

Kingdom of Bahrain
Ministry of Education
Sehla P.I Boy's School
English Department



Second Semester

2018-2019



New words

The word	meaning	The word	meaning
Town	مدينة	Oyster	محار
Ocean	محيط	Diamond	ألماس
Volcano	بركان	Oxygen	أكسجين
Village	قرية	Equipment	معدات - أدوات
Oasis	واحة	Rope	حبل
Rainforest	غابات مطيرة	Dive (dived)	يغوص
Capital city	العاصمة	Famous for	مشهور بـ
Desert	صحراء	Century	قرون
Island	جزيرة	Industry	صناعة
Cave	كهف	Employ (employed)	يوظف
Special	خاص - مميز	Popular	محبوب - عام
Guest	ضيف	Sell (sold)	يبيع
Somewhere	مكان ما	Use (used)	يستخدم
Exciting	مثير	Attach (attached)	يرتق
Guess	خمن	Hold (held)	يُمْسِك - يَحْبِس
The bottom of the ocean	قاع المحيط	Breath	يَنْفَس
Mountains	جبال	Collect (collected)	يُجْمَع
Dangerous	خطير	Experience (experienced)	خبرة
Be careful	كن حذر	Tour	جولة
Airport	مطار	Look for (looked)	يبحث عن
The moon	القمر	Contain (contained)	يحتوي
Snow	جلايد	Facts	حقائق
The Chance	فرصة	History	تاريخ
Walk (walked)	يُمشي	Captain	قبطان
Finish (finished)	ينهي	Ugly	فج
Wash (washed)	يغسل	Knife	سكين
Wait (waited)	ينتظر	Treasure	كنز
Paint (painted)	يرسم - يُلون	Bury (buried)	يُدفن
Tidy (tidied)	يرتب	Go through (went)	يُمرّخ الـ
Show (showed)	يعرض	Climb over (climbed)	يتسلق
Play (played)	يلعب	Go across (went)	يعبر
Rain (rained)	تمطر		
Pearl diving	الغوص للبحث عن الؤلؤ		



Grammar



The present perfect

زمن المضارع التام

Affirmative	الأثبات	Negative	النفي	Question	السؤال
<p>have has</p> <p>have → ('ve) has → ('s)</p> <p>have / has played have / has lived have / has gone</p>	<p>التصريف الثالث</p>	<p>haven't hasn't</p> <p>haven't / hasn't played haven't / hasn't lived haven't / hasn't gone</p>	<p>التصريف الثالث</p>	<p>Have Has</p> <p>Have } الفاعل P. P Has }</p> <p>played lived gone</p> <p>Yes, ... (have / has) No, ... (haven't / hasn't)</p>	<p>السؤال</p>
<p>I We You They اسم جمع</p> <p>have</p> <p>He She It اسم مفرد</p> <p>has</p>		<p>I We You They اسم جمع</p> <p>haven't + P.P</p> <p>He She It اسم مفرد</p> <p>hasn't + P.P</p>		<p>Have</p> <p>I we you they اسم جمع + P.P</p> <p>Has</p> <p>he she it اسم مفرد + P.P</p>	
<p>I have already studied .</p> <p>My father has just gone out .</p>		<p>I haven't studied yet .</p> <p>My father hasn't gone out yet .</p>		<p>Have you already studied ? Yes , I have . / No, I haven't .</p> <p>Has your father gone out ? Yes , he has . / No, he hasn't .</p>	

Have gone / Have been

Have gone → (went but didn't return)

Ex : My father has gone to Paris . (He is still in Paris)

Have been → (went and returned)

Ex : My father has been to Paris . (He isn't in Paris now)

ذهب ولم يعد

ذهب وعاد

الكلمات الدالة على زمن المضارع التام :

just - حالا - already - بالفعل - for - لمدة - since - منذ - ever - من قبل - never - أبدا - yet - حتى الآن - several / many times - مرات عديدة - lately / recently - منذ فترة بسيطة - up till now - حتى الآن - so far

يستخدم هذا الزمن للتعبير عن حدث حصل في الماضي و انتهى قبل لحظات أو انتهى في الماضي و لازالت آثاره موجودة حتى الآن .

Ex : I have lived in Cairo for six years .

I have not visited him since 1995 .

She has written three letters just now .

He has made a great progress in the project .

I have washed my car . (It looks lovely now)

He is very hungry . He hasn't eaten anything since morning .

أفعال شاذة Irregular Verbs

Present مضارع	Past ماضي	P.P. تصريف ثالث
cost يكلف cut يقطع / يجرع hit يضرب / يصطدم hurt يؤذي / يصيب let يدع / يترك / يسمح put يضع shut يغلق	cost cut hit hurt let put shut	cost cut hit hurt let put shut
lend يسلف send يرسل spend يقضي / ينفق build يبني burn يحرق / يحترق learn يتعلم smell يشم lose يفقد / يخسر shoot يطلق get يصبح / يحصل light يضيئ / ينير	lent sent spent built burnt learnt smelt lost shot got lit	lent sent spent built burnt learnt smelt lost shot got lit
sit يجلس keep يحفظ sleep ينام feel يشعر / يحس leave يترك meet يقابل dream يحلم mean يعني / يقصد	sat kept slept felt left met dreamt meant	sat kept slept felt left met dreamt meant
bring يحضر buy يشتري fight يخاصم / يتشاجر think يفكر / يعتقد catch يمسك / يصطاد teach يدرس / يعلم	brought bought fought thought caught taught	brought bought fought thought caught taught
sell يبيع tell يخبر / يحكي	sold told	sold told
find يجد have يمتلك hear يسمع hold يمسك / يعقد	found had heard held	found had heard held
read يقرأ say يقول pay يدفع / يسدد make يجعل / يصنع	read said paid made	read said paid made
stand يقف understand يفهم	stood understood	stood understood
shine يشرق / يسطع	shone	shone

Present مضارع	Past ماضي	P.P. تصريف ثالث
break يكسر choose يختار speak يتكلم / يتحدث steal يسرق wake يوقظ drive يسوق ride يركب rise يرتفع / يشرق write يكتب beat يهزم / يضرب / ينبض bite يعض hide يخفي / يختبئ eat يأكل fall يسقط / يقع forget ينسى give يعطي see يرى take يأخذ blow يهب / ينفخ grow يكبر / يزرع know يعرف / يعلم throw يرمي / يقذف fly يطير draw يرسم show يبين / يوضح begin يبدأ drink يشرب swim يسبح ring يرن / يدق sing يغني run يجري come يأتي become يصبح go يذهب	broke chose spoke stole woke drove rode rose wrote beat bit hid ate fell forgot gave saw took blew grew knew threw flew drew showed began drank swam rang sang ran came became went	broken chosen spoken stolen woken driven ridden risen written beaten bitten hidden eaten fallen forgotten given seen taken blown grown known thrown flown drawn shown begun drunk swum rung sung run come become gone

Helping Verbs الأفعال المساعدة

المصدر	مضارع	ماضي	تصريف ثالث
be يكون	am / is are	was were	been
have يمتلك	have / has	had	had
do يفعل	do / does	did	done

Modal Verbs الأفعال الناقصة

مضارع	will	shall	can	may	must
ماضي	would	should	could	might	had to



Part 1: Writing sentences



1.

.....
.....

Use "climbed"



2.

.....
.....

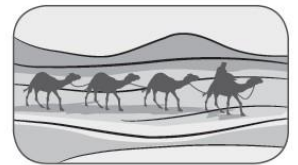
Use "been"



3.

.....
.....

Use "have"



4.

.....
.....

Use "gone"



5.

.....
.....

Use "slept"



6.

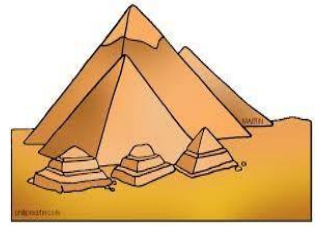
.....
.....

Use "present perfect"



1.

Use " never "



2.

Use " visited "



3.

Use " present perfect "



4.

Use " climbed "



5.

Use " buried "



6.

Use " present perfect "



1.

.....
.....

Use " flown "



2.

.....
.....

Use " never "



3.

.....
.....

Use " been "



4.

.....
.....

Use " met "



5.

.....
.....

Use " already "



6.

.....
.....

Use " just "



1.

.....
.....

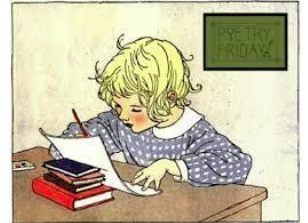
Use "ridden"



2.

.....
.....

Use "poem"



3.

.....
.....

Use "present perfect"



4.

.....
.....

Use "never"



5.

.....
.....

Use "waited"



6.

.....
.....

Use "gone"





Write about:

- 1- Where you have been.
- 2- When you have been.
- 3- With whom you have been.
- 4- What you have seen.
- 5- What you have done.
- 6- How you felt.

C: 9

L: 6

Write 60-75 words

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. In the bottom right corner, there is a small triangular fold-over of the paper, shaded in light grey. The entire sheet is set against a solid black background.

Write about

- C: 9 L: 6**

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and extend across most of the width of the page. In the bottom right corner, there is a small triangular flap that has been folded over, creating a shadow effect. The entire sheet is framed by a thin black border.

Write about:

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| C: 9 | L: 6 |
|-------------|-------------|

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and extend across most of the width of the page. In the bottom right corner, there is a small triangular flap that has been folded over, creating a shadow effect. The entire sheet is set against a solid black background.

New words

The word	meaning	The word	meaning
Headache	صداع	Scream (screamed)	يصرخ
Feel sick (felt)	يشعر بالغثاء	Talk (talked)	يتكلم
Feel dizzy (felt)	يشعر بالدوخة	Walk (walked)	يمشي
Cold	برد	Healthy	صحي
Cough	كحة	Fit	النق
Earache	ألم في الذن	Energy	طاقة
Stomachache	ألم في المعدة	Crisps	مقرمشات
Sore throat	إحترقان في الحنجرة	Sugar	سكريات
Take medicine (took)	يأخذ دواء	Cabbage	ملفوف
The matter	مشكلة	Calcium	كالسيوم
Eat dinner (ate)	بالكل العشاء	Sardines	سردين
Cake	كعكة	Tips	إرشادات
Anyone	أي شيء	Take lots of exercise	يتمرن بكثرة
Quite a lot	كثير	Join (joined)	يلضم إلى
Should	يجب	Team sport	رياضة جماعية
Shouldn't	ال يجب	Skate	يتزلج
Ill = sick	مرض	Eat healthy Diet	بالكل طعام صحي
Drink water (drank)	يشرب ماء	Fat	دهون
Can	يسطيع	Salt	ملح
Could	استطاع	Make sure	يتأكد
Couldn't	لم يستطيع	Vegetables	خضراوات
Play (played) outside	يلعب في الخارج	Plenty of	كثير من
Stay in bed (stayed)	يظل في السرير	Fizzy drinks	مشروبات غازية
Swim (swam)	يسبح	Can of cola	علبة مياه غازية
Learn (learnt)	يتعلم	Teaspoon	ملعقة صغيرة
Language	لغة	Bones	عظام
Speak (spoke)	يتكلم	Because	الن
Read (read)	يقرأ	so	لذلك
Ride (rode) a bike	يركب دراجة	Muscles	عضلات
Use (used) a phone	يستخدم الهاتف	Heart	قلب
Write (wrote) in English	يكتب باللغة الإنجليزية	Junk (fast) food	أكلات غير صحية
Count (counted)	يرصد - يحسب	Fresh food	طعام طازج
Sleep (slept)	ينام	Grains	حبوب
Dream (dreamt)	يحلم	agree	يوافق
Cry (cried)	يبكي	disagree	ال يوافق



Grammar



Have / has got

نستخدم للتعبير عن الأمراض على النحو التالي

I	{	have / 've have not / haven't
You		
We		
They		
He	{	has / 's has not / hasn't
She		
It		

got

a headache

a sore throat

an earache

a cough

a stomach ache

a cold



يشعر

Feel

لاحظ

نستخدم للتعبير عن الأمراض التالية

I feel

cold

hot

sick

dizzy

ill





Grammar



Should / shouldn't

نستخدم للتعبير عن تقديم النصيحة

We use should / shouldn't to say what is good and not good for you.

(للتعبير عن ما ينبغي القيام به و ما ال ينبغي القيام به.)

تستخدم should , shouldn't

- | | | |
|------|-----------|-----------------------|
| I | should | - get enough sleep |
| You | | - drink lots of water |
| We | | - drink fizzy drinks |
| They | shouldn't | - eat healthy diet |
| He | | - eat junk food |
| She | | |
| It | | |



could / couldn't

للتعبير عن إمكانية عمل شيء في الماضي

نستخدم مصدر الفعل (could , couldn't + للتعبير عن الشيء الذي كان / لم يكن باستطاعتك القيام به.)

- | | | | | |
|------|----------|---------------|--|------------------|
| I | could | read stories. |  | when I was young |
| You | | swim |  | |
| We | couldn't | ride my bike. |  | when I was 6 |
| They | | play piano. |  | years old |
| He | | | | |
| She | | | | |



Part 1: Writing sentences



1.

.....
.....

Use "has got"



2.

.....
.....

Use "have got"



3.

.....
.....

Use "couldn't"



4.

.....
.....

Use "feel"



5.

.....
.....

Use "have got"



6.

.....
.....

Use "shouldn't"



1.

.....
.....

Use "should"



2.

.....
.....

Use "because"



3.

.....
.....

Use "couldn't"



4.

.....
.....

Use "should"



5.

.....
.....

Use "has got"



6.

.....
.....

Use "feel"



1.

.....
.....

Use "feel"



2.

.....
.....

Use "has got"



3.

.....
.....

Use "so"



4.

.....
.....

Use "fever"



5.

.....
.....

Use "shouldn't"



6.

.....
.....

Use "could"



1.

.....
.....

Use "could"



2.

.....
.....

Use "couldn't"



3.

.....
.....

Use "shouldn't"



4.

.....
.....

Use "shouldn't"



5.

.....
.....

Use "couldn't"



6.

.....
.....

Use "couldn't"



L: 6

New words

The word	meaning	The word	meaning
Smoothie	عصير	King	ملك
Milk	حليب	Kingdom	مملكة
Fridge	ثلاجة	Hero	بطل
Pour (poured)	يصب - يسكب	Famine	مجاعة
Blender	خالط	Donate (donated)	يسبرع
Strawberry	فروالة	Earthquake	زلزال
Chop	يقطع - يقطع	Charity	أعمال خيرية
Lid	غطاء الخالط	Organization	منظمة
Mango	مانجو	Shipment	شحن
Peel (peeled)	يؤشر	Establish (established)	يؤسس
Turn (turned) on	يؤشغل	Sponsor	راعي رسمي
Turn (turned) off	يؤطفئ	Widow	أرملة
Clean (cleaned)	يؤظف	Orphan	يتيم
Hear (heard)	يسمع	Elderly	كبار السن
Lose (lost)	يفقد	Special needs	احتياجات خاصة
Put (put) on	يرتدي	Educational care	رعاية تعليمية
Wash (washed)	يؤغسل	Humanitarian	إنساني - رحيم
Make (made)	يصنع	Instruct (instructed)	يعلم - يوجه
Buy (bought)	يؤشترى	Refugees	اللاجئين
Carry (carried)	يؤحمل	Camp	معسكر
Grow (grew)	يؤمو	Kindergarten	حضانة
Look (looked) after	يؤعنى به	Reach (reached)	يؤصل
Drop (dropped)	يؤسقط	Cabin	كهنة
Drink (drank)	يؤشرب	Order (ordered)	يؤرثب - يطلب
Chase (chased)	يؤطارد	Medical supplies	معدات طبية
Hurt (hurt)	يؤذي	Tent	خيمة
Curtain	ستائر	Disabled	معاق
Thirsty	عطشان	Homeless	مشرّد
Blanket	بطانية	Community	مجتمع
Majesty	جلالة الملك	Fix	يؤصلح



Grammar



Personal pronouns

Subject pronoun	Object pronoun	Possessive adjective	Possessive pronoun	Reflexive pronoun
I	me	my	mine	myself
You	you	your	yours	yourself/yourselfs
We	us	our	ours	ourselves
They	them	their	theirs	themselves
He	him	his	his	himself
She	her	her	hers	herself
It	it	its	its	itself

Examples of usage

<u>You</u> know my sister. <u>She</u> is here.	Give <u>me</u> a red pen, please.	It is <u>our</u> son Jack and <u>his</u> friend Tom.	This idea is <u>mine</u> and that one – <u>hers</u> .	I need you to do it <u>yourself</u> .
--	-----------------------------------	--	---	---------------------------------------

With **Present Simple** only, designed especially for level **Elementary** students

Complete the sentences with the correct pronoun.

1. Give



..... some food.

2. Show



..... the new kitchen.

3. Lend



..... the torch.

4. Ask mum to buy



..... a new coat.

5. Write



..... a birthday card.

6. Ask dad to bring



..... a DVD to watch this weekend.



Grammar



Relative pronouns ضمائر الوصل

which

who —————> is used for people (subject or object)

This is the **boy**. **He** dropped the milk.

This is the **boy who** dropped the milk.

تحل محل فاعل أو مفعول عاقل.

which —————> is used for things and animals

This is the **dog**. **It** chased the car.

This is the **dog which** chased the car.

تحل محل فاعل أو مفعول غير عاقل.

who

Underline the correct word(s) in brackets.

1. This is the cat (**who** - how - where - which) drank the milk.
2. This is the dog (**who** - where - when - which) chased the cat.
3. This is the teacher (**who** - how - where - which) teaches primary 4
4. Ali is the man (**which** - when - who - where) used to work in a bank.
5. My car (**which**-how-who-where) I bought five years ago, is Mercedes Benz.
6. The titanic (**which** - how - who - where) was a big ship hit an iceberg.
7. Guy Fawkes was the man (**which** - how - who - where) tried to blow up the English House of Parliament in 1605.
8. The **teacher** is the person (**which** - when - **who** - where) you are speaking to.
9. **Adel** is the man (**which**-how-who-where) I spoke to on the phone.
10. **Edward** is the man (**which** -when-who-where) has worked for the same company all his life.
11. This is the dog (**who** - how - when - **which**) chased the cats.
12. Is this the teacher(**who**-how-**which**-**whose**)taught you English?



Part 1: Writing sentences



1.

.....
.....

Use " which "



2.

.....
.....

Use " the boy "



3.

.....
.....

Use " who "



4.

.....
.....

Use " which "



5.

.....
.....

Use " which "



6.

.....
.....

Use " who "



1.

.....
.....

Use " which "



2.

.....
.....

Use " who "



3.

.....
.....

Use " who "



4.

.....
.....

Use " the smoothie "



5.

.....
.....

Use " which "



6.

.....
.....

Use " which "



This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and extend across the width of the page. In the bottom right corner, there is a small, shaded gray area representing a folded corner of the paper. The entire sheet is framed by a thin black border.

2- Write a paragraph about how you can help your community:

In your paragraph write about:

- Who you can help in the community.
- How people can raise money.
- How you can help people.
- Why you like it.

C: 9

L: 6

Write 60-75 words

A large rectangular box for writing a paragraph. It contains 15 horizontal lines for writing. The bottom right corner of the box is folded over, creating a triangular shape.

3- Imagine you have a job. Write a paragraph about:

In your paragraph write about:

- Where you work.
- What you do every day.
- What you wear.
- Is your job dangerous?
- Why you like your job.

C: 9

L: 6

Write 60-75 words

[illegible]

Unit 8

We were fishing.

New words

The word	meaning	The word	meaning
Wife	زوجة	Squeeze (squeezed)	بِعَصْر
Husband	زوج	Stay (stayed) in touch	يكون على تواصل
Mother	أم	Miss (missed) someone	بِنَقْد شَخْص
Mother - in - law	حماء	Queue	طابور
Father - in - law	الحمو	Aunt	عمة - خالة
Son	ابن	Uncle	عم - خال
Daughter	ابنة	Cousins	أولاد العم
Niece	بنت الخت	Cushions	مساند
Nephew	ابن الخ	Lounge	غرفة الجلوس
Happy memories	تكريات سعيدة	Elbow	مرفق
Photo album	ألبوم صور	Pile (piled) up	بِنكدس - بجمع
Mess	فوضى	Against	ضد
Remember (remembered)	بِتذكر	Laughter	ضحكات
Theatre	مسرح	Whole	كل
Feel better	بشعر بأحسن	Quiet	هدوء
Miss	بِنقد	Poem	نصيدة شعرية
Visit (visited)	يُزور	Rhyme	قافية
Train station	محطة قطار	Verse	بيت شعر
Parents	الوالدين	Family tree	شجرة العائلة
Feather	ريشة	Note (noted)	مالحظة - يلاحظ
Bread	خبز	Tickets	تذاكر
Relative	قريب	Stickers	ملصقات
Toddler	طفل	Quote	اقتباس
Normal	طبيعي	Care about	بهم - ب



Grammar



The past continuous

زمن الماضي المستمر

Affirmative الأثبات	Negative النفي	Question السؤال
<p>I was eating fish at 6:00 yesterday .</p> <p>Ali was playing football .</p> <p>They were singing .</p>	<p>I wasn't eating fish at 6:00 yesterday .</p> <p>Ali wasn't playing football .</p> <p>They weren't singing .</p>	<p>Were you eating fish ? Yes, I was . / No, I wasn't .</p> <p>Was Ali playing football ? Yes, he was . / No, he wasn't .</p> <p>Were they singing ? Yes , they were . / No, they weren't .</p>

الكلمات الدالة على زمن الماضي المستمر :
 عندما - When - بينما - While / As - طوال اليوم أمس - all day yesterday - الساعة السادسة أمس - at 6:00 yesterday

يعبر زمن الماضي المستمر عن حدث كان مستمر في وقت معين في الماضي :
 My father **was sleeping** at 12:00 last night .
 It **was raining** all night yesterday .
 While I **was walking** , I met my friend .
 When I **saw** Ali , he **was playing** football .

عندما - When - بينما - While / As
 ماضي مستمر ← While / As ← ماضي بسيط
 My father **came** while I **was studying** . / While I **was studying** , my father **came** .

عندما - When
 ماضي بسيط ← When ← ماضي مستمر
 I **was riding** my bike when I **fell** down . / When I **fell** down , I **was riding** my bike .
 I **fell** down when I **was riding** my bike .

ملاحظات :

بعد (While / As) نستخدم زمن الماضي المستمر اما بعد (When) يمكن أن نستخدم زمن الماضي المستمر أو زمن الماضي البسيط
 الماضي المستمر يعبر عن حدث كان مستمر مدة طويلة اما الماضي البسيط يعبر عن حدث مفاجئ .
 إذا كان هناك حدثان مستمران في نفس الوقت فنستخدم زمن الماضي المستمر .

Ex : While I **was studying** , my sisters **were playing** .



Cardinal Numbers



1 first

2 second

3 third

4 fourth

5 fifth

6 sixth

7 seventh

8 eighth

9 ninth

10 tenth

11 eleventh

12 twelfth

13 thirteenth

14 fourteenth

15 fifteenth

16 sixteenth

17 seventeenth

18 eighteenth

19 nineteenth

20 twentieth

21 twenty-first

22 twenty-second

23 twenty-third

24 twenty-fourth

25 twenty-fifth

26 twenty-sixth

27 twenty-seventh

28 twenty-eighth

29 twenty-ninth

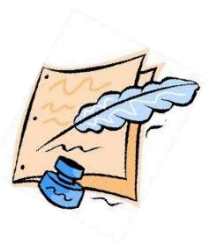
30 thirtieth

31 thirty-first





Part 1: Writingsentences



1.

.....
.....

Use " was "



2.

.....
.....

Use " present continuous "



3.

.....
.....

Use " reading "



4.

.....
.....

Use " was "



5.

.....
.....

Use " present continuous "



6.

.....
.....

Use " were "



1.

.....
.....

Use " were "



2.

.....
.....

Use " present continuous "



3.

.....
.....

Use " were "



4.

.....
.....

Use " was "



5.

.....
.....

Use " visiting "



6.

.....
.....

Use " taking "



In your paragraph write about:

- Who your best relative is
- How old he/she is
- How often he/she comes to visit you
- Mention if he/she sleeps in your house or not
- What he/she does at your house
- Why he/she is your best relative

L: 6

Write 60-75 words

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and extend across the width of the page. In the bottom right corner, there is a small triangular flap that has been folded over, creating a shadow effect. The entire sheet is enclosed within a thin black rectangular border.

Unit 9

Good news, bad news.

New words

The word	meaning	The word	Meaning
Good news	أخبار جيدة	Pack(packed)	يخزم
Bad news	أخبار سيئة	Passport	جواز سفر
office	مكتب	Candle	شمعة
Builder	بناء	Castle	قلعة
Vet	طبيب بيطري	Sandals	صندل
Secretary	سكرتير	Wear (wore)	يرتدي
Dentist	طبيب أسنان	Fisherman	صياد
Receptionist	موظف استقبال	Speak(spoke)	يتحدث
Mechanic	ميكانيكي	Silly	سخيف
Author	مؤلف	Surprised	مدهش
Important	مهم	Wish for	يشتهي
Boss	رئيس	Delicious	لذيذ
A bit worried	قلق	Pull(pulled)	يسحب
Smile	يبتسم	Disappear(disappeared)	يختفي
Change (changed)	يغير	Wish(wished)	يشتهي
Together	معا	Suddenly	فجأة
Ring (rang)	حلقة سيرن	Net	شبكة
Go (went) in	يدخل	Throw(threw)	يرمي
Type (typed)	يكتب	Hungry	جوعان
Repair (repaired)	يصلح	Job advert	إعلان وظيفة
Fall (fell) over	سقط أرضا	Dream job	وظيفة الأحلام
Customer	زبون	Earn	يكسب
Arrive(arrived)	يصل	Contact details	أرقام التواصل
Suitcase	حقيبة سفر	Salary	راتب
Nervous	عصبي	journalist	صحفي



Grammar



عندما When

* **When** can go at the beginning or the middle of a sentence.

تأتي (when) في بداية أو منتصف الجملة للتعبير عن حدث كان مستمراً وقطعه حدث آخر.

* Use a comma after the first verb if a sentence starts with when.

نستخدم (فاصلة سفلية) بعد الفعل الأول إن بدأت الجملة بـ (When).
When I was eating, he arrived.

I was eating **when** he arrived.

When عندما (ماضي مستمر Past continuous), (ماضي بسيط Past Simple)

When عندما (ماضي مستمر Past Continuous), (ماضي بسيط Past Simple)

(ماضي بسيط Past Simple) **when** عندما (ماضي مستمر Past continuous)

(ماضي بسيط Past Simple) **when** عندما (ماضي مستمر Past Continuous)

When the author came in, I was waiting at the library.

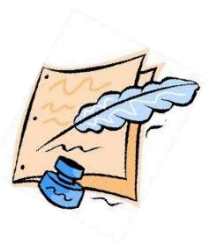
Adel was walking to work **when** it started to rain.

When I was eating, he arrived.

I was eating **when** he arrived.



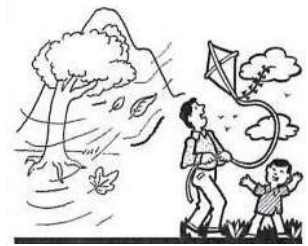
Part 1: Writing sentences



1.

.....
.....

Use " when "



2.

.....
.....

Use " when "



3.

.....
.....

Use " when "



4.

.....
.....

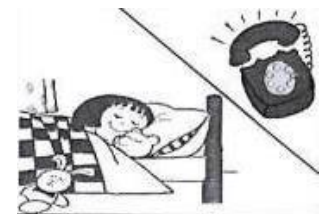
Use " when "



5.

.....
.....

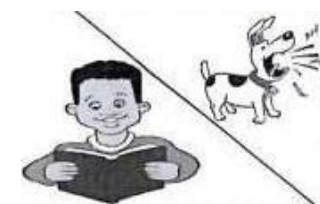
Use " when "



6.

.....
.....

Use " when "

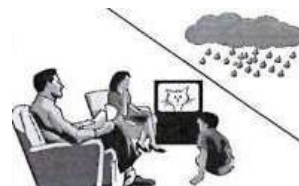


1.

.....

.....

Use " when "



2.

.....

.....

Use " when "



3.

.....

.....

Use " when "



4.

.....

.....

Use " when "

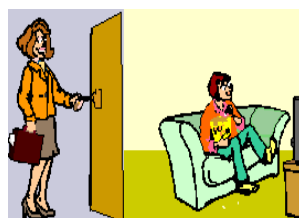


5.

.....

.....

Use " when "



6.

.....

.....

Use " when "





In your paragraph write about:

- What it was.
- When it happened.
- Where it happened.
- What you did.
- How you felt.

C: 9

L: 6

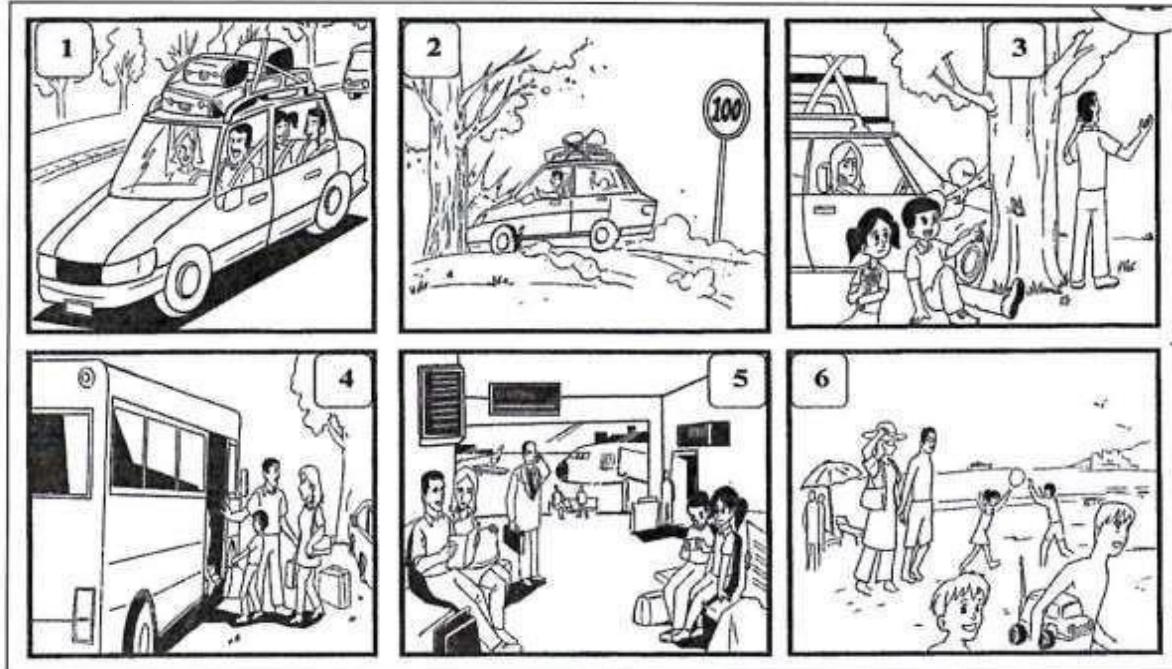
Write 60-75 words

[illegible]

3. Look at the pictures below and write the story.

Write 60 - 75 words

15



3. Look at the pictures below and write the story.
Write 50 - 60 words



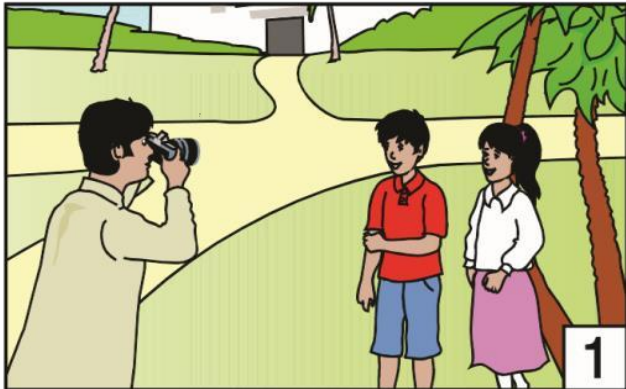
3. Look at the pictures below and write the story.

15



Write 60 - 75 words

3. Look at the pictures below and write the story.
Write 50 - 60 words



Part 1: Reading**(35 MARKS)****1. Read and match the sentences with the correct signs (A-H).**

There are two extra signs that you don't need to use.

10Number (0) is done for you.

0. You should always keep this closed.

F

1. Students can buy things for school here.

2. You should put your rubbish here.

3. You must stay out at certain times.

4. Don't leave lights on when not in room.

5. You should bring these on this day.

A**NO LITTER ON
PLAYGROUND
USE BINS****B****Turn off lights
when not in room****C****NO ENTRY DURING
BREAK AND
LUNCHTIMES****D****STARS STATIONARY
Get your
school books & supplies****E****Telephones for
customers only****F****Keep door
closed at all times****G****No trainers in
class
School shoes only****H****School Sports Day
"Tuesday"
Bring Trainers and GYM
clothes**

2. Read and circle the correct answer A,B or C.**10****Father's Day**

In 1909, Sonora Smart was sitting (0) _____ a café. She heard some people talking (1) _____ Mother's Day, when she had an idea. Sonora's father raised her with her five brothers after her mother died. She wanted a way to show him how (2) _____ she loved him. Sonora started (3) _____ to everyone in town about her idea of having a celebration just for dads. The next year, America celebrated June 19 as the (4) _____ Father's Day. News of this special day for dads quickly spread all over the world. Today, Father's Day is celebrated in many countries around the world, (5) _____ not always on the same day.

Example

- | | | | |
|----|---------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| 0. | <input checked="" type="radio"/> A in | B on | C over |
| 1. | A of | B about | C for |
| 2. | A much | B more | C most |
| 3. | A saying | B telling | C talking |
| 4. | A one | B first | C only |
| 5. | A or | B but | C and |

(5 X 2 marks each)

3. Read the following text carefully.

15

A Rare Sight!

Picasso was born in Spain in 1881. He was a famous artist. His paintings are worth a lot of money nowadays. A painting by Pablo Picasso was sold for over 13 million pounds.

The painting is called '**Jeune Fille Endormie**' which means 'Sleeping Girl' and was painted in 1935. The painting is 46 centimetres tall and 56 centimetres wide. It shows a young girl sleeping with her head leaning on her arms. It is painted



in Picasso's famous style using wide brushstrokes and bright colours. The auction took place at Christie's Auction House in London. The new buyer is only the third owner of the painting. The painting has not been seen in public for over sixty years. The last time anyone saw it was in New York, in 1941.

A person, who wants to stay unknown, gave the painting to the University of Sydney in Australia. He said he wanted them to sell the painting and use the money for medical research. The University said they would like to keep the painting at the university, but the money from sale of the painting would help change the lives of many people.

A. Circle the correct answer A,B or C.

1. What is the name of the painting?

- A Christie
- B Sleeping Girl
- C Picasso's painting

2. How tall is the painting?

- A 13 centimeteres
- B 46 centimeteres
- C 56 centimeteres

3. Where was the painting sold?

- A London
- B Sydney
- C New York

4. What is often in Picasso's paintings?

- A brushes
- B people
- C colours

5. How many persons owned the painting before it was sold this time?

- A one
- B two
- C three

(5 X 2 marks each)

B. Answer the following questions.

1. How much was the painting sold for?

2. What will the university do with the money?

(5 X 2½ marks each)

Part 2: Writing**(35 MARKS)**

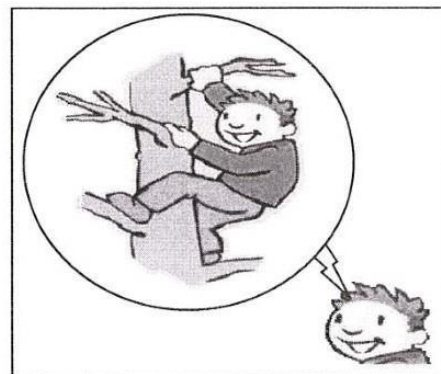
1. Look at the pictures and write sentences. Follow the instructions between brackets.

10

Write 8 – 15 words for each picture

1. _____

(use: never)



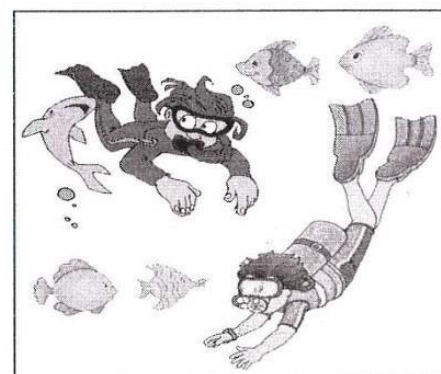
2. _____

(use: should)



3. _____

(use: tomorrow)



4. _____

(use: when)

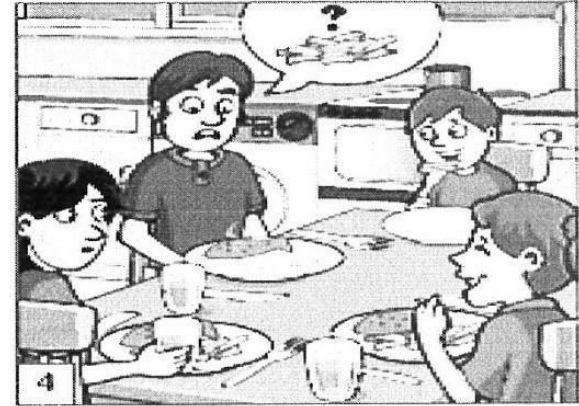
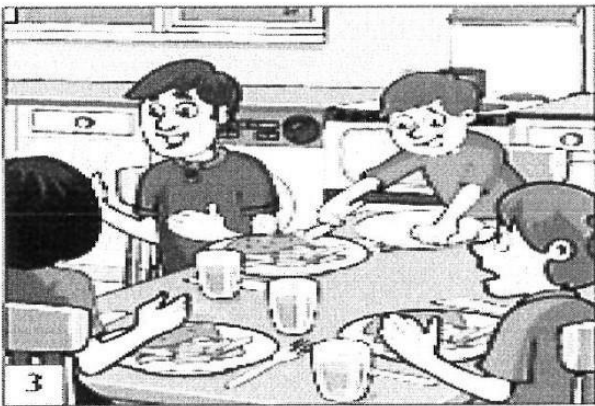
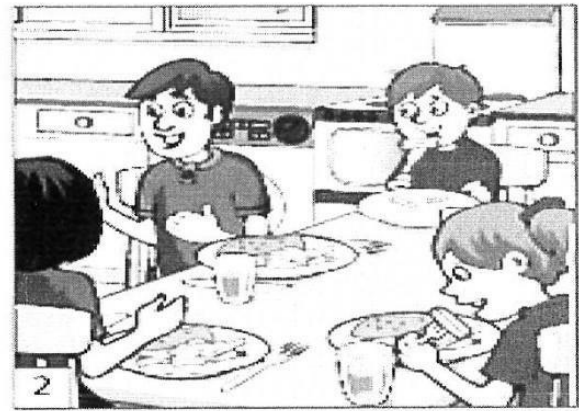
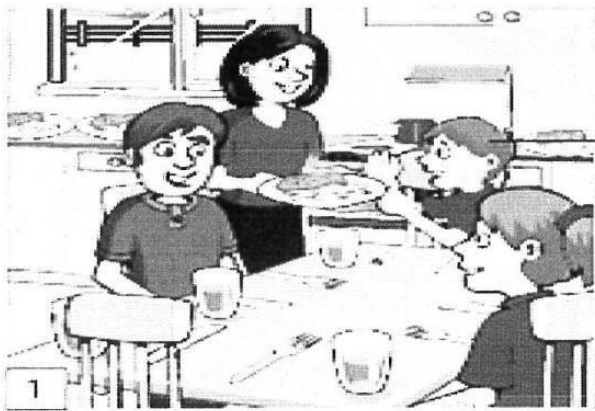


(4 X 2½ marks each)

2. Look at the pictures below and write a story.

Write 60 - 75 words

10

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

(10 marks)

3. You went on holiday. Write an e-mail to your English friend telling him about your holiday.

In your e-mail include...

15

- where you went
- when you went
- who you went with
- how you went
- what you did
- how you felt

Write 35 – 45 words

Hello!

C:

L:

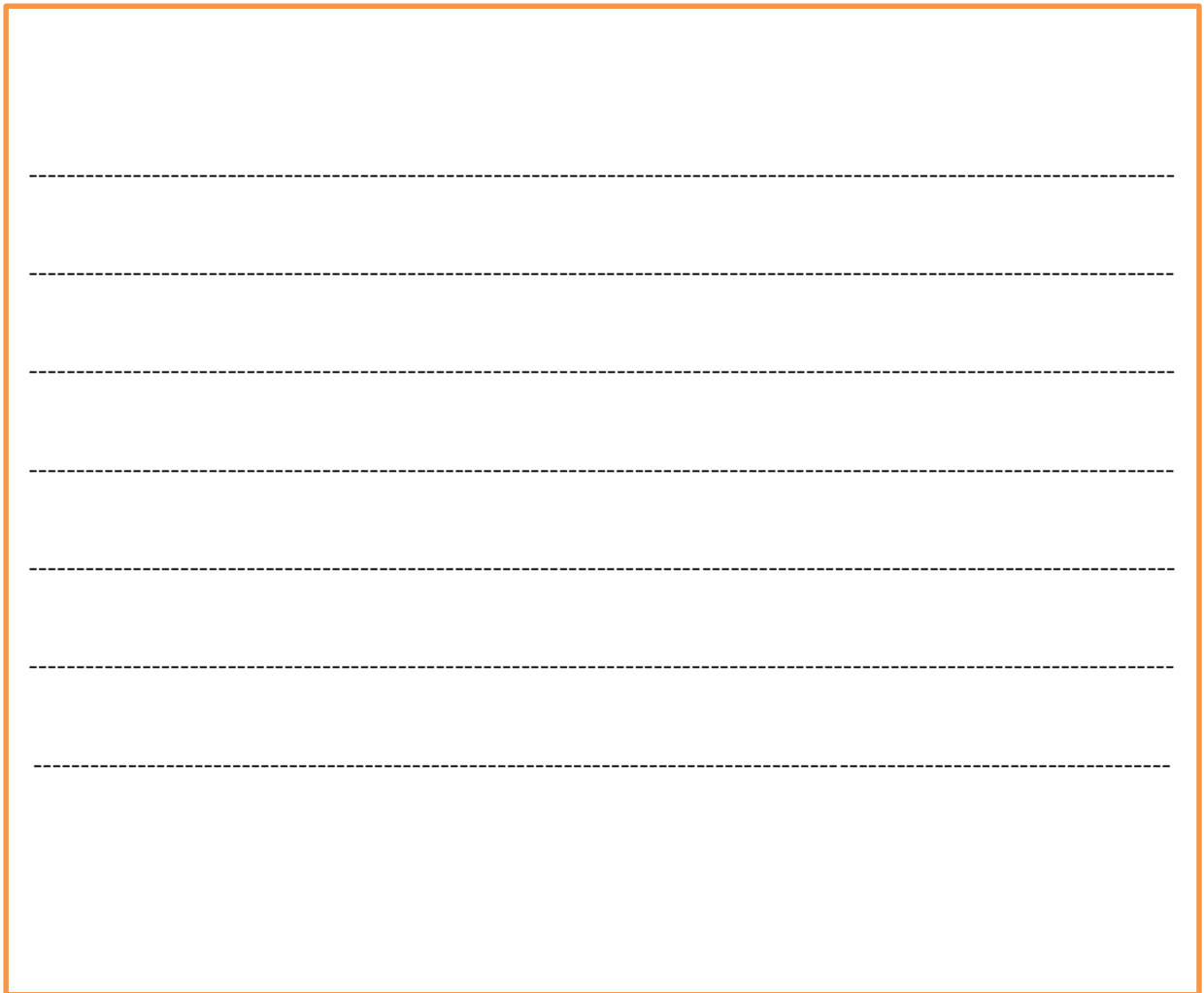
(15 marks)

END OF EXAM

- **Write a paragraph about your favourite smoothie.**

Write about it using the following questions:

1. What is your favourite smoothie?
2. What ingredients do you use?
3. When do you drink it ?
4. Who makes the smoothie with you ?
5. How often do you make it ?



A large rectangular box with an orange border, containing seven horizontal dashed lines for writing a paragraph.

