

Superior

Series

English Learning



Primary 6 First Term 2026

- ★ Vocabulary
- ★ Expressions
- ★ Grammar
- ★ Exercises



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UNIT
1

Amazing places in Egypt

Lessons 1

A day in Egypt

Important Vocabulary:



buy souvenirs
يشترى هدايا تذكارية



make furniture
يصنع اثاث



Play music
يعزف موسيقى



walk to a small museum
يمشي في متحف صغير



visit ancient sites
يزور مواقع قديمة



Take photos
يلتقط صوراً

Extra Vocabulary:

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
activities	أنشطة	coins	عملات معدنية	beautiful	جميل
souvenirs	هدايا تذكارية	history	تاريخ	colorful	ملون
bracelets	أساور	drums	طبول	interesting	مثير للاهتمام
necklace	قلادات	minutes	دقائق	amazing	مذهل
designs	تصاميم	culture	ثقافة	workers	عمال
people	ناس	through	خلال	the past	في الماضي
things	اشياء	tools	ادوات	near	قريب من

Conjugation of Verbs:

Verb	meaning	past	Past participle
buy		يشترى	bought
choose		يختار	chosen
drink		يشرب	drunk
make		يصنع - يعمل	made

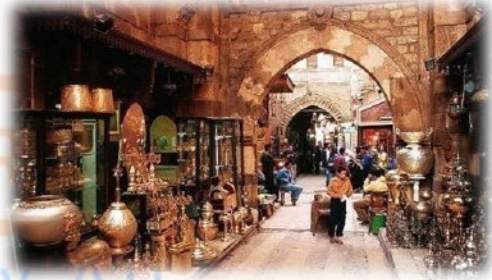
Expressions & Phrases:

Expression	meaning	Expression	meaning
Khan El Khalili	خان الخليلي	There are	يوجد
baking bread	يصنع خبز	wooden gate	بوابة خشبية

Lesson 1 Exercise 4

A Day in Egypt

It is a great day in Cairo. Maged visits **Khan El Khalili** with his family. It is very exciting! In the old streets, they can do many **activities**.



First, they buy **souvenirs** from the market. There are many **beautiful** things like bags, lamps, and **bracelets**. His sister chooses a colorful **necklace**. Then, they walk **through** the old streets and watch people **baking bread**. The smell is **amazing**! They also see shops where **workers** make furniture by hand. It is **interesting** to watch them work.

They **take** more **photos** in the old streets. There are many beautiful doors and buildings with Arabic **designs**. Maged stands near a big **wooden gate** and smiles for the camera. Then, they **walk to** a small **museum**. It has old **coins**, clothes, and **tools** from **the past**. They learn many new things about Egyptian **history**.

They also see some children playing with small **drums** in the street. They laugh and enjoy the music. Maged's brother joins them for a few **minutes**. It is fun to play and enjoy the sounds of Old Cairo.

In the evening, they visit **ancient sites** **near** the area. They are big and beautiful! They take many photos of them.

It is a fun day. He loves spending time in Egypt and learning about its **culture**.



A - Listen and answer the following questions:

1. What do they buy from the market?

.....

2. Where did Maged stand to take a photo?

.....

3. What do they see in the small museum?

.....

B - Listen again and choose the correct answer:

1. In the evening, they visit the

- A - market B - museum C - school D - ancient sites

2. Maged's sister chooses a colorful

- A - skirt B - souvenir C - coin D - necklace

3. Maged's family learn many new things about the Egyptian

- A - history B - science C - museum D - art



Exercise on lesson 1

1 - Read and complete from the box:

designs - camera - photos - boxes - wooden

They take morein the old streets. There are many beautiful doors and buildings with Arabic..... Maged stands near a biggate and smiles for the.....

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

1- In the old streets, they canmany activities .

- A - make B - do C - write D - sleep



2- My grandma likes to..... bread for lunch.

- (A) - bake (B) - drink (C) - wash (D) - walk

3- Yomna wears a beautiful..... around her neck.

- (A) - lamp (B) - bracelet (C) - necklace (D) - ring

4- We do many..... at school.

- (A) - sites (B) - foods (C) - furniture (D) - activities

5- We buy.....from Khan El Khalili.

- (A) - fans (B) - souvenirs (C) - notebooks (D) - cars

6- Tourists like to visit.....

- (A) - furniture (B) - area (C) - streets (D) - ancient sites

7- The..... has old coins, clothes, and tools from the past..

- (A) - factory (B) - museum (C) - hospital (D) - school

8- The old house has a big wooden.....

- (A) - television (B) - food (C) - gate (D) - wheel

3- Rearrange the following to make correct sentences:

1- learn - history - about - **They**- new- Egyptian- things.

.....

2- ancient- **Ahmed**- to -likes-visit- sites.

.....

3- loves - time- in- Egypt - **Eslam** - spending.

.....

4- buy - we- **First**, the market - souvenirs - from.

.....

5- we-through - streets - **Then**, - walk - old - the.

.....

Lesson 2

The Beauty of Ras Mohamed

Important Vocabulary:



coral reefs
شعب مرجانية



snorkel
يغطس



landscape
منظر طبيعي



mangrove trees
اشجار المنجروف



dolphins
دولفين

Extra Vocabulary:

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
clear	صاف	sea turtles	السلحفاة البحرية	clean	نظيف
south	جنوب	mountains	الجبال	safe	آمن
dive	غوص	take care	ينتبه	visitors	زوار
nature	طبيعة	important	هام	marine life	حياة بحرية
kinds	أنواع	follow	اتبع	protect	حماية - يحمي
plants	نباتات	rules	قواعد	environment	بيئة
culture	ثقافة	local	محلي	peaceful	مسالم - هادئ

Conjugation of Verbs:

Verb	meaning	past	Past participle
swim	يعوم - يسبح	swam	swum
keep	يحافظ - يربي	kept	kept
dive	يغوص	dove	dived
learn	يتعلم	learnt	learnt
see	يرى	saw	seen
mean	يعني - يقصد	meant	meant
know	يعرف	knew	known
Is / are	يكون	Was / were	been

Expressions & Phrases:

Expression	meaning	Expression	meaning
is known		national park	
all over the world		protected area	

Lesson 2 Exercise 11

Ras Mohamed is a famous **national park** in the **south** of Sinai, Egypt. It **is known** for its beautiful **coral reefs**, colorful fish, and **clear** blue sea. People from **all over the world** visit Ras Mohamed to swim, **snorkel**, and **dive**.



The **nature** in Ras Mohamed National Park is amazing. The park is home to many **kinds** of animals and **plants**. You can see **sea turtles**, **dolphins**, and many types of birds. There are also **mountains** and **mangrove trees** near the beach.



Ras Mohamed is a **protected area**. This means that people must **take care** of the land, sea, and animals. It is **important** to **follow** the **rules** to keep the park **clean and safe**.

In the park, **visitors** learn about nature, **marine life**, and how to **protect** the **environment**. They also learn about the **culture** of the **local** Bedouins who live nearby.



Ras Mohamed is a great place for anyone who loves the sea, animals, and peaceful landscapes.

1 - Answer the following questions:

- Where is Ras Mohamed National Park?
.....
- What can visitors do at Ras Mohamed?
.....
- Who are the people living near Ras Mohamed?
.....
- What kinds of marine animals can you see at Ras Mohamed National Park ?
.....

2- Read the sentences and complete with the words in the box:

landscapes - coral reefs - culture - protected - clean and safe

- Ras Mohamed is a area, so people must care for it.
- It's important to keep the park
- People enjoy the quiet and beautiful in Ras Mohamed National Park.
- Ras Mohamed is full of animals, plants, and colorful under its sea.
- Visitors can learn about the of the local people.

3- Put the words in the correct order to make sentences:

- visit - **People** - Ras Mohamed - year - every.

.....

- is - famous - a - **Ras Mohamed** - Park - National.

.....

- is - **The sea** - full - fish - of - colorful.

.....

- always - is - happy - **She** - active - and.

.....

- protect - help - the park - nature - **Does** ?

.....

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

- Ras Mohamed is a famous park in the south of Sinai, Egypt.

- (A) - shopping (B) - sports (C) - national (D) - center

- The park is home to many of animals and plants.

- (A) - cups (B) - kinds (C) - books (D) - notes

- life means life in water and seas.

- (A) - desert (B) - rural (C) - flight (D) - marine



Present Simple

We use the present simple to talk about:

a. General truths or facts

أ. حقائق عامة.

Example: Nubians live in the south of Egypt.

b. Habits and regular actions

ب. عادات وأفعال منتظمة.

Example: Children often help their parents after school.

c. Future events on a fixed timetable.

ج. أحداث مستقبلية وفق جدول زمني محدد.

Example: The train leaves at 3.15 p.m. tomorrow.

Affirmative

Use (I, we, you, they, or a plural noun) + (the infinitive المصدر).

Example: We visit our uncle every weekend.

Use (he, she, it, or a singular noun) + (the infinitive المصدر + -s/-es/-ies).

Example: It rains a lot in winter.

Negative

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Use (I, we, you, they, or a plural noun) (don't "do not") and (the infinitive).

Example: Nubians don't live in the north of Egypt.

Use (he, she, it, or a singular noun) (doesn't "does not") and (the infinitive).

Example: Samah doesn't like milk.

Question

Use (Do/Wh-word + do) and (the infinitive form of the verb) with ((I, we, you, they, or a plural noun).

Example: Do you go to the club? - Yes, I do. Where do you live?

Use (Does/Wh-word does) and (the infinitive) with (he, she, it, or a sing. noun).

Example: Does Nada sleep early? - Yes she does. Where does he work?



Exercise on Grammar

1- Circle the correct verb in each sentence:

- 1. The park (have / has) many kinds of animals and plants.
- 2. She always (take / takes) photos of nature.
- 3. Bedouins (lives / live) near Ras Mohamed.
- 4. The Red Sea (contains / contain) many colorful fish.
- 5. Tourists (go / going) diving and swimming in Ras Mohamed.

2- Read and write the correct form of the word(s) in brackets:

- 1. My uncle (travel) to a different country every year.
- 2. (Does) Basil and Nader go to work by car?
- 3. She (don't) study in the afternoon.
- 4. How (do) Omar get ready for the exam?
- 5. (Does) Basil and Nader go to work by car?
- 6. When does the movie..... (starting) tonight?

3- Do as shown between brackets:

1. The flower smells wonderful. (Change into negative)

.....

2. My uncles work in the USA. (Make a question)

.....

3-He gets up at seven. (Ask with "When")

.....

4-People visit Ras Mohammed to swim and dive. (Ask with "Why")

.....



Exercise on Lesson 2

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

1- Ras Mohamed is a protected.....

- (A) - garden (B) - street (C) - area (D) - farm

1- people must take care of the land,, and animals.

- (A) - glass (B) - sea (C) - wood (D) - metal

1- It is important to follow the.....

- (A) - rules (B) - steps (C) - bits (D) - rulers

1- It is important to keep the parkand safe.

- (A) - dusty (B) - dirty (C) - clear (D) - clean

2- Read and using the correct form of the word(s) in brackets.

1- My uncle..... (drive) to work every day.

2- How..... (do) Omar get ready for the exam?

3- Where do you (goes) on Sundays?

4- It..... (be) important to study your lessons well.

5- Ali (play) the piano in his music class.

6- The English lesson (start) at 9 a.m.

7-..... (Do) they ready to travel every week?

3- Write a paragraph of (50-60) words using the following guiding elements:

- national park - kinds of animals - protected area

" Ras Mohamed "

Handwriting practice area with ten horizontal dotted lines for writing a paragraph.

Lesson 3

Voices From Our Villages

Important Vocabulary:



loom
نول نسيج



Oasis
واحة



carpet
سجادة



rug
سجادة صغيرة



boat
يسمع

Extra Vocabulary:

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
voice	صوت	village	قرية	wooden	خشب
recordings	تسجيلات	villager	قروي	harvest	حصاد
responsibilities	مسؤوليات	repair	إصلاح	dye	صبغ
describe	وصف	almost	تقريباً	wool	صوف
factories	مصانع	breeze	نسيم	natural	طبيعي

Conjugation of Verbs:

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Verb	meaning	past	Past participle
catch	يمسك - يصطاد	caught	caught
feed	يطعم	fed	fed
spin	يلف - يغزل	spun	spun
weave	ينسج	wove	woven
sell	يبيع	sold	sold

Expressions & Phrases:

Expression	meaning	Expression	meaning
Ezbet El Borg in Damietta	عزبة البرج بدمياط	Qutur in Gharbia	قطور بالغربية
Shakhlouba in Kafr El Sheikh	الشخلوبة بكفر الشيخ	Bashandy in Dakhla Oasis	بشندي بواحة الداخلة
almost every day	كل يوم تقريباً	near Lake Manzala.	بالقرب من بحيرة المنزلة.

Definitions:

Word	Meaning	Definition
accompany	مرافقة	To go somewhere with another person
looms	أنوال	Machines for making cloth or carpets.
fishing net	شبكة صيد	A tool made of rope or string used to catch fish.
dye	صبغة	To color cloth or wool using a special liquid.

Lesson 3 Exercise 3

Mr. Nader: As part of our 'Know Egypt' project, we'll listen to four voice recordings from four students. They'll describe life, work, and daily responsibilities in their villages.



Amina: Hello! I'm Amina from Ezbet El Borg in Damietta. People here are fishermen. I accompany my father to catch fish early in the morning. Some villagers work in fish factories or repair boats. We eat fish almost every day and enjoy the cool sea breeze.

Omar: My name is Omar. I live in Shakhlouba in Kafr El Sheikh near Lake Manzala. People fish using small wooden boats. I help my uncle clean the fishing nets. Some women also help catch fish. In the evening, we sit together and drink hot tea outside.

Salma: Hi! I'm Salma from Qutur in Gharbia. My family grows fruits and vegetables. We water the plants, harvest the crops, and feed our animals. On Fridays, we go to the market to sell food. Life is quiet, but we are always busy.

Hassan: Hi! I'm Hassan from Bashandy, a village in the Dakhla Oasis in the Western Desert. People in my village make carpets, rugs, and crafts. My family spins wool and weaves it on looms. I help my mother dye the wool with natural colors. Some visitors come to buy rugs from the village shops.

Mr. Nader: Thank you! These villages show how people in Egypt live, work, and support their families every day. Great job!

1 - Work with a partner. Ask and answer:

1. Which village do you think is the most interesting? Why?"

.....

2. What job would you like to do in one of these villages?

.....

2 - Read the sentences and complete with the words in the box.

Spins - fishermen - harvest - fishing nets

1. In Amina's village, people are.....

2. In Omar's village, people fish using small.....

3. Farmers in Salma's village..... the crops.

4. Hassan's family wool and weaves it on looms.

3 - Rearrange the following to make correct sentences:

1- name - Omar - is - My.

.....

1- in - I'm - Ezbet El Borg - Amina - Damietta - from.

.....

1- catch - I - my - to - fish - father - accompany.

.....

1- family - vegetables - fruits - My - and - grows.

.....

4 - Punctuate the following:

we eat fish almost every day

.....



Important Vocabulary:



bear
دب



square
ميدان



stare
يحملق



scared
خائف



Airport
مطار



wear
يلبس



pear
كمتري



near
قريب



chair
كرسي



hair
شعر

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To say the /air/sound, open your mouth slightly, say "eh," then add the /r/sound. It's one sound, like in "wear" or "stare".

لنطق صوت /air/ ، افتح فمك قليلاً، قل "eh" ، ثم أضف صوت /r/ إنه صوت واحد، كما في كلمتي "wear" أو "stare".

To say the /ar/ sound, open your mouth slightly, say "eh," then add the /r/ sound. It's one sound, like in "wear" or "stare".

لنطق الصوت الموجود في كلمات مثل "wear" أو "stare":

1. افتح فمك قليلاً.
2. ابدأ بصوت "إيه" (القصير) مثل صوت "e" في كلمة ("bed").
3. ثم انتقل بسلاسة إلى صوت /r/ دون توقف.
4. يجب أن يبدو الصوت كصوت واحد متصل، وليس صوتين منفصلين.





Exercise on Lesson 3

1- Read the sentences and complete with the words in the box.

water – sell – feed – grows – reason

Hi! I'm Salma from Qutur in Gharbia. My family (1)fruits and vegetables. We (2).....the plants, harvest the crops, and (3).....our animals. On Fridays, we go to the market to (4)..... food. Life is quiet, but we are always busy.

2- Rearrange the following to make correct sentences:

1- did - week - your - **Where** - go - aunt - last?

.....

1- go - to - the - food - market - **We** - to - sell.

.....

1- last - **I** - a nightmare - night - had.

.....

1- in - **Do** - live - a village - or - you - a city?

.....

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

1- A is a tool used to weave cloth.

(A) - market (B) - dye (C) - loom (D) - net

2- To means to collect fruits or vegetables from a farm..

(A) - harvest (B) - plant (C) - wash (D) - throw

3- A is someone who catches fish.

(A) - farmer (B) - fisherman (C) - carpenter (D) - teacher

4- People fruits and vegetables on farms..

(A) - grow (B) - dye (C) - throw (D) - clean

Lesson 4

A Day in My School Life

Important Vocabulary:



take out books
يخرج الكتب



salute the flag
يحيي العلم



pack schoolbag
يحزم الحقيبة المدرسية



play in the playground
يلعب في ملعب المدرسة

Extra Vocabulary:

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
normal	عادية	tricky	صعبة	religion	الدين
around	حوالي	pairs	أزواج	science	العلوم
national anthem	النشيد الوطني	playground	ملعب	social studies	الدراسات الاجتماعية
chat	الدرشة	rest	راحة	P.E.	التربية البدنية
topics	مواضيع	line	طابور	laugh	الضحك

Conjugation of Verbs:

Verb	meaning	past	Past participle
wake up	يستيقظ	woke up	waken up
have	يتناول - يملك	had	had
get dressed	يرتدي ملابسه	got dressed	got dressed
begin	يخرج	began	begun
hang out	يتسكع	hung out	hung out
eat	ياكل	ate	eaten

Expressions & Phrases:

Expression	meaning	Expression	meaning
try my best	أحاول أن أبذل قصارى جهدي	Bye for now	وداعاً الآن
hang out	يتسكع	tell you about	سأخبرك عن

Read Fady's email to his friend Mark about his typical day at school

When does Fady leave school?

✉
⋮

To : mark@mail.com

From : fady@gmail.com

Subject : Daily school life in Egypt

Hi Mark,
How are you? I hope you're doing well. I wanted to tell you about a **normal** day at my school here in Egypt.
My day starts early. I wake up **around** 6:30 a.m., get dressed, and have a quick breakfast-usually bread, cheese, and fruit. At 7:00, I leave the house. My dad drives me to school.
The school day begins at **7:30**. We start the day outside by standing in **line**, **saluting** the **flag**, and signing the **national anthem**. Then we go to our **classrooms** and begin our lessons. Our first subject is usually Arabic. I really enjoy it because we learn, and sometimes work in groups or **pairs**.
Next, we have subjects like math, English, and science. Some **topics** are a bit **tricky**, but I **try my best**. At around 10:15, we have a short break. I usually eat a sandwich, play with my friends, **chat** and laugh.
Later, we have more lessons like **social studies**, **religion**, or computer. I enjoy learning how to use the computer in class. However, my favorite subject is **P.E.**
The school day ends at 1:30 p.m. I usually feel a bit tired, but I'm happy after a good day. I go home, eat lunch, **rest** a little, and then do my homework.
That's what a school day looks like for me. What about you?
Bye for now,
Fady

📌 ✉ 😊 🔍
Send

Tip!

You can send an **informal email** to a friend or someone you know very well. Make sure you use the present simple tense to talk about your routine or a typical day.

يمكنك إرسال بريد إلكتروني غير رسمي إلى صديق أو شخص تعرفه جيداً. احرص على استخدام زمن المضارع البسيط للحديث عن روتينك اليومي أو يومك المعتاد.



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

- In the morning, students sing the national.....
 (A) - song (B) - poem (C) - anthem (D) - line
- Fady's first subject is usually.....
 (A) - English (B) - Arabic (C) - math (D) - science
- At 10:15, students have a short.....
 (A) - lesson (B) - class (C) - walk (D) - break
- Fady usually feels a bitafter school.
 (A) - relaxed (B) - tired (C) - quiet (D) - worried

B - Match the informal words and expressions to their formal meaning:

Informal	meaning	formal	meaning
hi	مرحباً	hello	مرحباً
chat	درشة	talk	تحدث
hang out	يتسكع	spend time	اقض وقتاً
try my best	أبذل قصارى جهدي	work hard	اعمل بجد

C - Rearrange the following to make correct sentences:

1- you're - I - well - hope - doing.

.....

2- have- math - subjects - We - like .

.....

3-singing - the - We - anthem - national.

.....

4- go - our - We - classrooms - to.

.....

5- topics - tricky - are - Some - a bit.

.....

Lesson 5

Daily Life in a Governorate

Making a Poster About Daily Life in a Governorate



People wake up early, they clean the house and **prepare** breakfast.

يستيقظ الناس مبكرًا، وينظفون المنزل ويعدون وجبة الإفطار.



Many people work on farms. They grow cotton, beans, and vegetables.

يعمل الكثير من الناس في المزارع، حيث يزرعون القطن والفاصوليا والخضراوات.



Some work in factories. They make cement and clothes.

بعضهم يعمل في المصانع، فيصنعون الأسمنت والملابس.



At noon, families eat lunch together. They eat rice, bread, and vegetables.

عند الظهر، تتناول العائلات الغذاء معًا. يأكلون الأرز والخبز والخضراوات.

Complete the sentences with the Present Simple of these verbs

Visit - not like - play - go - read - cook

1. What time you usually to bed on school nights?
2. We the library every Friday to borrow books.
3. My sister volleyball with her school team.
4. Ahmed vegetables, but he eats fruit.
5. Their grandmother always dinner for the whole family.
6. they the newspaper every morning?



Exercise on Lesson 4 & 5

1- Read the sentences and complete with the words in the box.

anthem – standing – lessons – flag – smell

The School day begins at 7:30. We start it byin line, saluting the....., and singing the national..... Then we go to our classrooms and begin our..... Our first subject is usually Arabic.

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

1- At school, students stand outside in in..... the morning.

- A- chairs B- boxes C- lines D- tables

1- We alwaysour schoolbags before we sleep..

- A- salute B- talk C- play D- pack

1- Studentsthe flag in the morning..

- A- salute B- talk C- play D- pack

1- My friends and I play in the..... during break..

- A- library B- playground C- canteen D- gate

1- This question is very I can't answer it!

- A- easy B- national C- normal D- tricky

4- Write a paragraph of (50-60) words using the following guiding elements:

Name of the place- People's jobs or activities - Daily routine

" daily life of people in your village/ city "

Handwriting practice area with ten horizontal dotted lines for writing a paragraph.



Test on Unit 1

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

1- They buyfrom the market.

- (A)- vegetables (B)- fruits (C)- groceries (D)- souvenirs

2- His sister chooses a colorful.....

- (A)- bag (B)- necklace (C)- lamp (D)- bracelet

3- Then, they walk through thestreets.

- (A)- wide (B)- new (C)- old (D)- modern

4- They watch people baking

- (A)- bread (B)- cake (C)- food (D)- chips

②-Read the sentences and complete with the words in the box.

break – subjects – animals – friends – tricky

At school, we have (1)like math, English, and science. Some topics are a bit (2)....., but I try my best. At around 10:15, we have a short (3)..... I usually eat a sandwich, play with my (4)....., chat and laugh..

③- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d.

1- At school, we start the day by standing in.....

- (A)- library (B)- line (C)- chairs (D)- bags

2- We sing the national before go to our classes.

- (A)- song (B)- team (C)- anthem (D)- land

④-Read and answer the questions.

I live in in Beni Suef. In my Village, People wake up early, they clean the house and prepare breakfast. Many people work on farms. They grow cotton, beans, and vegetables. Some people work in factories. They make cement and clothes. At noon, families eat lunch together. They eat rice, bread, and vegetables.

(A)-Answer the following:

1- What do they grow in Beni Suef?

UNIT
2

Our Nature
Lessons 1
Caring For Plants

Important Vocabulary:



natural fertilizer
سماد عضوي



weeds
حشائش ضارة



hibiscus
كركديه



basil
ريحان



pull out
يسحب / يشد

Extra Vocabulary:

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
incredible	غير معقول	herbs	اعشاب	guava	جوافة
healthy	صحي	basil	ريحان	fig	تين
health	صحة	mint	نعناع	jasmine	ياسمين
sunlight	ضوء الشمس	parsley	بقدونس	olive	زيتون

Conjugation of Verbs:

Verb	meaning	past	Past participle
keep	يحافظ / يربي	kept	kept
grow	يزرع	grew	grown
drink	يشرب	drank	drunk
make	يصنع / يعمل	made	made
smell	يشم	smelt	smelt

Expressions & Phrases:

Expression	meaning	Expression	meaning
full of oil	ممتلئ بالزيت	It sounds like	انه يبدو
That's cool!	هذا لطيف!	care for all these	يعتني بكل هذا

Lesson 1 Exercise 4

Laila: Grandpa, your garden looks **incredible**! How do you keep it so green and **healthy**?



Grandpa: Thank you, Laila. I **take care** of it every day. Plants need water, **sunlight**, and care to grow well.

Laila: What kinds of plants do you have here?

Grandpa: I grow **herbs** like **basil**, **mint**, and **parsley**. We use them in many Egyptian dishes. Some add **flavor**, and others are good for **health**.

Laila: Oh, Dad drinks mint tea every evening on the **balcony**. It helps him **relax**.

Grandpa: Yes, it **tastes** good. I also grow **hibiscus** and **jasmine**. They smell lovely, and we use hibiscus to make a tasty drink.

Laila: Mom makes hibiscus tea all the time! And **jasmine** smells amazing at night.

Grandpa: I have **guava** and **fig** trees, too. Their fruit is sweet and healthy. Over there are the **olive** trees.

Laila: Wow! Do Egyptians really grow olives?

Grandpa: Yes. Olives take time to grow, but they are **full of oil**. People grew olive trees in Egypt many years ago—and they still do.

Laila: **That's cool**! How do you **care for** all these plants?

Grandpa: I water them early in the morning, **pull out** weeds, and check for **insects**. Sometimes I use **natural fertilizer**.

Laila: It sounds like hard work.

B - Listen again and answer the questions:

1. What kind of herbs does Grandpa grow in his garden?

.....

2. Where does Laila's dad like to drink mint tea?

.....

3. Why does Grandpa take care of his plants every day?

.....

4. How does Grandpa care for the plants in his garden?

.....



Exercise non Lesson 1

1-Read the sentences and complete with the words in the box.

Oil - grow - herbs - water

1. Since ancient times, people used olives to make
2. My brother and I have a plant. We it every day.
3. In Egypt, people use like basil in cooking.
4. Farmers fruits like guavas and figs.

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

1- I have a plant in the balcony, I..... it every day.

- (A) - think (B) - send (C) - water (D) - chop

2- My grandpa growslike basil, mint, and parsley.

- (A) - birds (B) - herbs (C) - trees (D) - animals

3- Since ancient times, people used olives to make.....

- (A) - dust (B) - sand (C) - water (D) - oil

4- The nursethe old man every day..

- (A) - grows (B) - cares for (C) - takes time (D) - sounds like

3-Rearrange the following to make correct sentences:

1- guava - I - and - fig - have - trees.

.....

2- drinks - evening - tea - Dad - every - mint.

.....

3- Egyptians - olives - really - Do - grow?

.....

4-Punctuate the following:

how do you keep it so green and healthy

.....

Lessons 2

How's The Weather in Your City?

Important Vocabulary:



windy
عاصف - به رياح



rainy
ممطر



waves
أمواج



sunny
مشمس



shade
ظل

Extra Vocabulary:

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
weather	جو - طقس	indoors	بالداخل	strong	قوي
different	مختلف	outdoors	بالخارج	sunglasses	نظارة شمس
another	اخر - اخرى	wet	مبتل - رطب	protect	يحمي
high	عالي - مرتفع	Children	اطفال	themselves	انفسهم
warm	دافئ	students	طلاب	check	يفحص

Conjugation of Verbs:

Verb	meaning	past	Past participle
tell	يخبر	told	told
see	يري	saw	seen
fly	يطير	flew	flown
wear	يرتدي - يلبس	wore	worn
sit	يجلس	sat	sat
write	يكتب	wrote	written

Expressions & Phrases:

Expression	meaning	Expression	meaning
from one place to another	من مكان لآخر	full of dark clouds	ممتلئ بالسحب السوداء
Write back soon	اكتب لي قريباً	water their plants	يروي النباتات



A - Read, think, and answer:

1. What is the weather like in Alexandria according to the text?

2. Why are some students doing their homework outdoors?

3. Why do farmers water plants early in the morning?

- 4-Why is it important for people in different cities to check the weather every day? Use examples from the text.



Exercise on Lesson 2

1- Read the sentences and complete with the words in the box.

walking - flying - warm - touch - parks

In Cairo, the weather is (1)and sunny. People are (2)..... in the streets. Children are playing in the(3)..... Some students are doing their homework outdoors. I can see birds (4).....in the clear sky.

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

1. When it's hot, people drink water and rest in the

- (A) - shade
- (B) - street
- (C) - heat
- (D) - dust

2. The streets are because it is raining heavily.

- (A) - dry
- (B) - wet
- (C) - dusty
- (D) - hot

3. We wear hats to ourselves from the sun.

- (A) - heat
- (B) - clean
- (C) - grow
- (D) - protect

4. Some people like to check the before they go outdoors to know if it's hot or cold.

- (A) - shops
- (B) - beach
- (C) - plants
- (D) - weather

4- Rearrange the following to make correct sentences:

1- is - of - The - dark - sky - clouds - full.

.....

1- water - their - early - Farmers - plants.

.....

1- students - outdoors - doing - Some - their - homework - are.

.....

6- Punctuate the following:

what is the weather like in egypt

.....

Language in Use

Present Continuous Tense

Uses:

To describe actions happening right now.

1- للتعبير عن الأحداث الجارية الآن.

Example:

Ahmed **is playing** football now.

أحمد يلعب كرة القدم الآن.

We **are visiting** grandma.

نحن نزرر جدتنا.

Negative Form:

Subject + (am / is / are) + not + verb-ing

Example:

They **are not** playing in the garden.

هم لا يلعبون في الحديقة.

I **am not** writing a letter now.

أنا لا أكتب رسالة الآن.

Question Form:

(Am / Is / Are) + subject + verb-ing?

Wh-word + am/is/are + subject + verb-ing?

Example:

Are you **watching** TV now? – Yes, I am.

هل تشاهد التلفاز الآن؟

What **is** he **doing** now? – He is eating lunch.

ماذا يفعل الآن؟

Key words:

at the moment – at the present – today – now – right now – Look! – Listen! – still – this + (time) – next + (time) – tomorrow

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

1-He (is / are / am) watching a movie.

2-They (is / are / am)not playing outside.

3-..... (Is / Are / Am)you eating lunch now?

4-What (is / are / am)she doing?



Exercise on Lesson 2

1- Read the sentences and complete with the words in the box.

drink – strong – see – shade – water

In Aswan, it is hot. The sun is very....., and the sky is clear. Farmerstheir plants early in the morning. Peoplelots of water, wear hats and sunglasses, and sit in theto protect themselves from the sun.

2- Put the verb between brackets in the present continuous tense:

- 1-I (write) a letter now.
- 2-She..... (cook) dinner today.
- 3-We (play) football at the moment.
- 4-They..... (study) English today.
- 5- look! Ahmed (run) in the garden.
- 6-The cat (sleep) on the sofa right now.

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

1- At night, the sky becomes..... and the stars appear.

- (A) - dark
- (B) - windy
- (C) - news
- (D) - Image

2- The..... is hot in the desert..

- (A) - sea
- (B) - rain
- (C) - weather
- (D) - river

3- In winter, we wear jackets to stay.....

- (A) - warm
- (B) - cold
- (C) - clear
- (D) - sad

4- The sea is not safe for swimming now; theare too high and strong,

- (A) - books
- (B) - waves
- (C) - bags
- (D) - sand

5- Whatthey watching now?

- (A) - am
- (B) - is
- (C) - are
- (D) - do

Lessons 3

The Wonderful Nile River

Important Vocabulary:



Kingfisher
طائر الرفراف



crocodile
تمساح



tilapia
سمك بلطي



perch
سمك نهري



heron
طائر البلشون

Extra Vocabulary:

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
the world	العالم	important	مهم	special	مميز - خلال
flow	يتدفق	soil	تربة	temple	تربة
through	خلال	wheat	قمح	travel	يسافر
dangerous	خطير	vegetables	خضروات	Today	اليوم - حالياً
ducks	بط	provide	يمد - يزود	still	لا يزال

Conjugation of Verbs:

Verb	meaning	past	Past participle
bring	يُحضر - يجلب	brought	brought
grow	يزرع - ينمو	grew	grown
drink	يشرب	drank	drunk
build	يبني	built	built
see	يرى	saw	seen

Expressions & Phrases:

Expression	meaning	Expression	meaning
from south to north	من الجنوب للشمال	The Ancient Egyptians	القدماء المصريين
near the Nile	بجوار النيل	depend on	يعتمد على

Lesson 1 Exercise 4

The Nile is the longest river in **the world**. It is about **6,650** kilometers long. The Nile **flows** through Egypt from south to north. It goes **through** the desert and brings life to the country.

Many animals live in and near the Nile. Big fish like Nile **perch** and **tilapia** swim in the water. **Crocodiles** live in the river too. They are **dangerous** animals. Many birds come to the river to drink and find food. You can see **kingfishers**, **herons**, and **ducks** near the Nile.



The Nile is very **important** for Egyptian people. In the past, the river flooded and brought good soil.

Farmers used this **soil** to grow food like **wheat** and **vegetables**. The Nile **provides** people and animals with water to drink. People also use the river to **travel** in boats.

The Ancient Egyptians thought the Nile was **special**. They built **temples** near the river. Today, many people still **depend on** the Nile for their jobs and food.

3 - Answer the following questions:

1. How long is the Nile River?
.....
2. Name two fish that live in the Nile.
.....
3. Why is the Nile important for farmers?
.....
4. Which bird can you see near the Nile?
.....



Pronunciation

Pronounce the /e/ sound by opening your mouth slightly and keeping your tongue low-mid and front. This vowel sound is heard in words like "ten" /ten/, "hen" /hen/, and "bed" /bed/.

انطق صوت /e/ بفتح فمك قليلاً مع إبقاء لسانك منخفضاً ومتوسطاً ومقدماً. يُسمع هذا الصوت المتحرك في كلمات مثل "ten" (عشرة) و"hen" (دجاجة) و"bed" (سرير).

Examples:



shelf
رف



desk
مكتب



hen
دجاجة



net
شبكة



fence
سياج

Pronounce the short "i" sound Keep your tongue high but slightly lower than for /ɪ/, with relaxed lips and jaw. The tongue tip rests just behind the bottom front teeth like in the words (sit, bit, in)

انطق صوت "i" القصير. أبقِ لسانك مرتفعاً لكن منخفضاً قليلاً عن صوت /ɪ/، مع استرخاء الشفتين والفك. يستقر طرف اللسان خلف الأسنان الأمامية السفلية مباشرةً كما في كلمات (sit)، (bit)، (in).

Examples:



sit
يجلس



fish
سمكة



milk
لبن - حليب



ship
سفينة



dig
يحفر

1. Sea turtles swim in the warm Red Sea.
2. The ibis eats small animals like insects and fish.
3. Grandpa grows herbs like mint and parsley.
4. Hibiscus flowers grow near the fence.



Exercise on Lesson 3

1- Read the sentences and complete with the words in the box.

river – near – perch – shade – drink

Many animals live in and near the Nile. Big fish like Nileand tilapia swim in the water. Crocodiles live in thetoo. They are dangerous animals. Many birds come to the river toand find food. You can see kingfishers, herons, and ducksthe Nile.

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

1- The Nilethrough Egypt from south to north.

- (A) think (B) flows (C) smell (D) Imagine

2- The Nilelife to the land around it..

- (A) brings (B) stops (C) builds (D) travels

3-are dangerous animals that live in the Nile..

- (A) Kingfishers (B) ducks (C) Crocodiles (D) Herons

4-are small birds live near the River Nile..

- (A) Kingfishers (B) Boats (C) Crocodiles (D) Herons

5- Potatoes and onions are

- (A) fruits (B) animals (C) birds (D) vegetables

6- In the past, the Nile often..... the land..

- (A) played (B) flooded (C) smelled (D) Imagined

3- Rearrange the following to make correct sentences:

1- grows - like - Grandpa - mint - parsley - herbs - and.

.....

2- people - is - for - important - The Nile - Egyptian - very.

.....

3- flowers - fence - grow - Hibiscus - near - the .

.....

Lessons 1

Unforgettable Trip to Wadi El Rayan

Important Vocabulary:



waterfall
شلال



fossils
حفريّة



skeleton
هيكل عظمي



lake
بحيرة



sand dunes
كثبان رملية

Extra Vocabulary:

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
organized	نظم	explain	يشرح	ancient	قديم
National Park	محمية طبيعية	rare	نادر	bones	عظام
science	علوم	Valley	وادي	Thankfully	لحسن الحظ
distance	مسافة – بعد	Whales	حيتان	tucked	مخبأ
guide	مرشد	Scientists	علماء	bench	مقعد طويل
exhibit	معرض	nature	طبيعة	history	تاريخ

Conjugation of Verbs:

Verb	meaning	past	Past participle
come	يأتي	came	come
leave	يغادر	left	left
ride	يركب	rode	ridden
show	يعرض – يبين	showed	shown
take	يأخذ	took	taken

Expressions & Phrases:

Expression	meaning	Expression	meaning
Last Thursday	الخميس الماضي	for two hours	لمدة ساعتان
Wadi El Rayan	وادي الحيتان	On the way	في الطريق

Lesson 1 Exercise 4

Last Thursday, our school **organized** a trip to **Wadi El Rayan National Park** in Fayoum. Our class teacher, Miss Salma, and **science** teacher, Mr. Ahmed, came with us. We left school early and rode the bus for two hours.



On the way, we saw green farms, **sand dunes**, and camels walking in the **distance**.

When we arrived, a kind **guide** named Mr. Tarek showed us the lakes, the **waterfalls**, and the palm trees. He **explained** that Wadi El Rayan is not only beautiful, but it also protects **rare** animals and plants.

After lunch, we took another short trip into the desert—to a place called **Wadi El-Hitan, or Valley of the Whales**. This place was covered by sea. **Scientists** found the **skeletons** of **ancient** whales there. We saw real whale **bones** in the sand and even a **fossil** museum!

I wanted to take a picture of the skeletons with my camera when I realized that it wasn't with me. I looked everywhere with no luck. **Thankfully**, Mr. Ahmed found it **tucked** under a wooden **bench** outside the **exhibit** just before we left that area.

That trip was full of **nature, history**, and fun with friends.

2 - Read and answer:

1. Where did the students go on their school trip?

.....

2. What animals did the students see near the lake?

.....

Skimming a text means reading quickly to get the main idea. Focus on the most important parts to understand what the text is mostly about.

قراءة النص بسرعة تعني قراءة سريعة لفهم الفكرة الرئيسية. ركز على الأجزاء الأكثر أهمية لفهم محتوى النص.

Lesson 5

My Egyptian Wildlife Snapshot

لقطة من الحياة البرية المصرية

Choose one animal or plant from Egypt and make a small fact card about it:

اختر حيواناً أو نباتاً واحداً من مصر، واصنع بطاقة معلومات صغيرة عنه.

1- Choose one animal (like a camel, Nile crocodile)

اختر حيواناً واحداً (مثل الجمل، أو تمساح النيل).

2- Find or draw a picture:

You can draw the animal or plant, print a photo, or cut out one from a magazine.

ابحث عن صورة أو ارسمها: يمكنك رسم الحيوان أو النبات، أو طباعة صورة، أو قصّها من مجلة.

3- Write 3 easy facts:

اكتب ثلاث حقائق سهلة:

Where does it live? (Desert, sea, river, etc.)

أين يعيش؟ (صحراء، بحر، نهر، إلخ.)

What's the weather like there? (Hot, dry, sunny, etc.)

ما هو الطقس هناك؟ (حار، جاف، مشمس، إلخ.)

What's one special thing about it? (What does it eat ?)

ما هو الشيء المميز فيه؟ ماذا يأكل؟

Is it dangerous or not ?)

هل هو خطير أم لا؟

4- Make your card and color it.

اصنع بطاقتك ولوّنها.

5- Share with the class.

شاركها مع الصف.

① - Look, choose, and complete using the words in the box:

Waterfalls – ancient – celebrate – trip - history

Last Thursday, our class went on a school (1)..... to Wadi El Rayan in Fayoum. We saw lakes, (2)....., and desert animal. Later, we visited Wadi El-Hitan, the Valley of the Whales, and saw (3)..... whale skeletons in the sand. I was surprised to know that whales once lived there! The trip was full of learning and fun, and (4)..... .



Test on Unit 2

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

- 1- The Nile is veryfor Egyptian people.
 - (A)- late
 - (B)- important
 - (C)- sad
 - (D)- bad
- 2- In the past, the riverand brought good soil.
 - (A)- played
 - (B)- walked
 - (C)- sopped
 - (D)- flooded
- 3-used this soil to grow food like wheat and vegetables
 - (A)- Farmers
 - (B)- teachers
 - (C)- doctors
 - (D)- carpenters
- 4- People also use the river to travel in.....
 - (A)- cars
 - (B)- boats
 - (C)- buses
 - (D)- bikes

2- Read the sentences and complete with the words in the box.

skeletons – houses – desert – sand – Whales

After lunch, we took another short trip into the.....—to a place called Wadi El-Hitan, or Valley of the..... This place was covered by sea. Scientists found theof ancient whales there. We saw real whale bones in theand even a fossil museum!

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

- 1- They sat under a treeto rest.
 - (A)- sun
 - (B)- shine
 - (C)- shade
 - (D)- hot
- 2- The..... in the sand are millions of years old.
 - (A)- trees
 - (B)- fossils
 - (C)- tongues
 - (D)- ears

4- Read and answer the questions.

In Alexandria, it's windy and rainy. The sky is full of dark clouds and the waves are high. People are staying indoors because it's cold and the streets are wet. Some shops are closing early.

In Cairo, the weather is warm and sunny. People are walking in the streets. Children are playing in the parks. Some students are doing their homework outdoors. I can see birds flying in the clear sky.

UNIT
3

Community Builders

Lessons 1

Jobs That Help The Community

Important Vocabulary:



Paramedic
مسعف



architect
مهندس



water resources engineer
مهندس موارد مياه



mechanic
ميكانيكي



tailor
خياط



delivery person
موظف التوصيل



street cleaner
منظف شوارع



traffic officer
ضابط مرور

Extra Vocabulary:

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
research	بحث	important	مهم	cross	يعبر
because	لان - بسبب	save	ينقذ	clean	ينظف
list	قائمة	fix	يصلح	lives	حيوات

Conjugation of Verbs:

Verb	meaning	past	Past participle
make	يصنع - يعمل	made	made
do	يفعل - يؤدي	did	done
get	يحصل - يصبح	got	got
keep	يحافظ - يربي	kept	kept

Expressions & Phrases:

Expression	meaning	Expression	meaning
Great idea	فكرة رائعة	make sure	يتأكد
That sounds fun!	هذا يبدو ممتعاً!	Me too.	وانا ايضا

Definitions:

Word	meaning	Definitions
community	مجتمع	a group of people who live or work together in the same place
research	يبحث	to look for information to learn more about something
vehicles	مركبات	things that people use to travel, like cars, buses, and bikes
emergency	طوارئ	a sudden situation that needs quick help
brave	شجاع	not afraid to do difficult or scary things
control	يتحكم	make something happen or stop

Lesson 1 Exercise 4

Omar: Hi, Youssef! Hi, Salma!

Youssef: Hey, Omar! What are you doing?

Omar: I'm doing **research** about jobs that help our **community**.

Salma: That sounds fun! Can we help?

Omar: Sure! I want to make a **list** of jobs and how they help the community.

Youssef: **Great idea**. I want to be a **mechanic**.

Salma: Why a mechanic?

Youssef: **Because** mechanics **fix vehicles**, and I like fixing things.

Omar: That's cool! I want to be a **water resources engineer**.

Salma: What do water resources engineers do?

Omar: They make sure we get **clean** water in our homes and schools.

Youssef: That's a very **important** job!

Salma: I want to be a **paramedic**. They help people in **emergencies**.

Omar: That's a **brave** job. You'll help **save lives**.

Youssef: I also like the job of a **traffic officer**.

Salma: Me too. They help people **cross** the road and **control** cars.

Omar: What about a **street cleaner**?

Salma: They clean the streets and help keep the city **beautiful**.



A - Listen again and answer the questions:

1. Why do all the students think these jobs are important?

.....

2. Who is doing research about jobs that help the community?

.....

3. Why does Youssef want to be a mechanic?

.....

4. How do paramedics help people?

.....



Exercise on Lesson 1

1 - Read the sentences and complete with the words in the box.

Cleaners – research – emergency – important – tailor

1. The fixed my old dress.

2. Adam is doing for school.

3. Yesterday, I saw a paramedic helping people in an

4. Street help keep the city beautiful.

5. Every job is and matters.

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

1- Mechanics fix

A - Widows **B** - vehicles **C** - computers **D** - doors

2- Water resourcesmake sure people get clean water.

A - cleaner **B** - delivery **C** - engineers **D** - teachers



3- A street person brings food, or packages to places.

- (A) - cleaner (B) - delivery (C) - engineers (D) - teachers

4- The traffic officer helps people the road.

- (A) - make (B) - cross (C) - build (D) - play

5- “.....” means to look for information to learn more about something.

- (A) - Read (B) - Recycle (C) - Rewrite (D) - Research

6- “.....” means a sudden situation that needs quick help.

- (A) - Control (B) - Emergency (C) - Engineer (D) - East

7.help people in emergencies.

- (A) - Paramedics (B) - Farmers (C) - Engineers (D) - Mechanics

8- A streetclean the streets and help keep the city beautiful

- (A) - Paramedics (B) - cleaners (C) - Engineers (D) - Mechanics

3-Rearrange the following to make correct sentences:

1- about - I'm - research - jobs - doing.

.....

1- a street - about - cleaner - What?

.....

1- a water - I - resources - to be - engineer - want.

.....

1- do - What - officers - do - traffic?

.....

4-Punctuate the following:

Omar Youssef and Salma are talking about different jobs

.....

Lessons 2

Let's Help Our Community

Important Vocabulary:



poster
ملصق



sign
لافتة - علامة



bike
دراجة



garbage
قمامة



bin
سلة قمامة

Extra Vocabulary:

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
weekend	عطلة اسبوعية	everywhere	كل مكان	noisy	ضوضائي
terrible	كريه - فظيع	something	شيء ما	dangerous	خطير
environment	بيئة	someone	شخص ما	health	صحة
classmates	زميل فصل	parents	والدين	principal	مدير
another	اخر - اخرى	drivers	سائقين	traffic	مرور

Conjugation of Verbs:

Verb	meaning	past	Past participle
throw	يرمي - يلقي	threw	thrown
bring	يحضّر يجلب	brought	brought
hang	يلصق - يلصق بالجدار	hung	hung
write	يكتب	wrote	written
say	يقول	said	said
drive	يقود - يسوق	drove	driven

Expressions & Phrases:

Expression	meaning	Expression	meaning
That's not okay	هذا ليس جيدا	some garbage bags	بعض اكياس القمامة
You're right	انت على حق	Drive Slowly!	قد سيارتك ببطئ

Lesson 2 Exercise 2

Mariam: Look at all the **garbage** near the park. It looks **terrible**.

Hadi: I know. People **throw** garbage **everywhere**. That's not okay.

Nour: We need to do **something**. It's bad for the **environment**.

Mariam: You're right. We can clean it this **weekend**.

Hadi: Yes, I can **bring** some garbage bags.

Nour: I can ask my teacher to let us make **posters** to **hang around** the park.

Mariam: That's a great idea! I'll **write**, "Please use the bin."

Hadi: Can we ask other students to join us?

Nour: Yes, we can. I'm sure our **classmates** will be able to help too.

Mariam: But there's **another** problem — traffic near the school.

Hadi: It's very **noisy** and **dangerous**.

Nour: We can't cross the road safely in the morning.

Mariam: Maybe we can ask our **principal** to help.

Hadi: Can she talk to **someone** about it?

Nour: Yes! She may be able to speak with the traffic officer.

Nour: I think we should make **signs** that **say** "Drive Slowly!"

Mariam: Can we give the signs to **parents** and **drivers**?

Hadi: Yes, we can, and we should also walk or **ride bikes** when we can.

Nour: That's better for our **health**, too.

Mariam: My little brother can't ride a **bike** yet, but he walks.

Hadi: My sister is young, but she's able to ride with me.

Nour: When we all help, **things get better**.



A - Look at the picture, then answer the questions.:

1. What problem do you see in this picture?

.....

2. What can you do to solve this problem?

.....



Language in Use

Using can/ can't

Usage:

- We use **"can/can't"** followed by "the infinitive form of the verb" to talk about ability in the present.

نستخدم **"can/can't"** متبوعاً بـ "المصدر من الفعل" للحديث عن القدرة في زمن المضارع.

Subject + can + inf.

Example: I **can** bring some garbage bags.

Subject + can't + inf.

Example: We **can't** cross the road safely in the morning.

Using am/is/are able to

Usage:

- We use verb to be (**am/is/are**) + able to + (infinitive form of the verb) to show ability in the present.

نستخدم فعل + **"able to"** + (**am/is/are**) (المصدر من الفعل) للدلالة على القدرة في زمن المضارع.

Formation:

I + am able to + inf.

Example: I **am able to** ride a bike.

He/She/It/singular noun + is able to + Inf.

Example: He **is able to** drive a car.

We/You/They/Plural. + are able to + Inf.

Example: They **are able to** speak English.



Exercise on Lesson 2

1- Read the sentences and complete with the words in the box.

park – throw – see – garbage – environment

Mariam saw a lot ofnear the park and said it looked very bad.
Hadi agreed and said people should notgarbage everywhere.
Nour said they need to do something because it hurts the.....
Mariam suggested they clean thethis weekend.

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

1- The traffic near the school is and dangerous.

- (A) - calm (B) - great (C) - noisy (D) - helpful

2- Let's ask our teacher to let us make to hang around the park.

- (A) - posters (B) - movies (C) - food (D) - books

3- When we all, things get better.

- (A) - play (B) - help (C) - dance (D) - jump

4- I think we should make signs that say "Drive"!

- (A) - fast (B) - hard (C) - great (D) - slowly

5- We should walk or bikes.

- (A) - ride (B) - fly (C) - drive (D) - hang

6- Sheable to ride a bike.

- (A) - am (B) - is (C) - are (D) - can

7- Wewrite our names in English.

- (A) - am (B) - is (C) - are (D) - can

8- Iable to run very fast.

- (A) - am (B) - is (C) - are (D) - can

3- Put the words in the correct order to make sentences.

1- can - weekend - clean - We - this - it.

.....

2- play - I - outside - can - football.

.....

3- speak - well - She's - English - able to - very .

.....

4- clean - room - Can - the - today - they ?

.....

5- able to - They - sing - are - beautifully .

.....

4- Write the correct form of the word(s) in brackets:

1. She (not can) walk to school.

2. I am (able) run fast.

3. (Can't) they do the research? - Yes, they can.

5- Write a paragraph of (50-60) words using the following guiding elements:

solve the problem - make signs - ride bikes

"Traffic problem"

Handwriting practice area with 15 horizontal lines inside a rounded rectangle.

Lessons 3

The Proud Rose

Important Vocabulary:



rose
وردة



petals
بتلات



cactus
صبار



thorns
الأشواك



sparkled
تألّق - لمع

Extra Vocabulary:

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
Proud	فخور	admire	يعجب	rough	خشن
dry	جاف	beauty	جمال	sharp	حاد
sunlight	أشعة الشمس	believe	يصدق	unpleasant	غير سار
smell	رائحة	special	خاصة	usual	معتاد
creature	مخلوقات	surprised	فوجئت	embarrassed	مخرج
seasons	فصول	treat	يعالج	thirsty	عطشان
inside	في الداخل	judge	يحكم	refreshed	منتعش

Conjugation of Verbs:

Verb	meaning	past	Past participle
gave off	يعطي - يطلق	gave off	given off
knew	يعرف	knew	known
begin	يبدأ	began	begun
lose	يخسر	lost	lost
speak	يتحدث	spoke	spoken

Expressions & Phrases:

Expression	meaning	Expression	meaning
was covered	مُغطى	came back to life	عاد للحياة
gently peck	نقر بلطف	flew away	طار بعيداً

Definitions:

Word	meaning	Definitions
Thorns	اشواك	are the sharp points that grow on the stem or branch of a plant to protect it.
Petals	بتلات	are the soft, colorful parts of a flower that surround its center.
To peck	ينقر	is to hit or pick up something with a beak, like a bird does.
Unpleasant	غير سار	is when something is not nice and makes you feel unhappy or uncomfortable.

Lesson 1 Exercise 4

Once upon a time, in a **dry** desert far away, there lived a beautiful **rose**. She had soft red **petals** that **sparkled** in the **sunlight** and **gave off** a sweet, lovely **smell**. Every **creature** in the desert **admired** her **beauty**, and the rose **knew** it. She was very **proud** of how she looked and **believed** she was the most **special** plant in the desert.



Growing next to the rose was an old, **rough cactus**. He **was covered** in long, **sharp thorns** and didn't have any flowers or bright colors. The rose didn't like the cactus at all. She looked at him every day and thought he was **unpleasant** to look at. "Why do you have so many thorns?" she would ask. "You're so rough and unpleasant to look at." Even though the cactus never said anything mean back, the rose kept making fun of him.

Seasons passed, and one year, the summer was much hotter than **usual**. The sun **shone**, and the desert grew even drier. All the small plants **began** to dry up. Soon, the beautiful rose started to **lose** her color. Her petals became dry and weak. She was very **thirsty**, but there was no water **anywhere**.

One day, the rose saw a small bird fly down and **gently peck** at the cactus. The bird drank some water from inside the cactus and flew away, happy and **refreshed**.

The rose was **surprised**. She didn't know the cactus had water **inside**. Feeling **embarrassed**, the rose **spoke** to the cactus. "I'm sorry for the way I **treated** you," she said. "I didn't know you were so strong and helpful. Could you please give me some water?" The kind cactus smiled and shared his water with the rose. Slowly, the rose **came back to life**. From that day on, she never **judged** anyone by how they looked again.

A - Read, think, and answer:

1. What happened to the rose in the summer?

.....

2. How did the rose feel about how the cactus looked?

.....

3. What did the cactus do for the rose when she asked for help?

.....

4. What did the bird do to get water?

.....

Every story has a moral. A moral is the lesson or message we learn from a story. It usually teaches us the difference between right and wrong, and helps us think about how we should act in real life.

لكل قصة عبرة. والعبرة هي الدرس أو الرسالة التي نتعلمها من القصة. عادةً ما تُعلّمنا الفرق بين الصواب والخطأ، وتساعدنا على التفكير في كيفية التصرف في الحياة الواقعية.

1. What is the moral of the story?

.....

2. If you were the cactus, what would you have done? Why?

.....

B - Read the sentences and complete with the words in the box.

said sorry - soft - rose - cactus - water - dry - proud

In a (1) desert, there lived a (2) with (3) red petals. She was very (4) and often made fun of the rough (5) covered in sharp thorns. During a very hot summer, the desert became even drier, and the rose became weak and thirsty. One day, she saw a bird drink (6) from inside the cactus. Feeling sorry, she (7) and the kind cactus shared his water with her, and they became good friends.



Syllables المقاطع الصوتية

في اللغة الإنجليزية توجد كلمات تحتوي على مقطع صوتي واحد، وهناك كلمات تحتوي على مقطعين أو ثلاثة أو أكثر.

2 Syllables		3 Syllables	
tailor	→ tai-lor	mechanic	→ me- chan -ic
traffic	→ traf- fic	architect	→ ar- chi -tect
Window	→ win- dow	officer	→ of- fi -cer
Garden	→ gar- den	vehicle	→ ve- hi -cle

Stress in words

Stress is the part of the word we say louder and stronger.

هو الجزء من الكلمة الذي نقوله بصوت أعلى وأقوى.

In one-syllable words, the whole word is stressed.

في الكلمات المكونة من مقطع صوت واحد، يتم التأكيد على الكلمة بأكملها.

Example: **NURSE**

In two-syllable words, stress is usually on the first syllable.

في الكلمات المكونة من مقطعين، عادة ما يكون الضغط التشديد على المقطع الأول.

Example: tailor **TAI**-lor

In some three-syllable words, stress is on the second syllable.

في الكلمات المكونة من ثلاثة مقاطع عادة ما يكون الضغط "التشديد" على المقطع الثاني.

Example: mechanic → me-**CHAN**-ic

B - Read the sentences. Write if the stress is on the first syllable or the second:

- 1 -The **tailor** made a beautiful dress.
- 2- A **mechanic** fixed our family car yesterday.
- 3 -The **architect** designed a new school building.
- 4- A traffic **officer** helped the children cross the street safely.
- 5 -The **vehicle** was parked near the library.



Exercise on Lesson 3

1- Read the sentences and complete with the words in the box.

inside – smiled – surprised – treated – embarrassed

The rose was..... She didn't know the cactus had water.....
Feeling....., the rose spoke to the cactus. "I'm sorry for the way I
.....you," she said. "I didn't know you were so strong and helpful.
Could you please give me some water?" The kind cactusand
shared his water with the rose.

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

1- To is to hit or pick up something with a beak, like a bird does.

- (A) - think
- (B) - eat
- (C) - peck
- (D) - Imagine

2- means the sharp points that grow on the stem or branch
of a plant to protect it

- (A) - Petals
- (B) - Thorns
- (C) - leaves
- (D) - branches

3- The cactus grows in the

- (A) - desert
- (B) - sky
- (C) - water
- (D) - tree

4- The thorns are very I can't touch them..

- (A) - soft
- (B) - nice
- (C) - sharp
- (D) - great

3- Rearrange the following to make correct sentences:

1- near - The vehicle - parked - the library - was.

.....

2- didn't - the cactus - She - had - inside - know - water.

.....

3- at all - The rose - like - the cactus - didn't.

.....

Lessons 4 & 5

A Biography Of An Egyptian Hero?

Important Vocabulary:



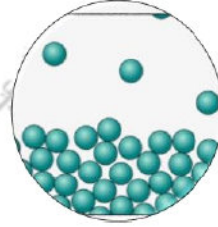
brilliant
لامع - عبقرى



University
جامعة



United States
الولايات المتحدة



particles
جزيئات



gold
ذهب

Extra Vocabulary:

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
Biography	سيرة ذاتية	continue	يستمر	chemistry	كيمياء
Egyptian	مصري	scientific	علمي	tiny	صغير جدا
Hero	بطل	research	بحث	human	بشر
Golden	ذهبي	global	عالمي	discoveries	اكتشافات
Science	علوم	expert	خبير	idea	فكرة
achievements	انجازات	detect	يكتشف	treat	يعالج
cancer	مرض السرطان	source	مصدر	pride	فخر

Conjugation of Verbs:

Verb	meaning	past	Past participle
bear	يلد	bore	born
become	يصبح	became	become
find out	يكتشف	found out	found out
has / have	يملك / يتناول	had	had
go	يذهب	went	gone

Expressions & Phrases:

Expression	meaning	Expression	meaning
was born	وُلد	has received	تسلم
named after him	سمي علي اسمه	National Medal of Science	الميدالية الوطنية للعلوم

Lesson 1 Exercise 4

Dr. Mostafa El Sayed: Science With a Golden Touch

Dr. Mostafa El-Sayed is a brilliant Egyptian scientist! He was born in Egypt in 1933 and had a great love for learning from a young age. He studied at Ain Shams University in Cairo before going to the United States to continue his scientific research.



Dr. El-Sayed became a global expert in chemistry and nanoscience. Nanoscience is the study of very tiny things - much smaller than a human hair. One of his most important discoveries is called El-Sayed's Rule, a scientific idea that was named after him.

One of his biggest achievements is his work with tiny gold particles. He found out how these "gold nanoparticles" can be used to help doctors detect and treat some types of cancer.



Because of his important discoveries, Dr. El-Sayed has received many major awards, including the U.S. National Medal of Science. He's a true hero of science and a source of pride for Egypt!

3 - Read and answer:

1. Where was Mostafa El-Sayed born?
.....
2. What did Dr. El-Sayed become an expert in?
.....
3. How could El-Sayed help doctors detect and treat some types of cancer?
.....
4. Why do you think Egypt is proud of Dr. El-Sayed?
.....

Here are some tips for writing a biography.

فيما يلي بعض النصائح لكتابة السيرة الذاتية.

1. Start with key facts.	١. ابدأ بالحقائق الرئيسية.
2. Tell about their early life.	٢. تحدث عن حياتهم المبكرة.
3. Say what they did.	٣. اذكر ما فعلوه.
4. Use the correct time order	٤. استخدم الترتيب الزمني الصحيح.
5. Add fun facts.	٥. أضف حقائق ممتعة.
6. Use clear and simple language.	٦. استخدم لغة واضحة وبسيطة.
7. End with their impact.	٧. أنه بذكر تأثيرهم.

Let's Solve a Community Problem!

Food Waste In Egypt



- People make more food than they eat.
- Restaurants throw away leftover food.
- No easy way to donate extra food.
- People don't think about wasting food



- Good food is thrown away.
- Many poor people don't get food.
- Wasting food wastes money and water.
- More garbage, which causes more pollution.



- Plan meals
- Shop smart
- Support food banks
- Feed animals leftovers
- Store food properly



Exercise on Lesson 4 & 5

1- Read the sentences and complete with the words in the box.

born – taste – scientific – brilliant – University

Dr. Mostafa El-Sayed is a Egyptian scientist! He was in Egypt in 1933 and had a great love for learning from a young age. He studied at Ain Shams in Cairo before going to the United States to continue his research.

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

1- Dr. El-Sayed became a global expert in.....

- (A) - Arabic (B) - maths (C) - chemistry (D) - technology

1- Dr. El-Sayed was in Egypt in 1933.

- (A) - gone (B) - born (C) - eaten (D) - written

1- Dr. Mostafa El-Sayed is a source of for Egypt!.

- (A) - wastes (B) - sadness (C) - bridge (D) - pride

1- Dr. Mostafa El-Sayed made important.....

- (A) - discoveries (B) - apartments (C) - buildings (D) - pictures

4- Rearrange the following to make correct sentences:

1- they - People - than - more - food - eat - make.

.....

2- is - scientist - a brilliant - Dr. Mostafa El-Sayed - Egyptian.

.....

3- poor - food - don't - Many - get - people.

.....

4- don't - about - People - wasting - food - think.

.....



Test on Unit 3

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

1- The rose saw a bird fly down.

- (A) - giant (B) - huge (C) - big (D) - small

2- The rose saw a bird gentlyat the cactus.

- (A) - cut (B) - peck (C) - chop (D) - eat

3- The bird drank some water fromthe cactus.

- (A) - inside (B) - outside (C) - above (D) - under

4- The bird wasand refreshed..

- (A) - hungry (B) - sad (C) - happy (D) - angry

2- Read the sentences and complete with the words in the box.

remain – houses – animals – touch – reason

The Arabian Leopard is one of the most endangeredin Egypt and the Middle East. Less than 200 of these beautiful catsin the wild. Oneis that these animals are in danger because people buildin their habitats.

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

1- After lunch, we put thein the fridge.

- (A) - wastes (B) - leftovers (C) - garbage (D) - tables

2- I felt.....when I fall in the classroom.

- (A) - happy (B) - proud (C) - embarrassed (D) - glad

4- Read and answer the questions.

Mostafa El-Sayed is a famous Egyptian scientist born in 1933 who became an expert in chemistry and nanoscience. After studying in Cairo, he continued his research in the United States. He is known for “El-Sayed’s Rule” and his work with gold nanoparticles to help detect and treat cancer. His discoveries have earned him many important awards, and he is a great source of pride for Egypt.

(A) - Answer the following:

1- What scientific field is Dr. El-Sayed an expert in?

.....

2- Where did Mostafa El-Sayed continue his research?

.....

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

3- Dr. Mostafa El-Sayed is a famousscientist

- (A)- American
- (B)- Egyptian
- (C)- French
- (D)- English

3- His work with gold nanoparticles to help detect and treat.....

- (A)- headache
- (B)- cough
- (C)- flu
- (D)- cancer

4-Rearrange the following to make correct sentences:

1- you - problem - do - to - What - solve - this - can?

.....

1-is - a car - Yomna - to - able - drive.

.....

5-Read and using the correct form of the word(s) in brackets.

1- Ali (can)run fast. He hurt his leg.

2- They are (able) speak English.

4- Write a biography about (60-70) words about your favorite famous Egyptian person: was born - studied at - work with

" Dr. Mostafa El-Sayed "

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

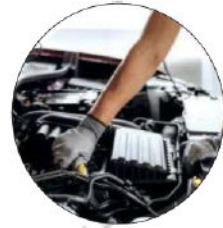
.....

.....

Review 1

1 - Write the correct word under each picture:

tailor - paramedic - architect - mechanic - traffic officer



.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

2 - Write the correct word in each sentence:

- Helps people cross the road safely.
- Makes clothes.
- Designs buildings.
- Fixes cars.
- Helps sick or injured people.

3 - Write the correct word in each sentence:

vehicle - community - uniform - emergency - bin - recycling

- Always throw rubbish in the
- A is a group of people who live together.
- Doctors and paramedics wear a
- We put bottles and paper in the box.
- We call 123 in case of
- A bus is a kind of



4 - Circle the correct word:

1. Do you usually (go - goes) out with your friends?
2. The children (are playing - play) in the park today.
3. We (am not listening - are not listening) to the radio at the moment.
4. He (isn't riding - aren't riding) his bicycle this afternoon.
5. Ali (visit - visits) his grand parents every Saturday.
6. (Am - Is) the cat sleeping on the couch?

5 - Complete each sentence using can, can't, or able to.:

1. A fishwalk, but itswim.
2. Sheswim, so she wears a life jacket in the pool.
3. We have a new car, so now we arevisit our family more often.
4. Are youlift this box? It's very heavy!
5. My little brothertie his shoes yet, but he's learning.
6. They have practiced a lot, so theyplay the song perfectly now.

6 - Read and answer:

“Ali always helps his friends at school. He picks up rubbish in the playground and puts it in the bin. He tells his friends to recycle paper and bottles. Ali thinks everyone should keep the school clean.”



1. What does Ali do in the playground?

.....

2. What does he tell his friends?

.....

3. Do you think Ali is helpful? Why?

.....

7- Story Elements:

One sunny morning, in a cozy house next to a big, green park, a small kitten named **Whiskers** was playing. He loved to chase butterflies. Suddenly, a big, noisy dog ran by, and **Whiskers** got scared! He ran away quickly, right into the middle of the big park.



Now, **Whiskers** was all alone and didn't know how to find his way back home. He started to meow sadly.

1. Who are the characters in this story?

.....

2. What is the setting of this story? (Where and when does it happen?)

.....

3. What is one important event that happens in the story?

.....

4. What is the problem in this story?

.....

UNIT

4

Resources Around Us

Lessons 1

Egypt: Past and Present

Important Vocabulary:



granite
جرانيت



colored stones
أحجار ملونة



gold
ذهب



clay
صلصال



papyrus
بردي



bricks
طوب



temple
معبد



amulet
تميمة - تعويذة



linen
كتان



statues
تماثيل

Extra Vocabulary:

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
history	تاريخ	unbelievable	لا يصدق	still	لا يزال
project	مشروع	pyramids	أهرامات	huge	ضخماً
wood	خشب	carved	منحوت - نحت	flax	نبات كتان
even	حتى	sculptures	تمثال منحوت	simple	بسيط
scroll	لفائف	mummies	مومياوات	pots	أواني
objects	أشياء	protect	يحمي	jars	برطمانات
Exactly	بالضبط	jewelry	مجوهرات	natural	طبيعي
fascinating	مبهر - ساحر	culture	ثقافة	lasted	دامت - استمرت

Conjugation of Verbs:

Verb	meaning	past	Past participle
read		يقرأ read	read
know		يعرف know	known
make		يصنع - يعمل made	made

Expressions & Phrases:

Expression	meaning	Expression	meaning
It's so cool		انه لطيف That's amazing!	ذلك مذهل

Lesson 1 Exercise 2

Nour: Hey Omar! Are you working on the **history** project?

Omar: Yes! I'm reading about **materials** the **ancient** Egyptians used. It's so **cool**. They used **stone, clay, papyrus, linen, wood,** and even **gold!**

Nour: That's amazing! I saw a picture of a **papyrus scroll** in a museum. It's **unbelievable** how long that material could **survive**.



Omar: I know! And some materials are **still** used today. Stone is used in **modern** buildings—just like they used it for **pyramids** and **temples**.

Nour: And **statues!** I love how they **carved** huge statues from **granite**. We still use stone today for **sculptures** and buildings.

Omar: And linen! It's made from **flax**. Ancient Egyptians wore it every day—and even **wrapped mummies** in it.

Nour: My grandma has a linen dress. It's soft, cool, and **simple**.

Omar: Clay is another interesting one. They made **pots, jars, bricks**—and small **statues** and **amulets** too!

Nour: Amulets? You mean, like small **objects** people believed could **protect** them?

Omar: **Exactly!** Some were shaped like animals. They used gold and small **colorful stones** to make **jewelry**.

Nour: These materials are **natural**, strong, and **useful**. That's why they **lasted thousands** of years. Ancient Egyptian **culture** is really **fascinating**.

Definitions:

Word	meaning	Definitions
material	مواد خام	something used to make things
survive	باقي - عايش	to continue to exist for a long time
ancient	قديم - عتيق	very old; from a long time ago
decorate	يزين	to make something look nice or beautiful
wrapped	يغلف - يلف	covered something by putting material or cloth around it
modern	حديث - عصري	from recent times; not old

5 - Listen again and answer the questions:

1. What materials did the Ancient Egyptians use?

.....

2. Where did Nour see a picture of a papyrus scroll?

.....

3. Why did the Ancient Egyptians use linen in hot weather?

.....



Exercise on Lesson 1

1 - Read the sentences and complete with the words in the box.

linen - stones - temples - papyrus - granite

1. Ancient Egyptians used to wrap mummies.

2. We use colored to make beautiful jewelry.

3. Ancient Egyptians carved huge statues from

4. In Egypt, we have many that we can visit.

5. The Ancient Egyptians used to write on.



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

1- To is to continue to exist for a long time.

- (A) - think (B) - wrap (C) - survive (D) - Imagine

2- is something used to make things.

- (A) - unususl (B) - ancient (C) - Modern (D) - Material

3- is a material still used today in buildings?

- (A) - Clay (B) - Linen (C) - Stone (D) - Papyrus

4- Linen is made from.....

- (A) - cotton (B) - wool (C) - flax (D) - papyrus

5- means very old; from a long time ago.

- (A) - unusual (B) - ancient (C) - Modern (D) - Material

6- This statue is made of

- (A) - cotton (B) - wool (C) - granite (D) - linen

7- To..... means to make something look nice or beautiful.

- (A) - decorate (B) - destroy (C) - damage (D) - climb

8-.....is like small objects people believed could protect them.

- (A) - History (B) - Culture (C) - Amulets (D) - Sculptures

3- Rearrange the following to make correct sentences:

1- in - is - buildings - used - Stone - modern.

.....

1- a linen - grandma - dress - My- has.

.....

1- used - jewelry - gold - to - They - make.

.....

1- a picture - of - a museum - I - a papyrus - saw - scroll - in.

.....

Lessons 2

Let's Use Energy Wisely!

Important Vocabulary:



Sunshine
اشعة الشمس



planet
كوكب



solar panels
الواح طاقة شمسية



fridge
ثلاجة



fuel
وقود

Extra Vocabulary:

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
Energy	طاقة	power	طاقة - قوة	harm	يضر
Wisely	بحكمة	endless	لانهاي	turn off	يطفى
charge	يشحن	nature	طبيعة	distances	مسافة
electricity	كهرباء	wind	رياح	climate	مناخ
gas	غاز طبيعي	pollute	يلوث	actions	افعال
solar	شمسي	types	انواع	difference	اختلاف

Conjugation of Verbs:

Verb	meaning	past	Past participle
need	يحتاج	needed	needed
come	ياتي	came	come
keep	يحافظ - يربي	kept	kept
has / have	يمتلك - يتناول	had	had
does / do	يفعل - يؤدي	did	did

Expressions & Phrases:

Expression	meaning	Expression	meaning
the right size pot	اناء بالحجم المناسب	Wasting energy	اهدار الطاقة
Walking or biking	المشي او ركوب الدراجة	Small daily actions	الافعال اليومية الصغيرة

Lesson 1 Exercise 4

Energy is something we all need every day—to light our homes, cook, watch TV, and charge our phones. In Egypt, we use electricity, gas, and solar power. But energy is not endless, so we must use it wisely. Some energy comes from nature, like solar and wind, which are clean and don't pollute. Egypt has lots of sunshine, so using more solar panels saves money and helps the planet.



Other energy types, like oil and gas, can harm the Earth. We should save energy by turning off lights and devices when not in use, closing the fridge door quickly, and using the right size pot for cooking. Cars and buses use fuel which pollutes the air. Walking or biking short distances also saves energy and keeps us healthy.

Wasting energy causes climate change, which affects animals and their homes. Small daily actions can make a big difference. Together, we can protect our country and planet—we should all be Energy Heroes!

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Definitions:

Word	meaning	Definitions
pollute		To make something dirty or unsafe, especially the air, water, or land
protect		Caring for something so you don't make mistakes or cause harm.
climate		The usual weather in a place over a long time

A - Read, think, and answer:

1. What types of energy do people use in Egypt?
.....
2. Why should we turn off lights and fans when we don't need them?
.....
3. How can walking or riding a bike help save energy?
.....



Modal Verbs: Must / Mustn't / Should / Shouldn't

1. Must:

We use **must** followed by the infinitive form of the verb to say something is very important or a rule.

نستخدم **must** متبوعاً بصيغة المصدر للفعل للإشارة إلى أن شيئاً ما مهم جداً أو قاعدة.

Example: You **must** turn off the lights to save energy.

2. Mustn't:

We use **must + not** + followed by the infinitive form of the verb to say something is not allowed.

نستخدم **must + not** متبوعاً بصيغة المصدر للفعل للإشارة إلى أن شيئاً ما غير مسموح به.

Example: You **mustn't** throw rubbish on the ground.

3. Should:

We use **should** + followed by the infinitive form of the verb to give advice or a good idea.

نستخدم **should** + متبوعاً بصيغة المصدر للفعل لتقديم نصيحة أو فكرة جيدة.

Example: You **should** walk to school if it's close.

4. Shouldn't:

We use **should + not** + followed by the infinitive form of the verb to say something is not a good idea.

نستخدم **should + not** متبوعاً بصيغة المصدر للفعل للإشارة إلى أن شيئاً ما ليس فكرة جيدة.

Example: You **shouldn't** waste water when washing your hands.

A - Complete the following sentences with (must/mustn't):

1. You cross the street when the light is red.
2. We wear a uniform at school.
3. You touch electrical wires.
4. You listen to the teacher carefully.



Exercise on Lesson 2

1- Read the sentences and complete with the words in the box.

actions – taste – should – climate – protect

Wasting energy causeschange, which affects animals and their homes. Small dailycan make a big difference. Together, we canour country and planet—weall be Energy Heroes!

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

1. We use to get energy from the sun.

- (A) - wind turbines (B) - greenhouses (C) - fridges (D) - solar panels

2. Gases from cars and buses can the air.

- (A) - pollute (B) - clean (C) - charge (D) - protect

3. Don't water when you brush your teeth.

- (A) - use (B) - harm (C) - waste (D) - close

4. We must the Earth from pollution.

- (A) - forget (B) - protect (C) - use (D) - leave

5. You wash your hands before eating.

- (A) - must (B) - shouldn't (C) - mustn't (D) - can't

6. Students must their books to class.

- (A) - brings (B) - brought (C) - bringing (D) - bring

7. You listen to the teacher.

- (A) - must (B) - mustn't (C) - aren't (D) - can't

8. We must a seatbelt in the car.

- (A) - wears (B) - wear (C) - wore (D) - wearing



9. You eat too much fast food. It's unhealthy.

- (A) - must
- (B) - shouldn't
- (C) - mustn't
- (D) - can't

10. We speak politely to others.

- (A) - must
- (B) - shouldn't
- (C) - mustn't
- (D) - can't

3 - Read and write the correct form of the word(s) in brackets.

1-You..... (musts) turn off the lights when you leave the room.

2-Students..... (must to) bring their books to class.

3-You..... (mustn'ts) eat in the science lab.

4-We..... (should to) recycle more to help the environment.

5-Children..... (shouldn'ts) play near the road.

6-You (mustn't to) be late for school.

7-People..... (shoulds) drink enough water every day.

8-You..... (mustn'ts) forget your homework.

9-We (should to) help our parents at home.

10-You (musts) wear a helmet when riding a bike.

4 - Write a paragraph of (50-60) words using the following guiding elements:

solar panels - turning off - walk and ride bikes

"Saving Energy"

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

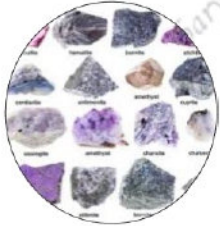
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Lessons 3

Gifts from Under the Ground

Important Vocabulary:



minerals
معادن غذائية



oil
بتترول



rocks
صخور



metals
المعادن



jewelry
مجوهرات

Extra Vocabulary:

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
Gifts	هدايا - عطايا	electricity	الكهرباء	country	بلد
valuable	قيمة	kings	الملوك	shiny	مشرق
important	مهمة	queens	الملكات	future	مستقبل
deep	عميق	iron	الحديد	contains	يحتوي على
especially	خاصة	steel	الفولاذ	develop	يطوير
natural	طبيعي	resources	الموارد	strong	قوي

Conjugation of Verbs:

Verb	meaning	past	Past participle
find	يجد	found	found
sell	يبيع	sold	sold
bring	يحضر	brought	brought
build	يبني	built	built
grow	يزرع - ينمو	grew	grown

Expressions & Phrases:

Expression	meaning	Expression	meaning
Western Desert	الصحراء الغربية	Long ago,	منذ زمن
Eastern Desert	الصحراء الشرقية	a lot of natural gas	كثير من الغاز الطبيعي

Lesson 1 Exercise 4

Egypt has many **valuable** things under the ground. We call these things **minerals**. They are very **important** for our **country**.



Egypt has a lot of **oil**, **rocks**, and **metals**. We find **oil deep** under the ground, **especially** in the Western Desert and Sinai. Oil is a black **liquid**. Egypt sells oil to other countries. This **brings** money to Egypt. Egypt also has a lot of **natural** gas that we can use for cooking, heating, and making **electricity** for lights and TVs.

Gold is a beautiful, yellow, shiny **metal**. Long ago, Ancient Egyptians used gold to make beautiful **jewelry** for **kings** and **queens**. Today, Egypt still finds gold in the **Eastern** Desert. Also, Egypt has iron in the Eastern Desert. Iron is a **strong** metal. We use **iron** to make **steel**. We use it to build big buildings and cars.

The soil in Egypt **contains** different kinds of minerals which help plants **grow** big and strong. These **natural resources** help Egypt grow and **develop**. By using these minerals **wisely**, Egypt can build a strong **future** for everyone.

1 - Answer the following questions:

1. What do we call the valuable things under the ground in Egypt?

.....

2. Where do we find oil in Egypt?

.....

3. How is the soil in Egypt?

.....

4. Why are natural resources important for Egypt?

.....



/u:/ – Long “oo” sound (in spoon, moon, school, ...) How to pronounce /u:/

هذا صوت مد طويل يُنطق بشدة ووضوح. يجب أن تكون الشفاه مدورة والصوت ممتد. يظهر في كلمات مثل:



Spoon
ملعقة



moon
قمر



school
مدرسة



food
طعام



blue
أزرق

2 /ʊ/ – Short “oo” sound (in wood, book, look, good) How to pronounce /ʊ/:

هذا صوت قصير يُنطق بسرعة دون مد. الشفاه تكون مدورة قليلاً، لكن الصوت قصير. يظهر في كلمات مثل :



book
كتاب



look
انظر



foot
قدم



good
جيد



wood
خشب

5 Listen and circle the word that has the /ʊ/ sound.	6 Listen and circle the word that has the /u:/ sound
1. zoo / good / boot	1. foot / food / good
2. wood / group / moon	2. good/ spoon / look
3. moon / tooth / foot	3. hook / school / book



Exercise on Lesson 3

1- Read the sentences and complete with the words in the box.

jewelry - taste - metal - steel - Eastern

Gold is a beautiful, yellow, shiny..... Long ago, Ancient Egyptians used gold to make beautifulfor kings and queens. Today, Egypt still finds gold in theDesert. Iron is a strong metal. We use iron to make.....

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

1- Ancient Egyptians used gold to make.....

- (A) jewelry (B) books (C) clothes (D) shoes

2- We get oil and gas from under the.....

- (A) desk (B) ground (C) sky (D) sea

3- Thein Egypt helps plants grow..

- (A) meal (B) building (C) jewelry (D) soil

4-..... is used to make buildings and cars..

- (A) Iron (B) Jewelry (C) Liquid (D) Cloth

5- Gold is ametal.

- (A) dark (B) shiny (C) soft (D) black

6-is made from iron..

- (A) Gold (B) Sand (C) Steel (D) Desert

7 -The black liquid we use for energy is called.....

- (A) gas (B) water (C) juice (D) oil

8-.....are things like oil, gas, and minerals that help a country grow.

- (A) Animals (B) Clothes (C) Computers (D) Natural resources

9- Something that is very important or special is called.....

- (A) deep (B) valuable (C) ugly (D) bored

10 - Gas used in cooking and heating is called.....

- (A) oxygen (B) perfume (C) steam (D) natural gas

Lessons 4 & 5

Man-Made Resources

Important Vocabulary:



bottles
زجاجات



toys
العاب



mirrors
مرآة



bricks
طوب



newspapers
جراند

Extra Vocabulary:

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
manmade	من صنع البشر	explain	شرح	recycle	إعادة التدوير
resources	الموارد	create	إنشاء	reusing	إعادة الاستخدام
facts	حقائق	walls	جدران	complete	كامل
notebook	دفتر	processed	معالجة	tips	نصائح
printed	مطبوع	factories	مصانع	accurate	دقيقة
information	معلومات	project	مشروع	because	لأن

Conjugation of Verbs:

Verb	meaning	past	Past participle
write	يكتب	wrote	written
make	يصنع – يعمل	made	made
build	يبني	built	built
read	يقرأ	read	read
draw	يرسم	drew	drawn

Expressions & Phrases:

Expression	meaning	Expression	meaning
For example	على سبيل المثال	is made from	مصنوع من
school supplies	اللوازم المدرسية	the world around me.	العالم من حولنا

Lesson 1 Exercise 4

Hi! I'm Omar, and I'm doing a research project about **manmade resources** for my English class. I started by reading a book and searching the internet with my dad. I wrote **facts** in my **notebook** and **printed** pictures to help **explain**.



Man-made resources are things people **create** using natural materials. **For example**, plastic is made from oil and used for **bottles, toys**, and school **supplies**. Glass is made from sand and used in windows, **mirrors**, and cups. One interesting resource I learned about is **bricks**, made by mixing clay and water, then dried or baked. They are used to build houses, schools, and **walls**.



Paper is made from trees and **processed** in **factories** for writing and reading. People also **recycle** paper to make notebooks and **newspapers**.

To **complete** my **project**, I drew pictures of each resource and shared helpful **tips**, such as recycling plastic, **reusing** paper, and using cloth bags instead of plastic ones. Doing research was an important part of my work **because** it helped me understand new ideas, find **accurate** information, and learn more about the **world** around me.



2 - Read and answer:

1. What project did Omar work on?

.....

2. Where did Omar find information for his research?

.....

3. Which man-made material did Omar include in his project?

.....

4. Why is research important?

.....

5. Which piece of information from the text is new to you?

.....



Here are some tips for doing research:

إليك بعض النصائح للبحث:

• Choose your topic.	• اختر موضوعك.
• Ask simple questions, What is it? Where does it come from? etc.	• اطرح أسئلة بسيطة، مثل: ما هو؟ من أين أتى؟ إلخ.
• Use different sources like: school book, search safe websites, or ask an adult.	• استخدم مصادر متنوعة، مثل: الكتب المدرسية، أو مواقع البحث الآمنة، أو اسأل شخصاً بالغاً.
• Write short notes in your own words.	• دوّن ملاحظات قصيرة بأسلوبك الخاص.
• Organize your ideas.	• نظم أفكارك.
• Add pictures or drawings.	• أضف صوراً أو رسومات.
• Check spelling, grammar, and punctuation mistakes.	• تحقق من الأخطاء الإملائية والنحوية وعلامات الترقيم.

Lesson 5 - Think and Create

The High Dam

What is the High Dam?

The High Dam is a huge wall that crosses the Nile River in **Aswan, Egypt**. It holds a large lake called **Lake Nasser**. The dam stops the river from flooding and keeps water for people to use **during** the year.



Why did Egyptians build it?

They built the High Dam to **solve** problems with flooding and **drought**. They also wanted to give people clean **electricity** and help farmers grow more **crops** with **regular** water.

When did Egyptians build it?

Egyptians built the High Dam in Aswan between **1960** and **1970**. It was **officially completed** and opened in **1970**. It took around ten years to build. Now, it helps Egypt with water and electricity every day.

"How does The High Dam help people?"

The High Dam helps people in many ways. Farmers use the water for **irrigation**, to grow vegetables, fruits, and **grains** all year. The dam also sends electricity to houses, schools, hospitals, and factories across Egypt. It **protects** cities from **dangerous** floods, and it makes sure people have water even when the river is **low**.



Exercise on Lesson 4 & 5

1- Read the sentences and complete with the words in the box.

from – create – sand – supplies – smell

Man-made resources are things peopleusing natural materials. For example, plastic is madeoil and used for bottles, toys, and school..... Glass is made fromand used in windows, mirrors, and cups.

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

1- The High Dam helps protect Egypt from.....

- (A) - snow
- (B) - fires
- (C) - flooding
- (D) - sandstorms

2- A.....happens when there is no water for a long time..

- (A) - flood
- (B) - drought
- (C) - rain
- (D) - wind

3- Paper is processed in a.....

- (A) - school
- (B) - house
- (C) - hospital
- (D) - factory

4- Glass is made from.....

- (A) - water
- (B) - plastic
- (C) - sand
- (D) - oil

4- Rearrange the following to make correct sentences:

1- is - a - High - huge - The - wall - Dam.

2- research - ideas - helped - Doing - understand - me -new,

3- is - oil - made - Plastic - from.

6- Punctuate the following:

they build houses schools and walls



Test on Unit 4

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

1- Egypt has aoil, rocks, and metals.

- (A) - many (B) - much (C) - little (D) - lot of

2- We find oil deepthe ground.

- (A) - above (B) - under (C) - over (D) - behind

3- Oil is aliquid

- (A) - green (B) - white (C) - black (D) - blue

4- Egyptoil to other countries..

- (A) - sells (B) - watches (C) - brushes (D) - chops

2- Read the sentences and complete with the words in the box.

Gas - safe - metal-Steel - buildings

Egypt has a lot of iron in the Eastern Desert. Iron is a strong (1).....
We use it to make steel, which is used in many big (2)..... around the
country. (3)..... helps us build bridges, towers, and cars that last a
long time and stay(4)in all kinds of weather.

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

1- Facts must be

- (A) - boring (B) - long (C) - accurate (D) - dry

2- Ancient Egyptians used coloredto make jewelry.

- (A) - papyrus (B) - stones (C) - linen (D) - temples

4- Read and answer the questions.

Salma is doing a science project about natural resources in Egypt. She reads about oil, natural gas, and metals. She learns that oil is found in the Western Desert and Sinai. Natural gas is used for cooking and heating. Gold and iron are also important metals. Gold is used to make jewelry, and iron is used in building. Salma draws a map to show where we can find them. She is proud that Egypt has many useful things under the ground. She enjoys learning about science.



A - Answer the following:

1- What project is Salma doing?

.....

2- Where is oil found in Egypt?

.....

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

3- The general idea of the text is about in Egypt.

- (A) - meals
- (B) - teachers
- (C) - animals
- (D) - natural resources

3- Gold is used to make.....

- (A) - roads
- (B) - jewelry
- (C) - bricks
- (D) - doors

5 - Read and using the correct form of the word(s) in brackets.

1- You should(kept) your school clean.

2- You.....(must) throw rubbish on the ground.

4 - Write a paragraph of (50-60) words using the following guiding elements:

High wall - solve problems - sends electricity

"The High Dam"

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.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

3 - Punctuate the following:

what did ancient egyptians carve statues from

.....

UNIT
5

Made in Egypt

Lessons 1

A Trip Through Time

Important Vocabulary:



passport
جواز سفر



luggage
امتعة



souvenir
هدايا تذكارية



brochure
نشرة - كتيب



exhibition
معرض



travel plan
خطة السفر



information desk
مكتب المعلومات



guided tour
جولة إرشادية



pack
يحزم - يعبأ



board
يركب سفينة

Extra Vocabulary:

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
trip	رحلة	pharaohs	الفراعنة	spot	بقعة
through	عبر	explore	يستكشف	statues	تماثيل
time	زمن - وقت	wonders	عجائب	mummies	موميوات
book	كتاب - يحجز	unusual	غير عادية	technology	تكنولوجيا
pyramids	الأهرامات	corner	ركن	smart	ذكية
entrance	مدخل	information	معلومات	shows	عروض
just	فقط	fun way	طريقة ممتعة	real	حقيقي

Conjugation of Verbs:

Verb	meaning	past	Past participle
come		يأتي came	come
take		يأخذ took	taken
stand		يقف stood	stood
tell		يخبر told	told
show	يعرض - يظهر	showed	shown

Expressions & Phrases:

Expression	meaning	Expression	meaning
One of the newest	واحد من احدث	Work on	العمل على
Grand Egyptian Museum	المتحف المصري الكبير	belonged to	يخص - ينتمي الي

Lesson 1 Exercise 4

The Grand Egyptian Museum

Egypt is one of the oldest **countries** in the world. It has **pyramids**, ancient **temples**, strong **pharaohs**, and amazing stories from history. Each year, tourists from many countries come to **explore** the **wonders** of this **unusual** land. In Egypt, history lives in every **corner**.



One of the newest and most exciting places to visit is the **Grand Egyptian Museum (GEM)**. Work on the museum took almost 20 years to finish. It stands near the Pyramids in Giza, the museum was built in this **spot** so visitors can enjoy both ancient and modern Egypt in one **trip**.

Visitors can see **statues**, golden jewelry, tools, real **mummies**, and even the **Solar Boat** that belonged to **King Khufu**. The objects **are shown** in a special way that tells the story of Egypt from the beginning to the end of the time of the pharaohs.

At the **entrance**, there is an **information** desk where visitors can ask questions or get help. The museum also uses modern **technology**, like smart screens and amazing **shows**, to help people learn in a fun way. The Grand Egyptian Museum is not **just** a building; It is a place where Egypt's story.



A - Listen again and answer the questions:

1. Why do tourists visit Egypt?

.....

2. How long did it take to finish the museum?

.....

3. What can visitors see inside the museum?

.....

4. Where can visitors ask for help?

.....



Exercise on Lesson 1

1 - Read the sentences and complete with the words in the box.

countries – pyramids – corner – touch – history

Egypt is one of the oldest countries in the world. It has....., ancient temples, strong pharaohs, and amazing stories from..... Each year, tourists from many come to explore the wonders of this unusual land. In Egypt, history lives in every.....

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

1- They will to Aswan next year.

- (A) - think (B) - eat (C) - smell (D) - fly

2. I bought a small pyramid as a from the gift shop.

- (A) - painting (B) - color (C) - souvenir (D) - sport

3. We saw a mummy in the new at the museum.

- (A) - class (B) - exhibition (C) - playground (D) - hospital

4. Our teacher gave us a with times and places for the trip.

- (A) - travel plan (B) - test paper (C) - storybook (D) - math sheet

Lessons 2

A Dream Comes True

Important Vocabulary:



Plateau
هضبة



luxury
فخامة - رفاهية



cable car
التلفريك



University
جامعة



transportation
مواصلات

Extra Vocabulary:

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
Dream	حلم	smart	نكي	empty	فارغ - فاضي
modern	حديث - عصري	reduce	يقلل	peaceful	هادئ
national	قومي	mountain	جبل	environment	بيئة
plan	خطة	education	تعليم	government	حكومة
devised	ابتكرت	medicine	طب	vision	رؤية
example	مثال	engineering	هندسة	sustainable	مستدام

Conjugation of Verbs:

Verb	meaning	past	Past participle
welcome	يرحب	welcomed	welcomed
offer	يعرض - يوفر	offered	offer
study	يدرس - يذاكر	studied	studied
build	يبني	built	built
Come	يأتي	came	come

Expressions & Phrases:

Expression	meaning	Expression	meaning
near Ain Sokhna	بالقرب من العين السخنة	run businesses	يدير اعمال
full of life	ممتلئ بالحياة	from Egypt and abroad	من مصر ومن الخارج

Lesson 1 Exercise 4

Al Galala: Egypt's City Above The Clouds

Al Galala City is a modern city in Egypt, built on the Al Galala Plateau near Ain Sokhna. It was part of a national plan devised in 2015 to reduce crowding in older cities. Today, it is one of Egypt's leading smart cities with clean air and sea views.



The city has luxury hotels, beaches, a water park, and a famous cable car that offers great views from the mountain to the sea. Al Galala is also a center for education and science. Galala University welcomes students from Egypt and abroad to study medicine, engineering, and more.

In the past, the area was empty, but now it is full of life. People work in hotels, teach, or run businesses. More families are moving in to enjoy its peaceful environment.

The government plans to build more homes, parks, and transportation links. Al Galala is a great example of Egypt's vision for smart, sustainable cities.

2 - Read, think, and answer.

1. When did the Egyptian government start building Al Galala City?

.....

2. Name two fun things visitors can do in Al Galala City.

.....

3. How was Al Galala Plateau different in the past compared to now?

.....

4-How does Al Galala City prove to be a wonder?

.....



Language in Use

Past Simple

الماضي البسيط

- We use the past simple for:

a. actions that started and finished in the past.

أ. الأفعال التي بدأت وانتهت في الماضي.

Example: She **baked** a delicious cake yesterday.

b. actions that happened one after another in the past.

ب. الأفعال التي حدثت واحدة تلو الأخرى في الماضي.

Example: We **entered** the museum, took photos, and bought souvenirs.

c. habits in the past.

ج. عادات في الماضي.

Example: They **played** outside after school every day.

Affirmative	Negative
Use (subject) + (past form of the verb). Examples: He visited his uncle last Friday.	Use (subject) + did not (didn't) + infinitive form of the verb. Example: Noha didn't clean the house last night.

◆ For regular verbs, add **-ed**, **-d**, or **-ied** to the main verb.

◆ للأفعال المنتظمة، أضف **-ed** أو **-d** أو **-ied** إلى الفعل الرئيسي.

Examples: play → **played** smile → **smiled** cry → **cried**

◆ Irregular verbs have special past forms. They change in different ways.

◆ للأفعال غير المنتظمة صيغ ماضي خاصة. تتغير بطرق مختلفة.

Examples: go → **went** eat → **ate** buy → **bought**

◆ The past forms of verb to be are **was/were** in the affirmative form or **wasn't/weren't** in the negative form.

◆ صيغة الماضي من فعل "يكون" هي **was/were** في صيغة الإثبات، أو **wasn't/weren't** في صيغة النفي.

Examples: In the past, Al Galala Plateau **was** empty.

There **were** no homes or roads.

◆ We use **was/were** in the question. We don't use "**did**" with verb to be.

◆ نستخدم **was/were** في السؤال. لا نستخدم **did** مع فعل "يكون".

Example: **Was** Maher at home yesterday? - No, he **wasn't**. He **was** outside.

Question

Yes or No questions:

Did+ subj+ main verb?

Example: **Did** you travel last summer? - Yes, I **did**.

Wh questions:

Wh word + **did** + inf.+.....?

Where **did** he go yesterday? - He **went** to the club.

Key Words :

Yesterday - last (week - month - year -.....) - ago - in the past

2 - Read and write the correct form of the word (s) in brackets:

1. He (**clean**) his new shoes last morning.
2. The teacher (**not be**) at the library yesterday.
3. They (**have**) dinner an hour ago.
4. (**Do**) you enjoy the trip last week?
5. Did you (**finished**) the report yesterday?



Exercise on Lesson 2

1 - Read the sentences and complete with the words in the box.

sustainable - moving - overcrowded - center

Al Galala is a new city near the Red Sea. It helps people move away from big and (1) cities. There are comfortable hotels and clean beaches for visitors. From the (2)....., people can see a great view of the sea and mountains. The city is also a center for education and learning. Many families are (3) to Al Galala to enjoy a better life. It is part of Egypt's plan to build (4) cities for the future.



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

- 1- The city was built on the Al Galalanear Ain Sokhna.
 (A) ocean (B) mountain (C) Plateau (D) river
- 2- The..... gives a great view from the top..
 (A) Solar Boat (B) cable car (C) water park (D) beach
- 3- His..... for the future is to help poor people.
 (A) vision (B) planet (C) plant (D) Imagine
- 4- I bought a/an..... car that has soft seats and a smart screen.
 (A) cheap (B) luxury (C) empty (D) bad
- 5- The government built new cities to reducein older cities.
 (A) parks (B) views (C) crowding (D) transports
- 6- Solar power is a/anenergy source.
 (A) fast (B) sustainable (C) crowding (D) bad
- 7- helps people build roads and bridges.
 (A) Medicine (B) Teaching (C) Nursing (D) Engineering
- 8- Did Heba to the mall yesterday?
 (A) goes (B) go (C) went (D) going
- 9- My family a picnic in the park last Sunday.
 (A) have (B) has (C) having (D) had
- 10- Anas to the cinema three days ago..
 (A) goes (B) went (C) go (D) going
- 11- My team didn't the game last week.
 (A) win (B) wins (C) won (D) winning
- 11- I tired after playing the match yesterday.
 (A) is (B) are (C) was (D) were

4-Rearrange the following to make correct sentences:

1- built-Al Galala City - Ain - near- was - Sokhna.

.....

2- visited - the - I - Museum - week - Egyptian - last.

3- welcomes - abroad - students - Egypt - Galala University - from - and .

4- plans - more - The government - homes - build to.

5- is - Egypt - a modern - Al Galala City - city - in

6- yesterday - My uncle - fixed - our - bicycle..

4 - Write a paragraph of (50-60) words using the following guiding elements:
near Ain Sokhna - smart cities - Galala University

"Al Galala City"

Handwriting practice area with 15 horizontal dotted lines for writing a paragraph.

6 - Punctuate the following:

al galala city is a modern city in egypt

A single horizontal dotted line for punctuating the sentence.



Lessons 3

The Bundle of Sticks

Important Vocabulary:



Village
قرية



Sticks
عصيان



crops
محاصيل



farm
مزرعة



bundle
حزمة

Extra Vocabulary:

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
Bundle	حزمة	unite	يتوحد	stop	يتوقف
along	علي طول	strong	قوي	called	نادى
sons	الأبناء	strength	قوة	animals	حيوانات
argued	يجادل	wisdom	حكمة	water	ماء – يسقي
worried	قلق	Unity	وحدة	listen	يستمع
weaker	أضعف	easily	بسهولة	together	معاً

Conjugation of Verbs:

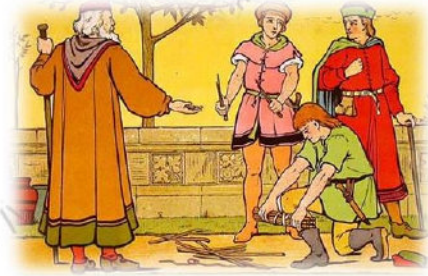
Verb	meaning	past	Past participle
fight	يتقاتل – يتشاجر	fought	fought
feed	يطعم	fed	fed
grow	ينمو – يزرع	grew	grown
become	يصبح	became	become
show	يظهر – يبين	showed	shown
break	يكسر	broke	broken

Expressions & Phrases:

Expression	meaning	Expression	meaning
A long time ago	منذ زمن بعيد	plenty of food	وفرة من الطعام
worked hard	عمل بجد	tried hard	حاول بجد

Lesson 3 Exercise 4

A long time ago, in a small **village** along the Nile River, there lived an old man with his three **sons**. The old man was a farmer who **worked hard** growing **crops** on his land. The **farm** was big and gave them **plenty of food**, but the three sons were always **fighting**. They **argued** about who would **water** the crops, **feed** the animals, and who worked the hardest. This made their father very **worried**. As the old man grew **weaker**, he **became** more worried about his sons. "My sons," he said, "you should stop fighting and work together. If you all **unite**, you will be strong". The three sons did not **listen** to their father.



One day, the father **called** his sons and **showed** them a **bundle of sticks** tied together. He asked each son to break the bundle. Each one **tried hard**, but they failed.

Then, the father **untied** the bundle and gave them single **sticks**. The sons broke them easily.

"**You see**," said the father, "these sticks are just like you. Together, you are strong. But **alone**, you can **be broken** easily." The father went on saying, "**Unity gives strength**." From that day on, the sons understood their father's **wisdom**. They stopped fighting and worked **together**.

3 - Think and answer:

1. Where did the old man live?

.....

2. What kind of things did the three sons argue about?

.....

3. Do you think the father was wise? Why?

.....

Definitions:

Word	meaning	Definitions
argue	يجادل	gave reasons for or against something
bundle	حزمة	a group of things tied together
strength	قوة	being strong
wisdom	حكمة	using your knowledge to make good decisions
unite	توحد - اتحاد	to come together

1 - Read these definitions. Then choose and write the correct story element.

beginning - middle - end - moral - characters - setting

- The place and time of a story.
- This is where the problem or main event happens.
- The people or animals in a story.
- This is where a story ends.
- The lesson we learn from a story.
- This is where a story starts.

1 - Put the story events in the correct order. Write numbers (1-5):

The sons could not break the bundle of sticks.

The old man showed his sons a bundle of sticks.

The father gave them single sticks, and they broke them easily.

The sons understood the lesson and started working together.

The father asked his sons to stop fighting and work together.



When we pronounce regular past tense verbs ending in -ed, we hear three different sounds depending on the final sound of the base verb:

عند نطق الأفعال المنتظمة في الزمن الماضي التي تنتهي بـ -ed ، نسمع ثلاثة أصوات مختلفة حسب الحرف الأخير في الفعل الأصلي:

/t/ sound : Used after voiceless sounds like: p, k, f, s, ch, sh

يُستخدم بعد الحروف التي لا تُصدر اهتزازًا في الحبال الصوتية مثل: p, k, f, s, ch, sh

These are sounds made without vibrating the vocal cords.

Examples:

liked → /laɪkt/ watched → /wɒtʃt/ kissed → /kɪst/

/d/ sound: Used after voiced sounds like: b, g, v, l, m, n, r, z or vowels.

يُستخدم بعد الحروف التي تُصدر اهتزازًا مثل: b, g, v, l, m, n, r, z أو الحروف المتحركة.

These are sounds made with vibration of the vocal cords.

Examples:

played → /pleɪd/ cleaned → /kli:nd/ called → /kɔ:ld/

/ɪd/ sound : Used after verbs ending in t or d.

يُستخدم بعد الأفعال التي تنتهي بـ t أو d. يُضاف مقطع صوتي إضافي.

Adds an extra syllable.

Examples:

wanted → /'wɒntɪd/ needed → /'ni:ɪd/



Exercise on Lesson 3

1- Read the sentences and complete with the words in the box.

food – feed – crops – touch – fighting

The old man was a farmer who worked hard growingon his land. The farm was big and gave them plenty of....., but the three sons were always..... They argued about who would water the crops,the animals, and who worked the hardest

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

1- When we animals, we give them food..

- (A) - break (B) - fail (C) - feed (D) - argue

2- A..... is a group of things tied together..

- (A) - wisdom (B) - bundle (C) - moral (D) - stick

3-means using your knowledge to make good decisions.

- (A) - Wisdom (B) - Bundle (C) - Moral (D) - Stick

4- A good story always has a clear..... at the end.

- (A) - clock (B) - bundle (C) - moral (D) - stick

3- Rearrange the following to make correct sentences:

1- could – not – sticks – break - The sons - the bundle – of.

.....

2- asked - his - fighting - sons - The father - to – stop.

.....

3- understood - The - lesson - sons - the.

.....

4- gave - food - them - The farm - plenty - of.

.....

Lessons 4 & 5

Egypt Goes Green

Important Vocabulary:



solar stations
محطات الطاقة الشمسية



hospital
مستشفى



factory
مصنع



engineer
مهندس



builder
عامل بناء

Extra Vocabulary:

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
sunny	شمس	homes	منازل	support	دعم
ideal	مثالي	schools	مدارس	sunlight	ضوء الشمس
solar energy	طاقة شمسية	reduce	تقليل	expensive	باهظ الثمن
provide	توفير	safe	آمن	fuel	وقود
electricity	الكهرباء	create	إنشاء- خلق	environment	بيئة
sustainable	تدريب	nearby	قوائد	Although	على الرغم من
training	مستدام	benefits	قريبة	development	التطوير

Conjugation of Verbs:

Verb	meaning	past	Past participle
keep	يحافظ - يربي	kept	kept
build	يبني	built	built
bring	يحضر - يجلب	brought	brought
learn	يتعلم	learnt/learned	learnt/learned
am/is/are	يكون	was / were	been

Expressions & Phrases:

Expression	meaning	Expression	meaning
Upper Egypt	صعيد مصر	a proud step	خطوة فخورة
local communities	مجتمعات محلية	better future	مستقبل افضل

Lesson 1 Exercise 4

Why I think Benban is important

Egypt is a **sunny** country, making it **ideal** for **solar energy**. One important project is **Benban Solar Park** near Aswan, one of the world's largest solar **stations**. Built between **2018** and **2019**, it has over 6 million panels and **provides electricity** to homes, schools, **hospitals**, and **factories**.



Benban uses clean, **sustainable** energy, reducing pollution and keeping the air **safe**. It also **creates** thousands of **jobs** for **engineers**, **builders**, and people from **nearby villages**, helping them **support** their families. The project is important because it saves money by using **sunlight** instead of **expensive fuel**, protects the **environment**, and brings jobs to **Upper Egypt**. Although some workers need **training**, it helps them learn new **skills** and improves local **communities**.

Benban Solar Park is a smart and **valuable** project for Egypt. It **benefits** people, **protects** nature, and supports **development**. It's a proud step toward a cleaner, **better** future.

A - Read the sentences. Write F (Fact) or O (Opinion):

- The park opened in November 2019. ()
- I think Benban Solar Park is a very important and smart project for Egypt. ()
- Benban Solar Park helps reduce pollution. ()
- I believe Benban Solar Park is a great idea for Egypt and the world. ()

Tip!

When you write about what you think or how you feel about something—this is called opinion writing. It's a way to share your ideas and say what you believe.

عندما تكتب عما تفكر فيه أو تشعر به تجاه شيء ما، يُسمى هذا كتابة الرأي. إنها طريقة لمشاركة أفكارك والتعبير عما تؤمن به.

Lesson 5

A Display Board about an Object in the Grand Egyptian Museum



This **chalice** is made of **alabaster**. It looks like a white **lotus** flower with two **handles**. It was found in King **Tutankhamun's** tomb. Now, it is in the Grand Egyptian Museum. It was used in special **ceremonies** like **funeral rituals**. It is a symbol of eternal life and beauty. People believed it helped the king live forever in the **afterlife**.

هذا الكأس مصنوع من المرمر. يشبه زهرة لوتس بيضاء بمقبضين. عُثر عليه في مقبرة الملك توت عنخ آمون، وهو الآن في المتحف المصري الكبير. استُخدم في مراسم خاصة، مثل طقوس الجنازة. وهو رمز للحياة الأبدية والجمال. اعتقد الناس أنه يُساعد الملك على العيش إلى الأبد في الآخرة.

A - Complete the paragraph with the Past Simple form of the verbs between brackets:

Last weekend, Omar and his friend (1) (**are**) at the new science museum. They (2) (**watch**) a show about space. Omar (3) (**not understand**) some parts of it. His friend (4) (**explain**) everything to him. They (5) (**take**) photos of the rockets and stars. At the end, the guide (6) (**ask**) Omar if he (7) (**enjoy**) the show. Omar (8) (**smile**) and said, "Yes, it was amazing!"



Exercise on Lesson 1

1-Read the sentences and complete with the words in the box.

safe – sustainable – play – support – jobs

Benban uses clean,energy, reducing pollution and keeping the air..... It also creates thousands offor engineers, builders, and people from nearby villages, helping themtheir families.

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

1- If wesmoke, we know there's a fire.

- (A) - think
- (B) - eat
- (C) - smell
- (D) - Imagine

1- If wesmoke, we know there's a fire.

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- (C) - smell
- (D) - Imagine

1- If wesmoke, we know there's a fire.

- (A) - think
- (B) - eat
- (C) - smell
- (D) - Imagine

4-Rearrange the following to make correct sentences:

1-Sarah - does - What - eat - for breakfast?

.....

1-Sarah - does - What - eat - for breakfast?

.....

1-Sarah - does - What - eat - for breakfast?

.....

1-Sarah - does - What - eat - for breakfast?

.....



Test on Unit 5

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

1- Egypt is acountry

- (A) - snowy (B) - rainy (C) - cloudy (D) - sunny

2- Egypt is ideal forenergy

- (A) - water (B) - solar (C) - lunar (D) - garden

3- Benban Solar Park Is near.....

- (A) - Cairo (B) - Tanta (C) - Aswan (D) - Luxor

4- Benban Solar Park is one of the world'ssolar stations.

- (A) - smallest (B) - largest (C) - farthest (D) - worst

2- Read the sentences and complete with the words in the box.

abroad – luxury – University – touch – engineering

Al Galala is also a center for education and science. Galalawelcomes students from Egypt andto study medicine, , and more. The city hashotels, beaches, a water park

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

1- The old man was very about his sons. They always fight.

- (A) - happy (B) - worried (C) - excited (D) - excited

2- People use a ____ to remember their trips.

- (A) - recipe (B) - souvenir (C) - magazine (D) - bicycle

4- Read and answer the questions.

One of the newest and most exciting places to visit is the Grand Egyptian Museum (GEM). Work on the museum took almost 20 years to finish. It stands near the Pyramids in Giza, the museum was built in this spot so visitors can enjoy both ancient and modern Egypt in one trip.



Visitors can see statues, golden jewelry, tools, real mummies, and even the Solar Boat that belonged to King Khufu. The objects are shown in a special way that tells the story of Egypt from the beginning to the end of the time of the pharaohs.

A - Answer the following:

1- Where does the Grand Egyptian Museum stand?

.....

2- What can visitors see in the museum?

.....

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

3- The Grand Egyptian Museum (GEM) is one of the..... places.

- A** - newest
- B** - oldest
- C** - worst
- D** - ugliest

3- the museum took almost years to finish.

- A** - ten
- B** - twenty
- C** - thirty
- D** - forty

5 - Read and using the correct form of the word(s) in brackets.

1- Mom (bakes) a delicious cake for her birthday a week ago.

2- (Do) you wake up early yesterday?

4 - Write a paragraph of (50-60) words using the following guiding elements:

near Aswan - sustainable energy - using sunlight

" Benban Solar Park "

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

The Water Savers

Important Vocabulary:



Drip
يقطر



Overflow
يفيض



Puddle
بركة



Leak
تسرب



Hallway
الرواق



Hose
خرطوم



Tap
صنبور



Pipe
ماسورة



Drop
قطرة



snap(fingers)
يفرقع اصابع

Definitions:

Word	meaning	Definitions
dripping	تقطر	falling in small drops (like water from a tap)
precious	موارد	very valuable; something we must protect
resources	ثمينة	natural things that we use, like water, air, or energy
snap(fingers)	فرقة أصابع	to make a quick sound with your fingers – a sign of having an idea
curious	فضول	wanting to know or learn more
leaky	تسرب	letting water (or air) escape through a hole or crack
overflow	فيض	to go over the edge (e.g., when a sink is too full)
puddles	برك	small pools of water on the ground
cheerful	مبهج	happy, positive, bright and friendly
fix	إصلاح	to repair something broken
spread	انتشار	to move to more people or places (like news or ideas)
mini-challenges	تحديات صغيرة	small, fun competitions to see who can do something best

The characters of the story



Noor



Ahmed



Farida



Mr. Youssef



In a bright and busy school, three friends—Noor, Ahmed, and Farida—were always looking for ways to help. One sunny morning, they noticed something that made them stop. A tap in the school bathroom kept dripping, even when no one used it. In the garden, water overflowed from a broken pipe and formed little puddles near the walkway.

في مدرسة مشرقة ومزدحمة، كان ثلاثة أصدقاء - نور وأحمد وفريدة - يبحثون دائماً عن طرق للمساعدة. في صباح مشمس، لاحظوا شيئاً دفعهم للتوقف. صنوبر في حمام المدرسة كان يقطر باستمرار، حتى عندما لم يستخدمه أحد. في الحديقة، فاض الماء من أنبوب مكسور وشكل بركا صغيرة بالقرب من الممر.

"We waste too much water," Noor said, shaking her head. She watched the drops fall one after another, knowing they were too precious to waste. Ahmed said. "We need to take better care of our resources," he agreed. We can't afford to be careless."

قالت نور وهي تهز رأسها: "نهدر الكثير من الماء". راقبت القطرات تتساقط واحدة تلو الأخرى، مدركة أنها ثمينة جداً ولا يجب إهدارها. قال أحمد: "علينا أن نعتني بمواردنا بشكل أفضل". وافقها الرأي. لا يمكننا أن نتحمل الإهمال

Farida, always full of ideas, snapped her fingers. "Let's do something about it! We can be Water Savers! We can show everyone that small actions matter." They went to their teacher's office and explained their plan. "We want to do a project to help our school use water wisely," Noor explained. Their teacher smiled brightly. "That's a wonderful idea. Go for it—and let me know how I can help."

فريدة، التي دائماً ما تكون مليئة بالأفكار، طقطقت بأصابعها. "هيا بنا نفعل شيئاً حياً ذلك! يمكننا أن نكون موفرين للمياه! يمكننا أن نثبت للجميع أن الأفعال الصغيرة مهمة."

ذهبوا إلى مكتب معلمهم وشرحوا خططهم. أوضحت نور: "نريد أن ننفذ مشروعاً لمساعدة مدرستنا على ترشيد استخدام المياه". ابتسمت معلمتهم ابتسامة مشرقة. "إنها فكرة رائعة. هيا، وأخبروني كيف يمكنني المساعدة."



The next day, the three friends got to work. They started by walking around the school with a notebook, a camera, and **curious** eyes. Noor wrote down everything she noticed: leaky taps, students leaving water running while washing their hands, and hoses left on too long in the garden.

في اليوم التالي، بدأ الأصدقاء الثلاثة العمل. بدأوا بالتجول في المدرسة حاملين دفتر ملاحظات وكاميرا، وعيوناً فضولية. دوّنت نور كل ما لاحظته: صنابير متسربة، وطلاب يتركون الماء جارياً أثناء غسل أيديهم، وخرطوم مياه تركت لفترة طويلة في الحديقة.

Ahmed used his tablet to take photos of the problems so they could show them later in their presentations. Farida, the artist, brought out her colored markers and made bright, cheerful posters. One read: "Turn off the tap while brushing!" Another said: "Every drop counts. Fix leaks fast!"

استخدم أحمد جهازه اللوحي لالتقاط صور للمشاكل ليتمكنوا من عرضها لاحقاً في عروضهم التقديمية. أخرجت الفنانة فريدة أقلامها الملونة وصنعت ملصقات زاهية ومبهجة. كتبت على إحداها: "أغلق الصنبور أثناء تنظيف أسنانك!". وقال آخر: "كل قطرة تُحسب. أصلح التسريبات بسرعة!".

They also spoke to the school cleaner, Mr. Youssef, who was surprised but pleased to see the students taking action. "I'd love your help," he said as they watched him fix a leaking sink. He explained how a small drip could waste liters of water each day.

كما تحدثوا إلى عامل النظافة في المدرسة، السيد يوسف، الذي تفاجأ ولكنه سرّ برؤية الطلاب يُبادرون. قال بينما كانوا يشاهدونه يُصلح حوضاً مُتسرباً: "أود مساعدتك". شرح كيف أن قطرة صغيرة قد تُهدر لترات من الماء يومياً.

The kids listened carefully and learned a lot. But not everyone understood their role. One afternoon, a classmate said to them unkindly near the hallway. "Why do you care about water so much? It's just a few drops."

استمع الأطفال بعناية وتعلموا الكثير. لكن لم يفهم الجميع دورهم. في ظهيرة أحد الأيام، قال لهم أحد زملائهم بفضافة قرب الممر: "لماذا تهتمون بالماء لهذه الدرجة؟ إنه مجرد بضعة قطرات

Noor looked him in the eye. "Because water is life," she said firmly. "We all need it, and we all need to protect it." Her friends stood beside her, proud and quiet. They didn't let the bullying stop them. They believed in what they were doing.

"نظرت نور إليه في عينيه. قالت بحزم: "لأن الماء حياة. كلنا نحتاجه، وكلنا بحاجة لحمايته." وقف أصدقاؤها بجانبها، فخورين وهادئين. لم يدعوا التمرير يوقفهم. كانوا مؤمنين بما يفعلونه.





Soon, their message began to spread. The school hung their posters in bathrooms, classrooms, and near garden taps. Teachers took a few minutes each day to talk about how to save water. Some classes even had mini-challenges to see who could save the most!

سرعان ما انتشرت رسالتهم. علقت المدرسة ملصقاتهم في الحمامات والفصول الدراسية وبالقرب من صنادير الحدائق. خصص المعلمون بضع دقائق يوميًا للحديث عن كيفية ترشيد استهلاك المياه. حتى أن بعض الفصول الدراسية طرحت تحديات صغيرة لمعرفة من يستطيع التوفير أكثر!

One morning, the head teacher gave the children, Noor, Ahmed, and Farida certificates of achievement for their hard work. From that day on, everyone at the school became a Water Saver.

في صباح أحد الأيام، منحت مديرة المدرسة الأطفال، نور وأحمد وفريدة، شهادات تقدير لجهودهم. ومنذ ذلك اليوم، أصبح جميع طلاب المدرسة موفرين للمياه.

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

- Noor, Ahmed, and Farida were worried about the water because they
 - wanted to play in the puddles
 - wanted to save water
 - disliked the school garden
 - wanted to skip class
- Farida used to make posters.
 - tablets
 - colored markers
 - notebooks
 - cameras



3. "Every drop counts!" means ".....".

- a. Water is only for drinking b. Even small amounts of water matter
c. Rain is coming soon d. Drops are fun to count

4. Mr. Youssef supported the students because too.

- a. he wanted a break b. he cared about saving water
c. the teacher asked him d. he liked their posters

② - Read and write (T) True or (F) False: True False

1. Farida's posters had messages like "Every drop counts."
2. The teacher did not support the students' plan.
3. The school skipped the students' posters and didn't use them.
4. Mr. Youssef helped the students fix a leaking sink.
5. Noor said, "Water is life" when a classmate bullied her.
6. Some classes had mini-challenges to save water
- 7-Noor, Ahmed, and Farida ignored the water leaks.
- 8-Noor, Ahmed, and Farida were classmates.
- 9-The story happened during winter.
- 10-They saw a tap dripping in the bathroom.
- 11-The garden had a broken pipe.
- 12-Noor said water was not important.
- 13-Ahmed agreed they should take care of resources.
- 14-Farida suggested making posters.
- 15-They spoke to the school principal first.
- 16-The teacher supported their idea.
- 17-Noor carried a paintbrush.
- 18-Ahmed took photos with a tablet.
- 19-One poster said, "Turn off the tap while brushing!"
- 20-Mr. Youssef was the gardener.
- 21-Mr. Youssef explained that a small drip could waste liters daily.
- 22-A classmate praised their project.

- 32-Noor told a classmate, "Water is life."
- 24-The posters were hung only in classrooms.
- 25-Teachers spoke daily about saving water.
- 26-Classes competed to save the most water.
- 27-The head teacher gave them certificates.
- 28-They stopped working after being teased.
- 29-They believed in their cause.
- 30-The problem in the garden created puddles.
- 31-They fixed all the leaks themselves.
- 32-Farida made posters with crayons.
- 33-Ahmed's job was to take photos of the problems.
- 34-The weather was sunny when they saw the problems.
- 35-After the project, everyone in school became a Water Saver.

2 - In groups, answer the following questions:

1-Who are the three main friends in the story?

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2-Where does the story take place?

.....

3-What did the friends notice in the school bathroom?

.....

4-What problem did they see in the garden?

.....

5-What did Noor say about wasting water?

.....

6-How did Ahmed respond to Noor's concern?

.....

7-What idea did Farida come up with?

.....

8-Who did the children share their plan with?

.....

9-How did the teacher react to their idea?

.....

10-What tools did the friends use during their project?

.....

11-What did Noor do with the notebook?

.....

12-What did Ahmed use his tablet for?

.....

13-What kind of posters did Farida make?

.....

14-Give one example of a slogan from their posters.

.....

15-Who is Mr. Youssef?

.....

16-How did Mr. Youssef help the students?

.....

17-What did Mr. Youssef explain about water waste?

.....

18-How did a classmate react negatively to their project?

.....

19-What was Noor's reply to the classmate?

20-How did her friends show support in that moment?

21. Why is saving water important?

22. How can small actions make a big difference?

23. Can one person really make a difference? Why / why not?

24. What are three things you can do at home to save water?

25-Where were the posters hung in the school?

26-What did teachers do to help spread the message?

27-What challenges did some classes do?

28-What did the head teacher give the three friends?

29-How did the school's attitude toward water change?

30-What lesson can we learn from the story?



Listening Texts

Exercise on lesson 2:

Ras Mohamed is a protected area. This means that people must take care of the land, sea, and animals. It is important to follow the rules to keep the park clean and safe.

Test on unit 1:

First, they buy souvenirs from the market. There are many beautiful things like bags, lamps, and bracelets. His sister chooses a colorful necklace. Then, they walk through the old streets and watch people baking bread. The smell is amazing!

Test on unit 2:

The Nile is very important for Egyptian people. In the past, the river flooded and brought good soil. Farmers used this soil to grow food like wheat and vegetables. The Nile provides people and animals with water to drink. People also use the river to travel in boats.

Test on unit 3:

One day, the rose saw a small bird fly down and gently peck at the cactus. The bird drank some water from inside the cactus and flew away, happy and refreshed.

Test on unit 4:

Egypt has a lot of oil, rocks, and metals. We find oil deep under the ground, especially in the Western Desert and Sinai. Oil is a black liquid. Egypt sells oil to other countries.

Test on unit 5:

Egypt is a sunny country, making it ideal for solar energy. One important project is Benban Solar Park near Aswan, one of the world's largest solar stations.