St Fatima Language Schools®
Al Hegaz

The Vision of the School: Distinct Environment for Refined Education

Form 6

Part 3



First Term

2026/2027

Pupil's Name: .....

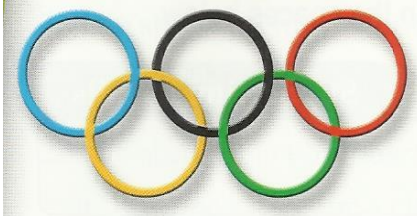
Class : .....

Teacher's Name: .....


Reading Comprehension

1- Read the following passage and answer the questions:

Amazing Athletes



Pre-Reading

Look at the picture and answer the questions.

1. Have you ever watched the Olympic Games?
2. Can you name any Olympic sports?
3. Would you like to compete in the Olympic Games?

Track 17

Since its **reestablishment** in 1896, the modern Olympic Games have been celebrating the spirit of competition. The Games are a **showcase** for the world's top athletes. It takes great **dedication** to become an Olympic champion.

The Olympic Games have welcomed athletes of all ages. For instance, in the 1920 Summer Olympics, seventy-two-year-old Oscar Swahn won a silver medal in men's shooting. Also, in the 1896 Olympics, Dimitrios Loundras was a member of the Greek **gymnastics** team at the age of ten. His team came in third, and Dimitrios went home with a medal to make him the youngest winner. The crowd loved him due to his great skill and dedication.



▶ Oscar Swahn (Sweden) the oldest contestant and gold medal winner at an Olympic game in 1912.

Many Olympic events **cater to** the talents of young athletes, especially gymnastics which favors small, strong, and light athletes. Other events like diving, ice skating and swimming often produce very young champions. Their small size is not an **impediment** but a real benefit in some cases. Thus, many countries begin preparing athletes with Olympic **potential** at a very young age. Some parents have their children preparing before they turn six!

Key vocabulary

- **reestablishment** the action of setting up something again
- **showcase** a place for presenting something
- **dedication** commitment to a cause
- **gymnastics** a sport dealing with the movement of the body
- **cater to** to provide what is required
- **impediment** an obstacle
- **potential** the ability to develop a talent

A)Answer the following questions:

1.The Olympic Games celebrate the spirit of competition. Discuss.

2.Why is Dimitrios Loundras a famous athlete ?

3.Some sports favor younger athletes. Illustrate.

B)Choose the best answer.

1. The synonym of " benefit" is --------

a. advantage b. damage c. crowd

2. Dimitrios Loundars was loved by the crowd because of ---------

a. his young age

b. his Greek nationality

c. his special skills and commitment

3. The author mentions all of the following traits that allow young athletes to succeed in the Olympic Games EXCEPT:

a. their small size b. their flexibility c. their lightness

4. What can be inferred about diving, ice skating and swimming competitions?

a. They help if the competitor is small or light.

b. They are vital to begin training in high school.

c. Ten- year old competitors have an advantage over the older ones.

[2] Read the following passage and answer the questions:- [H.W]

On 3rd April 1973, Marti Cooper from Motorola company talked on his mobile phone as he walked through the streets of New York. People watched with excitement and amazement. At that time, even normal phones were attached by wires, and people had never seen anything like it before! It was the world's first mobile call. The phone weighed 850 grams! It was very heavy! Now, mobile phones weigh 130 grams.

In 1970's, mobile phone technology was still experimental. Mobiles weren't available to the public until 1983, when the first mobile phone was created. It was huge – 32 cm long and 9 cm wide! It took ten hours to charge the battery and you could only talk for 30 minutes. It was also expensive. Only very rich people could buy one.

Martin Cooper had a dream of people taking their mobile phones with them, and being able to **communicate** wherever they were. However, by the end of the year 2000, mobiles were cheap enough for everybody to buy. They were also much smaller and looked much better than the first mobiles.

Nowadays, we can use them to take photos, watch videos, surf the Internet and do many other things. Today, there are billions of mobile phones in the world. Life would be very different without mobile phones – **they** have really changed the world.

A) Answer the questions:

1. Who made the world's first mobile call? When was that?

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2. Mention two disadvantages of the first mobile phone.

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3. Mobiles are very much essential today. Illustrate.

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4- Give a suitable title for the passage .

……..

B) Choose the correct answer:

4. The underlined word **"they"** stands for ----------

a. mobile phones b. things c. the world

5. By the end of the year 2000,mobiles weren't ----------

a. expensive b. cheap c. small

6. The synonym of "communicate" is ----------

a .be connected with b. be aware of c.be sure of

3- Read carefully and answer the questions below

Alexander Graham Bell



Alexander Graham Bell was born on March 3, 1847, in Edinburgh, Scotland. During his youth, he experienced strong influences that had a profound effect on his later life. His grandfather and father were experts on the mechanics of voice and elocution **"**a way of giving speech**"**. Alexander's mother, who was nearly deaf,became an accomplished pianist and inspired **him** to **undertake** big challenges.

At age 12, while playing with a friend in a grain mill, he noticed the slow process of husking the wheat grain. He went home and built a devise with rotating paddles and nail brushes that easily removed the husks from the grain.

By age 16, Alexander had joined his father in his work with the deaf. In July, 1870, the family settled in Ontario, Canada. There, he set up a workshop to continue his study of the human voice.

Graham Bell is best known for his invention of the telephone. While trying to discover the secret of transmitting multiple messages on a single wire, Bell heard a sound along the electrical wire. After hearing the sound, Bell believed he could send the sound of a human voice over the wire. After receiving a **patent** on March 7, 1876, for transmitting sound along a single wire, he successfully transmitted human speech on March 10th. The Bell Telephone Company was organized on July 9, 1877.

On July 11, 1877, Alexander Graham Bell married Mable Hubbard. In 1880, he established a laboratory devoted to scientific discovery.He also continued his work with the deaf. In the remaining years of his life Bell worked on a number of projects. He devoted a lot of time to exploring flight.

In January 1915, Bell was invited to make the first phone call. From New York, he spoke with his former associate Thomas Watson in San Francisco. Bell died on August 2, 1922, in Canada.

Answer the Questions.

1. Give a title to the first paragraph.

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_____

2. Tell the family background of Alexander Graham Bell.

_____
_____

3. What did Graham Bell do to remove the husk from the grain?

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4. Describe in details the biggest invention of Graham Bell.

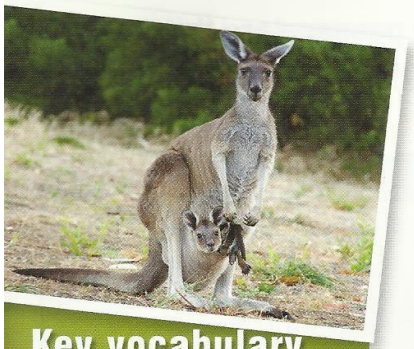
_____
_____

5. The synonym of **undertake** is (try- organize- work- take part)
6. A close meaning to **patent** is (agreement- license- recite- document)
7. Alexander Graham Bell was (English- French- Scottish- Portuguese)

(4) Australia's Wild Animals [H.W]

Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

Australia's Wildest Animals



Pre-Reading

Look at the picture and answer the questions.

1. What is the name of this animal?
2. Where could you find this animal?
3. What makes this animal special?

Track 9

Australia is famous for its wonderful animals. The kangaroo, the koala, and the wallaby all live in Australia alone. These three animals are all marsupials. Many animals grow into babies in their mothers' bodies. A marsupial mother, however, gives birth to her **offspring** very early. Each little marsupial is known as a joey. A joey lives in its mother's pouch, a special fold of skin. Every marsupial mother has a pouch. The joey lives in the **pouch** for months, growing and **nursing**. The joey needs to stay in the pouch until it has fur.

Australia is an island country. It is **isolated** from the rest of the world. Scientists believe that it broke away from other lands and became an island over 100 million years ago. Unlike most other places on Earth, Australia did not have large **predators**. With nothing to eat them, marsupials were some of the many unique animals that survived in Australia.

Marsupials used to live in Africa, Asia, and the Americas. They mostly became **extinct** there for many different reasons. Scientists learn about them from their **fossils**. In North America, only one kind of marsupial still survives: the opossum.

Marsupials can look very different from each other. Kangaroos have two large back legs with which they **propel** themselves. They eat grasses and other plants from the ground. Koalas have four legs of equal size. They live in trees and eat mostly eucalyptus leaves.

Key vocabulary

- **offspring** an animal's young
- **pouch** a pocket; a folded area that holds something
- **nurse** to feed on a mother's milk
- **isolated** far away from other places
- **predator** an animal that eats other animals
- **extinct** no longer living
- **fossil** the remains of a plant or animal that lived long ago
- **propel** to cause to move



A koala in a eucalyptus tree



A young wild opossum in the snow

A)Answer the following questions:

1. Where do the offspring of marsupials grow and develop?

_____

_____

2. Scientists were able to learn about extinct marsupials. Illustrate.

_____

_____

3. Show the differences between kangaroos and koalas.

_____

_____

B)Choose the best answer:

1. Another title for the passage can be_____
   a. Australia and its weather
   b. Australia and its wildlife
   c. Australia and its scientists

2. Marsupials were able to survive in Australia because _____
   a. it had a warm, humid climate
   b. it had many eucalyptus trees
   c. it had no animals that hunted them

3. The author mentions all of the following marsupials EXCET:
   a. the North American opossum
   b. the Australian kangaroo
   c. the Brushtail possom

4. What can be inferred about kangaroos?
   a. They have offspring called joeys.
   b. They do not have pouches
   c. They eat small birds and insects.
   d. They have four legs of equal length.

Seat Belts

5- Read the text carefully and answer the questions below



"**Click**!" That's the sound of **safety**. That's the sound of survival. That's the sound of a seat belt locking in place. Seat belts save lives and that's a fact. That's why I don't drive anywhere until mine is on tight. Choosing to wear your seat belt is a simple as choosing between life and death. Which one do you choose?

Think about it. When you're driving in a car, you may be going 60 MPH or faster. That car is zipping down the road. Then somebody ahead of you locks up his or her brakes. Your driver doesn't have time to stop. The car that you are in crashes. Your car was going 60 miles per hour. Now it has suddenly stopped. Your body, however, is still going 60 MPH. What's going to stop your body? Will it be the windshield or your seat belt? Every time that you get into a car you make that choice. I choose the seat belt.

Some people think that seat belts are uncool. They think that seat belts cramp their style, or that seat belts are uncomfortable. To them I say, what's more uncomfortable? Wearing a seat belt or flying through a car windshield? What's more uncool? Being safely anchored to a car, or skidding across the road in your jean shorts? Wearing a seat belt is both cooler and more comfortable than the alternatives.

If you are not wearing your seat belt, you can hop around the car and slide in and out of your seat easily. That sounds like a lot of fun. But, you arealso more likely to die or suffer serious injuries. If you are wearing a seat belt, you have to stay in your seat. That's no fun. But, you are much morelikely to walk away unharmed from a car accident. Hmmm... A small pleasure for a serious pain. That's a tough choice. I think that I'll avoid the serious pain.

How about giving money away? When you don't wear your seat belt, you are begging to give your money away. That's because kids are required to wear seat belts in every state in America. If you're riding in a car, and you don't have a seat belt on, the police can give you or your driver a ticket. Then you will have to give money to the city. I'd rather keep my money, but you can spend yours how you want.

Wearing a seat belt does not make you **invincible**. You can still get hurt or killed whilewearing your seat belt. But wearing them has proven to be safer than driving without them. You are much less likely to get seriously injured if you are wearing one. So why not take the safer way? You do want to live, don't you?

Date:……..

1. Which title best expresses the main idea of this text?

a. Car Accidents: Ways That We Can Prevent Them
b. Slow Down: Save Lives by Driving Slower
c. Seat Belts: Wear Them to Survive Any Wreck
d. Why Not? Improve Your Odds with Seat Belts

2. Which best expresses the author's main purpose in writing this text?

a. To inform readers about seat belt laws
b. To persuade readers to wear seat belts
c. To entertain readers with stories and jokes about seat belts
d. To describe what car accidents are like without seat belts

3. Which best defines the word (*alternatives*) as it is used in the third paragraph?

a. Being safe
b. Being unsafe
c. Other choices
d. Driving fast

4. Which best defines the word (*invincible*) as it is used in the last paragraph?

a. Uncool
b. Difficult or impossible to see
c. Glow-in-the-dark
d. Unable to be harmed

5. Which argument is not made by the author?

a. Not wearing a seat belt can be expensive.
b. Penalties for not wearing a seat belt should increase.
c. Seat belts keep you from flying through the windshield.
d. Wearing a seat belt is cooler than suffering an injury.

6. Which best explains why the author starts his essay with the word *click*?

a. He is trying to scare readers.
a. He is trying to get the reader's attention.
b. He is trying to remind readers how seat belts sound when clasped.
c. He is trying to describe what it's like to ride in a car.

7. Write down two opposite nouns and two opposite adjectives.

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8. "When you don't wear your seat belt, you are begging to give your money away" **Explain**

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Date:……..

[6]- Read the following passage, then answer the questions: [H.W]

Last year my family and I went on a camping trip. It was the first time we had tried camping and it was a complete **disaster**! Everything that can go wrong in a camping trip went wrong. First of all, it took us hours to even get to the campsite. After driving for about an hour, Dad realized that he had left the map at home. So, of course we got lost and spent about two hours driving round in circles.

When we finally arrived at the camp, it was so late that other people had taken all the best places already. We had to put our tent up on a slope on a patch of ground that was covered in rocks and tree roots. We were too tired to prepare any food so we went straight to bed. You can imagine how we slept – very badly! We were hungry so we started to unpack all the cooking things. Mum had brought some cans of beans for breakfast. she found that she had forgotten the can opener! "Never mind," said Mum. "I'll fry some eggs." So she looked for the eggs and all the eggs were broken! So we had bread and butter and jam for breakfast. And that was just the first morning!

A) Answer the questions:

1. What did Dad leave at home? And what did Mum forget?

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2. Describe the first day of the trip.

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3- Give a suitable title for the passage .

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B) Choose the correct answer:

4. They slept very badly because……
   a) they spent two hours driving round in circles.
   b) Mum fried some eggs.
   c) They put their tent up on a slope on a patch of ground that was covered in rocks and tree roots.
5. They had ……. for breakfast.
   a) cakes and eggs b) bread and butter and jam c) beans
6. The antonym of "disaster" is……
   a) failure b) blessing c) bravery

Date:……..

7: Read and answer the following questions :

Jim lived with his parents until he was twenty- one years old, and then he got a job in the office of a big factory in another town, so he left home. He found a comfortable little flat and he lived on his town.

At first he cleaned it himself, but he did not want to have to go on doing this, so he determined to find someone else to do it instead of him. He asked a lot of his fellow workers at the factory, what they did about this, and at last one of the men said,: Mrs. Roger comes and cleans my flat regularly. She keeps the place neat and tidy. I'll introduce her to you, if you like. She does her best but she hasn't got much energy."

"Well, you'd better ask her to come and see me, please, " Jim answered. So the next evening Mrs. Roger
came to see him. She agreed with pleasure to come to his flat every morning for an hour.

After she had been working for Jim for two weeks, he looked at the mirror in his bedroom and thought, that mirror looks very dusty. Mrs. Roger's forgotten to clean it. I can write on it with my finger. He wrote a message in the dust " I'm coughing whenever I breathe because everything in this room is dusty."

He came home this evening and went into his bedroom and looked at the mirror. It hasn't been cleaned. Instead of cleaning it, Mrs. Roger left him a bottle of cough medicine.

Answer the following questions:

1-What was Jim's problem? Who helped Jim to solve it?

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2-What was the solution of Jim's problem?

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3-Did Mrs. Roger clean Jim's bedroom? How do you know?

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4- What do you think about Mrs. Roger? Justify your answer.

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5-Summarize the second paragraph in one sentence.

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Date:……..

Choose the correct answer:

1-The underlined word "this" refers to : ……

a-Jim's job

b-cleaning the house

c- the bottle of cough medicine

2-The meaning of : " fellow " is ……

a-Someone who cleans the house.

b-Someone who lives with you.

c-Someone who works with you.

3-The synonym of " dusty" is…….

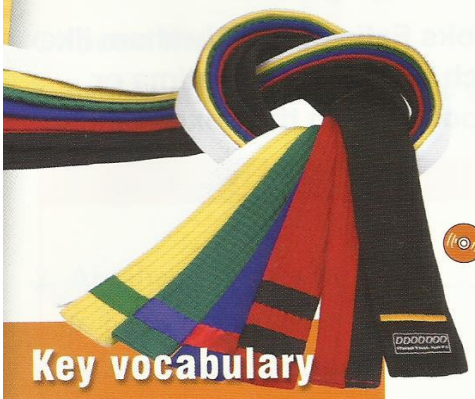
a-clean b- dirty c- tidy

Date:……..

(8) Karate Belts [H.W]

Read the following passage then answer the questions:

Karate Belts



Pre-Reading

Look at the picture and answer the questions.

1. What do you see in this picture?
2. How do you think people use these things?
3. Have you ever learned any fighting art?

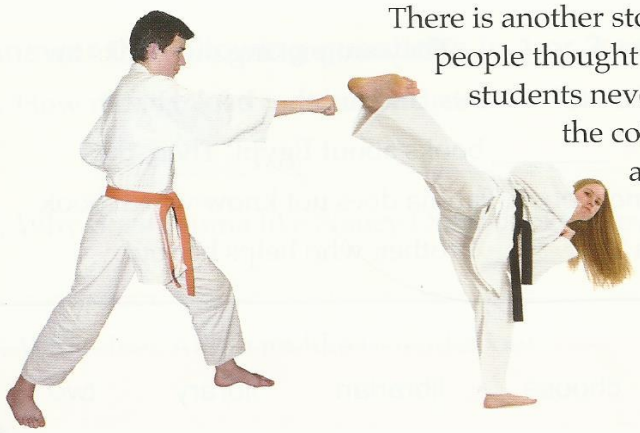
Track 15

Key vocabulary

- **karate** a fighting style with fast punches and kicks
- **dyed** colored by a liquid
- **rank** status or level
- **uniform** clothes worn for work or a special activity
- **myth** a made-up story

In **karate**, students work hard to become better fighters. Students do not get report cards. Instead, they get a colored belt. All students start karate with a white belt. As they get better, they get differently colored belts. Usually, the colors are yellow, orange, green, blue and brown. The hardest belt to earn is the black belt. It takes many years to earn a black belt.

Who started using these colors? Many think that the first karate teachers **dyed** white belts. Dyeing a belt changes its color. It also makes the belt look darker. When you dye something, you cover up the first color with a darker color. That is why black is the last color of karate belts. Dyeing a belt was a simple and colorful way to show someone's **rank**. People feel proud when they wear the black belt. A colored belt also looks good on a white karate **uniform**!



There is another story about colored karate belts. Some people thought that the belts turned black because students never washed them. They thought that the color of the karate belt became darker and darker after many years. This story may be a **myth**. A dirty, old belt would smell so bad—no matter what color it was!

Date:……..

A)Answer the following questions:

1. Refer to the colours of the belts in karate.

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2. Why do belts have a lot of colours in karate?

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3.Write short notes about the myth about how the belt colour system began.

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B)Choose the best answer:

1. Another word of "myth" is ……...story.

a. non -fiction b. real c. fiction

2. As a karate student improves, the student …….

a. gets a differently coloured belt

b. dies the belt in different colour

c. receives a report card

3. Which of the following is NOT true about karate belts?

a. Each student starts with a white belt.

b. The top belt colour is black.

c. It takes exactly two years to earn a black belt.

4. What is probably true about belt colours?

a. Only a bad karate student wears a white belt.

b. Students do not need to wash their belts regularly.

c. Students with more coloured belts have more karate belts.

Date:……..



Date:……..

[1]How to write an informal e-mail or letter : (C.W)



When writing an informal letter/e-mail, follow the plan below.

GREETING

- **Greet the person you're writing to.**
  - *Hello Frank!* • *Hi Mum,* • *Dearest Jane,*
  - *Dear Uncle Greg,* • ~~*Dear brother/friend/cousin*~~

OPENING PARAGRAPH

- **Begin your letter/e-mail and say why you're writing. Use phrases like:**
  - *How are you (keeping)?*
  - *How are things? I hope everything's OK.*
  - *Thanks for your letter/e-mail.*
  - *Sorry I haven't written for so long, but...*
  - *It's taken me ages to reply, but...*
  - *I've been meaning to get back to you, but...*
  - *It was great to hear from you again.*
  - *I'm writing to tell you / let you know...*

MAIN PART (2-3 PARAGRAPHS)

- **Mention everything you want to include in your letter/e-mail. Don't forget to refer to the notes, if any.**

CLOSING PARAGRAPH

- **State anything you want to emphasise and end your letter/e-mail. Use phrases like:**
  - *I must go now.*
  - *Well, that's all for now.*
  - *Write back soon.*
  - *Waiting for your letter/e-mail/reply.*
  - *I'm looking forward to hearing from you.*
  - *Say hello to...*
  - *Give my love/regards to everyone.*
  - *Keep in touch.*

SIGNING OFF

- **Use a signature ending and your first name below that.**
  - *Yours,* • *Hugs and kisses,* • *All the best,*
  - *Bye for now,* • *Best wishes,* • *Love,* • *Take care,*

Date:……..

1- Write an e-mail to your friend Jack telling him about your opinion about mobile phones. Your name is Daniel .

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Date:……..

Composition(2) – (H.W)

Write a paragraph on "Your last summer vacation".

Guide words:-

(Last – go– stay – hotel – spend – time – beach – swim – sea – play– sand – spades – buckets – build – sand castles – practise – favourite – hobbies – sports – read – books – magazines – cinema – restaurant – funfair – go on – rides – enjoy)

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Date:……..

3-Write a paragraph about :

Shopping

Guiding words :

Shopping - activity - free time - shopping center - good quality - high prices - open air markets - shoppers - good service - variety - online shopping – easy - goods - sale .

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Date:……..

Composition(4)

The importance of computers

Guiding words :

computers - important - nowadays – many fields - schools - banks - hospitals - companies - easy - fast -
internet - information - studies - harmful - health

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Date:……..

Composition (5)- (C.W)

Write a paragraph on : "Learning Languages".

Guide words:-

(important – foreign languages – communicate – people – world – chat – Epals – understand –movies – read researches – internet – work- foreign companies)

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Date:……..

Composition (6)- (H.W)

My favourite sports

Write three paragraphs on "Your favourite sport".

Guide words:-

(doubt-a healthy brain – a healthy body – favourite – sport [football – volley ball – swimming] – practise – with – friends - club – constantly – weekends – strengthen – muscles – fit – active – co-operation – not being selfish – Generally – practicing sports – help– lead –healthy- life)

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Date:……..

Composition (7)

Air travel

Guiding words :

before planes - difficult - other countries - invention of planes - important - dangerous - travelling - fast - modern - comfortable - expensive .

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Date:……..

Composition (8)- (H.W)

The Importance of reading

Guide words:-

doubt – reading – considered – important – increase – knowledge – information – favourite – reading – school – public – library – different subjects – prefer – art – animals – sports – foreign books – improve – language – develop – thinking – enlarge – brains – teach – morals – good manners – without – dull – uninteresting

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Date:……..

Composition (9)-

Traffic in the city

Guiding words :

Traffic lights - big cities - crowded - people - follow – avoid - accidents – bad drivers – punishment - fines – government - good roads .

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Date:……..



Date:……..

(1) *Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue:*

Ram and Shyam are discussing their plans for the weekend.

Ram: _____ ?

Shyam: I don't have any special plan.

Ram: How do you like the idea _____ .

Shyam: That sounds lovely, but _____ .

Ram: I'll visit you this evening and ask your parents to allow you to join the picnic.

Shyam: Hey, that's a good idea.

Ram: _____ ?

Shyam: Yes, I don't think they are going out tonight.

Ram: That's fine. By the way, _____?

Shyam: No, I haven't, but I've heard that The **Dal Lake** is a lovely picnic spot.

2- *Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue:*

Uday : Good morning Niloy.
Niloy : Good morning. How are you?
Uday : I'm fine and you?
Niloy : _____
Uday : Why? What happened?
Niloy : I'm little bit upset for my health. Sometimes I feel mental depression.
Uday : Listen to me. Are you serious about anything?
Niloy : It's not like that but I feel always physically weak.
Uday : So I think, you should take some physical exercises everyday.
Niloy : _____?
Uday : Yes. It can make you physically and mentally fit.
Niloy _____?
Uday : There are different kinds of exercise. You can walk, swim and play football, volleyball or take some gymnastics.
Niloy : Ok, I'll try.
Uday : _____
Niloy : Thanks for your advice. Bye.
Uday : Good bye. See you again.

Date:……..

3- Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue:

Sherif : Why didn't you come to school yesterday ?
Ramy : In fact ……
Sherif : Why didn't you get up early as usual ?
Ramy : I sat up till……
Sherif : Were you studying your lessons ?
Ramy : ……
Sherif : You enjoyed the film and ……
Ramy : ……?
Sherif : Yes, the teacher explained a new lesson.

4- Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue:

Doctor : What's wrong with you ?
Ramy : I had an accident.
Doctor : ……?
Ramy : A car hit me while I was running for the bus .
Doctor : Were you injured?
Ramy : ……?
Doctor : Let me see. Your leg is broken . You have to put a bandage.
Ramy : ……?
Doctor : I'll do it immediately.
Ramy : ……?
Doctor: No, don't worry . It won't hurt at all.

5- Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue:

Ramez : Excuse me . I'm lost. How can I get to Ramses Square ?
Policeman : Take bus No. 35 or the metro.
Ramez : Is it far from here ?
Policeman : No, ……
Ramez : ……?
Policeman : It takes half an hour . You can walk if you're not in a hurry.
Ramez : I can't walk all this distance because ……
Policeman : Do you want a taxi?
Ramez : Yes, because ……

Date:……..

6- This is a dialogue between you and the shop assistant at a stationery shop.

You: Good morning . ……?

Assistant : We have different size of typing paper .

…….....?

You: ……

Assistant : Foolscap is not available now . We have quarto size .

You: ……..?

Assistant : Fifteen pounds for a whole packet.

You: I will take two packets and try them.

Assistant : I'm sure you would like them. They are German made.

……?

You : No. thank you . That is all.

7- *Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue:*

Ripon : Good morning, Rahul.

Rahul : _____?

Ripon : Fine. Do you know about Ratan?

Rahul : No, I don't. _____?

Ripon : Last evening all on a sudden he got high fever.

Rahul : _____?

Ripon : It was 40°.

Rahul : Oh! Very serious. Do you know where he is now?

Ripon : Yes, now he is in hospital.

Rahul : _____?

Ripon:The temperature hasn't reduced yet, and that is alarming. I want to go to visit him. _____?

Rahul : Sure, let's go.

Date:……..

8- Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue:

Librarian: Hello Hatem , You took part in the reading competition last summer and won the second prize . didn't you ?

Hatem : Yes, but I hope ……

Librarian: I'll help you. ……?

Hatem : About Taha Hussein .

Librarian: Great! ……?

Hatem : Yes, I know that he wrote 40 books and I'll read them all.

Librarian: You can borrow as many books as you can.

Hatem : …….

9- Selim wants to book a railway ticket to Aswan:

Selim : I want to book a return ticket to Aswan , please .

Booking clerk : First or second class?

Selim : ……..

Booking clerk : ……?

Selim : Next Sunday . I prefer the first train.

Booking clerk : There is a train leaving at seven .

Selim : That suits me . ……?

Booking clerk : Fifty pound for a first class ticket ……

Selim : Of course. I'll be there before seven o'clock.

Date:……..

10- ***Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue:***

Dalia: Hi Mona! Where are you going?

Mona: _____

Dalia: _____ ?

Mona: To book some tickets to Aswan.

Dalia: Aswan! _____ this summer?

Mona: Yes, we will. My father has some business there.

Dalia: Oh dear! Aswan is terribly hot in summer.

Mona: I know, but _____

Dalia: _____ ?

Mona: We are going to stay in old Katarakt hotel.