

Unit 7

The city train.

Important words

station	محطة	field	حقل
ticket	تذكرة	tower	برج
ticket office	مكتب التذاكر	shout	يصرخ
plat form	رصيف	passenger	مسافر
engine	موتور	homework	الواجب المنزلي
tram	تروماي	luggage	حقيبة السفر
whistle	صفارة	carriage	عربة القطار
train	قطار	suitcase	حقيبة
castle	قلعة	uniform	زي موحد
thief	لص	burger	برجر
welcome	مرحبا	again	مرة أخرى
today	اليوم	great	عظيم
inside	داخل	outside	خارج

Important notes

1)	- plat form a place where we wait trains to get in or off it	
2)	- luggage the bags that we take when we travel	
3)	- a passenger - people who travel from one place to another	
4)	- ticket office - a place where we can buy tickets.	
5)	- uniform Clothes we wear at school, work.	

Exercise

1- Underline the correct word(s) in brackets

- 1) We can catch the train from the (tram - engine - station).
- 2) The train is at (platform - whistle - tram) six.
- 3) The (train - engine - plat form) is noisy, big and strong.
- 4) There are a lot of (passengers - platforms - engines) on the train.
- 5) Passengers carry (whistles - suitcases - platforms) .
- 6) The train is (ready - fantastic - good) to leave the station.
- 7) My uncle is in the first (luggage - carriage - tram) of the train.
- 8) That's (my - by - sky) computer.
- 9) Don't (fly - cry - my) . You can have an ice cream.
- 10) The train came slowly to the (engine - castle - station).

2- Supply the missing letters:

st _ tion	p _ at form	t _ wer	ca _ tle
lu _ gage	c _ rriage	e _ gine	s _ itcase
t _ ief	ti _ ket	t _ day	w _ istle
unif _ rm	bur _ er	tr _ m	fi _ ld
ou _ side	tra _ n	wel _ ome	tic _ et office
i _ side	pa _ senger	gre _ t	hom _ work

Past simple tense

زمن الماضي البسيط

أولاً :

- يستخدم الماضي البسيط للتعبير عن أحداث بدأت وانتهت في الماضي و يستخدم مع الكلمات الآتية :

منذ ago.....الشهر الماضي (Last (month) الأسبوع الماضي (last week) - أمس (Yesterday

- يتكون من إضافة (ed) - (d) لنهاية الفعل.

play	يلعب	→	played	لعب
work	يعمل	→	worked	عمل

- و لكن هناك بعض الأفعال الشاذة :

see	يرى	→	saw	رأى	is	يكون	→	was	كان
go	يذهب	→	went	ذهب	are	يكونوا	→	were	كانوا

- Yesterday, we had English.

- نستخدم Did في السؤال بمعنى هل ؟ و الفعل يأتي بعدها في المصدر.

- Did you meet anyone nice? (أى أحد) فى بمعنى (أى أحد) فى
- لاحظ استخدام
Yes, I did. Or No, I didn't. - الاستفهام و النفي

- و تأتي did بعد أداة الاستفهام فى السؤال عن فعل.

- What did you see at school?

I saw teachers.

- وأحياناً تأتي was بعد أداة الاستفهام فى السؤال عن الحال و تكون الإجابة بصفة.

- How was your first day at school?

It was good.

الأفعال الغير المنتظمة " الشاذة " first: Irregular verbs

الأفعال الغير منتظمة الشاذة نحفظ كما هى

الفعل	present	past	الفعل	present	past
يملك/ يتناول	have /has	had	يفعل	do /does	did
يضع	put	put	يكتب	write	wrote
يقطع	cut	cut	يقرأ	read	read
يضرب	hit	hit	يأكل	eat	ate
يأخذ	take	took	يسبح	swim	swam
يقفد/ يخسر	lose	lost	يشرب	drink	drank
يجد	find	found	يغنى	sing	sang
يقع	fall	fell	يجرى	run	ran
يسمع	hear	heard	يفوز	win	won
يذهب	go	went	يأتى	come	came
يشترى	buy	bought	يمسك	catch	caught
يقضى/ يصرف	spend	spent	يطير	fly	flew
يرى	see	saw	يرمى	throw	throw

الأفعال المنتظمة *Second: Regular verbs*

الأفعال المنتظمة " يضاف لها ed / d / ied فى نهايتها "

مع كل الأفعال المنتظمة ed

الفعل	present	past	الفعل	present	past
يساعد	help	help <u>ed</u>	يمشى	walk	walk <u>ed</u>
يطبخ	cook	cook <u>ed</u>	ينكلج	talk	talk <u>ed</u>
يفسل	wash	wash <u>ed</u>	يعمل	work	work <u>ed</u>
يسمع	listen	list <u>en</u> <u>ed</u>	ينهى	finish	fin <u>ish</u> <u>ed</u>
ينظف	clean	clea <u>n</u> <u>ed</u>	ينمى	wish	wish <u>ed</u>
يدرق	burn	burn <u>ed</u>	يضحك	laugh	laugh <u>ed</u>
يشاهد	watch	watch <u>ed</u>	ينظر	look	look <u>ed</u>

الأفعال التى تنتهى بحرف " ساكن " وقبلها حرف متحرك "a/e/i/o/u" يضاعف الحرف الأخير ونضع ed

يقف	stop	stop <u>ped</u>	ينط	hop	hop <u>ped</u>
يرمى	drop	drop <u>ped</u>	يسافر	travel	travel <u>led</u>

الأفعال التى تنتهى بحرف " e " نضع فى نهايتها d فقط

يخبز	bake	bak <u>ed</u>	يرقص	dance	danc <u>ed</u>
يعطس	sneeze	sneez <u>ed</u>	يستخدم	use	us <u>ed</u>
يبتسم	smile	smil <u>ed</u>	يقفل	close	clos <u>ed</u>
يشاور	wave	wav <u>ed</u>	يربط	tie	ti <u>ed</u>

مع الأفعال التى تنتهى بحرف "Y" وقبله حرف ساكن تحول ال " y " الى ied

يذاكر	study	stud <u>ied</u>	يسرع	hurry	hurri <u>ed</u>
يبكى	cry	cri <u>ed</u>	يرتب	tidy	tid <u>ied</u>

مع الأفعال التى تنتهى بحرف "Y" وقبله حرف متحرك تبقى كما هى ونضيف فقط ed

يلعب	play	play <u>ed</u>	يمكث	stay	stay <u>ed</u>
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اللهم علمنا ما نفعنا و انفعنا بما علمتنا

Affirmative

Subject + verb in past

Key
Words

Examples

- ✍ They walked to school yesterday.
- ✍ She cooked meat last Friday.
- ✍ Last Saturday my friend came to my house.
- ✍ We saw a swan on the river two days ago.

الكلمات الجارية على الزمن

Key words

yesterday	أمس
last	السابق
ago	منذ

Exercise

1- Underline the correct word(s) in brackets

- 1) We (travelled – travel - travels) to the city yesterday.
- 2) We (go – went - goes) To a huge shop last Friday.
- 3) last week, We (had - has - have) a cake and ice cream.
- 4) They (have - has - had) a meal yesterday.
- 5) The boy (lose - loses - lost) his toy two days ago.
- 6) Anna (puts - putting - put) the ring on her bag yesterday.
- 7) Yesterday , We (heard - hears - hear) a loud noise.
- 8) My father(buy - buys - bought) a new car last week.
- 9) I (see - saw - seeing) many animals in the zoo yesterday.
- 10) My uncle (work – works – worked) in a big company in 2010.
- 11) I (spend – spent – spends) my last holiday in Alexandria.
- 12) Mother (cleaned – clean – cleans) the house yesterday.

(subject) + didn't + inf

Examples

He waited for the train. (didn't)

He didn't wait for the train.

did not
=
didn't

They bought a new computer last week. (didn't)

They didn't buy a new computer last week.

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

Excercise

- 1) The girls had a cake yesterday. (didn't)
 ☺ ✂
 2) She had fruit and vegetables. (didn't)
 ☺ ✂
 3) Dina went to the cinema. (didn't)
 ☺ ✂
 4) They wrote the homework at school. (didn't)
 ☺ ✂
 5) We won the match last week. (not)
 ☺ ✂
 6) Eyad bought a shirt yesterday. (not)
 ☺ ✂
 7) My CD fell onto the floor. (not)
 ☺ ✂
 8) Jana saw a lion at the zoo last Friday. (n't)
 ☺ ✂
 9) Yesterday my cousin came to our house. (n't)
 ☺ ✂
 10) He had a nice pizza. (n't)
 ☺ ✂

Question

Did + (subject) + inf +?

Examples

Positive ⇒ They played football yesterday

Question ⇒ Did they play football yesterday?

Yes, they did

No, they didn't.

Positive ⇒ We had chicken and chips in the restaurant.

Question ⇒ Did you have chicken and chips in the restaurant?

Yes, they did

No, they didn't.

Important notes in Rewrite

(1) لتكوين السؤال بـ **Did** بمعنى "هل" نحذف **yes** و **ed** من الجملة لو كان فعل الجملة من الأفعال المنتظمة وتكتب باقى الجملة كما هي. كما بالمثال

📖 Yes, they ~~cooked~~ lunch yesterday. (Did)

✍️ Did they cook lunch yesterday?

(2) لتكوين السؤال بـ **Did** بمعنى "هل" نحذف **yes** و يعود الفعل الشاذ الى المصدر من الجملة لو كان فعل الجملة من الأفعال الغير المنتظمة "الشاذة" وتكتب باقى الجملة كما هي. كما بالمثال

📖 Yes, he ~~had~~ pizza yesterday. (Did)

✍️ Did they have lunch yesterday?

Exercise

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

1) Yes, they watched a film on television. (Did)

☺ ✎

2) Yes, he visited the zoo yesterday. (Did)

☺ ✎

3) Yes, Maha walked to school yesterday. (Did)

☺ ✎

4) Yes, We helped the teacher. (Did)

☺ ✎

5) Yes, Amgad lived in a big house. (Did)

☺ ✎

6) Yes, Mum cooked fish for dinner yesterday. (Did)

☺ ✎

7) Yes , he heard a sob. (Did)

☺ ✎

8) Yes , They won the gold medal last week. (Did)

☺ ✎

9) Yes. Jana found a silver ring yesterday. (Did)

☺ ✎

10) Yes, he bought a CD from the music shop yesterday. (Did)

☺ ✎

لنكوين السؤال — **Did** بمعنى " هل " نحذف **No** و **didn't** من الجملة و يبقى الفعل كما هو " لأنه يكون فى المصدر " سواء كان فعلا منظما أو شاذاً ونكتب باقى الجملة كما هى. كما بالمثال

📖 No, they **didn't visit** the city centre yesterday. (Did)

✍️ **Did** they visit the city centre yesterday?

📖 No , she **didn't have** pizza yesterday. (Did)

✍️ **Did** she **have** lunch yesterday ?

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

1) No, Huda didn't listen to music. (Did)

☺️ ✍️

2) No, They didn't study science at school last Sunday. (Did)

☺️ ✍️

3) No, Heba didn't climbed a mountain. (Did)

☺️ ✍️

4) No, We didn't visit the zoo last week. (Did)

☺️ ✍️

5) No, Ayman didn't watch the sunrise. (Did)

☺️ ✍️

6) No, Soha didn't help her mother. (Did)

☺️ ✍️

7) No, he didn't see a big fish in the sea. (Did)

☺️ ✍️

8) No, they didn't have fish last Friday. (Did)

☺️ ✍️

9) No, Eyad didn't buy a new camera two days ago. (Did)

☺️ ✍️

10) No, He didn't take the boy to his aunt. (Did)

☺️ ✍️

Unit 7

The city train

Mark

30

dictation

Date:

.....	محطة	.....	حقل
.....	تذكرة	.....	برج
.....	مكتب التذاكر	.....	يصرخ
.....	رصيف	.....	مسافر
.....	موتور	.....	الواجب المنزلي
.....	تروماي	.....	حقيبة السفر
.....	صفارة	.....	عربة القطار
.....	قطار	.....	حقيبة
.....	قلعة	.....	زي موحد
.....	لص	.....	برجر
.....	مرحبا	.....	مرة أخرى
.....	اليوم	.....	عظيم
.....	داخل	.....	خارج

Just for the best

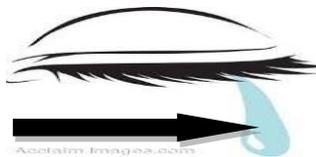
unit 8

In the mall.

New vocabularies

mall	مول / مركز تجارى	jeans	طريق
shop	محل	scarf	وشاح / طرحة
computer shop	محل كمبيوتر	jacket	جاكيت
clothes shop	محل ملابس	football boots	حذاء كرة قدم
music shop	محل موسيقى	juice	عصير
book shop	محل كتب	pizza	بيتزا
sports shop	محل رياضى	earring	حلق
shoe shop	محل احذية	ring	خاتم
flower shop	محل ورد	lift	مصعد / اسانسير
football	كرة قدم	escalator	سلم كهربى
drums	طبول	cup	فنجان
guitar	جيتار	boat	قارب / مركب
trumpets	ترومبيت	coat	بالطو
CD	سى دى	float	يطفو
mirror	مرآه	road	طريق
helmet	خوذة	goat	معزة

Important notes

1)	mall : Is a very large building with lots of shops inside it.	
2)	tears: Water that falls from your eyes when you cry.	
3)	sob The sound you make when you cry.	
4)	scarf Something we wear around our neck.	

1- Underline the correct word(s) in brackets

- 1) Wood can (float - goat - road) in water.
- 2) We can buy (disc - guitar - dictionary) from the book shop.
- 3) You can see (CDs – trumpets - boots) at the music shop.
- 4) We can buy (bikes – scarfs – drums) from clothes shop.
- 5) There are a lot of shops in the (mall – lift - escalator).
- 6) We can see ourselves in the (scarf – mirror - ring).
- 7) We can buy (trainers – skirts – earrings) at the sports shop.
- 8) Can I have a (bottle - kilo - packet) of juice, please?
- 9) We can cross the (road – goat - boat) carefully.
- 10) I live in the last floor so I use the (trumpet – lift - trousers).

2- Supply the missing letters:

ma _ l	hel _ et	tr _ mpets	gu _ tar
j _ ans	sc _ rf	dr _ ms	flo _ er shop
g _ at	mi _ ror	fo _ ball	comp _ ter shop
jui _ e	fl _ at	ro _ d	esca _ ator
jea _ s	pi _ za	ea _ ring	clo _ hes shop
li _ t	jac _ et	coa _	mu _ ic shop

Must & Mustn't

لا يجب / يجب

must

يجب أن

mustn't

لا يجب أن

+

الفعل في المصدر

تستخدم للتعبير عن الضرورة أو الإلزام بفعل شيء بمعنى " يجب أن / لا يجب أن ... " ويأتي بعدها الفعل في المصدر

School rules

- * We must be polite.
- * We mustn't shout.
- * We mustn't be late.
- * We must do our homework.
- * We must wear our uniform.
- * We mustn't wear jeans.
- * We must go to school on time.
- * We mustn't go to school late.



1- Underline the correct word(s) in brackets

- 1) You (must - mustn't - aren't) get up early.
- 2) You (must - mustn't - aren't) work hard at school.
- 3) You (must - mustn't - aren't) come to school late.
- 4) You (must - mustn't - aren't) come to school on time.
- 5) You (must - mustn't - aren't) eat in the classroom.
- 6) You (must - mustn't - aren't) shout in the classroom.
- 7) You (must - mustn't - aren't) help your Mum and Dad.
- 8) You (must - mustn't - aren't) forget your books.
- 9) You (must - mustn't - aren't) use a mobile phone in class.
- 10) You (must - mustn't - aren't) do your homework.

Making questions & Negative

فعل مساعد "هل"	فأء ل	فعل أساسى	باقى السؤال
Must	I , you , we , they he , she , it	shout obey	in class? Parents and teachers?

لعمل السؤال نستخدم طريقة المقص ونضع **Must** فى بداية السؤال قبل الفاعل وحذف **Yes / No** ولاحظ تحويل **I , We** الى **You** فى السؤال

Examples

~~Yes, we must do homework every day.~~ (Must)

- Must you do homework every day?

~~No, he mustn't fight or shout at school.~~ (Must)

- Must he fight or shout at school?

فأء ل	فعل مساعد	النفى	فعل أساسى	باقى الجملة
I , you , we , they he , she , it	must	not n't	wear play	jeans at school. in the street.

Exercise

1- Re write the following sentences using word (s) between brackets:

1) Yes, we must go to school on time. (Must)

.....

2) Yes, he must remember his books. (Must he)

.....

3) No, we mustn't forget our books. (Must)

.....

4) No, they mustn't go to school late. (Must)

.....

5) You must eat in classroom. (not)

.....

6) We must cross the road when the light is red. (not)

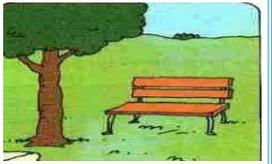
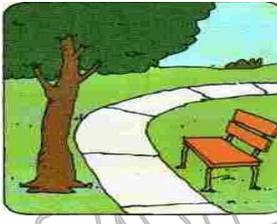
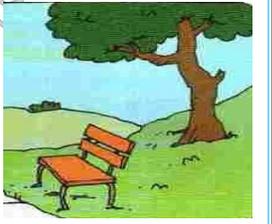
.....

7) She must be naughty at school. (not)

.....

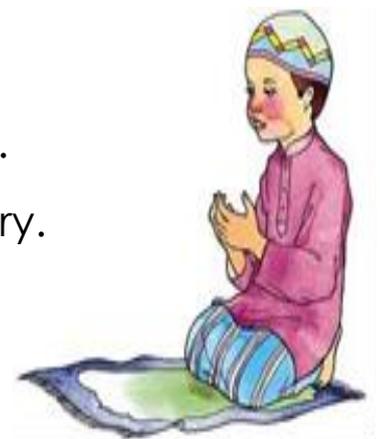
Prepositions of location

حروف الجر للمكان

بجانب	beside		أمام	in front of	
خلف/وراء	behind		بالقرب من	near	
من خلال	across from		أعلى	above	
داخل	into		أسفل	below	
بالداخل	inside		بالخارج	outside	

Examples

-  There is a library **beside** the post office.
-  There is a train station **behind** the hotel.
-  There is a theatre **a cross from** the library.
-  There is a car **in front of** the house.
-  There is a bank **near** the school.
-  There is a bank **above** the library.



Pray first الصلاة أولاً

Unit 8

In the mall.

Mark

30

dictation

.....	مول / مركز تجارى	.....	طريق
.....	محل	.....	وشاح / طرحة
.....	محل كمبيوتر	.....	جاكيت
.....	محل ملابس	.....	حذاء كرة قدم
.....	محل موسيقى	.....	عصير
.....	محل كتب	.....	بيتزا
.....	محل رياضى	.....	حلق
.....	محل احذية	.....	خاتم
.....	محل ورد	.....	مصعد/ اسانسير
.....	كرة قدم	.....	سلم كهربى
.....	طبول	.....	فنجان
.....	جيتار	.....	قارب/ مركب
.....	ترومبيت	.....	بالطو
.....	سى دى	.....	يطفو
.....	مرآه	.....	طريق
.....	خوذة	.....	معزة

Academy Series means Perfection



Unit 9

Street shows

New Vocabularies

puppeteer	محرك عرائس	musician	موسيقيار
puppet	عروسة خشبية	singer	مغنى
juggler	لاعب بالكور	acrobat	الأكروبات " بهلوان "
fire blower	نافخ النار	artist	فنان
stilt walker	الماشى على العصى	actor	ممثل
stick	عصاة	trousers	بنطلون
flame	لهب النار	amazing	مدهش
string	خييط	toy	لعبة
dragon	تنين	joy	بهجة / سرور
clown	مهرج	enjoy	يستمتع
giant	عملاق	annoy	يضايق

Important notes

2)	- Fire blower: is a person who blows fire in the circus. - He used flame to do his dangerous job.	
2)	- A stilt walker : is a person who walks on stilts. - The stilts are under his trousers.	
3)	- A puppeteer : is a person who pulls the strings to make the puppets move , dance, walk. - He uses string and sticks to move the puppets.	
4)	- A juggler : is a person who juggles balls, sticks on air quickly. - Jugglers wear a colourful clothes.	
5)	- A puppet : is a wooden toy moves with strings on its body by the puppeteer.	

Exercise

1- Underline the correct word(s) in brackets

- 1) The woman (blows – juggles – fires) with balls and sticks.
- 2) The (stilt walker – puppeteer - fire blower) walks with stilts.
- 3) The fire blower plays with (stilt – puppet - flames)
- 4) There are (flames – strings - stilts) on the puppets.
- 5) A(puppeteer– fire blower–clown) is a person who pulls puppets.
- 6) The juggler is wearing (colour – colourful – sticks) clothes.
- 7) The juggler (throws – pulls – fire) into the air.
- 8) A fire blower must be (careless – colourful - careful).
- 9) The stilt walker wears (long – short – thin) clothes.
- 10) The stilt walker is the tallest (puppet – person – stick) in the park.
- 11) The fire blower holds a (string – dragon – stick) .
- 12) Don't (annoy - joy - boy) the baby please. let him sleep.
- 13) Play with your (boy - toy - joy).

2- Supply the missing letters:

s _ ring	sti _ k	ju _ gler	pupp _ teer
fl _ me	clo _ n	drag _ n	fir _ blower
ar _ ist	g _ ant	trou _ ers	s _ ilt walker
am _ zing	pu _ pet	mu _ ician	acr _ bat

Comparison of Adjectives

أولا

1- Comparative

أولا : المقارنة

للمقارنة بين شخصين أو شيئين للصفات القصيرة ذات المقطع الصوني الواحد أتبع معي القاعدة التالية

Comparison of Adjectives

المقارنة بين الصفات

عند المقارنة بين اثنين نستخدم هذه القاعدة

	الصفة		من	
	adjective	+ er	than	
➤ Ahmed is	tall	er	than	Ayman.
➤ Elephants are	bigg	er	than	octopuses

Examples

- 📖 Ali is **taller than** Samy.
- 📖 Soha is **thinner than** Omnia.
- 📖 The hospital is **bigger than** a school.
- 📖 English is **easier than** sciences.
- 📖 A helicopter is **faster than** a motorbike.

Important note

- ينح مضافة الحرف الأخير إذا انتهت الصفة بحرف ساكن وقبله حرف منحرك
- ينح تحويل ال y إلى yied إذا انتهت بـ y وقبله حرف ساكن

Exercise

[1] Choose the correct answer:

- 1) Omnia is (fat – fatter – fattest) than Noha.
- 2) A lion is (strong – stronger - strongest) than a mouse.
- 3) A plane is (faster – fast – fastest) than a train.
- 4) Summer is (hot – hotter – hottest) than winter.
- 5) Ahmed is (youngest – younger – young) than Ali.
- 6) February is (short – shorter – shortest) than May.
- 7) Sally is (thin – thinner – thinnest) than Amira.
- 8) A week is (longer – long – longest) than a day.
- 9) A cat is (bigger – big – biggest) than a kitten.
- 10) The Nile is (long – longer – longest) than Amazon River.

Superlative

المقارنة بين الصفات

عند المقارنة بين (شخص / شئ / حيوان) ومجموعة " النفضيل على الكل " نستخدم هذه القاعدة

	من	الصفة	إلى	
	est	The adjective	est	
➤ The giraffe is	the	tall	est	animal
➤ Turtles are	the	slow	est	Animals.

Examples

📖 The elephants are **the biggest** animals.

📖 This car is **the fastest**.

📖 Anna is **the shortest** girl in the class.

ذاكر هذا الجدول الذي يجمع ما بين المقارنة

adjective	المعنى	المقارنة Comparative	التفضيل على الكل Superlative
tall	طويل	taller than أطول من	the tallest الأطول
long	طويل	Longer than أطول من	the longest الأطول
short	قصير	shorter than أقصر من	the shortest الأقصر
fast	سريع	faster than أسرع من	the fastest الأوسع
Slow	بطيء	slower than أبطء من	the slowest الأبطء
light	خفيف	lighter than أخف من	the lightest الأخف
Old	كبير السن	older than أكبر من	the oldest الأكبر سنا
young	صغير السن	younger than أصغر من	the youngest الأصغر سنا
Small	صغير	smaller than أصغر من	the smallest الأصغر
new	جديد	newer than أحدث من	the newest الأحدث
cold	بارد	colder than أبرد من	the coldest الأبرد
hot	ساخن	hotter than أحر من	the hottest الأكثر حرارة
big	كبير	bigger than أكبر من	the biggest الأكبر
thin	رفيع	thinner than أرفع من	the thinnest الأرفع
heavy	ثقيل	heavier than أثقل من	the heaviest الأثقل
happy	سعيد	happier than أسعد من	the happiest الأوسع

[1] Choose the correct answer:

- 1) Ehab is the (older – oldest – old) person in the group.
- 2) Alaa is the (young – younger – youngest) girl in her family.
- 3) The lion is the (strong – strongest – stronger) animal.
- 4) The giraffe is the (taller – tallest – tall) animal in the world.
- 5) The Nile is the (longer – longest – long) river in the world.
- 6) Everest Mount is the (high – highest – higher) mountain in the world.
- 7) Cairo is one of the (bigger – biggest – big) cities in the world.
- 8) Ramadan is the (fast – faster – fastest) boy in the class.
- 9) Omar is the (clever – cleverest – cleverer) boy in his group.
- 10) Enas is the (young – youngest – younger) girl in the family.

2]- Re write the following sentences using word (s) between brackets:

- 1) No animal is taller than the giraffe (the tallest)
.....
- 2) No boy is happier than Ahmed. (the happiest)
.....
- 3) No girl is thinner than Salma in the class. (Salma is.....)
.....
- 4) No car is faster than the red car. (The red car.....)
.....
- 5) No animal is slower than the turtle (the turtle is.....)
.....
- 6) The trumpet is quiet but the flute is quieter. (than)
.....
- 7) Dalia is 1.60 metres tall. Mai is 1.50 metres tall. (taller)
.....
- 8) My uncle is younger than my father. (older)
.....

3]- Look at the picture , then write the missing parts:



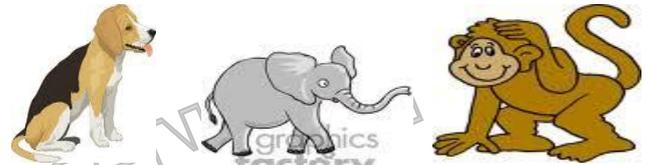
A Plane is the



The drum is the.....



My grandpa-old- in the family



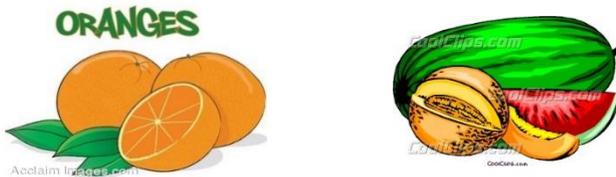
An elephant - biggest - animal



The giraffe – the tallest -animal



The girl - the oldest



Water melon is the fruit.



The plant is the

Question words

أدوات الاستفهام

When

أداة استفهام بمعنى (متى) ونستخدمه للسؤال عن الزمن.

🧐 When did Shima'a go to Al Fayoum?

😊 She went to Al Fayoum last week.

Who

أداة استفهام بمعنى (من) ونستخدمه للسؤال عن الأشخاص (العائل).

🧐 Who visited the zoo?

😊 Amira visited the zoo.

Why

أداة استفهام بمعنى (لماذا) ونستخدمه للسؤال عن السبب.

🧐 Why did you go to Giza?

😊 I went to Giza because I like animals

Where

أداة استفهام بمعنى (أين) ونستخدمه للسؤال عن المكان.

🧐 Where did Ali go on holiday?

😊 He went to Luxor on holiday.

What

أداة استفهام بمعنى (ما - ماذا) ونستخدمه للسؤال عن الأشياء.

🧐 What is your father's job?

😊 My father is a doctor.

How

أداة استفهام بمعنى (كيف) ونستخدمه للسؤال عن كيفية عمل الشيء.

🧐 How do you go to school?

😊 I go to school by bus.

🧐 How are you ?

😊 I'm fine thank you.

How old

أداة استفهام بمعنى (ما عمر) ونستخدمه للسؤال عن العمر.

🧐 How old is Eyad ?

😊 He is two years old.

How tall

أداة استفهام بمعنى (ما طول) ونستخدمه للسؤال عن طول الأشخاص والأطوال الرأسية.

🧐 How tall is Jana?

😊 She is 1 metre 50centimetre tall.

🧐 How tall is the building?

😊 It is 20 metre tall.

How long

أداة استفهام بمعنى (ما طول) ونستخدم للسؤال عن طول الأشياء والأطوال العرضية .

- 🧠 **How long** is the snake?
 😊 It is one metre long.

How many

أداة استفهام بمعنى (كم عدد) ونستخدم للسؤال عن العدد .

- 🧠 **How many** days are there in a week?
 😊 There are seven days in a week.

How much

أداة استفهام بمعنى (ما ثمن / ما كمية) ونستخدم للسؤال عن الثمن أو الكمية .

- 🧠 **How much** is the pen?
 😊 It is 75 piasters.
 🧠 **How much** does your new shirt cost?
 😊 It costs 50 pounds.
 🧠 **How much** orange juice did you have yesterday?
 😊 I had one bottle of orange juice yesterday.

Important notes in Rewrite**1) Which**

Is used to make choice between two things

تستخدم للأختيار بين شيئين؟

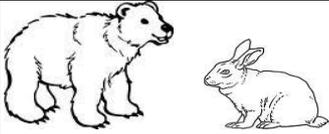
2) Who

Is used to ask about the subject

تستخدم للأختيار بين شخصين عاقلين أو عن الفاعل العاقل وتكون بمعنى " من "

Example	Which is taller? The house or the tree? - The tree is taller than the house.	
Example	Who is older? The boy or the girl? - The girl is older than the boy.	

Exercise

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

1- Re write the following sentences using word (s) between brackets:

The sun is hotter than the moon.

(Which)

➔ Which is hotter? The sun or the moon?

1) The plane is faster than a helicopter.

(Which)

✂

2) An elephant is shorter than a giraffe.

(Which)

✂

3) The ruler is longer than the pen.

(Which)

✂

4) The cow is bigger than the goat.

(Which)

✂

5) Ahmed is fatter than Eyad.

(Who)

✂

How + adjective.? ما + صفة ؟

1) How old ?
ما عمر / سن ؟

Amgad is nine years old.

(How)

How old is Amgad ?

2) How tall ?
ما طول ؟

The tree is three metres tall.

(How)

How tall is the tree ?

3) How wide ?
ما اتساع ؟

The box is one metre wide.

(How)

How wide is the box?

4) How long?
ما طول النهر ؟

The river is ninety Km long.

(How)

How long is the river?

1- Underline the correct word between brackets:

Exercise

1) I'm ten years..... (tall - long - old)

2) Eyad is 1 metre 40 centimeters..... (tall - long - wide)

- 3) My hand is 12 centimeters (tall - long - old)
- 4) How..... is your school? (old - many - wide)
- 5) How..... is the ruler ? (old - high - long)
- 6) How..... is your grandpa ? – He is 80 years (tall – old - wide)
- 7)wide is the box ? (Which - How - Who)
- 8) long is the River Nile? (How - Who - Which)
- 9) is taller you or your sister ? (Which - How - Who)
- 10)is older the castle or the school? (Which - How - Who)

1- Re write the following sentences using word (s) between brackets:

- 1) Dalia is 1 metre sixty cm tall. (How)
✂
- 2) The box is 10 centimeters wide (How)
✂
- 3) The snake is two metres long (How)
✂
- 4) Ziad is ten years old (How)
✂

Why.....?
لماذا

Why is he laughing?
Because the film is funny.

1- Re write the following sentences using word (s) between brackets:

- 1) She is crying because she is sad. (Why)
✂
- 2) They are going to the zoo because they like animals. (Why)
✂
- 3) She went to sleep because she was tired. (Why)
✂
- 4) She bought the blouse because it was nice. (Why)
✂

Unit 9

Street shows.

Mark

30

dictation

Date:

.....	مجرك عرائس	.....	موسيقار
.....	عروسة خشبية	.....	مغنى
.....	لاعب بالكرور	.....	الأكروبات " بهلوان "
.....	نافخ النار	.....	فنان
.....	الماشى على العصى	.....	ممثل
.....	عصاة	.....	بنطلون
.....	لهب النار	.....	مدهش
.....	خيطة	.....	لعبة
.....	تنين	.....	بهجة / سرور
.....	مهرج	.....	يستمتع
.....	عملاق	.....	يضايق

الأكاديمية :

مفهوم جديد لتعلم اللغة الإنجليزية

Unit 10

London Sights

Lessons 1&2

New Vocabularies

Famous	مشهور	wake up	يسيقظ
building	مبنى	Flame	لهب
metal	معدن	Wind	رياح
go past	مارا بـ	mayor	عمدة
traffic	المرور	pull down	يسحب لأسفل
enormous	ضخم / هائل	send - sent	يرسل
wheel	عجلة	builder	البناء
Fire	حريق	build	يبني
baker	خباز	king	ملك
asleep	نائم	carpenter	النجار
servant	خادم	river boat	قارب نهري

Important Reading

SB page 100

A trip on the Thames

- ★ You can travel through London on the river.
- ★ The name of the river is the Thames.
- ★ You can sit on a river boat and see many famous buildings



Big Ben

- ★ You can see this clock tower.
- ★ Inside the tower there is a heavy metal ball.
- ★ Its name is Big Ben. Every hour this big bell sounds.
- ★ It weighs 13,500kilos.It is heavier than two elephants.



The London Eye

- ★ River boats go past the London Eye.
- ★ People ride on the enormous wheel. It turns very slowly.
- ★ At the top you can see across the city.
- ★ The London Eye opened in 2000.



Tower Bridge

- ★ Boats go under this tower Bridge.
- ★ Sometimes tall ships go up the river.
- ★ A red light stops the traffic. The bridge opens. The ships passes through. The bridge closed again.



The Monument

- ★ You can see this tower. It tells people about the Great Fire of London in 1666. Its 61 metres high.
- ★ It is 61 metres from the start of the fire. The fire started on Sunday 2nd September in a baker's shop in Pudding Lane.
- ★ It was two o'clock in the morning and everyone was asleep.



Important note:

Read the Story of the Great Fire SB page 101.

Exercise

1- Underline the correct word(s) in brackets

- 14) You can travel (over- with-through) London on the Thames.
- 15) Big Ben is in a clock (sight-tower-bridge) in London.
- 16) Big Ben (measures-weighs-sounds) 13,500 kilos.
- 17) The tower is 61 metres (high-deep-big)
- 18) River boats go (under – past - over) The London Eye.
- 19) The London (Eye - Bridge - Tower) opened in 2000.
- 20) In Tower Bridge, A red light (stops - turns – moves) the traffic.
- 21) The Monument is (A tower - Bridge – A car) in London.
- 22) It was a big fire and people saw the (flashes-flames-lightning)
- 23) The fire (woke-burned-started) a lot of houses.

2- Supply the missing letters:

fa _ ous	buil _ ing	me _ al	traf _ ic
enor _ ous	whe _ l	fi _ e	bak _ r
asle _ p	may _ r	serva _ t	flam _
w _ nd	ca _ penter	k _ ng	b _ ilder

3) Read the following passage and then answer the questions.

A trip on the Thames

You can travel through London on the river. The name of the river is the Thames. You can sit on a river boat and see many famous buildings. You can see this clock tower. Inside the tower there is a heavy metal bell. Its name is Big Ben. Every hour this big bell sounds. It weighs 13,500 kilos. It is heavier than two elephants.

A) Answer the following questions.

1) How can you travel through London?

●

2) What is there inside the tower?

●

B) Underline the correct answer.

3) Every hour this big (ball - bell - bull) sounds.

4) Big Ben is heavier than (two- three - four) elephants.

4) Read the following dialogue and finish the missing parts

Nagwa : (1)....., Noura?

Noura : My birthday is in July.

Nagwa : What are you going to do?

Noura : I'm going to give a party.

Nagwa : (2)..... ?

Noura : I would like a new bike.

Lessons 3&4

New Vocabularies

Let's	هيا بنا / دعنا	a cup of tea	فنجان شاي
Look at	ينظر الى	delicious	لذيذ
menu	قائمة طعام	turn	يلف / لفة
have a sandwich	ينناول سندونش	burn	يحرق
what about	ماذا عن	nurse	ممرضة
Salad	سلطة	Fetch	يحضر
order	يطلب	brick	طوبه
juice	عصير	stone	حجر

Days of The week

Saturday	السبت	Wednesday	الاربعاء
Sunday	الاحد	Thursday	الخميس
Monday	الاثنين	Friday	الجمعة
Tuesday	الثلاثاء		

Exercise

1) Read the following dialogue and finish the missing parts

- Hany : (1)....., Hend?
- Hend : I'm fine, thanks.
- Hany : What are you doing now?
- Hend : (2).....
- Hany : How good at you at reading English?
- Hend : I'm very good at reading English.

3) Read the following passage and then answer the questions.

Yesterday was Saturday. Billy was not at school. It was a nice sunny day. Billy and his friends were in the park. A big dog was in the park, too. It was black and white with a long tail. It was a nice dog.

A) Answer the following questions.

- Was Billy at school yesterday?
●
- Where were Billy and his friends?
●

B) Underline the correct answer.

- It was nice and..... (cold - sunny - bad) yesterday.
- Yesterday was..... (Saturday - Sunday - Monday).

Grammar

The future with "going to"

يعبر عن شيء مخطط له أو نوى أو قررت أن نفعله في المستقبل :

1) Affirmative

الإثبات

I → am
 He / She / It → is + going to + (مصدر الفعل)
 You / We / They → are

Examples

- 👤 The bridge **is going to open**.
- 👤 We're never **going to catch** the thief.
- 👤 I'm **going to travel** to London next week.

2) Negative

النفى

I → amn't
 He / She / It → isn't + going to + (مصدر الفعل)
 You / We / They → aren't

Examples

- ★ They **aren't** going to play football
- ★ He **isn't** going to eat ice cream.
- ★ I **amn't** going to swim.

3) Making question

النفى

أداة الاستفهام	is	He / She / It	going to	do ?
What	are	You / We / They		

Examples

- 1) The boys are going to swim
 ● What are the boys going to do?
- 2) What is going to do?
 ● She is going to pick apples.

Key words

Tomorrow غدا
 next القادم
 soon قريباً

يتم تحويل you في السؤال الى We , في الأجابة والعكس

ملاحظة هامة جدا:

Exercise

1 -) Underline the correct word(s) in brackets

- 1) There are a lot of clouds in the sky. It (raining - is going to rain - rained)
- 2) The traffic light is red. The cars (stopping - going to stop - are going to stop)
- 3) The thief ran away. They are (are never - going to catch - are catching) him.
- 4) The birds are in the tree. They (flew - flying - are going to fly)
- 5) It is very hot. He (swam - is going to swim - swims)
- 6) He can't ride the bike. He (is going to fall - falls - falling).
- 7) What (is - does - can) the boy going to do?
- 8) She is going to (meet - meeting - meets) her friend.
- 9) What are they (go - going - went) to eat?
- 10) I (am going to have - going to have - having) a sandwich. Would you like one?
- 11) What are they (go - went - going) to drink?
- 12) What is he going (eat - to eat - eating)?
- 13) Take your umbrella. It (is going to rain - rained - raining).
- 14) He's running fast. He's (won - going to win - wins).
- 15) (Why - What - When) are you going to do? _ I'm going to swim.

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

- 1) They are going to play football. (What)
 ☺ ✂
- 2) I'm going to drink orange juice. (What)
 ☺ ✂
- 3) She's going to eat a sandwich (What)
 ☺ ✂
- 4) The boys are going to swim. (What)
 ☺ ✂
- 5) The girls are going to cook dinner. (What)
 ☺ ✂