

New

Bit by Bit
كتب في اللغة الإنجليزية

Hello! 2023

Final Revision & Tests

الصف الثالث الإعدادي الفصل الدراسي الثاني



المراجعة النهائية

مراجعة - امتحانات

دار غزة
للطباعة والنشر والتوزيع



3rd
Prep.
Second Term



Key Vocabulary

fossils	حفريات	carriage	عربة يجرها خيل	skills	مهارات
species	فصيلة / نوع	habitat	موطن	oasis (oases)	واحة (واحات)
length	طول	fur	فراء / فرو	lifestyle	أسلوب حياة
remote	بعيد	population	تعداد السكان	preserve (d)	يحفظ / يصون
food	طعام	endangered	مهدد بالانقراض	protect (ed)	يحمي
shape	شكل / قالب	deforestation	إزالة الغابات	fill (ed)	يملأ
personification	تجسيد	active	نشط	surround (ed)	يحيط بـ / يطوق
depression	مُنْحَفَض	appearance	مظهر	treat (ed)	يعامل
owner	مالك	confused	مرتبك / متحير	travel (led)	يسافر
stable	اسطبل	label	ملصق		
wonder	عجبة - إعجاب - تعجب	preserved (adj)	محمي / محفوظ		

Natural habitats

coastal habitat	بيئة ساحلية	wetland habitat	بيئة أرض رطبة (مستنقع)
grassland habitat	بيئة عشبية	desert habitat	بيئة صحراوية
polar habitat	بيئة قطبية	forest habitat	بيئة الغابات
rainforest habitat	بيئة غابات مطيرة	mountain habitat	بيئة جبلية

Animals

turtle	سلحفاة	orangutan	إنسان الغاب
caracal	حيوان عنق الأرض (الكراكال)	frog	ضفدع
polar bear	الدب القطبي	mongoose	حيوان النمس

 **Grammar**

1- The present simple passive المبنى للمجهول في زمن المضارع البسيط

تتكون الجملة في المبنى للمجهول في زمن المضارع البسيط كالتالي:

Agent (نائب فاعل) + **am / is / are + past participle + (by) + فاعل**

Ex. Some people **play** football in the club. **(Active)**

- Football **is played** in the club. **(Passive)**

Negative النفي

Agent (نائب فاعل) + **am / is / are + not + past participle + by + فاعل**

Ex. Omar **doesn't do** sport. **(Active)**

- Sport **isn't done** by Omar. **(Passive)**

Question السؤال

Am / Is / Are + نائب فاعل + past participle. + by + فاعل? (كلمة استفهام)

Ex. **Does** your brother **speak** English? **(Active)**

- **Is** English **spoken** by your brother? **(Passive)**

2- The past simple passive المبنى للمجهول في زمن الماضي البسيط

تتكون الجملة في المبنى للمجهول في زمن الماضي البسيط كالتالي:

Agent (نائب فاعل) + **was/were + past participle + by + فاعل**

Ex. Adel **phoned** me yesterday. **(Active)**

- I **was phoned** by Adel yesterday. **(Passive)**

Negative النفي

Agent (نائب فاعل) + **was/were + not + past participle + by + فاعل**

Ex. Trees **didn't surround** the school. **(Active)**

- The school **wasn't surrounded** by trees. **(Passive)**



Speaking

1 Talking about animals and animal habitats.

الحديث عن الحيوانات وأين تعيش (بيئتها)

- What's a polar habitat?	It's always cold and is often covered by ice.
- What animal that lives in the polar habitat?	The polar bear lives there.
- What's a grassland habitat?	It has large green areas and no mountains.
- What animal that lives in a grassland habitat?	The caracal lives there.
- Where are coastal habitats found?	They are found along the coast of the sea.
- What animal that lives in a coastal habitat?	The turtle lives there.

2 Talking about a natural wonder; Wadi al-Weshwashy.

الحديث عن إحدى العجائب الطبيعية، وادي الوشواشي

Question	Answer
- Where is it?	- It's in south of Sinai.
- What can you see?	- We can see mountains and a lake.
- What can you do there?	- We can climb mountains and swim in the lake.

3 Expressing lack of understanding and asking for clarification.

التعبير عن عدم الفهم وطلب التوضيح.
- تستخدم العبارات التالية لطلب التوضيح

- I'm sorry, but I'm not sure what you mean by that.
- I'm still confused. Could you say that another way?
- When you say.....do you mean.....?
- Could you give an example?
- Ah, I see. I understand that now.

4) Asking for and giving directions.

السؤال عن الاتجاهات والإجابة
- نسأل ونجيب عن الإتجاهات كالآتي:

Question	Answer
- How do I get from....to? - Excuse me, how do I go to the.....?	- Take the second turning/ turn right / turn left /go straight ahead. It's on the corner.
- How do I get from the school to the supermarket?	- Take the second turning, the supermarket is next to the bank.

Test on Unit

7



A Language Functions

1) Finish the following dialogue:

Ayman and Farid are in the library talking about animals and their habitats.

Farid : Hello! Ayman. What is this book about?

Ayman : ①

Farid : I didn't know that there are wildcats in Egypt.

Ayman : ②

Farid : Seven kinds! ③

Ayman : Yes, sure. There are sand cats, and caracals.

Farid : ④

Ayman : Their habitat is mainly in the desert and Sinai.

Farid : Can I borrow this book when you finish it?

Ayman : ⑤

B Reading Comprehension

2) Read and complete the text with words from the following list:

stable - food - confused - shop - was confused - owner

There is a ① for horses next to my house. I saw a man with a horse going inside. Later, he went out alone. I ② So, I went in and asked the ③ about that, he told me that people brought their horses and he cleaned them and gave them ④



3 Read the passage, then answer the questions:

I read an interesting book, which discussed the problem of pollution. I read it twice and discovered that we do many things that pollute our environment. For example, people throw rubbish in streets carelessly. Others leave old things they don't need near other houses in the same district. That may cause diseases.

Houses, streets, schools, companies and all places around us should be clean. We need to teach everyone in our society to follow the rules of clean and healthy lifestyle. By this way, we can enjoy life and have a better future.

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

- 1. The passage is mainly about ...
a houses b streets c pollution d districts
2. To enjoy life, we need to ... rules of clean and healthy lifestyle.
a follow b drive c forget d ignore
3. The underlined pronoun "they" refers to ...
a streets b rubbish c companies d people

B. Answer the following questions:

- 4. Summarize the second paragraph in one sentence.
5. How many times did the writer read the book?
6. Why is it important to have clean streets?

C Vocabulary and Structure

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

- 1. A/An ... is the natural home of an animal or plant.
a oasis b shape c habitat d wetland
2. The synonym of the word "remote" is ...
a near b easy c difficult d far away
3. ... means a group of animals, plants or birds of the same kind.
a Fossil b Species c Team d Family



Key Vocabulary

planet	كوكب	drought	الجفاف	global warming	الاحتباس الحرارى
air pollution	تلوث الهواء	printer	طابعة	fossil fuels	الوقود الحفرى
deforestation	إزالة الغابات	loom	نول (آلة النسيج)	methane	غاز الميثان
melting ice	ذوبان الثلج	thread	خيوط	solar energy	الطاقة الشمسية
rubbish	قمامة	fabric	قماش	ocean	محيط
ink	الحبر	rainforest	غابة خطيرة	greenhouse gas	غاز الاحتباس الحرارى
weaving	نسيج - نسج	global	عالمي	environmental problems	مشكلات بيئية
weaver	عامل نسيج	warmer seas	بحار زادت حرارتها	decide (d)	يقرر
printer cartridge	حُبارة	climate change	التغير المناخى	conclude (d)	يختم
conclusion	خاتمة	wetland	أرض رطبة	avoid (ed)	يتجنب
coral reefs	الشعاب المرجانية	traditional	تقليدى	absorb (ed)	يمتص
volunteer	متطوع	renewable energy	الطاقة المتجددة	slow (ed) down	يبطئ
landfill sites	مقالب القمامة	carbon dioxide	غاز ثانى أكسيد الكربون	finish (ed)	ينهى / ينتهى
seagrass	أعشاب بحرية / طحالب			waste (d)(n)	يهدر - يبدد - نفايات



Grammar

1- (If / When) for future predictions

• تستخدم (If / When) فى الحالة الشرطية الأولى (first conditional) لعمل تنبؤات فى المستقبل كما يلى:

If / When



مضارع بسيط



will / won't + inf.

Ex. If we **keep** our planet clean, we **will live** a better life.

will + inf.



if / when



مضارع بسيط

Ex. We **will face** many problems if we **pollute** the environment.

2- verbs + to + inf. / verbs + v-ing

A- Verbs + to + inf.

• بعض الأفعال يتبعها (to + inf.) فقط مثل:

arrange	يرتب	promise	يعد	offer	يعرض
ask	يسأل / يطلب	aim	يهدف لـ	choose	يختار
hope	يأمل	learn	يتعلم	encourage	يشجع

Ex. Hossam **promised to help** me.

B- Verbs + V-ing

• بعض أفعال يتبعها (V - ing) مثل:

enjoy	يستمتع بـ	fancy	يتخيل	mind	يمنع	go	يذهب
suggest	يقترح	keep	يحافظ على	spend	يقضى (وقت)		

Ex. Hanad **enjoys writing** stories.

C- Verbs + to + inf. / V - ing

• هناك أفعال يأتي بعدها: (to + inf.) أو (V - ing) دون تغيير في المعنى، مثل:

start	يبدأ	prefer	يفضل	love	يحب
hate	يكره	like	يحب		

Ex. I **love learning / to learn** English.

عبارات يأتي بعدها (to + inf.)		عبارات يأتي بعدها (V - ing)	
It's time	حان الوقت	look forward to	يتطلع إلى
used to	اعتاد أن	(be) used to	معتاد على
It's easy	من السهل أن	Would (Do) you mind ..?	هل تمانع في ..؟
It's difficult	من الصعب أن		
It's nice	من اللطيف أن		
The first ...	الأول ...		
The next ...	التالي ...		
The last ...	الأخير ...		

**1) Discussing recycling rubbish**

مناقشة إعادة تدوير القمامة

Question	Answer
- Do you think that the recycling project in Giza, Cairo and Fayoum is a good idea? Why?	- Yes, I think so, because this will keep our environment clean.
- What does your family do with waste plastic, paper and metal?	- They collect them to take to the recycling factory in our city.
- What will happen if we don't recycle rubbish?	- Rubbish will be everywhere and this will help pollute the environment.

2) Discussing what is worse for the environment

مناقشة ما هو أكثر ضرراً للبيئة

A: What do you think is worse for the environment? Why?**B:** I think it is air pollution, because smoke and dust may damage our lungs.**A:** I think water pollution is worse, because polluted water may make us ill.**B:** What do you think of rubbish in landfill sites?**A-** I think it is the worst because it makes a greenhouse gas called methane.**3) Expressions used in a speech**

تستخدم التعبيرات الآتية أثناء إلقاء حديث / خطبة

- Today, I'm going to talk about ...
- I'd like to start by saying ...
- To begin with,...
- In the next part of my speech, I'd like to..
- To conclude, ...
- I'd like to finish by saying ...

Test on Unit **8**



A Language Functions

1 Finish the following dialogue:

Khalid and Mustafa are talking about a new recycling project in Giza.

- Khalid** : Good morning, Mustafa. What are you reading?
Mustafa : **1**
Khalid : What recycling project?
Mustafa : **2**
Khalid : I didn't know that Giza had a rubbish recycling factory.
Mustafa : It was built a year ago.
Khalid : **3** ?
Mustafa : The factory helps keep the environment clean.
Khalid : **4** ?
Mustafa : **5** If we have a factory like this, life will be nicer.

B Reading Comprehension

2 Read and complete the text with words from the following list:

recycle - solve - environment - solving - health - bad

Throwing rubbish away makes our streets, homes, shops and schools look **1** So, we have to organise ourselves to **2** this problem by collecting it to a place where we can **3** it and help our **4** become much cleaner and healthier.

3 Read the passage, then answer the questions:

Omar has worked as an accountant for many years. Although he has a talent for numbers, he doesn't really enjoy his job and wishes he can do something more interesting. Most importantly, he wants to do something to help others. He starts volunteering at an organization for helping homeless people in the centre of the city.

Those people find themselves in a difficult situation as most of them have no education, lose their homes and end up on the street. Many of **them** suffer from illnesses that affect their lives. Today, Omar earns much less than he ever does as an



accountant and his days are long and difficult. However, he enjoys doing something to make the world just a little bit better.

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

- The passage is mainly about
 a jobs b volunteering c education d streets
- The underlined word “them” refers to
 a organizations b homeless people
 c volunteers d accountants
- Omar has worked as a/anfor many years.
 a driver b volunteer c accountant d manager

B. Answer the following questions:

- Why does Omar like his new job?

- What is difficult about homeless people’s lives?

- Summarize the first paragraph in one sentence.

C Vocabulary and Structure

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

- is a long piece of cotton or silk, which people can use to sew or make clothes.
 a Ink b Loom c Thread d Weaver
- A/ An is a long period of dry weather when there isn’t enough water for plants and animals to live.
 a drought b solar energy c seagrass d air pollution
- The antonym of the verb “protect” is
 a fix b clean c release d harm
- The verb “conclude” is turned into a noun by using the suffix
 a -ive b -sion c -er d -ful



Key Vocabulary

product	منتج	battery	بطارية	shopping bag	حقيبة تسوق
paper	ورق / ورقى	crops	محاصيل	reusable	قابل لإعادة الاستخدام
greener world	عالم خالي من التلوث	seedling	نبتة	rising sea level	ارتفاع مستوى سطح البحر
climate change	تغير المناخ	wind turbines	توربينات الرياح	solar farm	محطة طاقة شمسية
personally	شخصياً	bamboo cup	كوب من الخيزران	solar panels	ألواح الطاقة الشمسية
initiative	مبادرة	water wheel	ساقية	reuse (d)	يعيد استخدام
region	منطقة / إقليم	power	قوة	produce (d)	ينتج
enormous	ضخم	desertification	ظاهرة التصحر	promise (d)	يوعد
diagram	رسم بياني	landscape	منظر طبيعي	create (d)	يبتكر / يستحدث
energy - saving light bulb	مصباح موفر للطاقة	air conditioning	تكييف هواء	destroy (ed)	يدمر
renewable energy	طاقة متجددة	electric car	سيارته تعمل بالكهرباء	interrupt (ed)	يقاطع أثناء الكلام
sustainable	مستدام / صديق للبيئة	rechargeable	قابل لإعادة الشحن		
electric toothbrush	فرشاة أسنان كهربائية	remote control	جهاز التحكم عن بعد		
		mangrove tree	شجرة المانجروف		

Grammar

1- Remember: used to اعتاد أن

• تستخدم في الأثبات بمعنى «اعتاد أن» للتعبير عن فعل كان يتكرر في الماضي ولم يعد يحدث في الوقت الحاضر:

فاعل + used to + inf.

Ex. I used to have a bike when I was young.

• في النفي نستخدم:

لم يكن معتاد أن. didn't use to + inf. + فاعل

Ex. I didn't use to drive a car but I do now.

• في حالة السؤال بمعنى "هل" نستخدم:

Did + فاعل + use to + inf..... ?

Ex. A: Did you use to paint picture when you were young?

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

• في حالة السؤال "بكلمة استفهام" نستخدم:

use to + inf.... ? + فاعل + did + كلمة استفهام

Ex. A: What **did you use to do** when you lived in London?

B: I **used to go** on trips on holidays.

2- The second conditional الحالة الشرطية الثانية

• تعبر الحالة الشرطية الثانية عن موافق تخيلية أو غير محتملة الحدوث في الوقت الحاضر والمستقبل:

Form التكوين

If + فاعل + would / could + inf. → ماضي بسيط (التصريف الثاني للفعل) + فاعل + If

Ex. If I **went** to school yesterday, I **would take** a math test.

Question السؤال

Would / Could + فاعل + inf. → if + فاعل + ماضي بسيط (التصريف الثاني للفعل) + فاعل + Would / Could

Ex. **Would they go** swimming **if they went** to Alexandria?

Usage الاستخدام

• يمكن أن نستخدم الحالة الشرطية الثانية مع (**could / might**) بمعنى ربما كان سوف

(**would perhaps / possible**)

Ex. Ali **could / might get** better **if he took** the medicine.

لإعطاء النصيحة (If I were...)

• نستخدم **were** مع **if** لإعطاء النصيحة

Ex. If I **were** you, I **would have** a rest.

• كما نستخدم **were** مع **if** للتعبير عن التخيل / الاستحالة

Ex. If he **were** in your place, he **would have** another opinion.

- لاحظ استخدام (**were**) مع الفاعل المفرد في حالة التخيل والنصيحة في الحالة الشرطية الثانية



Speaking

1) Discussing how to live more sustainably

مناقشة كيف تعيش بطريقة أكثر محافظة على البيئة.

Question	Answer
- What things could you stop using or buying that are bad for the environment?	- I could stop using / buying things made of plastic.
- What could you do to live a more sustainable life?	- I could use less paper / plastic. - I could use energy-saving light bulbs.

2) Discussing visiting the Red Sea coast

مناقشة زيارة ساحل البحر الأحمر

Question	Answer
- Why do people visit the Red Sea coast?	- To enjoy the beautiful beaches.
- What do they like to do there?	- They like to go swimming, diving and shopping.
- How will new mangrove forests help the people who live in and visit the area?	- Mangrove forests protect farms and communities from strong winds and storms.

3) Discussing pollution from factories

مناقشة التلوث الصادر من المصانع

Question	Answer
- Why are factories important?	- Factories are important because they produce our needs.
- Do you think that all factories produce pollution?	- No, I don't think so, because some factories are environmentally-friendly.
- What would you do if a factory in your area produced a lot of pollution?	- I would call the police to stop it from polluting our community.

4) Talking about renewable energy

التحدث عن الطاقة المتجددة

Question	Answer
- Would you choose solar panels to have a renewable energy in your area? Why?	- Yes, because Egypt enjoys sunny weather almost round the year.
- Would you choose water wheels to have a renewable energy in your area? Why?	- Yes, because Egypt has the River Nile and many canals.

5) Asking for and giving opinion

طلب وإعطاء الرأي

- What do you think about the plan to build a solar farm where you live?

- ما رأيك في خطة بناء محطة طاقة شمسية بالقرب من المكان الذي تعيش فيه؟

Agreeing موافقة	Disagreeing عدم موافقة
- Personally, I think that solar farms are useful.	- I don't agree that solar farms should be built in the countryside.
- In my opinion, it will give us more electricity and jobs.	- I totally disagree. The solar panels may have an effect on people who live here.
- Don't forget, the solar farms produce less pollution.	
- I agree that we need clean, renewable energy.	



Test on Unit

9



A Language Functions

1 Finish the following dialogue:

Gamila and Zeinab are talking about the best place for a holiday.

Gamila : Where do you usually spend your holidays, Zeinab?

Zeinab : 1

Gamila : The Red Sea! 2

Zeinab : People usually visit the Red Sea to enjoy beautiful beaches.

Gamila : 3

Zeinab : I like to go swimming, diving and shopping there.

Gamila : Is the sea there clean or polluted?

Zeinab : 4 It's one of the cleanest seas in Egypt.

Gamila : Could I join you next holiday?

Zeinab : 5

B Reading Comprehension

2 Read and complete the text with words from the following list:

diagram - environment - came - recycle - initiative - comes

Today, our school is taking a / an 1 to 2 old things. I'll take part in it. My friend Ali is absent today. If he 3 to school, he would take part, too. This initiative helps to keep the 4 clean.

3 Read the passage, then answer the questions:

Nikola Tesla was an engineer who made several great developments on electricity or electric power. Nikola Tesla was born on July 10, 1856, in Croatia. Nikola was only interested in science. His mother was always encouraging him. His father promised to send him to the best engineering school. His father died in 1879.

Tesla arrived in the United States in 1884. He also met the famous inventor Thomas Edison. Tesla worked beside **him** with the goal to **improve** his inventions. Tesla had to work as a manual worker in order to survive. Nikola Tesla was poor before his death. He died on January 7, 1943, at the age of 86 in New York.

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

- The passage is mainly about
 a electricity b Thomas Edison c inventions d Nikola Tesla
- The underlined pronoun "**him**" refers to
 a Edison b labourer c Tesla d the goal
- At the age of 86, Nikola Tesla died and he was
 a rich b young c poor d active

B. Answer the following questions:

4. Where was Tesla born?

.....

5. What does the underlined word "**improve**" mean?

.....

6. Summarize the first paragraph in one sentence.

.....

C Vocabulary and Structure

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

- "....." means that something is able to be used again.
 a Rechargeable b Useful c Reusable d Remote
- A is what you use to control your television.
 a remote control b light bulb
 c bamboo cup d computer mouse
- I plugged in my laptop, but it didn't work. The antonym of "plugged in" is
 a gave up b plugged out c connected d carried on
- When we add the suffix "-er" to the verb "work", it refers to the.....
 a place b time c person d material
- This factory runs on power from the wind. This means it uses
 a solar panels b rechargeable batteries
 c wind turbines d water wheels
- I have a different opinion. This means that I with you.
 a interrupt b agree c discover d disagree

Unit 10

To space and back



Vocabulary

astronaut	رائد فضاء	braces	تقويم / دعامات (للأسنان)	wireless	لاسلكي
astronomer	عالم في الفلك	continent	قارة	planetarium	مبنى القبة السماوية
gravity	الجاذبية الأرضية	grain	حبة - بذرة - حبوب	photo exhibition	معرض للصور
lens	عدسة	helmet	خوذة	asteroid	كويكب (كوكب صغير)
researcher	باحث	research	بحث / أبحاث	Mars	كوكب المريخ
satellite	قمر صناعي	sensor	جهاز استشعار	explore (d)	يستكشف
solar system	النظام الشمسي	signal	إشارة	recycle (d)	يعيد تدوير
space station	محطة فضائية	fellow	رجل / رفيق	flood (ed)	يفيض (النهر)
telescope	تليسكوب	toiler	شخص مكافح	orbit (ed)	يدور حول (في مدار)
GPS	نظام تحديد المواقع	in vain	بلا جدوى / هباء		



Grammar

1- Remember: The present perfect tense

زمن المضارع التام

• يتكون من:

I / We / You / They / اسم جمع + have ('ve) + past participle
He / She / It / اسم مفرد + has ('s) + past participle

• للنفي نستخدم:

I / We / You / They / اسم جمع + have + not + past participle
He / She / It / اسم مفرد + has + not + past participle

Ex. We **have watched** a play.

Ex. She **hasn't completed** her study.

• السؤال بهل:

Have + I / we / you / they / اسم جمع + past participle...?
Has + he / she / it / اسم مفرد + past participle...?

Ex. **Have** you ever **been** to London?

• السؤال بكلمة إستفهام:

كلمة استفهام + have + I / we / you / they / اسم جمع + past participle...?
has + he / she / it / اسم مفرد + past participle...?

Ex. Where **have** you **been**?

• يستخدم زمن المضارع التام في الحالات الآتية:

- ١- لوصف حدث تم في الماضي دون تحديد وقت حدوثه (تجارب حياتية في الماضي (past experiences):
 ٢- لوصف حدث تم في الماضي ولا يزال أثره موجود: -
 ٣- لوصف حدث تم حديثاً «أى قبل قليل»
 - لاحظ استخدام الكلمات الدالة على الزمن واماكنها:

تواً just (في الجملة المثبتة)	من قبل ever (في السؤال والنفي)
أبدأ never (في النفي)	حتى الآن yet (في آخر النفي / السؤال)
نقطة بداية الحدث + (منذ) since	مدة زمنية + (لمدة) for
recently / lately (حديثاً / مؤخراً) في بداية أو نهاية الجملة أو السؤال أو بين جزئي الزمن	already بالفعل في نهاية الجملة المثبتة أو بين جزئي الزمن

- لاحظ أنه يمكن استخدام always مع المضارع التام لتعبير عن دوام حدوث الحدث وعدم إنتهاءه:

Ex. Ali has always written stories.

2- The present perfect continuous tense زمن المضارع التام المستمر

• يتكون من:

I / We / You / They / اسم جمع + have + been + V-ing
 He / She / It / اسم مفرد + has

• للنفي:

I / We / You / They / اسم جمع + have + not + been + V-ing
 He / She / It / اسم مفرد + has

Ex. My dad has been working all day.

Ex. I haven't been going to cinemas since 2000.

• السؤال بهل:

Have + I / we / you / they / اسم جمع + been + V-ing...?
 Has + he / she / it / اسم مفرد

• السؤال بكلمة إستفهام:

Have + I / we / you / they / اسم جمع + been + V-ing...?
 Has + he / she / it / اسم مفرد + كلمة استفهام

Ex. Have they been visiting you recently?

Ex. What have you been reading recently?

Ex. How long has Omar been waiting for Sara?

• نستخدم الكلمات الآتية مع المضارع المستمر:

all night	طوال الليل	all year	طوال العام	for....now	لمدة ... الآن	lately	مؤخراً
all day	طوال اليوم	since	منذ	still	ما يزال	recently	حديثاً

١- يعبر زمن المضارع التام المستمر عن حدث بدأ في الماضي وما زال مستمراً حتى الآن.

٢- يعبر زمن المضارع التام المستمر عن نشاط متكرر.

3- The past perfect tense

زمن الماضي التام

• يتكون من:

Subject + had + past participle.
فاعل التصريف الثالث للفعل

• للنفي:

Subject + had + not + past participle.
فاعل

• السؤال بهل:

Had + Subject + past participle...?

• السؤال بكلمة إستفهام:

had + Subject + past participle...? كلمة استفهام

Ex. Had she done her homework before she went out?

Ex. Where had he hidden before I came?

• يستخدم زمن الماضي التام في الحالات الآتية:

1- لوصف فعل تم في الماضي وانتهى قبل حدوث فعل آخر.

2- لتوضيح ترتيب الأحداث في الماضي، يمكن استخدام الروابط الزمنية التالية:

قبل Before قبل By the time عندما When	+	past simple ماض بسيط	+	had + p.p. ماض تام
بعد After بمجرد أن As soon as عندما When	+	had + p.p. ماض تام	+	Past simple ماض بسيط
Past simple ماض بسيط (منفي غالباً)	+	till حتى until	+	had + p.p. ماض تام

1- يمكن استخدام (V + ing / noun) بعد After/Before إذا لم يأتي بعدهما فاعل، بشرط أن يكون الفاعل واحد في الجملتين.



After	+	V - ing / n	+	Past simple ماض بسيط
Before	+	V - ing / n	+	had + p.p. ماض تام

2- نستخدم (because / as) لأن مع زمن الماضي التام كالآتي:

Past simple ماض بسيط	+	because / as	+	had + p.p. ماض تام
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- وعكس ما سبق نستخدم (so / that's why) لذلك كالآتي:

had + p.p. ماض تام	+	so / that's why	+	Past simple ماض بسيط
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Speaking

1) Discussing life experiences:

مناقشة التجارب الحياتية:

Question	Answer
- Have you ever used a telescope?	- Yes, I used a telescope on the science trip last year.
- Have you ever tried an unusual sport?	- No, I have never tried an unusual sport.
- What have you been reading recently?	- I have been reading a book about space.
- What have you been doing at school this week?	- I have been having tests.

2) Discussing satellite technology

مناقشة تكنولوجيا الأقمار الصناعية

Question	Answer
- How have you used satellite technology this week?	- I checked the weather this morning and I watched my favourite show on satellite TV last night.
- Have you ever had problems using your phone because the signal is bad?	- No, I have never had problems because I have a satellite phone.

3) Discussing when events happened

مناقشة متى وقعت الأحداث

Question	Answer
- When was the first photo of the Earth taken from space?	- The first photo of the Earth was taken from space in 1946.
- When was the first colour photo of the Earth taken?	- The first colour photo of the Earth was taken in 1967.
- Who took a photo of the Earth from the moon in 1968?	- Astronaut William Anders took a photo of the Earth from the moon in 1968.

Test on Unit **10** 

A Language Functions

1 Finish the following dialogue:

Soha and Amal are talking about satellites.

Soha : Where are you going, Amal?

Amal : I'm going to the shops.

Soha : **1**.....?

Amal : I want to buy a satellite receiver.

Soha : **2**.....?

Amal : It's a machine which can receive or read information that is sent by a satellite.

Soha : Is it expensive?

Amal : **3**..... Have you ever used satellite technology?

Soha : **4**.....

Amal : Oh! Yes. I like satellite phones, too. **5**.....

B Reading Comprehension

2 Read and complete the text with words from the following list:

has been - Positioning - GPS - satellites - have been - Place

You can find **1**..... systems in your car, your smartphone and your watch. GPS stands for "Global **2**.....System". GPS technology **3**..... used globally for a long time. GPS helps you get to a place using **4**.....

3 Read the passage, then answer the questions:

You may have seen pictures of astronauts flying in space. Have you ever wondered why they fly? Your feet stay firmly on the ground. Why don't **theirs**? When you drop something, why does it fall? The answer to these questions is something called gravity.

Gravity is the force that causes things to fall to the ground when they are dropped. All the things and people on Earth are attracted by Earth. Everything is pulled toward the center of the planet. That is why things fall to the ground. This also explains why



people and things stay on the ground instead of flying around in space. Earth is even large enough to attract our moon. That's why we can see it in our sky!

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

- The passage is mainly about
 a astronauts b gravity c flying d the Earth
- There is no gravity.....
 a on the Earth b on the ground
 c in space d in the sea
- The..... is attracted to the Earth.
 a moon b space c gravity d picture

B. Answer the following questions:

- What is gravity?

- Summarize the first paragraph in one sentence.

- What does the underlined pronoun "theirs" refer to?

C Vocabulary and Structure

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

- A/An is someone who studies the stars and planets.
 a satellite b astronaut c fellow d astronomer
- A is a piece of equipment you use to see things that are far away.
 a lens b continent c helmet d telescope
- The antonym of the word "strong" is.....
 a powerful b hard c weak d heavy
- The prefixturns the verb "live" into an adjective.
 a tele- b un- c trans- d a-
- People in Egypt stop working at the age of 60. This means that they at that age.
 a retire b explore c recycle d orbit
- Workers should protect their heads. This means they should wear.....
 a braces b sensors c headphones d helmets

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

- 1. How long have you (being) taking English courses?
- 2. We (used) satellites since 1957.
- 3. No sooner had Osama got his degree (then) he travelled abroad.
- 4. Has Rasha got married (just)?
- 5. We (don't) buy our new car until we had asked many experts.

D Writing

6 Write ONE HUNDRED and TEN (110) words on the following:

"A biography about a famous astronaut"

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Key Vocabulary

award	جائزة	meeting	اجتماع / لقاء	normal	عادي / طبيعي
media	الإعلام / وسائل الإعلام	festival	مهرجان	interview	مقابلة شخصية
businesses	شركات / أعمال تجارية	apparently	على ما يبدو / بوضوح	replace (d)	يُبدل / يستبدل
governor	حاكم / محافظ	stuck	عالق	design (ed)	يصمم (شيء)
career	حياة مهنية	pipe	أنبوب (ماسورة)	research (ed) (n)	يبحث - بحث
recycling	إعادة التدوير	warning	تحذير	graduate (d)	يتخرج في (جامعة)
tourism	السياحة	female voice	صوت نسائي	retire (d)	يتقاعد عن العمل
broadcasting	بث اذاعي / تليفزيوني	early life	في بداية حياة ...	serve (d)	يقدم (طعام)
broadcaster	مذيع	presenter	مذيع / مقدم (برامج)	report (ed) (n)	يقدم تقرير - تقرير
linguist	متخصص في اللغويات / عالم لغويات	cross (adj)	غاضب - متضايق	burst (v.burst) (n)	ينفجر - انفجار
		witness	شاهد (على حادثة / جريمة)		

Jobs in the media

camera operator	مشغل الكاميرا (مصور تليفزيوني)	radio presenter	مقدم برامج إذاعية
journalist	صحفي	web designer	مصمم مواقع / صفحات على الانترنت
newsreader	مذيع / قارئ نشرة الأخبار	editor	رئيس التحرير - محرر
photographer	مصور فوتوغرافي		



Grammar

1- Remember The past simple tense

زمن الماضي البسيط

يتكون من التصريف الثاني للفعل المنتظم أي يضاف له **d / ed / ied**

Ex. My father **arrived** home late last night.

للفي نستخدم: **فاعل + didn't + inf.**

Ex. I **didn't hear** about yesterday's accident.

• يستخدم الماضي البسيط للتعبير عن شيء حدث في الماضي وانتهى .

• يستخدم الماضي البسيط للتعبير عن عادة تكررت في الماضي

• السؤال بهل:

Did + فاعل + inf. ?

Ex. Did Ola cook for the family yesterday?

كلمة الاستفهام + did + فاعل + inf. ?

Ex. How did you make this cake?

Keywords الكلمات الدالة

yesterday	in (2010)	in the past	ago
last (night / week / month / year)		one (day - week)	once

2- Direct and Indirect (Reported) Speech الكلام المباشر وغير المباشر

الكلام المباشر (Direct speech) هو الكلام الفعلي الذي قاله الشخص ويأتي بين علامات تنصيص "....".
الكلام غير المباشر (Indirect speech) هو نفس كلام الشخص لكنه منقول على لسان شخص آخر ويكتب بدون علامات تنصيص.

خطوات تحويل الجملة الخبرية

• فعل القول في الكلام المباشر يأتي إما قبل الكلام أو بعده لكن عند التحويل إلى الكلام غير المباشر يأتي قبل الكلام.

Ex. Ali said, "I'm going to buy a car." (Direct)

= "I'm going to buy a car," said Ali.

- Ali said that he was going to buy a car. (Indirect)

- يحول فعل القول عادةً كما يلي:

say	→	say	says	→	says	said	→	said
say to	→	tell	says to	→	tells	said to	→	told

• الفعل **said** لا يأتي بعده مفعول لكن الفعل **told** لا بد أن يأتي بعده مفعول.

٢- نحذف علامات التنصيص ونربط بـ (**that**) ويمكن حذفها.

٣- نقوم بتحويل الضمائر في الجملة بما يتفق مع المعنى عند نقل الكلام

٤- يتم تحويل ظروف الزمان والمكان وأسماء الإشارة في الجملة غير المباشرة.

٥- يتم تحويل الأزمنة إلى الماضي كما يلي:

Direct speech	Reported speech
Present simple مضارع بسيط مصدر الفعل / فعل + (s/es/ies) إثبات	Past simple ماضي بسيط التصريف الثاني للفعل إثبات
Past simple ماضي بسيط التصريف الثاني للفعل إثبات	Past perfect (had + p.p) ماضي تام or Past simple ماضي بسيط
Present continuous مضارع مستمر am / is / are + v-ing	Past continuous ماضي مستمر was / were + v-ing

Final Revision

Present perfect مضارع تام
have / has + p.p



Past perfect ماضى تام
had + p.p

Modals مع الأفعال الناقصة

will / can + inf. → would / could + inf.

Future with (am, is, are) going to + inf. → (was / were) going to + inf.



Speaking

1) Discussing work and types of jobs in the media.

مناقشة عن العمل وأنواع الوظائف في وسائل الاعلام

Questions	Answering
- Would you like to work in the media? Why?	- Yes, I would like to work in the media because I want to know more people.
- Which jobs would you like to do in the media? Why?	- I would like to work as a journalist because I want to write about different things in life.
- Which jobs wouldn't you like to do in the media? Why?	- I wouldn't like to work as a camera operator. This won't let me meet and talk to different kinds of people.

2) Reporting an accident

الإخبار عن حادث

A: Was there an accident yesterday?

B: Yes, there was.

A: What happened?

B: A car was about to hit a child, but it hit a big tree.

A: Did the police arrive quickly?

B: Yes, they did.

A: What did the police do?

B: They took the damaged car to the side of the road.

A: Did you go to school on time?

B: Unfortunately, we went to school late!

3) Asking and giving opinions

السؤال عن وإعطاء الآراء:

Question	Answer
- What do you think about studying online?	- I like it because it saves time. - I don't like it because I can't discuss things with my friends.
- What do you think about doing sport?	- I think it is good for our health.

4) Asking and answering questions about radio broadcasting:

السؤال والاجابة عن البث الاذاعي:

Question	Answer
- Was radio broadcasting very important in the last century? Why?	- Yes, it was very important as it helped us learn and know many things.

5) Reporting news

تقديم تقارير اخبارية

Discussing the news مناقشة خبر / نبأ	Responding to news! الرد على خبر / نبأ
- Have you heard that ...?	Really?
- Did you know that ...?	Wow!
- According to (the newspaper).....	That's good news.
- I heard that,	That's bad news.
- Apparently	I didn't know that.

Test on Unit 11



A Language Functions

1) Finish the following dialogue:

Naglaa and Heba are talking about studying online.

Naglaa : Hi, Heba. You look confused, what's wrong?

Heba : I want to take a computing course, but I have no time.

Naglaa : ①

Heba : Online! ②

Naglaa : Sure. It's very useful and it saves time.

Heba : ③ I can't discuss things with friends.

Naglaa : Don't forget that you can communicate with them online, too.



Heba : Really! How can I do that?

Naglaa : 4

Haba : Social media! I like that. 5

B Reading Comprehension

2 Read and complete the text with words from the following list:

journalists - costs - cost - journalism - people - information

Years ago, 1 travelled to different places to meet people and get news for their newspapers and that took much time and 2 a lot of money. Today, 3 is much easier; anyone who works in a magazine or a journal can get information quickly, because it is easy to get 4 through the internet.

3 Read the passage, then answer the questions:

Last week, my father took us for dinner in a nearby restaurant. Fortunately, we saw a famous presenter there. My father told us about famous people who worked in the media. We talked about some, too.

My mother talked about Safia el Mohandes. My elder sister talked about Farouk Shousha. I talked about Dr Mustafa Mahmoud. Then, my father talked about the positive role of the media in our life. Later, dinner was served and we all enjoyed it.

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

- The passage is mainly about
 a dinner b news c restaurants d media
- The mother talked about
 a Farouk Shousha b Safia el Mohandes
 c Mostafa Mahmoud d the famous presenter
- The restaurant was the family's house.
 a near b far from c away from d inside

B. Answer the following questions:

4. What does the underlined word "it" refer to?

5. What meal did the family have?

6. Summarize the first paragraph in one sentence.

C Vocabulary and Structure

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

- 1. A/An is a thing that tells you about something dangerous or bad that might happen.
a festival **b** editor **c** media **d** warning
- 2. A is a person whose job is to film things for television, film, etc.
a journalist **b** photographer
c web designer **d** camera operator
- 3. The synonym of the adjective "kind" is
a good **b** unkind **c** famous **d** terrible
- 4. The verb "act" is turned into a noun by adding the suffix
a -ive **b** -ist **c** -er **d** -or
- 5. When people celebrate something in their country, this means they have a
a match **b** warning **c** festival **d** broadcasting
- 6. There was an accident and cars couldn't move. This means they were
a broken **b** burst **c** retired **d** stuck

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

- 1. Did Sally (visited) her aunt yesterday?
- 2. My teacher said that he (correct) our homework the day before.
- 3. Akram (said) me that he had seen a wonderful film the other week.
- 4. Soha said that she (finish) her work the following month.
- 5. Salma (say) that she had been to the Citadel alone.

D Writing

6 Write ONE HUNDRED and TEN (110) words on the following:

"A short story you have read online"

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.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

General Tests

TEST 1



A Language Functions

1 Finish the following dialogue:

Hoda is going to do research on the environment.

Soad : What are you going to do, Hoda?

Hoda : 1

Soad : 2

Hoda : It's about protecting the environment.

Soad : Can you give me an example?

Hoda : 3

Soad : 4

Hoda : We should plant lots of trees.

Soad : Are trees good for the environment?

Hoda : 5

B Reading Comprehension

2 Read and complete the text with words from the following list:

if - factories - recycling - sustainable - throwing - unless

People use tons of paper every day. Paper is a 1 material. Old paper would be very useful 2we recycled it in the past. Recently, many countries have been 3 paper. They have set up 4 for that.

3 Read the following, then answer the questions:

Be honest! Would you and your friends order a nice pizza or eat the spaghetti your mother has prepared for you? What sounds more pleasing, a big burger at a fast food restaurant or a homemade meal? Ordinary burgers at a fast food place may be unhealthy, but most teenagers eat them regularly, as they have very little time.

Usually, fast food restaurants are located in everywhere in the city, and are regularly advertised by the press and social media, so **they** are difficult to avoid. However, if you

are a fast food fan, try to keep in mind that eating fast food means you are eating food contains fat. Moreover, it can lead to many health problems in the future. If this sounds all too familiar, then it's time to try something healthy for a change!

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

1. The passage is mainly about.....
 a fast food b meals c teenagers d pizza
2. The underlined pronoun "they" refers to
 a teenagers b restaurants
 c burgers d press and social media
3. Teenagers eat fast food.
 a often b never c rarely d don't

B. Answer the following questions:

4. What do you prefer, eating outside or at home?

5. What can much fast food lead to?

6. Summarize the first paragraph in one sentence.

C Vocabulary and Structure

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

1. To means to say you will do something.
 a produce b promise c control d destroy
2. The verb "save" is similar in meaning to
 a rescue b hurt c harm d endanger
3. I totally agree with your opinion. The synonym of the verb "agree" is
 a avoid b disagree c refuse d accept
4. The suffix is added to a word to refer to a person.
 a -ful b -ly c -ant d -ion
5. I can control my car from inside the house. This means I use a
 a water wheel b fossil fuel c solar panel d remote control
6. Pollution is an international problem. This means it is a problem.
 a global b local c coastal d national



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

1. I didn't leave school until the bell (has) rung.
2. I (have cleaned) my car all morning.
3. (Does) this manager use to encourage the worker when they did well?
4. This machine (will) work better if we repaired it.
5. I have (ever) been to the planetarium before.

D Writing

6 Write ONE HUNDRED and TEN (110) words on the following:

"A review of a green initiative in Egypt or a country in Africa"

.....

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.....

.....

TEST 2 

A Language Functions

1 Finish the following dialogue:

Reda and Motaz are talking about an article in a magazine.

Reda : I have read an article about a meteorite that is getting close to the Earth.

Motaz : 1.....?

Reda : I read about it in a scientific magazine.

Motaz : 2.....?

Reda : It said that the meteorite could hit the Earth.

Motaz : 3.....!

Reda : Yes, but some scientists have a different opinion.

Motaz : 4.....

Reda : They said that the meteorite wouldn't reach the Earth.

Motaz : 5.....

B Reading Comprehension

2 Read and complete the text with words from the following list:

protect - lifestyle - fossils - is found - desert - were found

Some **1** of turtles **2** in North Africa which made scientists more interested in studying the **3** of the endangered animals to **4** them from danger and keep their habitats safe.

3 Read the following, then answer the questions:

Thomas Edison was born in 1847 in the US. He was the youngest of seven children. Edison was a weak student that his mother took him out of school after three months and taught him herself at home. Edison was attracted to anything mechanical and scientific, so he did not stop his experiments and researches.

Edison's first job was selling newspapers, fruit, and candy on a railway train at the age of twelve. In 1862, he got work as a telegraph operator. Edison's greatest inventions are the electric light bulb, the phonograph, telegraphy and motion pictures. Much of his work was how to improve the ideas of other inventors. He believed that people could learn from the negative results, as they learn from the positive results as well.

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

1. The passage is mainly about
a Thomas Edison **b** telegraphy **c** newspapers **d** phonograph
2. Edison worked as a telegraph operator at the age of
a ten **b** twelve **c** fifteen **d** nine
3. There were children in Thamas' family.
a four **b** five **c** seven **d** six

B. Answer the following questions:

4. What does the underlined word "herself" refer to?

5. Mention one of Edison's inventions.

6. Summarize the first paragraph in one sentence.



C Vocabulary and Structure

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

1. A/An is a wildcat with long legs and big ears that lives in Africa and Asia.
 a frog b orangutan c caracal d polar bear
2. To means to stop someone when speaking.
 a improve b interrupt c record d avoid
3. The weather in rainforests is always wet. The synonym of "wet" is
 a rainy b dry c kind d easy
4. The verb "present" is turned into a noun by adding the suffix
 a -er b -or c -ion d -ist
5. Finally, Sally finished her studies at the Faculty of Arts. This means she
 a reported b retired
 c designed d graduated
6. Atef can fix any machine. This means he has the to fix machines.
 a lifestyle b appearance c award d skill

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

1. The Egyptian Museum (visited) by many tourists last week.
2. When people collect rubbish in bins, the street (be) cleaner.
3. Salma suggested (travel) to the Red Sea.
4. Reda (go) to a nice food festival last month.
5. Rehab said that she (buy) a skirt the following month.

D Writing

6 Write ONE HUNDRED and TEN (110) words on the following:

"A biography of a person you like who was working in the media"

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TEST **3** 

A Language Functions

1 Finish the following dialogue:

Rana and Safaa are talking about a car accident.

- Rana** : Have you heard about the accident on the Ring Road, Safaa?
Safaa : **1**
Rana : **2**?
Safaa : A truck hit a car.
Rana : **3**?
Safaa : Sure. It was a serious accident.
Rana : Did anyone get injured?
Safaa : **4**
Rana : What happened after that?
Safaa : **5**

B Reading Comprehension

2 Read and complete the text with words from the following list:

Astronomers - go - solar - planets - goes - Astronauts

I've just read a book about the **1** system. It's all the **2** and their moons which **3** around the sun. **4** are scientists who study it. I can know more information if I visit the planetarium.

3 Read the following, then answer the questions:

Spiders are eight-legged insects. There are more than 30,000 known species of spiders. Spiders do not have a backbone, this means that their skeleton is on the outside.

They are not like other insects. Most spiders have either six or eight eyes. Most spiders do not have great eyesight. Instead, **they** use the hair on their body to feel their way around and to know when other animals are near. Spiders make webs to catch food. They eat many types of harmful insects. Spiders are also a food for many small birds and fish.

The fear of spiders is one of the most common fears among people. However, most spider poison will not harm people because it is quite weak.



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

- The passage is mainly about
 a spiders b plants c insects d species
- There are more than species of spiders.
 a thirty million b thirty hundred
 c thirty thousand d thirty
- The spider poison is not to people as it is quite weak.
 a harmless b helpless c homeless d harmful

B. Answer the following questions:

- How do spiders hunt or escape as they have weak eyesight?

- Summarize the last paragraph in one sentence.

- What does the underlined pronoun "**they**" refer to?

C Vocabulary and Structure

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

- A solar is a large area of solar panels.
 a energy b farm c planet d fuel
- A/An is a person whose job is to introduce programmes on the radio.
 a photographer b journalist c editor d radio presenter
- The synonym of the adjective "thick" is
 a thin b wide c safe d hard
- The suffix turns the verb "renew" into an adjective.
 a -ive b -ion c -y d -able
- Although my house is far away, I can see it from the top of the Cairo Tower.
 This means I am using a
 a helmet b sensor c telescope d remote control
- Some scientists tried to find facts about this area. This means they the area.
 a invented b exchanged c expanded d explored

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

1. What (will) you do if you faced a serious problem?
2. No sooner (I had) graduated than I found a job.
3. Karim said that he (visit) the Pyramids the previous month.
4. We must stop (throw) rubbish away.
5. Mr Munir (use to) be a teacher, he's a manager now.

D Writing

6 Write ONE HUNDRED and TEN (110) words on the following:

"A review of an article about homes in the future"

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TEST 4 

A Language Functions

1 Finish the following dialogue:

Olfat and Yosra are talking about Yosra's speech on satellite technology.

Olfat : What are you writing, Yosra?

Yosra : ①

Olfat : Satellite technology! ②

Yosra : I have a speech on how satellite technology has changed our life.

Olfat : ③

Yosra : Sure, you can come with me.

Olfat : What else are you going to talk about?

Yosra : ④

Olfat : GPS! Great! This speech seems to be interesting. I wish you the best.

Yosra : ⑤



B Reading Comprehension

2 Read and complete the text with words from the following list:

volunteers – will be – avoid – would be – help – lonely

Old people sometimes need **1** because of their old age. If there are enough **2**, it **3** easy for them to walk and take medicine. In this way, they will never feel **4**

3 Read the following, then answer the questions:

Swimming is an interesting sport. Swimming reduces the harmful effects of stress. It improves people's health. Swimming is a sport where swimmers compete to be the fastest in a limited time. Adults are better swimmers as they have much energy. There are different distances for each competition from 50 m to 1500 m in length. It has been an Olympic sport since 1896.

To be good at swimming, you'll need time, effort, and a healthy diet. In order to be fit, you have to choose a sport and start practising it.

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

- The passage is mainly about
 a fitness b swimming c sports d work
- Swimming the harmful effects of stress.
 a increases b develops c competes d reduces
- Swimming has been an Olympic sport since
 a 1888 b 1887 c 1896 d 1889

B. Answer the following questions:

4. What does the underlined word "It" refer to?

.....

5. Why do some people practise swimming?

.....

6. Summarize the second paragraph in one sentence.

.....

C Vocabulary and Structure

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

1. A/An is a long period of dry weather when there is not enough water for plants and animals to live.
a air pollution **b** drought **c** melting ice **d** wetland
2. A/An gas is a gas in the air such as carbon dioxide which can cause global warming.
a warmer **b** greenhouse **c** fossil **d** rubbish
3. Seagrass absorbs carbon dioxide. The synonym of "absorbs" is.....
a takes in **b** releases **c** damages **d** rescues
4. The adjective "national" is turned into the opposite by adding the prefix.....
a di- **b** dis- **c** inter- **d** re-
5. Samy writes news and articles for newspapers and magazines. This means he is a.....
a journalist **b** photographer **c** presenter **d** camera operator
6. Samy finished his speech politely. This means he..... it politely.
a concluded **b** started **c** continued **d** replaced

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

1. After Reda (finish) work, he went back home.
2. Karim (send) the letters last Wednesday.
3. Samy (said) me that he would visit Fayoum the following month.
4. If Randa works hard, the manager (be) happy about her.
5. They (have played) tennis yet.

D Writing

6 Write ONE HUNDRED and TEN (110) words on the following:

"A biography of Farouk Shousha"

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TEST 5



A Language Functions

1 Finish the following dialogue:

Ahmad and Saeed are talking about growing plants.

Ahmad : How can we protect the environment, Saeed?

Saeed : ①

Ahmad : Where can we grow plants, Saeed?

Saeed : ②

Ahmad : ③

Saeed : Because they absorb carbon dioxide from the air.

Ahmad : ④

Saeed : I think cutting down trees will help increase carbon dioxide.

Ahmad : What else will happen if we cut down trees?

Saeed : ⑤

B Reading Comprehension

2 Read and complete the text with words from the following list:

robotics- will be - farms – floating- electric buses - would be

In the future, travelling will be easier. We will use ① to move around the city. Factories will use ② engineers. I believe we ③ able to get energy from solar ④

3 Read the following, then answer the questions:

The coronavirus disease is commonly known as COVID-19. Coronaviruses are a large family of viruses that cause diseases for humans. Coronaviruses were first discovered in the late 1960s.

Here are some **tips** that help to avoid COVID-19. Wash hands regularly with soap and water for 20 seconds. Regularly, clean your hands with an alcohol-based hand wash. That way of cleaning can kill the virus. When you cough or sneeze, cover your mouth and nose with a tissue. Avoid touching your eyes, nose, and mouth with unwashed hands. If you are sick, wear a facemask.

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

- The passage is mainly about
 a facemasks b coronavirus c humans d diseases
- To avoid COVID 19, we should wash our hands with
 a soup b a facemask c soap d a tissue
- To wear a is good advice to avoid COVID 19.
 a facemask b jacket c tissue d helmet

B. Answer the following questions:

- What does the underlined word "**tips**" mean?

- Why should we wash hands for 20 seconds?

- Summarize the second paragraph in one sentence.

C Vocabulary and Structure

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

- is a special ability to do something.
 a Crop b Powder c Region d Power
- means to be able to use the internet without wires.
 a Wireless b Solar c Vain d Special
- The synonym of the word "advantage" is.....
 a disadvantage b initiative c discovery d merit
- The word "environment" is turned into an adjective by adding the suffix

 a -ic b -al c -able d -ly
- Last week, I visited a place where there were many photos. This means I visited a photo
 a exhibition b planetarium c album d planet
- We need a place to collect rubbish and burn it. This means we need a
 a wetland b volunteer c drought d landfill

