



SUMMER COURSE

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كورس متكامل
لتنمية مهارات اللغة
لدى طلاب المرحلة الإعدادية

Let your learning journey begin!



يسعدنا أن نقدم لكم هذا الكتاب كتمهيد للعام الدراسي الجديد، وهو أيضاً منهج تأسيسي للمهارات الأساسية للغة الإنجليزية بشكل عام، ويتضمن:

1 شرحاً مفصلاً بالكامل على أهم قواعد اللغة الإنجليزية.

2 شرحاً لما يجب اكتسابه أو معرفته عن مهارة تكوين السؤال مع محادثات للتدريب. ويصلح هذا الجزء كتأسيس لكل طلاب المرحلة الإعدادية، ويتميز باستخدام المخططات والرسوم والشرح المبسط لكل الطلاب، كما يتميز بغزارة التدريبات وتنوعها لكي تناسب جميع مستويات الطلاب.

3 شرحاً لما يجب اكتسابه أو معرفته عن مهارة القراءة : مع قطع للتدريب على سؤال قطع الفهم في الامتحان.

4 شرحاً مفصلاً لمهارة الكتابة: يبدأ بالفقرة والإيميل حتى السيرة الذاتية، وهي أجزاء يجب على كل طالب الإلمام بها ليس فقط من أجل الامتحان بل من أجل الدراسة وإتقان اللغة بشكل عام، وتشمل كل هذه الأجزاء تدريبات مفصلة.

أخيراً .. نرجو أن يفيد هذا الكتاب طلابنا الأعزاء لمساعدتهم على التفوق والحصول على أعلى الدرجات. مع أمنياتنا للجميع بالنجاح والتفوق.

فريق عمل كتاب « AL ADWAA GEM » في اللغة الإنجليزية
المرحلة الإعدادية.

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PART

1



Language Skills

Part 1

Language Skills

يتضمن هذا الجزء مراجعة على موضوعات القواعد التي ستفيدك لاحقاً.

1

Helping Verbs

الأفعال المساعدة

الأفعال المساعدة هي:

- Verb "to be"
- Verb "to have"
- Verb "to do"

Verb "to be" (الفعل (يكون))

(١) يستخدم **verb "to be"** كفعل أساسي بمعنى «يكون» في المضارع، و«كان» في الماضي:

Present المضارع	Past الماضي
● I am a student. ● She/He is my cousin. ● It is my book. ● We/They/You are friends.	● I was in Alexandria last week. ● Hala (She) was sick. ● We were ready for the exam. ● The boys (They) were in the club last Friday.

(٢) ممكن أن يأتي بعد **am/is /are/ was/were** الفعل مضافاً إليه **ing** ليعبر عن المضارع المستمر والماضي المستمر:

- I'm **writing** an email now.
- Adel **was studying** at 7 p.m. yesterday.

Checkpoint

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

1. They at school yesterday.
a) was **b)** are **c)** were **d)** is
2. I at the zoo last week.
a) were **b)** am **c)** was **d)** be
3. We happy to see you today.
a) were **b)** are **c)** is **d)** am
4. You my best friend when we were young.
a) are **b)** was **c)** were **d)** is
5. There many students in class yesterday.
a) are **b)** is **c)** was **d)** were

B Correct the verb between brackets:

1. She (**are**) the new teacher.
2. I am (**watch**) TV.
3. The mechanic (**repairing**) my car now.

(١) عند اضافة (ing) للفعل بعد verb "to be" لاحظ ما يلي:

- عندما ينتهي الفعل بـ (e) نحذف الـ (e) ونضيف ing.

write → writing

- عندما ينتهي الفعل بحرف ساكن يسبقه حرف متحرك قبله ساكن (ساكن متحرك ساكن) نضاعف الحرف الأخير ثم نضيف الـ ing.

hit → hitting

- عندما ينتهي الفعل بـ (ie) نحولها إلى (y) ثم نضيف ing.

tie → tying

(٢) عند النفي نقوم بإضافة not بعد am/is/are/was/were

● Taher is not (isn't) in the club now.

● They are not (aren't) happy.

Checkpoint

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

1. Faten and I in the library yesterday.

a) was b) am c) are d) were

2. We now.

a) is eating b) eating c) are eating d) were eating

3. Atef, you sick?

a) is b) are c) was d) am

B Correct the verb between brackets:

1. They are (write) the exercise.

2. I am (cut) the meat.

3. She is (lie) on the beach.

4. I (not cut) the meat now.

(١) لاحظ استخدام التصريف الثالث للفعل (P.P.) بعد verb "to be" فى المبني للمجهول:

● Lunch is prepared by my mother every day.

(٢) يستخدم verb "to be" فى أول السؤال بمعنى «هل»:

● Was the car repaired yesterday?

هل صُلِّحت السيارة أمس ؟

● Is Nada studying now?

هل تذاكر ندى الآن ؟

Checkpoint

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

1. Is he his lesson at this moment?

a) studied b) studying c) studies d) study

2. playing video games at 6 p.m. yesterday.

a) Are they b) They are c) Were they d) They were

3. The toy was yesterday.

a) buy b) buys c) bought d) buying

B Correct the verb between brackets:

1. (She siting) over there?
2. (Adel clean) the room now?
3. The email was (sending) yesterday.

Verb "to have" (الفعل (يملك)

(١) يستخدم verb "to have" كفعل أساسي بمعنى «يملك» فى المضارع، و«ملك» فى الماضى.

- He/ She/ It ---has (present) -----had (past)
- I/ We You/ They ----have (present) -----had (past)

Present المضارع	Past الماضى
● I/We have a big house.	● I had a small bike.
● He has a villa in Marina.	● We had many toys when we were children.

(٢) ممكن أن يأتى بعد have/has/had الفعل فى التصريف الثالث ليعبر عن المضارع التام والماضى التام:

- I have won the game.
- After I had finished my work, I went to the club.

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

1. We a wonderful vacation in Alexandria last week.
a) have b) has c) are d) had
2. I passed the final exam.
a) has b) have c) am d) was
3. Huda and Tamer done well in their exams.
a) were b) has c) are d) have
4. Rami had a terrible accident.
a) has b) have c) was d) is

B Correct the verb between brackets:

1. Manal (have) many jobs to do every day.
2. I have (watching) a nice movie.
3. We (have) a tour in Giza yesterday.

(١) ممكن أن يستخدم verb "to have" بمعانٍ أخرى مثل: يتناول - يستلم - يقضى - يستمتع بـ - يعانى من ... إلخ، حسب معنى الجملة:

- I had تسلمت an email from my friend yesterday.
- I usually have أتناول my lunch with my family.
- Samir has يستمتع بـ - يقضى a nice time when he goes to Marsa Matrouh.

(٢) عند النفي نضع not بعد verb "to have" لو كان فعلاً مساعداً (متبوعاً بالتصريف الثالث):

Subj. + hasn't/ haven't + P.P.

- My friends have not (haven't) arrived late.

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

- I usually have beans for breakfast. Here, 'have' means ".....".
a) sell b) spend c) drink d) eat
- We dinner outside our home.
a) haven't b) having c) don't have d) doesn't have
- Nader arrived yet.
a) haven't b) hasn't c) doesn't d) doesn't have

B Correct the verb between brackets:

- They (don't have) returned home yet.
- I (am) lost my wallet.
- She is (spend) a nice time in Alexandria.

(٢) لاحظ استخدام **been** بعد **verb "to have"** فى المبنى للمجهول يتبعها التصريف الثالث (P.P):

- The car **has been** repaired.

(٢) تستخدم **Have/Has/Had** فى أول السؤال بمعنى «هل»:

- Have** you **done** your homework? هل أديت واجبك ؟
- Has** Heba **returned** from London? هل عادت هبة من لندن؟
- Has** lunch **been prepared** yet? هل جُهِز طعام الغداء؟

(٣) عند النفى لو كان فعل **verb "to have"** أساسى (غير متبوع بالتصرف الثالث) يُنفى بـ **don't/ doesn't** فى المضارع و **didn't** فى الماضى مع تحويل الفعل للمصدر.

	Affirmative إثبات	Negative نفى
Present مضارع	- I have a car. - Hala has a mobile phone.	- I don't have a car. - Hala doesn't have a mobile phone.
Past ماضى	We had lunch in the club.	We didn't have lunch in the club.

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

- I didn't lunch outside the house yesterday.
a) had b) has c) have d) having
- I breakfast at home; I usually have it in the office.
a) have b) hasn't c) not have d) don't have
- Has the hall yet?
a) decorated b) been decorated c) decorating d) be decorated

B Correct the verb between brackets:

- I (not have) much homework yesterday.
- (Mother prepared) dinner yet?
- The garden has (watered) already.

Verb "to do" (يفعل)

(١) يستخدم "to do" كفعل أساسي بمعنى «يعمل - يقوم بعمل» في المضارع، و«عمل - قام بعمل» في الماضي.

- He/ She/ It -----does (present)-----did (past)
- I/ We/ You/ They ----do (present)-----did (past)

Present المضارع	Past الماضي
● I do my homework alone. ● He does sports in the morning.	● Faten did her work well. ● They did us a favor.

Checkpoint

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

1. My mother usually the cooking alone.
a) is b) does c) do d) have
2. I always the exercise after I have dinner.
a) has b) does c) do d) had
3. I went to a wonderful restaurant and dinner with my friends.
a) has b) do c) have d) had

B Correct the verb between brackets:

1. Amani (does) a new kind of sport yesterday.
2. Tamer and Hatim (does) a good job in the company.
3. Who (do) the housework last night?

(٢) في النفي يستخدم "to do" كما يلي:

	Affirmative إثبات	Negative نفي
Present مضارع	● I do my homework on Fridays. ● Basim does a new job.	● I don't do my homework on Fridays. ● Basim doesn't do a new job.
Past ماضي	● She did her best to solve the problem.	● She didn't do her best to solve the problem.

Checkpoint

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

1. I cleaned my room, but I the exercise yesterday.
a) did b) do c) don't do d) didn't do
2. Hazem doesn't any work outside the office.
a) does b) did c) do d) doing
3. Rami and Zaki to the company together.
a) don't b) don't go c) doesn't go d) doesn't

B Correct the verb between brackets:

1. We (doesn't) do any work during the vacation.
2. I didn't (doing) my work well because I was sick.
3. They (do) all the work and prepared for the party.

لاحظ التالي:

(١) نستخدم **don't** لنفي المضارع بدون **s** ونستعمل **doesn't** لنفي المضارع بـ **s** ونستعمل **didn't** لنفي الماض البسيط مع مراعاة أن يأتي المصدر بعدهم.

	Affirmative إثبات	Negative نفى
Present مضارع	● I get up early on Fridays. ● Ali gets to the office late.	● I don't get up early on Fridays. ● Ali doesn't get to the office late.
Past ماضى	● I made that mistake.	● I didn't make that mistake.

(٢) يستخدم **Do/Does/Did** فى أول السؤال بمعنى «هل...؟» حسب زمن الجملة متبوعين بالمصدر:

	Statement الجملة الخبرية	Question الجملة الاستفهامية
Present مضارع	● I do my homework in the evening. ● Basim does a new job.	● Do you do your homework in the evening? ● Does Basim do a new job?
Past ماضى	● She did her best to solve the problem.	● Did she do her best to solve the problem?

Checkpoint

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

1. I worked hard, but I much money.
a) doesn't earn b) earned c) not earn d) didn't earn
2. Huda do the housework before the guests arrived?
a) Does b) Did c) Do d) Doing
3. Randa is fit although she sports.
a) doesn't do b) does c) did d) don't do

B Correct the verb between brackets:

1. I (not go) to work yesterday.
2. (Dalia does) the housework alone?
3. I watch TV, but I (listen) to the radio.

Exercises on "Helping Verbs"

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

1. the sun a big star?
a) Was b) Has c) Is d) Were
2. Gamal is in the club, but Hatim there.
a) am b) is c) weren't d) isn't
3. The room tidy, so my mother was angry with me.
a) wasn't b) isn't c) was d) is
4. What the weather like when you went shopping?
a) is b) were c) was d) am
5. I three short stories in my bag.
a) am b) having c) has d) have
6. He eaten lunch yet.
a) have b) has c) hasn't d) haven't
7. your friend have a car?
a) Have b) Does c) Do d) Has
8. We usually the shopping on Friday.
a) does b) has c) do d) doing
9. you do the washing alone yesterday?
a) Did b) Does c) Doing d) Do
10. The little child a nice smile; I love him very much.
a) have b) don't have c) doesn't have d) has

2 Correct the verb between brackets:

1. Does Hanan (has) enough money to buy the new dress?
2. English (are) my favorite subject.
3. (Adel is) in Alexandria last week?
4. What did Leila (does) when she lost her passport?
5. What is Rana (do) now?
6. What (do) you have for dinner yesterday?
7. Tarek, Gamal, and Taher (is) my close friends.
8. I (not receive) the new cell phone yet.
9. I went to a nearby café and (have) a cup of coffee.
10. What (you read) now, Kamel?

(١) هذه الأفعال ليس لها تصريف ثالث ولا بد أن يأتي بعدهم مصدر الفعل (inf.).

- (٢) يمكن استخدام **can/could** للتعبير عن القدرة و **will** للتعبير عن المستقبل.

- Samir **will visit** us tomorrow.

(٣) فى النفى نضع **not** بعد الأفعال الناقصة.

- I **can** **not** (**can't**) go to school because I'm very sick.

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

- d) would

- d) would

- d) get

- d) will

3. Sherif will (visiting) us tomorrow.

لاحظ التالي:

- (٣) نستخدم **mustn't** للتعبير عن المنع أو التحريم.

- You **mustn't make** noise inside the classroom.

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

- You listen carefully to your teachers.
a) should b) may c) mustn't d) shouldn't
- You eat healthy food to be fit.
a) may b) mustn't c) should d) shouldn't
- You park your car here; it isn't allowed غير مسموح.
a) should b) must c) shouldn't d) mustn't

B Correct the verb between brackets:

- He (must) arrive early, I'm not sure.
- You (may) study hard to pass the exam. This is my advice.
- You (shouldn't) do sports to keep fit.

(١) يمكن استخدام **would love/would prefer/would like** للتعبير عن الرغبة أو التفضيل.

- I **would prefer** to buy these black trousers.
- I **would like** some mango juice.

(٢) تستخدم الأفعال الناقصة في أول السؤال بمعنى هل:

- **Would** you **like** تريد هل a cup of tea?
- **Can** you **make** هل تستطيع أن a cup of tea?

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

- My cousin to have a hot drink.
a) would b) prefer
c) like d) would like
- A: What do you advise me to do before the exam?
B: You be quiet and read the main points النقاط.
a) may b) should
c) may not d) shouldn't
- A: I return this book today? B: Yes, of course. I need it.
a) Have b) Must
c) Ought d) Mustn't

B Correct the verb between brackets:

- You (must) eat this food; it smells bad.
- (I should) answer all the questions to pass the exam?
- I (would) to buy this toy.

Exercises on "Modal Verbs"

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

- I ride a bike when I was 10.
a) would b) could c) can d) may
- You smoke in the hospital.
a) must b) should c) mustn't d) may not
- If you hurry, you take the school bus.
a) mustn't b) couldn't c) would d) will
- Hala buy a bigger house; she will think and decide.
a) might b) must c) can't d) would
- You drive a car without holding a driving license رخصة قيادة.
a) can b) can't c) might not d) must
- I buy the T-shirt I like; I have enough money.
a) would like b) can't c) mustn't d) can
- My brother speak French well although he has lived in Paris for two years.
a) can b) can't c) shouldn't d) must
- A: May I borrow your pen, please? B: Yes, of course. You borrow it.
a) can b) may c) mustn't d) can't
- You follow the school rules.
a) doesn't b) can c) must d) mustn't
- you like to go to the theater with us, Hatim?
a) Will b) Are c) Does d) Would

2 Correct the verb between brackets:

- You (mustn't) take your medicine; you look sick.
- You (shouldn't) eat fresh food; follow my advice, please.
- I can write correct English, but I (can) speak it well.
- Eman helped me, so I (couldn't) solve the problem.
- Heba (must) accept your present; I'm not sure.
- If you follow my advice, you (not) make these mistakes.
- You (must) eat inside the school library; there are rules قواعد to follow.
- Can I (borrowing) this book, please?
- We could discuss the problem and (solved) it.
- I (would) to spend the weekend in my village.

Usage

الاستخدام

- It's used to express habits and facts.

يستخدم زمن المضارع البسيط للتعبير عن العادات والحقائق.

- e.g. • The sun **rises** from the east. (Fact حقيقة)
 • We **go** to the club at the weekends. (Habit عادة)

Form

التكوين

A) Affirmative الإثبات

عند تكوين جملة في المضارع البسيط نتبع التالي:

I/ We/ You/ They/ مصدر الفعل + inf. + اسم جمع

- e.g. We **play** tennis every Monday.

He/ She/ It/ مصدر الفعل + s/es/ies + اسم مفرد

- e.g. The movie **starts** at 7:00 p.m.

Checkpoint

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

1. My brother usually to school on foot; it's his habit.
 a) go b) goes c) going d) went
2. I think boys faster than girls.
 a) running b) runs c) run d) is running
3. Who often you when you are in trouble?
 a) is helping b) helping c) helped d) helps

B Correct the verb between brackets:

1. Wael (go) to the club every Friday.
2. My friends always (walks) to school every morning.
3. She usually (study) her lessons day by day.

B) Negative النفي

وعند النفي نتبع التالي:

I/ We/ You/ They/ مصدر الفعل + don't + inf. + اسم جمع

- e.g. Hady and I **don't watch** football matches on TV.

He/ She/ It/ اسم مفرد + doesn't + inf. مصدر الفعل

e.g. My brother **doesn't** **get** up early at the weekend.

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

- 1.** Hala to work; she drives her car.
a) doesn't walk b) walks
c) walked d) don't walk
- 2.** Women to speak about their age!
a) doesn't like b) don't like
c) not like d) likes
- 3.** I will have meat; I chicken.
a) doesn't like b) like
c) likes d) don't like

B Correct the verb between brackets:

1. Hani (not) watch TV for too long every day.
2. My cousins (doesn't) visit us on Sundays.
3. I (like) tea, but I always drink coffee.

السؤال

A) Yes/No question: السؤال بمعنى هل

عند تكوين السؤال بمعنى (هل) في المضارع البسيط نستخدم:

Do/Does + subject الفاعل + **inf.** مصدر الفعل?

e.g. Do you have an English class on Mondays?

- **A:** Yes, **we** do.

- B: No, **we** don't.

e.g. Does your favorite programme start at 7 p.m.?

-A: Yes, **it** does.

- B: No, **it** doesn't.

B) Wh- question: السؤال بأداة استفهام

وعند تكوين السؤال بأداة استفهام نستخدم:

Q. word الاستفهام + do/does + subject الفاعل + inf. مصدر الفعل?

e.g. ● A: When do you have an English class?

B: Every Monday.

- **A: How long does it take to Luxor?**

B: It takes 6 hours.

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

1. **A:** Heba like playing tennis? **B:** Yes, she practices it every day.
a) Did **b)** Do
c) Does **b)** Has
2. **A:** your grandpa on Fridays? **B:** Yes, I do.
a) Do you visit **b)** You will visit
c) Will you visit **d)** Did you visit
3. **A:** Why walk to school? **B:** Because it's near my house.
a) you walk **b)** do you
c) does she **d)** she walks

B Correct the verb between brackets:

1. (Does) your cousins visit you every weekend?
2. Where (do) your grandpa live?
3. How (he/does) go to school?



Exercises on "The Present Simple Tense"

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

1. In Egypt, students never to school on Friday.
a) going b) went c) go d) goes
2. How long does it you to come to school?
a) takes b) taking c) took d) take
3. your cousins live next to you?
a) Does b) Do c) Are d) Is
4. He never his homework in the evening.
a) do b) does c) did d) doing
5. Henda an active girl.
a) don't b) aren't c) am not d) isn't
6. What time does school every day?
a) starting b) starts c) started d) start
7. She late on school days.
a) sleeping b) sleep c) doesn't sleep d) don't sleep
8. I know how to play the violin.
a) don't b) isn't c) doesn't d) wasn't
9. He usually home on Thursday evenings.
a) is coming b) come c) coming d) comes
10. Does Hany stories in the library every break?
a) reads b) read c) reading d) has read
11. Where Adel and Marwan spend their holiday?
a) does b) do c) is d) are

2 Correct the verb between brackets:

1. (Does) you listen to music?
2. She (be/not) in grade 6.
3. Our teachers (not) give us a lot of homework.
4. When does he usually (washes) his car?
5. Ayman goes to work and (do) his work.
6. Ali's mother (have) a baby girl called Salma.

Form

التكوين

Subject الفاعل + التصريف الثاني للفعل

Affirmative

الإثبات

e.g. • Nayra **watched** an exciting match **yesterday**. (فعل منتظم)• My friends and I **went** to the exhibition **last** Friday. (فعل غير منتظم)

لاحظ الفرق في التصريف الثاني للفعل بين الأفعال المنتظمة والأفعال غير المنتظمة. راجع جداول تصريفات الأفعال غير المنتظمة داخل الدروس.

Checkpoint

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

- My sister me a present last week.
a) buy b) buys c) bought d) will buy
- She studied the lesson and the exercise.
a) do b) did c) does d) doing
- Hatim a taxi because he was late for work yesterday.
a) took b) will take c) take d) takes

B Correct the verb between brackets:

- We (decorate) the house for the birthday party last night.
- I (have) a talk with the school headmaster last Sunday.
- I (go) to London in 2023.

Negative

النفى

Subject الفاعل + didn't + inf. مصدر الفعل

e.g. • Dalia **didn't** listen to music **last** night.• My friends **didn't** take a bus **yesterday**.

Checkpoint

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

- Ahmed to the club; he took a taxi.
a) didn't walk b) doesn't walk
c) don't walk d) walk
- I well, so I had to go to doctor.
a) am not b) didn't c) wasn't d) don't
- Hatim his homework because he was sick.
a) don't do b) not do c) doesn't do d) didn't do

B Correct the verb between brackets:

1. I (not go) to the party; I was busy.
2. My brother (hadn't) much money to buy the T-shirt.
3. A: Why (did) he leave the hospital? B: Because he was still sick.

A) Yes/No question: السؤال بمعنى هل

Did + subject الفاعل + inf. مصدر الفعل ...?

e.g. A: Did you clean your room last night?

B: Yes, I did. / B: No, I didn't.

Question

السؤال

B) Wh- question: السؤال بأداة استفهام

Q. word (أداة استفهام) + did + subject الفاعل + inf. مصدر الفعل ...?

e.g. A: What time did you go to bed?

B: I went to bed at 10 o'clock.

منذ ago ... - الماضي ... last - أمس yesterday

- in the past فى الماضى in + سنة فى الماضى (in 2010)

Key words

الكلمات الدالة

- e.g. • My grandfather was born in 1950.
• Nada drew a nice picture last week.

Checkpoint

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

1. Abeer see her doctor when she was sick?
a) Did b) Do c) Does d) Is
2. that toy yesterday?
a) You bought b) You will buy
c) Did you buy d) Do you buy
3. A: When your father return from London? B: Last Saturday.
a) will b) did c) does d) do

B Correct the verb between brackets:

1. (Does) she visit you a week ago?
2. Where (do) you find the book you needed yesterday?
3. How (he solve) that problem alone last week?

Exercises on "The Past Simple Tense"

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

1. Last week, I from Cairo to Aswan.
a) travel b) traveled c) travels d) traveling
2. We a lot of time in Japan in 2007.
a) spending b) spends c) spent d) spend
3. He at home last week.
a) were b) had c) was d) is
4. A: How you find the exam? B: It was easy.
a) are b) do c) did d) was
5. It cold last night. We had a lot of fun.
a) wasn't b) weren't c) did d) didn't
6. We woke up very late and to school late.
a) go b) goes c) going d) went
7. Ahmed and Samy play tennis yesterday?
a) Were b) Was c) Are d) Did
8. Did you see the movie on TV night?
a) last b) next c) ago d) in
9. your friends ready for the exam last week?
a) Was b) Did c) Are d) Were
10. Last summer, we a fantastic holiday.
a) had b) have c) has d) having

2 Correct the verb between brackets:

1. He (goes) into the cave last holiday.
2. He went to the zoo (next) week.
3. She (didn't) at school yesterday.
4. (Was) the children kind to each other?
5. Where did she (traveled) last summer?
6. I (didn't) at home three hours ago.

Usage

الاستخدام

١- حدث كان مستمراً في وقت محدد تماماً في الماضي.

1. We **were playing** football yesterday evening.

٢- حدث كان مستمراً في الماضي عندما قطعه حدث آخر في الماضي. (وهنا نستخدم الماضي البسيط معه).

2. While I **was sleeping**, my uncle visited us.

Form

التكوين

A) Affirmative الإثبات

I/ He/ She/ It/ + was + inf. مصدر الفعل + ing.

e.g. Kareem **was playing** football **all day** yesterday.

We/ You/ They/ + were + inf. مصدر الفعل + ing.

e.g. Dina and Hossam **were playing** tennis at **10:30** yesterday.

Checkpoint

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

1. I when my father returned home.

a) am cooking

b) cook

c) was cooking

d) were cooking

2. While Heba in the street, she saw a bad accident.

a) is walking

b) was walking

c) were walking

d) walks

3. We in the club when it started to rain.

a) playing

b) will play

c) are playing

d) were playing

B Correct the verb between brackets:

1. I (do) the homework at 8 p.m. yesterday.

2. While I (watch) TV, brother came back from Alexandria.

3. When someone (knock) at the door, we were sleeping.

B) Negative النفي

I/ He/ She/ It/ + wasn't + inf. مصدر الفعل + ing.

e.g. I **wasn't sleeping** last Friday evening.

We/ You/ They/ + weren't + inf. مصدر الفعل + ing.

e.g. My parents **weren't watching** the movie.

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

- Why doing your exercise when your mother entered the room?
a) weren't you **b)** aren't you
c) are you **d)** did you
- While I home, I met my friend, Rami.
a) was going **b)** going
c) were going **d)** went
- They were watching TV; they the room!
a) doesn't clean **b)** aren't cleaning
c) were cleaning **d)** weren't cleaning

B Correct the verb between brackets:

1. Hala (was) watching TV because she was busy studying.
2. We (not) making noise when the teacher entered the classroom.
3. I didn't take my umbrella because it (doesn't) raining.

Question

السؤال

A) Yes/No question: السؤال بمعنى هل

Was + (I/ he/ she/ it/ اسم مفرد) + **inf.** مصدر الفعل + **ing**?

e.g. A: Was Aya **sleeping** yesterday afternoon?

B: Yes, she was.

- B: No, she wasn't.

Were + (we/ you/ they/ اسم جمع) + inf. مصدر الفعل + ing?

e.g. A: Were you watching TV?

B: Yes, I was.

- B: No, I wasn't.

لاحظ تحويل
were you
عند السؤال إلى
I was
عند الإجابة

B) Wh- question: السؤال بأداة استفهام

Q. word + was + (I/ he/ she/ it/ اسم مفرد) + inf. مصدر الفعل + ing?

e.g. ● A: What **were** you **doing** at 5:00 yesterday?

B: I **was playing** football.

Q. word + were + (we/ you/ they/ اسم جمع) + inf. مصدر الفعل + ing?

● **A:** Where **were** you **going** yesterday morning?

B: I **was going** to my school.

Key words الكلمات الدالة

While/As بينما/أثناء - When عندما

e.g. While I was reading a book, the phone rang.

e.g. When it rained, I was cycling to school.

Checkpoint

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

- cleaning the room when his mother arrived?
a) He is b) Is he c) Was he d) Did he
- What while you were riding your bike?
a) will you see b) you're seeing
c) do you see d) did you see
- the car quickly when the accident took place وقعت?
a) Is she driving b) Was she driving
c) Will she drive d) Does she drive

B Correct the verb between brackets:

- (Hani was) waiting for us?
- What (you doing) when your father suddenly فجأة returned home?
- Why (he) playing video games all yesterday evening?

Exercises on "The Past Continuous Tense"

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

- I dinner at 6 o'clock yesterday.
a) am eating b) was eating c) ate d) eat
- What at eight o'clock last night?
a) did you do b) are you doing c) were you doing d) do you do
- Was he his homework?
a) do b) doing c) does d) done
- While I to school, it started to rain.
a) walk b) walked
c) walking d) was walking
- What doing this time yesterday?
a) she is b) is she c) she was d) was she
- Hassan, so he couldn't answer the phone.
a) sleeps b) is sleeping
c) slept d) was sleeping
- While I out rubbish, my father came.
a) take b) took c) was taking d) taking
- The earthquake started while we in the street.
a) are walking b) walked c) were walking d) walking
- I had to wait while motherlunch.
a) made c) is making c) was making d) makes.
- While Mona tennis, she hurt her arm.
a) plays b) played
c) was playing d) were playing

2 Correct the verb between brackets:

- What (you/were) doing when you broke your leg?
- While we (walk) to the cinema, we met some old friends.
- Gamal (not/work) in the garden at 10 p.m. last night.
- My children (be) watching TV yesterday evening.
- What (you/do) when the phone rang?

Usage
الاستخدام

We use the present continuous to talk about things that are happening now.

- يعبر عن شيء يحدث الآن (وقت الكلام).

e.g. Nelly is watching an English movie at the moment.

Form

التكوين

I	am	} + inf. مصدر الفعل + ing
He/ She/ It/ اسم مفرد	is	
We/ You/ They/ اسم جمع	are	

e.g. • I am playing chess.

• Hany is playing the guitar.

• Nada and Fatima are playing basketball.

لاحظ الاختصارات التالية:

am ('m) - is ('s) - are ('re)

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

- We the lesson at this moment.
a) read b) reads c) were reading d) are reading
- The boys are in the park.
a) played b) play c) playing d) plays
- Wael my car now.
a) repair b) is repairing c) repairing d) was repairing

B Correct the verb between brackets:

- Look! Hala (come) over there.
- I am (watch) TV now.
- I can't enter the room because the worker (painting) it.

Negative

النفى

I	am not	} + inf. مصدر الفعل + ing
He/She/It/ اسم مفرد	is not (isn't)	
We/You/They/ اسم جمع	are not (aren't)	

e.g. • I am not playing cards.

• He isn't playing the piano.

• They aren't playing handball.

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

- 1.** Rami playing; he is still studying.
a) is b) isn't
c) don't d) aren't
- 2.** Why you doing your homework now?
a) don't b) am not
c) aren't d) wasn't
- 3.** I ; I'm listening to the radio.
a) am reading b) wasn't reading
c) not reading d) am not reading

B Correct the verb between brackets:

1. Hanan (doesn't) studying; she is making food.
2. Yasser (tie) sticks to make a toy now.
3. They (not) playing football in the street at this moment.

Question السؤال

Yes/No question

السؤال بمعنى هل

Am	I
Is	he/ she/ it/ اسم مفرد
Are	we/ you/ they/ اسم جمع

e.g. • Is the cat **playing** in the garden?
- Yes, **it is**. / - No, **it isn't**.

ing ...?

e.g. **Are you playing** games online?
- Yes, I am. / - No, I am not.
- Yes, we are. / No, we aren't.

- إذا كان المخاطب مفردًا، يتم تحويل **Are you** إلى **I am**.

- إذا كان المخاطب جمعاً، يتم تحويل **Are you** إلى **We are**.

Wh- question

السؤال بأداة استفهام

Q. word
أداة الاستفهام

am	I
is	he/ she/ it/ اسم مفرد
are	we/ you/ they/ اسم جمع

e.g. • What is Adel doing?
- He **is playing** cards.

inf. مصدر الفعل + ing ...?

e.g. • What are you doing?
- I **am**/ We **are playing** handball.

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

1. People are carrying umbrellas. it raining outside?
 - a) Does
 - b) Is
 - c) Was
 - d) Has
2. A: Why driving slowly? B: The street is crowded.
 - a) are you
 - b) you aren't
 - c) aren't you
 - d) didn't you
3. What for lunch now, Heba?
 - a) are you cooking
 - b) were you cooking
 - c) you were cooking
 - d) you're cooking

B Correct the verb between brackets:

1. (Adel) playing football now?
2. (The boys cook) at the moment?
3. Why (you are) waiting here?

Key words الكلمات الدالة

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| - Look! انظر | - Listen! استمع |
| - now الآن | - at the moment في هذه اللحظة |
| - at present في الوقت الحالي | |

Exercises on "The Present Continuous Tense"

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

1. Rana is with her teacher.
a) speaking b) speak c) spoke d) speaks
2. Are you sign language at the moment?
a) learn b) learning c) learns d) learnt
3. A famous doctor our school today.
a) visiting b) visits c) is visiting d) visit
4. Why everyone staying at home?
a) is b) does c) are d) do
5. What is she in the kitchen now?
a) cooking b) cooked c) cooks d) cook
6. Listen! A nice singer on the radio.
a) is singing b) sings c) sang d) would sing
7. They chess at the moment.
a) play b) plays c) are playing d) playing
8. Where is Mazin right now?
a) going b) go c) went d) goes
9. Bassim his homework at the moment.
a) is doing b) does c) did d) doing
10. Tamer is a student, but he this week to help his poor family.
a) works b) work c) working d) is working

2 Correct the verb between brackets:

1. Ali (drink) a cup of milk now.
2. He (mend) his car now.
3. What (was) Emad eating? It looks very delicious.
4. (You are) looking for a new job?
5. It isn't (rain) outside.
6. What is Salma (do) now?

Usage

الاستخدام

We use "will + inf." to talk about future predictions, quick decisions, offers & requests and future facts.

نُستخدم للتحدث عن التنبؤات المستقبلية (تنبؤ بدون دليل)، القرارات السريعة، العرض/الطلب والحقائق المستقبلية.

- e.g. ● I think Ali **will travel** to England next week. (Prediction)
 ● I **will help** you with your homework. (Offer)
 ● I'm hungry, I'll **buy** a sandwich. (Quick decision)
 ● **Will** you **come** to the party? (Request)
 ● My father **will be** 52 next October. (Future fact)

Form

التكوين

A) Affirmative الإثبات

Subject الفاعل + will ('ll) + inf. مصدر الفعل

- e.g. ● Sara **will go** to the cinema tonight.
● They **will buy** a new car next month.

Checkpoint

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

- 1.** I think Mona tomorrow morning.
a) arrives **b)** arrive
c) will arrive **d)** arrived
- 2.** We will Hurghada in the next summer holiday.
a) visit **b)** visits
c) visiting **d)** visited
- 3.** Samar will do her homework and shopping.
a) going **b)** go
c) goes **d)** went
- 4.** Tamer 15 years old next week.
a) be **b)** is being
c) will be **d)** was

B Correct the verb between brackets:

1. I think it will (rains) tonight.
2. Mona is knocking. I (open) the door.
3. Hamza, I (help) you with your homework.

B) Negative النفسى

Subject الفاعل + will not (won't) + inf. مصدر الفعل

- e.g. ● My father **will not** (won't) **come** late tonight.
- Youmna **will not** (won't) **go** to the party tonight.

Checkpoint

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

- 1.** Mazin won't TV before his homework.
a) watch **b)** watches
c) watched **d)** watching
- 2.** They outside because it's wet.
a) will play **b)** won't play
c) play **d)** doesn't play
- 3.** I forget my book tomorrow.
a) am **b)** don't
c) haven't **d)** won't
- 4.** The baby without her toy. She can't sleep without it.
a) sleeps **b)** never sleep
c) won't sleep **d)** is sleeping

B Correct the verb between brackets:

1. I think traditional cars (not) be found in the future.
2. It's rainy, we (will) play outside. It's dangerous.
3. Tarek won't (traveled) to Paris next summer.

Question

السؤال

- ### السؤال بھل 1. Yes/No question

Will + subject الفاعل + **inf.** مصدر الفعل?

- e.g. A: Will you travel to Alexandria next holiday?

B: Yes, I will.

B: No, I won't.

- ## السؤال بأداة استفهام 2. Wh- question

Q. word مصدر الفعل + **inf.** + الفاعل + **will** + أداة استفهام

- e.g.** ● When **will** the movie **start**? - It **will** start at 9 p.m.
● How **will** we **go** to the club? - We **will** go to the club tomorrow.

الكلمات الدالة

I'm sure - I think - I promise - I hope - Maybe - in the future - soon - if/ when

- e.g. ● **Maybe** they **will make** a jacket to help people be cooler.
● I **hope** the weather **will be** nice for our picnic.

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

1. A: Will you visit Aswan? B: Yes, I
a) will b) won't
c) am d) have
2. Who Ahmed at the airport tomorrow?
a) met b) meeting
c) meet d) will meet
3. come to my birthday party next Monday?
a) You will b) You won't
c) Will you d) Will
4. When will you in Luxor, Talal?
a) arrives b) arrive
c) arriving d) arrived

B Correct the verb between brackets:

1. (Does) Amin help his little sister tomorrow?
2. How (are) you travel to Luxor next week?
3. Do you think we will (living) in smart cities in the future?

Exercises on "The Future with "will"

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

1. We will all a driverless car in 2080.
a) has b) having c) have d) had
2. I think we more robots in our school in 2050.
a) using b) will use c) used d) use
3. In the future, there be a lot of solar panels.
a) were b) going c) are d) will
4. What will the houses like in the future?
a) look b) looked c) looks d) looking
5. Will there electric cars in the future?
a) are b) be c) is d) were
6. My parents let me stay up late on a school night. They think it is a bad thing.
a) are b) aren't c) will d) won't
7. When will you football with me?
a) play b) plays c) playing d) played
8. I hope we to the moon in the future.
a) will go b) going to c) went d) going
9. I learning a new language next year.
a) was starting b) start c) will start d) started
10. Omar travel to London tomorrow.
a) is b) will c) has d) was

2 Correct the verb between brackets:

1. My younger brother (is) twelve next week.
2. Houses for the future (are) different to ours today.
3. I think it will (rained) tomorrow.
4. How (are) people get their electricity in the future?
5. What will life (been) like in the future?
6. The train will (taking) 3 hours to arrive in Alexandria.

نستخدم زمن المضارع التام للتحدث عن:

- شيء حدث في الماضي وله أثر في الحاضر.

e.g. I **have watched** the scary movie. I can't sleep well.

- شيء حدث ولم يحدد وقت حدوثه لعدم أهمية وقت الحدث مقارنة بالحدث ذاته.

e.g. My parents **have traveled** to many countries (this year).

- شيء بدأ في الماضي وما زال مستمراً في الحاضر.

e.g. My grandfather **has lived** here for 50 years.

- شيء حدث في الماضي مع ذكر عدد مرات حدوث الفعل.

e.g. My sister **has taken** the medicine three times.

Usage

الاستخدام

A: Affirmative الإثبات

التصريف الثالث للفعل (P.P) + **have ('ve)** + اسم جمع I/ We/ You/ They/

e.g. • I **have cleaned** my bedroom.

• My friends and I **have done** our homework.

التصريف الثالث للفعل (P.P) + **has ('s)** + اسم مفرد He/ She/ It/

e.g. • Hana **has visited** her aunt.

• My dad **has won** the competition.

B: Negative النفي

التصريف الثالث للفعل (P.P) + **haven't** + اسم جمع I/ We/ You/ They/

e.g. • I **haven't played** tennis.

• My parents **haven't lived** in Cairo.

التصريف الثالث للفعل (P.P) + **hasn't** + اسم مفرد He/ She/ It/

e.g. • Adel **hasn't bought** a new bike.

• She **hasn't done** the shopping.

Form

التكوين

Checkpoint

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

1. Dalia in Tanta for 5 years.

a) lives

b) live

c) has lived

d) have lived

2. My uncle that big house since 2020.

a) is having

b) has had

c) had had

d) had

3. We already prepared for the wedding party.

a) have

b) are

c) had

d) has

4. Samir well since he started to smoke.

a) weren't

b) hadn't been

c) haven't been

d) hasn't been



B Correct the verb between brackets:

1. I have already (tidy) my room.
2. I have never (be) to Paris.
3. Hala (not) returned from the village yet.
4. I (not see) Tamer since he traveled to England.

1 Yes/No question:

السؤال بـ (هل):

التصريف الثالث للفعل (P.P.) + اسم جمع I/ we/ you/ they/ Have +

e.g. A: Have you cleaned your room?

B: Yes, I/ we have.

B: No, I/ we haven't.

التصريف الثالث للفعل (P.P.) + اسم مفرد Has + he/ she/ it/

e.g. A: **Has** Sara **done** her homework yet?

B: Yes, she has.

B: No, she hasn't.

2 Wh- question:

السؤال بأداة استفهام:

Q. word + have + I/ we/ you/ they/ اسم جمع + (P.P.) التصريف الثالث للفعل

e.g. A: **What** have Habiba and Hala **visited** in Alexandria?

B: They **have visited** the Alexandria Library.

Q. word + has + he/ she/ it/ اسم مفرد (P.P.) + التصريف الثالث للفعل

e.g. A: Where has he gone since yesterday?

B: He **has** gone to Port Said.

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

1. How much since you worked for that company?
a) did you earn **b)** will you earn
c) have you earned **d)** you earned
2. tried climbing mountains?
a) You have ever **b)** Had you ever
c) Have you never **d)** Have you ever
3. How long in Giza?
a) has he to live **b)** has he lived
c) he is living **d)** he lived

B Correct the verb between brackets:

1. (you ever) played tennis?
2. How long (have Sami) lived in Mansoura?
3. Have you (did) your task yet?

Key words الكلمات الدالة

1 ever/never

ever

نُستخدم **ever** في وسط السؤال بمعنى هل مع المضارع التام: بعد الفاعل وقبل التصريف الثالث للفعل.

Have/Has + subject + ever + P.P. التصريف الثالث للفعل

- e.g. • Has your father ever visited Paris?
• Have Salma and Noha ever flown a kite?

never

نُستخدم **never** في وسط الجملة المثبتة لزمان المضارع التام: بعد (have/has) لنفي الجملة.

Subject + have/has + never + P.P. التصريف الثالث للفعل

- e.g. • We have never lived in Giza. • Doaa has never been to Rome.

لاحظ

من الممكن استخدام **ever** في جملة النفي لتكون بمعنى **never**.

- e.g. • I haven't ever driven a sports car. = I have never driven a sports car.

2 since/for

- عند التعبير عن مدة وقوع حدث في زمن المضارع التام نستخدم **since/for** قبل مدة وقوع الحدث كالآتي:

since

Subject + have/has + P.P. التصريف الثالث للفعل + since بداية الحدث.

- e.g. • I have worked here since 2007. • My uncle has lived in Tokyo since 2015.

for

Subject + have/has + P.P. التصريف الثالث للفعل + for مدة وقوع الحدث كاملة.

- e.g. She has studied English for 14 years.

لاحظ

يمكن أن يأتي بعد **since** جملة في زمن الماضي البسيط في حال وجود فاعل بعدها.

Subject + have/has + P.P. التصريف الثالث للفعل + since + subject + فاعل + ماضٍ بسيط

- e.g. I've lived in the same house since I was born.

3 already

بالفعل

تستخدم في وسط جملة المضارع التام المثبتة بعد (have/has) أو آخر الجملة لتدل على أن الحدث قد تم فعلاً.

Subject فاعل + have/has + already + P.P. التصريف الثالث للفعل

- e.g. • They **have already** visited the museum.
• Sara **has already** helped her mum.

Subject فاعل + have/has + P.P. التصريف الثالث للفعل + already

- e.g. • They **have** washed the dishes **already**.
• Amir **has** won the competition **already**.

4 yet

حتى الآن/بعد

تستخدم في آخر الجملة المنفية للمضارع التام وأيضاً آخر السؤال مع المضارع التام.

Subject فاعل + haven't/hasn't + P.P. التصريف الثالث للفعل + yet.

- e.g. • We **haven't** finished our homework **yet**.
• My father **hasn't** traveled to another country **yet**.

Have/Has + subject فاعل + P.P. التصريف الثالث للفعل + yet?

- e.g. • **Has** she played a musical instrument **yet**?
• **Have** Huda and Rana **done** their homework **yet**?

Checkpoint

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

1. Has Samy eaten Chinese food?
a) ever b) never c) yet d) every
2. Judy hasn't visited Alexandria 6 years.
a) since b) ever c) already d) for
3. They have been married 2005.
a) since b) for c) yet d) ever
4. Has Samy eaten Chinese food?
a) ever b) never c) for d) since

B Correct the verb between brackets:

1. I (have) found the lost keys yet.
2. Amira (already/cook) the lunch.
3. Have your brothers studied their lessons (already)?

Exercises on "The Present Perfect Tense"

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

1. I haven't met Karim since he abroad.
a) has traveled b) traveled c) was traveling d) traveling
2. Have you ever a car?
a) driving b) drives c) driven d) is driving
3. You needn't make food. I a good meal already.
a) was cooking b) have cooked c) was cooked d) had cooked
4. Hala us since she lived in Luxor.
a) met b) meeting c) didn't meet d) hasn't met
5. I miss you so much; I haven't seen you 3 years.
a) for b) when c) since d) ago
6. Hatim for the party yet.
a) haven't prepared b) prepared
c) hasn't prepared d) has prepared
7. Kamel has been sick since he to smoke.
a) started b) starting c) has started d) was starting
8. Tamer has worked as a taxi driver he was twenty-five.
a) already b) ago c) for d) since
9. Adel since he moved to Tanta?
a) Haven't you met b) You haven't met c) Won't you meet d) You met
10. A: Where is Walid? B: He to the supermarket.
a) had gone b) was going c) has gone d) going

2 Correct the verb between brackets:

1. Have you ever (be) to Alexandria?
2. Has he (finish) his tasks on time?
3. Have you (tidy) your room?
4. I love chess, so I (join) a chess club in my village.
5. My parents have (get) married since 2004.

هناك نوعان من الأسئلة:

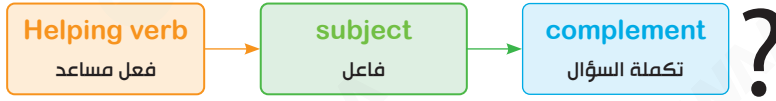
(A) Yes/No question

(B) Wh-question

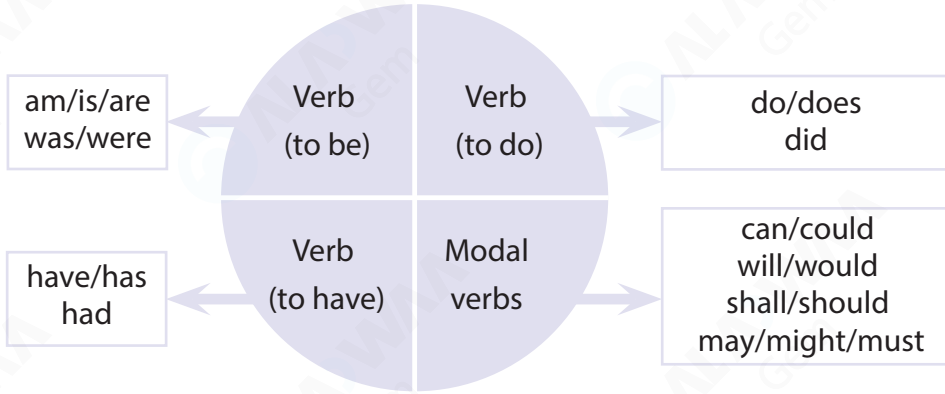
أولاً: السؤال بمعنى هل:

A Yes/No question:

ولتكوين سؤال بمعنى هل نتبع القاعدة التالية:



والآن تعرف معنا على الأفعال المساعدة، وكيفية استخدام الفعل الصحيح:



١- متى نستخدم Verb (to be)؟

Usage	الاستخدام	Examples	أمثلة
Noun	اسم	Is he a doctor ?/ Are Ali and Kamal teachers ?	
Adjective	صفة	Was Ola worried ?/Were they busy ?	
Preposition + complement	حرف جر + تكملة	Is Nada at school ?/ Are the boys with their mom ?	

Checkpoint

Supply the missing parts:

- A:?
B: Yes, Sara is at home.
- A:?
B: No, the students aren't late.
- A:?
B: No, my sister isn't a good swimmer.



Verb (to be) يكون موجود بالجملة، كل ما عليك فعله أن تتعرف على الفعل المساعد وتبدأ به الجملة لتكوين السؤال:
٢- متى نستخدم Verb (to do)؟

نستخدم Verb (to do) إذا كانت الجملة ليس بها فعل مساعد كالتالي:

- إذا كان زمن الجملة مضارع بسيط والفاعل (اسم مفرد/he/she/it) نستخدم (does).

e.g. Yes, Sama likes English. → Does Sama like English?

- إذا كان زمن الجملة مضارع بسيط والفاعل (اسم جمع/I/We/You/They) نستخدم (do).

e.g. Sure! I help my mom. → Do you help your mom?

- إذا كان الفعل في الماضي البسيط نستخدم (did).

e.g. No, I went to the park. → Did you go to the cinema?



(do/does/did) يتبعهم مصدر الفعل.

Checkpoint

Supply the missing parts:

1 Heba :

Yara : Yes, I walk to school.

2 Hanaa :

Esraa : No, we didn't buy any fruits.

يتم تحويل you
في السؤال إلى
I/We
عند الإجابة

٣- متى نستخدم Verb (to have)؟

نستخدم Verb (to have) إذا كان الفعل الأساسي في التصريف الثالث: (راجع جداول تصريفات الأفعال في نهاية الملحق)

e.g. No, they haven't played tennis. → Have they played tennis?

e.g. Yes, Mona has got a car. → Has Mona got a car?

Checkpoint

Supply the missing parts:

1 Samir :

Eslam : No, she hasn't cooked lunch yet.

2 Eman :

Salwa : Yes, I have done my homework.

٤- متى نستخدم (Modal verbs)؟

الأفعال الناقصة تكون موجودة بالجملة، كل ما عليك فعله أن تتعرف على الفعل المساعد وتبدأ به الجملة لتكوين السؤال:

e.g. Yes, I will help my mom. → Will you help your mom?

Sure! We can speak English. → Can you speak English?

No, you shouldn't go there now. → Should I go there now?

Yes, we must recycle plastic. → Must we recycle plastic?





Checkpoint

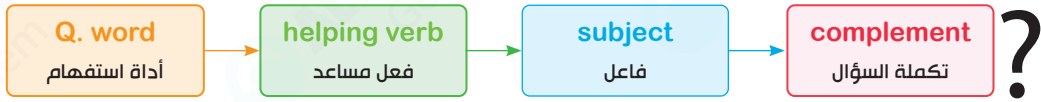
Supply the missing parts:

- 1 Kady :?
- Anas : Yes, I can help you with your homework.
- 2 Doaa :?
- Younma : No, Soha couldn't do her homework.

ثانياً: السؤال بأداة استفهام:

B Wh- question:

ولتكوين سؤال بأداة استفهام تتبع القاعدة التالية:



والآن تعرف معنا على أدوات الاستفهام، وكيفية استخدام أداة الاستفهام المناسبة:

Question word	Usage	Question word	Usage
What	ماذا / ما	How	كيف
What time	ما الوقت	How many	كم عدد
Which	أي / أيهما	How much	كم كمية/ ثمن
When	متى	How long	كم مدة
Where	أين	How often	كم مرة
Why	لهذا	Who	من

e.g. ● Omar is at school. → Where is Omar?

- She goes to school at 7 a.m. → When/ What time does she go to school?
- I bought a new car. → What did you buy?
- Adel is sleeping because he is tired. → Why is Adel sleeping?

Checkpoint

Supply the missing parts:

- 1 Ayman :?
- Bakr : I live in Luxor.
- 2 Diaa :?
- Hady : I will travel to Paris next week.

How to answer questions:

كيفية الإجابة عن الأسئلة:

- بعد أن تعلمنا كيفية تكوين السؤال، ننتقل إلى كيفية الإجابة عن السؤال، لأن هذا يساعد في حل سؤال المحادثة بشكل جيد.

- عند الإجابة عن سؤال بأداة استفهام في المحادثة نبدأ بإجابتنا كما تعلمنا في تكوين الجملة كالتالي:

تكملة الجملة + complement + فعل verb + فاعل Subject

ادرس المحادثات القصيرة التالية:

e.g. (1) Amira : What sport do you like?

Gamal : I like football.

(2) Aliaa : What time does Mai go to school?

Norha : She goes to school at 7 a.m.

(3) Ahmed: Where is Mona?

Mom : She is at school.

(4) Mazin : When did you arrive in Alexandria?

Eyad : I arrived there last night.

- عند الإجابة عن سؤال بمعنى هل (بفعل مساعد) في المحادثة نبدأ بإجابتنا كالتالي:

Yes/No/Sure/
Of course/Certainly + subject الفاعل + helping verb.

- ادرس الأمثلة التالية:

e.g. ● Is Nora at school? → Yes, she is. / No, she isn't.

● Does Ali like pasta? → Yes, he does. / No, he doesn't.

● Can you swim? → Sure! بالتأكيد / No, I can't.

● Will you come to the party? → Certainly! بالتأكيد / No, I won't.

Exercises on "How to Form Questions"

1 Reorder the words to form a question:

1. stay – you – How long – Luxor – will – in?

.....

2. yesterday – meet – Did – Adel – you?

.....

3. at – Sama and Amira – Are – the club?

.....

4. favorite – What – your – sport – is?

.....

5. you – Have – a new – got - , Tamer – bike?

.....

2 Supply the missing parts in the following mini-dialogs:

A) **Reem** :

Dina : Laila is in Alexandria.

B) **Adam** :

Tourist : Yes, I will visit Luxor and Aswan.

C) **Ahmed** :

Eslam : I like English because it's interesting.

D) **Nadeen** : Do you like sports?

Nourhan :

E) **Hany** : Hello, Ramy! Who's your best friend?

Ramy :

3 Complete the following dialog:

Ahmed asks Fares about his best friend.

Ahmed : What is your best friend's name?

Fares : (1).....

Ahmed : (2).....?

Fares : He's 14 years old.

Ahmed : What sport does he like?

Fares : (3).....

Ahmed : (4).....?

Fares : He likes English.

Ahmed : Is he friendly and kind?

Fares : (5).....

PART

2



**Comprehension
Skills**

Part 2

Comprehension Skills

توجيهات عامة لقطعة الفهم

يجب اتباع الآتي عند حل أسئلة القطعة:

- 1- نقرأ القطعة قراءة سريعة، ولا نتوقف عند المفردات الصعبة، ويفضل بعض الناس أن يفهم الأسئلة أولاً.
- 2- نقرأ الأسئلة جيداً لتحديد المطلوب منه مع معرفة معاني أدوات الاستفهام.
- 3- نقرأ القطعة للمرة الثانية لنبحث عن إجابات الأسئلة.
- 4- التمهّل عند البحث عن الإجابة؛ فقد تكون إجابة السؤال الأول في الفقرة الثانية، وليس شرطاً أن تكون في الفقرة الأولى.
- 5- لا تنزعج من وجود كلمات صعبة، فقد نجد إيضاح الكلمة الصعبة في العبارة التالية لها، أو يمكن تخمين معناها من خلال السياق.

Comprehension Skills

مهارات قطعة الفهم

والآن تعرف على بعض مهارات قطعة الفهم التي ستفيدك أثناء دراستك:

● Giving the main idea

إعطاء الفكرة الرئيسية للنص

- لاستخراج الفكرة الرئيسية للقطعة، اقرأها ببطء وابحث عن الجمل التي تتكرر حول موضوع واحد. حاول تلخيص الموضوع الرئيسي بكلماتك الخاصة في جملة أو جملتين.

Exercise (1)

My name is Kamal. I love **playing** all kinds of **games**. I play games outside with my friends, and at school we play hopscotch and board games.

What is the text about?

(إعطاء الفكرة الرئيسية للنص)

- اقرأ النص جيداً.
- حدد المطلوب من السؤال.
- أجب عن السؤال.

● Extracting information

استخراج معلومات (مباشرة من النص)

- لاستخراج معلومة من القطعة، ابحث عن الكلمة المفتاحية المتعلقة بالمعلومة. ثم ابحث عن الجمل التي تحتوي على هذه الكلمة واقرأها لتحديد المعلومة المطلوبة.

Exercise (2)

Some modern video games are amazing. I've got a new games console, which I share with my sister, Soha. She enjoys playing **adventure games**, where you can go to different places to find something important or solve a problem.

What kind of games does Soha like?

(استخراج معلومة)



● Understanding reference

فهم ما تشير إليه كلمة أو ضمير

- اقرأ النص جيدًا. اعلم أن هناك ضمائر (فاعل/مفعول)، أو عبارات تشير إلى شيء ذكر سابقًا. انظر إلى الجمل السابقة لمعرفة من أو ماذا تشير إليه.

Exercise (3)

Video games can be a problem when you play them too much. However, I think they can be great when you do something that is very creative with them. You can often play with your friends, too.

What does the underlined pronoun "they" refer to? (فهم ما يشير إليه ضمير)

.....

.....

● Guessing the meaning of vocabulary in context

تخمين معنى كلمة/عبارة

- اقرأ الجملة التي تحتوي على الكلمة الجديدة، ابحث عن كلمات وجمل مجاورة قد تعطي تلميحات عن معنى الكلمة. قم بتخمين المعنى بناءً على هذه التلميحات، ثم تحقق من صحة التخمين بقراءة الجملة مجددًا.

Exercise (4)

When I was younger, my favorite toy was my skateboard. I loved going to the park and playing with my friends. They had skateboards, too, and it was really **amazing**.

The word "**amazing**" means (تخمين معنى كلمة)

a) delicious b) boring c) wonderful d) colorful

● Critical thinking skill

مهارة التفكير النقدي (توضيح رأيك من خلال فهمك للنص)

- للإجابة عن أسئلة التفكير النقدي قم بقراءة السؤال بعناية، استخدم الأدلة من النص أو المعلومات لدعم إجابتك، ثم نظم رأيك، ثم عبر عنه في إجابتك.

Exercise (5)

When Amina was young, she really liked games that used a lot of imagination. She was very good at making up stories. She had a doll's house, some cuddly toys, and some action figures.

Do you think Amina liked playing inside or outside her house? Why?

مهارة التفكير النقدي

.....

.....

لإجابة هذا السؤال
قم بمعرفة أنواع الألعاب
التي تفضلها أمانة ومن
خلال ذلك ستتعرف على
إجابة السؤال.

General Exercises

1 Read the following, then answer the questions:

Many tourists like to visit Egypt. They usually come to Egypt in winter. They love to enjoy the fine weather. The tourists visit many places in Egypt, such as the Cairo Tower, the Pyramids, and the temples. They enjoy the wonderful weather of Luxor and Aswan in winter. They usually take photos of the ancient temples in Egypt, and they buy souvenirs to remind them of Egypt.

Other tourists like the beautiful beaches of Egypt, so they like to come in summer. They like to visit Hurghada for its fantastic beaches.

A) Answer the following questions:

1. Which places do tourists come to see in Egypt?

.....

2. Why do they usually go to Luxor and Aswan in winter?

.....

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

.....

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

4. Tourists visit Luxor and Aswan in

a) summer

b) spring

c) fall

d) winter

5. The underlined word "ancient" means very

a) new

b) old

c) near

d) interesting

6. Tourists go to to enjoy the beaches there.

a) Aswan

b) Luxor

c) Hurghada

d) Cairo

7. Tourists like to visit Hurghada for its "fantastic" beaches. A synonym of "fantastic" is ".....".

a) bad

b) hot

c) amazing

d) ancient

2 Read the following, then answer the questions:

Sham El-Nessim is my favorite time of the year. We enjoy it at the start of spring. Sham El-Nessim started in 2700 BCE قبل الميلاد Today, most Egyptians have a picnic in a park or next to the river with their families. Many people also go to the beach, where they make sandcastles and swim in the sea. On this day, we eat a lot of special food. Do you want to know how to enjoy **feseekh**? Add lemon juice to the fish and have it with a salad. It's delicious, but you should buy it from a good shop, and you shouldn't eat too much!

A) Answer the following questions:

1. What is the passage about?

.....

2. When did Sham El-Nessim start?

.....

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

.....

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

4. According to the passage, many Egyptians go to on Sham El-Nessim Day.

a) hospitals

b) schools

c) parks

d) seas

5. Sham El-Nessim is of spring.

a) in the middle

b) at the end

c) at the start

d) after

6. People eat on Sham El-Nessim Day.

a) rice

b) feseekh

c) spaghetti

d) fruits

7. The word "**feseekh**" refers to a kind of

a) fruits

b) fish

c) desserts

d) vegetables

3 Read the following, then answer the questions:

Hello. My name is Hassan. My family lives in Alexandria, but my father doesn't work in Egypt. He is an engineer in London. He comes home to visit us twice a year. I hope to travel to England one day when I grow up, too. My father encourages me to study hard so that I can get good grades and be able to go to summer school there.

I spend all my time studying hard and going to swimming practice. However, on Fridays, I relax with my brother and sister. We go to the beach with Mom or visit our grandparents. We have lots of fun!

A) Answer the following questions:

1. Give a suitable title for the passage.

.....

2. Where does Hassan live?

.....

3. Where does Hassan's father work?

.....

4. Why do you think Hassan's father encourages him to study hard?

.....

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

5. The underlined word "there" refers to

a) Alexandria

b) school

c) England

d) The beach

6. The underlined word "encourages" means

a) starts

b) supports

c) enjoys

d) leaves

7. When do they go to the beach?

a) On Sunday.

b) On Friday.

c) Every day.

d) On Monday.

4 Read the following, then answer the questions:

My name is Saja, and my sister's name is Soha. We are twins! We go to a preparatory school in Giza. Soha's favorite food is chicken, while my favorite food is fish. Soha and I have the same hobbies. We both like swimming and playing chess. We go to the pool on Fridays. After that, Dad drives us to our grandparents' house. They live in a village. We play chess with our cousins there. Saja and I always win!

A) Answer the following questions:

1. What's the best title for the passage?

.....

2. Where do the twins go on Fridays?

.....

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

.....

4. Do you think Soha's grandparents enjoy living in that village? Why?

.....

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

5. The opposite of the word "same" is

a) similar

b) different

c) equal

d) alike

6. Soha likes chicken, but Saja likes

a) chicken

b) cheese

c) meat

d) fish

7. Soha is Saja's

a) cousin

b) brother

c) twin

d) uncle

5 Read the following, then answer the questions:

Sunday is my favorite day of the week. On Sundays, I get up at quarter to eight, eat my breakfast, and then get dressed. I leave at half past eight to go to school. On Sundays, I ride my bike to school because my dad can't drive me. I like Sundays because English is always the first lesson of the day. At half past twelve, we have lunch. After lunch, we have music. I really enjoy it because I adore singing. I go home at half past three. In the afternoon, I always do my homework. Then, at seven in the evening, I watch TV, but I never go to bed late. I always go to bed at half past nine.

A) Answer the following questions:

1. What does the passage talk about?

.....

2. How does the writer go to school on Sundays?

.....

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

.....

4. What two subjects do you think the writer enjoys most at school?

.....

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

5. The writer always has lunch at

a) 11:30

b) 11:45

c) 12

d) 12:30

6. The writer does his homework in the

a) morning

b) evening

c) night

d) afternoon

7. The underlined word "adore" means

a) love

b) hate

c) listen

d) play

6 Read the following, then answer the questions:

Amina Hosny was born in Belqas in 2009, but she doesn't live there. She lives in Mansoura and goes to Mansoura Preparatory School for Girls. She lives with her parents and two siblings, Maha and Mostafa. Amina walks to school with her friend Zainab every day. They are both excellent students, and their teachers love them. Amina's favorite subject is science. She loves to learn about space and the planets. One day, she wants to become an astronaut رائد فضاء.

A) Answer the following questions:

1. Give a suitable title for the passage.

.....

2. Why do you think Amina wants to be an astronaut?

.....

3. What does the word "there" refer to?

.....

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

4. Amina Hosny is a/an student.

a) excellent

b) dangerous

c) usual

d) unusual

5. The underlined word "siblings" means

a) brothers

b) sisters

c) a brother and sister

d) friends

6. There are members in Amina's family.

a) three

b) six

c) four

d) five

7 Read the following, then answer the questions:

Ahmed likes walking and watching the trees, animals, flowers, and insects all around him. He doesn't like being indoors, but he loves being in the garden. His favorite place is the park near his house. He can see lots of different kinds of birds there. He takes lots of photos of flowers and birds with his cell phone تليفون محمول, but he doesn't send text messages or make video calls. He doesn't like playing video games.

A) Answer the following questions:

1. Give a suitable title for this passage.

.....

2. What does Ahmed use his cell phone for?

.....

3. What is Ahmed's favorite place?

.....

4. Do you think Ahmed loves nature? Why?

.....

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

5. Ahmed doesn't send

a) text messages

b) letters

c) photos

d) e-mails

6. The underlined word "there" refers to the

a) birds

b) home

c) school

d) park

7. What does the underlined word "Indoors" mean?

a) outside the house

b) inside the house

c) behind the door

d) under the house

8 Read the following, then answer the questions:

Every morning, children from a far village in Egypt cycle to school. It is a cheap and healthy way to travel. They can always arrive on time on time في الوقت المحدد. It's also hard for children who live next to Lake Bunyonyi, in Uganda. Their school is on the other side of the lake, so they do not walk to school. They go in a canoe مركب صغير. The canoe takes the children to school and home again every day. In winter, there is a lot of snow in the USA. So, the children travel to school on a snowmobile.

A) Answer the following questions:

1. What is the main idea of the passage?

.....

2. How many countries are mentioned مذكورة in this passage?

.....

3. Do you think it's useful to go to school by bike? Why/Why not?

.....

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

4. The word "walk" means to go

a) on foot

b) by bike

c) in a canoe

d) by boat

5. A canoe is used in

a) lakes

b) villages

c) homes

d) schools

6. The underlined word "Their" refers to children from

a) Egypt

b) Uganda

c) the world

d) the USA

7. A snowmobile is a kind of vehicle used to

a) fly with

b) talk through

c) travel on snow

d) float on water

9 Read the following, then answer the questions:

We don't know who made tea for the first time, but we have heard and read many stories about the first person who drank tea. Nearly five thousand years ago, the king of China boiled his drinking water under a tree. Some of the leaves fell into the pot. When he drank the water, he liked the taste very much. He thought the taste came from the leaves of the tree.

People drink tea because they think it helps them stay awake. Now, tea is grown in China, India, and Turkey. Many people like to drink tea with milk. Others like to have it with lemon when they feel sick. People usually have tea in the morning and after lunch.

A) Answer the following questions:

1. What is this passage about?

.....

2. When do people usually drink tea?

.....

3. Where is tea grown?

.....

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

4. The underlined word "Nearly" means

a) opposite

b) almost

c) nearby

d) far

5. People usually drink tea with when they feel sick.

a) milk

b) orange

c) lemon

d) leaves

6. The underlined pronoun "it" refers to

a) tea

b) water

c) China

d) lemon

7. What did the king of China boil under a tree?

a) Lemon water.

b) Tea.

c) Drinking water.

d) Tea with lemon.

10 Read the following, then answer the questions:

Last year, my father and I visited Cairo in January. We spent the night there. We stayed in a big hotel. We wanted to go to the Egyptian Museum, so we took the metro because it is the cheapest and quickest system in Cairo. When we arrived at the museum, we saw a lot of amazing things and learned a lot about Egypt's history. After that, we returned to the hotel by taxi. It was an incredible رائعة trip!

A) Answer the following questions:

1. What's this passage about?

.....

2. What does the underlined pronoun "it" refer to?

.....

3. Why do you think they returned to the hotel by taxi?

.....

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

4. In the museum, they knew things about

a) geography

b) Arabic

c) history

d) math

5. The underlined word "cheapest" means

a) not expensive

b) expensive

c) costly

d) costs a lot of money

6. They went to Cairo last

a) summer

b) spring

c) winter

d) fall

7. The opposite of "incredible" is

a) very bad

b) amazing

c) very good

d) interesting

11 Read the following, then answer the questions:

My name is Omar. I'm thirteen years old. I'm in preparatory one. My favorite subject is English because I'm good at languages. My English teacher is friendly and helpful. I have a lot of friends, but Ramy is my best friend. We go to the same school. He has short, curly hair and brown eyes. He is very kind. We go to the library once a week. We read a lot of books there. He can't walk, so he uses a wheelchair. He likes watching soccer matches.

A) Answer the following questions:

1. What is the main idea of the passage?

.....

2. Why is English Omar's favorite subject?

.....

3. What does Ramy look like?

.....

4. Why do you think Ramy can't walk?

.....

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

5. Omar and Ramy go to the library a week.

a) once

b) twice

c) three times

d) four times

6. The underlined pronoun "He" refers to

a) Omar

b) Ramy

c) Ramy's friend

d) the teacher

7. "....." has the same meaning as "kind".

a) Unkind

b) Friendly

c) Unhappy

d) Weak

8. Ramy enjoys

a) playing video games

b) watching soccer

c) watching English movies

d) playing soccer

12 Read the following, then answer the questions:

Mrs. Hala is an English teacher in a preparatory school. She is very kind and helpful, so all her students like her. She comes to school at 7 o'clock in the morning to give the students more lessons and help them with their homework. She has a lovely family. Her husband, Mr. Samir, is a doctor. She has two daughters, Sama and Nada, and one son, Omar. Omar is going to be a dentist. But her elder daughter, Sama, who likes English and science, wants to be a doctor like her father. Nada, the youngest daughter, wants to be an engineer. They are a happy family.

A) Answer the following questions:

1. What is the main idea of the passage?

.....

2. How many children does Mrs. Hala have?

.....

3. Why does Mrs. Hala arrive at school early?

.....

4. Why do you think all the students like Mrs. Hala?

.....

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

5. The underlined pronoun "her" refers to

a) Mrs. Hala

b) Mr. Samir

c) Sama

d) Nada

6. Sama wants to be a/an

a) doctor

b) engineer

c) teacher

d) dentist

7. A teacher is someone who works in a

a) bank

b) school

c) farm

d) hospital

8. Her "**eldest**" daughter wants to be a doctor. The word "**eldest**" means

a) younger

b) taller

c) older

d) larger

13 Read the following, then answer the questions:

I love technology. It's very useful. Technology helps us do our work. We use it every day. We can send digital messages, watch videos, and play games. But to be safe online, we must follow some important instructions تعليمات. First, keep your password secret. You shouldn't tell people your personal information. Don't make friends with people you don't know online. Don't send photos to people you don't know. Don't answer phone or video calls from someone you don't know. Finally, if there is a problem, you must tell a **parent** or a teacher.

A) Answer the following questions:

1. What is the main idea of the passage?

.....

2. What must you do if you have a problem?

.....

3. Mention اذكر three things technology helps us with.

.....

4. How can you stay safe online?

.....

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

5. You must keep your secret.

a) text

b) email

c) password

d) postcard

6. The underlined pronoun "it" refers to

a) a telephone

b) instructions

c) a message

d) technology

7. The word "**parent**" means a/an

a) mother or a father

b) uncle or an aunt

c) friend

d) cousin

8. You mustn't send photos to

a) your parents

b) your teacher

c) your friends

d) strangers

14 Read the following, then answer the questions:

Egypt is a great country in the northeast of Africa. Cairo is the capital city. People of Egypt speak Arabic. There are many interesting places to visit in Egypt. Tourists visit Egypt on holidays to enjoy its good weather. They can do many exciting things. They can enjoy beaches and delicious food. They can buy souvenirs and take photos of many historical places. They always say that Egypt is a safe country. We love our country, Egypt, and work hard to help it develop.

A) Answer the following questions:

1. What's the main idea of the passage?

.....

2. How is the weather in Egypt?

.....

3. What can tourists buy at historical places?

.....

4. Which places would you recommend يرشح for tourists to visit?

.....

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

5. The underlined pronoun "They" refers to

a) Egyptians

b) tourists

c) holidays

d) beaches

6. Egypt is in the of Africa.

a) east

b) west

c) south

d) northeast

7. What does the underlined word "interesting" mean?

a) awesome

b) wonderful

c) fantastic

d) all of these

8. We work hard to help it "develop". A synonym of "develop" is ".....".

a) grow

b) visit

c) speak

d) enjoy

15 Read the following, then answer the questions:

One of the most important things in our life is staying healthy. Everyone wants to keep fit, but some people think it is too hard because they are too busy. However, there are some easy instructions you can follow if you want to be in good health. You should drink water instead of fizzy drinks المشروبات الغازية. Fizzy drinks taste good, but they have too much sugar. Too much sugar will make you gain weight. You should also exercise because this will help you sleep at night. Finally, you should try to go outside in the sun instead of spending a lot of time indoors.

A) Answer the following questions:

1. What's the main idea of the passage?

.....

2. What should we drink instead of fizzy drinks?

.....

3. What does too much sugar do to our body?

.....

4. . From your point of view من وجهة نظرك, what else should we do to keep healthy?

.....

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

5. The underlined word "this" in the passage refers to

a) fizzy drink

b) exercise

c) food

d) feeling tired

6. is not a healthy drink.

a) Milk

b) Cola

c) Water

d) Lemonade

7. The underlined words "gain weight" means to be

a) smaller

b) taller

c) thinner

d) fatter

8. According to the passage, what is not a healthy habit?

a) Spending some time in the sun.

b) Sleeping at night.

c) Staying indoors for a long time.

d) Drinking water.

16 Read the following, then answer the questions:

Chess has a long history. The game has changed quite a bit from its earliest forms in India. The modern game we enjoy today wasn't known until the 16th century القرن, and the pieces weren't the same until the 19th century. Chess as we know it today was born out of the Indian game "Chaturangat تشاتورانجا". The game then traveled to Asia and Europe over the centuries and became what we now know as chess around the 16th century. One of the first masters of the game was a Spanish man named Ruy López.

A) Answer the following questions:

1. What is the main idea of the text?

.....

2. What does the underlined pronoun "we" refer to?

.....

3. Who is one of the first masters of chess?

.....

4. Do you like playing chess? Why/ Why not?

.....

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

5. The word "a bit" is similar in meaning to

a) much

b) a lot

c) many

d) a little

6. Chess started in

a) America

b) Africa

c) Europe

d) India

7. Chess as we know it started in the century.

a) 15th

b) 16th

c) 18th

d) 19th

8. "Chaturangat" is an Indian

a) traveler

b) century

c) game

d) inventor

17

a proper amount **قدر مناسب** of sleep. Young people who sleep eight to ten hours

A) Answer the following questions:

- 1.** What is the main idea of this passage?

5. People should sleep hours a night.

18 Read the following, then answer the questions:

Last summer, Sameh wanted to go on a vacation. He decided to stay for a week on his uncle's farm and another week on the beach in Alexandria. First, he traveled with his family to Alexandria by train. They stayed at a nice hotel with a sea view. Every morning, they went swimming and enjoyed the beach. In the evening, they went shopping. After this week ended, Sameh traveled by bus to his uncle's farm in Sharkia. There he spent a very lovely day with his aunt, uncle, and cousins. He took many photos of the trees and animals at the farm. He fed the horses and played with the goats. In the evening, they had a delicious dinner and enjoyed dessert حلوى and tea afterwards بعد ذلك. It was a fantastic holiday!

A) Answer the following questions:

1. What is the main idea in this passage?

.....

2. Where did Sameh stay in Alexandria?

.....

3. What did Sameh do in the evening in Alexandria?

.....

4. In which place do you think Sameh enjoyed his time more?

.....

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

5. Sameh went to his uncle's farm by

a) car

b) train

c) bus

d) bike

6. The underlined word "There" in the passage refers to

a) Alexandria

b) his uncle's farm

c) home

d) the beach

7. The underlined adjective "delicious" means

a) horrible

b) tasty

c) ugly

d) bad

8. Which of the following is not a "dessert"?

a) basbousa

b) ice cream

c) fish

d) cake

19 Read the following, then answer the questions:

Hello! My name is Mona. My daily routine is the same every school day. I always get up early at 6:30 in the morning. My mom also gets up early and makes my breakfast. We always have breakfast together. I go to school by bus with my friend Maha. My parents work in a hospital. Their work there is very hard, and they get home late, so I often help make dinner in the evening. I do my homework after that, and then I read my favorite book on the couch. Before I go to bed at 10 o'clock, I watch some TV and text my friends.

A) Answer the following questions:

1. What is the main idea of the passage?

.....

2. How does Mona go to school?

.....

3. What does Mona do after she prepares dinner?

.....

4. Do you think that Mona enjoys her daily routine? Why?

.....

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

5. The underlined word "there" refers to the

a) school

b) parents

c) hospital

d) bus

6. Mona gets up at

a) 6:30

b) 7:30

c) 8:30

d) 9:00

7. The underlined word "daily" means

a) yesterday

b) tomorrow

c) every day

d) now

8. What does Mona like to do before going to bed?

a) Read.

b) Text her friends.

c) Have breakfast.

d) Both a and b.

20 Read the following, then answer the questions:

Air pollution is a type of environmental **بيئي** pollution that affects the air and is usually caused by smoke or other harmful gases. Many of the world's large cities today have polluted air and complain about its quality. Most air pollution made by humans today is because of transportation. Also, smoke from factories and houses pollutes the air. Burning fossil fuels to get energy can cause pollution. Air pollution is not only outdoors; it can be inside buildings as well. Sometimes the air inside a building is even worse than **من أسوء** the air outside. Many things which humans use every day can pollute the air. Compounds **المركبات** inside carpets and furniture also pollute the air, especially when **they** are new. In buildings where the windows are tightly shut, the air inside can be more polluted than the air outside.

A) Answer the following questions:

1. What are the main causes of air pollution?

.....

2. How can fossil fuels pollute the air?

.....

3. Why is it not a good idea to always keep windows tightly shut?

.....

4. From your point of view, what can we do to reduce air pollution?

.....

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

5. This passage is talking about

a) air pollution

b) human health

c) fossil fuels

d) transportation

6. Transportation is reason for pollution.

a) the main

b) the least

c) not the

d) no longer the

7. Air pollution is harmful to

a) human

b) plants

c) animals

d) all of the above

8. What does the underlined pronoun "**they**" refer to?

a) Carpets.

b) Furniture.

c) Both a and b.

d) The air.

PART

3



Writing Skills

Part 3

Writing Skills

1

Paragraph Writing

كتابة الفقرة

عند كتابة فقرة باللغة الإنجليزية، إليك بعض الإرشادات العامة والمختصرة:

- (١) التركيز على فكرة واحدة: قم بتقديم فكرة رئيسية واضحة في الجملة الافتتاحية، وتطور عليها في الجمل التالية.
 - (٢) الترتيب: نظم أفكارك بشكل منطقي، حيث يتبع كل جملة فكرة معينة وانتقل بسلاسة إلى الجملة التالية.
 - (٣) استخدام الجمل البسيطة: اكتب جملاً قصيرة وواضحة.
 - (٤) الدعم بالأمثلة: قدم دعماً لأفكارك بأمثلة لتوضيحها وجعلها أكثر قوة.
 - (٥) استخدام الربط بين الجمل: استخدم الروابط مثل «and»، «but»، «so»، «because» لربط الأفكار.
 - (٦) التحقق من القواعد والأخطاء الهجائية: التحقق من القواعد اللغوية والأخطاء الهجائية للتأكد من دقة الكتابة.
 - (٧) إعادة قراءة ومراجعة: قم بإعادة قراءة الفقرة بعد كتابتها للتأكد من صحتها وعدم وجود أي أخطاء بها.
- باستخدام هذه الإرشادات، يمكنك كتابة فقرة فعالة ومنظمة باللغة الإنجليزية.

هذا المخطط يوضح لك مكونات الفقرة:

تخيل أنك ستقوم بكتاب فقرة عن صديقك المفضل:

“Your best friend”

Topic sentence

الجملة الرئيسية

توضح الجملة الافتتاحية الفكرة الرئيسية للفقرة. أي أنها توضح ما تدور حوله وتحاول جذب انتباه القارئ حتى يرغب في مواصلة القراءة.

- I have a lot of friends, but my best friend is called Hamza.

Supporting sentences

الجملة الداعمة

تستخدم لتطوير الجملة الافتتاحية. بمعنى آخر تقدم مزيد من المعلومات حول جملة الموضوع. يمكن أن تقدم الجملة الداعمة حقائق، إحصائيات أو تفاصيل أو أمثلة.

- Hamza lives near. His house is only a ten-minute walk from my place. We both go to the same school. We often go to each other's house to study. Hamza is very kind and helpful. He always asks about me if I'm sick and don't go to school. When he is absent, I do the same. We both have the same hobbies: soccer, and swimming. We meet at the pool every Saturday and Sunday afternoon. When we are together, we are always happy.

Concluding sentence

الجملة الختامية

الجملة الختامية هي الجملة الأخيرة في الفقرة. عادة ما تعيد صياغة الجملة الافتتاحية بكلمات مختلفة أو تلخص النقاط الرئيسية للفقرة.

- To conclude, best friends make life more fun and exciting because you can do things together and have someone to share your hobbies with.

Example

Write a paragraph of about EIGHTY (80) words on:

My daily routine

Topic sentence

My name's Bassem, and I have a daily routine. I go to a preparatory school in Giza. I usually get up at 7 o'clock.

Supporting sentences

I wash my hands and face. Then, I have my breakfast. I often walk to school in the morning. I have seven lessons a day. When I finish school, I come back home at 2:30 p.m. I always do my homework after school. I never sleep late on school days.

Concluding sentence

To conclude, I really enjoy my daily routine.

Checkpoint

Write a paragraph about your favorite sport.

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توضح النقاط التالية خطوات كتابة رسالة بريد إلكتروني:

١- نكتب اسم/البريد الإلكتروني الخاص بالمرسل إليه.

٢- نكتب اسم/البريد الإلكتروني الخاص بالمرسل.

٣- الموضوع.

٤- التحية: اسم المرسل إليه + Hello/Hi/Dear

٥- الجملة الافتتاحية: I'm happy to send this email to you. How are you and your family?

٦- نكتب من ٦٠ إلى ٨٠ كلمة عن الموضوع.

٧- الجملة الختامية: See you soon/Best wishes/All the best

٨- توقيع المرسل.

Example

Write an email of SIXTY 60 to EIGHTY 80 words to your pen friend Dan to tell him about what you think is the most important job. Your name is Adam and your email address is adam@gmail.com. Your friend's email address is dan2020@gmail.com.

New message

← → ↻

To dan2020@gmail.com البريد الإلكتروني للمرسل إليه الرسالة

From adam@gmail.com البريد الإلكتروني للمرسل

Subject The most important job موضوع البريد الإلكتروني

Dear Dan,

I'm happy to send you this email. How are you? I'd like to tell you about what I think the most important job is. There are many important jobs. For example, a police officer's job is to keep us safe. Nurses are also important because they help doctors in hospitals. Doctors help us get well when we feel sick. I want to be a doctor when I grow up. However, I think the job of a doctor is the most important one. He tries to keep us healthy. I look forward to becoming a doctor. He always looks after ill people and tries to find out why they are ill or what hurts them. In your opinion, what's the most important job?

Write back soon.

Yours,
Adam

Send



1 What is a biography?

A biography is a detailed description of a person's life.

السيرة الذاتية هي وصف مفصل لحياة الشخص.

2 What can we include in a biography?

1 Name and birth

يجب أن تبدأ كتابة السيرة الذاتية باسم الشخص ومولده (متى وأين).

e.g. Mohamed Salah was born in Gharbia in 1992.

2 Family and childhood

اذكر معلومات عن عائلة الشخص وطفولته.

e.g. He spent his early childhood going to school and playing football with his friends.

3 Career and achievements

اذكر المسيرة المهنية والإنجازات.

e.g. He played for many teams. He also plays for the Egyptian National Team. He scored many goals for our national team. He played for ACF Fiorentina and Roma in Italy. Now he plays for Liverpool in England, and he has scored many goals.

4 Reasons for success

أسباب نجاح الشخص.

e.g. He is polite and hardworking. He is one of the fastest players in the world.

5 Later in life or death

إذا كان الشخص مازال على قيد الحياة فعليك أن تكتب ماذا يفعل في الوقت الحالي، أما إذا كان متوفياً فعليك أن تكتب تاريخ وفاته.

e.g. This year, he was chosen as the best player in the English Premier League.



Example

“A biography of a famous sportsman”

Mohamed Salah is my favorite sports star. He was born in a village in Gharbia. He is polite and hardworking. He is one of the fastest players in the world. He has played for many teams. He also plays for the Egyptian National Team. He scored many goals for our national team. He played for Fiorentina and Roma in Italy. Now he plays for Liverpool in England and has scored many goals. This year, Salah was chosen as the best player and the one who scored the most goals.

Checkpoint

Write a biography of a person you admire.

[illegible]

General Exercises

- ## “Your family”

[illegible]

- 2** Write an email to your pen friend Jack to tell him about your school. Your name is Zain and your email address is zain@gmail.com. Your pen friend's email address is jack22@gmail.com.

[illegible]

- 3 Write a biography of a person in your family.**

[illegible]

4 Write a paragraph of about EIGHTY (80) words on:

“Your favorite sport”

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5 Write a paragraph of about EIGHTY (80) words on:

“A story you like most”

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6 Write a paragraph of about EIGHTY (80) words on:

“Your best friend”

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7 Write a paragraph about EIGHTY (80) words on:

“My school day”

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8 Write a paragraph of about EIGHTY (80) words on:

“Healthy food”

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9 Write a paragraph of about EIGHTY (80) words on:

“Your favorite subject”

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