

Part 1

Revision on Primary (5) "Revision on Structures"

مراجعة على أهم قواعد (Connect 5)



The Present Simple Tense

زمن المضارع البسيط

Affirmative	الإثبات	Negative	النفي	Interrogative	الاستفهام
I → like		I → don't like		Do → I like	?
He } likes		He } doesn't like		Does { he like	?
She } likes		She } doesn't like		Does { she like	?
It } likes		It } doesn't like		Does { It like	?
You } like		You } don't like		Do { you like	?
We } like		We } don't like		Do { we like	?
They } like		They } don't like		Do { they like	?

○ تُستخدم بعض ظروف التكرار مع زمن المضارع البسيط لنعبر عن كم مرة نقوم بعمل شيء ما.

always

often

usually

sometimes

never

1 Choose the correct answer:

- I (catch - catches - catching) the bus every morning.
- My mother always (cooks - cooking - cook) delicious food.
- Mrs Mona (work - works - working) at a language school.
- What (does - do - doing) you usually do in the evening?
- Nadla (go - goes - going) to school by car.
- (Do - Does - Are) you like speaking English?
- My sisters (do - does - doing) the homework at night.
- We usually (eat - eating - eats) yogurt for breakfast.
- Mom (has - have - is having) a sharp knife to cut the vegetables.
- My boss (ask - asking - asks) me to do some jobs.

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11. (Do - Does - Is) Ahlam like fish?
12. (Do - Does - Are) you like reading books?
13. How often (do - does - doing) you go to the club?
14. How often (do - does - doing) Yassin tidy his room?
15. Amgad (always has - has always - always have) a nice smile.
16. Hagar (is never - never is - are never) late for school.

Verb to be in the past

was

I - He - She - It -
Singular ➡ أي اسم مفرد

were

You - We - They -
Plural ➡ أي اسم جمع

The Past Simple Tense

زمن الماضي البسيط

Affirmative

الإثبات

Negative

النفي

Interrogative

الاستفهام

<p>I He She It You We They</p>	} played	<p>I He She It You We They</p>	} did not play..... } didn't play.....	<p>Did</p>	} I play.....? } he play.....? } she play.....? } it play.....? } you play.....? } we play.....? } they play.....?
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○ يوجد كلمات دالة على زمن الماضي البسيط مثل:

yesterday	أمس	in the past	في الماضي
ago	منذ	last (week)	الأسبوع (الماضي)

2 Choose the correct answer:

1. Yesterday, my cousin (comes - came - come) to visit us.
2. I was late because I (miss - missed - missing) the train.
3. My grandma (go - goes - went) to Alexandria two days ago.
4. They (eating - ate - eats) pizza at a restaurant in the square.
5. We (had - have - has) a great time and enjoyed a lot.
6. What did he (eats - eating - eat) for lunch?
7. Did she (go - goes - went) to Aswan last week?
8. How (does - did - done) you feel about the new theater?
9. It (start - starts - started) to rain an hour ago.
10. I (don't - didn't - doesn't) see you last week.
11. Where did she (go - goes - went) last weekend?
12. He didn't (came - coming - come) with us because he was tired.

3 Change into negative:

1. I came late yesterday.



.

2. They went to school yesterday.



.

3. I arrived on time.



.

4. We were happy in the garden.



.

5. She ate pasta an hour ago.



.

4 Make correct questions:

1. I went to the park yesterday.



?

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2. They **helped** their mother last week.



?

3. We played **football** at the club.



?

4. Yes, I was **happy**.



?

5. No, she wasn't at the **zoo**.



?

The Past Continuous Tense زمن الماضي المستمر

Affirmative الإثبات	Negative النفي	Interrogative الاستفهام
I → was reading ...	I → wasn't reading ...	Was → I reading ?
He } She } was reading ...	He } She } wasn't reading ...	Was { he reading ? she reading .. ? it reading ?
It } You } were reading ...	It } You } weren't reading ...	Were { you reading .. ? we reading ? they reading .. ?
We } They }	We } They }	

○ يُغَبَّر عن حدث وقع في الماضي واستغرق حدوثه فترة من الوقت.

○ She **was helping** her mom on Friday morning.

5 Choose the correct answer:

1. Ramy (**is** - **was** - **were**) fishing last week.
2. Was he (**study** - **studies** - **studying**) English with his dad?
3. My father was (**work** - **works** - **working**) all day yesterday.
4. (**Was** - **Were** - **Is**) he having breakfast at ten yesterday?
5. What (**are** - **were** - **was**) you doing at 8 pm yesterday?
6. (**Was** - **Were** - **Am**) you reading a story at five the day before?

7. We (**was** - **were** - **are**) having a great time at the garden.
8. The tiger (**was** - **were** - **is**) running at the forest.
9. Was she (**help** - **helps** - **helping**) her mother at the kitchen?
10. Were they (**play** - **playing** - **played**) tennis at five in the afternoon?
11. What were you (**do** - **does** - **doing**) yesterday?
12. (**Does** - **Are** - **Was**) he swimming all day?
13. I was (**listen** - **listened** - **listening**) to the radio when my mom entered my room.
14. Some geese (**were** - **was** - **is**) swimming in the pond.
15. My father (**was** - **is** - **were**) doing his work when the light went off.

6 Write the correct word from the box:

was - were

1. The duck swimming.
2. The cats running away.
3. the farmer growing vegetables?
4. They helping their mom.
5. My mom cooking in the kitchen.
6. I watching TV when the light went out.
7. We walking in a beautiful garden.
8. they watching a match or a film?
9. Manar taking a shower yesterday.
10. The students reading English at the class.
11. What they doing at the Nubian village?
12. Ahmed explaining what greenhouse gases are.



أي some - بعض any

- We can use (**some - any**) before countable or uncountable nouns.
○ يمكن أن نستخدم (any - some) قبل الأسماء التي تعد أو قبل الأسماء التي لا تعد.
- We use (**some**) in affirmative sentences and (**any**) in questions and negative sentences.
○ تُستخدم (some) في الجمل المُثَبِّتة وسؤالِي العرض والطلب، بينما تُستخدم (any) في الجمل المنفية والاستفهامية.
- When we offer or ask for something politely, we use the word (**some**) not (**any**).
○ تُستخدم (some) بدلاً من (any) في الجملة الاستفهامية (السؤال) عند عرض شيء أو طلب شيء بأسلوب مهذب.

7 Choose the correct answer:

1. There (is - are - aren't) some milk in the glass.
2. There (is - isn't - aren't) any water in the bottle.
3. There (is - isn't - aren't) one carrot on the shelf.
4. Do you have (some - any - a) biscuits?
5. I would like (some - any - an) eggs.
6. Are there any (banana - bananas - a banana)?
7. There (is - are - aren't) some fruit and vegetables on the plate.
8. Is there (some - any - a) butter in the pan?
9. How about buying some (grapes - grape - a grape)?
10. There isn't (some - any - a) jam in the fridge.
11. She wants (a - an - some) onion.
12. Is there (a - an - any) pineapple on the table?
13. Do you like (some - any - a) sugar in your tea?
14. Can I have (some - any - a) juice, please?
15. Is there (a - any - an) jam in the fridge?

16. Could you give me (some - any - a) salt, please?
 17. Are there (some - any - a) tomatoes in the market?
 18. Is there any (eggs - dates - cheese) in the fridge?
 19. (Am - Is - Are) there any sugar in the supermarket?
 20. Please, can I have some (apples - apple - an apple)?

8 Complete the following sentences with (some – any):

1. There are _____ oranges on the table.
 2. Are there _____ figs in the market?
 3. Is there _____ sugar in the cup?
 4. There's _____ cheese in the fridge.
 5. Are there _____ cups of coffee on the table?
 6. He had _____ sandwiches for dinner.
 7. Can you give me _____ water, please?
 8. There's _____ juice in the glass.
 9. Do you have _____ eggs?
 10. Would you like _____ orange juice?



لأن - because - لكي to

○ We can answer the questions that begin with (why) by using (to) or (because).

○ يمكن الإجابة على السؤال البادئ بـ (why) باستخدام (to) أو (because).

○ Why did she go to a restaurant? ► To have a sandwich.

○ Why did Dad come home early? ► Because he felt tired.

Note that:

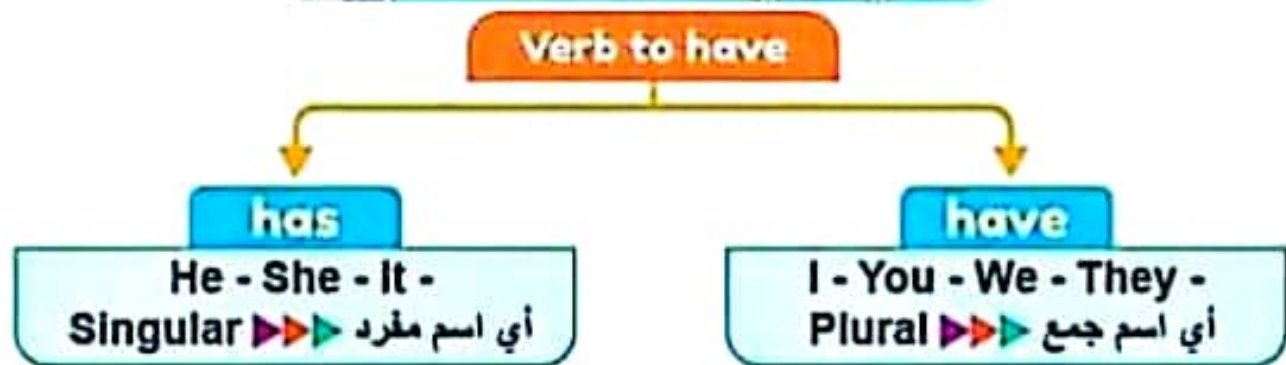
لاحظ أن:

تُتبع (because) بجملة تامة بينما (to) تُتبع بمصدر الفعل، ومصدر الفعل هو التصريف الأول للفعل بدون إضافات، أي بدون إضافات (s - es - ing - ed).

9 Choose the correct answer:

1. I went to bed early (because - to - so) I was tired.
2. My brother bought new shorts (because - to - so) wear at the beach.
3. Why is she running? ► (So - To - Because) she's late.
4. I went to the library (to - because - so) borrow a book.
5. Why do you go to the club? ► (Because - To - So) play with my friends.
6. She bought a new suitcase (because pack - to pack - packs) her clothes.
7. I studied hard (to - because - so) get good marks.
8. Yassin went to the library (to - because - so) read books.
9. Why did May go to the kitchen? ► (It helps - To help - Because help) her mom.
10. I went to the hall (to get - getting - because get) my coat.
11. Amira bought sunglasses to (wear - wears - wearing) on sunny days.
12. Ehab went to the market (to - so - because) buy pasta.
13. My father bought a new phone (to - so - because) call his friends.
14. She looks like a princess (because - to - so) she is so beautiful.
15. Why is Adel sad? ► (To - Because - So) he got bad marks.

Verb to have **عندي - لدي**



Remember تذكر

- have **عند النفي** → don't have
- has **عند النفي** → doesn't have
- have **عند السؤال** → Do (you) have
- has **عند السؤال** → Does (she) have

10 Choose the correct answer:

1. I (am - has - have) a headache.
2. We (are - have - has) a cold.
3. Does Shady (has - had - have) a cough?
4. She doesn't (has - have - had) cuts on her arms.
5. My mother (has - have - is) a toothache.
6. He (is - do - has) an earache.
7. Do you (has - have - are) a stomachache?
8. Does he (had - have - has) a cough?
9. Ahmed (don't - doesn't - isn't) have a headache.
10. You (are - has - have) a cold. Stay at home, please.



القدرة (الاستطاعة) Ability

can

يستطيع

can't

لا يستطيع

○ نعبر عن الاستطاعة في المضارع باستخدام (can - can't).

could

كان يستطيع

couldn't

لم يكن يستطيع

○ نعبر عن الاستطاعة في الماضي باستخدام (could - couldn't).

11 Choose the correct answer:

1. I (can - can't - couldn't) fly a kite. It's easy.
2. I wanted to see the bats, but I (can't - could - couldn't).
3. (Can - Could - Couldn't) you make pasta? ▶ No, I can't.
4. Penguins (can - can't - couldn't) swim very well. They like water.
5. (Can - Can't - Could) he get the full mark? ▶ Yes, he could.
6. Can you (come - came - comes) with us?

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7. I (can - can't - couldn't) buy that expensive car. I have no money.
8. Could Taher (play - played - plays) the match yesterday?
9. What (can - could - can't) you do yesterday?
10. I (can - can't - am) speak French. It's so difficult.



The Imperative صيغة الأمر

○ Affirmative imperatives use the infinitive without (to):

○ عند الأمر، نضع الفعل في المصدر في أول الجملة.

▶ Open the door, please.

▶ Sit down, Ahmed.

○ Negative imperatives use don't + infinitive without to:

○ عند النهي، نبدأ الجملة بـ (Don't) وبعدها الفعل في المصدر.

▶ Don't eat in the library.

▶ Don't throw rubbish.

12 Choose the correct answer:

1. (Write - Writes - Wrote) your answer in short sentences.
2. (Don't eat - Eat - Eats) fruit and vegetables to stay healthy.
3. (Doesn't - Don't - Do) waste your time.
4. (Listening - Listens - Listen) to your teacher carefully in the class.
5. Don't (shouts - shout - shouting) in class.
6. (Come - Comes - To come) to school early.
7. (Don't - Doesn't - Do) the housework with your mom.
8. We will go to the park tomorrow. (Comes - Coming - Come) early, please.
9. (Don't - Doesn't - Do) eat in the class.
10. Don't (opens - open - opened) your notebooks. Look at the board.



The Adverb (الظرف الحال)

- We make most adverbs by adding (ly) to the end of the adjective.
○ عادة ما يتكون الظرف بإضافة (ly) للصفة.
- The words "hard - fast" can be used as adjectives and adverbs:
○ كلمتي "hard - fast" يمكن أن يتم استخدامهما كصفات وظروف.
- The adverb of the adjective "good" is "well":
○ الظرف من الصفة "good" هو "well".
- We use the adjective before a noun to describe it, but the adverb is used after a verb to describe it.
○ الصفة تصف اسماً وتأتي قبله، بينما الظرف يصف فعلاً ويأتي بعده.

13 Choose the correct answer:

1. The tortoise walks (slow - slowly - quick).
2. She can't run (slow - quick - quickly) in the street.
3. I'm a (fast - slowly - quickly) rider.
4. He was (nervous - quietly - nervously) yesterday.
5. She speaks (nice - happy - nicely).
6. The teacher is shouting (loud - angry - angrily).
7. He is a (careful - carefully - carelessly) driver.
8. Wael can speak English (good - well - bad).
9. I can ride my bike (fast - slow - quick).
10. The boy is speaking (polite - politely - loud).

Exercises on Lesson 1

1 Read and complete the dialogue with the words in the box:

roof – plant – neighborhood – garden – apartment

Nour : No school tomorrow! Do you want to come to my house?

Mariam: Thanks, Nour, but I always help my aunt on Friday afternoons at the community ① .

Nour : What's that?

Mariam: It's a big green space on the ② of my Aunt Salma's ③ block. The people who work there are all volunteers from the ④ . We grow vegetables to eat, and sometimes we sell them in the market, too!

2 Read and match "A" with "B":

A

B

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Where does she go on Fridays? | a) We never use chemicals. |
| 2. We grow vegetables to eat, | b) clean the air in the city. |
| 3. We use natural fertilizer. | c) They are all volunteers. |
| 4. Does your garden produce fruit? | d) She goes to the community garden. |
| 5. Roof gardens also help | e) and sometimes we sell them in the market. |
| | f) Yes, it does. |

3 Choose the correct answer:

- I live in a/an (villa - tent - apartment) on the fifth floor.
- They are (volunteers - workers - gardeners). They take no money.
- You can see most of my town from the (door - roof - garden) of my apartment block. It's a very high building.

4. In the garden, we (plant - harvest - eat) lots of vegetables and they begin to grow quickly.
5. We use natural (sun - fertilizers - water) when planting organic food.
6. After they (water - see - harvest) the vegetables, they eat them or sell them at the market.
7. We never use (natural fertilizers - chemicals - water) when planting organic food.
8. My community is people who live in my (neighborhood - school - club).

4 Read and complete the text with the words in the box:

aunt – clean – friends – grow – plants – roof – sell – tomorrow

Nour asks Mariam to go to her house ① _____, but Mariam goes to help her ② _____ on Fridays. They work in a community garden on the ③ _____ of an apartment block. They ④ _____ vegetables and fruit for people in the local area, and sometimes they ⑤ _____ them, too. Mariam thinks the community garden is a good idea because the ⑥ _____ also help to ⑦ _____ the air in the city, and the garden project is a good place to make new ⑧ _____.

5 Reorder the words to make correct sentences:

1. does – Fridays – go – Where – Mariam – on?

▶ _____ ?

2. Fridays – on – I – my aunt – help – always.

▶ _____ .

3. vegetables – to – grow – We – eat.

▶ _____ .

4. you – my house – Do – to come – want – to?

▶ _____ ?

5. them – market – In – We – sell – the.



.

6. do – What – grow – things – you?



?

6 Punctuate the following sentences:

1. thanks nour, but I always help my aunt on fridays



2. It's on the roof of my aunt salma's apartment block



3. we usually plant tomatoes peppers onions and lettuce



4. where does mustafa go on tuesdays



5. does your family have a garden



7 Write an email of (50) words to your friend Basma:

Tell her what you and the volunteers in your community do to help your neighborhood be cleaner and more beautiful, and what they do to produce its needs of food. Your email address is farida@hotmail.com. And your friend's email address is basma@gmail.com.

○ ○ ○
📍 ☆ B A 📄 ▾

From :

To :

Subject :

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Lesson 2 We always work hard

Main Vocabulary الكلمات الأساسية في الدرس



Mini Forest

ميناى فورست (غلاية مصغرة)



organization

مظمة



nature

طبيعة



local communities

مجتمعات محلية



information

معلومات



wildlife

حياة برية



climate

مناخ



weather

طقس

Extra Vocabulary

كلمات إضافية

Prepositions

on holding

في إجازة

at home

في البيت

on weekends

في العطلات الأسبوعية

get to

يصل إلى

on Tuesday

في يوم الثلاثاء

by bus

بالاتوبيس

on the River Nile

على ضفاف النيل

find out

يعرف - يكتشف

on a farm

في مزرعة

look after

يعتني بـ

over time

بمرور الوقت

help with

يساعد في

Other words

Join us	انضم إلينا	urban locations	أماكن حضرية
Contact us	اتصل بنا - تواصل معنا	green space	مساحة خضراء
latest news	آخر الأخبار	green areas	مناطق خضراء
collect data	يجمع البيانات	foreign plants	نباتات تُزرع في غير موطنها الأصلي
information	معلومات	Earth Aid	مساعدة (إغاثة) الأرض
link	رابط (على الإنترنت)	gymnastics competition	مسابقة الجمباز

naturally	طبيعياً - تلقائياً	logo	شعار - لوجو
normally	بشكل طبيعي	research (n)	بحث علمي
effects	تأثيرات - آثار	movie theater	دار عرض سينمائي - دار عرض أفلام

Conjugation of verbs

Regular verbs

أفعال منتظمة

Present		Past		Present		Past	
join	يلتحق	joined	تلقى	click	يلقر على	clicked	لقر
collect	يجمع	collected	جمع	want	يريد	wanted	ريد
call	يتصل	called	تصل	play	يلعب	played	لعب
prefer	يُفضل	preferred	فضل	live	يعيش	lived	عيش
follow	يتبع - يتابع	followed	تبع	offer	يعرض	offered	عرض
look after	يعتني بـ	looked after	اعتنى بـ	work hard	يعمل بجد	worked hard	عمل بجد

Irregular verbs

أفعال غير منتظمة

Present		Past		Present		Past	
bring	يُخبر	brought	خبر	understand	يفهم	understood	فهم
give	يعطي	gave	عطى	go	يذهب	went	ذهب
speak	يتكلم	spoke	تكلم	find out	يكشف - يعرف	found out	كشف - عرف



Earth Aid

What is Mini Forest?



Mini Forest is an organization which plants small areas of trees in the middle of our cities. These special green areas help people enjoy nature and help our wildlife - like plants, animals, and other living things.

At Mini Forest, we always work hard to find the best urban locations for our forests, where people and wildlife need nature most.

We never grow foreign plants in our projects, we always plant trees that grow naturally in an area and we carefully look after them until they become a small forest.

We also usually work with local communities to plant and look after the forests over time. We collect data from every forest we plant a few times a month. This helps us understand the effects of the new green space on the people, wildlife, and climate of the area.

We rarely have enough volunteers to help us with our projects, so we are always happy when people offer to help us. Click on the [link](#) to find out more.

مساعدة (إغاثة) الأرض ما هي "ميني فورست"؟

"ميني فورست" هي منظمة تقوم بزراعة مساحات صغيرة من الأشجار في قلب مدينتنا. تساعد هذه المناطق الخضراء الخاصة الناس على الاستمتاع بالطبيعة، كما تساعد الحياة البرية الخاصة بنا - مثل النباتات والحيوانات والكائنات الحية الأخرى.

في منظمة "ميني فورست" الحياة البرية. نحن نعمل بجد دائما لتحديد الأماكن الحضرية المثالية لغاباتنا، حيث يحتاج الناس والحياة البرية إلى الطبيعة أكثر من غيرها. نحن لا نزرع نباتات غريبة عن بيئتنا في مشاريعنا، بل دائما ما نزرع أشجارا تنمو تلقائيا في منطقة. ونحن نهتم بهم بحرص حتى يصبحوا غابة صغيرة.

كما أننا نعمل مع المجتمعات المحلية لزراعة الغابات والعناية بها بمرور الوقت. نحن نجمع بيانات من كل غابة نزرعها عدة مرات في الشهر. ويساعدنا هذا على فهم آثار المساحة الخضراء الجديدة على الناس والحياة البرية والمناخ في المنطقة بمرور الوقت.

لماذا ما يكون لدينا عدد كافي من المتطوعين للانضمام إلى حركة "ميني فورست"؟ لمساعدتنا في مشاريعنا، لذلك دائما ما نسعد عندما يتقدم لنا أشخاص لمساعدتنا. انقر على [الرابط](#) لمعرفة المزيد.

Listening Script



- Nadine** : What do you usually do on weekends, Gameela?
- Gameela** : I usually **spend time** ❶ with my sisters. We often go shopping in the city center, or we sometimes go to the movie theater. What about you?
- Nadine** : I don't very often go into the city. I usually stay at home and help my mom, but I sometimes visit my grandparents with my sister, Injy, and **her kids** ❷.
- Gameela** : Where do your grandparents live, Nadine?
- Nadine** : They live **in the countryside** ❸ **on a farm** ❹. It's near a town called Asyut. Do you know it? It's **on the River Nile** ❺.
- Gameela** : Asyut? That's a long way from here. How often do you see them?
- Nadine** : About once a month. My sister can drive so she usually takes me in her car. And we always try to **meet up** ❻ for the holiday at Eid al-Adha too. We usually **stay for a week** ❼ at their house then.
- Gameela** : I love Eid al-Adha! We always meet up with my mom's family for the holiday. They are all **great cooks** ❽ and we always eat a lot!
- Nadine** : That sounds great!
- Gameela** : What about this weekend, Nadine? Are you **busy** ❾?
- Nadine** : Not really. Do you want to do something together?
- Gameela** : Yes, let's go to that new **café** ❿ in our **neighborhood** ⓫. It's near the square.
- Nadine** : Yes okay. It looks nice and they've got **delicious date** ⓬ and **honey cakes** ⓭ ! Saturday afternoon?
- Gameela** : Yes, that sounds great. I'll text you.

أقضي وقتًا ❶

أطفالها ❷

في الريف ❸

في المزرعة ❹

على ضفاف النيل ❺

بالتفصيل ❻

نمكّن لمدة أسبوع ❼

طباخين محرمه ❽

مشغول ❾

مفحم ⓫

الحي ⓬

بلح لذيذ ⓭

كيت بالعسل ⓮

GRAMMAR STUDY

The Present Simple Tense زمن المضارع البسيط

Affirmative الإثبات	Negative النفي	Interrogative الاستفهام
I → like	I → don't like ...	Do → I like ?
He } She } likes	He } She } doesn't like ...	Does { he like ? she like ? it like ?
It } You } We } like	It } You } We } don't like	Do { you like ? we like ? they like ?
They }	They }	

■ We use the present simple tense to talk about habits and routines.

◀ نستخدم زمن المضارع البسيط للتعبير عن عادات أو أفعال متكررة الحدوث.

- I visit my cousins every week.
- He usually goes to school by bus.

Adverbs of frequency

ظروف التكرار

■ We use some words with the present simple that are called (adverbs of frequency) such as:

◀ تُستخدم بعض الكلمات مع زمن المضارع البسيط، وتُسمى تلك الكلمات ظروف التكرار، مثل:

%100	always	My dad always has dinner with us.
%80	usually	Mustafa usually plays with me.
%60	often	Mom often helps me with my homework.
%30	sometimes	I sometimes buy my mom presents.
%5	rarely	We rarely go out after 10 pm.
%0	never	We never travel to Alexandria by bus.

■ We use these words before the main verb or after (verb to be).

◀ تُستخدم هذه الكلمات قبل الفعل الأساسي أو بعد (verb to be).

○ We usually play football on the weekend.

○ Akram sometimes goes swimming with his friends.

○ I always watch TV in the evening.

○ I don't often see my school friends on weekends.

○ Soha never helps in the kitchen.

○ Ahmed is always good to his friends.

○ My dad and mom are rarely angry with me.

always

دائمًا

usually

عادةً

often

غالبًا

sometimes

أحيانًا

rarely

نادرًا

never

أبداً



How often

كم مرة - كم عدد المرات

■ We use (How often) to ask about the frequency of an action:

◀ نستخدم (How often) للسؤال عن تكرار حدوث فعل.

◀ نجيب على السؤال البادئ بـ (How often) بإحدى طريقتين:

1. إما باستخدام أحد ظروف التكرار (adverbs of frequency).

○ How often do you go to the club? ▶ I usually go to the club.

○ How often does he walk to school? ▶ He never walks to school.

○ How often does she draw pictures? ▶ She always draws pictures.

2. أو بذكر عدد المرات.

■ We can use these time expressions to talk about how often we do something:

once a (week)	مرة في (الأسبوع)	three times a (year)	ثلاث مرات في (السنة)
twice a (month)	مرتان في (الشهر)	every day	كل يوم

○ How often do you work in the community garden?

▶ I work there two afternoons a week.

○ How often does she visit her grandma?

▶ She visits her grandma twice a week.

○ How often do you brush your teeth? ▶ I brush my teeth once a day.

○ How often does he play football? ▶ He plays football three times a week.

تعبير (every day) ظرف زمان، ويوضع إما في بداية الجملة أو في نهايتها.

لاحظ أن:

○ How often do you buy sweets and chips?

▶ I buy sweets and chips every day.

▶ Every day, I buy sweets and chips.

Exercises on Lesson 2

1 Read and complete the text with the words in the box:

wildlife – forest – areas – organization – nature

Mini Forest is an ① which plants small areas of trees in the middle of our cities. These special green areas help people enjoy ② and help our ③. We always plant trees that grow naturally in an area and we carefully look after them until they become a small ④.

2 Read the following text and answer the questions below:

Mini Forest is an organization which usually works with local communities to plant and look after the forests they plant over time. They collect data from every forest they plant a few times a month. This helps them understand the effects of the new green space on the people, wildlife, and climate of the area over time. They rarely have enough people for all their projects, so they need more volunteers to join the Mini Forest organization!

A Choose the correct answer:

1. They collect data from every (tree - forest - garden) they plant.
2. They (rarely - always - often) have enough people for all their projects.

B Answer these questions:

3. Why does the Mini Forest Organization work with local communities?



4. Who do they need to join to the Mini Forest organization?



3 Read and complete the dialogue with the words in the box:

nature – cities – volunteers – location – spaces

Rania : Where are you going, Sagda?

Sagda : I'm going to the Mini Forest Organization.

Rania : What is this organization?

Sagda : It's an organization which plants small areas of trees in the middle of our ① .

Rania : How is that?

Sagda : They plant lots of areas and make them green ② .

Rania : Awesome! How can they choose these areas?

Sagda : They always work hard to find the best urban locations for the Mini Forests, where people and wildlife need ③ most.

Rania : What can I do to help them?

Sagda : They always need ④ for their projects. You can join them.

Rania : Yes. That's a good idea.

4

Choose the correct answer:

Student's
Book

1. The weather is (usually - never) sunny in Egypt in summer. SB
2. I (rarely - often) eat dates as a snack. I love them! SB
3. (How often - How ever) do you play football with your friends? SB
4. Samer (always - never) plays video games. He doesn't like them very much. SB
5. We (sometimes - always) go cycling on holiday, but most days we relax on the beach. SB
6. You (rarely - sometimes) call me so late at night. Is something wrong? SB
7. Dr Mohsen is (never - always) late to work. He likes to be at the hospital on time. SB
8. My aunt lives with us, so I (often - rarely) speak to her. SB
9. I (sometimes - never) do my homework in the afternoon, but I prefer to do it in the evening. SB
10. Hani (rarely - often) plays football. He doesn't like sports. SB
11. My father (sometimes - always) drives to work. There is no train or bus there. SB
12. We don't like fish at all. We (often - never) eat it. SB
13. He (goes rarely - rarely go - rarely goes) out when it's cold.
14. We (play usually - usually play - usually plays) together on Fridays.
15. She (isn't - don't - doesn't) get up late.
16. (What - Who - How) often do you watch TV?
17. We (know - knows - are know) everything about keeping animals.
18. What sport does he (play - plays - playing)?
19. Lions (don't - doesn't - isn't) eat grass.

20. Where (do - does - is) he go on the weekend?
21. She (never goes - never - goes never) to school late.
22. Soha (never is - never - is never) late for school.
23. She doesn't (eat - eats - eating) all her sandwiches.
24. How (many - much - often) does she visit her grandma?
▶ Twice a week.
25. It (never rain - rains never - never rains) in August.
26. Ola and her sister (are always - always are - is always) good to their teachers and friends.
27. How (many - often - much) do you brush your teeth?
28. I (usually visit - visit usually - usually visits) my grandparents every weekend.
29. She (often take - takes often - often takes) her pet animal to the park.
30. My dad (rarely - is rarely - rarely is) late for work.

5 Reorder the words to make correct sentences:



Student's
Book

1. 10 pm – usually – in bed – before – I'm.



2. always – My dad – a healthy breakfast – in the morning – eats.



3. never – Donia and Wael – late – are – for school.



4. the dentist – you – go – How – do – often – to?



5. gives – sometimes – us – Our teacher – homework – on weekends.



6. rains – It – the Western Desert – rarely – in.

