

# New **MY FRIEND**

**Revision on Units**

**Final Revision & Exams**



**First Term**

## **Ministry of Education**

### **ELT Counsellor's Office**

Specification For 2<sup>nd</sup> Year Preparatory Examination  
For Governmental, Distinguished and Private Language Schools

#### **A. Language Functions (5 marks)**

##### **1. Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue:**

Pupils are asked to complete a dialogue with **FIVE** (5) missing parts supplied with stimuli and responses. (1 mark each)

#### **B. Vocabulary & Structure (15 marks)**

##### **2. Underline the correct word(s) in brackets.** (10 marks)

Ten (10) sentences with **FOUR** (4) options each are provided. Five (5) vocabulary items and Five (5) structure ones (1 mark each)

##### **3. Rewrite the following sentences using the word(s) in brackets:** (5 marks)

**FIVE** (5) sentences dealing with the grammar and vocabulary items in the set books (3 vocabulary and 2 grammar) (1 mark Each)

#### **C. Reading Comprehension (6 marks)**

##### **4. Read the following passage and answer the questions below:**

An unseen text of about 80-100 words testing the following skills:

\* Extracting information \* Skimming of the main idea

\* Understanding reference

Students are asked to answer **SIX** questions: **3** open-ended (2 marks each) and **2** MCQ with four (4) options each. (One and a half mark each)

#### **D. Writing (7 marks)**

##### **6. Write a paragraph of SEVEN sentences on the following topic:**

One topic is provided. Students are asked to write **SEVEN** sentences forming a paragraph on the topic given. (**Two marks for grammar and vocabulary. Three marks for coherence and cohesion, and two marks for punctuation and spelling**)

Or Write a letter to .....

Or Write an email .....

Students are asked to write a letter or a reply to a letter. Three marks for the layout (i.e. heading, greeting & conclusion) and Three marks for the purpose/ body of the letter.

#### **E. Literature (14 marks)**

##### **5. The Novel**

**(10 marks)**

##### **A. Comment on the following quotations:**

**(4 marks)**

Students are given two questions. They are asked to comment on them as follows: 1. Who is the speaker? To whom? 2. What is the situation?

3. What is the significance of this situation?

##### **B. Answer the following questions:** (3 marks)

Students are asked to answer Three questions. These questions should deal with the theme, character and critical thinking. (2 marks each)

##### **7. Poetry**

##### **Answer the following questions:**

Students are asked to answer **Two** (2) questions on the poem studied during the term. These questions may have paraphrasing, rhyming or figures of speech

(2 marks each)

## Unit 1

## Unit (1) - Grammar Summary

## Present Simple Tense زمن المضارع البسيط

## 1. We use the present simple for things that happen regularly.

يستخدم المضارع البسيط ليعبر عن أشياء تحدث بانتظام.

We **go** to the seaside every summer.Joe **watches** TV every day.

## 2. There are some verbs which are normally only used in the simple form.

هناك بعض الأفعال التي تستخدم عادة في زمن المضارع البسيط مثل:

I **know** that man.

e.g: like, love, hate, want, understand, remember, need, prefer, know, mean, sound, think (have an opinion, possession)

## 3. We can use the present simple for fixed and certain events in the future.

يمكن استخدام المضارع البسيط مع أفعال محددة في المستقبل.

• Statements about the calendar.Today **is** Monday so tomorrow **is** Tuesday.

جمل التقويم والنتيجة.

• Events which cannot change.When **is** the next full moon?

أحداث لا تتغير.

• Planned, fixed events.What time **is** the football match?

أحداث مخطط لها وثوّهم جيداً.

• With verbs such as arrive, come, leave, start, etc.When referring to plans, programmes or schedules,  
Our train **leaves** in ten minutes.

Affirmative	I/ You/ We/ They + <b>verb</b> He/ She/ It + verb + <b>s</b> (or <b>es</b> )	They <b>take</b> exams once a year. John <b>plays</b> football every day. Sara <b>goes</b> to school by bus.
Negative	I/You/We/They + <b>do not</b> + <b>verb</b> . He/She/It is <b>does not</b> + <b>verb</b>	I <b>do not like</b> cold weather. It <b>does not snow</b> in August.
Interrogative	Do+ I/ You/ We/ They + <b>verb</b> +? Does + he/ she/ it + <b>verb</b> + ?	<b>Do</b> you <b>speak</b> French? <b>Does</b> she <b>live</b> in London?
Short answers	Yes, I/ you/ we/ they + <b>do</b> . No, I/ you/ we/ they + <b>don't</b> . Yes, he/ she/ it + <b>does</b> . No, he/she/it + <b>doesn't</b> .	Yes, we do. No, they don't. Yes, he does. No, it doesn't.

## Present Continuous Tense زمن المضارع المستمر

## 1. We use the present continuous for things that are happening now.

يستخدم المضارع المستمر مع الأحداث التي تحدث الآن.

At the moment Sam **is watching** his favourite TV programme.

# Unit 1

The students **are writing** their essays now.

## 2. We can use the present continuous for future events which are the result of plans or arrangements in the present.

أو مع الأفعال التي مخطط جيداً لحدوثها في المستقبل.

We're **having** pizza for dinner tonight.

My cousins **are coming** to stay next weekend.

Harry **is taking** his driving test next week.

<b>Affirmative</b>	I <b>am</b> + verb + <b>ing</b> . You/ We/ They <b>are</b> + verb + <b>ing</b> He/ She/ It <b>is</b> + verb + <b>ing</b> .	I <b>am</b> <b>studying</b> at the moment. They <b>are</b> <b>sleeping</b> now. Look! It <b>is</b> <b>raining</b> .
<b>Negative</b>	I am <b>not</b> + verb + <b>ing</b> . You/ We/ They <b>are not</b> + verb + <b>-ing</b> He/ She/ It <b>is not</b> + verb + <b>-ing</b>	I <b>am not</b> <b>listening</b> . We <b>are not</b> <b>sleeping</b> . He <b>is not</b> <b>watching</b> TV.
<b>Interrogative</b>	<b>Am</b> + verb + <b>-ing</b> ? <b>Are</b> you/We/They + verb + <b>-ing</b> ? <b>Is</b> he/she/it + verb + <b>-ing</b> ?	<b>Am I</b> <b>dreaming</b> ? <b>Are they</b> <b>sleeping</b> ? <b>Is Joe</b> <b>coming</b> ?
<b>Short answers</b>	Yes, I <b>am</b> . Yes, you/ we/ they + <b>are</b> . Yes, we <b>are</b> . Yes, he/ she/ <b>it + is</b> . Yes, he <b>is</b> .	No, I'm <b>not</b> . No, you/ we/ they + <b>aren't</b> . No, you're/ we're/ they're + <b>not</b> . No, we <b>aren't</b> . No, we're <b>not</b> . No, he/ she/ it + <b>isn't</b> . No, he's/ she's/ it's + <b>not</b> . No, he <b>isn't</b> . No, he's <b>not</b> .

## Present Perfect Simple زمن المضارع القائم

### We use the present perfect simple

- For actions that have happened during a period of time leading up to the present exactly when the actions.

أفعال حدثت في فترة و حتى تلك اللحظة في المضارع ويكون الأفعال غير مهمة وغير معروف وقت حدوثها.

- When an action happened in the past and we can see the result of that action now.

أفعال حدثت في الماضي ويظهر نتائج حدوثها الآن.

Look! Someone **has broken** the window.

- For states or actions which started in the past and still continue now.

أفعال بدأت في الماضي ولا زالت مستمرة في الحاضر.

### Use since + a definite time.

My uncle **has lived** in Paris **since 2005**.

### Use for + a period of time.

Sally **has been ill** **for two weeks**.

- With just for actions which happened a very short time ago.

أفعال حدثت منذ فترة وجيزة في الماضي.

Dad **has just turned** off the computer.

- With yet in questions and negative sentences.

مع الكلمة **Yet** في الجمل المنافية والاستفهامية.

Have you **finished** your homework **yet**?

I haven't written my composition yet.

- For actions that happened at an indefinite time in the past.

أفعال حدثت في وقت غير محدد في الماضي.

My uncle has been to China.

- With ever and never

مع الكلمة never / ever

Have you ever seen a tiger?

She hasn't ever been abroad.

She has never been abroad.

<b>Affirmative</b>	I/ You/ We/ They + <b>have</b> + P.P. He/ She/ It + <b>has</b> + P.P.	I <b>have been</b> to Spain. He <b>has played</b> in the team.
<b>Negative</b>	I/ You/ We/ They + <b>have not</b> + + P.P. He/ She/ It + <b>has not</b> + P.P.	They <b>have not finished</b> their work. It <b>has not rained</b> for months.
<b>Interrogative</b>	<b>Have</b> I/ you/ we/ they + P.P.? <b>Has</b> he/ she/ it + P.P.?	Have you <b>eaten</b> your lunch? <b>Has</b> the plane <b>landed</b> yet?
<b>Short answers</b>	Yes, I/ you/ we/ they <b>have</b> . Yes, we <b>have</b> . Yes, he/ she/ it <b>has</b> . Yes, he <b>has</b> .	No, I/ you/ we/ they <b>haven't</b> . No, they <b>haven't</b> . No, he/ she/ it <b>hasn't</b> . No, she <b>hasn't</b> .

### Present Perfect Continuous

زمن المضارع التام المستمر

#### We use the present perfect continuous

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

يستخدم زمن المضارع التام المستمر مع أحداث بدأت في الماضي ولا زالت مستمرة حتى الآن.

Lisa **has been talking** on the phone for hours.

- We often use a time phrase to show how long the action has been continuing.

نستخدم بعض العبارات الزمنية ليبين طول مدة حدوث الفعل.

...since 3 o'clock

...for a long time

- When the result of a past action is visible now and that action continued for some time.

عندما تكون نتيجة الحدث في الماضي ظاهرة وواضحة لك الآن، فإن الفعل قد استمر لبعض الوقت عند حدوثه.

Meg's eyes are red. I think she's **been crying**.

زمن المستقبل البسيط (will + Inf.)

- We use will + verb for actions which will happen in the future.

يستخدم المستقبل will + inf. ليعبر عن أحداث سوف تحدث في المستقبل.

The concert **will take place** on Saturday.

<b>Affirmative</b>	I/ You/ He/ She/ It/ We/ They + <b>will + Inf.</b>	The shops <b>will open</b> in an hour.
<b>Negative</b>	I/ You/ He/ She/ It/ We/ They + <b>will not + Inf.</b>	The train <b>will not arrive</b> on time.

# Unit 1

Interrogative	Will + I/you/he/she/it/we/they + Inf. + ?	Will you <b>pass</b> your exams?
Short answers	Yes, I/you/he/she/it/we/they + <b>will</b> . Yes, it <b>will</b> .	No, I/ you/ he/ she/ it/ we/ they + <b>won't</b> . No, she <b>won't</b> .

## be going to + Inf.

We use **be going to + Inf.**

يستخدم المستقبل **going to + inf.**

- When talking about plans and intentions.

ليعبر عن النية والتخطيط للقيام بشيء ما.

John is **going to be** a doctor.

- When a situation in the present means that an action is sure to happen in the future.

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

يستخدم المستقبل للتعبير عن موافق في الحاضر مؤكدة حدوثها في المستقبل.

Affirmative	I am + going to + Inf. You/We/They are + going to + Inf. He/ She/ It is + going to + verb	I am <b>going to miss</b> the train. We <b>are going to watch</b> TV. Jane <b>is going to buy</b> a new dress.
Negative	I am not + going to + Inf. You/We/They are not + going to + Inf. He/ She/ It is not + going to + Inf.	I <b>am not going to watch</b> the match. They <b>are not going to play</b> tennis. It <b>is not going to show</b> .
Interrogative	Am I + going to + Inf.? Are you/we/they + going to + Inf.? Is he/ she/ it + going to + + Inf.?	Am I <b>going to be</b> scared? Are you <b>going to read</b> this book? Is Sam <b>going to pass</b> his exam?
Short answers	Yes, I <b>am</b> . Yes, you/ we/ they <b>are</b> . Yes, you <b>are</b> . Yes, he/ she/ it <b>is</b> . Yes, he <b>is</b> .	No, I'm <b>not</b> . No, we/ you/ they <b>aren't</b> . No, we're/ you're/ they're <b>not</b> . No, you <b>aren't</b> ('re not.). No, he/ she/ it <b>isn't</b> . No, he <b>isn't</b> . No, he's <b>not</b> .

## Past Simple Tense زمن الماضي البسيط

- We use the past simple for actions which were completed in the past.

يستخدم الماضي البسيط ليعبر عن أحداث اكتملت حدوثها في الماضي.

Philippe **entered** the square.

When Philippe **saw** the man, he became suspicious.

Affirmative	I/ You/ He/ She/ It/ We/ They + verb + ed (regular verbs) + past simple (irregular verbs)  Jill <b>passed</b> her exams. We <b>went</b> to the mall.
-------------	--

<b>Negative</b>	I/ You/ He/ She/ It/ We/ They + <b>did not + verb.</b> I <b>did not buy</b> a new camera.
<b>Interrogative</b>	<b>Did</b> + I/ you/ he/ she/ it/ we/ they + <b>verb + ?</b> <b>Did</b> you <b>enjoy</b> the film?
<b>Short answers</b>	Yes, I/ you/ he/ she/ it/ we/ they + <b>did.</b> Yes, she <b>did.</b> No, I/ you/ he/ she/ it/ we/ they + <b>didn't.</b> No, they <b>didn't.</b>

### **Past Continuous Tense**

- We use the past continuous for actions which continued for some time in the past.**

يستخدم الماضي المستمر مع أحداث استمرت بعض الوقت في الماضي.

The man **was taking** photos.

<b>Affirmative</b>	I/ He/ She/ It + <b>was + verb +-ing.</b> You/ We/ They + <b>were + verb +-ing.</b>	The child <b>was crying.</b> The boys <b>were shouting.</b>
<b>Negative</b>	I/ He/ She/ It + <b>was not + verb +-ing.</b> You/We/They + <b>were not + verb +-ing.</b>	The man <b>was not smiling.</b> The girls <b>were not singing.</b>
<b>Interrogative</b>	<b>Was</b> + I/ he/ she/ it + <b>verb +-ing?</b> <b>Were</b> + you/ we/ they + <b>verb +-ing?</b>	<b>Was</b> she <b>laughing?</b> <b>Were</b> you <b>sleeping?</b>
<b>Short answers</b>	Yes, I/he/she/ it + <b>was.</b> Yes, she <b>was.</b> Yes, you/ we/ they + <b>were.</b> Yes, we <b>were.</b>	No, I/ he/ she/ it + <b>wasn't.</b> No, <b>he wasn't.</b> No, you/ we/ they + <b>weren't.</b> No, they <b>weren't.</b>

## Revision based on Unit 1

### A. Language functions

#### 1. Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue:

Two old friends met by chance at the underground المترو .

**Ezzat** : ..... ?

**Fathy** : I work for the "Sunlight Travel".

**Ezzat** : Oh, really? .....

**Fathy** : I'm a guide ..... pyramids, museums and other historical places.

**Ezzat** : Do you like this job?

**Fathy** : ..... And what do you do?

**Ezzat** : I'm a post - graduate student and I work part time, too.

**Fathy** : Oh ..... ?

**Ezzat** : I work in a fast food restaurant.

**Fathy** : That's very nice. See you later, bye.

### B. Vocabulary & Structure

#### 2. Choose the correct words in brackets.

1. Did you remember to (forward - back - sail - feed) the files up after you finish your project.
2. Hey, Ahmed. What's going (on - in - of - off) here?
3. What was your brother (do - does - doing - done) yesterday evening?
4. Leaving your country to live in another one is called a (n) (discussion - information - sanitation - emigration).
5. How long has your father (work - works - working - worked) in that company?
6. She's been (write - writes - wrote - writing) her French homework all evening.
7. The essay is set (off - out - of - at) with sub - headings.
8. While I was having a shower, Nader (phone - phones - phoning - phoned) me.
9. The machine built to carry out some complex tasks by physically moving especially one can be programmed is a (cushion - board - rabbit - robot).
10. They'll make it to the finals, (ears - brains - fingers - hands) crossed.

#### 2. Choose the correct words in brackets.

1. The place or building in which an audience gathers to watch a play or a performance is a (theatre - museum - funfair - lab).
2. Are you really (on - into - of - off) this topic?
3. Who is (responsible - fat - large - able) for this noise?
4. A (n) (rainforest - environment - station - government) is the surroundings of and influences on, a particular item of interest.

5. Magdy is (**taking - talking - killing - sitting**) about the website project now.
6. Wafaa has been to England (**since - for - ago - just**) last June.
7. My little brother (**have - has - hasn't - didn't**) finished reading the novel yet.
8. No, I don't (**like - likes - liked - liking**) this kind of music.
9. Where did your father (**park - parks - parking - parked**) his car last night?
10. How long has Sarah been (**study - studied - studying - studies**) German?

**3. Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets:**

1. Will you give me your book, Sami? (No)  
.....
2. My father decided to sell his old car. (going to)  
.....
3. I've arranged to visit my sick neighbour. (visiting)  
.....
4. While the thief was running away the police came. (when)  
.....
5. Mum is feeding the chicken now. (what)  
.....

**3. Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets:**

1. Marwa and Wael intend to travel to Canada next month. (going to)  
.....
2. The train has just arrived. (ago)  
.....
3. Maha and Alaa have fed the chicken. (yet)  
.....
4. Adel has studied English since 2010. (for)  
.....
5. No, I won't tell anyone about that matter (will)  
.....

**C. Reading comprehension**

**4. Read the following passage and answer the questions below:**

Dr Reed Richards, was a scientist working on a project to develop a spacecraft. When the government decided to cancel his project, he and a team of friends made a test flight to demonstrate his spacecraft. The team consisted of his pilot and best friend Benjamin Grimm, Reed's fiancée (and later wife) Susan Storm and her brother Jonathan Storm. During the test flight all four were exposed to cosmic rays and their bodies underwent changes and they had different superpowers. Reed became Mister Fantastic. His body became rubbery and he was able to stretch and reshape himself into any form. Sue became Invisible woman. She was able to become invisible

# Unit 1

whenever she wanted and was also able to create an invisible shield to protect herself or others. Johnny became the Human Torch. He was able to with fire and he was also able to control and throw fire as protection surround his body. Ben was the only one whose appearance was changed permanently. He became the thing, a creature made of rock, with tremendous strength and endurance. The four of them decided to use their powers to help people and banded together to become the fantastic four.

## **A. Answer the following questions:**

1. Who was Reed's best friend?

2. Was Reed married when the accident occurred?

3. Who was in the spacecraft during the test flight?

## **B. Choose the correct answers.**

4. (**Reed - Sue - Grimm - Jonathan**)'s body became rubbery and he was able to stretch and reshape himself into any form.

5. (**Reed - Sue - Grimm - Jonathan**) was able to surround his body with fire and he was also able to control and throw fire as protection.

## **D. Writing**

### **5. Write a paragraph of six sentences on One Only of the following:**

1. **Pollution**

2. **Growing crops in Egypt**

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

**Test On Unit (1)****A. Language functions****1. Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue:**

Sara and Mary met at the hairdresser's. They haven't seen each other for a long time.

Sara : Hi.....

Mary : Me, too.

Sara : .....?

Mary : Oh, not so good.

Sara : .....?

Mary : .....

Sara : Cold? That's too bad. Have you taken anything for it.

Mary : No, not even an aspirin.

Sara : Well,.....

Mary : What is it?

Sara : Chop up some garlic and cook it in chicken soup. then drink a cup 3 times a day.

Mary : Does it work?

Sara : Just try, and you'll see.

**B. Vocabulary & Structures****2. Choose the correct words in brackets:**

1. They were (**look - looks - looking - looked**) forward to meeting a tourist from Japan.
2. The concert (**take - taking - took - will take**) place next month.
3. Hagar (**phone - phones - is phone - phoning**) her friends every day.
4. (**While - When - Then - For**) Mazen was watching TV. The doorbell rang.
5. I'm going to (**be - been - being - has been**) a pilot. like my uncle.
6. (**Silly - Basy - Large - Endangered**) species are in danger of becoming extinct.
7. The plane is going to (**take off - pick up - look up - turn off**) hurry up!
8. You should (**do - make - contact - sit**) sure you discuss all the points of view in the meeting.
9. The (**estimation - information - situation - destination**) is the place set for the end of a journey.
10. The tall building with large number of floors is called a (**skyline - skyscraper - sharpener - skydiving**).

**3. Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets:**

1. I'm going to spend my holiday on the farm. (**decided**)

.....

# Unit 1

2. Mamdouh speaks Spanish well. (not)
3. Dina has planned to visit Mai soon. (going to)
4. How do you spend your free time? (leisure)
5. When did the crime happen? (take place)

## C. Reading comprehension

### **4. Read the following passage and answer the questions below:**

Elephants are the biggest living land animals alive today. For a very long time, elephants have helped people. They have carried things, taken people from place to place and moved huge trees. In wartime, they have been used as "living tanks".

Some people believe that elephants are afraid of mice. This is not the truth. In fact, elephants have such poor eyesight that they would usually not see a mouse even if one came very near them.

"Elephants never forget" is another wrong idea. There is nothing to show that elephants have better memories than any other animals.

Finally, there is the idea that when the time comes for an elephant to die, it goes to some kind of elephant graveyard to die. No one has ever found such a graveyard. What elephants probably do when they are old and sick is to find a deep cave somewhere. They stay in it so that they will be safe from attack until they get better or die.

In old Siam, if someone found a white elephant, he would give it to the king because it was unusual. The king then had to keep the animal and feed it even though he had no use for it. From this custom we get the expression "a white elephant", which means something that is not useful to us. "A white elephant stall" is a stall that sells things that people do not need.

### **A. Answer the following questions:**

1. How have elephants helped people?
2. Why are elephants not afraid of mice?
3. Where do elephants go when they are about to die?

### **B. Choose the correct answers.**

4. The word "unusual" means (ordinary - normal - uncommon - common).
5. People usually buy (unnecessary - important - essential - vital) from a white elephant stall.

**D. Writing**

**5. Write a paragraph of six sentences on One Only of the following:**

1. School Libraries
2. Learning a foreign language

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

**E. Literature**

**6. Poetry: (Night)**

**Answer the following questions:**

The sun descending in the west.

.....  
.....

1. Complete the stanza.
2. Extract the figures of speech in the stanza.