spend too much time.
 a. **Shouldn't** b. **When** c. **Who** d. **Where**
12. If you feel well in school, you should go home.
 a. **doesn't** b. **isn't** c. **don't** d. **aren't**
13. Life easier in the future.
 a. **will be** b. **be** c. **was** d. **is**
14. If you want to get to the park quickly, you the bus.
 a. **will take** b. **take** c. **should take** d. **took**
15. What clothes if it is cold?
 a. **you will wear** b. **will wear** c. **will you wear** d. **wear**

2 Some & Any

١. نستخدم (**some** / بعض) في الجملة الخبرية (**الاثبات**) و **العرض** و **الطلب** : مع الاسماء المعدودة وغير المعدودة:

- ✎ I have got **some** books / money in my bag. اثبات
 ✎ Would you like **some** tea / sweets? عرض
 ✎ Can I ask you **some** questions? طلب

٢. نستخدم (**any** / أي) مع الاسماء المعدودة وغير المعدودة في النفي والسؤال بفعل مساعد مثل:

(**am, is, are, was, were, do, does, did, have, has, had**)

- ✎ I **don't** want **any** sugar. ✎ Do you have **any** money?

3 a lot of , a little & a few

▶ a lot of = lots of كثير من

مع الاسماء المعدودة وغير المعدودة

- * I have **a lot of** friends. I eat **a lot of** rice every day.

▶ a little قليل

مع الاسماء غير المعدودة

- * I like **a little** sugar in my tea.

▶ a few قليل العدد

مع الاسماء المعدودة

- * I eat **a few** healthy snacks.

enough, too much, too many

too much	كثير جداً (كمية زيادة عن اللازم - لا يعجبني ذلك)	نستخدم قبل الاسماء غير المعدودة.
too many	كثير جداً (عدد زيادة عن اللازم - لا يعجبني ذلك)	نستخدم قبل الاسماء المعدودة.
enough + اسم	كاف	نستخدم قبل الاسماء المعدودة وغير المعدودة.

- ✎ There is **too much** sugar in this tea. ✎ There are **too many** raisins on this pudding.
 ✎ There are **enough** chairs for all of us, but there is not **enough** food for all of us.

صيغة الأمر Imperative

◀ تبدأ الجملة الأمرية بفعل مصدر بدون to. وتستخدم لإعطاء التعليمات أو النصيحة.

► **Open** the door.

► **Chop** the tomatoes.

◀ نستخدم Don't في صيغة الأمر المنفي ويأتي بعدها المصدر للنهي عن فعل شيء ما.

► **Don't** add too much salt.

16. Let's not go to the beach. There are people there today.

a. **too much** b. **too many** c. **a few** d. **a little**

17. You should never drink sea water because there is salt in it.

a. **not enough** b. **too many** c. **too much** d. **a few**

18. you like a sandwich? - Thank you, but I'm really full.

a. **Do** b. **Would** c. **Does** d. **Have**

19. There are grapes left. Would you like some?

a. **a little** b. **a lot** c. **a few** d. **much**

20. Would you like salt on your chips? - No, thanks.

a. **a little** b. **a** c. **a few** d. **a lot**

21. Would you like more pudding? Thank you, but I really don't.

a. **a few** b. **some** c. **a** d. **many**

22. I don't like to have salt in my food because it is not very healthy.

a. **any** b. **many** c. **some** d. **a few**

23. the vegetables into small pieces.

a. **Chops** b. **Chop** c. **Chopping** d. **Chopped**

24. some water and salt to the beans.

a. **Adding** b. **Adds** c. **Add** d. **Added**

25. I don't like this soup. There is too salt in it.

a. **much** b. **many** c. **enough** d. **few**

26. Can I have some more sugar, please? There is in this tea.

a. **too much** b. **too many** c. **a few** d. **not enough**

① Expressing ability and inability in the present

can ...	يستطيع	مصدر الفعل + can / can't + inf. (فاعل)
Know how to ... يعرف كيف ...		مصدر الفعل + know / knows + how to + inf. (فاعل) مصدر الفعل + don't / doesn't know how to + inf. (فاعل) مصدر الفعل + Do / Does + فاعل + know how to + inf. (فاعل)
able to ...	قادر على ...	مصدر الفعل + am/ is / are + able to + inf. (فاعل) مصدر الفعل + am not/ isn't / aren't + able to + inf. (فاعل) مصدر الفعل + Am/ Is / Are + فاعل + able to + inf. (فاعل)

✗ I **can** play music, but I **can't** write the script.

✗ Habiba **knows** how to write a script. I **know** how to sew clothes.

✗ Lamar **doesn't** know how to play the piano. I **don't** know how to cook.

- ✎ Does she know how to cook? Do you know how to sew?
 ✎ I am able to play tennis. Mona is able to swim. Menna isn't able to act.
 ✎ Are you able to swim? - Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.

27. An actor act.

- a. **is able** b. **is able to** c. **able to** d. **able**

28. Tamer is able to

- a. **swim** b. **swimming** c. **swam** d. **swims**

29. Do you how to use this computer?

- a. **knew** b. **knows** c. **know** d. **knowing**

30. I to draw and paint.

- a. **can** b. **am able** c. **knows how** d. **can't**

31. A musician can musical instruments.

- a. **playing** b. **played** c. **play** d. **plays**

32. I know how a review about a story.

- a. **to write** b. **writes** c. **writing** d. **write**

33. you able to speak more than two languages? – Yes, I am.

- a. **Were** b. **Are** c. **Am** d. **Do**

34. I swim very quickly. I'm the best swimmer.

- a. **can't** b. **able to** c. **can** d. **don't**

35. My grandpa 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**

36. Sama write a script.

- a. **is able** b. **knows to** c. **knows how to** d. **able to**

1 Adjective order

Size/ Description الوصف / الحجم	Shape الشكل	Age العمر	Colour اللون	Material المادة	Noun الاسم
big / pretty	long	old	green	cotton	dress
large / beautiful	short	modern	red	linen	dress

لترتيب الصفات غالباً نستخدم هذا الترتيب. لا نستخدم أكثر من ٣ أو ٤ صفات في جملة واحدة.

- ✎ Rich Egyptians wore loose, white, linen clothes with a belt.

one / ones

⇐ نستخدم **one** بدلا من تكرار الاسم المفرد (المعدود) في الجملة.

ويمكن أن يأتي قبلها كلمات مثل ... **the / this / that / the other / another**

- ✎ I don't want this bag. I want another / the other **one**.

⇐ نستخدم **ones** بدلا من تكرار الاسم الجمع في الجملة.

ويمكن أن يأتي قبلها كلمات مثل ... **the / these / those / the other**

- ✎ **These** trainers are much better than the **ones** I used to wear.

This / That / These / Those

↪ نستخدم **This** بمعنى "هذا" للمفرد القريب و **These** بمعنى "هؤلاء" للجمع القريب .

✎ **This** dress is beautiful. ✎ **These** trainers are nice.

↪ نستخدم **That** بمعنى "هذا" للمفرد البعيد و **Those** بمعنى "هؤلاء" للجمع البعيد .

✎ **That** dress is mine. ✎ **Those** skirts are my sister's.

37. Are you wearing your brown shoes or the black ?

a. **one** b. **ones** c. **one's** d. **those**

38. Can I buy earrings in the window?

a. **this** b. **that** c. **those** d. **one**

39. I like smart, red, cotton T-shirt.

a. **this** b. **these** c. **those** d. **then**

40. car over there is mine.

a. **This** b. **That** c. **Those** d. **These**

41. My grandfather used to have sandals.

a. **light, leather, old** b. **leather, old, light** c. **light, old, leather** d. **old, light, leather**

42. Do you like sunglasses?

a. **black, old, metal** b. **metal, old, black** c. **old, black, metal** d. **metal, black, old**

43. It's a car.

a. **beautiful, long, black** b. **beautiful, black, long**
c. **long, black, beautiful** d. **black, beautiful, long**

44. These are boots.

a. **leather, old, brown** b. **leather, brown, old**
c. **old, brown, leather** d. **old, leather, brown**

45. He wore a galabeya.

a. **cotton, long, white** b. **long, white, cotton** c. **cotton, white, long** d. **cotton white**

46. Where did you get sunglasses?

a. **this** b. **that** c. **those** d. **another**

47. Shall I buy this blue T-shirt or that green ?

a. **this** b. **that** c. **one** d. **ones**

48. Do you prefer this dress or one over there?

a. **this** b. **that** c. **those** d. **these**

Future with "(be) going to"

مصدر الفعل + am/ is / are + **going to** + فاعل

الاستخدام: ١- خطط مستقبلية مؤكدة (او قرارات أو نوايا مسبقة) ٢- تنبؤ بناء على دليل.

و أيضاً تستخدم مع هذه الكلمات: **plan** / **ينوي** / **decide** / **يقرر**

★ I'm **going to** help my father today. This is my **intention**.

نية

★ We're **going to** travel to Aswan by plane. This is our **plan**.

خطة

★ There **are a lot of clouds in the sky**. It's **going to** rain.

تنبؤ مع وجود دليل

Future with "Present Continuous"

فاعل + **am / is / are** + (v.+ing)

يعبر عن حدث مخطط ومرتّب له في المستقبل غالباً محدد الوقت.

و يأتي مع هذه الكلمات: **arrange / arrangements / booked the tickets ...**✎ I **am traveling** to England next week.

49. There's going to a storm.

- a. **be** b. **is** c. **are** d. **being**

50. The students the school at 6.30 am next Sunday. It's arranged.

- a. **leaves** b. **leaving** c. **are leaving** d. **left**

51. Laila her friend Habiba tomorrow at 6 am at the school gates.

- a. **met** b. **is meeting** c. **meets** d. **meet**

52. Look at the clouds in the sky. It

- a. **will rain** b. **should rain** c. **is going to rain** d. **rains**

53. Mohamed **intends** to buy a new laptop. He to buy it.

- a. **is going** b. **will** c. **should** d. **is gone**

54. I to Paris tomorrow. I **have booked** the tickets.

- a. **will fly** b. **am flying** c. **am going to fly** d. **fly**

55. What at the weekend?

- a. **you are going to do** b. **are you going to do** c. **you do** d. **do you**

56. Where are you going to go for your holiday?

- a. **last** b. **previous** c. **next** d. **before**

الوحدة الثانية عشر مراجعة على كل الأزمنة السابقة

السؤال الخامس

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

- If I go to the shops, I (**spend**) a lot of money.
- When Huda (**visit**) Cairo, she will buy some new shoes.
- Hassan (**not use**) the internet to buy food when he is older.
- This machine won't (**is**) able to fly very high.
- I hope they (**build**) lots of solar panels in Egypt in the future.
- You shouldn't stay outside for too long if it (**be**) very hot.
- When you (**went**) to bed, you should turn your phone off.
- If you listen to too much loud music, you (**get**) a headache.
- If you (**not/do**) any exercise, you won't be healthy.
- I'm sure you (**feel**) better soon.
- My little brother sometimes eats (**a little**) biscuits for breakfast.
- Leila likes (**a few**) milk in her tea, but not very much.

13. My grandmother spends (a lot) time cooking in the kitchen.
14. I'm not very hungry, but I'd like (a few) cheese and a few olives, please.
15. Wash some beans and (putting) them in a pan.
16. (not boil) water more than once.
17. (How) kind of food gives you energy? Nuts.
18. We shouldn't eat too (many) food.
19. You shouldn't sleep for too (much) hours.
20. We should have (sleep/enough) every day.
21. Dalia is able to (doing) make-up.
22. (Do) she able to drive her car every day?
23. Jana can (painting) sceneries well.
24. Adel (able) swim.
25. Salma (know/write) a script.
26. (Are) you know how to use a computer?
27. (Does) you able to speak French?
28. Adel, (turning) the lights off before you sleep.
29. Shall I (bringing) some cakes or fruit?
30. I'm able to draw and paint, (and) I don't know how to do calligraphy.
31. My mother likes wearing (linen, long, white) clothes.
32. It's a (new, beautiful, black) bag.
33. It's a (purple, nice, wool) jumper.
34. That beautiful dress is the (ones) my grandmother made me.
35. These trainers are much better than the (one) I had before.
36. How many pairs of shoes do you have? Which ones (be) your favourite?
37. How much is (those) necklace in the window?
38. (Those) bird is flying very high.
39. Those (be) nice stories.
40. I (travel) abroad 5 years ago.
41. Ali is able to speak English (good).
42. I (visit) the dentist at 4.30 next Thursday.
43. He (play) tennis now.
44. Nadia used to play basketball when she (be) young.
45. Let's run, because the bus (leave) in ten minutes' time.
46. Don't use classroom 5 because some men (paint) it this afternoon.
47. Ali and I (going) to watch a match tomorrow.
48. I am going to finish my work (on) ten minutes.
49. Did you (used) to eat shrimps جمبري?
50. I (travel) to Alex next week. Everything is arranged.
51. How (you go) to school every day?
52. (Will) you like a cup of coffee? Yes, please.
53. We (have got) any bread.

1. Modern technology

We all agree that modern technology is very important for all of us. We use it every day. We use computers, smartphones, laptops ... etc. everywhere. They help us at homes, at schools and in our daily work. They make work easy. The Smartphone is very useful. It is **also** important these days. We use it to make calls. We use it to send messages, too. It helps us to surf the internet. We can watch videos on YouTube. We can download programs or play games online. We can take pictures with it. Really, it is a great invention.

2. Social networking sites

We all agree that social networking sites are very important. A lot of people all over the world use them every day. They help you to make new friends. They help you to post what you feel. You can share videos and photos. You may like what people share and make comments. You can use sites like Facebook, Instagram, YouTube or Twitter free. However, they are sometimes not safe. There are some people who put bad photos or make rude comments. Some people put fake news. So, we should be careful when we use these sites.

3. Online shopping

Shopping online is great! Firstly, it saves time. You don't want to spend lots of time travelling to the shops. You can stay at home and buy the things you want in a few minutes. Secondly, you have more choice online. Also, if more people shop online, there will be fewer cars on the road and less pollution! There are a lot of apps for companies on the internet where you can choose what to buy like JUMIA, SOUQ and Amazon. Shopping online is very easy.

4. A problem with an online delivery"

I like shopping online. I sometimes buy things like mobile phones, tablets or laptops. I sometimes buy clothes such as jackets, jeans and t-shirts. Sometimes the delivery comes late. I ordered a new game last week on a website. The delivery was yesterday. When I opened the box, I found that they sent me a tablet by mistake. I sent them an email today to take the tablet and bring me the game I ordered. They were sorry and told me that they would come and take it again. I hope they will bring me the game quickly.

5. What you can eat to be healthy

We all agree that healthy food is very important for all of us. If you want to be healthy, you should be careful about what you eat. There are a lot of types of food. Some of them are healthy, but others are not healthy. We should eat food that contains protein like meat, eggs, beans and fish. We should eat rice and pasta because they give us energy. We should eat fruit and vegetables every day. We shouldn't eat food that contains a lot of sugar because it is bad for us.

6. Fast food

Although fast food is very delicious, it is sometimes unhealthy. Fast food is quick and easy to buy or order. There are a lot of fast food restaurants, but the problem is that fast food has too much fat and salt in it. Some fast food has too much sugar, too. People prefer it because it is easy to get and sometimes cheap. They sometimes buy fast food because they don't have time to cook. We shouldn't eat too much fast food. We should eat healthy snacks to be healthy.

7. Your favourite food

Food is very important for all people. We can't live without food. We all like different kinds of food. My favourite food is Koshari. It is a famous Egyptian dish. It is very healthy. It is very delicious, too. The ingredients of Koshari are pasta, lentils and rice. It is nice with tomato sauce on the top. I sometimes eat it at a restaurant near our home. My mother also makes it at home. We sometimes eat it on Sundays. I like it very much.

8. A review of your favourite film

My favourite film is Jurassic World. It is an adventure film. The stars of the film are *Chris Pratt* and *Bryce Dallas Howard*. It is about a theme park where scientists have helped dinosaurs to live again! Then some of the dinosaurs escape. What will happen? I thought the action was exciting and my favourite thing was the scary dinosaurs; they look very real, But, in my opinion the story isn't very interesting or new. I recommend this film if you like exciting and scary films, but not if you want a good story.

9. How to help the disabled

The Disabled are the people who can't use a part or parts of their body in the way other people can. These people need some more help from us. We can build more schools for the blind to learn to use Braille. They can learn a lot of things there. They can learn to read and play music. We can also build schools for the deaf people to help them to communicate with each other. We can help them in public transport, too. To conclude, we can help the disabled in many ways.

10. Your favourite hobby

Hobbies are very important for everyone. Everyone has his favourite hobby. My favourite hobby is reading. It is very important. I read in my free time. I sometimes read in the school library. Sometimes, I read at home. I like to read books about science and English. I often buy new books every month. I buy them from the bookshop near our house. I like reading newspapers, too. I often read the news on the internet. **To conclude**, reading is very useful. I advise you to read in your free time.

11. Clothes in ancient Egypt

In Ancient Egypt, men and women wore similar clothes. They both wore loose, white, linen clothes with a belt. Most of the time, Ancient Egyptians did not wear shoes but people sometimes wore expensive leather sandals. Children did not usually wear many clothes until they were about six years old. Then they started to wear the same clothes as their parents. Although Ancient Egyptians' clothes were simple, they loved to wear heavy, metal jewellery. Like some people today, they liked to wear beautiful gold necklaces and other jewellery.

12. Your favourite clothes

"We are what we wear" This means that clothes describe our personality. There are many different kinds of clothes. People in different countries don't wear the same clothes. Also, in the same county, people wear clothes in a different way. For me, I like to wear loose clothes which are made of cotton. They made me feel comfortable. I like to wear jeans, T-shirts and trainers. Sometimes, I wear sunglasses if it is hot or sunny. When there is a special occasion, I like to wear formal clothes.

13. A special occasion you are going to soon.

I usually like wearing casual clothes such as T-shirts and trainers, but next week, I am going to wear clothes for a special occasion. It is my sister's wedding, so I am going to wear a smart, black jacket. I also have a new pair of trousers. I bought them online. They are a bit big, so I am going to wear a leather belt, too. I am going to wear new, black, leather shoes. I bought them from a shoe shop near our house. I hope it will be a happy wedding for my sister.

14. An industry in Egypt

Egyptian cotton is famous all over the world. Because cotton from Egypt is very good, it is often used to make luxury clothes and things for homes. Many people work in the cotton industry, from farmers to people making or selling clothes and material. The climate and soil in Egypt are perfect for growing cotton. Water from the Nile is still used for the crops. All of the cotton is picked by hand to keep it soft. When you grow cotton, it uses a lot of water and chemicals. Now, the government is trying to help farmers to protect the environment and use less water.

15. An environmental problem

Water is the most important thing for us to live. We can't live without water. We use it for drinking, washing, cooking and watering the plants. The problem is that some people pollute water. They throw rubbish and plastic bottles in it. They don't care about it, so the water becomes polluted. It is no healthy and can cause diseases. We should teach students at schools about the importance of water. Programmes on the TV and the radio should tell people to take care of water. We should invent tools that help us to filter water.

16. Plans for next holiday

Next holiday, I'm going to travel to Siwa. I'm going to spend a fantastic week with my family there. We are going to have a picnic on Fatanas Island. We are going to by the water and watch the sunset. It's very beautiful. We are going to visit Shali Fortress and the Siwa Museum. I've always wanted to go there. We are going to enjoy eating olives and dates there. We are going to visit the Siwa salt lake. I'm looking forward to visiting it. It sounds really interesting.

17. The importance of languages

Languages are very important. There are a lot of languages around the world. Some countries speak more than one language like Switzerland and Canada. The person who speaks many languages is called a multilingual. He can communicate with many different people from different countries. He can understand them easily. He can know many different cultures. He can travel to many countries. He can get a good job in any company easily. He can work as a tour guide or he can translate from a language to another for any company.

18. A job you would like to do

Doing a Job is very important in everyone's life . I would like to be a doctor because it is a great job. I have to study hard every day to get the full marks at school. I have to be good at English and science. After I finish secondary school, I have to join the university to study medicine. I have to study for seven years. After that, I will work in a hospital. I will examine sick people. **Really**, it is a great job.

email

- ✧ نكتب **to** ثم اسم الشخص المرسل إليه. نكتب **from** ثم اسم الشخص الراسل . نكتب **subject** ثم الموضوع
- ✧ نستخدم اللغة الدارجة في كتابة الايميل فنبدأ **Hello** او **Hi** او **Dear**
- ✧ نبدأ بمقدمة مثل **I want to tell you about ... / I'm writing to tell you about ...**
- ✧ نستخدم الاختصارات مثلا: **We are** نكتبها **We're**
- ✧ نختم بـ **Please write me soon ...**
- ✧ قبل التوقيع نكتب كلمات مثل **Yours / Love / Bye ..**

To	mohamed@yahoo.com	المرسل إليه
From	ahmed@yahoo.com	الراسل
subject	What I do on my mobile phone	الموضوع

Hi Mohamed,

How are you and how's your family? I'm writing to tell you about what I do on my mobile phone. Everyone knows that smartphones are very important nowadays. They help me to do a lot of things. I use them to make calls everywhere. I use them to search information on the internet. I use them to buy things online. I sometimes order food online. I search for the nearest places to me using the GPS. I like playing games on it. I sometimes watch videos on YouTube. They are really interesting. In my opinion, we can't do without it now.

Yours

Ahmed

To	youssef@gmail.com
From	amir@gmail.com
subject	How to stay healthy when you use technology

Hi Youssef,

How are you and how's your family? I'm writing to tell you about how to stay healthy when you use technology. To be healthy, you shouldn't text, check social media or watch videos online late into the night because this doesn't help you to get enough sleep. If you spend a lot of time on screens, you can have eye problems and headaches. Also, you shouldn't listen to loud music or films through headphones because it can damage your hearing. You shouldn't spend hours playing video games or watching TV. You should spend enough time outside doing exercise.

Yours

Amir

To	rana@yahoo.com
From	safa@yahoo.com
subject	My visit to the museum

Hi Rana,

How are you and how's your family? I'm writing to tell you about my visit to the Textile Museum last week. It is in Cairo. It has lots of clothes from different times in history. The clothes from Ancient Egypt were fantastic. In my view, the statues showing people wearing the clothes really teach you about life in the past. My favourite thing was the Islamic area where you can see different kinds of calligraphy, I recommend looking at the clothes from other countries, too, such as Iran. They are very interesting. You can take nice photos there.

Yours, Safa

Notes

[illegible]

الناشر
مؤسسة فايف ستارز للطباعة والنشر

للدعم الفني
٠١٠١١٩٩٥٦٣١

لطلب الكميات
٠١١٤٢٥٠٨٠٩٥ / ٠١٠٠٢٠٥٦٧١٩ / ٠١٠١٠٩٣٥٠٣١

مع تمنيات فريق إعداد كتاب **فايف ستارز** بالتوفيق لجميع الطلاب