

The Legend *Series* For English

New Hello - 1st prep

الترم الأول

Prepared by

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مع أطيّب التمنيات
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الصف الأول الإعدادي



UNIT 1 All about me كل شئ عن نفسي

Your Target



GRAMMAR:- The present simple tense and frequencies adverbs.

READING:- Reading a blog post about a school day.

LISTENING:- To a conversation in a library.

SPEAKING :- Asking for and giving information to fill on a form.

WRITING:- Writing personal information.



1-Vocabularies



All	كل شئ	Telephone number	رقم التليفون
About me	عنى	first name	الاسم الأول
proud	فخور	surname	اللقب
Egyptian	مصري	nationality	جنسية
first year	العام الأول	date of birth	تاريخ الميلاد
Internet search	بحث الانترنت	Have / has got	عنده/لديه
per = every	كل	by	بواسطة
How many?	كم عدد؟	How often	كم مرة؟
New x old	جديد x قديم	good at	جيد فى
Kind # un kind	عطوف x غير عطوف	Writing skills	مهارات الكتابة
Favourite book	كتاب مفضل	Form	استمارة
blog post	مدونة إلكترونية	Apartment= flat	شقة
parents	الوالدين	TV programs	برامج تليفزيونية
friendly	ودود	laugh at	يضحك على يسخر من
student	طالب	after	بعد



School subjects		المواد الدراسية	
Arabic	لغة عربية	English	لغة انجليزية
French	لغة فرنسية	German	لغة المانية
maths	رياضيات	music	موسيقى
social studies	دراسات اجتماعية	geography	جغرافيا
history	تاريخ	science	علوم
art	رسم	computer studies	دراسات كمبيوتر

2- irregular verbs تصرفات أفعال

search	searched	searched	يبحث
Write	Wrote	Written	يكتب
phone	phoned	phoned	يتصل
Have/has got	had got	had got	يملك
laugh	laughed	laughed	يضحك
like	liked	liked	يحب
live	lived	lived	يعيش/يقطن
paint	painted	painted	يلون
draw	drew	drawn	يرسم
call	called	called	يدعى / يتصل
speak	spoke	spoken	يتحدث
talk	talked	talked	يتكلم
Wake up	Waked up	Waked up	يستيقظ
get up	got up	got up	يستيقظ
reach	reached	reached	يصل
arrive	arrived	arrived	يصل
watch	watched	watched	يشاهد
See	saw	seen	يرى

Good Luck
Have a nice time
And enjoy yourself
Mr. Sharkawy
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3-Reading

PROUD TO BE EGYPTIAN

I am twelve and live in Cairo in a big apartment with my parents , my sister Manal and my brother Magdy.

1 october 2015

A day in my life

7 a.m. I am a student at preparatory school. My mother wakes me up early. I wash, get dressed and eat breakfast. I wear trousers and a school T-shirt.

7.30 a.m My father sometimes takes me to school , but I usually go by bus.

7.45 a.a.m I arrive at school . I always talk to my friends before school starts.

8.15 a.m. – 2.45. p.m We have nine lessons a day. On Thursday we study Arabic, English, German, maths, science, social studies, art , music and computer studies. computer studies is my favourite subject, but we don' t often have it.

3.45 p.m. I get home. After lunch, I do my home work and then I watch television. I love programmes about geography and history.

9.p.m. I go to bed. Tomorrow is Friday. We never go to school on Friday.



-Listenig -Tapescript

- Assistant** : Good morning! What's your first name?
Rania : Good morning. It's Rania.
Assistant : And your surname?
Rania : It's Badrawi.
Assistant : How do you spell that?
Rania : B-A-D-R-A-W-I
Assistant : OK. Is that correct?
Rania : Yes, it is.
Assistant : And what's your date of birth?
Rania : It's 13th of May 2002.
Assistant : Ok. Now, what's your address?
Rania : 14 North Street.
Assistant : And your phone number?
Rania : Four – four – zero – eight – nine.
Assistant : Can you repeat that, please?
Rania : Four – four – zero – eight – nine.
Assistant : Here's your card. You can take out books, DVDs or CDs. You can also use the computer in the library. What books do you like?
Rania : I like books about other countries.
Assistant : We've got lots of those!



APPLICATION FORM

FIRST NAME	Somaia
SUR NAME	El Sharkawy
DATE OF BIRTH	8/5/2008
ADDRESS	35 Alsalam street ,Cairo
TELEPHONE NUMBER	01122175175
FAVOURITE BOOK	New Hello

My name is Somaia El Sharkawy. I was born on 8th May, 2008. I live in 35 Alsalam street ,Cairo. My telephone number is 01122175175. My favourite book is New Hello.

APPLICATION FORM

FIRST NAME	
SUR NAME	
DATE OF BIRTH	
ADDRESS	
TELEPHONE NUMBER	
FAVOURITE BOOK	

My name

.....

.....

.....

Important questions with model Answers

1- What is your name?

* ما اسمك؟

- My name is + noun (الاسم)

-I'm

2- How old are you? * ما عمرك؟ - I'm years old.

3- How are you?

* كيف حالك؟

- I'm fine, thanks.

-Fine, thanks.

4- What primary school did you go to? ما المدرسة الابتدائية التي كنت تذهب إليها؟

-I went toPrimary school.

5- Which subjects are you good at?

* ما المواد التي تكون جيد فيها؟



- I'm good atand

6-Which subjects are you not good at? ما المواد التي تكون غير جيد فيها؟

- I'm not good at science and social studies.

7- How good are you at English? ما مستواك فى اللغة الإنجليزية؟

- I'm (very good - good - not good) at English.

8- What is your job? * ما وظيفتك؟

- I am (a- an).....(الوظيفة)

9- What is your father's job? - He is (a- an).....(الوظيفة) * ما وظيفة والدك؟

10- Could you tell me the time, please? * هل يمكن أن تخبرنى الوقت, من فضلك؟

11- Excuse me. What's the time? * - معذرة, ما الوقت, من فضلك؟

12- What time is it ? - It's o'clock.

13- What would you like to eat /drink? * ماذا تريد أن تأكل / تشرب؟

- I'd like some.....and....., please.

15- Would you like some.....? * هل تريد (مقدار من).....؟

- Yes, please. * لا شكرا. - No, thanks. * نعم, من فضلك.

16- Can I have some.....? * هل يمكن أن أخذ (مقدار من).....؟

- Yes, of course. * آسف؛ ليس لدينا منه Sorry. We haven't got any. * نعم, بالطبع.

17- Good morning. Can I help you? * صباح الخير. هل من خدمة أقدمها لك؟

* May I haveplease? * هل يمكن أن أخذ....., من فضلك؟

* Here you are. * إليك ما طلبت.

18- Can I get you anything else? * هل أحضر لك أى شىء آخر؟

19- Here's (مبلغ من المال) * إليك.....

20- Here's your change. * إليك باقى النقود.

21- Thank you. Goodbye. * شكر, مع السلامة.

22- How much is (the – this)..... (اسم مفرد) ? * ما ثمن (الـ... هذا.....)؟

-It's

23- How much are (the – these)..... (اسم جمع) ? * ما ثمن (الـ...)؟

- They are.....(a kilo -each).

24-Are there any (اسم يعد جمع).....? * هل يوجد أى..... (اسم يعد جمع).....؟

- Yes, there are. * نعم, يوجد.

- No, there aren't. * لا, لا يوجد.

25-Is there any (اسم يعد مفرد).....? * هل يوجد أى..... (اسم يعد مفرد).....؟

- Yes, there is. * نعم, يوجد.

- No, there isn't. * لا, لا يوجد.



4-Language notes

Wake up شخص استيقظ من النوم وغادر سريره

Could you wake me up before you go?

get up.. مستيقظ ولكن على سريره

The whole audience got up and started clapping.

Favourite (adj) مفضّل - محبوب

What's your favourite subject /colour?

favourable مؤيد - مشجع - فى صالح

The reviews on his films are favourable.

Information معلومة

من الأسماء لاتقبل الجمع نهائيا لان البعض منها يدل على مقدار أو كمية لايمكن عدّها وهذه الأسماء الغير معدودة تعامل معاملة المفرد مثل :

a piece of information

This information هذه المعلومة

أما في حالة الجمع فبإمكاننا أن نقول

All the information - Some information - A lot of information

O'clock

تستخدم كلمة O'clock عند ذكر التوقيت المحدد للساعة بالضبط

It's 3:00 O'clock

of the clock مختصرة من O'clock

O' = of the

good at

جيد في

He is good at English.

good to

طيب مع

He is good to his friends

good for

مفيد / صالح لـ

Library

place with a lot of books that you can read or borrow

bookshop

a shop that sells books



proud of فخور ان اكون - proud to be فخور ب

.She was so proud of her son

.I'm very proud to be involved in this project

proud مغرور

He's too proud to ask you for any money.

Like يحب بشكل عادي

I like tea.

Love يحب بعمق وبكل جوارحه- يعشق

I love my country.

arrive reach

ان المعنى واحد وهو (يصل) و لا فرق بينهما الا في الاستخدام فقط

لازم يأتي بعدها حرف جر (at / in) >>> arrive

تستخدم مع الأماكن المحددة أو المدن والقرى الصغيرة arrive at

-He arrived at the airport after the plane had left.

-He has arrived at 3:00 am.

ونستخدم arrive in مع المدن الكبرى خاصة:

He has arrived in London.

أما كلمة reach فلا بد أن يتبعها مفعول به (اسم) بدون حرف جر

The plane reached Jeddah on time.

وكلمة reach أيضا تعني يبلغ شيئا أو هدفا مثل:

I can't reach the top of the door.

see يرى / ينظر

to notice people and things with your eyes

Turn the light on so I can see.

watch يُراقب

to be careful about something.

She has to watch what she eats.

Country إقليم / دولة - بلد

an area of land that has its own government, army, etc.

European countries

The country الريف

It's nice to get out into the country on weekends.

Good Luck
Have a nice time
And enjoy yourself
Mr. Sharkawy

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5-Grammar

The present simple المضارع البسيط

Present simple (I do)

يتكون المضارع البسيط من التصريف الأول للفعل
أو الفعل في المضارع

1- * تكوينه :

1- I always go to school on foot.

2- She generally likes fish.

3- Faten sometimes watches TV.

4- They rarely play tennis.

اسم مفرد - He - She - It	<u>S</u> + الفعل likes - eats does - listens
اسم جمع - I - They - We - You	الفعل بدون أى اضافات Like - eat listen - do

إذا كان الغاعل ضمير مفرد غائب يتم إضافة (s - es - ies) للفعل

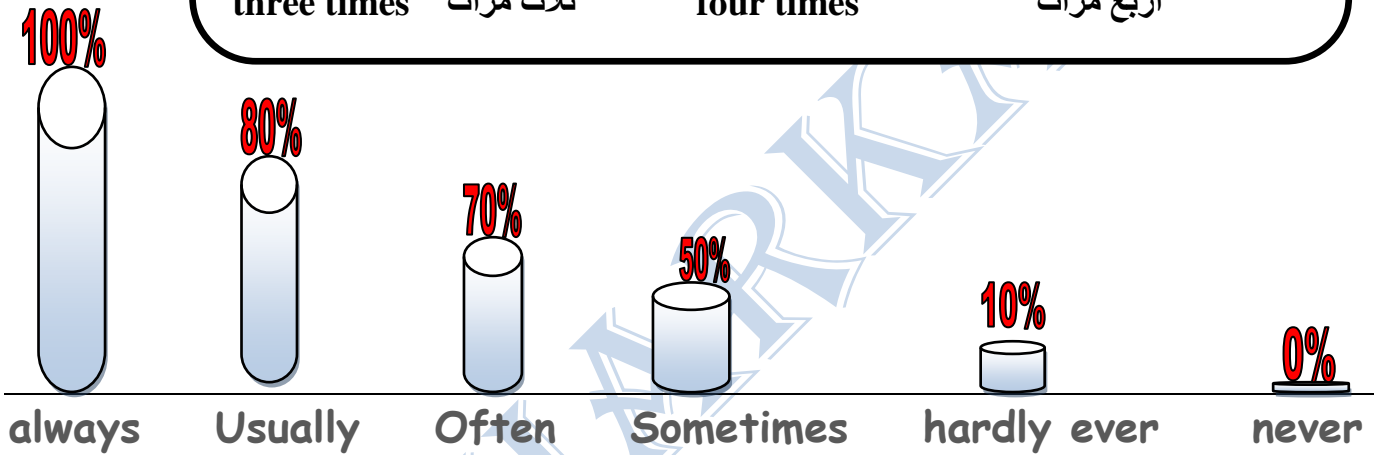
ينم إضافة s إلى معظم الأفعال			ينم إضافة es إلى الأفعال التي تنتهي بهذه الحروف			ينم إضافة ies إلى الأفعال التي تنتهي بـ y وقبله حرف ساكن		
S with most verbs.			es with (ss / s / sh / ch / x / o)					
الفعل	verb	With s	الفعل	verb	With es			
يرتدى	wear	wear <u>s</u>	يعبر	cross	cross <u>es</u>	يذاكر / يدرس	study	stud <u>ies</u>
يسمع	listen	listen <u>s</u>	يفسل	wash	wash <u>es</u>	يبكى	cry	cri <u>es</u>
يسوق	drive	drive <u>s</u>	يشاهد	watch	watch <u>es</u>	يحاول	try	tr <u>ies</u>
ياخذ	take	take <u>s</u>	يصلح	fix	fix <u>es</u>	يقلى	fry	fr <u>ies</u>
			يفعل	do	do <u>es</u>			
			يذهب	go	go <u>es</u>			



- I go to school every day.
- The sun rises in the morning.

*-3 بعض الكلمات تدل عليه : << ظروف التكرار Adverbs of frequency

every	كل	nowadays	هذه الأيام
sometimes	أحياناً	often	غالباً
usually	عادة	always	دائماً
Generally	عموماً	hardly	بالكاد
never	أبداً	rarely	نادراً
once	مرة واحدة	twice	مرتان
three times	ثلاث مرات	four times	أربع مرات



♥ تستخدم مع المضارع البسيط للدلالة على مرات حدوث الفعل
نضع هذه الظروف قبل الفعل الأساسي -- و بعد الفعل المساعد

- 1- My father never drives me to school .
- 2- A donkey always walks . It never flies .
- 3- An elephant is always fat . It's never thin .
- 4- Ice is always cold. It's never hot .
- 5-He always plays guitar on Sunday .
- 6-I read a newspaper once a month.
- 7-My uncle sometimes visits us on Friday
- 8-I never eat in class .



كم عدد المرات ؟ تسأل عن تكرار حدوث الفعل ؟.....? How often

- 1 ● How often does he play guitar ?
‣ He always plays guitar on Sunday .
- 2 ● How often do you read a newspaper?
‣ I read a newspaper once a month.
- 3 ● How often do you eat in class ?
‣ I never eat in class .

اسئله باستخدام الظروف

- 1- Do you ever listen to music?
-Yes, I usually listen to music.
- 2-Does She ever talk on the phone?
-Yes, she always talks on the phone.

*-4 السؤال عن زمن المضارع البسيط بمعنى هل

Do -Does + الفاعل +

- Does she like fish?
‣‣ Yes, she does. ‣‣ No, she doesn't.
- Do they play tennis?
‣‣ Yes, they do. ‣‣ No, they don't.
- What does Sam like? ‣‣ He likes music.
‣‣‣ What do you like? ‣‣ I like fish.

* السؤال الذي يبدأ (Do-Does) تكون الإجابة عليه (Yes / No)

- Does he ---? (Yes, he does - No, he doesn't)
‣‣ Does she ---? (Yes, she does - No, she doesn't)
‣‣ Does it ---? (Yes, it does - No, it doesn't)
‣‣ Do you ---? (Yes, I do - No, I don't)
‣‣ Do they ---? (Yes, they do - No, they don't)



doesn't / don't + المصدر

- 1 >>>- She doesn't like fish .
 2 >>>- They don't play tennis.

Exercise

- 1 >> You (do - does) homework in the afternoon.
 2 >> He (has - have) a snack at night.
 3 >> She (don't listen - doesn't listen) to music .
 4 >> They (watch - watches) videos in the evening.
 5 >> You (don't wash - doesn't wash) the car .
 6 >> She (clean - cleans) up in the afternoon.

Exercise 2

Fill in the blanks with the simple present tenses.

- 1 Winter _____ after autumn. (come)
 2 A dog _____ (bark)
 3 You _____ tired. (look)
 4 Everyone _____ mistakes. (make)
 5 Ali _____ in a department store. (work)
 6 Judy _____ English very well. (speak)
 7 Tim's knee _____ (hurt)
 8 Monkeys _____ bananas. (like)
 9 Kate always _____ sandwiches for lunch. (eat)
 10 He _____ very fast. (type)



6-Practise

2-Finish the following dialogue with the words below:-

(brother – where - at - brothers –address)

- Jana** : (1)..... do you live?
Shahd : I live in Bani Sweif. in a big a apartment.
Jana : Have you got any brothers or sisters?
Shahd : Yes, I have got one(2).....but no sister.
Jana : What's (3).....?
Shahd : It's (4).....Shoban street.

2-Choose the correct answer:

- 1- He (walk – walks – walked) **to school every day.**
- 2- The moon (go – went – goes) **round the earth.**
- 3- Ali often (do – does – done) **his homework at six.**
- 4- I sometimes (sweeps – sweep – swept) **the floor.**
- 5- In Egypt, it (rains – rain – rained) **in winter.**
- 6- Mr. Sharkawy (teaches – teach – taught) **us English .**
- 7- I have **computer** (studies – internet – websites) **at school.**
- 8- I like (paint – paints -painting) **in my free time.**
- 9-**Abu Bakr often talks** (on – to – with) **his cousin on Friday.**
- 10- How (many – often – tall) **do you study maths? Twice a week.**

3-Put the adverb of frequency on the right place:

1. He listens to the radio. (often)
.....
2. They read a book. (sometimes)
.....
3. Pete gets angry. (never)
.....
4. Tom is very friendly. (usually)
.....
5. I take sugar in my coffee. (sometimes)
.....
6. Remy is hungry. (often)
.....



4- Write questions using words in brackets

- 1-My favourite subject is computer studies. (What)

 2-He is thirteen years old. (How old)

 3-They are good at writing kills. (What)

 4-We go to school five days a week. (How often)

5- Write questions using words in brackets

3) Read and correct the underlined word(s)

- 1-What does your telephone number? [.....]
 2-I always talks to my friends before school starts. [.....]
 3-We often go to school on Fridays. [.....]
 4-What does you usually do on a school library? [.....]
 5-My address are Orabi street, Bani Sweif. [.....]

7-Dictation

proud			يبحت
surname			يملك
Kind # un kind			يستيقظ
Form			يشاهد
Apartment= flat			يرسم
laugh at			علوم
blog post			دراسات كمبيوتر
parents			لغة المانية
friendly			طالب
About me			جديد xقديم
social studies			كل
French			كم مرة؟
maths			مهارات الكتابة
geography			برامج تليفزيونية



8- Test

1-Listen and choose the correct answer from a, b or c:-

1. What's your first name?

a) Ali

b) Ahmed

c) Mona

2. When is your birthday?

a) In May

b) In March

c) In October

3. What are you good at?

a) Science

b) English

c) Sports

2 - Finish the following dialogue :

Noura : ----- is your first name ?

Salma : My first name is Salma .

Noura : What is ----- last name ?

Salma : ----- is Helmy .

Noura : Where were you ----- ?

Salma : I was born in Alexandria .

3-Supply the missing parts in the following two mini dialogues :

1- Tamer : What subject do you like?

Adel :

2- ?

Yoko : I 'm twelve years old .

4-Read and match

(A)

1 - I am

2 - What is the name

3 - I have got

4 - My favourite

5 - She has got school

(B)

a) is easy

b) a brother and a sister.

c) on five days .

d) twelve years old .

e) subject is English .

f) of your teacher ?

5-Read the following, then answer the questions:-

My name is Islam. I'm from Cairo. I'm thirteen years old. I'm a student in a preparatory school. I like my school. I walk to school because my school is near my house. I'm good at English and maths. I'm not good at science. My father is a pilot and my mother is a housewife. I have got two brothers. They go to primary school. We are a happy family.



A) Answer the following questions:

1. How old is Islam?
2. Where does Islam live?

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

3. Islam is bad at
a) English b) science c) maths d) history
4. Islam's father is a
a) pilot b) doctor c) housewife d) architect
5. Islam goes to school
a) by bus b) by metro c) on foot d) by taxi

6-Choose the correct answer from a , b or c :

- 1- I am ----- to be Egyptian
a) interested b) proud c) eating
- 2- My favourite school subject ----- computer studies.
a) are b) has c) is
- 3- German is a beautiful school -----
a) game b) subject c) toy
- 4- What's the name ----- your teacher this year ?
a) in b) on c) of
- 5- How do you ----- your name?
a) spell b) speak c) eat
- 6- We never ----- other people
a) help b) hurt c) hear

7-Read and Correct the underline words:

- 1- Arabic is my favourite sport
- 2- 2-She don't like fish
- 3- 3- What's your late name?

8-Write a paragraph of five (5) sentences about yourself:-

MY name is

.....

.....

.....

9-Choose the correct answer from a , b or c :

1. Ernest Hemingway is one of the greatest authors.
a) American b) Egyptian c) French d) German
2. *The Old Man and the Sea* is about an old
a) dustman b) businessman
c) fisherman d) Englishman

B) Answer these questions:

1. What prize did Hemingway win for "*The Old Man and the Sea*"?
.....
2. What nationality is Hemingway?
.....



UNIT 2 MY FAMILY AT WORK عائلتي في العمل

Your Target



GRAMMAR:- The present continuous tense and The Possessive .

READING:- Reading about family and jobs .

LISTENING:- Listen and talk about your family.

SPEAKING :- Asking and answer some questions about family tree.

WRITING:- Writing about family and their jobs.



1-Vocabularies



job	وظيفة	family tree	شجرة العائلة
farmer	فلاح	grandfather	الجد
an engineer	مهندس	grandmother	الجدة
doctor	طبيب	father	أب
chef	طباخ	mother	ام
architect	مهندس معماري	uncle	عم خال
a carpenter	نجار	aunt	عمة خالة
a scientist	عالم	brother	اخ
guide	مرشد	sister	اخت
barber	حلاق	cousin	ابن او بنت العم او الخال
a housewife	ربة منزل	son	ابن
tourist	سائح	daughter	ابنة
a garage	ورشة	niece	بنت الاخ او الاخت
university	جامعة	nephew	ابن الاخ او الاخت
a library	مكتبة	wife	زوجة
a clinic	عيادة	husband	زوج
restaurant	مطعم	countryside	الريف
famous	مشهور	country	دولة
medicine	دواء	village	قرية
today	اليوم	crops	محاصيل



Miss	أنسة	Proud of	فخور بـ
cafe	مقهي	member	فرد
still	مازال	bridge	كوبري
potatoes	بطاطس	patient	مريض
money	فلوس	hospital	مستشفى
Is called	يدعي / يسمى	buildings	مباني
at the moment	في هذه اللحظة	a farm	مزرعة
a dam	سد	person	شخص
interview	مقابلة	office	مكتب

2- irregular verbs تصرفات أفعال

cook	يطهي	cooked	cooked
examine	يفحص	examined	examined
design	يصمم	designed	designed
plan	يخطط	planned	planned
show	يعرض	showed	showed
teach	يعلم	taught	taught
stay	يقيم	stayed	stayed
grow	يزرع	grew	grown
practise	يمارس	practised	practised
sell	يبيع	sold	sold
work	يعمل	worked	worked
buy	يشترى	bought	bought
live	يعيش	lived	lived
get up	يستيقظ	got up	got up
help	يساعد	helped	helped
want	يريد	wanted	wanted
go	يذهب	went	gone
study	يدرس	studied	studied

*Good Luck,
Have a nice time
And enjoy yourself
Mr. Sharkawy*

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1 want to + inf. يريد أن

- I want to be a doctor.

2 find out يعرف - يكتشف

- He does his best to find out new information about his family.

3 live in يعيش في – live on يتغذى على

- I live in Cairo.
- Babies live on milk.

4 a barber's صالون حلاقة رجالي / a hairdresser's كوافير حريمي

- Ali went to the barber's to have his hair cut.
- The bride went to the hairdresser's to have her hair cut.

5 (am / is / are) called يسمي

- My name is Tamer.
- Salma's grandfather is called Sherif.

6 an architect مهندس معماري & an engineer مهندس

- An architect designs buildings.
- An engineer builds roads, dams, bridges and new cities.

7 job وظيفة & work عمل

job

وظيفة (يمكن أن تجمع)

- He is trying to get a new job.

work

عمل (لا تجمع)

- We have much work to do in our office.

8 learn يتعلم teach يُعلم

- Students learn at school.
- Mr Badrawi usually teaches us English.

9 grow يزرع grow up ينمو - يكبر

- Farmers grow potatoes in our village.
- I want to be an engineer when I grow up.

10 a cook طبخ – cooker موقد – chef (الطهاة - العمل) رئيس – chief زعيم

- My father is a good cook . طبخ
- Al Sherbeeny is an excellent chef. رئيس الطهاة
- My mother cooks food on the cooker. موقد
- My father is the chief زعيم of a tribe قبيلة in Sinai.



3-Reading

My family at work!

My grandparents live in the countryside. I am very proud of my grandparents. My grandfather is a farmer. He always gets up very early because there are lots of jobs to do on the farm. Now he is growing potatoes.



We live in the city. My father works in an office. He is an architect. He designs new buildings. At the moment he is designing a new library.



My mother is a doctor. She usually works at the hospital. She isn't working at the hospital today. She is helping sick people in a village.

My sister, Manal, is 20. She goes to university. She wants to be a teacher. My brother, Magdy, is studying for his exams at the moment. He wants to be a doctor.



I am still at school. I want to be an engineer. I want to build new bridges, dams and roads.

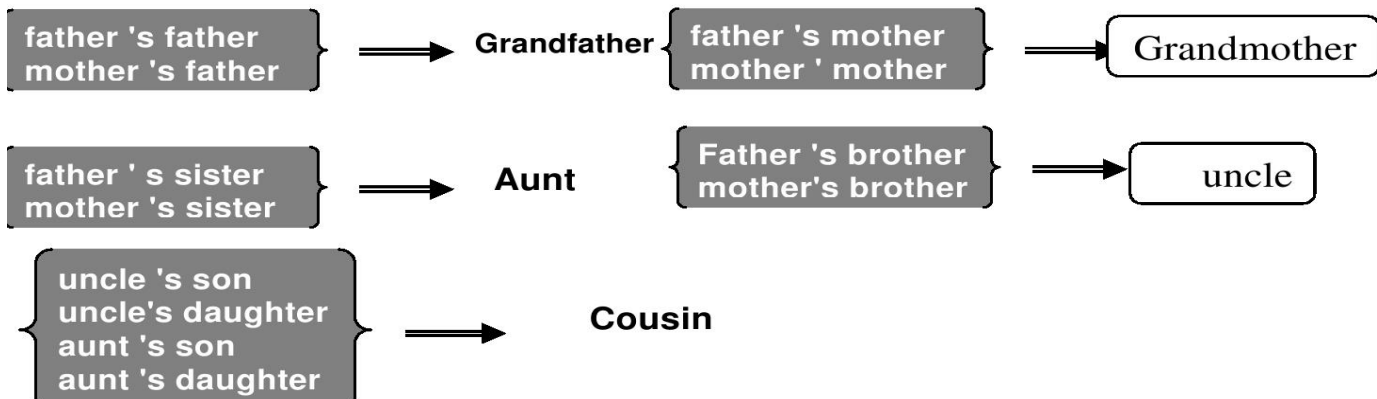


-Listenig -Tapescript

- Ola : Is this a picture of your family tree, Salma?
Salma : Yes, it is! These are my grandparents. My grandfather's name is Sherif, and my grandmother's name is Zeinab.
Ola : What are your parents' names?
Salma : My father is Youssef, and my mother is Warda.
Ola : What are your parents' jobs?
Salma : My father is a doctor and my mother works in an office.
Ola : Who is your aunt? Is it this woman?
Salma : Yes, that's my aunt Heba. She's my father's sister. And that's her husband Tamer next to her.
Ola : And where are you in the family tree?
Salma : That's me there!
Ola : Who's the girl next to you - Dina?
Salma : Oh, Dina's my sister!
Ola : How old is she?
Salma : She's 8. My brother, Ali, is 6.
Ola : How many cousins have you got?
Salma : I've got two cousins, Hana and Omar.



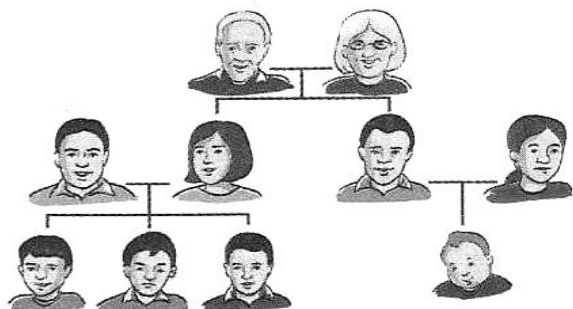
family tree شجرة لعائلة



- My father's father is my
grandmother **grandfather** **brother**
- My father's sister is my
cousin **sister** **aunt**
- My uncle's son is my
cousin **aunt** **sister**
- **My father's bother is my**
aunt **cousin** **uncle**

Hazem's family tree

My name's Hazem. I have two brothers called Nabil and Omar. Nabil is older than me and Omar is younger than me. I don't have any sisters. Kamal is my father and my mother is called Lamia. My uncle is my mother's brother. He's called Fawzi.



His wife is called Amira. They have a baby girl called Mona. My grandparents live next door. My grandfather is called Bayoumi and my grandmother is called Safia.

write a paragraph about your family tree .

My name's

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Important questions with model Answers

Where does the mechanic work? He works in a garage.	أين يعمل الميكانيكي؟ يعمل في المرآب.
What does the mechanic do? He fixes cars? He repairs cars.	ماذا يفعل الميكانيكي؟ يصلح السيارات؟ يعمّر السيارات.
Where does the farmer work? He works in the field.	أين يعمل الفلاح؟ يعمل في الحقل.
What does the farmer do? He keeps animals and grow crops.	ماذا يعمل الفلاح؟ يحتفظ بالحيوانات ويغرس المحاصيل.
What does the architect do? He designs buildings.	ماذا يعمل المهندس؟ يصمم المباني.
Where does a doctor work? He works in the hospital.	أين يعمل الطبيب؟ يعمل في المستشفى.
What does a doctor do? He examines patients.	ماذا يفعل الطبيب؟ يفحص المرضى.
What's your father's job? He is a farmer.	ما وظيفة والدك؟ هو فلاح.
What's your sister's called? She is called Nancy.	ما اسم أختك؟ تدعى نانسي.
Are you married or single? I'm single.	هل انت متزوج ام اعزب؟ انا أعزب.
Have you got brothers? Yes, I have got two brothers	هل لك اخوة؟ نعم، لدي اثنين من الاخوة.

-READ AND MATCH :

1	An architect	a	in the countryside
2	She is helping	b	is a farmer
3	My grandfather	c	He designs new buildings
4	My father works	d	At the moment
5	My grandparents live	e	in an office
		f	sick people in a village



4-Language notes

The Possessive للتعبير عن الملكية نستخدم الملكية Whose لمن ('s) - الملكية

(1) تستخدم ('s) عادة بعد الأسماء المفردة لبيان ان ما قبلها يملك ما بعده

Ahmed's bags Ali's sister's party
a spider's web the cat's tail Ahmed's bag
a doctor's appointment

(2) تستخدم ('s) بعد الأسماء الجمع الذي لا ينتهي بـ (s) (جمع شاذ) :-

the children's bike a children's book men's coats
people's telephone numbers Ali and Ahmed's car

(3) تستخدم ('s) مع أسماء الوظائف لتشير الى مكان الوظيفة ويأت قبلها حرف الجر (at) :-

the grocer's the baker's the doctor's
the butcher's the dentist's the chemist's

(4) تستخدم ('s) بعد الأسماء دون أن يتبعها اسم آخر :-

This isn't my book. It's my sister's. (= my sister's book)
Somaya's hair is longer than Heba's. (= Heba's hair)

(5) تستخدم (') أو ('s) مع الأسماء المفردة المنتهية بـ (s) :-

Ramsis' statue - Ramsis's statue
Charles' car - Charles's car

تستخدم (') مع الأسماء الجمع المنتهية بـ (s) :-

horses' legs the sailors' hats my parents' flat the boys' mother ♣
Mr. Sharkawy is sitting in the teachers' room .

(6) تُستخدم ('s) لإختصار (is) وفي هذه الحالة يتبعها (pp. / v+ing / adj. / n.)

- She's revising her lessons. - He's punished by his father.
- He's a scientist. - He's Egyptian.

(7) تُستخدم ('s) لإختصار (has) وفي هذه الحالة يتبعها (pp. / n.)

- He's got a car.
- He's a car.



حالات التعبير عن الملكية

1. This is Heba's bag.
2. This is her bag.
3. This bag is Heba's
4. This bag is hers.
5. This bag belongs to Heba.

ضمير فاعل	+ صفة ملكية	اسم الشيء	+ اسم الشيء	ضمير ملكية
I	That is { my his her its your our their }	cake.	These cakes are {	mine.
He				his.
She				hers.
It			
You				yours.
We				ours.
They				theirs.

نسال عن الملكية

Whose → اسم الشيء الذي يملكك → فعل مساعد ---

- 1) Whose bag is that?
 That is Mr. Sharkawy's bag.
- 2) Whose books are these?
 These are Ali's.
- 3) Whose torch is that?
 It belongs to Ali.

Good Luck
Have a nice time
And enjoy yourself
Mr. Sharkawy

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5-Grammar

The Present Continuous المضارع المستمر

Present continuous (I am doing)

Am
is
are } + الفعل + ing

(1) التكوين formation :-

- The girl isn't singing now.

(2) الاستخدام Usage :-

يعبر عن يعبر عن : فعل يحدث أثناء الكلام (الآن) او حدث مخطط له في المستقبل.

- I am traveling to England next week.

- There is a girl watering the flowers..

-I'm speaking now.

- لاحظ أن هذه أفعال الشعور و الإحساس لا تأتي في زمن المضارع المستمر،
لكن في المضارع البسيط:

like - dislike - love - hate - want - know - prefer - believe -
hear - Think - forget- understand - see - mean

- MR.Sharkawy wants to leave now.

-He is playing.

-They are eating.

(3) الكلمات الدالة key words :-

Now at the present حاليا
Look At this moment في هذه اللحظة listen

● ملحوظة: إذا كان الفعل منتهيا بـ (e) نحذف عند إضافية (ing)

ride → riding come → coming
invite → inviting



● هناك أفعال يضاعف الحرف الأخير عند إضافة (ing)

put → putting

sit → sitting

run → running

stop → stopping

begin → beginning

travel → travelling

● ينفي هذا الزمن بإضافة (not) إلى الفعل المساعد.

-I'm coming now.

-He isn't carrying a bag.

- We aren't reading a book.

● السؤال عما يحدث الآن :

What+ am/is / are + الفاعل + doing?

☐ What are you doing?

☐ I'm reading a book.

☐ What is he doing?

☐ He is carrying a bag.

● السؤال بمعنى هل

Is / Are + الفاعل + doing?

☐ Is Mona eating an ice cream?

☐ Yes, she is.

☐ No, she isn't .

☐ Are you playing football?

☐ Yes, I'm.

☐ No, I'm not.

Exercise:

-Fill in the blanks with the present continuous.

1 They the roller-coaster ride. (enjoy)

2 Jill her hair . (wash)

3 It dark. (get)

4 The dentist Sue's teeth. (examine)

5 The train through the tunnel. (pass)

6 The men very hard in the sun. (work)

7 What the theater today? (show)

8 We a snowman. (make)



-Choose the correct answer :

1-The boysplaying football with their teacher at the moment.

- a) Am B) is c) are d) has

2-Look! The liona small deer.

- a) is casing B) chases c) chased d) are chasing

3-We are our car at the moment.

- a) Washing B) eating c) fishing d) killing

4-Theytheir mother very much.

- a) Are loving b) love c) is loving d) loves

5-Next week, Ahmed to USA with his father.

- a) travel B) travelled c) is travelling d) are travelling.

Have got / has got لديه / عنده / يملك

هنا نستعمل Have - has كفعل مساعد فننفي به ونسأل به

وعندما نستعمله كفعل رئيسي بدون got ننفي ونسأل باستخدام do / does

-I don't have_ a puzzle.

-Does Mona have a hat ? * No, she doesn't .

اسم المفرد / he / she / it

اسم الجمع / I / we / you

has = 's got

have = 've got

إثبات has got

نفي has not got

إثبات have got

نفي have not got

- I have got a new bike but I have not got a car.

- They've got English on Sunday.

- Hany has got a car but he has not got a computer.

- She's got science on Thursday.



السؤال Question

Yes / No

Wh-

Have + فاعل + got + باقى الجملة ..?

have / + فاعل + got + باقى الجملة ..?

- Have you got school on Monday?

Yes , I have.

No , I haven't.

- Has he got maths on Tuesday?

Yes, she has .

No, she hasn't .

- What subjects have you got on Monday?

- I've got maths and Arabic.

6-Practise

1-Supply the missing words in this dialogue:

(fixes - garage - does - is - Where)

Ahmed: What your brother's job?

Amr : He is a mechanic.

Ahmed..... does he work?

Amr: He works in a

What does he do?

Amr :He cars.

2-Complete these mini-dialogues.

A:

B:My sister is a nurse.

D: Have you got any brothers?

F:

2- Choose the correct answer:

1- I have (get - got - getting) English at quarter past ten .

2 - (What - Where - When) time do you have maths on Monday ?

3 - Salma (has - is - have) not got school on Friday .

4 - What are you (do - doing - does) ?

5 - The mechanic works in a (hospital - garage - school)

6 - Look ! she (draw - is drawing - drew) a picture .

7 - The (scientist - doctor - teacher) works in the hospital.



- 8 - The architect (designs - writes - plays) buildings
 9 - Tamer wants to visit his (uncle's - uncle - uncles) farm .
 10 - I (am - is - are) thirteen years old .
 11 - Where (was - are - were) you born ?
 12 - They write about (his - their - our) school days .
 13- The doctor helps (sick - lazy - naughty) people.
 14-I want to (am - be - are) an engineer.
 15- My father's father is my (grandmother - father - grandfather)
 16- What are your parents (do - does - doing) now?
 17-Ahmed's father is (call - calling - called) Hesham.
 18- A (baker - mechanic - tour guide) works in a tourist company.

3-Write questions using words in brackets:

1- A barber cuts hair .

(what)

2- A tour guide works in a tourist company. (Where)

3- This is my father's car.

(whose)

7-Dictation

	وظيفة		ورشة
	فلاح		يقيم
	جامعة		يزرع
	مكتبة		عيادة
	ابنة		محاصيل
	مهندس معماري		مشهور
	نجار		ابن
	يمارس		يبيع
	الريف		يعمل
	دولة		مدرس
	بنت الاخ او الاخت		زوجة
	ابن الاخ او الاخت		زوج
	مطعم		طبيب
	مهندس		طباخ



2- How does Mr Samir travel ?

.....

B-Choose the correct answer

3-Students like Mrs Mona because she teaches them

- a)well b) badly c) good

4-Mrs Mona goes to her work

- a) on foot b) by bus c) by bike

5- Mt Samir is a

- a) teacher b) businessman c) doctor

6-CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER FROM A , B OR C :-

1- The (waiter – doctor – teacher) works at the restaurant .

2- He has (got – get – getting)three sisters .

3- My mother’s mother is my (aunt – grandmother – daughter) .

4- The farmer grows (potatoes – meat – milk) in his farm .

5- I go to the (butcher’s – farmer’s – barber’s)to have my hair cut.

6- The architect (designs – builds – sells) buildings.

7-Correct the underlined words :

1 – What do you doing now? .

2- The mechanic works in a school.

3- The girl have got long hair.

8-Write a paragraph of five (5) sentences about your father job:-

My Father

.....

.....

.....

9-Choose the correct answer from a , b or c :

1. Santiago knew that it was important to be to catch fish.

- a) patient b) kind c) bad d) angry

2. Santiago talked to Manolin about the

- a) future b) past c) shops d) present

B) Answer these questions:

1. What’s the marlin?

.....

2. Why did the old man sail has boat far out to sea?

.....



UNIT 3. Our food_ طعامنا

Your Target

GRAMMAR:- Countable nouns & uncountable nouns .

READING:- Read about food.

LISTENING:- To a conversation in a restaurant.

SPEAKING :- Ask and answer some question about food .

WRITING:- Writing an e-mail.



1-Vocabularies



bread	خبز	healthy	صحي
dates	بلح	waiter	نادل
lamb	لحم ضان	restaurant	مطعم
lentils	عدس	cook	يطهى
rice	أرز	dessert	حلويات
pasta	مكرونه	pay	يدفع
nuts	بندق	best	أفضل
salad	سلاطة	wishes	أمنيات
soup	شوربة	century	قرن
tomatoes	طماطم	good for	صالح لـ
molokhia	ملوخية	recipe	وصفة
chicken	دجاج	dear	عزيزي
sauce	صلصة	national	قومي
okra	بامية	delicious	لذيذ
onions	بصل	famous for	مشهور بـ
coffee	قهوة	include	يشمل
beans	فول	popular	محبوب
juice	عصير	dish	طعام
eggs	بيض	main	رئيسي
falafel	فلافل	ingredients	عناصر
meat	لحمة	the top	القمة



koshari	كشري	international	دولي
dukkah	دقة	menu	قائمة طعام
lemon	ليمون	list	قائمة
fish	سمك	tea	شاي
fresh	طازج	singular	مفرد
sweets	حلوي	plural	جمع
spices	توابل	some	بعض
medames	مدمس	any	أي
food	طعام	There is	يوجد للمفرد
anything	أي شيء	There are	يوجد للجمع
enjoy	يتمتع	mixture	خليط

2- irregular verbs تصرفات أفعال

Like	يحب	Liked	Liked
Love	يحب	Loved	Loved
Eat	يأكل	ate	Eat
Am/is/are	يكون	was/were	Am/is/are
Visit	يزور	Visited	Visited
cook	يطبخ	cooked	cooked
Have/has	يمتلك	had	had
get	يحصل	got	got
call	يسمى / يتصل	called	called
can	يستطيع	could
buy	يشترى	bought	bought
use	يستخدم	used	used

Good Luck
Have a nice time
And enjoy yourself
Mr. Sharkawy
 011 22 175 175 - 0120 36 21 854



3-Reading

SALMA'S E-MAIL

What food does salma's aunt always cook for her?

TO : jane@example.com
SUBJECT: Egyptian food.



Dear Jane,

Egypt is famous for many things including its delicious food!

Do you like soup? My favourite soup is molokhia. It's a kind of vegetable soup and it's very healthy.

Koshari is a very popular dish. There isn't any meat in it, but there are lentils. The other main ingredients are rice and pasta. There aren't any tomatoes in this dish, but it is delicious with some tomato sauce on the top.

I love meat. My favourite food is lamb. I like to eat it with some salad and some bread.

There is a lot of good fish in Egypt. When we visit my family in Alexandria, my aunt always cooks fresh fish.

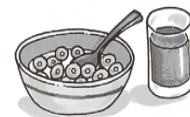
There are a lots of sweets, too. Many have got nuts and dates in them. They are delicious!

Best wishes,

Salma



EGYPTIAN FOOD



In London and New York, there are areas that people call "Little Egypt". You can buy Egyptian food, such as falafel at the many shops and restaurants there.

The Egyptian spice mixture, dukkah, is now popular in Australia. You can also buy it in supermarkets in other countries.

You can also find ful medames in many countries. Broad beans have a very long history in Egypt. The Pharaohs of ancient Egypt loved them.

In the fourth century people cooked broad beans in big pots at night. In the morning, people enjoyed the beans for breakfast. That was the first ful medames dish.

Today, people still use the fourth-century recipe to cook ful medames.



-Listenig -Tapescript

- Waiter** : Good afternoon. Can I help you?
Dad : Hello. Yes, we'd like to have lunch, please.
Waiter : What would you like to eat?
Mum : Would you like some fish, Manal?
Manal : Yes, please.
Waiter : Would you like some salad?
Manal : Yes, please. Salad is good for me.
Mum : Tarek, would you like some fish, too?
Tarek : No, thanks. I'd like some chicken with rice, please.
Mum : I'd like some chicken, please. Have you got any bread?
Waiter : Oh yes. We've got some very good bread. Would you like some?
Mum : Yes, please, and some salad.
Dad : Magdy and I would like some lamb and some rice.
Waiter : Would you like any drinks?
Manal : Yes, please. I'd like some water.
Dad : Water for me, too, please.
Magdy : Tarek and I would like some orange juice, please.
Mum : I'd like some tea, please.
Waiter : Of course. So that's two glasses of water, two glasses of orange juice and one cup of tea.
Dad : Yes, thank you.



Important questions with model Answers

1-What's your favourite food?

ما هو طعامك المفضل ؟

-Koshari is my favourite food

2-Where does the chef work?

أين يعمل الطباخ؟

-He works in a restaurant.

3-What does the chef do?

ماذا يفعل الطباخ؟

-He cooks food

4-What do the Egyptian like drinking?

ماذا يحب ان يشرب المصريون؟

-They like drinking tea.

5-What would you like to eat ?

ماذا تحب أن تأكل؟

-I'd like some meat and rice.

6-Would you like to eat koshari ?

هل تحب ان تأكل كشرى؟

-Yes, I like it.

7-Can I have some soup, please ?

هل يمكننى تناول بعض الشوربة من فضلك؟

-Of course.

8-Have you got orange juice ?

هل يوجد لديكم عصير برتقال؟

-Yes, of course .



4-Language notes

1 Popular for = famous for شعبي / مشهور به
Popular with... محبوب لدى ...

- ⇒ Alexandria is **famous for** its nice beach.
- ⇒ Ice cream is **popular with** children.

2 Good for صالح لـ **Good at** جيد في

- ⇒ Mum is **good at** cooking.
- ⇒ Vegetables are **good for** health.

3 national محلي / قومي (داخل البلد) **international** دولي / عالمي

- ⇒ Ahmed El Sakkah is **a national** actor.
- ⇒ Omar El Sherif was **an international** actor.

4 enjoy يستمتع به (يأتي بعدها اسم أو v.+ing)

- ⇒ I **enjoy** juice / drinking juice.

5 - soup شوربة - **soap** صابون

- Molokhia soup is good for you.
- I always wash my hands with water and soap.

6 - kind عطوف - نوع

- Molokhia is a kind of vacatable soup.
- My teacher is kind.

7 - list قائمة أشياء - **menu** قائمة لاختيار طعام (في مطعم مثلاً)

- My name is not in the list.
- I went to the restaurant and asked for the menu.

8 - would like ▶ to + inf يريد / يود أن - **would like ▶ noun** يحب

- What would you like to eat?
- I'd like to eat some meat.
- Would you like some tea?
- Yes, I'd like some tea.

9 - but (ولكن) تأتي بين جملتين بينهما تناقض

- I like falafel, but I don't like soup.
- Hassan likes tea, but he doesn't like coffee.



5-Grammar

Countable & Uncountable nouns

الأسماء التي تعد والتي لا تعد

Countable nouns الأسماء التي تعد

a	an
توضع أمام الاسم المفرد الذي يبدأ بصوت ساكن	توضع أمام الاسم المفرد الذي يبدأ بصوت متحرك
<p>a</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> car picture room loaf uniform horse 	<p>an</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> apple elephant ice cream orange umbrella hour

1- الاسم الذي يعد له مفرد وله جمع ويأخذ (a - an) في المفرد وتحذفان في الجمع .
a book → books an egg → eggs

2- ويمكن استخدام هذه الكلمات مع الاسم الذي يعد .
(some – any – a lot of - many – few)
(a lot of books – few pens – many pounds – some shirts – any stories)

Uncountable nouns الأسماء التي لا تعد

1) الاسم الذي لا يعد لا يمكن عده ولا يأخذ (a - an) في المفرد ، ويُعامل مُعاملة الاسم المفرد .

water – oxygen – wood – air ...	أسماء السوائل والغازات والمواد
football – tennis – maths ...	أسماء الألعاب الرياضية والمواد الدراسية
English – Arabic – sailing ...	أسماء اللغات والأنشطة
traffic – information – news – work – money – furniture	أسماء أخرى
tea – bread – sugar – flour – salt – food – macaroni	المأكولات والمشروبات



(2) ويمكن استخدام هذه الكلمات مع الاسم الذي لا يعد .
(a lot of – much – little – some – any)

(3) الأسماء الآتية تُستخدم كأسماء معدودة وغير معدودة ولكن بمعان مختلفة :-

a glass	كوب	glass	الزجاج
a paper	ورقة – جريدة	paper	الورق
an iron	مكواه	iron	الحديد
a wood = a small forest	غابة صغيرة	wood	الخشب
times	مرات	time	وقت

(4) الأسماء الآتية لا تعد ودائماً جمع وليس لها مفرد:
the police, youth شباب , clothes, people, trousers, scissors, glasses

(5) بعض الأسماء التي لا تعد المنتهية بحرف s يُستخدم معها فعل مساعد مفرد:
athletics / politics / mathematics / maths / news / physics / electronics

a lot of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> تأتي قبل اسم يعد أو اسم لا يعد في جملة خبرية مثبتة . - I have got a lot of friends. - I have got a lot of money. يمكن استخدام كلمة (a lot) بدون (of) ولايتبعها اسم وتأتي في آخر الجملة. - I like reading stories a lot.
lots of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> تأتي قبل اسم يعد في جملة خبرية مثبتة . - Lots of us like English. - There are lots of apples.
many	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> تأتي قبل اسم يعد في النفي و الاستفهام . - I haven't got many friends. - Do you have many friends?
too many	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> تأتي قبل اسم يعد في جملة خبرية مثبتة وتشير الى عدد (أكثر من اللازم). - There <u>are</u> too many people in the hall.
much	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> تأتي قبل اسم لا يعد في النفي و الاستفهام. - I don't have much money. - Have you got much money?
too much	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> تأتي قبل اسم لا يعد في جملة خبرية مثبتة وتشير إلى كمية (أكثر من اللازم). - There <u>is</u> too much water in the bottle.
a few	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> تأتي قبل اسم يعد وتشير إلى عدد قليل ولكن يكفي في الجملة المثبتة. - I have a few pounds. (enough)
few	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> تأتي قبل اسم يعد وتشير إلى عدد قليل ولا يكفي في الجملة المثبتة. - I have few pounds. (not enough)



too few	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> تأتي قبل اسم يعد في جملة خبرية مثبتة وتشير إلى عدد (أقل من اللازم). - The pupils answered too few questions.
a little	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> تأتي قبل اسم لا يعد وتشير إلى كمية قليلة ولكن تكفي في الجملة المثبتة. - I drank a little water. (enough)
little	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> تأتي قبل اسم لا يعد وتشير إلى كمية قليلة ولا يكفي في الجملة المثبتة. - I drank little water. (not enough)
too little	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> تأتي قبل اسم لا يعد في جملة خبرية مثبتة وتشير إلى عدد (أقل من اللازم). - She has got too little money.
How much	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> تستخدم للسؤال عن الكمية و يأتي بعدها اسم كمية ثم فعل مساعد. - How much milk is there in the fridge? تستخدم للسؤال عن الثمن و يأتي بعدها فعل مساعد ثم الفاعل. - How much is this dress? - How much does this dress cost?
How many	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> تستخدم للسؤال عن العدد ويأتي بعدها اسم جمع يُعد ثم فعل مساعد. - How many books did you buy?

some	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> تأتي قبل اسم يعد أو اسم لا يعد في جملة خبرية مثبتة و في سوالي العرض والطلب. - My mother knows some good stories. (اسم يعد) - I drank some water. (اسم لا يعد). - Would you like some tea? (عرض) - Can I have some of these apples? (طلب)
any	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> تأتي قبل اسم يعد أو اسم لا يعد في جملة استفهامية أو منفية. - I don't want any stamps. (نفي - اسم يعد) - I didn't drink any milk. (نفي - اسم لا يعد) - Do you have any money? (استفهام - اسم يعد) - Does she need any oranges? (استفهام - اسم لا يعد) تستخدم لنفي some مع نفي الفعل. - I bought some books. - I didn't buy any books. - She has some money. - She doesn't have any money. تأتي مع الكلمات الدالة على النفي مثل : hardly – never – without – refuse – too to - He never had any luck. - We hardly had any money. تستخدم مع If الدالة والمعبرة عن الشك . - If anyone has any questions, I'll be pleased to answer them.
no	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> تأتي في الجمل المنفية عندما يكون الفعل مثبتا. - There were no shops open. - I have no money. تستخدم لنفي some مع فعل مثبت وتساوي not any - She has some money. - She has no money. - I bought some books. - I bought no books.



ونستخدم لتحديد كميتها ما يسمى بالأوعية ولا نستخدم العدد

الأوعية containers

bottle of	زجاجه من	a glass of	كوب من
a can of	صفيحة من	a cup of	فنجان من
a slice of	شريحة من	a loaf of	رغيف من
a piece of	قطعة من	a tube of	انبوب من
a bowl of	سلطانية من	A bag of	كيس من

السؤال عن الاسماء التي تعد والتي لا تعد نستخدم الاتي

How many كم عدد

تستخدم للسؤال عن العدد و يأتي بعدها اسم جمع يعد

- 1 ● How many bottles of water did you have ?
‣ I had three bottle
- 2 ● How many slices of roast beef did she has ?
‣ She had four slices.
- 3 ● How many loaves of bread did he has ?
‣ He had six loaves of bread.

How much كم عدد

تستخدم للسؤال عن الكمية و يأتي بعدها اسم لا يعد

- 1 ● How much jam did you have ?
‣ I had a jar of jam.
- 2 ● How much water did they have ?
‣ They had three bottles of water.

للسؤال عن الثمن في حالة المفرد نستخدم:

How much is + اسم مفرد ?

للسؤال عن الثمن في حالة الجمع نستخدم:

How much are + اسم جمع ?

لاحظ التالي

- ♠ How much is a cabbage ?
♣ It's three pounds .
- ♠ How much are the socks ?
♣ They are thirteen pounds .



6-Practise

1-Finish the following dialogue with these words.

Ahmed: What is yourdish?
 Sara: My favourite dish is koshari.
 Ahmed:there is meat in it?
 Sara : No,but there are lentils.
 Ahmed: Are there
 Sara : No,but there is tomato sauce .What you?
 Ahmed : My favourite dish is fresh fish.

2-Supply the missing parts in the following two mini-dialogues:

Waiter: What would you like to eat?
 Mohammed:
 Amira:
 Ahmed: I drink two cups of coffee a day.

3-Read and match:

<p>1-Koshari has 2-Many sweets have got 3-Would you like 4-There isn't 5-She has got less</p>	<p>a-nuts and dates. b-Lentils and rice. c-any tea. d-some tea. e-any food left. f-money than me.</p>
---	--

4-Choose the correct answer:

- 1 - There are (any - an - some) orange juice in the fridge .
- 2 - (Many - Any - Much) sweets have got nuts and dates in them.
- 3 - Have you got (some - an - any) meat in the fridge ?
- 4 - What (would - are - is) you like to eat? .
- 5 - (Have - Are - Is) there any sweet thing to eat ?
- 6 - There are four (apples - water - bread) on the table .
- 7 - We've got lots (of - off - on) vegetables .
- 8 - Tea coffee and lemonade are (drinks - food - vegetables) .
- 9 - Put the cooking (water - oil - milk) in a pan and heat it .



- 10 - There (is - isn't - aren't) any salt in the salad .
 11 - How much (salt - apple - banana) do you need ?
 12 - We've got (any - some - an) spaghetti
 13 - I'd like to drink (coffee - cake - café) .
 14 - How (old - many - much) onions are there ?
 15 - He is looking at the (menu - board -restaurant) to choose the food.

5-Write questions :

- 1 - We need half a kilo of meat . (How much)

 2 - We put some salt in the salad to make it tasty . (Why)

 3 - Soha wants three big onions . (How many)

7-Dictation

	يطهى		سلاطة
	حلويات		شوربة
	جمع		القمة
	بعض		دولي
	أي		قائمة طعام
	يحب		يمتلك
	يأكل		صحي
	يكون		نادل
	صلصة		مطعم
	طماطم		قائمة
	ملوخية		شاي
	دجاج		مفرد
	يزور		يحب
	يطبخ		يأكل



8- Test

1-Listen and choose the correct answer from a, b or c:-

1. would like some orange juice.

a) Ali	b) Heba	c) Tarek
--------	---------	----------
2. I want glasses of juice.

a) two	b) ten	c) five
--------	--------	---------
3. You can drink

a) tea	b) juice	c) water
--------	----------	----------

2 - Finish the following dialogue :

Man : Can I have a look at the menu ?
 Waiter :here you are ?
 Waiter : Whatyou like to eat ?
 Man : I 'd like fish and some rice .
 Waiter :you want any vegetables ?
 Man : Yes , I do .
 Waiter : Wouldlike to drink ant thing ?
 Man : Yes , I'd like to drink some tea.

3-SUPPLY THE MISSING PARTS IN THE FOLLOWING TWO MINI DIALOGUES :-

A) samy : How many pupils are there in the garden ?
 Ramy :
 B) Nader : ?
 Maher : Yes , there is some tea in the cup .

4-READ AND MATCH :-

(A)	(B)
1- What's your favourite dish?	a) Yes , I do .
2- Where can you eat in a big city ?	b) Seven days .
3- Are there any flowers in the garden ?	c) My favourite dish is meat with rice .
4- How many days are there in a week ?	d) I can eat in a big restaurant.
5- Do you like fresh fish ?	e) Yes , there are .



8-Write a paragraph of five (5) sentences about your favourite food:-

My favourite dish

.....

.....

.....

.....

9-Choose the correct answer from a , b or c :



1. Santiago carefully held the

- a) hotline b) fishing line c) dead line d) new line

2. Santiago thought the fish was a

- a) marlin b) shark c) dolphin d) snake

B) Answer these questions:

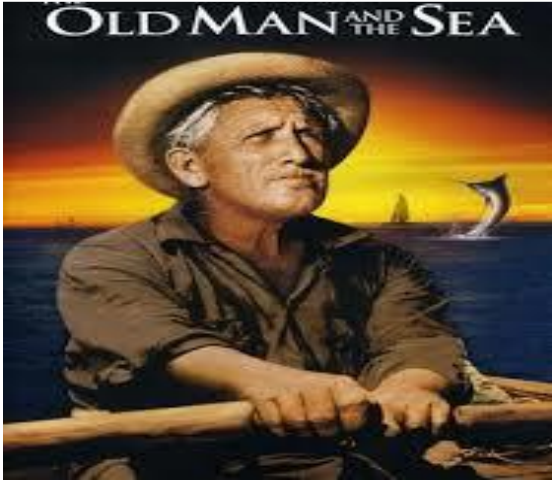
1. Why couldn't Santiago pull the fish onto the boat?
2. What did Manolin think of the fishermen?

MR. SHA



The Old Man and the Sea

A small Note about the writer (Ernest Hemingway)



نبذة مختصرة عن الكاتب

ارنست هيمنجواي روائي وقصاص أمريكي
ومن أشهر أدباء القرن العشرين ،

1. He is one of the greatest American authors of the 20th century.

هو واحد من أعظم الكتاب الأمريكيين في القرن العشرين.

2. After he left school, Hemingway drove an ambulance in Italy in 1918.

بعد أن ترك المدرسة اتجه للعمل سائقًا لسيارة إسعاف في إيطاليا في ١٩١٨.

3. He worked as a journalist in France and liked outdoor life.

ثم عمل صحفيًا في فرنسا وأحب الحياة خارج المنزل).

4. He loved the desert, the sea and flying planes.

كان يحب الصحراء والبحر وقيادة الطائرات.

5. Hemingway often wrote about his life and the people he knew.

كان يكتب غالبًا عن الحياة والناس الذين عرفهم.

6. Between 1925 and 1929, he wrote some of his most important books:

"The sun Also Rises" and "A Farewell to Arms."

بين أعوام ١٩٢٥ - ١٩٢٩ كتب بعضها من أهم كتبه مثل (الشمس تشرق دائمًا / وداعًا للسلاح).

7. In 1953, he won the Pulitzer prize for his last book, *The Old Man and the Sea*, and a year later, he won the Nobel prize.

في عام ١٩٥٣ فاز بجائزة بوليتزر عن آخر كتاب ألفه «الرجل العجوز والبحر»، وبعد ذلك بعام حصل على جائزة نوبل.



The theme of the story

The Old Man and the Sea is about an old fisherman and the day when he catches a wonderful fish called marlin. The fisherman lives in Cuba which is famous for the many fish in its sea.

«الرجل العجوز» والبحر تحكى عن صياد عجوز وعن اليوم الذى اصطاد فيه سمكة مدهشة تسمى «المارلين»، وهذا الرجل يعيش فى كوبا وهى مشهورة بالأسماك الكثيرة الموجودة فى بحارها.

The marlin is one of the biggest and fastest fish which is very difficult to catch.

It can be about five metres long and it lives far out in the ocean. Hemingway loved fishing for marlin in Cuba. He went fishing there many times. He knew a lot about the fishermen and the marlin.

وسمكة «المارلين» واحدة من أكبر وأسرع الأسماك التى من الصعب جدًا أن نصطادها، ويمكن أن يصل طولها إلى خمسة أمتار، وتعيش بعيدًا فى مياه المحيط. وأحب هيمينجوى صيد «المارلين» فى كوبا. وذهب للصيد هناك عدة مرات، وكان يعرف الكثير عن الصيادين وسمكة المارلين.

Life for many fishermen at that time was hard. They had small boats and they didn't have much money. It was dangerous to catch a big fish like the marlin with a small boat.

وكانت الحياة صعبة فى ذلك الوقت بالنسبة لكثير من الصيادين، فكانوا يمتلكون قوارب صيد صغيرة، وليس لديهم الكثير من الأموال. وكان من الخطورة أن يصطادوا سمكة كبيرة مثل «المارلين» فى قارب صغير.

Questions & answers

Answer the following questions:

1. Who wrote the story of the "Old Man and the Sea"? من كتب قصة «الرجل العجوز والبحر»؟
• Ernest Hemingway wrote it. إيرنيست هيمينجواى.

2. What did Hemingway do after leaving school? ماذا فعل هيمينجواى بعد ترك المدرسة؟
• He drove an ambulance in Italy in 1918. كان يقود سيارة إسعاف فى إيطاليا فى عام ١٩١٨.

3. What do you know about Hemingway's (work - Job) and life in France?
ماذا تعرف عن (عمل - وظيفة) هيمينجواى وحياته فى فرنسا؟
• He worked as a journalist and liked outdoor life in France. كان يعمل صحفيًا وكان يحب الحياة خارج المنزل فى فرنسا.

4. What topics did Hemingway write about? ما الموضوعات التى كتب عنها؟
• He wrote about his life and the people he knew. كتب عن حياته والناس الذين عرفهم.

5. What did Hemingway love? ماذا كان يحب؟
• He loved the desert, the sea and flying planes. كان يحب الصحراء والبحر وقيادة الطائرات.



6. Name some of Hemingway's most important books between 1925 and 1929.

اذكر بعضًا من أهم كتب هيمنجواي بين ١٩٢٥ - ١٩٢٩.

- Between 1925 and 1929, he wrote *The sun Also Rises* and *A farewell to Arms*.

7. What is the Old Man the Sea about?

ماذا تحكى قصة «الرجل العجوز والبحر»؟

- It is about an old fisherman and the day when he catches a wonderful fish called marlin.

تحكى عن صياد عجوز، واليوم الذى يصطاد فيه سمكة مذهشة تسمى «مارلين».

8. What is Cuba famous for?

بماذا تشتهر كوبا؟

- It is famous for the many fish in its sea.

تشتهر بالأسماك الكثيرة فى بحارها.

9. Why was life hard for many fishermen at that time?

لماذا كانت الحياة صعبة بالنسبة للصيادين فى ذلك الحين؟

- At the time of Hemingway, the fishermen led a hard life. How?

عاش الصيادون حياة صعبة فى عصر هيمنجواي؟ كيف؟

- Because they had small boats and they didn't have much money.

لأنهم كانوا يمتلكون قوارب صيد صغيرة وليس لديهم أموال كثيرة.

Your turn:- General exercises

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

1. Hemingway often wrote about his life and the he knew.

- a) people b) stories c) films d) novels

2. Hemingway held a/an nationality.

- a) French b) American c) Egyptian d) European

3. The Old Man and the Sea is about an old

- a) businessman b) dustman c) fisherman d) doorman

4. The marlin is one of the biggest and fastest in the sea.

- a) boats b) fish c) cars d) stories

B) Answer the following questions:

1. Who is the author of the Old Man and the Sea?
2. What is Cuba famous for?
3. What was the life of many fishermen like in Cuba?
4. When did Ernest Hemingway win the Nobel prize?
5. Why was it dangerous to catch a marlin in a small boat?
6. What did Hemingway often write about?
7. Which of the Hemingway's books won the Pulitzer Prize?



CHAPTER ONE

Vocabulary

أهم المفردات

old fisherman	صياد عجوز	a boat	قارب صيد / مركب
was called	كان يدعى / يسمى	loved the sea	أحب البحر
catch a big fish	يصطاد سمكة كبيرة	good luck	حظ سعيد
very poor	فقير جدًا	He went far	ذهب بعيدًا
parents	الوالدان	while	بينما
go fishing	يذهب للصيد	another man	رجل آخر
many fish	أسماك كثيرة	worried about	قلق على
old clothes	ملابس قديمة	strong	قوى
a little food	قليل من الطعام	waited for a long time	انتظر لمدة طويلة
by the sea	بجوار البحر	He wasn't afraid	لم يكن خائفًا
kind to	عطوف مع	fishing line	صنارة
sad	حزين	important	هام
carried things for him	كان يحمل له الأشياء	patient	صبور
sat with him	جلس معه	watched the birds	شاهد الطيور
baseball	كرة البيسبول	showed him	بينت له / كانت تريه
told him stories about	حكى له قصصًا عن	beautiful turtles	سلاحف جميلة
a young man	شاب	It was very hot	كان الجو حارًا جدًا
the best	الأفضل	move	يتحرك
one day	في يوم ما		



The summary

ملخص القصة

Santiago was an old fisherman. He taught a young boy called Manolin to be a fisherman , too. The old man needed to catch a big fish because he was very poor, but Manolin's parents didn't want him to go fishing with Santiago. Because Santiago was old, he did not usually catch many fish.



Santiago had old clothes and only a little food. He lived in an old house by the sea.

The other fishermen were kind to the old man, but they were sad because he was poor. Manolin visited the old man every day. He helped him and he carried things for him.

In the evenings, Manolin sat with the old man and they talked about baseball. Santiago told him stories about Africa. He travelled there when he was a young man. Manolin loved the old man.

"There are many fishermen, but you are the best," said Manolin.

One day, Santiago wanted to go fishing.

Manolin helped him with his boat.

"Good luck!" said Manolin.

The old man sailed out to sea. He went far because he thought he could find a big fish. Manolin looked for Santiago from his boat while he was fishing with another man. He was worried about Santiago, but the old man was strong and he was a good fisherman.



Santiago loved the sea and he knew the sea was his friend. He wasn't afraid and he sailed for a long time. When he was far at sea, he put his fishing line in the water.

Santiago knew that it was important to be patient to catch fish. While he was waiting, he watched the birds. The birds showed him where to find the fish. He thought of the beautiful turtles he often saw when he was fishing. He loved the turtles.

He watched his fishing line and he waited for a big fish. It was very hot. He waited for a long time and then he saw his fishing line move. He knew that there was a very big fish on his fishing line.



Questions & answers

Answer the following questions:

1. What was Santiago's job?

ما هي وظيفة سنتياجو؟

- He was a fisherman.

كان يعمل صياداً.

2. Why do you think Santiago went fishing alone?

لماذا تعتقد أن سنتياجو ذهب للصيد وحيداً؟

- To prove that he is still strong and a good fisherman.

ليثبت أنه مازال قوياً وصياداً ماهراً.

3. Why do you think Manolin's parents didn't want him to go fishing with the old man?

لماذا اعترضت عائلة مانولين على ذهابه للصيد مع الرجل العجوز؟

- Because Santiago was old and didn't usually catch many fish.

لأن سنتياجو كبير في السن ولا يصطاد كثيراً من الأسماك.

4. What did Santiago and Manolin talk about in the evenings?

عمّ تحدث سنتياجو ومانولين في المساء؟

- They talked about baseball.

تحدثا عن كرة البيسبول.

5. Why did the old man sail his boat far out to sea?

لماذا أبحر الرجل العجوز بالقارب بعيداً داخل البحر؟

- Because he thought he could find a big fish.

لأنه اعتقد أنه يستطيع أن يجد سمكة كبيرة.

6. Describe the character of Santiago.

أعطِ وصفاً لشخصية سنتياجو؟

- He was a poor fisherman. He was also strong and brave.

هو صياد فقير وشجاع وقوي.

7. Santiago was a lover of nature. Find examples of this in the story.

سنتياجو كان محباً للطبيعة. أعطِ أمثلة لذلك من القصة؟

- He loved the sea and he knew that the sea was his friend. While he was waiting, he watched the birds.

كان يحب البحر ويعرف أنه صديقه. وأثناء انتظاره كان يشاهد الطيور.

8. Why did Manolin love the old man?

لماذا أحب مانولين الرجل العجوز؟

- Because he told him stories about Africa.

لأنه كان يحكى له قصصاً عن إفريقيا.

9. Why wasn't the old man afraid when he sailed?

لماذا لم يخف الرجل العجوز عندما أبحر؟

- Because he loved the sea and he knew the sea was his friend.

لأنه يحب البحر ويعرف أنه صديقه.

10. Why is it important to help old people?

لماذا من المهم أن نساعد كبار السن؟

- Because they want us to carry things for them.

لأنهم يحتاجون إلينا لحمل الأشياء الخاصة بهم.



جدول متابعة التلميذ:-

رقم تليفون ولي الامر:- (يفضل رقم 011 لسهولة المتابعة إن وجد)

مدرس المادة :- محمود الشرقاوى 01122175175 - 01203621854

الحصّة	التاريخ	الإنتظام	المستوي

ملاحظات

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