

Arab Republic of Egypt
Ministry of Trade, Industry and Investment
Productivity and Vocational Training Department
General administration for
Programs and Specifications



ENGLISH

FOR

Vocational Training Centers

Grade One

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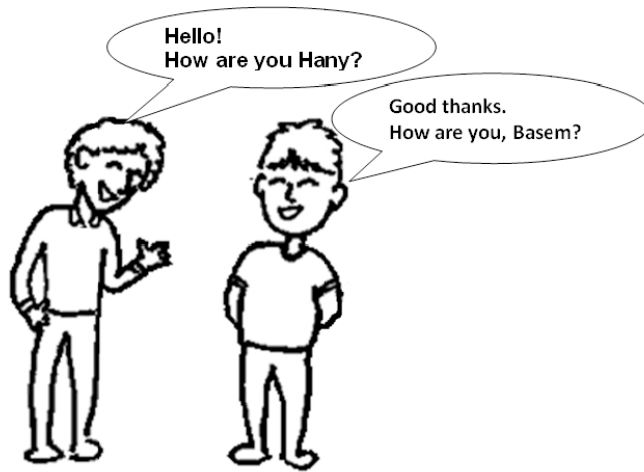
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حقوق الطبع محفوظة لمصلحة الكفاية الإنتاجية والتدريب المهني

UNIT 1

MY FIRST DAY AT THE TRAINING CENTER.

1- Listen and repeat :





2- Conversation (1) :

- Listen and practise :

Samy : Hello ... I am samy.

Aly : Hello ... I am Aly.

Samy : This is my new friend Peter.

Aly : Good morning Peter .
How do you do ?

Peter : Good morning Aly. How do you do ?

Aly : I think that we'll be good friends.

Peter : It's nice to meet you.

Aly : Thank you, nice to meet you too.



3- Grammar:

The verb "be"

- Read and practise :

- I **am** a new pupil.
- He **is** our English language teacher.
- She **is** my sister.
- It **is** a fat cat.
- You **are** good friends.
- We **are** all new pupils.

- Complete :

1- Is he our friend Aly?

No,

2- Are you Salem's brother?

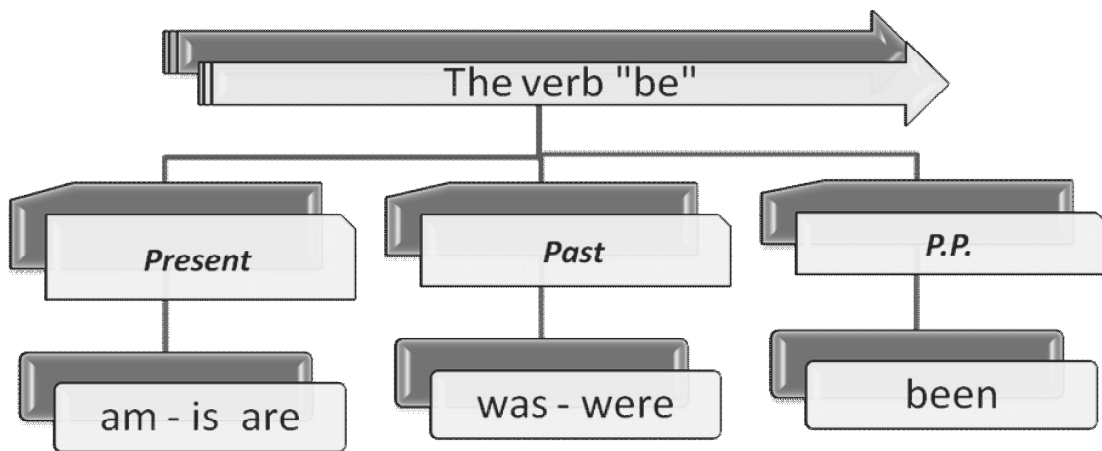
Yes ,

3- Excuse me ?

No I am Samy .

4- Are you all in grade one ?

.....



A-Listen and practise :

- Emy and Tamer **are** friends.
- They **were** in Alex yesterday.
- He **was** not born in Giza.
- She **was** ill last week.
- **Is** he a doctor ?

B- Complete :

1. He in my class.
2. It not my pen.
3. you Mohamed Ali?
4. She not our English language teacher.
5. There twenty five students in my class.

C-Change into negative :

1. I am a doctor.
2. She was absent yesterday.
3. They are present today.
4. Is a file used for hammering nails?
5. Is Cast iron malleable?

D-Notice :

| | | |
|---------|---|--------|
| I am | = | I'm |
| He is | = | He's |
| She is | = | She's |
| You are | = | you're |
| It is | = | It's |

4- Conversation (2) :



- Listen and practise :

Nader : Hi, Michael.. How are you?
Michael : Hello, Nader, I am fine.
It's nice to see you again.
Mr. Nabil : Hello, grade three year students.



The students : Hello, good morning Mr. Nabil.
How are you sir. ?
Mr. Nabil : I am ok. Thank you. You must work hard this
year.
The students : Yes sir , we'll do our best .
Nader : Oh ! this is my brother Samy , and his friends ,
Ali , Peter and Tamer .
They are all in grade one .
Michael : Hello , everyone , you are all welcome .
The students : Hi it's great to meet you .
Ali : Nice to see you.
Peter : Good bye , have a nice day.

- Exercise :

- Tick (✓) or (x) :
 - 1- Ali is in grade three . ()
 - 2- Mr. Nabil is a pilot . ()
 - 3- Mr. Nabil advised his students. ()
 - 4- Michael and Ali were friends. ()
 - 5- They must all work hard. ()

5- Numbers :

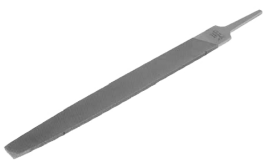
a) Match :

| | | | |
|-------|----|-------|---|
| Ten | 2 | Six | 4 |
| Two | 10 | Eight | 5 |
| Three | 1 | Nine | 9 |
| One | 3 | Five | 6 |
| Zero | 7 | Four | 8 |
| Seven | 0 | | |

b) Remember :-

- * Number Six → the sixth
- * Number seven → the seventh
- * Number eight → the eighth

c) Exercise “complete “ :



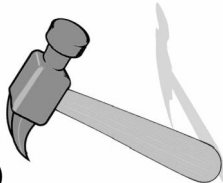
(1)



(2)



(3)



(4)



(5)

- 1- The first tool is
- 2- The second tool is
- 3- The third tool is
- 4- The fourth tool is
- 5- The fifth tool is

6) Group work :

Write a list of names of your friends and their phone numbers .

7) Exercise :

Complete the conversation :

- Adel : Hi , Tamer ?
Tamer : Fine thanks .
Adel : Hello , you in our class ?
Hazem : Yes , welcome . I am Hazem .
Ahmed : I am Ahmed
Ali : What is your last name?
Hazem : It's
Ahmed : Walid , this is our new friend Hazem .
Walid :
Hazem : Hi , I am fine , Thanks .
Ahmed :?
Hazem : I come from Giza .
Ahmed : You are all welcome .

8) Grammar :

The definite and indefinite articles



Listen :

- **The** statue of liberty.
- That is **a** pupil.
- It is **an** eraser.

| | | |
|----|---|-----------------|
| A | → | Consonant sound |
| An | → | Vowel sound |

Notice :

- (The) is → used before a noun already clear in itself .
- But (A – An) are → used before a singular noun , when it is not important to identify .

Exercise :

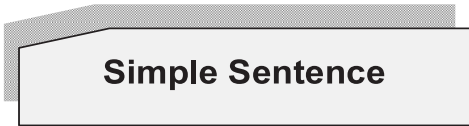
A-Choose (a – an or the)

- 1- It is **a** key.
- 2- Finally , the team won game.
- 3- My mother gave me apple.
- 4- This is orange.
- 5- He is English teacher.

B-Complete to make sentence :

- 1- This is a
- 2- That is an
- 3- This is the
- 4- They are the

9) Grammar :



Listen :

- It rains every day.
- He is a boy.
- Adel is my brother .

Simple sentence : Consists of a subject and a predicate .

Words order

| Time | Subject | Verb | object |
|-----------|---------|-----------|--------------------|
| Yesterday | He | went away | a book my uncle |
| | She | read | |
| | I | visited | |

Complete :

- 1- takes music lesson weekly .
- 2- rains heavily.
- 3- He to school by his bike.
- 4- She from U.S.A .
- 5- Samy eats

- 6- Egypt has built
- 7- she'll travel to London .
- 8- he played a good match .

10) Listening :

Listen to your friends . Talk about their plans for weekend.

11) Grammar :

Present Simple

Read and notice :

- I **come** from England.
- She **plays** Tennis.

notice : The present simple describes things that are always true.

| affirmative | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|------------|
| I He , She , It You , We , They | come comes come | from japan |

| Negative | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|----------|
| I He , She , It You , We , They | do not does not do not | eat meat |

| Question | | |
|------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------|
| Where does Where do | he , she , it we , they , you | live ? go ? |

Examples :

- I don't look for something .
- She doesn't live in France .
- I don't go to the bank .
- Does he play tennis ?
- Where does he go ?

Exercise :

A-Choose :

- 1- He in the suburbs.
a- loves b- lives c - live
- 2- They in a small factory.
a- work b- works c- words
- 3- I to school.
a- walk b- walks c- walking

B-Change into negative :

- 1- She rides a bicycle to school.
- 2- They work near here.
- 3- I run three miles every day.

C-Ask a question :

- 1- I go to Giza by metro.
- 2- She works at a girls' school.
- 3- She wears glasses .

12) Read and answer :

A different birthday

Wael is talking to his new friends :

My name is Wael Ghonam . We are from Tanta . I was a student in Tanta training center . As my father changed his work into Cairo casting company , he transferred my file here in Dokky training center . I am in grade three . Next Sunday will be my eighteenth birthday . I invite you , all of you will be in our new apartment , 30 .Zaid st. Dokky . My mobile is 01061071071. It'll be a different birthday .

A- Choose :

- 1- Who invited his friends ?
a- Tamer b- Wael c- Walid
- 2- Where was wael born ?
a- Atlanta b- Tanta c- Alex
- 3- Wael will finish his study in
a- Doky training center .
b- Tanta training center . c- Embaba cars center .

B- Answer :

1- What is Wael phone number ?

.....

2- Where will Wael birthday ceremony take place ?

.....

13) Composition :

Write 7 lines about the first day at your training center .

(you may use these helping words)

.. My name / I a student in / get up /
..... by bus / new overall / also anew mobile
..... meet friends / in grade

14) Translation :

A- Translate into Arabic :

My training center consists of three huge buildings . In the middle there is a playground .

B- translate into English :

١- الشاكوش احد اهم الألات البسيطة .

٢- يستخدم المبرد لتنعيم المعادن .

UNIT 2

MY TRAINING CENTER



1- Listen and practise :

Ahmed is talking to his Friend Ali :-

Ali : Hi , my name is Ali !

Ahmed : Hi Ali , I'm Ahmed .

Ali : It's nice to meet you.

Ahmed : Nice to meet you too.

Ali : It's my first day here in the training center. I'd like you to tell me about it .

Ahmed : Ok . In our training center there are many workshops , classes and a library .

Ali : Would you exactly describe me how to get to my workshop please ?

Ahmed : I will describe it to you. look ! Go straight then turn right. on the right you can see the building of the workshops next to the building of classes .

Ali : Could you direct me to my workshop, please ?

Ahmed : Sure Ali , let's go .

Answer these questions :

- 1- Could you tell me how to get the workshops ?
- 2- How can I find the classes building ?
- 3- Could you describe your training center ?
- 4- Where are the workshops in your training center ?

2- Study and practise :

Question words

Why ? Questions

What , When , Where , How , Which , Who , Why

Question words are used to ask about specific qualities, places, people, etc. Study the question words, understand the uses then look at the examples:

- **What**

Use : asking about things or activities.

Example : What is your name?

- What is that?
- What does he do at weekend?
- What type of car do you like?

- **Who**

Use : asking about people

Example : Who studies French ?

- Who opened the door ?

- **When**

Use : asking about time

Example : When did he leave ?

- **Where**

Use : asking in or at what place or position

Example : Where do they work ?

- Where do you live ?

- **How**

Use : asking about manner

Example : How does this machine work ?

- How was your day ?

- **Why**

Use : asking for reason , asking what for

Example : Why do you say that ?

Making questions using question word in the simple past tense :

- **Did Ali work hard ?**
Affirmative : Yes, he did .
Negative : No, he didn't
- **Asking with Was or Were :-**
Was he clever ?
Affirmative :Yes, he was
Negative :No, he wasn't
- **Were you in London last week ?**
Affirmative : Yes, I was
Negative :No, I wasn't

Exercises :

- **Practise using Who question words to make questions**
Now make questions using the words between brackets :
- 1- They do their homework at night . (When)
.....
- 2- Mr. Osama comes to the school alone . (Who)
.....
- 3- The car is across the street from the house . (Where)
.....
- 4- I like the blue T-shirt , not the red one . (Which)
.....
- 5- That is the English Book . (What)
.....
- 6- My parents have two cars. (How many)
.....
- 7- I didn't bring my dictionary today . because I forget it (Why)
.....
- 8- Ali is my friend . (Who)
.....
- 9- They travel by train . (How)
.....
- 10- He gets up at seven every morning . (When)
.....

3- Group work :

- Now make questions using question words .
- Write seven questions then answer them .

4- Grammar :

The verb to do

Study and practise :

The verb to do can be used as an auxiliary and a main verb it is often used in questions .

Forms of to do

| | Present | Past | Perfect form | Continuous form |
|---------------------|---------|------|--------------|-----------------|
| I , You , We , They | do | did | done | doing |
| He , She , It | does | did | done | doing |

As an auxiliary verb " to do" is used with main verb when forming interrogative or negative sentence or for adding emphasis .

| Positive statement | Negative statement | Questions |
|--------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|
| I do | I do not (I don't) | Do you ? |
| You do | you do not (you don't) | Do you ? |
| He , She , It does | He , She , It does not (doesn't) | Does he , she , it ? |
| We do | We do not (don't) | Do we ? |
| You do | You do not (don't) | Do you ? |
| They do | They do not (don't) | Do they ? |

Examples :

Question ? Do you always take the bus to work ?

Positive answer : Yes, I do .

Negative answer : No, I do not (I don't) .

The verb to do

Present – Past

- Present

I , you , we , they → **do**

He , She , It → **does**

- past

I , you , we , they , He , She , it → **did**

Examples :

- 1- I **do** my homework .
- 2- He **does** his homework .
- 3- We **did** our homework .

Exercise :

Complete using the list .

do – does – did

- 1- He his work completely .
- 2- I what must be correct .
- 3- you like English ?
- 4- he work all day ?

| Affirmative | Negative |
|-------------|----------|
| do | don't |
| does | doesn't |
| did | didn't |

Ex :

- 1- We do shopping every Friday.
- 2- We don't do shopping every week .

Exercise :

Choose :

- 1- What are you now ?
a- doing b- does c- do
- 2- I'll my best Sir .
a- do b- did c- does
- 3- sit down before you answer .
a- Didn't b- Don't c- Doesn't
- 4- He speak English .
a- doesn't b- don't c- didn't
- 5- scream in the class .
a- Doesn't b- Don't c- Didn't
- 6- Where you live Tamer ?
a- do b- did c- doing
- 7- What a doctor do ?
a- doing b- does c- do

5- Prepositions of location or place are commonly used :

Practise these prepositions

| | | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|
| go straight Cross Next to | go to on your right behind | Turn right on your left across from | turn left beside in front of |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|

6- Numbers

Read and practise :

| | | | |
|-----------------|-----------|------------------|-----------|
| Eleven | 11 | Sixteen | 16 |
| Twelve | 12 | Seventeen | 17 |
| Thirteen | 13 | Eighteen | 18 |
| Fourteen | 14 | Nineteen | 19 |
| Fifteen | 15 | Twenty | 20 |

• **Example :**

- The eleventh player is Mohamed Ali .
- The fifteenth player is Hossam .

7- Listening

Listen to your friend as he is describing your training center

8- Writing :

- Describe your training center in about five lines .
- Write seven sentences about the workshops in your training center.

9- Composition

Write seven lines about the different section in your training center

10- Translate :-

Translate into Arabic :

My training center consists of three buildings . It was built in 1964.

Translate into English:

١ - الالات البسيطة مهمه فى عمليات الصيانه

Revision (1)

A- Answer

- 1- Are you a student ?
- 2- What does your father do ?
- 3- How many classes are there in your T.C. ?
- 4- Describe the workshops building in your T.C. ?

B- Choose :

- 1- My teacher gave me story .
a- a b- an c- the
- 2- I do not have tools .
a- any b- some c- an
- 3- What you do ?
a- did b- does c- do
- 4- you go to the cinema yesterday ?
a- Do b- Does c- Did
- 5- tourists are there on this bus?
a- How much b- How far c- How many

Revision and test No "2"

A- Match:

| A | B |
|------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1- We must keep the workshop | I was born in Alex . |
| 2- A crowbar is a | smooth and clean |
| 3- We must keep tools | steel and wood |
| 4- A hummer is made of | simple machines |
| 5- Where were you born ? | clean and tidy |

B- Choose :

- 1- I have got books to read
a- any b- some c- a
- 2- Would you lend me money , please ?
a- some b- any c- a
- 3- She does not have time to waste
a- any b- some c- the
- 4- I haven't got brothers .
a- some b- any c- a
- 5- It is spanner
a- a b- an c- the
- 6- This is English Book .
a- a b – an c- the
- 7- It is apple
a- a b – an c- the
- 8- He a new student
a- an b – is c- are
- 9- They good friends .
a- an b- is c- are
- 10- He from Aswan .
a- come b- comes c- came

UNIT 3

TOOLS

1- Listen and practise :

This is a file .



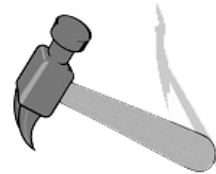
This is a spanner .



This is a screwdriver .



This is a hammer .



This is a hacksaw .

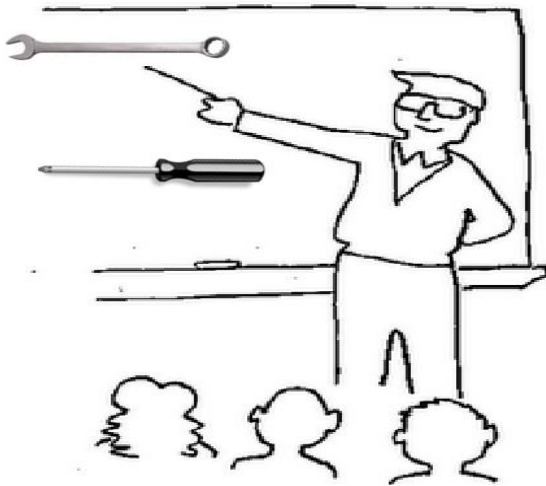


This is an electric drill .



2- Conversation

- Listen and practise :



Mr. Adel the instructor is explaining "tools" to his new students .

Mr. Adel : Good morning , you are all welcome in your training center.

The students : Good morning sir .

Mr. Adel : First, we must discuss "tools", because they are very important in the work shop. Can anyone mention some tools ?

A. student : Yes sir ,the hammer ,the saw , and the screwdriver .

Mr. Adel : Good .. also in the workshop we use , the rasp , the spanner ,the chisel and the drilling machine .

But , what is the hammer made of ?

Tamer : It's made of wood and metal , sir .

Mr. Adel : What are the scissors made of ?

Osama : They are made of steel and plastic .

Mr. Adel : Very good , what is the file made of ?

Ali : The file handle is made of wood , but its blade is made of steel .

Mr. Adel : You are all very good . Good bye .

Choose :

1- What is the chisel made of ?

- A- It's made of copper .
- B- It's made of steel .
- C- It's made of aluminum .

2- What is the screwdriver made of ?

- A- It's made of plastic .
- B- It's made of lead and plastic .
- C- It's made of steel an plastic .

3- What is the rasp blade made of ?

- A- It's made of steel .
- B- It's made of wood .
- C- It's made of solder .

4- What are the goggles made of ?

- A- They are made of plastic
- B- They are made of steel
- C- They are made of copper

3- Count and mass nouns :

| Count nouns | Mass nouns |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| a chisel | pliers |
| a rasp | scissors |
| a drill | gloves |
| a nut | goggles |
| a screw | |
| a pair of pliers | |

- **Study this :**

- This is a chisel .
- These are two screws .
- These are pliers .
- This is a pair of pliers .
- These are two pairs of pliers .

4- Numbers :

Match :













| | | | |
|---------------------|-----|---------------------|-----|
| Sixty | 80 | Forty | 101 |
| Eighty | 90 | Seventy | 90 |
| Fifty | 50 | Ninety | 70 |
| One hundred | 102 | One hundred and one | 40 |
| One hundred and two | 100 | Thirty | 30 |

5- Writing :

Write a list of tools and simple machines you know

6- Conversation :

- Read and recognize :

| | | |
|--|---|---|
|  a rasp |  a screw |  a hacksaw |
|  a hammer |  a nut |  a pair of pliers |
|  a spanner |  a bolt |  a pair of wire strippers |
|  a screwdriver |  wires |  a pair of shears |

7- Read the passage and then answer the questions :

“ Tools usage ”

A tool is something that helps workers to do some processes easily and quickly . In the past , man used tools made from stone . Now tools are made from very tough materials . We use tools everywhere in our life , in the factory , the workshop and at home .

Tools help us to do our work easily . For instance , we use the saw to cut wood and metal . The spanner , which is made of steel , used for loosening nuts .

The file is used for smoothing metals . We use a pair of pliers for cutting wires , but a pair of wire strippers is used for stripping wires .

A- Answer the following questions :

- 1- What is a tool ?
- 2- Did man use steel tool in ancient ages ?
- 3- From what material we must make tools ?
- 4- Is the spanner used for cutting metals ?

B- Answer :

- 1- What is the usage of hammer ?
- 2- What does the drilling machine do ?
- 3- What is the hacksaw for ?

C- Choose :

- 1- We use screwdriver for
 - A- loosening and tightening screws .
 - B- turning screws
 - C- turning off the radio
- 2- We use the hammer for
 - A- turning bolts
 - B- cutting nails
 - C- hammering nails
- 3- We use a pair of pliers for
 - A- cutting wood
 - B- cutting wires
 - C- cutting cake

8- Pair work :-

Talk with your classmate about tools in the picture .



9- Group work :-

Write questions about (4) tools at your home .

- **Read and remember :-**

| Days of the week | |
|------------------|----------|
| Sunday | Thursday |
| Monday | Friday |
| Tuesday | Saturday |
| Wednesday | |

-

- **Exercise (A) :-**

Complete

- 1- is the first day of the week .
- 2- is the second day of the week .
- 3- is the third day of the week .
- 4- is the fourth day of the week .
- 5- is the fifth day of the week .
- 6- is the sixth day of the week .
- 7- is the seventh day of the week .

- Exercise (B) :-

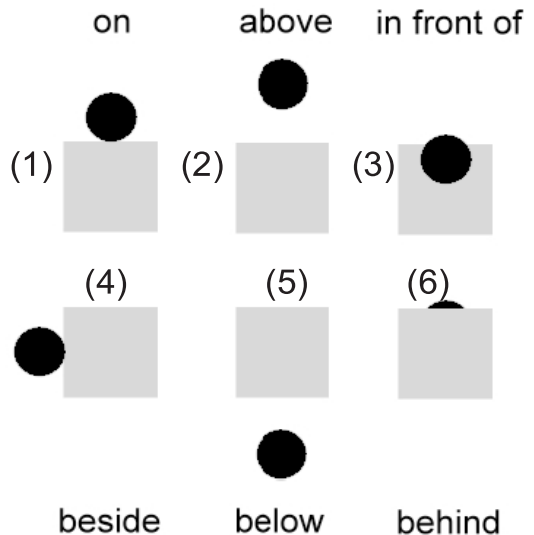
Put " used for " or " made of " :-

- 1- Wire strippers are stripping wires .
- 2- A cold chisel is steel .
- 3- A spanner is steel .
- 4- A spanner is loosening and tightening nuts .
- 5- A pair of shears are cutting sheer-iron .
- 6- A pair of pliers are metal and plastic .
- 7- Electric wires are copper .
- 8- A hammer is hammering nails .
- 9- A screwdriver loosening and tightening screw .
- 10- A rasp wood and metal .

Prepositions

10- Listen and practise :

- Complete using the chart .
- 1- The ball is on the box .
- 2- is above the box .
- 3- The ball is in front of
- 4- The ball is the box .
- 5- The ball
- 6-



11- Grammar :-

Plural

A- We use the hammer for hammering nails .

There are many kinds of hammers .

- To change noun from singular to plural , add "S"

e.g. :

- hammer $\xrightarrow{P.}$ hammers

- screwdriver $\xrightarrow{P.}$ screwdrivers

B- Add (es) to nouns ending in (s , ss , o , x , ch and sh)

e.g. :

bus $\xrightarrow{P.}$ buses

potato $\xrightarrow{P.}$ potatoes

C- Nouns ending in " y " :

e.g. :

I – boy $\xrightarrow{P.}$ boys

Day $\xrightarrow{P.}$ days

II – lorry $\xrightarrow{P.}$ lorries

Strawberry $\xrightarrow{P.}$ strawberries

D- Irregular nouns :

Child $\xrightarrow{P.}$ children

Tooth $\xrightarrow{P.}$ teeth

Man $\xrightarrow{P.}$ men

Foot $\xrightarrow{P.}$ feet

Exercise :

Write the plural form of these nouns :

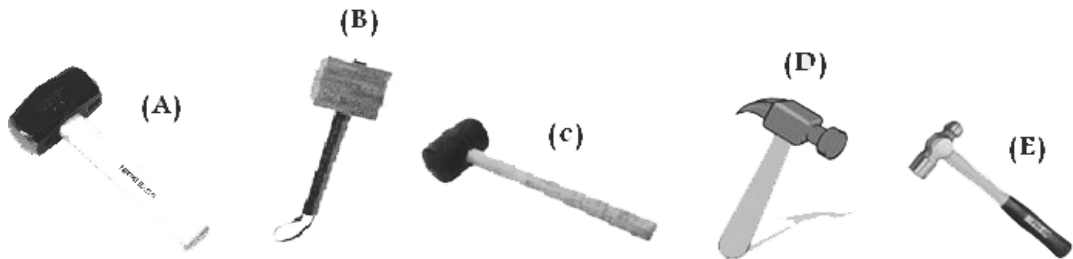
- File →
- Newspaper →
- Sunglass →
- Key →
- Toy →
- Story →

12- Read and answer :

Types of tools

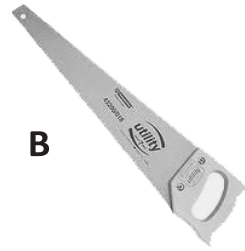
A- Are there many types of tools ?

Yes of course, for instance there are many types of hammer as the figure shows:



- 1- Hammer " A " is very heavy , It's used for breaking concrete and hard rocks .
- 2- Plastic hammer " B " , is light , It's used for ceramic and porcelain works
- 3- Wooden hammer " C " is used for metal sheet .
- 4- Claw hammer " D " is used for hammering nails and pulling it out .
- 5- Hammer " E " is used for breaking brick .

B- We use saw " A " for cutting metals ,
but we use saw " B " for cutting wood .



B

C- Match the sentences with pictures :

" A "

- 1- These scissors are used at home
- 2- These scissors are used for cutting iron
- 3- These shears are used for cutting sheet .

A



"B"



D- Match " A " with " B " :-

" A "

"B"

1- This chisel is used for removing old painting from walls .



2- This chisel is used for cutting metal

3- This chisel is used for cutting wood .



13- Writing :-

Write four sentences about simple tools used at your home .

14- Composition :

Complete the passage :-

I am in Training center . I am years old . I am in grade My friend and I by bus . we arrived at school at in our workshop many tools and most of tools are made of our instructor Mr. explains , how to use We must keep tools And Tools help us to , vise and are the most important tools in work shop .

15-Translation :

A- Translate in to Arabic :

In the workshop there are many sharp tools . We must keep tools in their places - clean and tidy . Tools make our work easier .

B- Translate in to English:

١- تصنع أسلاك الكهرباء من النحاس .

٢- يجب اتباع قواعد الامان فى الورشه لتجنب الحوادث .

UNIT 4

SAFETY RULES



1- Read and answer :-

Before you can use equipment and machines or attempt a practical work in a workshop , you must understand basic safety rules.

These rules will help keeping you and others safe in the workshop.

Read the safety rules carefully. If you fully understand them , you will be able to work safely in the work shop :-

- 1- Always listen carefully to the instructor's instructions.
- 2- Don't run in the work shop this may cause an accident .
- 3- Remember the place of the emergency stop buttons.
- 4- You should wear an apron to protect your clothes.
- 5- You should wear heavy strong shoes.
- 6- When learning how to use a machine listen very carefully to all instructions given by the instructor.
- 7- Don't use the machine if you have not been shown how to operate it safety .
- 8- You mustn't bring food or drinks in the workshop .

- 9- You must be patient never rush in the workshop.
- 10- You have to keep your hands away from moving machines
- 11- Report about any damage with the machines to avoid accident .

Answer :-

- 1- What must you do before using machines?
- 2- We must follow safety rules in order to
A- be unsafe. b- be safe . C- be fit
- 3- Can we run in the workshop?
- 4- What clothes we must wear in the workshop?
- 5- Mention four safety rules in the workshop ?

- Complete from the list

our eyes – be safe – instructions - machines – a tie

- 1- We must follow safety rules to
- 2- We must wait the instructor's
- 3- We wear goggles to protect
- 4- Put your hands away from moving
- 5- Do not wear in the workshop.

2- Grammar :-

Language structure

Modal verbs

Modal/ verbs are :-

Can / could / may / might / must / shall / should / ought to / will / would

| Model | Example | Uses |
|--------------------|---|--|
| Must * * * | We must say " Good – bye now " They mustn't disturb The worker more than necessary | * * * necessity obligation prohibition |
| Should * * * | We should sort out this problem at once I think we should check every thing again Profits should be Increased next year. | * * * saying What is right or correct recommending action uncertain |

3- Exercise

Choose :-

- 1- We (may – can – need – must) follow safety rules in the workshop .
- 2- The (gloves – goggles – boots – pliers) protect the eyes from sparks .
- 3- You mustn't (should – stop – run – move) in the workshop .
- 4- The wires (should – can – must – do) be insulated. They are safe .
- 5- You mustn't (bring – buy – replace – fix) food or drinks in the workshop .
- 6- All the machines must have (engines – gears – guards – oil) to prevent sparks .
- 7- The fire extinguisher is used for putting out (water – fires – sounds – buildings)
- 8- The floor of the workshop must be made of (wood – concrete – sand – dust)
- 9- The gloves protect the (head – feet – hands – eyes) of the worker .

4- Answer :

Exercise on modal verbs :

Choose the correct answer a , b or c :

- 1- Ahmed hear the speaker because the crowd was cheering so loudly .
a – couldn't b- can't c- might not
- 2- The television isn't working it damaged during the move .
a – must have b- must be c- must
- 3- You be kidding that can't be true
a- ought to b- have to c- should
- 4- The machine on by flipping this switch
a- may turn b- can be turned c- could be turning
- 5- You do the job if you didn't speak English fluently .
a- couldn't b- can't c- won't be able to
- 6- we move into the living room ? It's more comfortable .
a- shall b- will c- must
- 7- You forget to pay the rent tomorrow the land lord is very strict about paying on time .
a- don't have to b- mustn't c- couldn't have
- 8- The lamp be broken . maybe the light bulb just burned out .
a- might not b- could not c- must not

5- Grammar :

Active and passive voice

- Study and practise :

Use : We only use the passive when we are interested in the object or when we don't know who caused the action .

Example : My bike was stolen .

We can only form a passive sentence from an active sentences when there is an object in the active sentence .

Form to be + past participle

How to form a passive sentence when an active sentence is given

- Object of the "active" sentence becomes a subject in the passive sentence and the subject of the active sentence becomes an object in the passive (or is left out)

| | | | |
|---------|---------|----------|---------|
| Active | Ali | builds | a house |
| Passive | A house | is built | by Ali |

Example : Active and passive at simple present

active : The constructors build the bridges

passive : The bridges are built

Example : Active and passive at simple past

active : Egyptians built High Dam

passive : The High Dam was built by Egyptians

6- Exercise :

A- Rewrite the sentences in passive voice :

- 1- The mechanic repairs cars .
- 2- Frank takes photos.
- 3- Levi Strauss invented blue jeans.
- 4- They understand English.
- 5- My friend bought a new car.
- 6- The teacher closes the window.
- 7- The electricians test the fire alarm.
- 8- The boy played football.
- 9- Our dog did not bit the cat.

B- Rewrite the sentences in active voice :

- 1- The exercise is completed by the teacher.
- 2- The child was hit by a car.
- 3- The bag was packed by his mother.
- 4- Football is played by the children.
- 5- Coffee is sold by Marie.
- 6- The telephone was invented by Graham bell.
- 7- The president was elected by the people.

7- Writing :-

Write five lines about "what must we do, when there's a fire in the workshop".

8- Listening :-

Listen to these instructions about safety roles .

9- Read the conversation then answer the question :-

SAFETY EQUIPMENT AND PRECAUTIONS

Mr. Adel is explaining safety equipment and precautions to his class .

Mr. Adel : Good morning .

The student : Good morning sir

Mr. Adel : safety rules and equipment are very important at both workshops and factories . Samy why do we use very hard helmet ?

Samy : We use it to protect our heads, sir.

Mr. Adel : Why do we use goggles Peter ?

Peter : Goggles protect our eyes from flying metal chips .

Mr. Adel : What about gloves Ali?

Ali : We use especial gloves in front of stove to protect our hands from burning .

Mr. Adel :What must we wear during welding ?

Tamer : During welding processes , it is necessary to use a mask .

Mr. Adel : Good, remember that enough light and ventilation are very important for the workshop and the factory .

- **Exercise :**

Complete using the list :

goggles – helmets – gloves – light and ventilation - overalls

- 1- To protect our hands we must use
- 2- To protect our eyes we must use
- 3- To protect our clothes we must use
- 4- To protect our heads we must use
- 5- To avoid accidents in the workshop we must have enough

10- Grammar :-

Imperative

A- Imperative are verbs to give orders , warnings or instructions.

- for example :-

- Give me that hammer please.

When we make imperative we use the infinitive of verb without to

- For example :-

- Come here .
- Sit down .

B- To make negative imperative put don't before the verb

- For example :-

- Don't run in the workshop.

C- Warning :-

We can use the imperative to warn some one of a danger.

- For example :-

- Watch out
- Look out
- Don't cross

D- Requests :-

We can use the imperative to make requests but you should use a polite form .

- For example :-

- Please have a seat.
- Please where can I go .
- Please don't smoke here.

11- Exercises on imperative

Put the words in brackets to complete the sentences. Choose the positive or the negative forms .

Example : (open) your books. (to open)

- 1- upstairs (to go).
- 2- In this lake (not / to swim).
- 3- your home work (to do).
- 4- football in the yard (not / to play).
- 5- your teeth (to brush).
- 6- during the lesson (not / to talk)
- 7- the animals in the zoo. (not / to feed)
- 8- The instructions (to read).
- 9- late for school (not / to be)
- 10- your mobiles (to switch off).

12- Composition :

Write about seven lines about only one subject :

- a- Safety rules . b- fire extinguishers

13- Translation :

A- Translate into Arabic :

There are three kinds of fires , flammable materials , flammable
Liquid and electrical equipment fires

B- Translate into English :

الحديد الصلب يستخدم فى المباني والسكه الحديد وصناعه الالات والماكينات والأسلحه .

Revision (1)

A- Choose :-

- 1- To test stove for heat capacity
 - a- Use your finger
 - b- Use a few drops of water
 - c- Use your tongue
- 2- We must wear in the workshop
 - a- an apron
 - b- a tie
 - c- loose clothing
- 3- Do not touch any switch with
 - a- wet hand
 - b- big hand
 - c- help hand
- 4- When something goes wrong a machine
 - a- will not stop
 - b- will stop
 - c- as it like

B- Change into passive

- 1- Egypt built the high dam
- 2- The fitter repairs the machine

C- Choose

- 1- the instructions again.
 - a- Say
 - b- Said
 - c- Says
- 2- the correct word from the list .
 - a- Choose
 - b- Chose
 - c- Chosen
- 3- the benches in your workshop .
 - a- Number
 - b- Numbers
 - c- Numbering
- 4- to your instructor in the workshop .
 - a- Listen
 - b- Listens
 - c- Listing
- 5- run in the workshop .
 - a – Didn't
 - b- Doesn't
 - c-Don't

Revision and test "2"

A- Usage of tools :

- Match

A

- 1- How are you today ?
- 2- Are you from Canada ?
- 3- Where are you from ?
- 4- Who is that ?
- 5- How old is he ?

B

- He is thirteen .
He is my brother .
I am from France .
No , I'm not .
I am just fine .

B- Change into plural :

- 1- Our company has a bus.
- 2- That is a spanner.
- 3- He is an active boy.
- 4- He writes a story.
- 5- This is a screw.

C- Complete :

- 1- The pliers are used for
- 2- The rasp is used for
- 3- We used the vice for
- 4- The vice is made of

UNIT 5

MATERIALS

1- Listen and practise :

From what materials are these objects made of ?
Complete using the list :-

Concrete and bricks – steel – wood – rubber – aluminum

(1)



(2)



(3)



(4)



(5)



- 1- Railways are made of
- 2- Aeroplanes bodies are made of
- 3- My school is constructed of
- 4- This desk is made of
- 5- Tyres are made of

2- Writing :

- Complete :-

A –

- 1- The file blade is made of
- 2- The file handle is made of

B-

- 1- The knife blade is made of
- 2- The knife handle is made of

C –

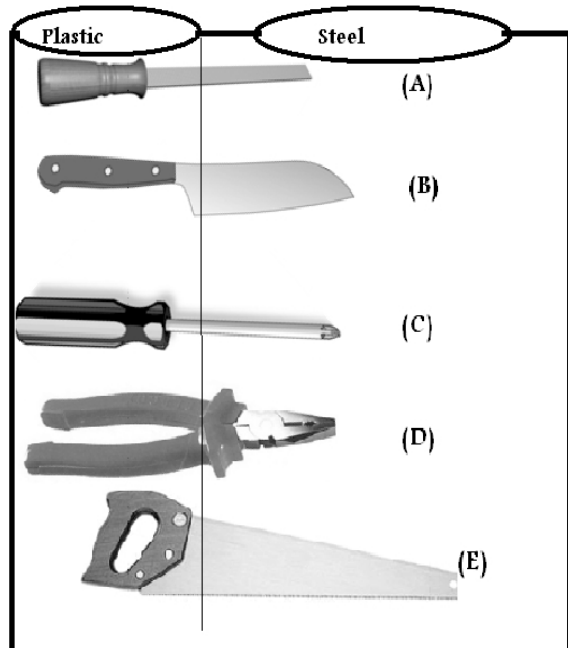
- 1- The screwdriver blade is made of
- 2- The screwdriver handle is made of

D –

- 1- The pair of pliers blade
- 2- The pair of pliers handle

E –

- 1- The saw blade is made of
- 2- The saw handle is made of



3- Conversation (1) :

Listen and practise:

Mr. Adel the instructor : Good morning.

The students : Good morning sir.

Mr. Adel : Today we'll discuss materials. We make everything in our life from certain materials. What is your chair made of Samy?

Samy : Chairs are made of wood sir.

Mr. Adel : Yes, wood is an important material, from it we make doors, windows, chairs, desks, floors and some tools handles. But what do we make concrete from?

- Peter : It is made from gravel, cement, water and sand.
- Mr. Adel : Good, what is the knife made of?
- Ali : The handle is made of plastic, but the blade is made of steel.
- Mr. Adel : What are tyres made of?
- Ali : They are made of rubber.
- Mr. Adel : Yes, now we use a new tough plastic, from it we make pipes, rulers, chairs, helmets and many other things. From steel we make nuts, nails and tools. From cast iron we make castings.

- **Exercise :**

A- Answer :-

- 1- From what do we make concrete?
- 2- What are goggles made of?
- 3- What are stoves made of?

B- Choose :

- 1- The aero planes windows are made of
a- tough plastic. b- glass. C- plastic.
- 2- The car batteries are made of battery
a- lead b- solder c – cast iron.
- 3- A spanner is made of
a – wood b – copper c- steel.
- 4- Water pipes are made of
a – plastic b – wood c- rubber.
- 5- Pliers are made of
a – copper b- steel and plastic c- lead
- 6- This bag is made of
a – paper b- glass c- leather .
- 7- The cutting tools are made of
a- cast iron b – steel c- wrought iron
- 8- is used to join metals together .
a- Lead b- Solder c- Aluminum
- 9- In the past , coins were made of
a- gravel b- gold c- ground

4- Grammar :

Adjective and adverb

A- Adjective (adj.) :

- Mr. Karter collects Egyptian arts .
- Sara won the first prize .

Adjectives modify noun or pronoun .

B- She sat silently

He drives too fast

Adverbs modify verbs

- **Exercise** :

For each of underlined word below, put (adj . – or adv.) :-

- 1- Our sharp saw is lost.
- 2- I hurriedly dressed in my overall.
- 3- It is a big rasp.
- 4- This rasp filling is very good.
- 5- I have never run so fast.
- 6- Nancy sings softly.
- 7- He is a dead drinker.
- 8- This room is cold.
- 9- Paris is an exciting city.
- 10- He listens to the news calmly.

5- Grammar focus :

Listen and practise :

| Subject pronouns | Object pronoun |
|------------------|----------------|
| I | me |
| It | it |
| He | him |
| She | her |
| You | you |
| We | us |
| They | them |

Examples :

- I bought a car
- My father bought me a new shirt .
- He plays football well .
- The trainer is giving him instructions .

6- Listen and repeat

- **Properties .**



malleable



very hard plastic



tough plastic



light

7- Conversation (2) :

Mr. Adel is discussing the materials and their properties with his class

Mr. Adel : We use materials according to their properties . For example , we use steel – as it is a very hard metal – to make bridges , railways , cutting tools and buildings , but what about cast iron Sammy ?

Samy : Cast iron is brittle , but it can withstand heat and compression . So we use it to make heavy frames of machines .

Mr. Adel : What about copper Peter ?

Peter : Copper is a good conductor of electricity so we use it to make electric wires .

Mr. Adel : Tamer ... what do you know about Aluminum ?

Tamer : Aluminum alloys are strong and light , so we use them to make the body of planes .

Mr. Adel : What do you know about the advantages of lead Ali?

Aly : Lead is easy to melt , shape and bend but it does not rust . So we use it to make underground water pipes . but what about plastic sir.

Mr. Adel : American scientists developed a new material of plastic which is durable , so we can use it to make mobiles , helmets and water pipes .

Exercise :

A- Choose :

- 1- Bridges steel cables havestrength .
a- brittle b- tensile c- breakable
- 2- A glass bottle is
a- breakable b- tough c- tensile
- 3- Car tyres are
a- cut easily b- durable c- rust
- 4- My rain coat is
a- strong b- water resistant c- malleable
- 5- Wrought iron is
a- malleable b- brittle c- malleable

8- Grammar :

Comparison of adjectives

- **Discuss and discover :**

Cairo is a big city .

Paris is bigger than Cairo .

Washington is the biggest City .

- **Comparison :**

A- as + adjective + as

Ex : Alex is as big as Cairo .

B- adj. + er + than

more + adj. + than

Ex : A Chisel is bigger than a nail

- A hammer is bigger than a nail .

- The hammer is smaller than the saw

- Cooper is more conductive than steel .

C- the + adj. + est

the most + adj.

Ex : Ali is the tallest boy in the class .

- This helmet is the most durable one .

Exercise :

- Choose :

1- She is a girl .

a – tall

b- tall

c - taller

2- It is a car

a- fast

b- faster

c - fastest

3- He is as as his friend .

a- gold

b- old

c - told

4- Ali is 15 Kilograms than his brother .

a- light

b- lighter

c- lightest

5- Steel is than aluminum .

a-heavy

b- heavier

c- heaviest

6- A car is than a bike

a- fast

b- faster

c- fastest

7- Glass is the most material .

a-conductive

b- transparent

c- malleable

- 8- Steel is metal in the workshop
 a-the hardest B- harder than c- brittle
- 9- Gold is the metal
 a-most expensive B – hard c- most Cheap
- 10- Fan Dam is the action actor .
 a- famous than B- most famous c- editor

9- Reading :



- Read the passage , then answer the questions :

“ The mountains of steel and concrete”

Steel bridges connect roads above waterway , all over the world .The golden gate bridge (san Francisco. 1937)was the most wonderful bridge in the world . The total length of the bridge is 2737 meters .The Weight of the roadway is hung from two cables that pass through the two main towers and are fixed in concrete at each end. One million ton of concrete and 75000 tons of steel , were used in that bridge .



The Bosphorus bridge (Turkey 1973) is a great bridge connecting Europe and Asia .

The great belt east bridge was built in Denmark (2000) It's length is 6800 meters . It is the most wonderful bridge in the world . These bridges are mainly made of steel and concrete . The engineers used steel because it has a great tensile strength . They used Concrete because it can withstand abrasion and weather changes .

- **Choose :**

1- Bridges roads .

a- separate

b- connect

c- discover

2- The golden gate bridge was build in

a- Denmark

b- U.S.A

c- Japan

3- The total length of golden gate bridge is meters .

a- 2373

b- 3737

c- 2737

- 4- Heavy machines , cars and bridges depend on
- a- copper b- aluminum c - steel
- 5- Where was the Besporus bridge built ?
- a- Atlanta b- Tower c- Turkey
- 6- How long is the great belt east bridge ?
- a- 6800Km b- 6800Cm c- 6800M.
- 7- What are the two main materials in building bridge ?
- a) breaks and sand
- b) steel and concrete
- c) copper and cement

10- group work :

with your friends write four lines about the usage of steel .

11- Composition :

Write 6 lines about “ metals , usage and properties “

12- Translation :

A- Translate into Arabic :

A steel is a very strong metal . Heavy industries depend on steel .
we use it in making cars , trains , machines , tools and buildings .

B- Translate into English :

الحديد الزهر هش وسهل الكسر ولا يمكن تطريفة او سحبه او لحامه .

UNIT 6

ECOLOGICAL ISSUES



1- Read and practise this passage to know about the environment :-

Environment forms an integral part of our life . A clean and healthy environment is necessary for our health . We should exert efforts to deal with environmental issues and take all measures to avoid pollution or destruction of our environment.

Ecological issues that we are facing:-

- Air pollution: the waste products of chemical substances which can be harm to the environment, into the atmosphere
- Climate change: a major change in the average weather or human activities can cause change in the temperature
- Water pollution : the contamination of water that makes it unfit for use It is caused by the introduction of harmful chemical substances into water

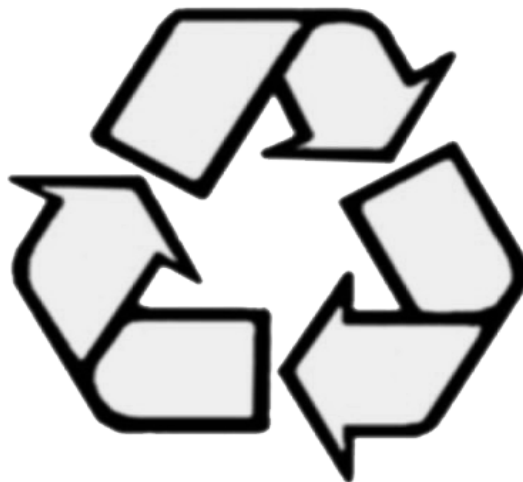
- Solar energy: the energy obtained from the sunrays can be harnessed in the generation of heat and electricity It's a non polluting and renewable source of energy

2- Exercise :-

1. What is the healthy environment necessary for?
2. How can we avoid pollution?
3. What do we mean by air pollution?
4. What is the harmful of air pollution?
5. What do we mean by water pollution?
6. What is the source of solar energy?
 - a- Sun
 - b- Sea
 - c- Moon
7. Solar energy is a source of energy which is
 - a- polluted
 - b- non pollute
 - c- harm

3- read and practise :-

RECYCLING



Recycling saves environment and reduces pollution.

The importance of recycling:-



Recycling contributes in preventing global climate changes to a great extent. It helps to minimize the energy spent on industrial production. Also it helps in reducing greenhouse gases emission. Some of the major fossil fuels used in most industries include coal , diesel and gasoline emit gases such as methane and carbon dioxide to the environment . By reducing the energy using recycling we can minimize the amount of fuel usage. In turn it reduces the amount of harmful pollutants in the environment.

Answer the following question :-

1. How can we save the environment?
2. How can we make our environment clean?
3. What can reduce the pollution of environment?
4. What do we mean by recycling?

4- Grammar :-

The past simple tense

Study and practice:

Use: we use the past simple tense when we talk about :

- 1- Action finished in the past.
- 2- Series of completed actions in the past.

Form: with regular verbs infinitive + ed column of the table of the irregular verbs.

Key words: yesterday, last week , a month ago , in 2010

Example:-

Affirmative sentences: -

| | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| Regular verbs | Irregular verbs |
| I worked hard | I went to my uncle |
| We visited London last year | We were in Rome yesterday |

Negative sentences :-

You must not negate a full verb. Always use the auxiliary did (simple past of do) for negations.

| | | | |
|----|--------|--------|--------|
| I | | played | Tennis |
| I | didn't | play | Tennis |
| he | didn't | play | Tennis |

5- Questions form :

(wh ?) + did + subject + base form of verb + [object (s)] + time ?

Where did you study English?

When did you arrive?

6- Exercise

A-On simple past tense

Put the verbs in to the correct form.

- a. 1. Last year I (spend) my holiday in London.
2. It (be) great.
3. I (travel) around by car with two friends and we (visit) lots of interesting places
4. we (be) very lucky with the weather.
5. It (not/rain)..... a lot.
6. But we (see) Some beautiful rainbows.
7. Where (spend/you) your last holiday?

B-Exercise on simple past tense

Form questions in the simple past

Example : when / he / to visit / his uncle

When did he visit his uncle?

1. Why / the teacher / to check / computer?
2. When / Tom / to phone / his friend?
3. The cat / to run after / the dog?
4. How / they / to ride / their bikes?
5. When / to see / him?

7- Listening :-

Listen to your instructor explaining the "recycling"

8- Writing :

Write six lines about "ecological issues"

9- Conversation :

- Read and practise :-

Environment and pollution.

Ali : Do you recycle materials?

Friend : Oh, I do. How about you?

Ali : I only recycle glass.

Friend : I recycle everything glass , plastic , paper and all materials

.

Ali : That's good . I think you care a lot about the environment .

Friend : I do.

Ali : I don't know about pollution.

Friend : Oh , there are many different kinds of pollution.

Ali : Oh, really-like what?

Friend : Yes , air pollution and water pollution are two of them.

Ali : How do people prevent pollution?

Friend : By using clean forms of energy.

Ali : Ok, my friend thank you for information.

Friend : Ok, Ali you are welcome.

10- Practise the passage :-

Read the following then answer the question:-

The different kinds of pollution



There are different kinds of pollution:

Air pollution, Water pollution, soil pollution and noise pollution are the most common types. The use of automobiles, vehicles, trucks and cars has been increasing every year not only in big cities but also all over the country. There are different sources which are responsible for air pollution First the different harmful gases like carbon dioxide, nitrogen and lead that are released from trucks and cars exhaust . The second type of pollution is water pollution .It is caused by throwing wastes and chemicals in seas and rivers . The other type of pollution is soil pollution which is mainly due to chemicals herbicides and pesticides and waste materials dumped in the Soil.



Answer the following questions:-

- 1- What are types of pollution?
- 2- What are different sources of air pollution?
- 3- Due to what is soil pollution?
- 4- Is polluted water fit for use?
- 5- What is the most common type of pollution?

11- Fire extinguisher



Extinguisher kinds:-

Fire extinguishers are devices used for putting out fires . They should be existed in every factory , workshop and building .

Fire extinguishers are divided into three categories, based on different types of fires

Study the types of fires extinguishers well then answer the exercises :-

Type A : Extinguishers are for ordinary combustible materials such as paper, wood and most plastics. The numerical rating on these types of extinguishers indicates the amount of water (water fire extinguishers)

We use water to put out the fires start in these materials (water fire extinguishers)

Type B : Fires involve flammable or combustible liquids such as gasoline , kerosene , grease and oil. On that type of fire we can use foam fire extinguishers . Foam spry extinguishers are not recommended for fires involving electricity.

Type C : Electrical fire we can use CO_2 fire extinguishers on that type of fires Carbon dioxide is ideal for fires involving electrical apparatus, and will also extinguish class B liquid fires

Answer:

1. Where must the Fire extinguishers be existed?
2. Can we use water in flammable liquid fires?
3. Can we use water in electrical fires?
4. Can we use CO_2 in electrical fires?
5. Is there foam in type "B" extinguishers?

12- Read and practise :

Fire in the workshop



- If a fire starts in a workshop or in a building do you know what to do?
- Do you know your workplace evacuation procedures at the event of an alarm? What can you do to prevent fires in your workplace? To know the answer to these questions make it your business to know the fire safety plan and evacuation procedures in your workshop or workplace.
- If you see a fire be a aware to do the following :
 1. Activate the nearest alarm.
 2. Leave the area immediately closing all doors behind you.
 3. Go to the nearest exit.
 4. Inform the supervisor about the fire.
 5. Use the right type of fire extinguisher to put out the fire

13- Composition:-

Write seven lines about fires and how to put them out

14-Translation :-

A- Translate in to Arabic :

The cultivable soil may be polluted by some kinds of fertilizers of strange compounds which reach it with water of irrigation.

B- Translate in to English:

يتلوث الطعم بالميكروبات وكذلك بالمواد المشعه التى قد تصل اليه .

Revision (3)

a) Read and answer

- 1- Mention some metals used in industry ?
- 2- In what do we use cast iron ?
- 3- What is the main property of Aluminum ?

b) Choose :

- 1- Ahmed (is – was – were) Egyptian .
- 2- Salem (was – is – are) born in Alex in 1988 .
- 3- He wrote his home work (yesterday –Tomorrow – ever)

c) Change into passive

- He writes the lesson .
She closed the door .

Revision and test "3"

a) Complete the chart from the list :

Ceiling – wall – door – window – iron gate – floor



b) Answer using the list

Wood – concrete – porcelain – bricks and cement

1- What is the ceiling made of ?

.....

2- What are walls made of ?

.....

3- What is the door made of ?

.....

4- What is the floor made of ?

.....

c) Choose :

1- It is a truck .

a- big b- bigger c- biggest

2- Nancy is beautiful than Sherin .

a- the b- a c- more

3- Today is coldest day in the winter .

a- the b- a c- an

4- John is as as Emy

a- oldest b- older c- old

VOCABULARY

Unit 1

| | |
|--------------|--------------|
| Conversation | محادثه |
| absent | غائب |
| present | حاضر |
| nail | مسمار |
| iron | حديد |
| again | مره ثانيه |
| grade | الصف المدرسي |
| already | بالفعل |
| weekly | اسبوعيا |

VOCABULARY

Unit 2

| | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| Describing | وصف |
| Training center | مركز تدريب منى |
| building | مبنى |
| right | يمين |
| left | شمال |
| behind | خلف |
| workshop | ورشه |
| class | فصل |
| mention | اذكر |

VOCABULARY

Unit 3

| | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| Instructor | مدرب |
| discuss | يناقش |
| tools | ادوات |
| training center | مركز تدريب مهني |
| important | مهم |
| Workshop | ورشه |
| Metal | معدن |
| Steel | الصلب |
| Handle | يد |
| blade | نصل |
| Simple | بسيط |
| device | اداه |
| Stone | حجر |
| Tough | شديد الصلابه |
| raw materials | ماده خام |
| For instance | على سبيل المثال |
| Sheet | صاج |
| Scissor | مقص |

VOCABULARY

Unit 4

| | |
|--------------|----------------|
| Equipment | معدات |
| Machines | ماكينات |
| attempt | محاولة |
| Practical | عملي |
| Safety rules | اجراءات الامان |
| Carefully | بعنايه |
| Instructor | مدرب |
| Emergency | طوارئ |
| Protect | يحمى |
| Operate | يشغل |
| Ventilation | تهوئه |
| Accidents | حوادث |

VOCABULARY

Unit 5

| | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| Concrete | خرسانه |
| Grovel | زلط |
| Cement | اسمنت |
| Sand | رمل |
| Knife | سكين |
| Tires | اطار السيارة |
| rubber | مطاط |
| Tough | شديد التحمل – قوى |
| Cast iron | الحديد الزهر |
| Casting | المصبوبات |
| Stoves | الافران |
| Property | خاصيه |
| Copper | نحاس |
| a good conductor | موصل جيد |
| Light | خفيف الوزن |
| melt | يصهر |
| Shape | يشكل |
| bend | يتنى |
| Rust | يصدأ |
| Project | مشروع |
| Tower | برج |
| fixed | ثابت |

VOCABULARY

Unit 6

| | |
|--------------|----------------|
| ecological | بيئيه |
| Issues | قضايا |
| Environment | البيئة |
| Healthy | صحي |
| Integral | رئيسي |
| measures | يقيس - يعاير |
| avoid | يتجنب |
| Pollution | التلوث |
| List | قائمه |
| harmful | ضار |
| Climate | مناخ |
| Change | تغير |
| solar energy | الطاقة الشمسيه |
| Sunrays | اشعة الشمس |

Material

| | |
|--------------|--------------|
| Phosphate | فوسفات |
| brass | سبيكة النحاس |
| copper | نحاس |
| concrete | خرسانه |
| water | مياه |
| gravel | زلط |
| sand | رمل |
| cement | اسمنت |
| Gypsum | جبس |
| Cotton | قطن |
| robber | مطاط |
| Iron | حديد |
| Pig iron | حديد تمساح |
| Cast iron | حديد زهر |
| Wrought iron | حديد مطاوع |
| Steel | حديد صلب |
| alloy | سبيكه |
| aluminum | الومنيوم |
| Plastic | بلاستيك |
| Wood | خشب |
| Solder | قصدير |
| glass | زجاج |

Model test (1)

Answer the following Questions :

A. Write 4 lines on one of the following subject :

A- Water pollution B- Safety rules C- Steel

B. Choose the correct answer:

- 1- When we mix aluminum with copper we get
(duralumin – iron – silver)
- 2- Is one of the ferrous metals .
(copper – gold – steel)
- 3- From cast iron we make
(water pipes – nuts – casting)
- 4- On electrical fires we use
(foam – water – carbon dioxide)
- 5- Air can be polluted by
(Cement factory – school – food)

C. Choose :

- 1- Peter travel to London tomorrow .
(shall – will – does)
- 2- He lives mountains .
(in – on – at)
- 3- Our hotel is sixty meter The sea
(from – far – for)
- 4- Polluted air differ pure air
(farm – from – for)

D. Translate into Arabic :

- Food can be polluted by microbes and chemicals.

E. Translate into English :

- الصلب من اهم المعادن الصناعية

Model test (2)

A. Read the following passage , then answer the question below

Before you start in the workshop , you must wear safety boots , overalls and safety goggles . safety boots protect your feet . Overalls protect your clothes . Safety gloves protect your hands and safety goggles protect your eyes . you must not wear sandals in the workshop . sandals are not safe in the workshop .

Questions :

- 1- What must you wear before you start work in the workshop ?
- 2- Why must you not wear sandals ?
- 3- What do safety goggles protect ?
- 4- Where do you wear safety gloves ?
- 5- What do you wear to protect your clothes ?

B. Underline the correct word :

- 1- Ferrous metals are the metals which contain
a) carbon b) iron c) copper
- 2- Construct factories form the living areas .
a) beside b) near c) away form
- 3- All kinds of cutting tools are made of
a) steel b) iron ore c) cast iron
- 4- Food can be polluted by
a) microbes b) sugar c) oil
- 5- Alloys are often than the original metals.
a) less useful b) more useful c) cast iron

C. Translate into Arabic :

The ministry of health has to mark periodical medical examination of cooks and persons who deal with food , in order to make sure that they are free from any microbes and that they are healthy .

D. Composition :

There is a fire in your workshop, write eight instructions to put off the fire.

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