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مذكرة
Yalla For English

للمرحلة الإعدادية

أعدها لكم

أ/ محمود بدير علي

0121552817 - 0100142029



Unit (10)

A visitor to Egypt



Some prepositions

reply to	يرد علي	know about	يعرف عن
come to	يأتي إلي	come with	يأتي مع
talk to	يتحدث إلي	talk about	يتحدث عن
wait for	ينتظر من أجل	information about	معلومات عن
invite to	يدعو إلي	help with	يساعد في
thank for	يشكر علي	different from	مختلف عن
advise to	ينصح بـ	see off	يودع

Idioms

historic place	مكان تاريخي	change direction	يغير اتجاهه
write back	يرد علي خطاب	make noise	يعمل ضوضاء
look strange	يبدو غريباً	make a mistake	يرتكب خطأ
kitchen equipment	أدوات المطبخ	tourist souvenirs	تذكارات سياحية
shopping area	منطقة التسوق	go home	يذهب إلي البيت
move back	يتحرك إلي الوراء	sound nice	يبدو لطيف

عبارات شائعة

- ١- خذ بالك إن كلمة (date) معناها تاريخ الهمزة (١ أبريل ٢٠٠٩ مثلاً) أما كلمة (history) معناها حدث تاريخي (تاريخ مصر القديم مثلاً)
- ٢- عندنا في المنهج كلمة اسمها (weather) معناها الطقس الهمزة بس فيه كلمة تانيه اسمها (climate) معناها مناخ بس دي المناخ بوجه عام (يعني الجو عامل ايه الموسم ده)
- ٣- كلمة (home) مش بتأخذ (the) أبداً بتيجي لوحدها يعني أقول (at home) علطول من غير (the)
- ٤- كلمة (equipment) في (kitchen equipment) بتيجي مفرد يعني مش بتأخذ (s)

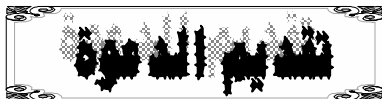
عبارات شائعة

- What does your father do? (job)
- What is your father's job?
 - Have you been in Egypt long? (for along time)
- Have you stayed in Egypt for a long time?
 - What time and day is the party?
- The party is on (يوم) at (ساعة)
 - look forward to + ing
Ex. I want to meet Ali. (look forward to)
- I'm looking forward to meeting Ali.
 - am / is / are able to + مصدر = can
was / were able to + مصدر = could
will be able to + مصدر
 - during + ing
Ex. We were happy during the trip.
 - wish + مفعول {Ex. I wish your success.}
wish to + مصدر {Ex. I wish to leave now.}
I wish I could + مصدر {Ex. I wish I could buy a new car.}
 - Would you like to + مصدر
Ex. Would you like to come to the meeting?
- Yes, I wish I could (come). But I have to go to the hospital to see my uncle.
- ** اسمع بقي بنستخدم {I wish I could} عشان نتمني حاجة تحصل في المستقبل ومعناها (أتمني لو استطعت)
- It's (It has) been great talking to you.
 - Have you ever been to England?
= Have you ever visited England?
 - Khan el Khalili is the best place to shop in Cairo.

الإسناد

محمود بهير علي

- Ex. King Snefru's Pyramid is about two kilometres from the first.
14. would love to + مصدر {Ex. I'd love to come to the party.}



□ تعالي بقي ندخل علي المرحلة الثانيه وهي تقديم الدعوه..... ركز معايا

□ - **عشان تقدم دعوة قدامك اختيار من الاختيارات اللي جاية دي:**

- 1- I'd like to invite you to 3- How about +ing?
2- Would you like to come to? 4- What about + ing?
□ - وعشان ترد علي دعوة قدامك اختياريين ياتقبل الدعوة يا ترفضها فلو قبلتما تقول:-
- I'd love to. / That's a good idea. / Great idea.

📱 - طيب ولو رفضتها تقول إية: -

I wish I could, but I'm busy. (أنا مشغول "محله والسلام")

I'd love to, but I have to..... (كنت أأبغ أن أفعل، لكنني مضطرة أن أفعل "قول أي حجة")

No, I'm sorry. (مشر جای یا عم "دی طبعالو انت منقوق منه و مسممممممه")



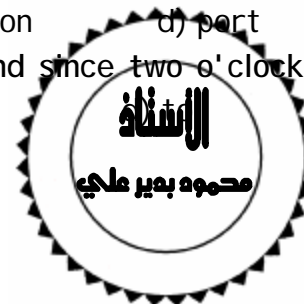
Write what you would say in each of the following situations :

1. You invite your uncle to come to your birthday party.
.....
2. You agree with your friend to watch a football match on TV.
.....
3. Your friend invites you to visit him on his farm, but you
refuse the invitation. say why.
.....
4. Your brother wants you to play a computer game with him,
but you are busy.

5. You invite your sister to go to the cinema.
.....
6. You refuse your friend's invitation to her birthday party.
.....
7. You accept your friend's invitation to her wedding party.
.....

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

1. King Snefru chose Dahshure as the place for his
a) wedding b) tomb c) lab d) meeting
2. He had a bad tooth, so he went to the
a) chemist's b) dentist's c) grocer's d) baker's
3. We have a fantastic covering the floor of the sitting room.
a) curtain b) cloth c) carpet d) dress
4. Khan el Khalili is the best place to in Cairo.
a) cook b) drink c) shop d) wear
5. My mother adds to food to season it.
a) paint b) spices c) equipment d) souvenirs
6. Aswan is of Cairo.
a) north b) west c) east d) south
7. We can get a lot of from the internet.
a) information b) spices c) food d) gold
8. They went to the to take the train to Alex.
a) airport b) stop c) station d) port
9. I have been waiting my friend since two o'clock.
a) in b) at c) for



- تيجي نشوف أمثلة كده عشان تفهم أكثر:-

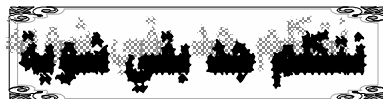
- 1- "I live in Cairo."
He said that he lived in Cairo.
- 2- "We are happy"
They said that they were happy.
- 3- She said: "I have not been in the school library recently".
She said that she had not been to the school library recently.
- 4- He said to me, "I shall see you tomorrow".
He told me that he would see me the next day.
- 5- Ali said to Hani, "you can come to study with me".
Ali told Hani that he could come to study with him.
- 6- The son said to his mother, "I ate all my food".
The son told his mother that he had eaten all his food.



1. Karim said to me, "I need some help."
2. Mona said to her friends, "My family will spend the holiday in Alex."
3. Maher said "I can lend you some money."
4. Dad said that he'd buy a new car.
5. Hala said "I will go to school with my friend shrouk by bus."
6. Hayam said to Fatma "I have played this game since 2003."
7. Mariam said to Ali "your book isn't on my bag."
8. the pilot said "I can't find my compass."
9. Ahmed said to me "I'm traveling to luxor."



نعمت الجملة الخبرية؟؟؟ لو نعمتها يبقى أنت نعمت المباشر وغير مباشر..... نكل
عشان نحول الجملة الأمريه ونمشي علي نفس خطوات الجملة الخبرية مع تغيير بسيط وهو
نحيل القوسين ونربط بـ (to) مع الجملة المثبتة و (not to) مع الجملة المنفية



تعرف حاجه عن الكلام المباشر والكلام الغير مباشر؟؟

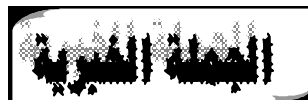
سمعت عنه طيب؟؟ تعرف يعني إيه كلام مباشر ويعني إيه كلام غير مباشر؟؟

- الكلام المباشر يعني كلام واصل مني ليك علطول (بفلك مثلا أنا مسافر بكره)

لكن الكلام الغير مباشر هو كلام شخص بينقله من شخص تاني (علي قال انه مسافر بكره)

- طبعا احنا عندنا تلت أنواع من الجمل:-

١ - جملة خبريه ٢ - جملة أمريه ٣ - جملة استفهاميه



عشان نحول الجملة الخبرية من المباشر لغير المباشر احفظ الخطوات دي:-

١- أول حاجه هنلاقي كلمة (say) في الجملة شيلها وحط (tell)

٢- هنلاقي قوسين احذفهم وحط مكانهم (that)

٣- غير الضمائر اللي جوه القوسين حسب اللي بيتكلم واللي بيتكلم معاه.

٤- غير زمن الجملة من مضارع لماضي ولو كانت ماضي بسيط سيبها زي ما هي

يا إما تخليها ماضي تام ولو ماضي تام سيبها زي ما هي.

٥- لو لقيت ظروف زمنية غيرها (ولو مش فاهم النقطة دي سيب الظرف الزمني

زي ما هو ما تغيرهوش مافيهامش مشكلة بس الأفضل طبعا تخبره)

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
• now	○ then
• today	○ that day
• tonight	○ that night
• tomorrow	○ the following day/ the day after
• yesterday	○ the previous day/ the day before
• next week	○ the following week/ the week after
• last week	○ the previous week/ the week before
• this	○ that
• these	○ those

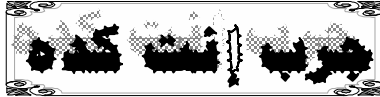
- ندخل في الأمثلة علطول:-

1. He said to the servant: "bring me a glass of water".
He ordered the servant to bring him a glass of water.
2. The son said to his father: "please, give me some money".
The son begged his father to give him some money.
3. The doctor said to me: "Drink a lot of water".
The doctor advised me to drink a lot of water.
4. He said to me: "Do not go to the market tonight".
He told me not to go to the market that night.
5. Amira said to Sara, "Don't make a noise."
Amira told Sara not to make a noise.
6. Manal said to Ahmad, " Don't smoke, please."
Manal advised Ahmad not to smoke.

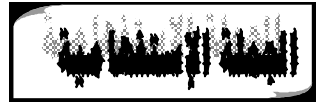
□ - خذ الحقة دي زودها عندك:-

أما إذا بدأت الجملة بطلب (would you / can you) فإنهما يحذفان

- Naglaa asked Ali, " Would you open the door, please ?"
Naglaa asked Ali to open the door.



- 1- "Please, take a seat" said the manager to the gentleman.
- 2- The lady said to the man, "Don't smoke, please"
- 3- Soha said to Amal, "Could you lend me your book?"
- 4- Mother said to Noha, "Don't waste your time "
- 5- " could you tell me the time ,please?"
- 6- Shymaa said to Nada, " would mind lending me your mobile?"
- 7- the mother said to her son " Don't play with matches."
- 8- The teacher said to us " Never come to school late."



نفس الخطوات التي بنعملها في التحويل بس هنجير الربط هنا إزاي؟؟؟

- السؤال عندنا أصلا متكون من نوعين إما باديء بفعل مساعد وهنا هنجربط ب- (if

- وإما باديء بأداة استفهام وهنا هنجربط بنفس الأداة.

- ندخل في الأمثلة عدل:-

- 1- Shrief said, " Will you come to school tomorrow Mohammad."
Shreif asked Mohammad if he would come to school tomorrow.
- 2- Fatma said to Sahar, " Do you speak French?"
Fatma asked Sahar if she spoke French.
- 3- Eslam said to Mustafa, "Did you watch the last match?"
Eslam asked Mustafa if he had watched the last match.
- 4- Amira said to Radwa, "Have you ever been to Aswan?"
Amira asked Radwa if she had ever been to Aswan.

- 5- Asmaa said to Ola, " Will you travel to Tanta tomorrow?"
Asmaa asked Ola if she would travel to Tanta the day after.



- 1- Mona said "Are you studying , Doaa?"
- 2- Ahmed said to me " can you come with me "
- 3- "Can you play chess, Sara?", Mai said.
- 4- Amr said, " Do you play football in school, Ahmad ? "
- 5- Lamiaa said to Youmna, "Are you going to visit your uncle tomorrow?"

- بالنسبة لأدوات الاستفهام:-

- 1- Heba said to Maha , "Where do you live?"
Heba asked Maha where she lived.
- 2- Sarah said to Sally, "What's your telephone number ?"
Sarah asked Sally what her telephone number was

3- " Why have you visited Rahma, Amani?" Dina said.

Dina asked Amani why she had visited Rahma.

4- The teacher said " How old are you?"

The teacher wanted to know How old I was.



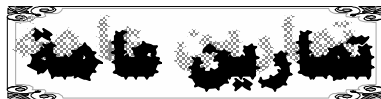
1- Shrief said to Adel 'Where did you go last week?

2- Aya said "where's my book ?"

3-Dahab said to Noura, "Why don't you wash?"

4- Asmaa said to Aisha, "What do you eat everyday?"

5- Eman said to Esraa, "When will you play with your brother?"



1."I'm preparing the trip," Said Ramy.

2. "It is raining outside."

3. "I don't know how to get to the police station," Said Ali.

4. "I have never seen a lion," Said Samy.

5. "I travelled to Luxor by train," Ali said to me.

6. " We will visit the pyramids,"

7. "I was absent from school because I was late."

8. "I don't like coffee."

9. " I didn't invite my cousin to my birthday party."

10."We will help you."

11. "We can't answer the test."

12. "I went to the zoo last Friday," Said Ahmed.

13. "I think that the radio has stopped working."

14. "I'm hungry."

15.He said, "We heard the song on the radio, so we are going to buy the cassette."



Some prepositions

set off	ينطلق - يبدأ	succeed in	ينجح في
send to	يرسل إلى	fly over	يطير فوق
return to	يعود إلى	go on	يستمر
search for	يبحث عن	get in touch with	يتصل بـ
turn off	يغيب اتجاهه	crash into	يصطدم بـ
take care of	يعتني بـ	close to	قريب من
break into	يحطم	try to	يحاول أن
communicate with	يتصل بـ	wash up	يغسل

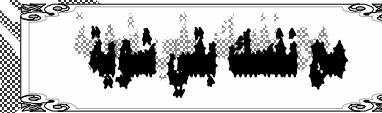
Idioms

get home	يصل إلى البيت	airport controller	مراقب جوي
get there	يصل إلى هناك	do the housework	يعمل العمل المنزلي
need help	يحتاج مساعدة	radio message	رسالة باللاسلكي
tell a story	يحكي قصة	draw a picture	يرسم صورة
flight leader	قائد سرب	the lost plane	الطائرة المفقودة



- Ahmed is doing his homework at Samy's house.
- Ahmed is doing his homework at samy's
- reach + مكان = arrive in / at + مكان = get to + مكان
- When he reached Rome, a lot of friends met him.
- They arrived in Cairo on Friday.
- She always gets to school on time.
- arrive in + مكان كبير / arrive at + مكان صغير
- They arrived in Cairo on Friday.
- We arrived at the village early.

- There isn't anyone in the room.
- There is no one in the room
- There is something wrong with the ship.
- There is a problem with the ship.
- We will probably never know the answer to the mystery of the ship.
- ready to + مصدر {Ex: The plane is ready to take off.}
ready for + اسم {Ex: Are you ready for the exam.}
- He lost his way. = He got lost.
- The village looked the same.
- The village didn't look changed or different
- He managed to solve the problem.
= He was able to solve the problem.
= He succeeded in solving the problem.



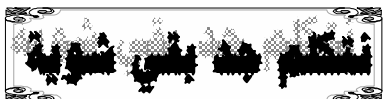
الأسنان
محمود بهير علي

- The plane into the sea.
a) dived b) sailed c) floated d) crashed
- We waited at home The rain had stopped.
a) to b) until c) towards d) for
- Having a during a journey helps us know directions.
a) radio b) compass c) watch d) clock
- My house is close my school.
a) for b) with c) at d) to
- "Safely" is the opposite of
a) slowly b) quietly c) dangerously d) loudly
- He lost his when he travelled abroad.
a) road b) street c) way d) place
- The ship set off after all the passengers were ... board.
a) on b) at c) over d) above

8. The search ship to rescue some passengers.
a) able b) managed c) succeeded d) passed
9. The airport controls the movements of planes at the airport.
a) officer b) policeman c) driver d) controller

Read and correct the underlined words :

1. A mystery is something that's easy to solve.
2. His clothes were dry when he fell into the river.
3. He's too strong to carry the box.
4. We make pictures with a camera.
5. A chemist finds out about news for a newspaper.



نتكلم هنا بقي عن "المضارع التام المستمر - ضمائر الوصل"

أولاً المضارع التام المستمر:-

مش هنتكلم فيه كتير هختصر الطريق في:-

تكوينه

he, she, it → has + been + ing
I, you, we, they → have

استخداماته: حاجة بدأت في الماضي ولسه مستمرة لحد دلوقت.

Ex. It has been raining for two hours.

{for - since - recently - lately - all... - for - now} الكلمات الدالة

Ex. I have been studying English since 2002.

Ex. We have been training hard recently.

Ex. They have been working all day.

ثانياً ضمائر الوصل:-

ندخل بقي علي القسم ودي ضمائر الوصل

who

(الذي - التي - الذين) وتحل محل الفاعل أو المفعول العاقل

Ex. I thanked the doctor. He helped my father.

I thanked the doctor who helped my father.

Ex. Samia is my best friend. I visited her every week.

Samia who I visited every week is my best friend.

which

(الذي - التي - الذين) وتحل محل الفاعل أو المفعول الغير عاقل

Ex. We watched a film last night. It was interesting.

We watched a film which was interesting last night.

Ex. Give me the book. I lent it to you.

Give me the book which I lent to you.

whose

(لمن) وتحل محل جميع ضمائر الملكية

Ex. Did you see Sarah ? Her father is a tour guide.

Did you see Sarah whose father is a tour guide ?

Ex. The father was happy. His daughter passed the exam.

The father was happy whose daughter passed the exam.

where

(حيث) وتحل محل الأماكن

Ex. This is the house. I was born in it.

This is the house where I was born.

Ex. I went to Alexandria. I spent a week there.

I went to Alexandria where I spent a week.

when

(حينما) وتحل محل الزمان

Ex. Summer is the season. We take our holidays in summer

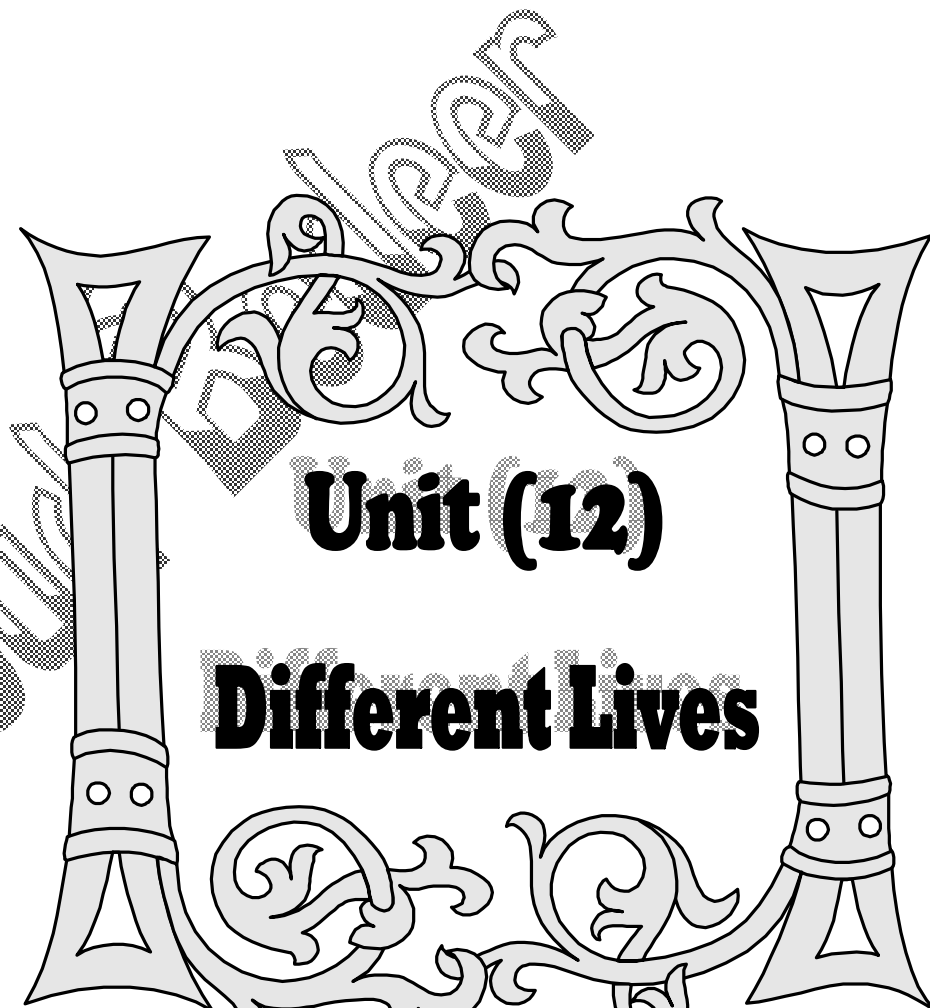
Summer is the season when we take our holidays.

Ex. August is a month. We go to the seaside in that month

August is a month when we go to the seaside.



1. Do you know a shop I can find sandals ?
a- where b- when c- which d- who
2. September is a month school begins
a- who b- whose c- where d- when
3. A policeman is a person catches thieves
a- which b- who c- whose d- when
4. This is the woman girls are beautiful.
a- who b- whose c- where d- which
5. I bought a car was very expensive .
a- when b- where c- which d- whose
6. I was born in Aswan is a beautiful city.
a- when b- where c- which d- whose
7. A science lab is a place we do experiments.
a- which b- who c- when d- where
8. What's the name of that tool is next to the knife?
a- which b- who c- where d- when
9. This is the house my father bought
a- which b- who c- where d- when
10. This is the house we live.
a- which b- who c- where d- when
- 11- I saw the girl bag was stolen.
a- when b- where c- which d- whose
- 12- June is the when we take our exams.
a- place b- person c- thing d- month
- 13- The area planes disappear is called the Bermuda Triangle.
a- when b- which c- where d- that
- 14- The diver said that they the sunken ship the day before.
a- had found b- find c- were finding d- will find
- 15- My friend me that he had bought a new car.
a- reported b- said c- told d- asked



Some prepositions

angry with	غاضب من	busy with	مشغول مع / بـ
angry about/at	غاضب من	in a few years	بعد سنوات قليلة
annoyed with	متضايق من	agree with	يتفق مع
annoyed about/at	متضايق من	think about	يفكر في
find out	يكتشف	consist of	يتكون من
disappointed in	خائب الأمل	put on weight	يزيد وزنه
disappointed about/at	خائب الأمل	with much noise	به ضوضاء كثيرة
upset about/by	قلق / مزعج من	prepare for	يُجهز لـ

Idioms

book the ticket	يحجز التذاكر	a clothes designer	مصمم ملابس
the Zakis	عائلة ذكي	petrol station	محطة بنزين
another country	بلد آخر	do hobbies	يمارس تمارين
school life	الحياة المدرسية	traffic jam	ازدحام المرور
do well	يحرز تقدماً	make money	يكسب مالا
the school	النادي الرياضي	middle school	المدرسة
sports club	المدرسي	summer holiday	العطلة الصيفية
at the age of	في سن	serve lunch	يقدم الغداء
winter break	عطلة الشتاء	go to bed	يذهب للنوم
full sentences	جمل كاملة	bus stop	محطة أتوبيس
at the age of	في سن	bus station	موقف الأتوبيس
winter break	عطلة الشتاء		

عبارات شائعة

- ان كلمة (a country) معناها (بلد - قطر) وان كلمة (the country) معناها (الريف)

- Egypt is a country in Africa.

- Life in the country is very quiet.

- خذ بالك من الجمل دي ليها نفس المعني:-

- She comes from China = She is from China = She was born in China = She lives in China.

- كلمة (just) معناها فقط أو حالاً:-

- He hasn't got many relatives just an aunt and an uncle.

- They have just arrived.

- جملة ذكاء:-

- They have just arrived. (ago)

- They arrived a short time ago.

- كلمات متساوية في المعني:-

- do exercise = take exercise.

- put on weight = gain weight = become fatter

- lose weight = become thinner

- make money = earn money = get money

- In my opinion = I think

* It's ten kilometres to the petrol station.

The petrol station is ten kilometres away.

- ركز معايا في النقطة دي ← { would rather = would prefer to }

9. I'd rather have black tea. = I'd prefer to have black tea.

- The village didn't look changed or different.

- ركز في دي مكان ← { would rather + s. → past simple }

- I'd rather you left early.

- ركز برده ← { would rather + inf + than + inf }

- I'd rather die than leave this country.

-التعبير عن الرأي:-

- What do you think of
- What's your opinion of
- Say what you think about



+ ing

-إبداء الرأي:-

- I think
- In my opinion



فعل + فاعل

-الاتفاق أو الاختلاف في الرأي:-

الاتفاق

- I agree with you.
- Yes, I agree.
- I think so.
- That's what I think.

الاختلاف

- I don't agree with you.
- I disagree with you.
- I don't think so.

-حد بالك من الفرق بين { between - among }

- * between (بين اثنين)

Ex. Mona sat between Hala and Fadia.

- * among (بين ولكن أكثر من اثنين)

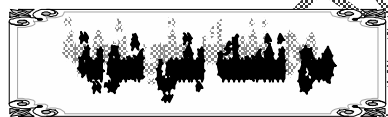
Ex. We walked for along time among people in the market.

- معلومة صغيرة {take turns} معناها تتناوب العمل يعني يعمل كل في دوره

- Teams take turns to serve lunch to their classmates.

- جمل متساوية في المعنى :-

- They have special training in sports.
- = They receive special training in sports.
- They have to do work around the school.
- = They must do work in many parts of the school.



-Write what you would say in each of the following situations :

1. You ask your friend about the film she saw last night.

2. Amira thinks that Zamalek is the best team in Egypt.

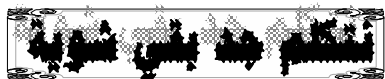
3. Fatma thinks English is easier than maths.You agree.

4. Your friend thinks that History is boring . You agree .

5. Your friend thinks that Egypt has made a lot of improvements . You agree.

Choose the correct answer:-

1. Football is the most game in Egypt.
a) popular b) difficult c) dangerous d) unusual
2. He does his hobbies in his time.
a) busy b) full c) free d) fresh
3. I arrived at school late because there was a traffic
a) cheese b) egg c) jam d) juice
4. Most people admire the of the country.
a) noise b) silence c) space d) pollution
5. Everyone must follow the at work.
a) sentences b) instructions c) traffic d) hobby
6. Children go to primary school the age of six.
a) in b) at c) on d) for
7. We have six lessons day.
a) the b) on c) a d) for
8. Why don't we a cake?
a) break b) revise c) bake d) tidy
9. We should eat food.
a) health b) healthy c) unhealthy d) wet



الأسماء التي تعد والأسماء التي لا تعد

الأسماء التي لا تعد	الأسماء التي تعد
- ليس لها جمع.	- لها جمع ومفرد.
- لا يمكن استخدام a - an	- يمكن استخدام a - an
- يمكن استخدام much x little	- يمكن استخدام many x few
- more x less	- more x fewer
- the most x the least	- the most x the fewest
- How much.....?	- How many.....?
- a piece of	- one of
- a lot of, some, any, enough	- a lot of, some, any, enough
- المشروبات والأكلات والأسماء المعنوية و السوائل والغازات والألعاب والمواد الدراسية	- boys, men, sheep, fish

Examples:-

1. I haven't got much food.
2. There are many students in class.
3. How much cloth do you need?
4. Don't eat too many sweets.

- خلي بالك إن قيم اسماء تستخدم كأسماء تعد وأسماء لا تعد مع اختلاف المعني:-

كوب	a glass	الزجاج	glass
جريدة / ورقة	a paper	الورق	paper
مكواة	an iron	الحديد	iron
غابة صغيرة	a wood	الخشب	wood
قطعة قماش صغيرة	a cloth	القماش	cloth

أسماء دائمة جمع

أسماء دائمة مفرد

- clothes, the police, people - clothing, information, news



Choose the correct answer:-

1. Children shouldn't eat sweets.
a) too much b) too little c) enough d) too many
2. How money do you need?
a) many b) much c) lots d) few
3. We ate many during the picnic.
a) meat b) rice c) bananas d) bread
4. She'd do her jobs alone.
a) prefer b) like c) rather d) love
5. Tennis my favourite sport.
a) are b) is c) were d) have been
6. His knowledge of medicine great.
a) are b) were c) is d) have been
7. Egypt has a good football team. Nagy so.
a) learn b) know c) thinks d) believe
8. Cairo is a big city with too pollution.
a) few b) much c) many d) a few
9. In cities, there is too space.
a) many b) few c) a few d) little

Re-write the following sentences:-

1. We haven't got enough food for lunch. (too little)
2. The doctor told me not to eat big quantities of fat. (too much)
3. I like to watch the match at the stadium. (rather)
4. Mona loves going out by herself. ('d prefer)
5. Smoking isn't healthy. (unhealthy)

Unit (13)

Buying and selling

الاسناد

محمود بدير علي

Some prepositions

in time	في الوقت المناسب	able to	قادر علي
want to	يريد أن	in front of	أمام
at work	في العمل	belong to	يخص - ينتمي إلي
along the road	علي طول الطريق	next to	بجوار
pay for	يدفع ثمن	by + تاريخ	في موعد أقصاه
made of	مصنوع من	wait for	ينتظر من أجل
on board	علي ظهر السفينة	on the left	علي الشمال

Idioms

the Nubian Museum	المتحف النوبي	get back	يسترد
do sports	يمارس الرياضة	party dress	فستان الحفلات
go back	يعود	do hobbies	يمارس هوايات
wedding party	حفلة زفاف	go shopping	يذهب للتسوق
shopping centre	مركز التسوق	evening meal	وجبة المساء

عناشي

- جمل متساوية في المعني:-

- We've got to go to the shopping centre this week.
= We've to / must go to the shopping centre this week.
= It's necessary to go to the shopping centre this week.
- I'm afraid I can't go on Tuesday.
= I'm sorry I can't go on Tuesday.
- We'll be there till late.
= We'll be there until late.
= We'll be there till / until it is late.

- 4- They went to the office at eight thirty.
= They went to the office at half past eight.
- 5- The suit will be ready by 23rd April.
= The suit will be ready no later than 23rd April.
- 6- The blouse will be ready last.
= The blouse will be ready after everything else.
- 7- He won't be back until Monday.
= He won't come back until Monday.
- 8- To be a successful trader, you must remember some rules.
= If you want to be a successful trader, you must remember some rules.

- لما نيجي نقدم اقتراح لحد نقول إيه:-

- Why don't we + مصدر ? - Shall we + مصدر ?
- What / How about + ing? - Let's + مصدر

- كلمة (which) معناها (أي) وبستخدمها في الاختيار مع العاقل والغير عاقل.

- Which fruit do you like best: apples or grapes?
- Which student got the prize?

- الفرق بين (late for) معناها متأخر عن عمل مثلاً أما (late with) معناها (متأخر للأشياء)

- She was late for school.
- We will be late with some clothes in your order.

- الفرق بين (in time) معناها (في الوقت المناسب) أما (on time) معناها (في الموعد)

- Passengers have to go to the airport in time.
- Students should go to school on time.

- لما نيجي تتنبأ بحاجة بنقول إيه:-

- I expect أنا أتوقع
- I'm sure أنا متأكد
- I don't think لا أعتقد
- Perhaps ربما
- Probably من المحتمل

- may + مصدر ربما
- might + مصدر قد
- People have traded since the earliest times.
- the shirt is made of silk.

- فيه فرق بين (too) بمعنى أيضاً واللي بتيجي في الجملة المثبتة وبين (either) بمعنى أيضاً واللي بتيجي في الجملة المنفية.

- 1-Nader used to help his Dad and Ali used to help his Dad too.
2-Hala likes science and Heba likes science too.
3-Ahmed didn't use to get up early and Mido didn't use to get up early either.
4-Radwa doesn't like tea and Amira doesn't like it either.



ناخد مقتطفات خفيفة كده

الملكية (s')

- نستخدم (s') الملكية بعد الاسم للدلالة على الملكية في حالة المفرد.

- Ex. It's Mona's dress. Ex. Look at the bird's wings.

- أما في حالة الجمع بنستخدم (s) فقط بعد (s) الجمع

- Ex. Those are the boys' books.
Ex. Let me see the girls' new dresses.

- خد بالك إن فيه اسم جمع شاذ يعني مش بنحطه (s) في الجمع فمنا بقي نتعامل معاه بإضافة (s') الملكية في آخره

- Ex. A dressmaker makes women's clothes.
Ex. My father often goes to a men's club.

- معلومة عالماشي كده ان ممكن تشيل الاسم اللي بعد (s') الملكية

- Ex. Whose new dress is this? - It's Nadia's.

زمن المضارع المستمر

- تكوينه: am / is / are + ing

- استخدامة :- بيهبر عن حاجة بتحصل دلوقتى وأنا بتكلم.

- بستخدمه برده عشان أعبر عن حاجة مرتب لها ومعد لها للمستقبل

- الكلمات الدالة :- Look! / Listen! / now / at the moment

- أمثلة :-
1. We are learning English now.
 2. Look! The sun is rising.
 3. I'm visiting the Egyptian Museum tomorrow.
 4. My uncle is flying to Athens next Monday.

مقارنة الصفات

أنواع المقارنة

اثنين متساويين في صفة	واحد أفضل أو اقل من الثاني	المقارنة بين واحد ومجموعة
as.....as تماما.....مثل	more + صفة	the + صفة
many/much / a lot of	more أكثر	most
few قليل للعدد	fewer أقل للعدد	fewest
little القليل للكمية	less أقل للكمية	least

ركز معايا

- الصفة اللي تاتى آخر تلت حروف فيما (متحرك بين ساكنين) ضعف الحرف الأخير

fat / fatter - thin / thinner

- الصفة اللي تاتى فى آخرها (y) وقبله حرف ساكن احذف ال (y) وضعف (ies)

heavy / heavier - happy / happier

- فيه صفات شادة لازم تحفظها

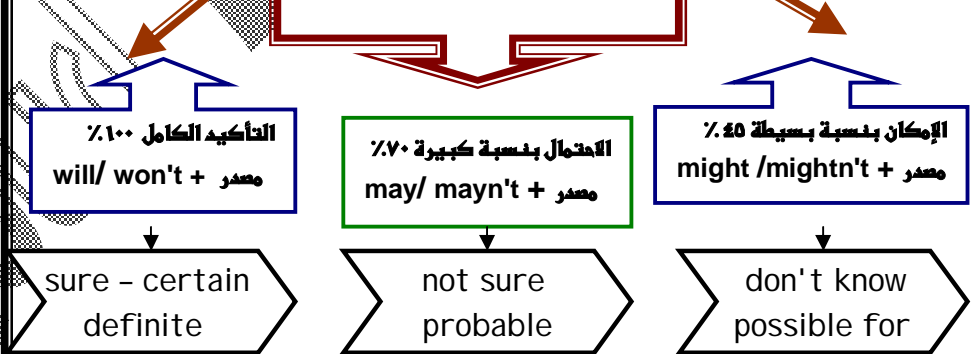
الصفة	المقارنة	التفضيل
good	better than	the best
bad	worse than	the worst
many - much	more than	the most
little	less than	the least

Examples:-

1. Ali is as old as Adel. (حالة التساوي)
2. Nader is taller than Hani. (مقارنة / صفات قصيرة)
3. Soha is more beautiful than Marwa. (مقارنة / صفات طويلة)
4. Ahmed is the tallest. (تفضيل / صفات قصيرة)
5. Work is the most interesting thing. (تفضيل / صفات طويلة)

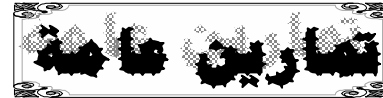
التنبؤ

درجات التأكيد في المستقبل



Examples:-

1. He'll come next week.
2. They may arrive from London.
3. We might lose the match.



Choose the correct answer:-

1. The names are Ramy, Samy and Hany.
a) boys b) boys' c) boys's d) boy's
2. This factory makes clothes.
a) women b) women' c) women's d) woman
3. Sayed is clever as Hamed.

- a) such b) like c) as d) same

4. English is interesting than science.

- a) as b) more c) most d) the most

5. My father to Turkey next Friday.

- a) fly b) flying c) is flying d) was flying

6. I'm sure my aunt Move to a new flat.

- a) may b) might c) won't d) could

7. I'm sure he return the book . He has lost it .

- a) will b) might c) may d) won't

8. The game finish before ten . I'm sure.

- a) will b) may c) might d) mustn't

9. My uncle..... buy a new house, but I don't think so .

- a) mustn't b) may c) will d) might

10. She leave for London tomorrow . I'm not sure.

- a) will b) may c) won't d) might

11. Grandfather visit us tomorrow , but I don't think so.

- a) might b) may c) will d) won't

12. I'm sure they export more goods next summer.

- a) may b) will c) would d) might

13. I won't travel by plane. It crash.

- a) will b) won't c) might d) may not

Rewrite the following sentences:-

1. This book belongs to Hani. (Hani's)
2. These books belong to Sahar. (Sahar's)
3. This is the food of the dog. (the dog's)
4. He planned to visit Paris next summer. (visiting)
5. You shouldn't spend more money on sweets. (less)
6. Wagdy read more books than Ahmed. (fewer)
7. It's certain for Amira to answer the next exam. (will)
8. It's probable for Amira to answer the next exam. (may)
9. It's possible for Amira to answer the next exam. (might)
10. Salma's got fewer books than Sally. (Sally's)
11. Nabila's got more pencils than Fatima. (fewer)
12. He arranged to play football tomorrow. (playing)□

13. Ahmed has got a new car.

(Ahmed's)□

Unit (14)

More new projects

الاسناد

محمود بهير علي

Some prepositions

by myself	بذاتي	for export	للتصدير
for myself	لنفسي	for sale	للبيع
by 2010	بحلول عام ٢٠١٠	the rest of	بقية
on the farm	في المزرعة	join with	يربط بـ
in the field	في الحقل	spend on	ينفق علي
on holiday	في إجازة	need to	يحتاج إلي
in the desert	في الصحراء		

Idioms

electric bulb	المصباح الكهربائي	picnic lunch	غداء خلوي
sound like	يشبه	CD player	مشغل اسطوانات
electric wire	السلك الكهربائي	late back	متأخر في العودة
school trip	رحلة مدرسية	main gate	البوابة الرئيسية
school uniform	الزي المدرسي	chicken salad	شرائخ دجاج بارد
tomato soup	شوربة طماطم	cubic metres	أمتار مكعبة

عبارات شائعة

– الفرق بين الكلمات التي تحمل نفس المعنى:–

- كلمة (ladder) معناها (سلم متحرك) أما كلمة (stairs) معناها (سلم ثابت في مبني).
- (electricity) معناها الكهرباء
- (electric) معناها كهربائي (صفة) تستخدم مع الأجهزة والأدوات
- (electrical) معناها كهربائي (صفة) وتستخدم لوصف الأعطال والأعمال
- (an electrician) معناها شخص فني يعمل في الكهرباء
- كلمة (light) معناها الضوء وهو اسم لا يحد أما (a light) فمعناها مصباح وهي تعد.

– كلمة (desert) معناها الصحراء / يهجر أما (dessert) فهو الحلو بعد الطعام

– كلمة (about) معناها تقريبا / حوالي أما (around) معناها حول

– كلمة (lake) معناها بحيرة بها مياه عذبة أما (lagoon) بحيرة بها مياه مالحة

– كلمة (road) معناها طريق من مدينة أو ضاحية إلى أخرى

(street) معناها شارع داخل مدينة

(way) معناها طريق / أسلوب / طريقة

– exam (test) □

* sit for / take / do an exam

* have an exam

* exam result

* pass an exam = succeed in an exam

* fail an exam

يدخل امتحاناً / يؤدي امتحاناً

لدية امتحان

نتيجة الامتحان

يجتاز امتحان

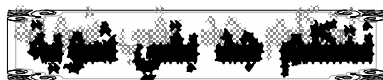
يرسب في امتحان

اختر الإجابة الصحيحة

Choose the correct answer:-

- The bulb was invented long ago.
a) cubic b) square c) electric d) fertile
- To produce more crops, Egypt is new desert lands.
a) pumping b) reclaiming c) washing d) changing
- We keep dishes, plates and cups in a
a) bed b) chair c) table d) cupboard
- The Toshka Valley is for the good of Egypt.
a) project b) picnic c) oasis d) gate
- If farm land is, it produces more and better crops.
a) bad b) infertile c) fertile d) desert
- Nader climbed up the to change the bulb.
a) lake b) ladder c) lamp d) light
- Nasser is south of Aswan.
a) Sea b) River c) Ocean d) Lake
- A lot of metres of water are pumped to the reclaimed lands.

- a) square b) flat c) main d) cubic
9. His parents were worried when he was late home.
a) front b) forward c) backward d) back



Examples: -

- ÆHe has to study hard to succeed this year.
Æthey have to come to school early.
Æ I had to take a taxi because my car broke down yesterday.
ÆWe will have to go to the party early tomorrow.
â He doesn't have to study now because he passed the exam.
â I didn't have to take my car yesterday.

- في السؤال نستخدم هذه الصيغ:-

Must + فاعل + مصدر = Do / Does + فاعل + have to

- è It's necessary for you to give up smoking. (must)
è It is not necessary for you to get up early. (don't)
è You are not allowed to park here. (mustn't)
è It wasn't necessary for you to send me a letter. (didn't)
è It isn't necessary for me to wear a jacket. It's warm. (don't)
è It was necessary for Ali to see a doctor last night. (had)



نتكلم بقي شوييه في المبني للمعلوم والمبني للمجهول

- عشان نحول جملة من المعلوم إلي المجهول لازم يبقي عندنا خطوات ثابتة لمخطما وهي:-

1. الفاعل اللي موجود عندنا (وهو دايما بيبقي في اول الجملة) ونخليه مفعول به
2. زي ما خلينا الفاعل مفعول به ونخليه المفعول به فاعل (يعني نجيبه في اول الجملة)
3. ونشوف زمن الجملة اية ونحول علي أساسها إزاي!!!! فذلك بص للجدول ده

الزمن	تكوينه في المعلوم	تكوينه في المجهول
المضارع البسيط	التصريف الأول للفعل	am/is/are + p.p
الماضي البسيط	التصريف الثاني للفعل	was/were + p.p
المستقبل البسيط	مصدر + will/shall	will/shall+ be + p.p
المضارع المستمر	am/is/are + V ing	am, is, are+being+p.p
الماضي المستمر	was/were+ving	was, were+being+p.p
المضارع التام	has/have + p.p	has, have+been+p.p
	مصدر + will need to +	will need to be + pp
	أفعال ناقصة / going to	going to be + pp
		may, can, must ..+ be + pp

- نأخذ أمثله علي كل زمن:-

- â They study English everyday.
* English is studied by them everyday.
â Hamdi wrote a wonderful letter yesterday.
* A wonderful letter was written by Hamdi yesterday.
â We will learn a new lesson tomorrow.

*A new lesson **will be learnt** by us tomorrow.

â She **is cleaning** the bed room now.

*the bed room **is being cleaned** now.

â He **was watching** the programme the whole night.

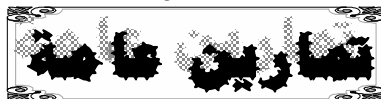
*The programme **was being watched** by him the whole night.

â They **have eaten** a lot of oranges lately.

*A lot of oranges have been eaten by them lately.

â The thieves **had broken** into the shop.

*The shop had been broken by the thieves.



1. It's necessary for Ahmed to buy a new light bulb. (must)
2. You aren't allowed to drink coffee. (mustn't)
3. It is not necessary to go there by car. It's two minutes walk. (don't have)
4. It wasn't necessary for him to buy a new watch. (He)
5. It was necessary for her to ride a camel yesterday. (She)
6. Don't play with matches because you will burn yourself. (mustn't)
7. It is necessary for us to breathe fresh air. (have to)
8. Stop because the traffic light is red. (must)
9. It is not necessary for you to go to the club. (don't have to)
- 10 - She must leave at once. (has to)
11. He has to book the tickets. (necessary)
12. He isn't allowed to neglect ~~به~~ his work. (mustn't)
13. We have to invite him to dinner. (must)
14. Tamer has just painted the room. (has been)
15. They didn't receive the letter yesterday. (The letter)
16. He will buy a new camera. (will be)
17. She speaks English well. (English...)
- 18 - Is it necessary to come early? (Do I)

Unit (15)

I must have lost it



Some prepositions

on a business trip	في رحلة عمل	climb down	ينزل
by mistake	بطريق الخطأ	by now	منذ قليل - قبل الآن
at home	في المنزل	speak to	يتحدث إلي شخص
at six	في الساعة السادسة	worry about	يقلق علي - بشأن
in the hotel	في الفندق	for example	علي سبيل المثال
in the bedroom	في حجرة النوم	in front of	أمام
climb up	يصعد - يتسلق	at the bottom	في القاع
go into	يدخل	go out of	يخرج

Idioms

the same way	نفس الطريق	history lesson	درس تاريخي
around the world	حول العالم	enough space	متسع - مكان كاف
radio message	رسالة باللاسلكي	fire rockets	يطلق صواريخ

عنا نحن

- الفرق بين الكلمات التي تحمل نفس المعنى:-

- كلمة (mistake) معناها (غلطة مقصودة) أما (by mistake) معناها (بطريق الخطأ).
- (business) معناها (عمل يقوم به الشخص)
- (on business) معناها (في مهمة عمل)
- (It's none of your business) معناها (ليس لك دخل)
- (Mind your own business. It's private.) معناها (لا تتدخل فيما لا يعنيك)
- كلمة (flight) معناها (رحلة جوية). كلمة (picnic) معناها (نزهة خلوية).
- كلمة (voyage) معناها (رحلة بحرية). كلمة (journey) معناها (رحلة طويلة).
- كلمة (trip) معناها (رحلة قصيرة).

- كلمة (history) معناها (التاريخ). كلمة (historian) معناها (مؤرخ).

- كلمة (historic) معناها (تاريخي).

- كلمة (snow) معناها (ثلج طبيعي). كلمة (ice) معناها (ثلج صناعي).

- كلمة (water) معناها (الماء عموماً وهو ليس له بعد).

- كلمة (waters) معناها (المياه الإقليمية / الدولية / الدافئة).

- كلمة (parents) معناها (الوالدين "الأب والأم").

- كلمة (parent) معناها (ولي الأمر "أحد الوالدين").

- كلمة (open) تأتي بمعنى (يفتح) وتأتي بمعنى (مفتوح).

- كلمة (ill) معناها (مريض) وتتساوي في المعنى مع (sick - unwell) وفي صفة.

- كلمة (feel ill) معناها (يشعر بالمرض). أما (fall ill) معناها (يمرض).

- كلمة (accident) معناها (حادثة تصادم مثلاً).

- كلمة (incident) معناها (حدث يومي / حدث في قصة / حدث في فيلم).

- كلمة (event) معناها (حدث هام مهرجان مثلاً أو حرب).

- كلمة (a park) تأتي بمعنى (حديقة عامة) وتأتي بمعنى (موقف انتظار سيارات).



Choose the correct answer:-

- Mr Mahmoud went to America business.
a) at b) in c) on d) with
- Just me when you are ready.
a) know b) write c) ring d) say
- He didn't intend to hurt her. He did it mistake.
a) with b) by c) for d) of
- We tried to help my sick father at home, but, we called an ambulance.
a) early b) hardy c) finally d) slowly
- Can I have cup of tea, please?
a) other b) others c) another d) else
- is a plant which is made into cigarettes.
a) Wheat b) Tobacco c) Grass d) Wood

7. Columbus America.

- a) invented b) invited c) intended d) discovered

8. He made a long journey the world.

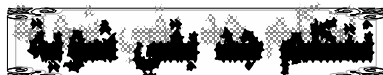
- a) over b) back c) before d) around

9. A is one hundred years.

- a) creature b) crash c) century d) circle

10. Your food delicious.

- a) tests b) tries c) tastes d) takes



درجات التأكيد والاستنتاج certain and deduction

التأكيد الكامل

100%

It's certain
I'm very sure

قريب من التأكيد الكامل

80%

It's near
certain
I'm sure

الاحتمال

60%

I'm not sure
It's
probable.

الإمكان

40%

It's possible
I don't know
I don't think so

التأكيد الكامل 100%

ماضي

- * He came to school early last year. * Ali studies very hard this year.
* He didn't come to school early. * Ahmed doesn't study hard.

القريب من التأكيد الكامل 80%

في المضارع :-

must + مصدر = nearly certain / nearly sure + فاعل + مضارع مثبت

â He must be happy.

= I'm nearly sure that he is happy.

can't + مصدر = nearly certain / nearly sure + فاعل + مضارع منفي

â He can't be happy.

= I'm nearly sure that he isn't happy.

في الماضي :-

must have + p.p = nearly certain / nearly sure + فاعل + ماضي مثبت

â The thief must have got into the flat through the door.
it was broken.

= It is nearly certain / I'm nearly sure that the thief
got into the flat through the door.

can't have + p.p = nearly certain / nearly sure + فاعل + ماضي منفي

can't have + p.p = It is impossible that + فاعل + ماضي مثبت

â You can't have met Ali at the party yesterday. He is
still in hospital.

= It is nearly certain that you didn't meet him.

= It is impossible that you met Ali at the party.

الاحتمال (غير مؤكد) 60%

في المضارع والمستقبل :-

may + مصدر = It is uncertain / probable/perhaps + فاعل + مضارع مثبت

â Ali may play football.

= It's probable that Ali plays football.

mayn't + مصدر = It is uncertain / probable/perhaps + فاعل + مضارع منفي

â Ali mayn't play football.
= It's probable that Ali doesn't play football.

- في الماضي :-

may have + p.p = It is uncertain / probable/perhaps ماضي مثبت + فاعل

â Nahla can't find her book. She may have lost it at home.

mayn't have + p.p = It's uncertain / probable/perhaps فعل ماضي منفى + فاعل



- في المضارع والمستقبل :-

might + مصدر = It's probable (possible) /perhaps/ I'm not sure فعل مضارع + فاعل

â He might be in London now.
= It's probable that he is in London now.
â They might arrive tomorrow.
= perhaps they will arrive tomorrow.

might have + p.p = It's probable (possible) /perhaps/ I'm not sure ماضي + فاعل

â He might have forgotten the mobile at home.
= It's possible that he forgot the mobile at home.

Should / shouldn't have + p.p



should have + p.p C تعبر عن إن الشخص كان ينبغي عليه أن يفعل الشيء
الصواب في الماضي ولكنه لم يفعله .

â He didn't help them. (should have)

â He should have helped them.

shouldn't have + p.p C تعبر على أن الشخص كان ينبغي عليه عدم فعل شيء في الماضي ولكنه فعله .

â He got up late. (shouldn't have)

â He shouldn't have got up late

B في Rewrite 1 زم تحدد الزمن من الفعل الأساسي ويحدد استخدام الدرجة المطلوبة.

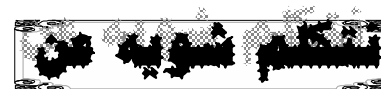
â I'm sure that Ali succeeded last year. (must)

â Ali must have succeeded last year.



Rewrite the following sentences:-

1. I'm sure that he is ill. (must)
2. I'm sure that she isn't good at English. (can't)
3. It's probable that Rahma is Sudanese. (may)
4. It's possible that Aya is a millionaire. (might)
5. I feel sure that Fatma passed the test. (must have)
6. I'm sure that Marina wasn't tired. (can't have)
7. It's probable that Ali found his lost keys. (may)
8. Menna must be ill. (can't)
9. It's possible that he travelled by car. (might have)
10. It is impossible that he didn't hear the warning. (must)



CONNECTORS

{ مضارع بسيط } + so that + { can / will / may } + مصدر
{ ماضي بسيط }

Ex. I go to the club because I want to play tennis.
I go to the club so that I can play tennis.

{ to
in order to } + مصدر
{ so as to }

Ex. I go to the club because I want to play tennis.
I go to the club in order to play tennis.

{ while
as
just as } + فاعل + ماضي مستمر → فاعل + ماضي مستمر

Ex. As I was studying, my brother was playing games.
Ex. The children were sleeping while their father was working.

{ while
as
just as } + فاعل + ماضي مستمر → فاعل + ماضي بسيط

Ex. She was sleeping when his father came.
While she was sleeping, his father came.

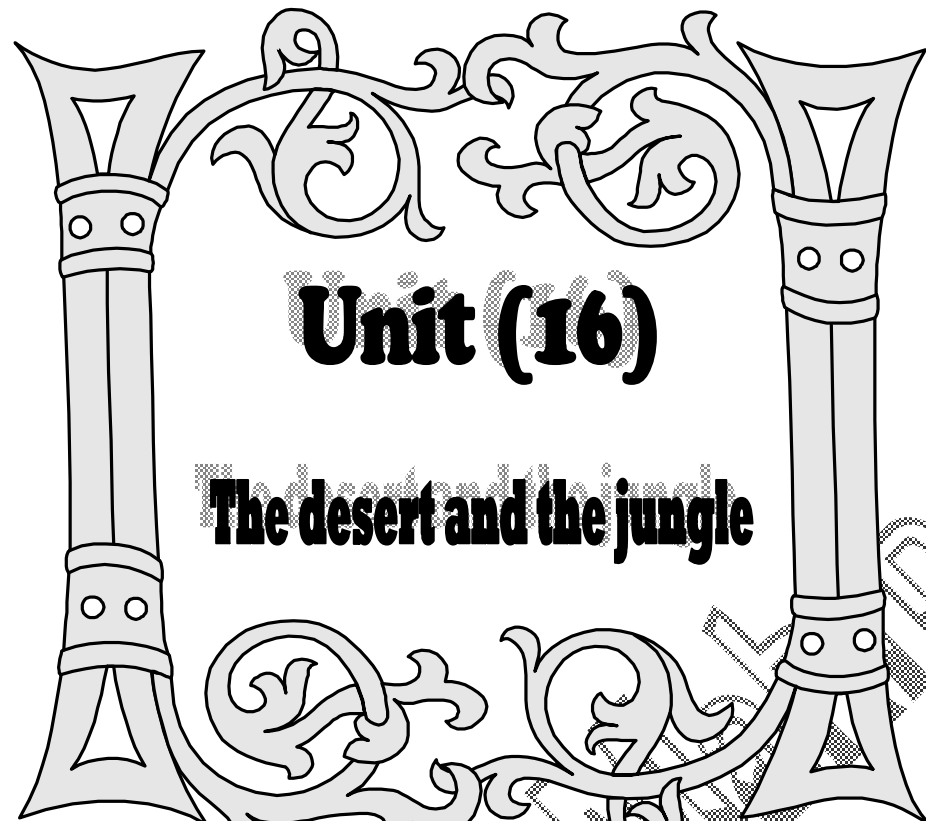
- حد بالك إن (during + ing) تتساوي مع (while)

Ex. During sleeping, his father came.



Choose the correct answer:-

- He.....gone to the cinema as he didn't have much money.
a) might have b) can't have c) must have d) may have
- She can't find her mobile phone. Someone stolen it. I am sure.
a) must have b) can't have c) may have d) might have
- He gone abroad. His passport is at home.
a) must have b) might have c) can't have d) may have
- She didn't find the keys. She forgotten them.
It's possible.
a) may b) will have c) might have d) can't have
- They played a football match. It been a battle.
I'm sure it was.
a) might have b) can't have c) may d) must have
- Ali didn't phone us. His plane arrived late.
a) might have b) must c) can't d) may
- The mobile was ringing in the bedroom. Alileft it at home.
a) will b) might c) must have d) can't have
- Salwa.....at home. The house was in complete darkness.
a) must have been b) can't be c) couldn't have been d) must be
- That my grandfather. He is too young.
a) can't have been b) couldn't have been c) can't be d) must be
- He thirsty. He asks for more water.
a) can't be b) must have been c) must be d) couldn't have been
- I have visited my grandfather, but I didn't.
a) must b) should c) shouldn't d) might
- Nada have visited me yesterday as I was busy.
a) shouldn't b) must c) should d) can't



الأسنان

محمود بدير ملهى

Some prepositions

look forward to	يتطلع إلى	to the west of	غرب
in an hour	في غضون ساعة	in North	شمال
used to	اعتاد أن	in the centre	في الوسط
at the same time	في نفس الوقت	on the Red Sea	على ساحل البحر
look up	ينظر إلى أعلى	on time	في الوقت المحدد

Idioms

argun palm	نخلة غريبة الثمار	a/one third	ثلث
hardly anybody	لا يكاد أحد	won't be long	لن يتأخر
wall chart	لوحة توضيحية	get dark	تظلم
feel afraid	يشعر بخوف	almost nothing	لا شيء تقريبا
good mark	درجة جيدة	main town	مدينة رئيسية
fishing village	قرية الصيادين		

عنا لثاني

- الفرق بين الكلمات التي تحمل نفس المعنى:-

- كلمة (forest) معناها (غابة بها كثير من الأشجار)
- أما (jungle) معناها (أدغال بها أشجار ونباتات وموطن للحيوانات).
- (home) معناها (موطن - السكن الذي يجد فيه الفرد راحته)
- (house) معناها (بيت ويشار إلى المبنى ككل)
- كلمة (discovery) معناها (اكتشاف شيء موجود من قبل).
- كلمة (invention) معناها (اختراع شيء لم يكن موجود من قبل).
- كلمة (hard) معناها (صعب - بجديّة).
- كلمة (hardly) معناها (قلما - نادرا).
- كلمة (alone) معناها (بمفرده).
- كلمة (lonely) معناها (شاعر بالوحدة).

أفعال يأتي بعدها مصدر

- want to / ask to / invite to / help to / would like to / would prefer to / decide to / used to

أفعال يأتي بعدها ing

- enjoy / avoid / imagine / fancy / like / love / busy



نشرح بعض أدوات الربط

ليس فقط.....ولكن..... أيضا not only but also

(الحالة الأولى: إذا وجد فاعل واحد:-

also + الفعل المساعد + الفاعل + not only , but + الفعل المساعد + الفاعل

Ex. Sami is a singer. He is a composer.

Samy is not only a singer, but he is also a composer.

Ex. Hoda will do the housework. She will study.

Hoda will not only do the housework, but she will also study.

Ex. Ali wrote a letter. He posted it.

Ali didn't only write a letter, but he also posted it.

Ex. Nader plays tennis. He writes poetry.

Nader doesn't only play tennis, but he also writes poetry.

(الحالة الثانية: إذا وجد فاعلان:-

فعل + فاعل ٢ + , but also + فاعل ١ + Not only +

Ex. Mona is a student. Nada is a student.

Not only Mona, but also Nada is a student.

Ex. Donia did her homework. Soha did her homework.

Not only Donia, but also Soha did her homework.

كلمة (use) معناها (يستخدم).

كلمة (used to) معناها (اعتاد أن "عاده كانت في الماضي ولم تعد موجودة الآن).

كلمة (be used to + inf) معناها (يستخدم في / ل)

كلمة (be used to + ing) معناها (معتاد علي شيء في الحاضر).

كلمة (fish) معناها (سمكه / سمك "تأتي مفرد وجمع")

كلمة (fishes) معناها (أنواع مختلفة من السمك)

كلمة (over) معناها (فوق الشيء عموديا دون تلامس)

كلمة (above) معناها (فوق ليس عموديا ودون تلامس "فوق مستوي البحر").

كلمة (on) معناها (علي وفي من حروف الجر).

كلمة (under) معناها (تحت) أما (below) معناها (تحت "مستوي البحر).

كلمة (voice) معناها (صوت ادمي) أما (sound) معناها (صوت الأشياء)

كلمة (cold) معناها (بارد "مشروب - طقس - إنسان")

كلمة (cool) معناها (بارد باعتدال)

كلمة (tired) معناها (متعب - مجهد "للأشخاص")

كلمة (tiring) معناها (متعب)

كلمة (late) معناها (متأخر "صفة تصف الاسم")

كلمة (lately) معناها (مؤخراً / منذ وقت قريب)

كلمة (on time) معناها (في الوقت المحدد)

كلمة (in time) معناها (في الوقت المناسب)

كلمة (to) معناها (لشيء وتعبير عن السبب ويأتي بعدها مصدر)

كلمة (too) معناها (أيضا)

كلمة (quite) معناها (تماما وتأتي قبل الصفات)

كلمة (quiet) معناها (هادئ)

كلمة (quit) معناها (يترك "الدراسة - وظيفة" بصفة دائمة)

- أفعال يأتي بعدها to + ing

- look forward to / object to / aspire to / be used to

Use "not only" in the following sentences:-

- 1-Noura bought a new dress and went to the cinema.
- 2-Radwa visited her grandfather and went to the wedding party.
- 3-Aya married a mechanic and had five children.
- 4-Amira is beautiful and friendly.
- 5-Safeya likes tea and coffee as well.
- 6-Shorouk visited the Pyramids and the museum.

Choose the correct answer:-

- 1- The trader didn't take treasure, but also took other things.
a) neither b) only c) either d) too
- 2- She not only wrote the letter, but she gave a model answer.
a) too b)'d rather c) as well d) also
- 3- You can't only visit the museum, but you can also the pyramids.
a) visits b) visited c) visit d) visiting
- 4- She didn't only take food to Iraq, but she also fruit.
a) taking b) took c) takes d) taken

Unit (17)

The desert and the jungle



Some prepositions

calm down	يهدأ	drive away	يقود بعيدا
point to	يشير الي	by the pool	بجوار البركة
a part of	جزء من	cover in	يغطي بـ
all over	في جميع انحاء	in the village	في القرية
for help	للمساعدة	take ... from	يأخذ.....من
on a tree	علي شجرة	protect...against	يحمي.....من
in the jungle	في الغابة	walk from	يسير من
at the pool	في البركة	for half an hour	لمدة نصف ساعة
jump out	يقفز للخارج	run to	يجري نحو
far away	بعيد	out of mind=mad	فقد عقله
all the way	طوال الطريق الي	go into	يدخل
afraid of	خائف من	in the tree	فوق الشجرة (متخفي)
in the car	في السيارة	go in	يذهب في
jump back	يقفز الي الخلف	go with	يذهب مع
shout down	يصيح لشخص أسفله	out of	بعيدا عن / خارج
on the way to	في الطريق الي	think with	يفكر (بحقله)
add to	يضيف الي	example of	مثال لـ

Idioms

mobile phone	تليفون محمول	shop window	فتريفة عرض
electronic shop	محل الكترونيات	CD player	جهاز تشغيل سي دي
young tree	شجيرة	Dungal oasis	واحة دُنقل
ancient times	العصور القديمة	police station	قسم شرطه
sports teacher	مدرس تربية رياضية	good taste	مذاق جيد
police car	سيارة شرطه		

الفرق بين

- الفرق بين الكلمات التي تحمل نفس المعنى :-

- كلمة (almost) معناها (تقريبا) وتتعاوي في المعنى مع كلمة (nearby)
- كلمة (flat) معناها (شقة) (بريطانية) أما (apartment) معناها (شقة) (أمريكية)
- كلمة (surprised) معناها (مدهش) وهي تصف الأشخاص.
- كلمة (surprising) معناها (مدهش) وهي تصف غير الحائز.
- كلمة (either) معناها (كذلك) تستخدم في نهاية جملة منفية مطابقة في المعنى جملة منفية سابقة. {Ali can't swim. I can't (swim) either.}
- كلمة (neither) معناها (ولا) تستخدم وحدها لنفي جملة ويأتي بعدها فعل مفرد {Neither boy has come.}
- كلمة (bore) معناها (شخص ممل) {He is a bore. I can't bear him.}
- كلمة (bored) معناها (زحان "شاعر بالملل") {I'm bored with the film.}
- كلمة (boring) معناها (ممل "باعث الملل") {It's a boring film.}
- كلمة (lose) معناها (يخسر - يفقد) أما (miss) معناها (يفوته شيء/يفتقد شخص)
- كلمة (Arab) معناها (عربي "صفة/اسم") أما (Arabic) معناها (اللغة العربية)
- كلمة (light) تأتي بمعاني مختلفة (الضوء - مصباح - خفيف - مضئ - يضيئ)
- كلمة (taste) تأتي كفعل بمعنى (يتذوق) وتأتي كاسم بمعنى (ذوق - مذاق)
- كلمة (way) لاحظ تعبيراتها الاتية :-

on the way to	في الطريق الي
in the way	يعرقل المرور
in this way	بهذه الطريقة
in a way or another	بطريقه او باخري
by the way	علي فكرة / بالمناسبة
no way	مش ممكن أبدا
a way out	مخرج (من مأزق)

ندخل في التعليل

نشرح بعض أدوات الربط

1- so + صفة + that

جدا لدرجة أن

- تستخدم للتعبير عن النتيجة

Ex. The questions are so hard that I can't answer them.

Ex. The mobile phone was so expensive that Nadia couldn't buy it.

2- too + مصدر + to + صفة

جدا لدرجة أن لا

- تستخدم للتعبير عن النتيجة أيضا

Ex. The bag was too heavy to carry.

Ex. The tea is too hot to drink.

3- neither + فعل ثاني مثبت + nor + فعل أول مثبت

الحالة الأولى:-

إذا كان فعل الجملة من الأفعال العادية فإنها تأتي بعد neither و nor

Ex. She neither cooked nor cleaned the house.

أما إذا كان فعل الجملة (am-is-are-was-were) فإنه يأتي قبل neither ولا يتكرر

Ex. He was neither tired nor hungry.

وإذا كان فعل الجملة كل يتكون من كلمتين فإننا نضع الفعل المساعد قبل neither

بينما يبقى الفعل الأساسي بعد neither و nor ولا نكرر الفعل المساعد.

Ex. Adel has neither played nor switched TV.

لاحظ أننا نستخدم neither.....nor لربط جملتين منفيتين ونفخيه جملة بها

either.....or أو both..... and

Ex. Samir both did his homework and ironed his shirt.

Ex. Ali will go either to the club or to the cinema.

الحالة الثانية:-

نستخدم مع جملة بها فاعلان نفس الفعل.

فعل مثبت + فاعل ٢ + nor + فاعل ١ + neither

Ex. Ali isn't playing. Rami isn't playing.

Neither Ali nor Rami is playing.

نشرح الضمائر المنعكسة Reflexive pronouns

ضمير فاعل	ضمير مفعول	ضمير منعكس
I	me	myself
He	him	himself
She	her	herself
It	it	itself
You / thou	you / thee	yourself-yourselves
We	us	ourselves
They	them	themselves

- تستخدم هذه الضمائر في:-

(أ) إذا كان الفاعل هو نفسه المفعول.

Ex. He killed himself.

Ex. He works for himself.

(ب) للتوكيد.

Ex. I saw him do it myself.

= I myself saw him do it.

(ج) عندما نقول ان شخصا ما قام بعمل شيء بمفرده ونضع هنا by قبل الضير المنعكس.

Ex. He did everything by himself.

(د) بدلا من بعض التعبيرات.

1. We had a nice time.

= We enjoyed ourselves.

2. Behave well / politely.

= Behave yourself.

3. Feel at home.

= Make yourself at home.

Rewrite using the words in brackets to give the same meaning:

1- The question was very difficult . He couldn't answer it. (so... that)

2- My Dad was very sick. He couldn't go to work.(so... that)

3- The man was busy so he couldn't see me. (so... that)

4- I can buy the dress because it is very cheap. (so... that)

5- She is weak. She can't work hard. (tooto)

6- They are very poor so they aren't able to buy a car.(too..to)

- 7- We are so tired that we can't finish our work on time.(tooto)
8- The questions are so hard that I can't answer them.(tooto)
9- He doesn't ride a bike. He doesn't drive a car.
(neither.....nor)
10- Ali isn't playing football. Rami isn't playing football.
(neither.....nor)
11- Samir hasn't got a car. I haven't got a car.
(neither.....nor)
12- Zeinab hasn't finished her homework. She hasn't swept the floor.
(neither.....nor)



Some prepositions

tell about	يخبر عن	on Friday	في يوم الجمعة
go out with	يخرج مع	at your house	في منزلك
get ready for	يستعد لـ	worry about	قلق علي
on at the cinema	معروض في السينما	in five minutes	في ظرف 5 دقائق
succeed in	ينجح في	search for=look for	يبحث عن
prepare for	يستعد لـ	ask for	يطلب
confident of	واثق في	concentrate on	يركز علي
late for	متأخر عن	get to	يصل الي
at the moment	الآن	for a long time	لوقت طويل
on the other hand	من ناحية أخرى	spend on	يقتطع علي
get into	يدخل	on the day of	في يوم الامتحان
on the exam paper	علي ورقة الامتحان	the exam	
in different ways	بطرق مختلفه	spend on	يقتضي وقتا في
think about	يفكر في	keep.....in mind	يتذكر شيئا
write on cards	يكتب علي بطاقات	in the right order	في الترتيب الصحيح
on your own words	بأسلوبك الخاص	in your freetime	في وقت فراغك
useful to/for	مفيد لـ/نافع لـ	think with	يفكر (بحقله)
		example of	مثال لـ

Idioms

historical film	فيلم تاريخي	like a race	مثل سباق
each night	كل ليله	Somewhere quiet	مكان هادئ
a healthy diet	طعام صحي	not just=not only	ليس مجرد/ليس فقط
work late	يعمل لساعة متأخره	through the night	خلال الليل
fizzy drinks	مشروبات غازيه	each rule	كل قاعده
2 hour exam	سبارة شرطه	do a history test	يؤدي اختبارا في التاريخ
follow rules	يتبع القواعد	twice a day	مرتان في اليوم

different ways	طرق مختلفه	walk along	يمشي بمحاذاة
like this	مثل هذا	coloured pens	أقلام ملونه
revision timetable	جدول للمراجعة	make sure	يتأكد



- لاحظ معاني الجمل دي -

- 1- He thinks one day revision is enough.
= He thinks revision for one day is enough.
- 2- Would you like to watch it tonight?
= Do you want to watch it tonight?
- 3- We have / take a break after lunch.
- 4- The English test isn't for ages.
= The English test isn't for a long time.
- 5- We do a little revision each night.
= We revise a little each night.
- 6- It doesn't matter. = It isn't important.
- 7- I don't know what to do.
- 8- She failed the exam.
= She didn't pass the exam.
= She didn't succeed in the exam.
- 9- He got tired. = He became tired. = He was tired.
- 10- Taking breaks can help you concentrate.
- 11- Start revision as soon as you can.
= Start revision as quickly as possible.
- 12- You have to / must prepare to do the best you can.
- 13- Make sure you begin to revise early.
- 14- Too much tea or fizzy drinks will make you nervous and stop you sleeping.
- 15- She was tired when she did her history test.
- 16- He was very hungry during the exam.

- 17- She was very thirsty. She had to ask for a drink.
= She was so thirsty that she had to ask for a drink.
- 18- The box was too heavy to carry.
= The box is so heavy (that) I can't carry it.
- 19- Drawing diagrams will help you (to) keep things in mind.
= Drawing diagrams will help you (to) remember things.
- 20- Learn to put information in the right order.
- 21- Write the important points in your own words.
- 22- Running or walking can help you (to) think about work.
- 23- That basket would be useful for picnics / travelling.
- 24- This information is very useful to tourists.

التعبير عن الرأي Expressing opinion

- 1- I think + فعل + فاعل
2- In my opinion + فعل + فاعل

الموافق

- I think so
- I agree with you.

الرفض

- I don't think so.
- I don't agree with you.

عمل ترتيبات Making arrangements

- I have decided to
- I have arranged to
- I have planned to
- I'm going to
- I'm + ing

+ مصدر

الهديث عن شيء كان ينبغي عمله

- 1- should have + P.P {كان ينبغي أن "ولكن الحدث لم يقع"}
- 2- shouldn't have + P.P {ما كان ينبغي أن "ولكن الحدث وقع"}
- Ex. I should have come early.
= I shouldn't have come late.

ندخل في التقييم

إعطاء التعليمات

* إعطاء تعليمات مثبتة نستخدم الفعل في المصدر :-

Ex. Go out.

Ex. Be careful.

* وإعطاء تعليمات منفية نستخدم (Don't + inf)

Ex. Don't make noise.

Ex. Don't be silly.

إعطاء نصيحة

* في حالة الإثبات :-

- You should
- You'd (had) better
- I advise you to
- I think you should
- If I were you, I'd (would)

+ مصدر

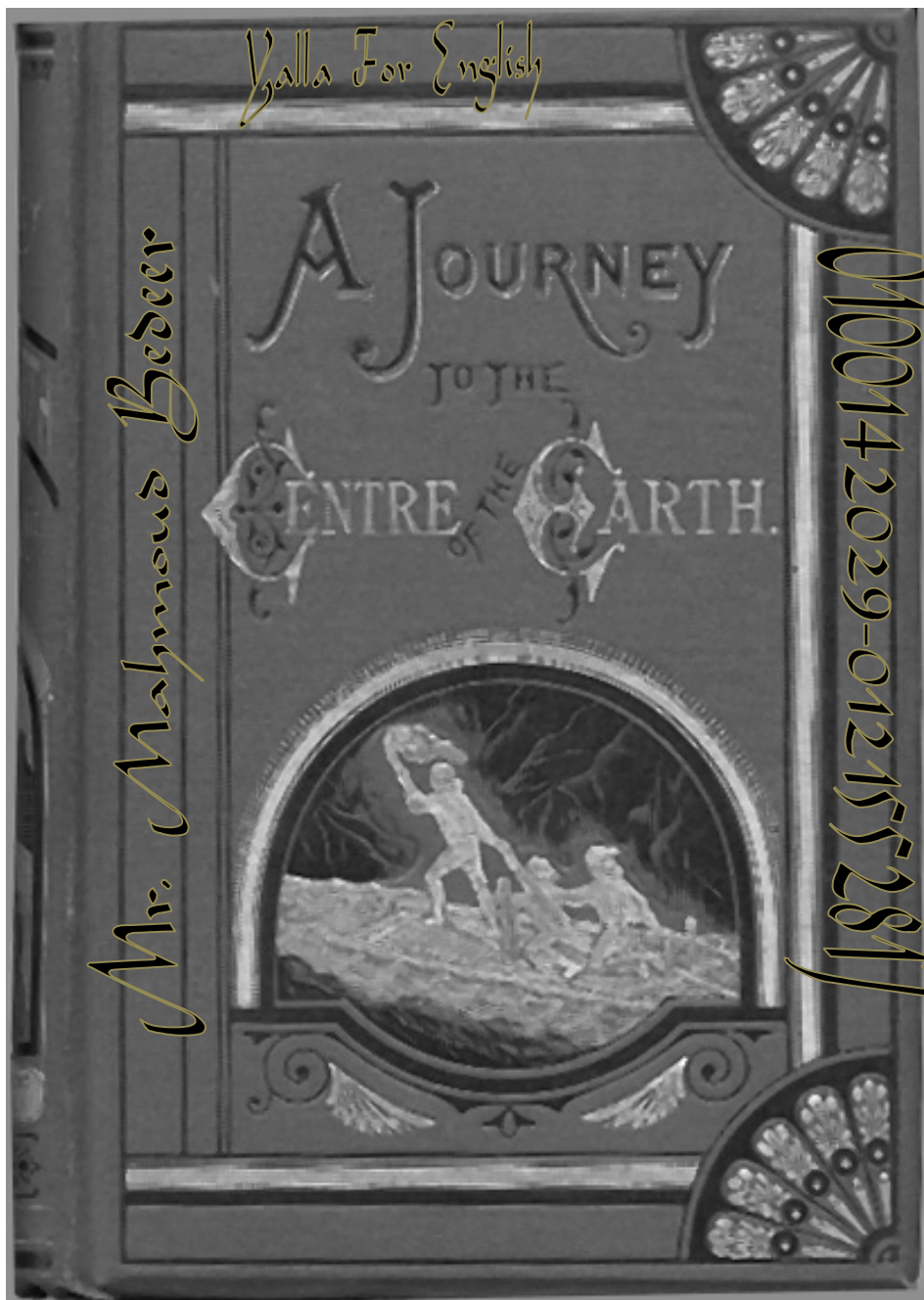
* في حالة النفي :-

- You shouldn't
- You had better not
- I advise you not to
- If I were you, I wouldn't

+ مصدر

Ex. You should listen to your parents.

Ex. I think you shouldn't waste your time.



Chapter 6

Main points

*Axel didn't know how long he lay unconscious. He was awakened by a noise, which sounded like thunder or waves crashing on the shore of a sea.

* He heard his uncle calling his name and the word "lost". The professor told him that they were in a big hall. All passages led to that hall. They could hear each other because sound travels down the passages into the hall. So he asked Axel to call again and he would calculate the distance between them. The voice took 20 seconds to reach his uncle. They were six kilometers apart.

* The professor asked Axel to walk down the passage. The slope of the passage was very steep. Axel started to slide down the passage. He went faster and faster. He fell down a well and his head hit a sharp rock. He lost his consciousness again.

* When Axel awoke, he was lying against a rock. His uncle was watching him. When Axel opened his eyes, he gave a cry of joy. He was very happy that Axel was alive and safe. Then Axel slept for along time.

- * When Axel awoke, he saw a sea, which the professor had named 'The Lidenbrock Sea'. There was a beach of golden sand. There were waves breaking on the beach. There was a sky with white clouds. High above the clouds there was a roof of rock. The light was cold and white. Unlike sunlight or moonlight.
- * They were in a huge cave. There were towers of sharp rock in the water.
- * Along the shore there was a forest of giant mushrooms, which looked like giant umbrellas.
- * They also saw plants, which were much taller than they were on the surface of the earth.
- * On the shore they found the bones of animals which had long disappeared from the earth. They also saw the tide rise and fall.
- * The professor intended to cross the sea, so he asked Hans to make a raft. Hans cut down some of the trees and tied them together. They decided to explore the sea.

الترجمة

- * لم يعرف اكسل منذ متى فقد وعيه فقد استيقظ من خلال ضوضاء مثل صوت الرعد أو الأمواج المتلاطمة علي شاطئ البحر.
- * سَمِعَ اكسل عمه ينادية باسمه وكلمة "متفقود" أخبره البروفيسير بأنهم في قاعة كبيرة. كلّ الممرات تؤدي إلى تلك القاعة. كانوا يسمعون بعضهم البعض لأن الصوت يصل إلي أسفل الممرات إلى القاعة. لذا طلب البروفيسير من اكسل أن ينادية ثانية وهو سوف يحسب المسافة بينهم. فأخذ الصوت ٢٠ ثانية لكي يصل إلى عمه. فكانوا علي بعد ستة كيلومترات.
- * طلب البروفيسير من اكسل ان يمشي في الممر. كان منحدر الممر حاد جداً. بدأ اكسل النزول في الممر. سار بشكل أسرع وأسرع حيث سقط في بئر ورأسه اصطدمت في صخرة حادة حيث فقد وعيه ثانية.
- * عندما استيقظ اكسل، كان عمه يراقبه. فعندما فتح اكسل عيونه، أطلق عمه بكاء بهجة. حيث كان سعيد جداً بأن اكسل كان حي وآمن. ثم اكسل نام لفترة طويلة.
- * عندما استيقظ اكسل، رأى بحر الذي سمّاه البروفيسير "بحر ليندن بروك". كان يوجد شاطئ من الرمل الذهبي. كان يوجد أمواج متلاطمة علي الشاطئ. كان يوجد سماء بالغيوم البيضاء. فوق السحب كان يوجد سقف صخري. الضوء كان بارد وأبيض. علي خلاف نور الشمس أو ضوء القمر.
- * هم كانوا في كهف ضخم. كان يوجد أبراج من الصخر الحاد في الماء.
- * علي طول الشاطئ كان يوجد غابة من عيش الغراب العملاق إلي يشبه الشمسيات العملاقة.
- * رأوا أيضاً النباتات التي كانت أطول كثير من النباتات علي سطح الأرض.
- * علي الشاطئ وجدوا عظام الحيوانات التي إختفت منذ فترة طويلة من علي الأرض. رأوا أيضاً إرتفاع المد والجزر.
- * عزم البروفيسير عبور البحر، لذا طلب من هانز أن يصنع عوامة. فقطع هانز بعض الأشجار وربطهم سوياً. فقرروا إستكشاف البحر.

Z أكسيل يستعيد الوعي .

- 1- What awoke Axel after he had fainted?
 - What could Axel hear when came to himself?
- * A noise like thunder or waves crashing on the shore of a sea.
- 2- What words could Axel hear when he came to himself?
- * His name and the word 'lost'.
- 3- Whose voice did Axel hear when he came to himself?
- * He heard his uncle's voice.
- 4- Why did the professor ask axel to call to him a gain?
- * To calculate the distance between them.
- 5- How far a part was Axel from his uncle?
- * He was six kilometers far a part.
- 6- How did the professor calculate the distance between them?
 - What did the professor do to calculate how far away was Axel from them?
- * He asked Axel to call to him again.

Z أكسيل يفقد الوعي مرة اخري اثناء النزول.

- 1- What happened to Axel as he was sliding down towards his uncle's voice?
- * His head hit rock and he fainted.

Z أكسيل يستعيد الوعي مرة اخري .

- 1- What did Axel see when he awoke?
- * He saw a strange light, big sea, sky with clouds and a roof of rock.
- 2- How was the light inside the cave different / strange?
- * It was cold and white unlike sunlight or moonlight.
- 3- What did the professor name the sea?
- * He named it the 'Lidenbrock Sea'.

Z السيم علي امتداد الشاطئ .

- 1- What did they see along the shore of the sea?
- * They saw golden sand, giant mushrooms and bones of extinct animals.

2- What did the giant mushrooms look like?

- * They looked like giant umbrellas.

3- How were the plants on the shore different?

- * They were much taller and bigger.

Z قرر البروفيسور أن يستكشف البحر.

1- How did they cross the Lidenbrock Sea?

- * They crossed the sea by raft.

2- Why did Hans make a raft?

- * To explore / cross the Lidenbrock sea.

3- Who made the raft?

- * Hans made the raft.

4- How did Hans make a raft?

- * He cut down some trees and tied them together.

5- Why did Hans cut down some trees and tied them together?

- * To make a raft.

5- Where was the Lidenbrock Sea?

- * It was in a huge cave underground.

Chapter 7

Main points

- * The wind blew the raft along quickly. By the end of the next day, they had traveled one hundred and forty-five kilometers on the Lidenbrock Sea.
- * Hans decided to try fishing. He tied a hook on to the end of a rope, put some meat on it, and threw it into the sea. He caught a fish, which had a flat head. It had no tail or eyes. The fish no longer lived on earth. It was extinct.
- * Professor Lidenbrock tried to find out how deep the sea was. He tied a pickaxe to the end of a long rope and threw it into the sea. It didn't touch the bottom. When he pulled it up. There were teeth marks of a monster on the pickaxe. A monster had bitten into the iron of the pickaxe.
- * Suddenly, the raft had been lifted out of the water. A huge sea monster had thrown them into the air. They saw two sea monsters, which fought fiercely for two or three hours. Suddenly the two sea monsters disappeared beneath the sea. Then one of them appeared and died. It stretched out the surface of the water.
- * The three men sailed on for two days. Then, on the third day, they heard a roaring noise. They saw a huge fountain of water rising from the sea. It was a geyser coming out from an island.
- * They saw a huge dark shape. It was an island. They landed on the island and began to explore it. The ground trembled under island '' The Axel Island''
- * After a few hours, there was a change in the weather. Axel

could see dark clouds. Axel suggested lowering the sail and taking down the mast. But the professor wanted to let the storm take them away.

- * There was a storm, which lasted for three days. The rain poured over them. The raft was thrown up in the air. Then the wind blew them forward at a great speed. A ball of fire suddenly appeared in the sky. It burst as it hit their raft. Everything was covered in blue flames. Then Axel fainted.
- * When Axel woke up, the storm had stopped and the sea was calm. They landed and rested on the other shore of the sea.
- * Next morning they set out to explore the shore. They saw bones of extinct animals all around them. The professor found the skull of a human. He thought that men had lived on the shores of the sea thousands of years ago.
- * They came to a forest of pale yellow trees, like the colour of sand. The trees had no lower branches so they could see through the forest
- * Axel saw giant animals. They looked like elephants, but they were much bigger and they had longer tusks than other elephants. He recognized them from pictures in his science books they were mammoths, which had died out on the earth thousands of years ago.
- * They also saw a man leaning against one of the trees. He was more than three meters tall and he had long hair he held a long stick in his hand. He was looking after the herd of mammoths. He was the shepherd.
- * They ran fast to the Lidenbrock Sea because they were afraid of the giant shepherd.

الترجمة

* نفختُ الريحُ العوامة على طول بسرعة. عند نهاية اليوم التالي بلغ سفرهم مائة خمسة وأربعون كيلومترًا على بحر ليدن بروك.

* قرّر هانز مُحاولَة صيدِ السمك. رَبطَ خَطافَ (صنارة) في نهاية حبل، وَضَعَ بَعْضَ اللحم (الطعم) عليه، وَرَمَاهَا في البحر. اصطادَ سمكةً التي لها راسٌ مستوي. فلم تكن لها ذيلٌ أو عيونٌ. فهي من السمك الذي لم يعد يعيش على الأرض. بل من النوع المنقرض.

* حاولَ البروفسير ليدن بروك إكتِشافَ كَمْ عُمقِ البحر الذي كَانَ عليه. رَبطَ فأسَ في نهاية حبل طويل وَرَمَاهُ في البحر. فلمَ يَلْمَسُ القاعَ. فعندما سَحَبَهُ لأعلي. كان هناك علاماتُ أسنان وحشٍ على الفأس. لقد عض وحشٌ قِطْعَ حديدِ الفأس.

* فجأة، العوامة كانتَ مَرْفُوعَة فوق الماء. لقد رَمَاهُم وحشٌ بحر ضخم في الهواء. لقد رَأَوْا اثنين من وحوش البحر الذين اقتتلا بوحشية لمدة ساعتين أو ثلاث ساعات. فجأة اختفا وحوشُ البحر تحت البحر. ثم ظهر أحدهم ومات. ممتد على سطح الماء.

* أبحروا الرجال الثلاثة لمدة يومين. ثم في اليوم الثالث، سَمِعُوا صوت زائير. رَأَوْا نافورة مياه ضخمة ترتفع من البحر. إنها كانت عين مياه ساخنة تخرج من جزيرة.

* رَأَوْا شكلَ مُظلم ضخم. إنها كانت جزيرة. فهبطوا على الجزيرة وَبَدَأُوا إِسْتِكْشَافَهَا. اهتزت الأرض تحت الجزيرة " جزيرة اكسل "

* بعد بضعة ساعات، الطقس بدأ يتغير. استطاع اكسل أن يرى غيومَ مُظلمة. إقترح اكسل خفض الشراع وتزليل السارية. لكن أرادَ البروفسير ترك العاصفة تأخذهم.

* كان هناك عاصفة استمرت لثلاثة أيام. المطر سقط فوقهم. العوامة ألقيت في الهواء. ثم

الريح نفختهم للامام بسرعة عالية. فجأة ظهرت كرة من النار في السماء. انفجرت فصدمت عوامتهم. النيران الزرقاء غطت كل شيء. ثم غاب اكسل عن الوعي.

* عندما استيقظ اكسل ، العاصفة توقفت والبحر كان هادئ. هبطوا واستراحوا على الشاطئ الآخر. من البحر.

* في الصباح التالي بدأوا باستكشاف الشاطئ. رَأَوْا عظام الحيوانات المنقرضة حولهم. وجدَ البروفسير جمجمة إنسان. اعتقد بأن أناس عاشوا على شواطئ البحر منذ الآلاف السنوات.

* وصلوا إلى غابة الأشجار الصفراء الشاحبة، مثل لون الرمل. الأشجار ليس لها فروع منخفضة لذا أن يروا من خلالها الغابة

* رَأَى اكسل حيوانات عملاقة. تبدوا مثل القيلة، لكنهم كانوا أكبر بكثير كان لديهم أذيال أطول من القيلة الأخرى. تعرف عليهم اكسل من الصور في كتبة العلمية إنهم حيوانات الماموث الذين انقرضوا من علي سطح الأرض منذ الآلاف السنوات.

* رَأَوْا أيضاً رجل مستند علي أحد الأشجار. كان طوله أكثر من ثلاثة أمتار فكانَ عِنْدَهُ شَعْرٌ طويلٌ يَحْمِلُ عصا طويله في يَدِهِ. كَانَ يَرَبِي قِطِيعَ الماموث. أنه يكون الراعي.

* لقد جروا بسرعة إلي بحر ليدن بروك لأنهم كانوا خائفون من الراعي العملاق.

Z هانز يحاول الصيد في بحر ليدن بروك.

1- What did Hans do to try fishing?

= How did Hans try fishing?

* He tied a hook to the end of a rope, put some meat and throw it into the sea.

2- Why did Hans tie a hook to a rope?

* To try fishing.

3- What did Hans catch in the Lidenbrock sea?

* He caught a strange fish.

4- How was the fish which Hans caught strange?

= Describe the fish which Hans caught?

* It had a flat head but no tail or eyes.

(The strangest thing was that it had no eyes.)

5- What did the professor say about the fish which Hans caught?

* He said it was extinct.

6- What fantastic creatures did Axel expect to see during the journey?

* He expected to see lizards, whales and extinct birds.

Z البروفيسور يحاول تحديد عمق البحر .

1- What did the professor do to find out how deep the sea was?

= How did the professor try to find out the depth of the sea?

* He tied a pickaxe to a long rope and throw it into the sea.

2- Why did the professor tie a pickaxe to a rope and throw it into the sea?

* to find how deep the sea was.

3- What marks did the professor find on the pickaxe?

* He found marks of a monster's teeth.

Z معركة بين الوحش

1- What did the two monsters do?

* They attacked each other.

2- How long did the fight between the two monsters last?

* it lasted for 2 or 3 hours.

3- What was the result of the fight between the two monsters?

= The two monsters attacked each other until

* one of them killed the other.

4- Although the monsters were terrifying ,..... They didn't attack the three men.

Z نافورة وجيزة .

1- What was the fountain of water?

* It was a geyser.

2- Where did the geyser come from?

* It came from an island.

3- What did they see when they got closer to the fountain?

* They saw a dark shape .

4- What was the dark shape?

* It was an island.

5- What did the professor name the island?

* He named it the Axel island.

Z عاصفة وكرة لاهب

1- Why did Axel want to lower the sail and the mast?

* Because of the storm.

2- Why didn't the professor want to lower the sail?

* He wanted the storm to take them forward.

3- What did the storm do to the raft?

* It blew the raft at a great speed.

4- How long did the storm last?

* It lasted for three days.

5- What happened when the ball of fire hit the raft?

= What did the ball of fire do to the raft?

* It burst, every thing was covered in blue flames and axel fainted.

Z الوصول إلى الشاطئ الآخر .

1- What did the professor find on the shore?

* He found the skull of a human.

2- What did the skull prove?

* It proved that people lived there long time ago.

3- How were the trees in the forest different?

= What colour were the trees?

* The trees were pale yellow.

4- Why was it easy to see through the trees in the forest?

* The trees didn't have lower branches.

5- What giant animals did they see in the forest?

* They saw the mammoths.

6- How did Axel know the animals were mammoths?

* He saw them in his science book.

Z راعي طويل عملاق وهروب الرجال وأولهم البروفيسور .

1- How tall was the giant shepherd?

* He was more than three meters tall.

2- What was the giant shepherd doing?

* He was looking after the mammoths.

3- Why did they run back to the raft?

* They were afraid of the tall shepherd.

Chapter 8

Main points

* As Axel ran along the shore, he saw a knife shining in the sand. It was made of steel, therefore, it could only be a few hundred years old. The blade of the knife was rough. Someone had used it to carve his name on a stone.

* The three men saw the letters A.S. carved on the rock at the entrance to a dark tunnel. The letters A.S. were the initials of the name of Arne Saknussemm. He had been there before them.

He had carved his initials in the rock to guide them on their way. Axel and his uncle were very excited. Axel forgot the dangers of the journey.

* The three men entered the tunnel. They came up a huge rock, which blocked their path, so they couldn't continue to the centre of the earth. That rock must have fallen since Saknussemm was there.

* Hans and Axel tried to break the rock with pickaxes, but it was too hard.

* Axel suggested blowing it up with gunpowder. Hans made a hole in the rock with his pickaxe. They packed the hole with gunpowder. Axel made a long fuse out of cloth and laid it against the gunpowder. The next day, at six o'clock Axel lit the fuse

and returned to the raft. They counted the time on the professor's watch.

* When the gunpowder exploded, a huge hole opened and the sea became one big wave. It lifted them and threw them forward. The water carried them along at a frightening speed. They held on to each other to prevent themselves from being thrown off the raft.

*Axel found that they had lost everything they owned. Their tools, instruments, and most of their food and water had been swept away by the waves. All they had were some biscuits and a small piece of meat. Axel didn't worry about losing food because he thought that they would probably be killed quite soon.

* They continued to go faster. They didn't know where they were falling.

الترجمة

* بينما كان اكسل يجرى على الشاطئ، رأى لمعان سكين في الرمل. أنها مصنوعة من الفولاذ (الصلب)؛ لذا يمكن أن يقال إن عمرها منذ بضعة مئات السنين. كان نصل السكين كان حاد. شخص ما إستعملها لحفر اسمه على حجارة.

* رأى الرجال الثلاثة الحروف A.S. منحوتة على الصخرة في المدخل النفق المظلم. الحروف A.S. كانت الحروف الأولى من اسم آر ن سكس. الذي كان قبلهم هنا نحت حروف اسمه الأولى في الصخرة لإرشادهم إلى طريقهم. كان اكسل وعمه متحمسان جدا. فسي اكسل أخطار الرحلة.

* دخل الرجال الثلاثة النفق. صعدوا إلى صخرة ضخمة التي سدت طريقهم، لذا هم لا يستطيعون أن يستمروا في رحلتهم إلى مركز الأرض. تلك الصخرة لا بد وأن سقطت منذ أن سكس.

* حاولا هانز واكسل تحطيم الصخرة بالقوس، لكنه كان صعب جدا.

* إقترح اكسل أن يفجرها بالبارود. هانز صنع فتحة في الصخرة بقاسيه. فملوا الفتحة بالبارود. عمل اكسل فتيل طويل من القماش ووضع عكس البارود. في اليوم التالي، في الساعة السادسة أشعل اكسل الفتيل وعاد إلى العوامة. حسروا الوقت على ساعة البروفيسور.

* عندما انفجر البارود فتحت فتحة ضخمة فخرجت موجة عالية من البحر حملتهم والقنهم للامام. حملهم الماء في سرعة مخيفة فتمسكوا ببعضهم البعض لمنع انفسهم من أن يسقطوا من العوامة.

* وجد اكسل بأنهم فقدوا كل شيء إمتلكوه. أدواتهم وألاتهم وأغلب غذائهم ومائهم كانوا قد جرفا بالأمواج. كل ما بقي عندهم كانوا بعض البسكويت و قطعة صغيرة من اللحم. لم يبقوا اكسل حول فقدان الغذاء لأنه اعتقد بأنهم من المحتمل أن يقتلوا حالا.

* استمروا في ازدياد السرعة. لم يعرفوا إلى أي مكان سوف يسقطون .

سكين في رمال الشاطئ والأحرف الأولى من اسم آر ن ساكنوسيم.

1-What did Axel find in the sand on the shore?

* He found a steel knife.

2- Where did Axel find the knife?

* He found it in the sand on the shore.

3- What was the knife made of?

* It was made of steel.

4- Describe the knife which Axel found in the sand.

* It was a steel knife with rough blade .

5-Whose knife was it?

* It belonged to Saknussem.

6- Why was the knife rough?

* Because Saknussem used it to carve his name on a rock.

7-What was carved on the stone?

* The letters A.S.

8- What did the letters A.S. mean (stand for)?

* They were the initials of Arne Saknussem.

9- Where did they find the letters A.S?

* They found them on a rock at the entrance to a dark tunnel.

10- Why did Arne Saknussem carve his initials?

* To guide other travellers to the centre of the earth.

11- How was Saknussem helpful to the explorers through the journey?

* He carved his initials to guide them.

12-Why was finding the letters A.S. important?

* Because they became sure that Saknussem had been there before them.

13-How did they became sure that Saknussem had been there before?

* They saw his initials, A.S., carved on a rock.

14-When did Axel's doubts about the journey disappear?

* When he saw the letters A.S on a rock

\ نفق مظلم وصخرة تسد الطريق ومحاولة كسرها بالفأس ثم بالبارود .

15-Why couldn't they continue their way through the tunnel?

* Because the huge rock blocked their way to the centre of the earth.

16-Why did they have to blow up the huge rock?

* Because it blocked their way to the centre of the earth.

17- How did they try to blow up the rock at first?

* They used pickaxes at first.

18- Why couldn't they break the rock with pickaxes?

* Because it was very hard.

19- What did they do (use) to blow up the huge rock?

= What was used to blow up the huge rock?

= How did they blow up (overcome - break) the huge rock?

* They used gunpowder to blow up the rock.

\ بعد الانفجار موجة من الماء تدفع العوامة بسرعة ويضيع كل شيء

20- What happened when the gunpowder exploded?

= What happened after the explosion?

* There was a big wave. It took them forward at a great speed. They lost every thing.

21- What did they lose during the explosion?

* They lost their tools, instruments and most of their food and drink.

22- How did they lose everything they had on the raft?

* Everything was swept away by the waves.

23- Why did Axel decide not to tell his uncle about losing everything?

= Why didn't Axel worry about losing the food?

* Because he thought they would die soon.

23-The blade of the knife was rough because ...

* Saknussem used it to carve his initials.

24-The volcano of Sneffels was extinct but the volcano of Stromboli...

* was active.

25-The explorers lost most of their food when...

* the waves swept everything away.

26- Arne Saknussem used a knife to.....

* carve his initials.

Chapter 9

Main points

- * The three men were going over a big waterfall. There was a huge splash as they landed. Then the water went up very quickly in a kind of chimney. The water was rising and taking them with it.
- * The professor wanted to eat. Axel had to tell him that nearly all their food was gone. The professor said nothing. He thought that he would never see Hamburg again.
- * As the water drove them upwards, it got hotter. The rocks were burning hot and the water was boiling. The rock walls seemed to be moving. The compass was going crazy. The needle of the compass was going from north to south and from east to west. The professor was very excited.
- * They were in the middle of an active volcano. There was going to be an eruption. The professor thought that the eruption was the best thing that could happen to them because it was their only chance of returning to the surface of the earth.

- * They continued their journey upwards. The water under the raft boiled and pushed them up with terrific force, so they held on to each other and clung to the raft.
- * The heat was unbearable. Axel lost consciousness. He remembered explosions, falling rocks and the raft spinning around in circles. There were waves of red-hot lava. Ashes rained down on them. There were flames everywhere. Axel's last memory was of Hans's calm face looking at him.
- * When Axel opened his eyes, Hans was holding him. He was lying on a steep mountain slope. He could see the sky. So he knew that they were back on the surface of the earth.

الترجمة

- * كانوا الرجال الثلاثة متجهين اعلى شلال كبير. كان يوجد بقعة ضخمة مثلما هبطوا. ثم ارتفع الماء بسرعة جداً في نوع من المدخل (شقوق). الماء كان يرتفع ويأخذهم معه.
- * أراد البروفيسر أن يأكل. كان اكسل لا بد أن يخبره بأن كل طعامهم تقريباً فقدوا. قال البروفيسر لا شيء. اعتقد بأنه سوف لن يري هامبورج ثانية.
- * بينما كان الماء يقودهم إلى أعلى، أصبح الماء اسخن. الصخور كانت تحترق من السخونة والماء كان يغلي. بدت حيطان الصخور تتحرك. البوصلة كانت تحرك كالمجنونة. إبرة البوصلة كانت تذهب من الشمال إلى الجنوب ومن الشرق إلى الغرب. كان البروفيسر متحمس جداً.

* هم كانوا في منتصف بركان ثائر. سَمِعُوا هنا انفجاراً. اعتقد البروفيسر بأن الانفجار كان أفضل شيء يُمكن أن تحدث السهم لأنه فرصتهم الوحيدة للعودة إلى سطح الأرض.

* واصلوا رحلتهم إلى أعلى. الماء كان تحت العوامة يغلي ودفعهم للأعلى بقوة مذهلة، لذا تمسكوا ببعضهم البعض وتعلقوا بالعوامة.

* الحرارة كانت لا تطاق لذا فقد اكسل وعيه. تذكر الانفجارات، وسقوط الصخور ودوران العوامة بسرعة. كان يوجد موجات الحمم المتوهجة. الرماد أمطر عليهم. كان هناك نيران في كل مكان. كانت ذاكرة اكسل الأخيرة ترى وجه هانز الهادي الذي كان ينظر إليه.

* عندما فتح اكسل عينه، كان هانز يحتضنه. كان يرقد على منحدر حيل شديد. لذلك استطاع أن يرى السماء. لذا عرف بأنهم عادوا إلى سطح الأرض.

\ في الطعام يا واد يا أكسيل؟

- 1- What did Axel tell his uncle about the food?
* He told him that the food was lost.
 - 2- What did the professor say when Axel told him about the food?
* He said nothing.
- البوصلة اجننت !!! بركان يا معلم!!!!**
- 3-What was strange about the compass?
= What happened to the compass?
= How did the professor know they were in the middle of an active volcano?
* The compass was going crazy in all directions.
 - 4-Why was the compass going crazy?
* Because they were in the middle of an active volcano.
 - 5-How did the Professor feel when he looked at the compass?
* He was excited and happy.
 - 6-Why was the Professor excited and happy when he looked at the compass?

- = Why did the Professor think that the active volcano was the best thing for them?
* Because it was the only chance to return to the surface of the earth
- 7-What did Axel think of his uncle?
* Axel was sure that his uncle had gone mad
- 8-How did they return to the surface of the earth?
* Through an active volcano
- ذكرات منيله!!!!**
- 9- What could Axel remember about the eruption of the volcano?
* Explosions, falling rocks, red lava, and flames every where.
 - 10-What was the last memory that Axel had of the volcanic eruption?
* Hans's calm face looking at him.
 - 11-Why did Axel faint when he was in the active volcano?
* He fainted because the heat was unbearable. لا تطاق
 - 12-How did they know they were back to the surface of the earth?
* When they saw the sky.
 - 13-Where did they find themselves when they were back to the surface of the earth?
* They found themselves on a steep mountain slope.
 - 14-Where did the volcano through the three men?
* On the island of Stromboli south of Italy.
 - 15-As the raft continued to go up,.....
* it got hotter and hotter.
 - 16-Axel didn't remember much about the explosion because
* he fainted.
 - 17-They returned to the surface of the earth through ...
* the active volcano of Stromboli.
 - 18-The compass was crazy because
* they were in the middle of an active volcano.
 - 19-The eruption of the volcano was
* their only chance of returning to the surface of the earth.

Chapter 10

Main points

- * The three men returned to the surface of the earth. Axel asked if that was Iceland. Hans replied that it was not Iceland because the sun was very hot and the ground was dry.
- * The edge of the crater was above their heads. The volcano was still erupting every ten minutes stones were thrown out. The ground around them was shaking.
- * When axel looked down the mountain, he could see tall green trees and little gardens. Below that, he could see the blue waters of a sea or a lake. There small boats on the water. They were on an island. Axel exclaimed that they were on the coast of India or Malaysia.
- * The three men climbed down the mountain carefully because they did not want to fall to their deaths. They came to fields full of fruit trees. They picked the fruit and ate it.
- * As they were eating, a small boy appeared. He looked frightened. The professor asked the boy in Italian about the name of the mountain. The boy said that it was Stromboli. Now the three men were on a volcanic island off the south coast of Italy. They had been thrown out of the famous volcano of Stromboli.
- * The three men walked on towards the little town. When they reached the port of San Vicerza, the people were very kind to

them. They gave them food, drink and new clothes.

* After resting at San Vicezo for two days, they took a boat to Messina, then a ship to Marseilles, in the south of France. They took a train to Germany. They finally arrived home in Hamburg on September 9th.

* The return of professor Lidenbrock caused great excitement in Hamburg. Nobody had believed that the professor's journey to the centre of the earth was possible. But they changed their minds and believed it because Hans was with the professor and axel and there was news from Iceland about their journey.

* Professor Lidenbrock became a great man in Hamburg and axel shared a little in his glory. The city held a celebration for them, where the most important people in Hamburg made speeches in their honour. The professor told the story of the journey many times because people seemed to enjoy hearing it. He also wrote about what he had seen.

* Other scientists argued with the professor. They did not believe that such things were possible.

* Hans decided to return to Iceland and refused to stay with the professor and axel, so they were sad. They loved Hans because he was so calm and sensible. They shook hands for the last time on the ship that took Hans to Reykjavik.

الترجمة

* عادَ الرجالُ الثلاثة إلى سطح الأرض. سألَ اكسل لو كانت هذه آيسلندا. أجاب هانز. أنها ليست آيسلندا لأن الشمس كانت حارة جداً والأرض كانت جافة.

* فوهة البركان كانت فوق رؤوسهم. وما زال البركان ثائراً كل عشرة دقائق يخرج أحجاراً والأرض من حولهم كانت تهتز.

* عندما نظرَ اكسل أسفل الجبل، استطاع أن يرى أشجاراً خضراء طويلة وحدائق صغيرة. في الأسفل استطاع أن يرى المياه الزرقاء لبحر أو بحيرة. كان هناك مراكب صغيرة على الماء. أنهم كانوا على جزيرة. صاحَ اكسل بأنهم كانوا على ساحل الهند أو ماليزيا.

* هبطوا الرجال الثلاثة على الجبل بعناية لأنهم لم يريدوا السقوط إلى وفياتهم. وصلوا إلى حقول الشجر المثمرة. فالتقطوا الفاكهة واكلوها.

* بينما كانوا يأكلون ، ظهرَ ولد صغير. يبدو عليه الخوف. سأل البروفيسر الولد بالإيطالية حول اسم الجبل. قال الولد بأنها سترومبولي. الآن الرجال الثلاثة كانوا على جزيرة بركانية من الساحل الجنوبي لإيطاليا. أنهم كانوا مرمين من البركان المشهور سترومبولي.

* مشوا الرجال الثلاثة متجهين إلى البلدة الصغيرة. عندما وصلوا ميناء سان فيسيتزو، كان الناس رحيمون بهم جداً. أعطوهم غذاءً شراباً وملابس جديدة.

* بعد الارتياح في سان فيسيتزو ليومين، أخذوا مركباً إلى مسينيا، ثم سفينة إلى مرسيليا، بجنوب فرنسا. فأخذوا قطاراً إلى ألمانيا. وصلوا البيت أخيراً في هامبورج في التاسع من سبتمبر.

* سببت عودة البروفيسر ليندن بروك حماساً عظيماً في هامبورج. لا أحد كان يعتقد بأن رحلة البروفيسر إلى مركز الأرض كانت ممكنة. لكنهم عبروا عقولهم وصدقوه لأن هانز كان مع البروفيسر واكسل وكان هناك أخبار من آيسلندا حول رحلتهم.

* البروفيسر ليندبروك أصبح رجل عظيم في هامبورج وشاركه اكسل في قليلاً من صحده. أقامت المدينة إحتفال لهم، حيث الناس الأكثر أهمية في هامبورج حيث بدأوا يتحدثون عنهم في شرفهم. حكى البروفيسر قصة الرحلة العديد من الأوقات لأن الناس يبدوا يستمتعون بسامعها. وكتب أيضاً عما رآه.

* بدأ علماء آخرون يجادلون البروفيسر. لأنهم لم يعتقدوا بأن مثل هذه الأشياء كانت محتملة. قرر هانز العودة إلى آيسلندا ورفض البقاء مع البروفيسر واكسل، لذا كانوا حزينون. فقد أحبا هانز لأنه كان هادئاً وعاقلاً جداً. تصافحوا لآخر مرة على السفينة التي أخذت هانز إلى ريكيافيك.

1- How did the characters know that they were not in Iceland?

* Because the sun was very hot and the ground was dry.

2- Where were they when they returned to the surface of the earth?

* They were on the island of Stromboli , south of Italy.

3- How did the active volcano help them?

* It helped them to return to the surface of the earth.

4- How did they return to the surface of the earth?

* They returned through an active volcano.

5- What wonderful journey did they make?

* They travelled to the centre of the earth through the extinct volcano of Sneffels , but they returned through the active volcano of Stromboli.

6- How did they know that they were in Italy?

* The boy who they found spoke only Italian.

7- What language did the small boy speak?

* He spoke Italian.

8- What was the professor's question to the boy?

* The professor asked the boy what the name of the place was.

9- Why didn't the boy answer the professor's question at first?

* Because he didn't understand the language.

10- When did the boy answer the professor's question?

* When the professor asked him in Italian.

11- How were the people of San Vincenzo kind to them?

* They gave them food, drinks and new clothes.

9- When did they return to Hamburg?

* On September 9th.

10- How did they return back to Hamburg in Germany?

* They took a boat to Messina, then another ship to Marseilles.

From there they took a train to Germany.

11- Why did the people in Hamburg change their minds and believe the story?

* Because Hans was with them and there had been news about their journey from Iceland.

12- How did the people in Hamburg celebrate the Professor's return?

* They held a celebration where the most important people made speeches .

13- Why did Professor Lidenbrock become a great man?

* Because he made that exciting journey to the centre of the earth.

14- Why did the Professor have to tell the story again more times?

* Because people seemed to enjoy hearing it.

15- Why did other scientists argue with the Processors?

* Because they did not believe such things were possible.

16- Where did Hans return after the journey?

* He returned to Iceland .

17- Why did Hans leave Hamburg?

* Because he decided to go home in Iceland .

18- Why were Axel and his uncle sad?

* Because Hans decided to go home in Iceland .

19- Why did Axel and his uncle love Hans?

* Because he was sensible and calm.

20- The Professor spoke to the little boy in different languages, but

* but the boy only spoke Italian.

21- They travelled to the centre of the earth through the extinct volcano of Sneffels,

* but they returned through the active volcano of Stromboli.

22- The Professor wanted Hans to stay in Hamburg, but

* he wanted to go home.

23- The professor and Axel were sad when

* Hans decided to go home in Iceland.

24- The volcano of Sneffels was extinct but the volcano of Stromboli

* was active.

25- Hans refused to stay with them in Hamburg and.....

* wanted to go home in Iceland.

ورقة الامتحان

1- FINISH THE FOLLOWING DIALOGUE:-

Maha and Noha are talking about mobile phones.

Maha :1.....

Noha : Yes, I've got a modern one.

Maha :2.....?

Noha : I bought it last year.

Maha :3.....?

Noha : I bought it from Cairo.

2- WRITE WHAT YOU WOULD SAY IN EACH OF THE FOLLOWING SITUATIONS:

1. You invite your friend to your birthday party.
2. You accept your friend's invitation to have a drink with him.
3. You advise your brother not to touch the sharp knife.
4. You want your friend to help you with your homework.

3- READ AND MATCH:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1- The car was so expensive | a) you will make a lot of mistakes. |
| 2- Nadia was very thirsty, | b) I'd wear a jacket. |
| 3- If you aren't careful, | c) that Hesham didn't buy it. |
| 4- Although she was tired, | d) she helped her mum. |
| 5- If I were you, | e) so she drank a bottle of water. |

3- READ THE FOLLOWING PASSAGE, THEN ANSWER THE QUESTIONS:

Science has told us so much about the moon that it is easy to know a lot of things about it. The moon is not a friendly place. As there is no air or water, there can be no life of any kind. For mile after mile there are many big mountains. Above, the sun and stars shine in a black sky. If you move away from the mountain shadows, it will mean moving from very low temperatures into great heat. These temperatures break rocks away from the surface of the mountains. The moon is

also a very silent world because sounds can only travel through air. From this distance, the earth is shining more than the stars. It looks like a big ball, coloured blue, green and brown.

A) Answer the following questions :

- 1 - Is there any life on the moon?
- 2 - Why is the moon a silent world?
- 3 - What does the earth look like from the moon?

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

- 4- There are many big on the moon.
a) mountains b) countries c) houses d) farms
- 5- The underlined word "it" refers to
a) the sun b) the earth c) the star d) the moon
- 6- Above the moon, the sun and stars shine in a sky.
a) blue b) black c) green d) brown

5- CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER:

- 1- He is a photographer. His job is to.....photos
a) make b) take c) buy d) draw
- 2- This is the place..... historians found the tomb.
a) which b) when c) where d) whose
- 3- We buy vegetables at the
a) grocer's b) greengrocer's c) baker's d) butcher's
- 4-is an expensive material for clothes.
a) Silk b) Spices c) Metal d) Gold
- 5- I'm worried..... my brother. He is very late.
a) in b) on c) at d) about
- 6- The baby is crying. I can..... hear the phone.
a) harder b) hard c) hardly d) hardest
- 7- People enjoy..... to other countries.
a) travelling b) to travel c) travelled d) travels
- 8- A new hospital..... next year.
a) build b) built c) will build d) will be built

6- REWRITE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES USING THE WORD(S) BETWEEN BRACKETS:

1. The telephone rang during their breakfast. (While)
2. Although he got up early, he missed the train. (but)
3. I read a story. It was interesting. (which)
4. I didn't meet Ahmed. I didn't meet his uncle. (neither nor)
5. Salma tidied her room and changed the bulb . (not only)

7- READ AND CORRECT THE UNDERLINED WORDS:

1. Milk is good at babies.
2. I'm fond of listen to music.
3. I decided to buy the shirt because it was expensive.
4. Malaysia is quiet big.

8- WRITE A LETTER:

You are Hossam Ali. You live at 12 Talat Harb Street, Cairo. Write a letter to your friend Ahmed. Invite him to come to your brother's wedding party on Friday at 5 o'clock.

9- THE NOVEL:-

A: ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

- 1- Why did A.S carve his initials at the entrance of the tunnel?
- 2- Why did A.S carve his initials at the entrance of the tunnel?
- 3- why was the forest strange?

B-COMplete the following sentences:

- 1- Hans and Axel used gunpowder to
- 2- Axel's head hit a sharp rock so
- 3- The professor thought that the knife was only a few hundred years old because

كلمات تساعد على حل المواقف

say	يقول	friend	صديق
meet	يقابل	person	شخص
greet	يعين	relative	قريب
first time	أول مرة	someone	شخص ما
leave	يغادر	somebody	شخص ما
ask	يسأل	something	شيء ما
tell	يخبر	invite	يدعو
use	يستخدم	think	يعتقد
agree	يوافق	advise	ينصح
disagree	لا يوافق	surprise	يفاجأ
accept	يقبل	worry	يقلق
refuse	يرفض	lend	يسلف
suggest	يقترح	borrow	يستعير
congratulate	يهنيئ	offer	يعرض
sympathy	يتعاطف	reply	يرد
sorry	يأسف	positively	إيجابي (موافق)
feel	يشعر	negatively	سلبي (رافض)
want	يريد	mind	يمنع
apology	يعتذر	keen	يهتم

- 1-Father said," Brush your teeth", report this to your sister
- 2-You meet your friend in the morning.
- 3-When you go to bed.
- 4-You meet someone for the first time (your new teacher)
- 5-You leave your friend after school.
- 6-You want to use your Friend's bike.
- 7-It's too hot, you ask your brother to open the window
- 8-Someone wants to use your dictionary and you agree.
- 9- Your friend wants to take your pencil but you need it.
- 10-You suggest to go to the zoo.
- 11-Someone suggests going out and you like the idea.

- 12- your friend suggests going out but you don't agree.
 13-Your friend passed the exam.
 14-Someone congratulates you.
 15-Your friend has a car accident.
 16- you broke your friend's watch.
 17-Someone broke your pencil but you are not angry.
 18-Someone cut your bag and you are very angry
 19-You invite your friend to your birthday party.
 20-You accept your friend's invitation.
 21-You don't accept your friend's invitation.
 22-You believe the city is noisy
 23-You think that Elzamalek is the best team in Egypt
 24-Someone think that English is important and you agree
 25-Someone says English is difficult but you don't agree
 26-You advise your friend to study hard
 27-You advise someone to stop smoking
 28-You accept the advice
 29-You don't accept the device
 30-When you see something strange
 31-You visit someone who is ill in the hospital
 32-You are worried about your friend
 33-You are alone in a small boat in a stormy sea.
 34-You offer to help your friend
 35-You ask someone to help you
 36-You thank someone who helped you
 37- someone thanked you
 38-you meet a tourist
 39-You ask about the price
 40-Something bad has happened
 41-You ask a friend about the time
 42-you want to know the number of students in class
 43-You have just met someone you met five years ago

الازمنة

الزمن	تكوينه	الكلمات الدالة عليه
المضارع البسيط	التصريف الأول للفعل مع إضافة es مع الفاعل المفرد	everyday-usually-always often-sometimes-never
الماضي البسيط	التصريف الثاني للفعل وعادة يكون بإضافة -ed	yesterday-once-ago-in the past-one day-last-in 2000
المستقبل لبسيط	الفعل + will	tomorrow-soon-next-in the future
المضارع المستمر	am, is, are + الفعل + ing	now-at the moment-at present-Look, -Listen,
الماضي المستمر	was, were + الفعل + ing	when-while-as-just as
المضارع التام	has, have + التصريف الثالث	just-already-since-for yet-ever
الماضي التام	has, have + been + ing	
المضارع المستمر		
الماضي التام	had + التصريف الثالث للفعل	After-as soon as till = until-before by the time-when

أفعال شاذة

التصريف الأول (المصدر)	المعنى	التصريف الثاني (الماضي)	التصريف الثالث
cost	يكلف	cost	cost
cut	يقطع	cut	cut
hit	يضرب	hit	hit
let	يدع	let	let
put	يضع	put	put
shut	يغلق	shut	shut
become	يصبح	became	become

come	يأتي	came	come
run	يجري	ran	run
read	يقرا	read	read
beat	يهزم	beat	beaten
bring	يحضّر	brought	brought
build	يبني	built	built
buy	يشترى	bought	bought
catch	يمسك	caught	caught
deal	يتعامل	dealt	dealt
dig	يحفر	dug	dug
feed	يطعم	fed	fed
feel	يشعر	felt	felt
fight	يجارِب	fought	fought
find	يجد	found	found
get	يحصل	got	got
have	يملك	had	had
hang	يلقي	hung	hung
hear	يسمع	heard	heard
hold	يمسك	held	held
keep	يحافظ	kept	kept
lay	يرقد - يضع	laid	laid
lead	يقود - يؤدي	led	led
leave	يترك	left	left
lend	يسلف	lent	lent
light	يضيء	lit	lit
lose	يخسر	lost	lost
make	يصنع	made	made

mean	يعنى	meant	meant
meet	يقابل	met	met
say	يقول	said	said
sell	يبيع	sold	sold
send	يرسل	sent	sent
shoot	يطلق - يشوط	shot	shot
sit	يجلس	sat	sat
sleep	ينام	slept	Slept
stand	يقف	stood	stood
stick	يلصق	stuck	stuck
sting	يلدغ	stung	stung
sweep	يكنس	swept	swept
teach	يدرس / يعلم	taught	taught
think	يفكر - يظن	thought	thought
win	يكسب	won	won
be	يكون	was-were	been
begin	يبدأ	began	begun
bite	يعض - يقرض	bit	bitten
blow	يهب	blew	blown
break	يكسر	broke	broken
choose	يختار	chose	chosen
do	يفعل	did	done
draw	يرسم - يسحب	drew	drawn
drink	يشرب	drank	Drunk
drive	يقود	drove	driven
eat	ياكل	ate	eaten
fall	يقع	fell	fallen
fly	يطير	flew	flown
forget	ينسى	forgot	forgotten
freeze	يتجمد	froze	frozen

give	يعطى	gave	given
go	يذهب	went	gone
grow	ينمو	grew	grown
hide	يخفى	hid	hidden
know	يعرف	knew	known
ride	يركب	rode	ridden
ring	يرن	rang	rung
rise	ينهض	rose	risen
see	يرى	saw	seen
sing	يغنى	sang	sung
sink	يفقس	sank	sunk
speak	يتكلم	spoke	spoken
steal	يسرق	stole	stolen
take	ياخذ	took	taken
throw	يرمى	threw	thrown
wake	يستيقظ	woke	waken
wear	يلبس	wore	worn
write	يكتب	wrote	written

Writing a letter

.....street,
 ,
 Egypt.
 4th June, 2008.

Dear.....,

I'm very happy to write this letter. How are you and your family? I miss you very much. I'm very pleased to tell you my latest news. Greetings from Egypt.

I'm looking forward to seeing you, I'm waiting for your reply
 With my best wishes. See you soon

Your friend.

Writing an e-mail

To: عنوان بريد المرسل اليه

From: عنوان بريد الراسل

Subject: عنوان الموضوع

Dear ,

_____ مقدمه _____

_____ الموضوع _____

_____ خاتمه _____

الإمضاء

Answer the following questions:-

- 1) What did Axel hear when he awoke (came to himself)?
- 2) Why did the Prof ask Axel to call him again ?
- 3) How did the Prof calculate the distance between him and Axel ?
- 4) How far away was Axel from his uncle and Hans ?
- 5) What happened to Axel when he was walking down the passage?
- 6) Why did Axel fall down into the well ?
- 7) Why did the Prof give a cry of joy ?
- 8) How was the light in the cave different ?
- 9) What did the Prof name (call) the sea ?
- 10) Where was the sea ?
- 11) How were the plants under the Earth's surface ?
- 12) What did they find along the shore of the sea ?
- 13) Who made the raft ? Hans .
- 14) Why did Hans make a raft ?
- 15) How did Hans make the raft ?
- 16) How did Hans try fishing in the Lidenbrock sea ?
- 17) What kind of fish did Hans catch in the Lidenbrock sea ?
- 18) What creatures did Axel expect to see on his voyage ?
- 19) How did the Prof try to find out the depth of the sea?
- 20) What happened when the pickaxe was in the water ?
- 21) What marks did they see on the pickaxe ?
- 22) What frightened the three men during their voyage ?
- 23) What did the two sea monsters do ?
- 24) What was the fountain of water ?
- 25) What name did the Prof give to the island ?
- 26) Why did they leave the island ?
- 27) What did the storm do ?
- 28) How long did the storm last ?
- 29) What appeared in the sky ?

- 30) What made Axel faint during the storm ?
- 31) What did they find on the shore (inland) ?
- 32) What was strange about the forest ?
- 33) What animals did they see in the forest ?
- 34) How did Axel know that these animals were mammoths ?
- 35) What was the shepherd doing ? Describe him ?
- 36) Why did he leave the shore quickly and go back to the sea ?
- 37) What did Axel find in the sand (on the shore) ?
- 38) Why was its blade rough ?
- 39) Where did they find the letters A.S ?
- 40) What did the letters A.S mean ?
- 41) How did the characters know that Saknussemm had been there before them?
- 42) When did Axel's doubts about the journey disappear ?
- 43) Why couldn't they continue their journey to the center of the earth ?
- 44) How did they break (blow up) the huge rock ?
- 45) What happened after the explosion ?
- 46) What did they lose after the explosion ?
- 47) Why wasn't Axel worried about losing everything ?
- 48) What did Axel tell his uncle about the food ?
- 49) What happened to the compass ?
- 50) Why was the needle of the compass moving in all directions ?
- 51) Why was the eruption of the volcano the best thing for them ?
- 52) What was their only chance of returning to the surface of the earth?
- 53) What could Axel remember about the explosion ?
- 54) What did they do when they were pushed up ?

- 55) Where did Axel find himself when he came to himself ?
- 56) Where did the volcano throw the three men ?
- 57) Why was the ground shaking around them ?
- 58) Why was Hans was sure that they were not in Italy ?
- 59) How did they know that they were in Italy ?
- 60) How did the people of San Vincenzo treat (help) them ?
- 61) What was the exciting journey they had made ?
- 62) How could the people of Hamburg believe the story of the journey ?
- 63) How did they arrive in Hamburg ?
- 64) How did the people in Hamburg celebrate the Prof's return ?
- 65) How did the Prof feel when the scientists argued with him ?
- 66) What did Hans decide to do at the end ?
- 67) How did the Prof and Axel feel when Hans decide to leave ?

Complete the following sentences:-

- 1) The Prof asked Axel to call him so that
- 2) Axel lost consciousness when
- 3) The mushrooms looked like
- 4) Axel was apart from his uncle by
- 5) Along the shore they found
- 6) The raft was made by..... to.....
- 7) Axel's voice helped the Prof to
- 8) Axel slipped down the passage because
- 9) Although the sea monsters were terrifying, they
- 10) The fish that Hans caught was strange because.....
- 11) Hans caught a fish that.....
- 12) The two sea monsters didn't attack Lidenbrock, Hans and Axel but
- 13) The fish which Hans caught.....
- 14) To know how deep the sea was, Professor Lidenbrock.....
- 15) The sea monsters fought each other until
- 16) They used gunpowder to
- 17) As soon as the gunpowder had exploded ,
- 18) Arne Saknussemm carved his initials to / so that.....

- 19) The knife which Axel found was.....
- 20) Hans made a large hole in the wall in order to
- 21) Arne Saknussemm used the knife to
- 22) The characters lost all their food, water and instruments when.....
- 23) As soon as they saw the letters A.S. carved in the stone, they knew...
- 24) When they saw the sky, they.....
- 25) The needle of the compass was moving in all directions because.....
- 26) The needle of the compass was going crazy as.....
- 27) The only chance of returning to the surface of the Earth was.....
- 28) The Prof was not upset about being inside an active volcano because..
- 29) The needle of the compass went in all directions because they.....
- 30) Because of the volcano eruption, the needle of the compass.....
- 31) The return of the Prof caused
- 32) The Prof became a great man and Axel
- 33) At the end Hans decided to
- 34) The Professor spoke to the little boy in many languages, but.....
- 35) At the end of the story Axel and his uncle were sorry because....
- 36) The three men returned to the surface of the Earth through.....
- 37) Professor Lidenbrock wanted Hans to stay in Hamburg but.....
- 38) When the small boy said "Stromboli", the three people knew that
- 39) The professor and Axel were sad when Hans decided to.....
- 40) In the town San Vincenzo, the people gave them.....
- 41) Although the Professor wanted Hans to stay in Hamburg
- 42) At the port of San Vincenzo, the people
- 43) On September 9th, the explorers finally
- 44) Hans left Hamburg because he wanted to.....