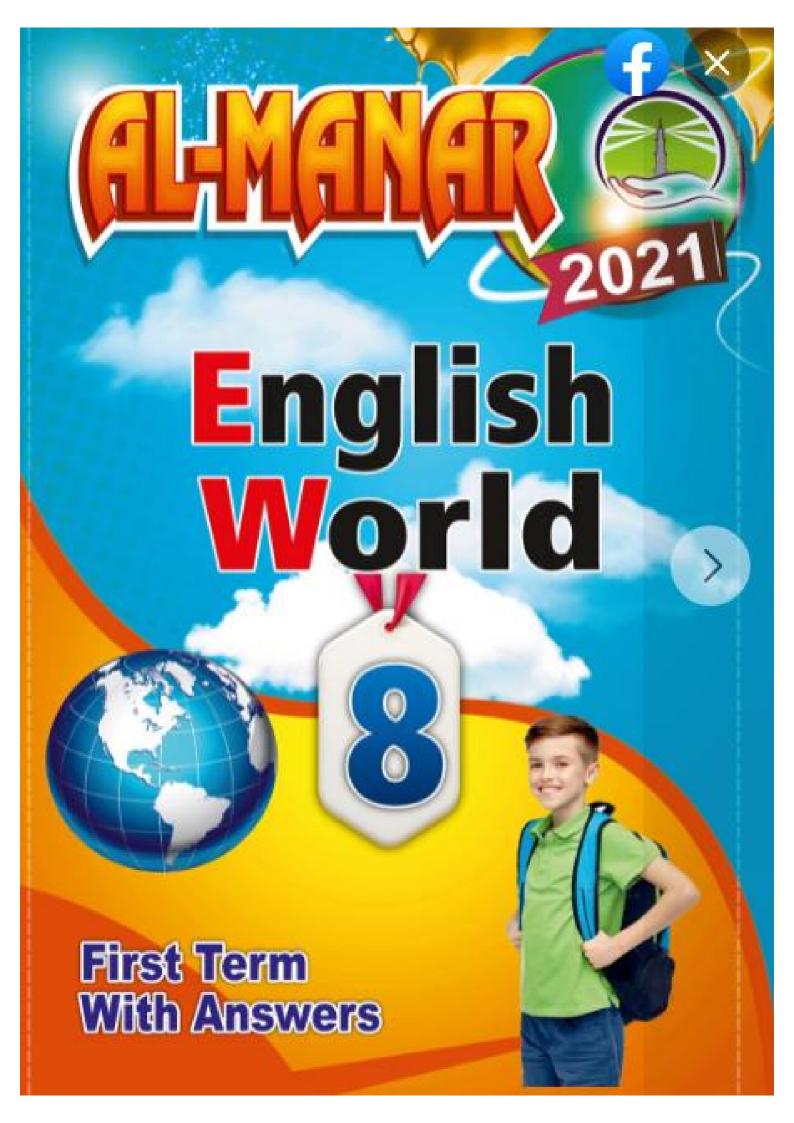
Al-MANAR English World (8)

First Term

Al-Manar Family

الناشر: دارالمنارالحديثة للنشر والتوزيع أ/أحمد سعيد ١١٤٧٧٨١٦٣٣ المبيعات/ ١٠٠٩٣٨٢٣ - ١٠٠٩٢١٤٤٥٠

جروب (احباء المنار) facebook



Test Based On Unit (1)

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gives us energy. It helps children to be strong and healthy. But it can burn people's skin if they stay out between noon and 3 p.m. In Egypt we are Lucky to have a long period of sunshine all the year round. So, millions of tourists like to visit Egypt, especially in summer. Moreover sunshine is good for many crops and fruit to grow, but **they** can't grow if there isn't enough water.

A) Answer the following questions:

- 1- How many hours of sunshine are there in Cairo, Aswan and Siwa in July?
- 2- Sunshine is good for health. How?
- 3- What do you think of Egypt's weather in winter?

B) Choose the correct answer(s):

- 4- The underlined word "they" refers to (tourists children people crops and fruit).
- 5- People should stay at home between (10 a.m. 2 p.m. 12 p.m. 1 p.m.) and 3 p.m.

5) Write a paragraph of EIGHT sentences on only one of the following topics:

"The computers"
"Holidays"

6) The Novel:

A) Comment on Only TWO of the following quotations:

- 1- "Take that thing off your face."
- 2- "What harm can it do for you?
- 3- "A client of mine died the other day."

B) Answer Only THREE of the following questions:

- 1- Who spoke to Hexam from another boat on the river? Was this man a friend of Hexam's friends?
- 2- What was the thing at the end of the rope as the boat was moving silently over the water?
- 3- How had the old man made his money?
- 4- Why had young John Harmon left England?

7) Poetry:

In winter, I get up at night.

And dress by yellow candle-light.

- Answer the following questions:

- 1) What's the rhyme scheme of the poem?
- Paraphrase these lines.

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Specifications for Second Year Preparatory Examination (1st Term)

A- Language Functions

1) Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue:

Students are asked to complete a dialogue with <u>five</u> (5) missing parts (three stimuli and two responses) The first sentences of the dialogue should be provided.

B- Vocabulary & Structure

2) Choose the correct word(s) in brackets:

<u>Ten</u> (10) MC sentences with <u>four (4)</u> options each are provided. (5 Vocabulary & Structure) Students are asked to choose the correct answer from the <u>FOUR</u> (4) options given.

3) Rewrite the following sentences using the word(s) in brackets to give the same meaning

Five (5) sentences (3 Vocabulary and 2 Grammar) dealing with grammar items from the set books are provided. Students are asked to rewrite the sentences, using the word(s) in brackets, without changing their meaning.

C- Reading Comprehension

4) Read the following passage and answer the questions below:

An unseen text of about 120-150 words is provided. Students are asked to answer Three (3) open-ended questions (one mark each) and Two (2) MCQs with four (4) options each.

These questions should test the following reading comprehension skills: extracting information, skimming, understanding reference, critical thinking.

D-Writing

5) Write a paragraph of EIGHT sentences on only one of the following topics:

Two topics are provided, Students are asked to write a paragraph of EIGHT sentences on one of the topics given. (Two marks for grammar and vocabulary, two marks for coherence and cohesion, and two marks for punctuation and spelling).

E- Literature

6) The Novel:

- A- Comment on <u>TWO</u> only of the following quotations: Students are given <u>THREE</u> quotations. They are asked to comment on <u>TWO</u> quotations only.
- B- Answer <u>THREE</u> of the following questions: FOUR questions are given. Students are asked to answer <u>Three</u> (3) questions only. These questions should deal with the theme, character, setting ...ect

7) Poetry:

A- Answer the following questions:

Students are asked to answer <u>Two</u> (2) questions on the poem(s) studied during the term. These questions may be about paraphrasing, rhyme scheme or figures of speech.

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a leaflet giving advice and guidance

nouns - tion / sion - noun + noun



Part (1) Reading

THIS UNIT INCLUDES

Reading Looking at language Grammar

Speaking

age mar : revisio

: revision of main tenses

Writing : Features of writing to advise
Listening : the assignment of the topics

: the project topic I would choose

Reading:(SBP. 8/9/10)

project	مشروع	respond	یرد / یستجیب
WWW(World Wide Web)	شبكة معلومات عالمية	add	يضيف
science	علم / علوم	grow	ينمو / يكبر
art	فن / رسم	assign	يحدد / يعين
education	تعليم / تربية	partner	شریك / زمیل
member	عضو / فرد	session	جلسة
environment	بيئة	view	رأى / وجهة نظر
experience	خبرة / تجربة	develop	يطور / ينمى
introduce	يقدم	leaflet	منشور
create	ينشئ / يخلق / يبدع	leader	قائد
worldwide	عالمي	essential	ضروری ا جوهری
perspective	وجهة نظر	co-ordinate	ينسق
task	مهمة / شغل	co-ordination	تنسيق
present (v.)	يقدم	request	يطلب / طلب
thoughts	معتقدات / آراء	hold	يعقد / يمسك بإحكام
ideas	أفكار	organise	ينظم
role	دور	discussion	مناقشة
include	یشمل / یتضمن	thoroughly	تماما
interview	حوار شخصي / مقابلة	afraid	خائف
monologue	مناجاة فردية	change	يغير / تغير / تغيير
access	مدخل / يصل ك	conference	مؤتمر
material	مادة	ncounter (v.)	يواجه
time zone	منطقة زمنية	teamwork	عمل جماعي
chart	رسم توضیحی	promptly	حالاً / فوراً
appropriate	مناسب	workload	عبء العمل
form (n.)	شكل / تكوين	panic	يخاف ليفزع اذعر
contact (n)	تواصل	several	عديد
supervisor	مشرف	launch	يطلق / إطلاق
monitor	يراقب	accessible	سهل المنال
progress	تقدم	confusion	ارتباك
media	وسائل إعلام	maintenance	صيانة
available	متاح / متوفر	deadline	موعد نهائى
design	تصميم /يصمم		

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(WB P. 4/5)

presentation	اعداد / تحضير		نشاط
argument	جدال/ نقاش		معأ
files		particular	خاص
competition	مسابقة/ منافسة	efficiently	بكفاءة
head teacher	ناظر	explosion	انفجار
volunteer (n. / v.)	متطوع / يتطوع	robber	لص
tidy (v.)	ينظم	escape	يهرب
divide	يقسم	scream	يصرخ

Note: (WB P. 4)

Phrases	1	Meaning
Help is at hand	support	مساعدة / مسائدة
Handy hints	useful tips	نصائح مفيدة
Time Zones	when to make	متى تتواصل / مناطق زمنية

Definitions: (WB P. 5)

Word	Definition	
assign	to give a task or put someone in a particular grou	یحدد / یعین p
appropriate	suitable for a particular situation	مناسب
access	to get information, especially from a computer	يدخل على الانترنت
thoroughly	completely, carefully and in detail	تماما
supervisor	a person who is in charge of an activity, a place or people	a group of مشرف
co-ordinate	to organise an activity so everyone works together	ينسق
conference	a meeting where people have discussions	مؤتمر
monitor	to regularly check something	يراقب / يفحص بانتظ

Definitions: (SB P. 10)

Expression	Definition		
make the most of it	to use a good situation to get the best possible result from it	يس	
stick with it	to continue to use or do something and not change it سك بـ / يلتزم بـ	يتم	
do your own thing	عل ما يخصك do something that involves only yourself	إف	



Word	Definition
essential	ضرور <i>ی ا</i> جوهری extremely important and necessary
request	a polite or formal demand for something بنب
confusion	when you don't understand what is happening or what
	ارتباك something means because it is not clear
deadline	a date or time by which you have to do or complete
	موعد نهائی something
zone	a large area that is different from other areas around it in some
	منطقة / نطاق
encounter	to experience something, especially problems or opposition
	يواجه
available	something that can be found or obtained easily
	متاح / متوفر
maintenance	the repairs, painting etc that are necessary to keep something in good condition
back up	to say or show that what someone is saying is true يدعم / يكفل
	to leave a place, especially in order to do something
go off	to leave a place, especially in order to do something . ینصرف / یترك / یتلف
promptly	at the right time without being late /on time
prompery	حالاً / فوراً / في الوقت المناسب
launch	يطلق to start something, usually something big or important
contact	communication with a person , organization, country etc
Control of Control of Control	تواصل / إتصال
practice	when you do a particular thing, often regularly, in order to
	improve your skill at it
perspective	a way of thinking about something / viewpoint وجهة نظر
respond	to do something as a reaction to something that has been said
	or done / react

Word Classes

Verbs & Nouns: (WB P. 5)

Words as verbs or nouns		Words as verbs only	
request	يطلب / طلب	respond	یرد / یستجیب
access	یدخل / مدخل	practise	يمارس
encounter	يواجه / مواجهة	discuss	يناقش
launch	يطلق / اطلاق		یحدد / یعین
contact	يتصل / تواصل	develop	يطور / ينمى

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Note:

- "Practise" is a verb but "practice" is a noun.
- e.g. Please do your piano practice. I practise the piano every day.
- (But in American English, practice is always spelled with "C", whether it is a noun or a verb.)

Word Groups: (WB P. 5)

1- Words to do with computing:

back up	يساند / يدعم / نسخة دعم	files	منفات
access	يدخل (على الإنترنت)	website	موقع (انترنت)

2- Words to do with organising:

co-ordinate	ينسق	contact	يتواصل
supervise	يشرف	review	يراجع / ينقد

3- Words to do with time:

promptly	حالاً / في الوقت المناسب	deadline	موعد نهائى
regular	منتظم		

4- Words to do with speaking together:

meeting	إجتماع	conference	مؤتمر
discussion	مناقشة		

Opposites:

Word			Opposite	
encounter	يواجه / مواجهة	×	panic	يخاف / ذعر
stick	يتمسك	×	change	يغير
argument	جدال	×	agreement	إتفاق
available	متاح	×	unavailable	غير متاح
promptly	فوراً / حالا	×	late	متأخرًا
accessible	سبهل المقال	×	inaccessible	بعيد المنال
confuse	يربك / يرتبك	×	make sure	يتأكد
fall behind	يتأخر / يتخلف	×	achieve	يحقق
send	يرسل	×	receive	يستلم / يتلقى
give	يعطى	×	take	يأخذ
back up	يدعم	×	leave	يترك

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Idioms & Expressions:

create a website	ينشئ موقعا على الانترنت	make contact	يتواصل
present thoughts and id	يقدم آراءًا وافكارًا eas	make friends	يكون أصدقاء
go live	يصبح مباشرًا (مذاعًا)	make discoveries	يكتشف
access the material	يصل للمادة	have fun	يستمتع
cause confusion	يسبب ارتباكا	problem - solving	حل المشكلة
extra work	عمل زائد / عمل إضافي	keep still	يظل ثابتا
find out	يكتشف (معلومة)	share information	يشارك معلومات
What a nuisance!	ياله من شيئ مزعج!	make changes	يصنع تغييرات / يغير
fall behind	يتخلف عن / يتأخر	fix a deadline	يحدد موعدا نهائيا
make sure	يتأكد	set up a website	يؤسس موقعا على الانترنت
give technical support	يعطى دعما فنيا		في جميع أنحاء العالم Id
maintenance staff	فريق الصيانة	give advice	يعطى نصيحة
arrange (hold) a confere		encounter difficulti	es or problems
	يرتب (يعقد) مؤتمرًا		يواجه صعوبات أومشكلات

Prepositions:

stick with	يتمسك ب	sure of	متأكد من
share in	یشارك فی	interested in	مهتم ب
call for	يدعو إلى	work on	يعمل في (مشروع)
solution to	حل لـ	work for	يعمل لدى
at the right time	فى الوقت المناسب	work with	يعمل مع
help is at hand	المساعدة في الحال		يقسم الى
go off	ينصرف / يتلف / يترك	in detail	بالتفصيل
respond to	یستجیب له / یرد علی	suitable for	مناسب ل
speak to = talk to	يتحدث لـ	aware of	علي وعى بـ / مدرك لـ
speak about = talk abo	ut يتحدث عن	belong to	ینتمی له ۱ یخص
in different time zones		in charge of = re	esponsible for
	في مناطق زمنية مختلفة		مسئول عن
keep in contact = keep	(get) in touch wit	ال مع h	يتواصل مع / يبقى على اتصا

Reading: (SB P. 8 - 9)

The www project

Introducing the project ...

You're going to create a young people's website with a worldwide perspective. Your task is to present your thoughts and ideas about the four subject areas, their role in your lives, now and in the future. You can include texts, photos, video, sound pictures, interviews, monologues - whatever you choose. When the website goes live, young people around the world will be able to access the material, respond to it and add to it. The website will grow from what you start.

Pairs of teams will create each subject area. You'll be assigned your area and your partner team in our first session. You can ask other teams for their views and information to help you develop your area and other teams will ask you to send information to them. This leaflet gives you advice about good working practices that you should try to use during the project.

Team leaders - important people!

You have already shown that you can work as a team. When you were doing your town projects, it was easy to meet up and co-ordinate your work. Now there will be eight of you working together and you could be on different sides of the world. Team leaders must play an essential role in project co-ordination.

- Only team leaders should request information from another team.
 Requests from different team members for similar information could cause confusion and extra work.
- Make sure you copy your leader into emails that you send so that he or she knows what is going on.
- It's a good idea to hold regular review meetings and team leaders should organise these.

Working with your partner team

You'll have just one day in New York for discussion and planning - so make the most of it.

- Plan thoroughly. Don't be afraid to change your plan later if it's not working
 out but do discuss it and do be aware of deadlines. At a certain point, it will be
 too late to make changes and you will have to stick with what you've got.
- Make sure you discuss the best ways of keeping in contact so you can go on developing your ideas for your part of the website.
- If you hold a video or phone conference, try to be there as a group so you all share in ideas and problem-solving.

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Time zones

Remember that you all live in different parts of the world and in different time zones. Here's a chart that you can use to find out what time it is for the other teams. Use an appropriate form of contact at the right time - don't phone another team when it's the middle of their night.

Help is at hand

- Your project supervisor will monitor your progress and give you help and advice if you encounter difficulties or fall behind.
- Technical support is available from Georgi and the other design and maintenance staff of the project website.
- Remember to back everything up. You can't have too many copies of something, but you can have too few...

Handy hints box

- Do share information with your team this is a group project.
- Don't go off doing your own thing it's all about teamwork.
- Do try to respond to requests from other teams promptly. If you can't, contact them and fix a deadline that you can really make.
- Don't make changes to plans without talking to your partner team first.
- Do speak to your project supervisor if you find the workload too much we're all here to help.
- Don't panic there's a solution to every problem.
- Do enjoy it make friends, make discoveries, have fun!

Language Notes

- 1- We can use the verb to "Do" before the infinitive in the affirmative sentences to express emphasis.
- e.g. Do share information with your team .
 - Do try to respond to requests from other teams promptly.
- 2- We use the question tag to express emphasis.
- e.g. You have been making copies of everything, haven't you?



Confusable Words

	design / assign / resign / retire
* design	يصمم / تصميم
e.g. The archite	ect designs a lot of buildings.
* assign	يحدد / يعين
e.g. You should	l assign the members of your team carefully.
* resign	يستقيل
e.g. He resign	ed from his job to search for good work.
* retire	يتقاعد (لسن المعاش)
e.g. My father is	s 60 years old so he will retire .
	session / season / reason / mission
* session	جلسة
e.g. You can as	ssign your area and your partner team in our first session .
* season	فصل (من فصول السنة) / موسم
e.g. Winter, Sui	mmer, Autumn and Spring are the seasons of the year.
* reason	سبب / مبرر
	is the reason for success.
* mission	مهمة
e.g. It's your m	ission to organise our project.
	include / contain / consist (of)
* include	يشمل / يتضمن
e.g. The price of	of the room includes breakfast.
* contain	يحتوى على (الشيئ بداخله)
e.g. The food c	ontains a lot of vitamins.
* consist of	يتكون من (يتبعها حرف الجر of)
e.g. The class	consists of 30 students.
	launch / lunch
* launch	يُطلق / اطلاق
e.g The organ	isation has launched a campaign to raise \$ 150,000.
* lunch	وجبة الغداء
e.g. I have lune	ch at 2 o'clock.



	leaflet / handout / brochure
★ leaflet	منشور
e.g. This leaflet gives project.	you advice about a good working practices during the
* handout	نشرة / ملزمة
e.g. Please, read the ha	andout.
* brochure	کُتیب دعایة
e.g. I have a holiday bro	ochure.
	view / interview / review
* view	رأی / منظر / مشهد
e.g. What's your view	
* interview	حوار شخصي / مقابلة شخصية
e.g. You should go to yo	our interview in time .
* review	مقال نقدی / مراجعة
e.g. She sent us her re	view of the research.
	fall / fill / feel
★ fall / fell / fallen	يسقط/يقع
e.g. Your supervisor will	give you advice if you fall behind.
★ fill / filled / filled	يملأ
e.g. Fill in this form bef	ore your interview.
★ feel / felt / felt	يشعر
e.g. I feel lonely when	my parents go abroad.
	find out / discover / invent
* find out	يكتشف (معلومة)
e.g. To find out more,	visit our website.
* discover	يكتشف (شيئًا موجودًا)
e.g. We discovered t	ne oil in this area.
* invent	يخترع (شيئًا جديدًا)
e.g. Edison invented t	he light bulb.

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Looking at language

A) Dictionary work (SB P. 11)

* Nouns are countable or uncountable.

A countable noun

has both a singular and a plural form. Countable nouns are marked (C).

- Website/ 'web sart / noun (C) a place on the internet where information is available

If a noun does not form its plural by adding only s, the plural is given.

- copy /'kppi/ (plural copies) noun (C) something that is exactly like something else.

An uncountable noun

has no plural form and refers to something which cannot be counted. It's always a singular noun. Uncountable nouns are marked (U).

- advice /əd vaɪs/ noun (U) an opinion you give someone about what they should do
- Progress / praugres/ noun (U) the process of getting better at doing something. Some **plural nouns** are listed in dictionaries.
- people / pi:p(a) // noun (plural) (C) the plural of person.

Note:

(C)	(U)	(C) and (U)
task	advice	experience
plan	progress	
partner	information	
people	money	

Singular Nouns	Plural	
video	videos	فيديو
box	boxes	صندوق
donkey	donkeys	حمار
ruby	rub ies	ياقوت
bureau	bureaus OR. bureaux	مكتب / ديوان
bus	bus es	أتوبيس
knife	kni ves	سكينة
wolf	wol ves	ذئب
fungus	fungus es OR. fungi	فطر
ditch	ditches	خندق / مصرف
plateau	plateau s OR. plateau x	هضبة / مرتفع

Irregular Plural:

Singular	plural
child	children
ox	oxen
foot / tooth / goose	feet / teeth / geese
mouse / louse /	mice / lice
crisis / analysis	crises / analyses
phenomenon / medium	phenomena / media

B) Spelling

- **♥**Words ending in tion / sion
- ♦ The endings-tion and sion can be confusing.
- **♦ Most words end in tion** and sound /**[(ə)n**/.
- e.g. fiction / conjunction /addition
- There is a smaller group of nouns that end in- sion. Most of these come from verbs ending in -d, -de or -se and sound /[(ə)n/ or - / ʒ(ə)n/

verb	noun
comprehend	comprehension
divi de	division
televise	television

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Definitions: (SB P. 11)

Word	Definition	
multiplication	4×6=24,for example	عملية الض
station	where you would go to catch a train	محظة
emigration	the act of leaving your country to live somewhere else	هجرة
discussion	a conversation about something important	مناقشة
possession	something that you own	ملكية
composition	another word for an essay وللم	مقال / إنشأ

Definitions: (WB P. 6)

Word	Definition	
solution	to solve a problem	حل
presentation	to present something	إعداد / تحضير
persuasion	to persuade someone	اقتاع
reaction	to react to something	رد فعل
ambition	to be ambitious	طَمُوح

C) Language development (noun + noun)

- Two nouns can sometimes be put together to make a new word.
- e.g. football, snowman. These words are called compound nouns.
- Two nouns can sometimes be put together to make a phrase.
 Usually, the first noun tells you something about the second noun
- e.g. road sign- a sign next to the road
- e.g. car tyre- a tyre for putting on a car

(WB P. 7)

Noun phrase	Description	
football boots	boots for wearing when you play football	حذاء كرة قدم
shopping bag	a bag to use when you do the shopping	حقيبة تسوق
soup bowl	a bowl for eating soup from	سلطانية شوربة
plant pot	a pot for putting a plant in	أصيص زرع
bus stop	a place for a bus to stop	موقف أتوبيس
writing paper	paper for writing on	ورق للكتابة

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- More than two nouns can be put together.

The first two nouns tell you about the third noun.

e.g.

Intelligence test result

The result of a test to find out how intelligent you are

e.g.

Motorway accident enquiry

The story is about an enquiry into an accident on a motorway

- Noun phrases are useful because they can give you a lot of information in a few words. They are often used in newspaper headlines.

e.g.



Diamond necklace theft

The story is about the theft of a necklace made of diamond

5	e	C I	SO	:)(5)	

1) Sup	ply the missing parts in the following dialogue	e:	
Tom	:	. (1)	?
Fred	: I've been shopping.		
Tom		(2)	?
Fred	: I bought a piece of cloth.		
Tom	: Why don't you shop on the internet?		
Fred	:	(3)	5
Tom	: You should learn how to use the internet well.	to:	
Fred	:	(4)?	
Tom	: Yes, of course, I'll help you use the internet.		
Fred	•	(5)	
Tom	: Not at all. It's my duty.		

2) Choose the correct word(s) in brackets:

Reading: (SB P. 8/9)

- 1- You're going to (do have make create) a young people's website with a worldwide perspective.
- 2- When the website goes live, young people will be able to (excess access exceed succeed) the material.
- 3- You'll assign your area and your partner team in our first (session season reason cause).
- 4- You can ask other teams for their (reviews interviews views interviewer) and information to help you in your project.

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- 5- This (handout brochure notebook leaflet) gives you advice about good working practices during the project.
- 6- Team leaders must play a/an (**essential trivial tiny small**) role in project co– ordination.
- 7- Only team leaders should (**order inquire give request**) information from another team.
- 8- Requests for similar information could (reason cause take have) confusion and extra work.
- 9- (Take Make Have Do) sure you copy your leader into emails that you send to know what is going on.
- 10- It's a good idea to (make do –take –hold) regular review meetings and team leaders should organise these.
- 11- You'll have just one day for discussion and planning –so (**do make take have**) the most of it.
- 12- Don't be afraid to change your plan and do be aware (in of off from) deadlines
- 13- At a certain point, you will have to stick (for with from at) what you've got.
- 14- You should share in ideas and problem-(solve solves solved solving).
- 15-Your project supervisor will (monitor take leave neglect) your progress.
- 16- Your supervisor will give you advice if you (**count account accou**
- 17- Your project supervisor will help you if you (fall feel fill file) behind.
- 18- Technical support is available from the other design and maintenance (stuff staff crew team).
- 19- Don't panic there's a solution (for at- in to) every problem.
- 20- Do enjoy the project. Make friends, make discoveries, (**make take have do**) fun!
- 21- It will take several weeks to (sit set site seat) up the website.
- 22- When the website is (**lunch launch lunched launched**), all the material you have created will be accessible.
- 23- You have been making copies of everything, (do-don't-have haven't) you?

(WB P. 4)

- 24- Help is (in on at of) hand if you fall behind.
- 25- The new website will have a worldwide (**presentation perspective solution emigration**).
- 26- The project (member leader supervisor manager) will give help and advice.
- 27- From my Dad's (deadline request essential perspective), we don't get enough homework.
- 28- Sam had an argument with his friends, so he (went off went on assigned backed up) by himself.
- 29- After I finished my project, I (went off went on backed up assigned) all the files.





- 30- It's (**deadline essential request perspective**) to make copies of everything.
- 31- We just made the (**deadline request promptly assign**) for the competition.
- 32- The head teacher made a (**deadline request perspective assign**) for volunteers to tidy the playground.
- 33- When you are given homework, it's best to do it (**promptly late deadline backed up**) so you don't fall behind.
- 34- Our teacher divided us into groups and (backed up went off assigned requested) a different task to each one.
- 35-The hotel has 24 -hour room service and you can (request contact do launch) a meal at any time.
- 36- Have you listened to the radio station that's just been (assigned launched requested contacted).
- 37- If you (monitor have contact encounter) a wild animal in the forest, keep still and don't scream.
- 38- It's difficult to park anywhere in the central (**perspective zone contact conference**) of the city.
- 39- Computer (**practice confusion monitor maintenance**) is important to keep it working efficiently.
- 40- My uncle is a factory (monitor appropriate supervisor practice) and he organises everyone's work.
- 41- In the (conference confusion zone appropriate) after the explosion, the robbers escaped with the money.
- 42- Many different kinds of fruit are (available appropriate monitor perspective) in the market.

Looking at language: (SB P. 11) / (WB P. 6 / 7)

- 43- The act of leaving your country to live somewhere else is called (multiplication station emigration discussion).
- 44- A/An (station emigration possession composition) is another word for an essay.
- 45- Something that you own is called (station possession discussion division).
- 46- A sign next to the road is a (sign road road sign road signing –signing road).
- 47- To persuade someone is to use (**persuade persuasive persuasion persuading**).
- 48- The headline of the story which is about "The rescue of a factory from fire" is written (factory fire rescue factory rescue fire fire factory rescue fire rescue factory).
- 49- My uncle is 61 years old this year, so he (assigned resigned retired tired) last year.
- 50- You should keep in (touch catch hold fix) with all members of your team.



3) Kewrite the following sentences using the word(s) in Drac	Kets:
1- Plan your project completely, carefully and in detail.	(thoroughly)
2- Be sure you discuss the best ways of keeping in contact with y team.	our partner (<mark>Make</mark>)
3- Requests from different team members for similar information of	could confuse. (confusion)
4- Hi, let's hold a conference call for 10 a.m.	(arrange)
5- Don't change plans without talking to your partner team first.	(make)
6- The supervisor will help you if you face any difficulties.	(encounter)
7- It will take several weeks to create the website.	(set)
8- When the website is launched, all the material will be available world.	all around the (accessible)
9- Remember to support everything. You can't have too many copies o	of something. (back)
10- Don't damage doing your own thing – It's all about teamwork.	(go off)
11-Team leaders organise your project work.	(co – ordinate)
12-You all take part in ideas and problem – solving.	(share)
13- How terrible! I've forgotten my ticket.	(nuisance)
14- It's important to revise your lessons every day.	(essential)
15- The team leader is responsible for everything in the project.	(charge)
4) Write a paragraph of EIGHT sentences on the following to "A website project"	opic:



The Present Simple Tense

Form:

(I / We / You / They / A plural noun) + the first form of the perb.

- e.g. They take exams once a year.
- e.g. We go to the cinema every week.

(He | She | It | A singular noun) + first verb + (\$ | es | ies

- e.g. John plays football every day.
- e.g. Sara goes to school by bus.

Usage:

⊃ *We use* "the Present Simple for":

- 0 things that happen regularly.
- e.g. We go to the seaside every summer.
- e.g. Joe watches TV every day.
- 10 There are some verbs which are normally only used in the simple form.
- These verbs are called (stative verbs).

(like, love, hate, want, understand, need, remember, forget, prefer, know, mean, sound, think (have an opinion), have (possession)

- e.g. | like fish. e.g. | know that man.
- 10 We can use the present simple for fixed and certain events in the future.
- Statements about the calendar:
- e.g. Today is Monday so tomorrow is Tuesday.
- Events which cannot change:
- e.g. When is the next full moon?
- Planned, fixed events:
- e.g. What time is the football match?
- With verbs such as arrive, come, leave, start, etc. (timetable) when referring to plans, programmes or schedules:
- e.g. Our train leaves in ten minutes.



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Keywords:

always	دانمًا	usually	عادة	once a week	مرة في الاسبوع
sometimes	أحياثا	never	أبدًا	rarely = seldom	نادرًا
hardly	بالكاد	every day	کل یوم	scarcely = barely	نادرًا
every week	كل أسبوع	often	غالبا	twice a month	مرتان في الشهر

These frequency adverbs are put before the main verb and after (be) except for "every" which is put at the beginning or end of the sentence.

e.g. He is always late.

= He always comes late.

- He never plays tennis.

= He doesn't play tennis.

Negative:

([I / We / You / They / A plural noun] + don't + inf.

e.g. I don't like cold weather.

(He / She / It / A singular noun)+ doesn't + inf.

e.g. It doesn't snow in August.

Questions:

(Yes / No) questions:

Do + (I / we / you / they / a plural noun) + inf.?

e.g. Do you speak French?

O-Yes, do

Ø - No, I don't.

Does + (he / she / it / a singular noun)+ inf.!

e.g. Does she live in London?

O -Yes, she does.

8 - No, she doesn't.

Wh-question:

Q.W. + do / does + subject + inf.?

e.g. Where do you live?

- I live in Giza.

e.g. What does she watch every day?

- She watches a film.







Form:



- e.g. I am studying at the moment.
 - They are sleeping now.
 - -Look! It is raining.

Usage:

- I- We use the present continuous for things that are happening now.
- e.g. At the moment Sam is watching his favourite TV programme.
 - The students are writing their essays now.
- 2- We can use the present continuous for plans or arrangements in the present.
- e.g. We're having pizza for dinner tonight.
 - Harry is taking his exams next week.
 - My cousins are coming to stay next weekend.

Keywords:

(Look! / Listen! (at the beginning of the sentence) / still (between am / is / are and v. ing) / today / tonight / at the moment / at present / now)

- e.g. Look! He is reading a foreign story.
- e.g. He is still reading a foreign story.
- e.g. Now, he is reading a foreign story.
- e.g. He is reading a foreign story now.

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Negative:

- e.g. I am not listening to music now.
- e.g. We are not sleeping.
- e.g. He is not watching TV.

Questions:

(Yes/No) questions:

- e.g. Am | dreaming?
 - ♥ Yes, I am / you are.
- ⊗ No, I'm not / you aren't.
- e.g. Is Joe coming?
 - O Yes, he is.
- ⊗ No, he isn't.
- e.g. Are they sleeping?
 - @ Yes, they are.
- 8 No, they aren't.

Wh-question:

e.g. What is he doing now?
He is revising his lessons now.



The Past Simple Tense

Subj. + second verb

e.g. Jill passed her exams.

- We went to the mall.

Usage:

- We use the past simple for actions which were completed in the past.
- e.g. Philippe entered the square
 - When Philippe saw the man, he became suspicious.

Keywords:

- Yesterday / last / ago / once / in the past / in + an old date / ancient / old days
- e.g. I met my friends 3 days ago.

Negative:

Subj + didn't + inf.

e.g. I didn't buy a new camera.

Questions:

(Yes / No) questions:

e.g. Did you enjoy the film?

© Yes, I did.

⊗ No, I didn't.

Wh-questions:

e.g. Where did you go out yesterday?

I went to the club.

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Form:

Subj. + used to + inf.

e.g. He used to have a fast car.

Usage:

- We use (used to) for actions which:

- I- happened regularly in the past but not now.
- e.g. Joe used to walk to school but now he goes by bus.
- 2- continued for some time in the past but not now.
- e.g. Joe used to like football but now he prefers basketball.

Negative:

Subj. + didn't use to + inf.

- She didn't use to study hard.

Questions:

(Yes / No) questions:

e.g. Did they use to live in London?

Yes, they did.

8 No, they didn't.

Wh-questions:

e.g. What did you use to do when you were young?

I used to hide my shoes under the bed.



Form:

I/He/She/It/A singular sub

You / We / They / A plural sub

e.g. - The child was crying.

The boys were shouting.

Usage:

- We use the past continuous for actions which continued for some time in the past.
- e.g. The man was taking photos yesterday morning.

Negative:



e.g. The man was not smiling.

-The girls were not singing.

(Yes / No) questions:

e.g. Was she laughing?

O Yes, she was.

8 No, she wasn't.

e.g. Were you sleeping?

@Yes, | was.

⊗ No, I wasn't.

Wh-questions:

What were you doing when I phoned you? was revising my lessons.





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Past Simple and Past Continuous

- We can use both tenses in one sentence when a short, sudden action (past simple) interrupts a longer, continuing action (past continuous). Use while or when.
- e.g. While Joe was watching TV, the telephone rang.
- e.g. Joe was watching TV when the telephone rang.

Be Perfect

1- He is usually late for work. (arrives)

→ He usually arrives late for work.

2- When the door knocked, I was having my lunch. (While)

→ While I was having my lunch, the door knocked.

3- The arrival of the bus is at 8 o'clock. (The bus...)

→ The bus arrives at 8 o'clock.

4- Look! He is running quickly. (still)

→ He is **still** running quickly.

5- He **usually played** tennis when he was young. (used)

→ He used to play tennis when he was young.

Practice (1)

1) Choose the correct answer in brackets:

(SB P. 12)

- 1- A few months ago Laura, Ross, Jack and Holly (win are winning were winning won) a competition.
- 2- While they (shop are shopping were shopping shopped) in a big department store, they saw a famous film star.
- 3- Today they (sightsee are sightseeing sightsaw were sightseeing) for the last time.
- 4- They (love are loving were loving loves) New York.
- 5- Professor Brown (want wants is wanting was wanting) everyone to be there because he has an important announcement to make.

2-Rewrite the following sentences using the word(s) in brackets:

1- The friends visit New York.	(At the moment)	
2- Jack and Laura fly to New York every week.	(last week)	
3- Joe was watching TV when the telephone rang.	(While)	
4- She is still singing well.	(Listen)	
5- Jane arranges to take her science exam next week.	(taking)	









Form:

Subj.+ will + infinitive

e.g. The shops will open in an hour.

Usage:

- We use will + inf. for actions which will happen in the future.
- We use will + inf. to express:

probability with these verbs and expressions (think/believe/promise/hope/predict/expect/certainly/l'm sure/l'm afraid/probably/probable/Perhaps/Maybe,.... etc.)

e.g. I expect my uncle will visit us tomorrow.

2- a fact such as ages.

e.g. I'll be 15 years old next month.

3- quick decision.

e.g. The telephone is ringing. I'll answer it.

4- time conjunctions that are followed by the present simple tense.

e.g. After he arrives, I'll call you.

Negative:

Subj. + will not (won't) + inf

e.g. The train won't arrive on time.

Questions:

(Yes / No) questions:

Will + subj. + inf?

e.g. Will you pass your exams?

⊕ Yes, | will. ⊕ No, | won't.

Wh-question:

Q.W. + will + subj + inf?

e.g. Where will you travel tomorrow? - I'll travel to Aswan tomorrow.





Form:

Subject + am/is/art + going to + inf.

- e.g. I am going to miss the train.
 - Jane is going to buy a new dress.
 - We are going to watch TV.

Usage:

We use (be going to + infinitive):

- L when talking about plans, decisions and intentions.
- e.g. John is going to be a doctor.
- 2 when a situation in the present means that an action is sure to happen in the future.

(a prediction with an evidence)

e.g. Look at those black clouds! It's going to rain.

Keywords:

(tomorrow - next - soon - in the future - etc.)

e.g. I'll meet you tomorrow. e.g. I'm going to travel tomorrow.

Negative:

e.g. - It is not going to snow.

Questions: (Yes / No) questions:

e.g. Are you going to read this book? Yes, I am. No, I'm not.

Wh-question:

e.g. Where is Sam going to go?

He is going to go to the club.

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Form:



- e.g. I have been to Spain.
- He has played in the team.

Usage:

We use (the present perfect simple):

- 1. for actions that have happened during a period of time leading up to the present. Exactly when the action happened is unknown or unimportant.
- e.g. Miranda and Jason have tried many sports.
- when an action happened in the past and we can see the result of that action now.
- e.g. Look! Someone has broken the window.
- 3- for states or actions which started in the past and still continue now.
- e.g. My uncle has been ill for two weeks.
- e.g. My uncle has lived in Paris since 2005

e.g. My uncle has lived in Paris since 2005.

e.g. Sally has been ill for two weeks.

Note:

Since	For	
a definite time (2005)	a period of time(3 days)	
subj. (second v.)	cond v.) a (day / week/ month / year/ etc.	
Monday / Friday/ etc.	an hour	
May / August / etc.	the last week	
5 o'clock / last week	ever	
then / that time / his birth	ages / a long time	



Keywords:

already of for actions which happened indeed

e.g. - He has already finished his homework.

 $yet \rightarrow is$ used at the end of the negative sentences or questions.

e.g. Have you finished your homework yet?

- I haven't written my composition yet.

 $\frac{1}{1}$ is used to say that sth happened a very short time ago.

e.g. Harry has just gone to school.

ever > in questions and sentences with superlatives.

e.g. Have you ever seen a tiger?

e.g. He's the tallest man I've ever met.

never > to express negative.

e.g. She has never been abroad.

Negative:

e.g. They haven't finished their work. - It hasn't rained for months.

Questions:

(Yes / No) questions:

e.g. Have you eaten your lunch?

OYes I have.

⊗ No. I haven't.

- Has the plane landed yet?

OYes, it has.

@No, it hasn't.

Wh-question:

Q.W. + have / has + subj. + P.P.?

e.g. Where have you been?

→ I have been to Aswan.





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Form:



e.g. They have been playing tennis.

It has been raining.

Usage and Keywords:

We use the present perfect continuous:

I- when an action started in the past and is still continuing now.

- e.g. Lisa has been talking on the phone for hours.
 - We often use a time phrase to show how long the action has been continuing.
- e.g. since 3 o'clock. for a long time.
- **2-** when the result of a past action is visible now and that action continued for some time.
- e.g. Meg's eyes are red. I think she's been crying.

Negative:



e.g. | haven't been studying.

- Joe hasn't been swimming.

Questions:

(Yes / No) questions:

- e.g. Has she been crying?
- Yes, she has.
- No, she hasn't.
- Have you been sleeping?
- · Yes, I have.
- No, I haven't.

Wh-questions:



e.g. What have you been doing?

→ I have been shopping.

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Be Perfect

1-	promise to	help you	do your homework.	(will)
	DI VIIII JU IV	HOLD TOU	ao voui iloillovvoire	(TTIII)

→ I will help you do your homework.

2- He **intends** to travel abroad soon. (going)

→ He is going to travel abroad soon.

3- I've **never** seen **such** a clever boy. (ever)

→ He is the cleverest boy I've ever seen.

4- I haven't seen my uncle since 2017. (for)

→ I haven't seen my uncle for 3 years.

5- He **began to learn** English 5 years ago. (been)

→ He has been learning English for 5 years.

Practice (2)

1) Choose the correct answer in brackets:

(SB P. 13)

- 1- Tell me, have you (enjoy enjoys enjoyed enjoying) your week in New York?
- 2- We've been (sightsee sightsees sightsaw sightseeing) and taking photos.
- 3- Next week you'll (be are been being) back home in your own countries.
- 4- I know you (will are going have been has) to stay in touch with each other.
- 5- I (have seen see have been seeing haven't seen) the leaflet yet.

2) Rewrite the following sentences using the word(s) in brackets:

1- John intends to be a doctor.	(going)
2- He may visit us on Monday.	(Perhaps)
3- He began to study French 5 years ago.	(since)
4- He is the shortest boy I've ever seen.	(never)
5- I haven't seen him since last week.	(for)



make or do

	Expression	Meaning		
_	make changes	بغير change		
make	make a copy	پسخ copy		
	make an announcement	announce بينان		
do	do research	research يقوم بيحث علمي		
w	do practice	practise بمارس		

Examples: (SB P. 127)

- 1- Professor Brown is going to make an announcement.
- 2- We need to do more pronunciation practice.
- 3- It's too late to **make** any **changes** to your work.
- 4- Please **make a copy** of that photo for me.
- 5- The students must do a lot of research.



1) Choose the correct answer in brackets:

- 1- Lucy (phone phones is phoning has phoned) her grandmother every week.
- 2- Joe (understand understands is understanding was understanding) several languages.
- At the moment, they (visit visits have visited are visiting) New York.
- 4- Jane (take took was taking is taking) her science exam next week.
- 5- Jack and Laura (fly flew flies are flying) to New York last week.
- 6- When they (arrive arrived arrives were arrived), they went to their hotel.
- 7- It (rain rains rained was raining) all morning.
- 8- While Joe (watches is watching was watching watched) TV, the telephone rang.
- 9- Look at those black clouds! It (rains will rain is going to rain is raining).
- 10- My cousin (will is going to have has) been to Australia.
- 11- We (live have lived are living were living) here for two years.
- 12- Oh, no! I (lose loses have lost am losing) my mobile!
- 13- Have you read this book (just ever yet ago)?
- 14- Has Joe (just ever yet already) been to America?
- 15-Joe (play is playing has been playing will play) on his computer for hours.
- 16-Lisa's eyes are red. I think she (cry cried has been crying has cried).
- 17- I've (just ever never yet) finished reading this book. It was very interesting.

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(WB P. 8/9)

- 18- Jack and Laura (enjoys are enjoying has enjoyed was enjoying) their trip to New York.
- 19-Today they (buy bought are buying were buying) souvenirs and gifts for their families.
- 20-Laura always (take takes is taking was taking) lots of photos.
- 21- Jack (don't remember doesn't remember isn't remembering wasn't remembering) the way to their hotel.
- 22-Tomorrow morning they (meet meets have met are meeting) Professor Brown.
- 23-Jack and Laura (don't doesn't aren't haven't) want to leave New York.
- 24-Tomorrow evening they (go are going were going went) to the airport by taxi.
- 25- They aren't (look looks looked looking) forward to their long flight home.
- 26- Professor Brown (wait waits was waiting is waiting) for them when their plane arrived.
- 27- When they got to their hotel, they (feel felt are feeling were feeling) very tired after their long journey.
- 28- While they were walking in Central Park, it (begin begins –began was beginning) to rain.
- 29-During their stay, they (visit visited were visiting are visiting) the museum and went to the theatre.
- 30- Holly (doesn't isn't hasn't didn't) like American food but Jack loved it.
- 31-The students (are have will is going to) create a new international website.
- 32-When they get home, they will (stay stays stayed staying) in touch.
- 33-Creating the website is (will have going to has) be fun.
- 34- Holly has (just ever yet since) chosen a new dress but she hasn't bought it yet.
- 35-Have you (just ever never yet) seen this film?
- 36-There is a long queue at the bus stop. The passengers (have waited waited had waited have been waiting) for half an hour.
- 37- Joe's looking tired. He (revise revised has revised has been revising) for a science exam.
- 38- The students are excited, they (discuss have been discussing have discussed discussed) a new project.
- 39- We want to stay in touch. We have been (exchange exchanges exchanged exchanging) email addresses.
- 40-Listen carefully! I need to (do make have take) an important announcement.
- 41- Professor Brown (did made had took) enough copies of the leaflet for all the students
- 42- Has George (done made had taken) his piano practice yet?
- 43- The students will (make have take do) research into four broad subject areas.

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(WB P. 12)

- 44- I've been (think thinks thinking thought) about my essay since I got home.
- 45-1 (will am going have would) to start in a few minutes.
- 46- I (will am going to have am) finish my essay today that's a promise!
- 47- I have (ever yet ago already) taken my books out of my bag.
- 48- Make sure you (do make take have) your homework this evening.

(WB P. 22)

- 49- Yesterday, the Jordanian students (**perform performs performed – performing**) some traditional dances.
- 50- Usually, they (have has having are having) lunch together.

1. While Joe was watching TV, the telephone rang.	(when)
2. I promise to visit you tomorrow.	(will)
3. They intend to fly to New York next week.	(going)
4. She arranges to travel to London on Friday.	(travelling)
5. I haven't seen my friends since 2018.	(for)
6. He began to learn Spanish 3 years ago.	(been)
7. He is always late for work.	(arrives)
8. I haven't finished doing my homework yet.	(still)
9. Have you met your cousin, Ali yet?	(ever)
10. I've never watched this film before.	(lt's)
11. He is reading his lessons now.	(still)
12. He has decided to help me.	(going)
13. I offer to help you carry your bag.	(will)
14. We need to practise more pronunciation.	(practice)
15. Please! Copy that photo for me.	(Make)
16. He may visit us tomorrow.	(Perhaps)
17. It was her habit to hide her shoes under the bed.	(used)
18. Sam doesn't eat fish or meat.	(never)
19. I expect him to achieve his goal in life.	(will)
20. After he comes on time, call his father.	(will)







Writing

Vocabulary: (SB P. 14/15)/(WB P. 10)

- 1		12.0	
features	ملامح	organise	ينظم
common	شائع إمشترك	imperative verbs	أفعال أمرية
introduction	مقلمة	precise language	لغة مُحكمة
layout	مخطط	individual	فرد / فردق
sub-headings	عناوين فرعية	make use of	بسنغل
technical support	دعم فنی	destination	وجهة السفر
make notes	بدون ملاحظات	abroad	خارج البلاد
somewhere	مكان ما		معذية
skiing	تزطق	pony trekking	جولة بالفرس
items	بنود	documents	وثانق
currency	عملة البلد	insurance	تأمين
tickets	تذاكر	check	فحص إيفحص
baggage allowance	السماح بالأمنعة	pen friend	صديق مراسلة
sun protection	الوقايةُ من الشمس	prepare for	يستعد لـ
hand luggage	أمتعة يدوية		مناسب
stay awake	يظل متيفظا		تق <i>لع إ</i> يخلع
enjoyable stay	إقامة ممتعة	climate	مناخ
hanging about	صور إ معلقات	travel sickness pills	حبوب لإعياء السفر
a trouble-free time	وقت خلى من المشكلات		

Listening -Speaking Vocabulary:

renewable energy	طاقة متجددة	fancy	يتصور إيتخيل
wind farms	محطات طواحين الهواء	absolutely	مطلقا
rainforests	غابات إستوائية	responsible for	مستول عن
aspect	مغزق/أهب	wait and see	انتظر وسنرق
l bet	أراهن	keep our fingers crossed	بظل مكتوف البد
l wonder	أتساءل / أتعجب	endangered species افن	أنواع مهددة بالإنقر

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How to advise

features of writing to advise

Written instructions and written advice have some common features.

1-Introduction

- Make it clear what the advice is about.
- e.g. You're going to create a young people's website with a worldwide perspective.

2- Layout

- Use sub-headings to organise the advice.
- e.g. Team leaders-important people!

3- Imperative verbs

- Use imperative verbs for things they must do.
- e.g. Plan thoroughly -- Remember to back everything up.....

4- Precise language

- Use the language of advice for things they might do.
- e.g. design and maintenance staff Not "some people"

5- Personal / direct style

- Written advice appears to be talking directly to each individual reader by using the second person.
- e.g. Make sure you discuss.....
 - You have already shown that you can work as a team......

6- The language of advice

- The writer uses imperative verbs and modal verbs to suggest what you must or should do.
- e.g. Team leaders must play an essential role in project co-ordination.
 - Only team leaders should request information.
 - It's a good idea to hold regular review meetings......

Al-Manar (38) English World (8) 1st Term

Example:

You are flying in from New York and it is your first journey (flight) by plane. To prepare for the journey, make sure that the climate is cold here nowadays. You should bring warm clothes with you. You shouldn't forget your passport, tickets and visa. You should pack novels, puzzle book or travel guide in your hand luggage.

Remember to arrive at the airport 2/3 hours before the plane takes off. You should have a trouble – free time at the airport.

When you are in the air, don't forget that the flight from New York is a long one. You should walk about from time to time. You should drink plenty of water. Try to get some sleep.

When you reach your hotel, you should have a day of rest. You should see the pyramids and the sphinx. It's a good time to go shopping in the afternoon. You might buy souvenirs and what you want from Khan Alkhalili. Do enjoy itmake friends, have fun! I hope you will enjoy your stay and people here.



1) Choose the correct word(s) in brackets:

- 1- We use (past present old imperative) verbs for things our friends must do when we write to advise.
- 2- We should use (weak difficult hard precise) language when we want to advise.
- 3- Written advice appears to be talking directly to each individual reader by using the (first – second – third – fourth) person. It's "You".
- 4- We should make the advice (clear clean ambiguous puzzling) at the beginning of what it is about.
- 5- We should use sub- (head headache headings eyes) to organise the advice.
- 6- The writer uses imperative verbs and (model modal auxiliary main) verbs to suggest what you must and should do.
- 7- Written instructions and written advice have some (different like common difficult) features.
- 8- We use the language of (advise advice imperative necessity) for things they might do.
- 9- In written instructions or written advice, we use the personal or (direct indirect reported absent) style.
- 10- What does the phrase "(make take have keep) our fingers crossed" mean?
- 11- You should (take make have do) good use of your free time.
- 12- My uncle is responsible (about at of for) this company.
- 2) Write a paragraph of EIGHT sentences on the following topic:

"What should you do in your free time?"



Test Based On Unit (1)





1) Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue:	
Amr : Do you learn any foreign language?	
Tamer :(1)	
Amr :(2)	?
Tamer: I've been learning English for 6 years.	
Amr :(3)	?
Tamer : When I was six.	
Amr :(4)do yo	ou have English lessons?
Tamer : I have them every day.	
Amr : I hope you'll learn it well.	
Tamer :(5)	
2) Choose the correct word(s) in brackets:	
1- Laura (think – thinks – is thinking – was thinking) New York is a great city.	
2- The noun phrase from the description "a pond for keeping fish in" is a	
(fish pond – pond fish – fishing pond – pond for fish).	
3- We need to (do – take – have – make) some changes to increase our	
production.	
4- If you (encounter – monitor – observe – watch) a wild animal in the forest,	
keep still and don't scream.	
5- I'm in charge (of – off – about – from) this activity.	
6- To solve a problem is to find a (solve – solves – solving – solution).	
7- While they were walking in Central Park, it (begins – began – is beginning –	
was beginning) to rain.	
8- I (have – am – will – do) never eaten Chinese food.	
9- They (will travel – are going to travel – are travelling – travel) to Aswan	
tomorrow .They arranged that.	
10- We'll just have to (weight – wait – eight – sight) and see.	
3) Rewrite the following sentences using the word(s	s) in brackets:
1. My uncle is responsible for this company.	(charge)
2. Look if they wear uniforms like we do	(wonder)
2. I ask if they wear uniforms like we do.	(wonder)
3. Have you done a project?	(ever)
4. I copied this photo for you.	(made)

4) Read the following passage and then answer the questions below:

Egypt is a hot country. In July, there are almost 400 hours of sunshine in Cairo, Aswan and Siwa. That long period of sunshine can be good or bad. It is good because it





Test Based On Unit (1)

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gives us energy. It helps children to be strong and healthy. But it can burn people's skin if they stay out between noon and 3 p.m. In Egypt we are Lucky to have a long period of sunshine all the year round. So, millions of tourists like to visit Egypt, especially in summer. Moreover sunshine is good for many crops and fruit to grow, but **they** can't grow if there isn't enough water.

A) Answer the following questions:

- 1- How many hours of sunshine are there in Cairo, Aswan and Siwa in July?
- 2- Sunshine is good for health. How?
- 3- What do you think of Egypt's weather in winter?

B) Choose the correct answer(s):

- 4- The underlined word "they" refers to (tourists children people crops and fruit).
- 5- People should stay at home between (10 a.m. 2 p.m. 12 p.m. 1 p.m.) and 3 p.m.

5) Write a paragraph of EIGHT sentences on only one of the following topics:

"The computers"
"Holidays"

6) The Novel:

A) Comment on Only TWO of the following quotations:

- 1- "Take that thing off your face."
- 2- "What harm can it do for you?
- 3- "A client of mine died the other day."

B) Answer Only THREE of the following questions:

- 1- Who spoke to Hexam from another boat on the river? Was this man a friend of Hexam's friends?
- 2- What was the thing at the end of the rope as the boat was moving silently over the water?
- 3- How had the old man made his money?
- 4- Why had young John Harmon left England?

7) Poetry:

In winter, I get up at night.

And dress by yellow candle-light.

- Answer the following questions:

- 1) What's the rhyme scheme of the poem?
- Paraphrase these lines.

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