

Unit (2) - Grammar Summary

Order of adjectives

When Adjectives precede the noun, they usually appear in this order.

عندما الصفات تسبق الاسم فإنها عادة ما تظهر بهذا الترتيب

opinion + size + age + shape

الشكل + العمر + الحجم + الرأي

- * a beautiful, big book. (opinion + size)
- * a tall young man. (size + age)
- * an old, rectangular mirror. (age + shape)
- * strange, little, round holes. (opinion + size + shape)

Other adjectives usually appear in this order after listing opinion, size, age and shape:

هناك بعض الصفات الأخرى التي عادة تظهر بهذا الترتيب بعد أن نسرد : الرأي + الحجم + العمر + الشكل يأتي بعدهم

colour + origin + material + purpose

اللون + الأصل + المادة الخام + الغرض

- * black, Russian bears. (colour + origin)
- * a Chinese, silk shawl. (origin + material)
- * a metal coat hook. (material + purpose)
- * brown, leather riding boats. (colour + material + purpose)

لذلك يكون الترتيب النهائي للصفات قبل الأسماء هو :

The order of adjectives in front of nouns.

opinion + size + age + shape + colour + origin + material + purpose

After verbs of perception (see, hear, fed, smell, etc) use the infinitive (without to) for short, sudden or completed actions:

بعد أفعال الإدراك مثل (يرى ، يسمع ، يشعر ، يشم ، الخ) نستخدم الفعل مصدر بدون (to) لتعبر عن أحداث مكتملة أو مفاجئة أو قصيرة مثل :

- * She heard the balloon burst.

Use the present participle for longer, continuing actions.

ونستخدم الفعل مضارف إليه (ing) لتعبر عن أحداث أطول وأكثر استمراراً مثل :

- * He could feel the water running.



Revision based on Unit 2

A. Language functions

1. Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue:

Hamed met a tourist and asked him about his visit to Egypt.

Hamed : Welcome to Egypt.....?

Tourist : I come from England.

Hamed : Is this your first visit?

Tourist : No,.....

Hamed :

Tourist : Because the weather here is fine, the Egyptian people are friendly and there are a lot of ancient monuments.

Hamed :

Tourist : Two weeks. I intend to visit Luxor and Aswan.

Hamed :

Tourist : Thank you.

B. Vocabulary & Structure

2. Choose the correct words in brackets.

1. The detective (talked - spoke - investigated - said) the unsolved murder last night.
2. Ignorance and pollution (please - enjoy - destroy - face) our society.
3. Along the road to Alexandria, we see a lot of (cupboards - billboards - bullets - ball) for various products.
4. The process of (skydiving - proofreading - expressing - exhibiting) is important to discover mistakes.
5. These soldiers used to wear (armours - arms - shoulders - scenes) to protect their bodies in fighting.
6. Sarah has got an unusual accent, where does she come (from - apart - by - in)?
7. We saw the lights of the billboards (flashes - flashing - flashed - is flash) in the darkness.
8. While Mr. Samir was scuba diving, he (carried - thought - sung - came) across the wreck of some old ships.
9. My little sister is reading a (nice, big - big, nice - green, nice - old, nice) novel now.
10. I could feel the water (rises - rising - is rising - has risen).

2. Choose the correct words in brackets.

1. I've never seen (Russian, black - black, Russian - black, big - black, young) bears before.
2. All of us heard the balloon (burst - bursts - bursting - is bursting).

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3. Rawan has got nice, (**brown, German - German, brown - leather, brown - brown, small**) riding shoes.
4. We could see a (**young, tall - tall, young - old, tall - tall, nice**) girl helping the old woman in the store.
5. What a wonderful painting! How did you come (**by - next - through - off**) it?
6. Most people (**booed - boasted - boated - bought**) because they didn't like the film.
7. Marwan bought a new mobile with a (**vivid - timid - tasty - salty**) screen.
8. you should try to (**convict - connect - convince - convey**) your children of what you want them to do.
9. The burglar had a (**scarlet - scar - scare - boat**) on his face.
10. Samah sometimes comes (**back - along - to - apart**) with me to the park every week.

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

1. During walking to school. last night, I met my neighbour Ayman. (**As**)
.....
2. Shimaa got the full marks as she worked hard. (**Because**)
.....
3. That unusual. painting is mine. (**triangular**)
.....
4. It seems very strange for us to find you here. (**not**)
.....
5. Waheed is a short young man. (**nice**)
.....

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

1. Where is Jack from? (**come**)
.....
2. Can you see this old mirror? (**circular**)
.....
3. Dad is reading a wonderful book. (**big**)
.....
4. We had a long holiday in Hurghada last summer. (**marvelous**)
.....
5. Magy is wearing her silky gown. (**Chinese**)
.....

C. Reading comprehension

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

Ronald Regan was a television and movie actor who became the 40th president of the United States. He was a popular president. easily winning two terms in office. He had a charming manner and was a gift public speaker.

Reagan was the oldest person to serve as U.S. president, reaching the age of 77 near the end of his second term.

Ronald Reagan was born in Tampico, Illinois. He was the second son of John and Nelle Reagan. Reagan grew up in Dixon, Illinois, about 100 miles (about 160 kilometres) southwest of Chicago. His father was a salesman. His mother, who taught him to read at an early age, was his strongest childhood influence.

Reagan starred in more than 50 films, including the 1940 movie Knute Rockne - All American. In 1951, he appeared in the movie Bedtime for Bonzo, and his costar was a chimpanzee!

Reagan ran for president in 1976 but lost the Republican nomination to President Gerald Ford. Democrat Jimmy Carter beat Ford in the general election, however. Four years later, Reagan became the Republican candidate. In the 1980 election, he easily defeated Carter, becoming the 40th president of the United States.

A. Answer the following questions:

1. How many terms did Reagan win in office as a president?
.....
2. Why was Reagan a popular president?
.....
3. How many films did Reagan star in?
.....

B. Choose the correct answers.

4. Reagan grew up in (**Tamico - Dixon - Cairo - Hollywood**) about 100 miles (about 160 kilometers) southwest of Chicago.
5. Reagan was the (**youngest - oldest - fastest - most famous**) person to serve as U.S president.

D. Writing

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

1. **Advertisements**
2. **School subjects**

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

Test On Unit (2)

A. Language functions

1. Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue:

Sandy is ringing a hotel to book a room.

Receptionist : Grand Hotel, good morning. Can I help you?

Sandy :

Receptionist : Certainly. How long will you stay?

Sandy :

Receptionist : Single or double?

Sandy :

Receptionist : Very well.....

Sandy : Sandy Adel, 30 Nahda street, Minia.....?

Receptionist : For bed and breakfast, that's L.E 300 a night.

Sandy : Ok. I need three nights starting May 20th, thank you.

Receptionist : You're welcome.

B. Vocabulary & Structures

2. Choose the correct words in brackets.

1. They wanted to know when the accident came (**about - on - along - back**).
2. The detective noticed the thief (**hide - hides - hiding - hidden**) in the stable.
3. Some people heard the rocket (**explodes - exploded - is explode - exploding**) while coming back home.
4. Salwa (**came along - came apart - came by - came back**) home after finishing her courses.
5. I travelled with my family to Alex (**so - because - but - and**) it was very hot in Cairo.
6. The actor's jokes impressed the (**audition - laboratory - audience - stadium**).
7. It was something (**astonished - astonishing - stasty - high**) to find out that the killers were arrested at once.
8. We felt the floor of our flat (**move - moved - moving - has moved**) during the last earthquake.
9. The gang followed a very bad (**play - plane - plan - clip**) to steal the money of the building.
10. We should make the most use of (**traffic energy - dirt energy - solar energy - floor energy**).

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

1. Our teacher of English changed his mind and joined us to Luxor. (**come**)
.....
2. The policeman fined the driver, so the driver was very angry. (**because of**)
.....

3. Mum cooked fish yesterday. (yesterday evening)
4. I met my cousin by chance in the cinema last night. (come across)
5. They convinced her to accept the new project. (come around)

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

An armed robbery took place at the local National Bank yesterday. Two men dressed in black entered the bank at 9 a.m. pretending to be clients. Just before they reached the teller, the robbers put on masks, took out their guns and then asked for all the money.

The terrified teller did as he was told, and thankfully nobody was hurt.

However, a police car happened to be passing by at the same time and the owner of a nearby café, who had realized what was going on, stopped it. The policemen went after the two criminals and after chasing them through the streets of the city, they finally caught them. The two men turned out to be wanted for other crimes as well. There was evidence that their fingerprints had been found there. The police believe they may even be involved in the kidnapping of a young child.

A. Answer the following questions:

1. Where did the armed robbery take place?

2. What were the robbers wearing.

3. Who reported the police?

B. Choose the correct answers.

4. The robbers entered the bank, pretending to be (tellers - thieves - policemen - clients).
5. From their (fingerprints - footprints - fire prints - wire prints) the two robbers turned out to be involved in the theft of a valuable painting.

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

1. The month of Ramadan
2. The feast in Egypt

E. Literature

6. Poetry: (Bed in summer)

Answer the following questions:

In winter I get up at night
And dress by yellow candle light
in summer, quite the other way
I have to go to bed by day

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