

Unit one

The world of the work



Part 1

الحصّة لاولي

air conditioning	تكييف الهواء	charity	جمعية
civil engineer	مهندس مدني	take note of	يدون ملاحظات
delegation	وفد	responsible for	مسئول عن
trade delegation	وفد تجاري	responsible of	مسئول من
grandchildren	أحفاد	graduate	يتخرج
research	بحث	organization	منظمة
uniform	زي رسمي	set up	يؤسس
operation	عملية	facilities	تسهيلات
qualify	يتأهل	human cells	خلايا بشرية
qualifications	مؤهلات	check	يفحص
surgeon	طبيب جراح	count	يعد
heart surgeon	جراح قلب	accountant	محاسب
treatment	علاج / معاملة	court	محكمة
treat	يعالج / يعامل	law	قانون
patient	مريض	lawyer	محامي
adopt	يتكيف	design	يضع تصميم
heart transplant	زراعة القلب	designer	مصمم
heart surgery	جراحة القلب	encourage	يشجع
retire	يتقاعد عن العمل	encouragement	تشجيع
retirement age	سن التقاعد	train	يدرّب / قطار
marital status	الحالة الاجتماعية	training	تدريب
surname	اللقب / اسم العائلة	trainer	مدرب
education	التعليم	trainee	متدرب
application form	استمارة طلب وظيفة	autobiography	سيره ذاتيه
nationality	الجنسية	Children with heart problems	اطفال ذو مشاكل في القلب
address	العنوان	society	مجتمع
Specialist	متخصص	excited about	مثار- مهتم بـ
injection	حقنة	save = rescue	ينقذ
architect	مهندس معماري		

Make or Do

Make	Do
make parts of cars	يصنع أجزاء السيارات
make a difference	يحدث اختلاف في
make a decision	يتخذ قرار
make a mistake	يخطئ
make money	يكون ثروة
make a profit	يحقق ربح
make a choice	يختار
make friends	يتخذ أصدقاء
make a suggestion	يقدم اقتراح
make a promise	يقدم وعدا
make the beds	يرتب الفراش
make a noise	يثير ضوضاء
do an operation	يجرى عملية جراحية
do work	يقوم بالعمل
do a job	يؤدي وظيفة
do things	يفعل أشياء
do a project	يقوم بعمل بحث أو دراسة
do research on	يعمل أبحاث على
do the shopping	يتسوق
do the homework	يحل الواجب
do the cleaning	يقوم بالتنظيف
do the washing up	يقوم بغسل الأطباق
do the cooking	يقوم بعملية الطهي
do a favour	يقدم خدمة أو معروف

Language notes

work

work

I have got a lot of work to do. Mr Ahmed leaves work at two o'clock.

عمل - مكان العمل (إسم لا يعد)

job

He has got a job as a teacher. I have got a lot of jobs to do.

وظيفة - مهنة (إسم يعد)

career

He started his career five years ago.

مهنة الحياه العمليه للفرد

profession

Teaching is a profession Job.

مهنة (تحتاج إلى مؤهلات وتدريب)

good

good at

He is good at English.

جيد في

good to

He is good to his friends

طيب مع

good for

Taking exercises is good for you.

مفيد / صالح لـ

graduate

graduate from

He graduated from the Faculty of Medicine.

يتخرج من

a graduate of

He is a graduate of the Faculty of Medicine.

خريج

graduate with a degree in

He graduated with a degree in history.

يتخرج بشهادة في

decide

to + inf
on + noun
that + sentence

She decided to go out.
You have to decide on your goal in life
He decided that you should attend.

يقرر

يختار

biography**autobiography****biography**

Famous people have different biographies written about them.

سيرة ذاتية لشخص يكتبها شخص آخر

autobiograph

سيرة ذاتية لشخص يكتبها الشخص نفسه

↓

He published his autobiography last year.

retire**resign****retire**

يحال للمعاش (يتقاعد)

When the employee is 60, he retires and can live on his pension.

resign

يستقيل (من العمل)

Mr Ahmed resigned his position last week.

Qualify**qualify as a teacher / an accountant**

يتأهل كـ (يأتي بعدها الوظيفة)

He qualified as a doctor two years ago.

qualify in biology / archaeology

يحصل علي مؤهل في (تخصص معين)

He qualified in medicine last year.

be qualified to + inf.

يكون مؤهل لكي

She is qualified to teach English.

Help**Help to + inf.**

يساعد يأتي بعدها المصدر مسبقا بـ (to)

He helped me to do the job.

Help + inf.

يساعد يأتي بعدها المصدر بدون (to)

He helped me do the job.

Help with + n.

يساعد يأتي بعدها الاسم مسبقا بـ (with - in)

He helped me with the job.

-Cause

يسبب

- The bad weather caused the fire.

-cause of + اسم

سبب

-The police found out the cause of the crime.

-reason for + اسم

مبرر / اداع

- Can you tell me the reason for shouting?

-The reason why + جملة

جملة

- That is the reason why she is worried.

-invent يخترع شيء جديد لم يكن موجود من قبل - Graham Bill invented the telephone.

-discover يكتشف شيء كان موجود ولكنة غير معروف - Isaac Newton discovered gravity.

-explore يستكشف شيء غريب و يعرف شيء عنه - I want to explore that old desert building .

- arrive in

يصل مكان كبير

-We arrived in London an hour ago.

- arrive at

يصل مكان صغير

- He has just arrived at the cinema.

- arrive

بدون حرف جر (لا يأتي بعدها مفعول)

- When will you arrive?

-reach + object

يصل بدون حرف جر

- I reached the station an hour late.

-get to

يصل إلى (بصعوبة)

- They got to the bus stop at 7:30.

THE WORLD OF WORK



Woman 1 : I enjoy my work. The company trains us well and gives us a smart uniform to wear. It is very comfortable working in a modern building with air conditioning. People come here from all over the world- most of them don't speak Arabic, so I use my English a lot. It is important that I 'm friendly and efficient – that way they will probably come back again.

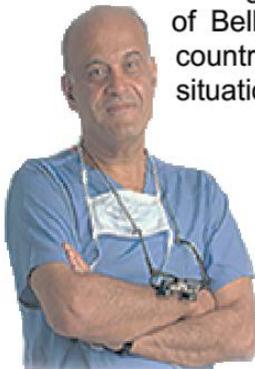
Man : It is a hard job – working outside in the heat with the noise of heavy machines around you all the time. But I am proud to be helping to build a modern country. Our roads , bridges and dams will help to make Egypt

richer , and that will be good for our children and our grandchildren.

Woman 2 : My work is very exciting . Since I started the job two years ago I have met important people from all over the world. A trade delegation from Europe arrived in Egypt two weeks ago, so last week I was reporting on that story almost every day. I even met leaders of France and Germany. My report was headline news in our paper at the weekend. Yesterday, I was interviewing business leaders in Cairo.

Woman 3 : I have wanted to do this kind of work since I saw my first computer at school. In my opinion, computers are magic and I've worked and played with them ever since that day at school.. Now I work for a well-known Egyptian company that writes computer programmes for important national and international companies . At the moment, I am doing a research on a computer programme for an Australian company.

Professor Magdi Yacoub is a world-famous heart surgeon. He was born in Egypt in the village of Belbis in 1935, the son of a surgeon who worked in different places around the country. The family had to move every few years, so Yacoub learnt to adapt to different situations and enjoyed meeting different people.



SIR PROFESSOR MAGDI YACOUB

When his aunt died because of a heart problem, He decided to become a heart surgeon. He studied medicine at Cairo

University and qualified in 1957. In the 1960s , he taught at Chicago University in the USA and worked with many of the world's best heart surgeons.

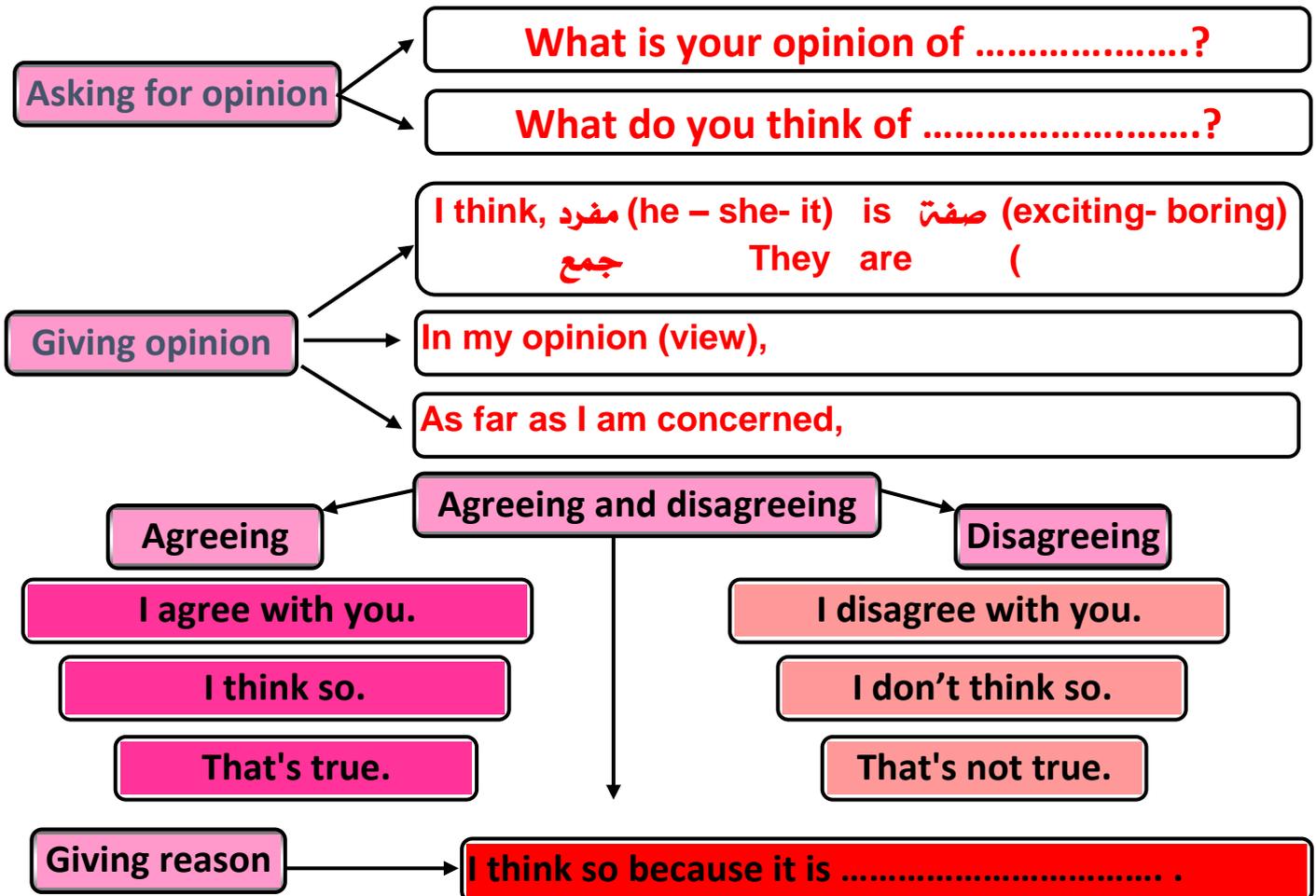
Now he had the qualifications and experience to do great things. In 1973, he became a heart surgeon at Harefield Hospital in England. Under his leadership, Harefield became the most important transplant centre in the country.

In the early 1980s, he was part of the team which did the first British heart transplant operation. At this time , he travelled thousands of kilometers in small planes and helicopters to find healthy hearts for transplants. Yacoub became professor of Heart Surgery at London University in 1986. Although he retired as a surgeon in 2001, he continued to research new treatments. Recently he was part of team which made new heart parts from human cells.

If you ask why he continuous to work in his 70s , he will say that he believes he can make a difference to people's lives. For this reason, he works for a charity in Africa which helps children with heart problems.



Communication Skills



Examples:

- I think charities are important because they help poor people.
- In my opinion charitable organizations do an excellent job as they work all over the world.
- As far as I am concerned people should give money to charity so that they can help more people.

Respond to the following situations:

- 1- Your brother thinks that global warming is a serious problem. You agree with him.....
- 2- Your friend tells you that the English exam is so difficult. You think it's not true.....
- 3- You ask your friend's opinion about the best way to keep fit.
.....
- 4- Your sister tells you that prices are going up all the time. You agree completely.....
- 5- Someone says that computers are a bad thing. You do not have the same opinion.....
- 6- One of your friends says he thinks walking in space would be very frightening. You think he's right.....
- 7- Your friend tells you that Mr. Ahmed Al Daifi is very perfect.(with reason)

Expressing liking & disliking

Expressing liking

I am fond of إذا مغرم به

I am a big fan of إذا معجب به

I am interested in(keen on) إذا مهتم به

Expressing disliking

I am not fond of إذا لست مغرم به

I am not interested in(keen on) إذا لست مهتم به

I dislike.....

Giving reasons why you like your job

تقديم أسباب لماذا تحب وظيفتك

- The reason I like / enjoy ... is that ...
- The best thing about ... is ... هو أن ... افضل في ...
- The main reason is that ... السبب الرئيسي هو أن ...
- I enjoy / love + V+ing ...

Examples:

- The reason I like my job is that I meet all kinds of people.
- The best thing about working here is the friendly people
- I love / enjoy working here because every day is different.
- The main reason is I'm proud to be helping to make Egypt a better place.

Asking for information طلب معلومات

Situation	Question	Answer
للسؤال عن الجنسية	- Where do you come from? - What's your nationality?	- I come from England. - I'm English.
للسؤال عن المهنة	- What's your job? - What do you do?	- I'm a doctor.
للسؤال عن العنوان	- Where do you live? - What's your address?	- 20 Riad Street, Assiut.
للسؤال عن تاريخ الميلاد	- When were you born? - What's your date of birth?	- I was born on Dec. 25, 1985.
للسؤال عن الحالة الاجتماعية	- What's your marital status? - Are you single or married?	- I'm single.
للسؤال عن لقب العائلة	- What's your surname? - What's your family name?	- Al Daifi.

Respond to each of the following situation:

- 1 -A friend wants to know what job you would like to do when you leave school.
- 2- A friend asks you why you want to be a doctor.
- 3- A relative wants to know the best thing about your school.
- 4- You ask a passer-by about the time.

Exercise

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

- 1- The status of a person shows whether he / she is married.
a) *social* b) *financial* c) *marital* d) *mental*
- 2- Graduates who apply the job must be fluent in English.
a) *on* b) *about* c) *for* d) *with*
- 3- When the employee reaches the age of 60, he / she
a) *recycles* b) *retired* c) *starves* d) *survives*
- 4- He studied medicine at Cairo university and as a doctor.
a) *applied* b) *supplied* c) *qualified* d) *tried*
- 5- My sister who works for a charitable organization believes that her work a difference in people's lives.
a) *takes* b) *works* c) *has* d) *makes*
- 6- Ahmed worked his project all day.
a) *out* b) *against* c) *up* d) *on*
- 7- A is the person who writes for newspapers and magazines.
a) *news reporter* b) *surgeon* c) *receptionist* d) *lawyer*
- 8- My sister got before she was accepted for the job.
a) *a meeting* b) *a conference* c) *a visit* d) *an interview*
- 9- Tourists are always seen in front of famous museums and buildings.
a) *history* b) *historian* c) *historic* d) *historical*
- 10- The reason his failure in the exam was that he didn't study hard.
a) *on* b) *of* c) *for* d) *from*
- 11- There's a factory in our town which parts for cars and buses.
a) *does* b) *takes* c) *works* d) *makes*
- 12- A company sends a when it needs people to speak for it at a meeting.
a) *group* b) *delegation* c) *car* d) *worker*
- 13- Although he retired as a surgeon, he continued to new treatments.
a) *research* b) *search* c) *look* d) *see*
- 14- Everyone mistakes when they're learning something new.
a) *does* b) *takes* c) *works* d) *makes*
- 15- We can benefit old newspapers by recycling.
a) *from* b) *by* c) *of* d) *with*
- 16- Our are the children of our children.
a) *parents* b) *ancestors* c) *grandparents* d) *grandchildren*
- 17- He became interested computers at school.
a) *at* b) *on* c) *by* d) *in*
- 18- She is a news reporter. She enjoys different people.
a) *meet* b) *meeting* c) *to meet* d) *with meeting*
- 19- It's been more than 20 years since surgeons the first heart transplant operation in Britain.
a) *made* b) *worked* c) *took* d) *did*
- 20- He works a company that writes computer programs.
a) *for* b) *on* c) *at* d) *out*
- 21- He had to move every few years, so he learnt to to different situations.
a) *adopt* b) *adapt* c) *apply* d) *use*

- 22-He decided to be a heart surgeon when his aunt died a heart problem.
 a) *by* b) *from* c) *with* d) *of*
- 23-A is a doctor who does operations in a hospital.
 a) *surgeon* b) *receptionist* c) *reporter* d) *teacher*
- 24-He was highly qualified. this reason, he was accepted for the job.
 a) *At* b) *With* c) *For* d) *To*
- 25-He a lot of important work in his life.
 a) *made* b) *did* c) *took* d) *worked*
- 26-Professor Magdi Yacoub many heart transplant operations.
 a) *make* b) *do* c) *take* d) *work*
- 27-Professor Magdi Yacoub was part of a team which new heart parts from human cells.
 a) *make* b) *do* c) *take* d) *work*
- 28-A surgeon is a person who operations.
 a) *makes* b) *carries* c) *performs* d) *works*
- 29-I like as a hotel receptionist because every day is different.
 a) *work* b) *to work* c) *worked* d) *working*
- 30-We can install in a modern building if it is too hot.
 a) *air conditioning* b) *heater* c) *lights* d) *parts*
- 31-A trade from Europe arrived in Egypt two weeks ago.
 a) *team* b) *band* c) *delegation* d) *gang*
- 32-He hasn't filled in the form for his passport yet.
 a) *application* b) *complication* c) *completion* d) *appliance*
- 33-If you me, people should go on a training course before they become parents.
 a) *say* b) *tell* c) *talk* d) *ask*
- 34-They are some fascinating research on the language of dolphins.
 a) *carrying* b) *doing* c) *making* d) *working*
- 35-What is the normal age for people in Egypt?
 a) *retirement* b) *retreat* c) *retiring* d) *retired*
- 36-I want to travel because I enjoy new places.
 a) *see* b) *saw* c) *seen* d) *seeing*
- 37-Professor Magdi Yacoub did a lot of heart operations.
 a) *transport* b) *transplant* c) *transfusion* d) *transfer*
- 38-Surgeons do on people in hospitals.
 a) *applications* b) *operations* c) *research* d) *business*

Find the *mistake* in each of the following sentences then write them correctly:

- 1- Dr. Magdy Yacoub made many heart transplant operations.
- 2- Egypt sent a trade allegation to the conference.
- 3- He does a lot of mistakes in mathematics.
- 4- He doesn't know what job he would like to make.
- 5- He enjoys helping his brothers and sisters to make their homework.
- 6- He had a kidney transport last year.
- 7- He had the qualifications and experience to make great things.
- 8- He saved people's lives by making heart transplants.
- 9- He traveled in small planes to find health hearts for transplants.

- 10-I have been working at a new project since February.
- 11-My brother has a very difficult decision to do next week.
- 12-On my opinion, computers are magic.
- 13-Policemen usually wear a platform.
- 14-She felt ashamed because she did a silly mistake.
- 15-She helped me doing the job.
- 16-She is interested on reading newspapers.
- 17-She worked as a surgeon before she made research on new treatments.
- 18-The better thing about this job is that it is well paid.
- 19-The normal requirement age in Egypt is 60.
- 20-What are people's main reasons of continuing to work when they are older? ...
- 21-What do your do? – I'm reading a story.
- 22-Whatever career he chooses, he wants to do a difference in people's lives. ...

A) Translate into Arabic:

One of the current reform programmes is to stimulate invest in the industrial sector. The declared aim of the government in it; is to increase the share of the private sector to 25 per cent of the investment expenditure.

.....

.....

.....

b) Translate into English :

❖ لقد أصبحت القاهرة أكثر الأماكن ازدهاما في العالم ونحن نواجه مشكلات التعليم و المواصلات و الخدمة العامة .

.....

.....

.....

Part 2

الحصّة الثانية

proud of	فخور	do =perform=carry out	يقوم ب - ينفذ
facilities	تسهيلات	find out	يكشف- يعرف
fantastic	رائع	Lead	يقود
field	مجال	Leader	قائد
form	يكون- يشكل	Lead ship	قيادة
free of charge	مجانا	at the age of	في سن
professor	أستاذ جامعي	at the weekend	في نهاية الأسبوع
programmer	مبرمج	benefit from	يستفيد من
company = firm	شركة	good at = clever at	ماهر في
enjoy + v + ing	يستمتع ب	good for	مفيد ل
salesperson	بائع	have experience in	لديه خبرة في
take place	يحدث	interested in	مهتم ب
techniques	تقنيات- وسائل	under the leadership of	تحت قيادة ...
topics	موضوعات	improve	يُحسن / يتحسن
well-known for= famous for	مشهور ب	care for = look after=take care	يعتني ب - يهتم ب
device	يبتكر- يخترع	experience	خبرة
difference	مختلف	drum	طبله
interview	مقابلة - حوار	out of job	عاطل
journalist	صحفي	report on	يقدم تقرير عن
keep	يحفظ	adapt to	يتأقلم علي / يتكيف مع
look up	يبحث عن معلومة (في كتاب أو قاموس)	die of	يموت من (مرض / جوع / عطش...)
play a part in= play a role in	يلعب دوراً في	apply for (a job/a visa)	يتقدم بطلب ل (وظيفة/تأشيرة)
reason for	سبب	stay	يمكث - يقيم
cause of	سبب	diseases	أمراض
study at (school)	يدرس في	from all over the world	من كل أنحاء العالم

Places and speakers

Places	School	مدرسة	library	مكتبه	bookshop	مكتبة لبيع الكتب	
	Classroom	فصل			stationary		مكتبة لبيع الادوات
	University	جامعة					
	Science lab	معمل علوم					
computer lab	معمل كمبيوتر						
speaker	Teacher	مدرس	Librarian		Salesman	بائع	
	Student	طالب	Library worker		worker	عامل	
	headmaster	ناظر		اخصائي مكتبة	Customer	زبون	
	principal	مدير	reader		buyer	مشتري	
	professor	دكتور جامعي	Student		shopper	مشتري-متسوق	
	inspector	معلم موجه	visitor		assistant	مساعد	
Key words	homework	واجب	research	بحث	notebook	كراسة	
	absent	غائب	borrow	يستعير	buy	يشترى	
	break	راحة	encyclopedia		ruler	مسطرة	
	experiment	تجربة		موسوعة	rubber	استيكة	
	monitor	شاشة	project	مشروع	Pencil case	مقلمة	
	board	سبورة	look up	يبحث في	present	هدية	
	behaviour	سلوك	shelf	رف	calculator	اله حاسبة	
	mark	درجة	information about		CD	اسطوانه	
	punish	يعاقب		معلومات عن	wall chart	لوحة حائط	

2) Say where these take place who the speakers are :

- A: Is there anything I can do to help .Miss Salma?
 B: Could you give these books back to the class after break?
 A: Yes, of course .Is that the homework we did last week?
 B: Yes, that's right. Your homework was very good.
- A: Excuse me. I need to find out about modern farming.
 B: All information on agriculture is on the second floor.
 A: Thank you. Can I take any of the books out?
 B: Yes , Just bring them to the desk near the entrance.
- A: why are you late?
 B: the metro has broken down.
 A: but you are always late for the first lesson.
 B: I am really sorry, sir.
- A: May I have five notebooks, please?
 B: Most willingly.
 A: thank you very much.

Place:
 Speaker A:
 Speaker B:

The present simple tense المضارع

<p>Yes or No question السؤال بنهل</p>	<p>- He / She / It/ الاسم المفرد → Does + sub + v...inf... - I/You/ We/They الاسم الجمع → Do + sub + v...inf... Jana likes playing games. → Does Jana like playing games? They eat pasta every day. → Do they eat pasta every day?</p>
<p>Wh question السؤال باداة الاستفهام</p>	<p>- He / She / It/ الاسم المفرد → Question article + does + sub + v...inf...? - I/You/ We/They الاسم الجمع → Question article + do + sub + v...inf...? Jana likes playing games. → What does Jana like playing They eat pasta every day. → When do They eat pasta?</p>
<p>passive المبني للمجهول</p>	<p>المفعول + الفعل (مصدرة او به S) + الفاعل الفاعل by + الفعل في التصريف الثالث + (is- are) + المفعول به Jana plays games. → Games are played by Jana They eat pasta every day → Pasta is eaten by them everyday We generate electricity in the power station. → Electricity is generated in the power station. We burn wood for cooking. → Wood is burnt for cooking. People grow vegetables → Vegetables are grown.</p>
<p>Notes ملاحظات</p>	<p>1- عند عطف فعل مبني للمجهول علي آخر لا يتكرر استخدام الفعل المساعد الا في حالة تكرار المفعول:- They pump water to the surface and heat it to make steam. Water is pumped to the surface and heated to make steam. 2- لا يستخدم (have / has) في المبني للمجهول ويستبدل بفعل آخر حسب المعنى: Have own possess belong to suffer eat spend I have a car. - A car is (possessed - owned) doesn't + in 3- تستخدم (am / is / are) كفعل اساسي في المضارع البسيط بمعنى (يكون او يوجد): I am nine years old. - Ahmed is at club now. - We are happy. They eat pasta every day. → They don't eat pasta every day. تستخدم (am / is / are) للنفي و السؤال ولا تبني جملتها للمجهول</p>

The past simple tense الماضي البسيط

<p>Form التكوين</p>	<p>يتكون الماضي البسيط من التصريف الثاني للفعل. -He visited his friends. She saw her brother.</p> <p>بإضافة ed مع الأفعال المنتظمة حفظ الأفعال الشاذة -They watched a film. I went to the club.</p> <p>ويضاف للفعل (ied) إذا كان المصدر منتهيا بـ (y) مسبقا بحرف ساكن ويحذف حرف (y) - Toka (she) studied English yesterday.</p>																				
<p>Usage الاستخدام</p>	<p>1- يعبر الماضي البسيط عن حدث انتهى في الماضي I studied English when I was in prep school.</p> <p>2- وصف أحداث في سرد قصة Jana found a wallet, and then she went to the police station.</p> <p>3- يعبر عن عادة في الماضي Toka used to play games, when she was young.</p> <p>4- مع الروابط في أزمنة الماضي After he had finished, he went home. If I had much money , I would buy acar.</p> <p>5- يستخدم مع التعبيرات الآتية ويعتبر ماضي غير حقيقي ماضي بسيط + فاعل. <u>I wish +subj.</u> ماضي بسيط + فاعل. <u>It's time +subj.</u> ماضي بسيط + فاعل. <u>I'd rather +subj.</u></p> <p>- I wish mum wasn't ill - It is time father arrived. I'd rather my father was alive</p>																				
<p>Key Words الكلمات الدالة</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>yesterday</td> <td>امس</td> <td>in the past</td> <td>في الماضي</td> </tr> <tr> <td>once</td> <td>مره</td> <td>never</td> <td>ابدا</td> </tr> <tr> <td>One day</td> <td>في يوم من الايام</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Last.....</td> <td>السابق</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>ago</td> <td>منذ</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	yesterday	امس	in the past	في الماضي	once	مره	never	ابدا	One day	في يوم من الايام			Last.....	السابق			ago	منذ		
yesterday	امس	in the past	في الماضي																		
once	مره	never	ابدا																		
One day	في يوم من الايام																				
Last.....	السابق																				
ago	منذ																				
<p>Negative النفج</p>	<p>مصدر الفعل + didn't</p> <p>Jana liked playing games → Jana didn't like playing games They ate pasta yesterday. → They didn't eat pasta every day.</p>																				

<p>Yes or No question السؤال بهل</p>	<p>Did + مصدر الفعل + الفاعل + ?</p> <p>Jana liked playing games. → Did Jana like playing games They ate pasta yesterday → Did They eat pasta yesterday</p>
<p>Wh question السؤال باداة الاستفهام</p>	<p>Question article + did + sub + v...inf...?</p> <p>Jana liked playing games. → What did Jana like playing They ate pasta every day. → When did They eat pasta?</p>
<p>passive المبني للمجهول</p>	<p>المفعول + الفعل (منتظم او غير منتظم) + الفاعل</p> <p>الفاعل + الفعل في التصريف الثالث + (was-were) + المفعول به</p> <p>Jana played games. → Games were played by Jana They ate pasta every day → Pasta was eaten by them everyday We generated electricity in the power station. → Electricity was generated in the power station. We burnt wood for cooking. → Wood was burnt for cooking. People grew vegetables → Vegetables were grown.</p>
<p>Notes ملاحظات</p>	<p>1- تدل (معتاد علي (used to عن عادة في الماضي و دائما ما يأتي بعدها المصدر</p> <p>Mr. Ahmed al Daifi used to study hard when he was at school Jana used to pee on herself when she was baby.</p> <p>و النفي يكون didn't use to وتعني لم يعتاد علي فعل..... في الماضي</p> <p>Mr. Ahmed al Daifi didn't use to study hard when he was at school Jana didn't use to pee on herself when she was baby. me.</p> <p>و السؤال يكون did+ sub + use to وتعني هل اعتاد علي فعل..... في الماضي</p> <p>Did Mr. Ahmed al Daifi use to study hard when he was at school ? Did Jana use to pee on herself when she was baby?</p>

المضارع التام The present PERFECT tense

Form التكوين	<p>الاسم المفرد He / She / It/ → has + (الفعل في التصريف الثالث)</p> <p>الاسم الجمع I / You / We / They → have + (الفعل في التصريف الثالث)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">He has played tennis.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">They have visited Luxor.</p>			
Usage الاستخدام	<p>1- يستخدم المضارع التام للتعبير عن حدث تم في الماضي وأثره مازال موجود .</p> <p style="text-align: center;">My car has broken down. He has broken his leg</p> <p>2- يعبر المضارع التام عن أحداث تمت حديثا.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">I've just finished my homework.</p> <p>3- يستخدم المضارع التام للسؤال عن خبرات سابقة دون تحديد وقت حدوثها .</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Have you ever played the piano? I have already played the piano.</p> <p>4- مع الروابط في ازمئة المضارع</p> <p style="text-align: center;">After he has finished ,he will go</p> <p>5- يعبر المضارع التام عن أحداث لم تحدث بعد</p> <p style="text-align: center;">She has never travelled abroad.</p>			
Key Words الكلمات العالة	<p>since for just already ever never</p> <p>Over the ages over the years It's first time</p>	<p>منذ لمدة توأ سبق ان سبق أبدأ</p> <p>علي مر العصور علي مر السنين هذة المرة الاولى</p>	<p>yet recently lately so far up till now In recent years</p> <p>In the last few years It's the only.....</p>	<p>حتى الان حديثا مؤخرا حتى الان حتى الان في السنوات الاخيرة</p> <p>في السنوات الاخيرة انها فقط</p>
Negative النفج	<p>الاسم المفرد He / She / It/ → hasn't + (الفعل في التصريف الثالث)</p> <p>الاسم الجمع I / You / We / They → haven't + (الفعل في التصريف الثالث)</p> <p>Jana has played games. → Jana hasn't played games.</p> <p>They have eaten pasta. → They haven't eaten pasta.</p>			

<p>Yes or No question السؤال بنهل</p>	<p>- He / She / It/ الاسم المفرد → Has + sub + v...P.p... - I/You/ We/They/ الاسم الجمع → Have + sub + v...P.p... Jana has played games. → Has Jana played games? They have eaten pasta. → Have They eaten pasta?</p>
<p>Wh question السؤال باداة الاستفهام</p>	<p>- He / She / It/ الاسم المفرد → Question article + has + sub + v...P.p...? - I/You/ We/They/ الاسم الجمع → Question article + have + sub + v...P.p...? Jana has played games. → What has Jana played? They have eaten pasta. → What have They eaten?</p>
<p>passive المبني للمجهول</p>	<p>→ المفعول + الفعل في التصريف الثالث (has- have) + الفاعل → الفاعل + by + الفعل في التصريف الثالث (has- have +been) + المفعول به Jana has played games. → Games have been played by Jana They have eaten pasta. → Pasta has been eaten by them We have burnt wood for cooking. → Wood has been burnt for cooking. People have grown vegetables → Vegetables have been grown.</p>

Notes ملاحظات

1. لاحظ أن ever/never/just/ already بين have/has والتصريف الثالث P.P.

have/has Just already ever never P.P
 - I **have just written** the letter.
 - He **has never done** karate.

2. نستخدم ever في الأسئلة و الجمل التي تبدأ ب Nobody / Nothing /

ويمكن استخدام ever في الجمل التي تتضمن صيغة مقارنة بين أكثر من اثنين.
 ونستخدم never في الجمل المنفية.

- Have you **ever** been to the zoo?
- Nothing like this has **ever** happened to us.
- This is **the most exciting** film I have **ever** seen
- No, I have **never** been to the zoo.

3. في حالة استخدام ever في جملة بها never / before تبدأ ب This is the first time

- I have **never** seen a lion before. (ever)
This is the first time I have ever seen a lion.

since - for استخدام

4

For	Since
يأتي بعدها مدة زمنية غير محددة اي لا يمكن تحدد البداية او النهاية □	يأتي بعدها مدة زمنية محددة اي يمكن تحدد البداية □ او النهاية □
For { <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a year (two years – ten years.....) a month (eight months.....;..) one season a week (two weeks – ten weeks..) A day (three days – six days.....) An hour (five hours One minute(twenty minutes The last ages a long time a short time 	Since { <ul style="list-style-type: none"> تاريخ سنة 2016 اسم شهر October اسم فصل summer تاريخ يوم 7th August اسم يوم Friday ساعة 12 o'clock yesterday Last Lunch – dinner - breakfast جملة (تكون في زمن الماضي البسيط) childhood/ wedding / arrival

have/has+ P.P

since

v+ ed

It's + ماضى بسيط مثبت + last + فاعل + since + مدة زمنية

- I **haven't seen** him **since** last week.
- I **haven't seen** him **since** he **left** for Cairo.
- I've **been at** this school since 2005 / for ten years.
- It's ages **since** I last **saw** him.
- He has known the same friends for three years.

lately - recently - yet استخدام

5

• تستخدم yet فى نهاية الأسئلة و الجمل المنفية.

- Has he arrived **yet**?
- They haven't eaten **yet**.
- تستخدم كل من (recently/lately) بنفس الطريقة في السؤال :
- Has Barakat scored goals **lately/recently**?
- يفضل استخدام (recently) في الاثبات و (lately) في النفي :
- She has moved to a new house **recently**.
- He hasn't phoned me **lately**.
- عند استخدام since / for بدلا من the last time / last / when / ago نحول الماضى البسيط إلى مضارع تام منفي.
- I **last** ate fish when I was in Alex. (since)
I **haven't eaten** fish **since** I was in Alex.
- عند استخدام ago بدلا من since / for نحول المضارع التام المثبت الى began / started + to + inf.
- It has rained **for** two hours. (ago)
It **began to rain** two hours **ago**.

4) The Present Continuous Tense زمن المضارع المستمر

Form

التكوين

- I	→	am
- He / She / It / أسم مفرد	→	is + (مصدر الفعل + ing)
- You / We / They / أسم جمع	→	are

إذا أنتهى الفعل بحرف ساكن يسبقه حرف متحرك نضعاف هذا الحرف الاخير عند اضافة (ing)

stop → stopping prefer → preferring

travel → travelling

لا تتبع هذه الأفعال القاعدة السابقة مثل (enter - visit - listen)

listen → listening visit → visiting

Usage

الإستخدام

1- أحداث بدأت فى الماضى ومازالت مستمرة حتى وقت الكلام والحدث لم ينتهى بعد

- The sun is shining now.
- They are still studying English.

2- للتعبير عن حدث يقع وليس بالضرورة أن يقع لحظة الكلام

- I am reading a nice story.

3- للتعبير عن احداث خُطت لها مُستقبلا

- I am flying to London tomorrow.

4- يُستخدم مع بعض أفعال الحواس مثل (Look / Listen / Watch)
عندما تدل على حدث مُتعمد

- Look! The children are playing.
- Listen! The bird is singing.

Key Words

الكلمات الجارية

Look	ينظر	at present	فى الوقت الحاضر	still	ما زال
Listen	يسمع	now	الان	tonight	الليلة
Watch	يشاهد	at the moment			فى هذه اللحظة

Negative

النفى

- I	→	amn't
- He / She / It / أسم مفرد	→	isn't + (مصدر الفعل + ing)
- You / We / They / أسم جمع	→	aren't

Interrogative

الإستفهام

IS + فاعل + (مصدر الفعل + ing) ?

Are + فاعل + (مصدر الفعل + ing) ?

Yes or No question السؤال بنهل	- He / She / It/ الاسم المفرد - You/ We/They الاسم الجمع Jana is playing games. → They are eating pasta. →	is + sub + v+ ing are + sub + v+ ing Is Jana playing games? Are They eating pasta?
Wh question السؤال باداة الاستفهام	- He / She / It/ الاسم المفرد - You/ We/They الاسم الجمع Jana is playing games. → They are eating pasta. →	Question article + is + sub + v+ ing? Question article + are + sub + v+ ing? What is Jana playing? What are They eating?
passive المبني للمجهول	→ → Jana is playing games. → They are eating pasta. → We are burning wood for cooking. People are growing vegetables	المفعول + (am-is- are) + v +ing + الفاعل الفاعل + الفعل في التصريف الثالث + (am-is- are +being) + المفعول به Games are being played by Jana Pasta has being eaten by them Wood is being burnt for cooking. Vegetables are being grown.

ملاحظات Notes

- لاحظ : لا يستخدم المضارع المستمر في العاطفة و التملك مثل:

Astonish	يدهش	Hate	يكره	Need	يحتاج	See	يرى
Believe	يصدق	Hear	يسمع	Owe	يدين	Seem	يبدو
Belong	يخص	Know	يعرف	Own	يملك	Smell	يشم
Concern	يهم/يتعلق	Lack	ينقص	Possess	يملك	Suppose	يفترض
Consist	يتكون	Like	يحب	Prefer	يفضل	Surprise	يفاجئ
Contain	يحوي	Love	يحب	Realize	يدرك	Taste	يتذوق
Depend	يعتمد	Matter	يهم	Recognize	يتعرف	Understand	يفهم
Deserve	يستحق	mean	يعنى	Remember	يتذكر	Want	يريد

بمعنى "يملك" في المضارع المستمر: (have)- لا يستخدم الفعل

-I have a shower . لدي دوش .

- I'm having a shower . اندي أخذ دها .

كفعل أساسي في المضارع المستمر ويستخدم بدلاً منه المضارع البسيط: (be)- لا يستخدم الفعل

- He is being at school. (x)

- He is at school. (√)

5) The Past Continuous Tense زمن الماضي المستمر

<p>Form التكوين</p>	<p>- I / He / She / It / اسم مفرد → was + (مصدر الفعل + ing)</p> <p>- You / We / They / اسم جمع → were</p> <p>إذا أنتهى الفعل بحرف ساكن يسبقه حرف متحرك تضاعف هذا الحرف الاخير عند اضافة (ing)</p> <p>stop → <u>stopping</u> prefer → <u>preferring</u> travel → <u>travelling</u></p> <p>لا تتبع هذه الأفعال القاعدة السابقة مثل (enter - visit - listen)</p> <p>listen → <u>listening</u> visit → <u>visiting</u> enter → <u>entering</u></p>												
<p>Usage الإستخدام</p>	<p>1- حدث استمر فترة محددة في الماضي</p> <p>- Ali <u>was playing</u> football yesterday morning. - They <u>were studying</u> English at 8 o'clock last night.</p> <p>2- حدث استمر فترة محددة في الماضي عندما قاطعه حدث اخر</p> <table border="1" style="margin: 10px auto;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">← ماضى بسيط</td> <td style="text-align: center;">while / as</td> <td style="text-align: center;">→ ماضى مستمر</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">← ماضى مستمر</td> <td style="text-align: center;">When</td> <td style="text-align: center;">→ ماضى بسيط</td> </tr> </table> <p>- My father <u>came</u> while I <u>was studying</u>. - I <u>was studying</u> when my father <u>came</u> - When my father <u>came</u>, I <u>was studying</u> - while I <u>was studying</u>, My father <u>came</u> .</p>	← ماضى بسيط	while / as	→ ماضى مستمر	← ماضى مستمر	When	→ ماضى بسيط						
← ماضى بسيط	while / as	→ ماضى مستمر											
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last	الماضى	when	بينما										
<p>Negative النفى</p>	<p>- I / He / She / It / اسم مفرد → Wasn't + (مصدر الفعل + ing)</p> <p>- You / We / They / اسم جمع → Weren't</p>												
<p>Interrogative الإستفهام</p>	<table border="1" style="margin: 10px auto;"> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">Was + فاعل + (مصدر الفعل + ing) ?</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">Were + فاعل + (مصدر الفعل + ing) ?</td> </tr> </table>	Was + فاعل + (مصدر الفعل + ing) ?	Were + فاعل + (مصدر الفعل + ing) ?										
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Were + فاعل + (مصدر الفعل + ing) ?													

<p>Yes or No question السؤال بنحل</p>	<p>He / She / It/ الاسم المفرد → was + sub + v...ing... I/You/ We/They الاسم الجمع → wrer + sub + v...ing... Jana was playing games. → Was Jana playing games? They were eating pasta. → Were They eating pasta?</p>
<p>Wh question السؤال باداة الاستفهام</p>	<p>He / She / It/ الاسم المفرد → Question article + was + sub + v...ing...? I/You/ We/They الاسم الجمع → Question article + were + sub + v...ing...? Jana was playing games. → What was Jana playing? They were eating pasta. → When were They eating?</p>
<p>passive المبني للمجهول</p>	<p>المفعول + الفعل (was + were + v+ing) + الفاعل الفاعل + الفعل في التصريف الثالث + (was+ were+being) + المفعول به Jana was playing games. → Games were being played byJana They were eating pasta. → Pasta was being eaten by them We were generating electricity in the power station. → Electricity was being generated in the power station. We were burning wood for cooking. → Wood was being burnt for cooking. People were growing vegetables → Vegetables were being grown.</p>
<p>Notes ملاحظات</p>	<p>1- يستخدم الماضي المستمر غالبا مع كلمات مثل (While / when / As /) Just as للتعبير عن حدثين كانا مستمرين في نفس الوقت في الماضي.: (While / when / As / Just as) + past con. + , + pasr con. -While I was studying, my father was reading . 2-- اذا لم ياتي بعد while فاعل ياتي بعدها (v .ing) -While playing, I fell down 3- يمكن استخدام during بدلا من while ويأتي بعدها noun / V. ing -While he was playing the game, he got hurt. During the game, he got hurt= He got hurt during thegame. 4 - يمكن استخدام On بدلا من when ويأتي بعدها V. ing : = On arriving, he found the door locked. قد يكون الحدثين مع when في الماضي البسيط اذا كانا متتابعين ولم يقطع احدهما الآخر: -When he arrived, he found the door locked.</p>

Exercise

Choose the correct answer:

1. What exams you passed?
a. are b. did c. have d. might
2. After I finished school, I tourism at university.
a. study b. am studying c. have studied d. studied
3. Has Sara for any jobs yet?
a. applying b. applied c. apply d. application
4. Mona at Ain Shams Hospital on Thursdays and Fridays.
a. is working b. works c. has worked d. have worked
5. The university is for a qualified doctor at the moment.
a. advertisement b. advertised c. advertises d. advertising
6. While I for work I saw an advertisement for my dream job!
a. was looking b. looked c. have looked d. looks
7. People work when they are older for many reasons.
a. continued b. continue to c. continuing to d. have continued to
8. I working with my company but now I want to look for another job.
a. enjoyed b. enjoying c. have enjoyed d. enjoyed to
9. People should work in their 70s or 80s?
a. Are you thinking b. You are thinking c. Do you thinking d. Do you think
10. He was the first one at work .
a. arrives b. arrived c. to arrive d. would arrive
11. The students are about what they are learning at school .
a. proud b. excited c. pleased d. interested
12. He is research into the effects of insecticides .
a. getting b. doing c. making d. playing
13. My son was a prize for his good work at school.
a. got b. won c. awarded d. taken
14. His family was of his success at school.
a. proud b. happy c. pleased d. excited
15. That famous singer two concerts last month .
a. made b. devised c. gave d. did
16. They discussed the matter before the decision .
a. making b. devising c. taking d. giving
17. Although he was still young he part in many sports competitions
a. got b. gave c. took d. make
18. The farmers a new way of collecting their crops .
a. spent b. devised c. made d. gave
19. We met on several last year .
a. happenings b. accidents c. incidents d. occasions
20. My father said to me , "Your teacher has some good advise you."
a. for b. to c. with d. on
21. Dr Hawass sometimes in the 'magazine "Egypt Today".
a. writes b. will write c. write d. has written
22. Who with when you visited the- museum yesterday?
a. did you go b. do you go c. you went d. have you gone

23. You must take your umbrella. Itoutside.
a. is raining b. rains c. rained d. should have rained
24. I haven't seen Mr. John.....
a. long time b. recently c. sometimes d. lately
25. The gardener hasn't put water on the garden a long time.
a. since b. ago c. for d. still
26. A long time has passed I saw him.
a) as long as b) because c) since d) until
27. I a book when somebody knocked on the door.
a) read b) has read c) am reading d) was reading
28. We our old friends for a year. They are too busy.
a) haven't been met b) hadn't met c) didn't meet d) haven't met
29. people should work in their 70s or 80s?
a) Are you thinking b) You are thinking c) Do you thinking d) Do you think
30. At the moment, I research on a computer program for my company.
a) do b) am doing c) have done d) was doing.
31. I to be a doctor since I was ten.
a) wanted b) was wanting c) have wanted d) want
32. When I was eight, I a program about a famous Egyptian doctor on television.
a) saw b) have seen c) was seeing d) was seen
33. We a card for my brother. Do you want to help?
a) make b) are making c) were making d) had made
34. We a meeting at work this morning when suddenly all the lights went out.
a) having b) had had c) have had d) were having
35. At the moment she to be a primary school teacher.
a) trains b) was training c) is training d) has trained
36. Since I started the job two years ago, I people from all over the world.
a) have wanted b) had wanted c) wanted d) wanting
37. Heba at a large tour company as an accountant.
a) work b) works c) working d) to work
38. I my homework while my brother was watching television.
a) doing b) have done c) was doing d) had done
39. It often rain in Egypt.
a) doesn't b) isn't c) won't d) wasn't
40. I first my best friend when we were both about 3 years old.
a) meet b) have met c) met d) meeting
41. What at 3 o'clock yesterday?
a) were you done b) were you doing c) you were doing d) do you do
42. My mother was cooking dinner when I home.
a) had arrived b) was arriving c) have arrived d) arrived
43. My uncle to Germany lately.
a) is b) will be c) has been d) is being
44. I said "Hello" to my uncle, but he couldn't hear me because he to the radio.
a) has listened b) was listening c) is listening d) would listen

Find the mistakes in each of the following sentences then write them correctly:

1. At the moment my sister trains to be a primary teacher.
2. At the moment, we do a history project at school. It be very interesting.
3. Before she did research on new treatments, she works as a surgeon.
4. Have you never met my brother?
5. He has studied accountancy since five years.
6. He has worked in a bank since 15 years.
7. He hasn't been in this country since the last two years.
8. He have not yet decided what to study at university.
9. He isn't finishing the job yet.
10. I am teaching in this school since 1995.
11. I didn't see the film yet.
12. I didn't study English for 2 days.
13. I fell asleep while I watched a film on television.
14. I have worked in a bank ever for I left school.
15. I haven't saw him since last Tuesday.
16. I know him for 5 years.
17. I last played football since I was on holiday.
18. I only buy my new camera last week.
19. I start to learn English when I was 4 years old.
20. I want to be a doctor since I was ten.
21. I was play tennis at three o'clock yesterday afternoon.
22. I'm not decorating my room yet.
23. It usually is hot and sunny in Egypt.
24. It's ages since I have last gone to a football match.
25. It's three weeks since I last visiting my grandfather.
26. It's time he comes to school.
27. I've already taking 300 photos with my new camera.
28. Metals are expanding when they are heated.
29. My brother has a difficult decision to do next week.
30. My brother has been in London for 1998.
31. My company has an important meeting last month.
32. My father work in a bank in the city centre.
33. My father work in a bank in the city centre. He work there for fifteen years.
34. On scored a goal, he fell down.
35. She does research on plants a few years ago.
36. She have had a number of jobs since leaving university.
37. The last time I have visited the pyramids was in 1995.
38. They didn't helped the old man.
39. What did you do since the weekend?
40. What have you do since the weekend?
41. When did you first met your friend?
42. When would you start to learn English? – Two years ago.
43. While he does his homework, his friend arrived.

Test 1 (Unit 1 + Chapter 1)

A) Language Functions

1- Respond to each of the following situations:

- 1- A friend wants to know what job you would like to do when you leave school.
.....
- 2- A friend asks you why you'd like to be a doctor.
.....
- 3- Your teacher asks you why you enjoy learning English.
.....
- 4- A relative wants to know the best thing about your school.
.....

1-Say where each of the following two mini-dialogues take place and who the speakers are:

- 1- A: How long have you been feeling unwell?
B: Since Sunday.
A: Well, you need to take one of these tablets three times a day and rest for three days.

Place:.....
Speaker A:.....
Speaker B:.....

- 2- A: Can I help you?
B: Yes, I'd like to book a single room for two days.
A: It's 80 pounds per night.
B: Ok, thank you.

Place:.....
Speaker A:.....
Speaker B:.....

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

- 1- Our company is planning to send to the next international meeting.
a) a group b) a worker c) a delegation d) a car
- 2- Mrs Smith was very happy to become when her daughter had a baby son.
a) a surgeon b) a grandmother c) a father d) a cousin
- 3- The old doctor is looking forward to his at 65 years because he will no longer have to work.
a) retirement b) holiday c) year d) society
- 4- The boy needs because his heart is not working properly and without a new heart he will die.
a) a doctor b) a charity c) a transplant d) a hospital
- 5- It's terribly hot in here. Please can you turn on the?
a) heater b) air conditioning c) lights d) parts
- 6- That boy loves to draw buildings! I believe that he will become when he grows up.
a) an engineer b) a businessman c) an architect d) an artist
- 7- are important because they work on many things, from bridges and waterways to road systems.
a) Civil engineers b) Architects c) Designers d) Managers
- 8- When I was at school I liked my It was red and grey and I loved wearing it.
a) teachers b) uniform c) classroom d) shoes
- 9- What exams you passed?
a) are b) did c) have d) might
- 10- After I finished school, I tourism at university.
a) study b) am studying c) have studied d) studied

- 11- Has Sara for any jobs yet?
 a) applied b) applying c) application d) apply
- 12- Mona at Ain Shams Hospital on Thursdays and Fridays.
 a) is working b) works c) have worked d) has worked
- 13- The university is for a qualified doctor at the moment.
 a) advertisement b) advertised c) advertises d) advertising
- 14- While I for work I saw an advertisement for my dream job.
 a) was looking b) looked c) have looked d) looks
- 15- People work when they are older for many reasons.
 a) continued b) have continued to c) continuing to d) continue to
- 16- I working with my company but now I want to look for another job.
 a) enjoyed b) enjoying c) have enjoyed d) enjoyed to

3-Find the mistakes in each of the following sentences then write it correctly:

- 1- Since she tired from the company, she has done voluntary work for a charity.....
- 2- I'm not blaming you. We all do mistakes.....
- 3- You will never get a good job if you don't have any qualifies.....
- 4- He was been a police officer since his twenty first birthday.....
- 5- While she was read a magazine, someone knocked at the door.
- 6- I didn't finish the report yet.....

5-Write a paragraph about 100 words about:

Charity societies give hope as well as help

Guiding points:

- Who establishes these societies?
- Their role in the society.
- Who do they benefit and how?

6-A) Translate into Arabic:

In some poor countries, over twenty percent of the children die in their first year of life. The reason for this is the lack of medical care and medicine. Another cause is food and water shortage. (August 2007)\

.....

.....

.....

B) Translate into English:

1- لقد تقدمت جراحة زراعة القلب فى مصر تقدما ملحوظا. (August 2005)

.....

.....

2- تلعب المؤسسات الخيرية دورا هاما فى المجتمع.

.....

.....

Translation based on unit one

Five main rules for translation

خمس قواعد اساسية للترجمة
لا تترجم الكلمة دون قراءة الجملة ... ولا تترجم جملة دون قراءة الفقرة ولا تترجم للفقرة دون التعرف على السياق العام. فالترجمة ليست مجرد نقل كلمة أو لفظ وإنما هي نقل مفاهيم الكلام. لذا فالترجمة أساساً هي فن نقل المعنى.

يوجد قائمة قاعدة اساسية للترجمة السليمة سوف يتم دراسة 5 قواعد كل وحدة

1- حدد البناء السليم للجملة ، واليك هذا المثال:

"لقد حققت انجازات عظيمة خلال حياتي."

فابداً كالآتي:

4	3	2	1
باقي الجملة	مفعول	فعل	فاعل

حدد هذه العناصر

إذن فاعل الجملة ← (انا) والفعل ← (حققت) والمفعول ← (انجازات)

ملحوظة: كلمة "لقد" تعطي الأفضلية لزمن المضارع التام مع العلم أنها سوف تحذف عند الترجمة
ملحوظة: وماذا عن مكان الصفة؟ دائما قبل الاسم (ولا تجمع أبدا).

إذا الإجابة المقترحة هي:

I have made great achievements during my life.

2- تجنب دائما الترجمة الحرفية

تجنب دائما الترجمة الحرفية التي تؤدي إلى تحطيم الشكل السليم للجملة. فمثلا:

"مازلنا نعاني من مشكلة البطالة"

"Still suffer from problem of unemployment" (X)

وهذه ترجمة طالب لم يطبق قواعد اللغة وبالتالي فالجملة خطأ تماما والصحيح هو:

"We are still suffering from the problem of unemployment."

الدور عليك

✗ يجب الاهتمام بالزراعة والصناعة والتجارة من أجل تحقيق التقدم الاقتصادي.

✓

✗ يستطيع الشباب أن يحول الصحراء إلى أرض خضراء.

✓

✗ "لقد حققت مصر انجازات عظيمة خلال العشرون سنة الأخيرة"

✓

3- حدد زمن الجملة: هل هو مضارع أم ماضي أم مستقبل أم مزيج من الأزمنة:

"لقد نجحت مصر في جمع شمل القادة العرب وسيكون لهذا أثرا طيبا علي عملية السلام"

لاحظ: الجملة هنا تحتوي علي أكثر من زمن. الجزء الأول مضارع والآخر مستقبل

Egypt has succeeded in closing the ranks of the Arab leaders and this will have a great effect on the peace process.

الدور عليك

✗ تساعد الطرق والكباري في جعل مصر بلداً مريحاً وسيكون هذا جيداً لأطفالنا وأحفادنا.

✓

✗ هل سبق لك زيارة أي دولة أوروبية؟

✓

4- تعامل بشكل صحيح مع (Verb to be):

لأن تركيب الجملة في اللغة العربية قد يؤدي إلى نسيانه، نقول "هو مدرس" أين فعل الجملة؟ في الواقع هي جملة سليمة ولا تحتاج فعل في اللغة العربية لكن في الانجليزية لابد من الفعل لذا نضع فعل يكون. فنقول:

"He is a teacher."

الآن ترجم بنفسك: "تعتبر السياحة مصدراً هاماً"

Tourism..... considered an important source.

الدور عليك

✗ الدكتور مجدي يعقوب مثال جيد للجراح المصري الناجح.

✓

✗ للتحقق الرخاء و الرفاهية لكل المواطنين يجب اولاً بناء اقتصاد قوي.

✓

5- تعامل بشكل صحيح مع (verb to have): يملك - لديه - يفتنى - يتناول

"لدينا الكثير المشروعات الجديد"

فمثلاً

هنا أين الفاعل والفعل (نحن نمتلك) وتكون الترجمة:

"We have a lot of new projects."

الدور عليك

✗ كان للعلماء و المفكرين العرب تأثير كبير على الثقافة الغربية.

✓

✗ لقد أصبح متاحاً لكل طالب اقتناء جهاز حاسب آلي.

✓

جمل ترجمة من امتحانات الثانوية

✗ العلم والعمل هما السبيل الوحيد لتحقيق الرفاهية والتقدم لأي أمة. (2016)

✓

✗ يجب علينا معاملة ذوي الاحتياجات الخاصة بطريقة تشجعهم على الاندماج في المجتمع. (2016)

✓

✗ الأمان والاستقرار هما أساس التقدم. (2016)

✓

✗ سلوكنا الحضاري مع السائحين سوف يجذبهم لزيارة بلدنا. (2016)

✓

✗ يحب الصغار والكبار قراءة القصص البوليسية لأنها شيقة ومسلية. (2015)

✓

Translation

Enrich your language

culture	الثقافة	prosperity	الرخاء
agriculture	الزراعة	welfare	الرفاهية
industry	الصناعة	flourishing	الأزدهار
trade	التجارة	national income	الدخل القومي
economy	اقتصاد	Peace	السلام
tourism	سياحة	rationalize	ترشيد
The progress	التقدم	a source of	مصدر لـ
invest	يستثمر	efforts	جهود
investor	مستثمر	prevent	يقي-يحمي
investment	استثمار	solve	يحل

9- A) Translate into Arabic: (June, 2009)

Scientists think that the world temperature will increase due to many reasons. Global warming is the major reason for that. as well as gases from green houses. Cutting forests make the matter worse. All governments and green colour lovers must co operate to protect our planet.

.....

.....

.....

Everyone who has traveled into space has described the magic feeling of looking down on the Earth as it spins below you. It will be impossible to go shopping or go for a walk. However, you can do exercises.

.....

.....

.....

B) Translate into English:

يجب أن نستفيد من تجارب الآخرين في الصناعة والزراعة والتكنولوجيا الحديثة

.....

.....

نحتاج الي التكنولوجيا الحديثة لكي تساعدنا في حل الكثير من المشكلات مثل التغير المناخي والاحتباس الحراري .

.....

.....

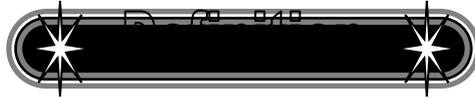
Unit two

Gulliver's Travels

Part 1

الحصّة الثالثة

commentary	تعليق	funny	مضحك / غريب / مرح
diplomat	شخص دبلوماسي	description	وصف
explanation	تفسير / مبرر	describe	يصف
giant	عملاق	contain	يحتوى على
imaginative	مبدع / واسع الخيال	realise	يدرك
neighbouring	مجاور / قريب	discuss	يناقش
politics	السياسة	discussion	مناقشة
politician	شخص يعمل بالسياسة	islanders	أهل الجزيرة
publish	ينشر / يطبع	contact	يتصل بـ
rediculous	تافه / سخيف	archaeologist	عالم آثار
steal	يسرق	retired	على المعاش
tie	يربط	be shipwrecked	تتحطم به السفينة
voyage	رحلة بحرية	enemy	عدو
make fun of = laugh at	يسخر من	frightened	خائف
employ	يوظف	escape	يهرب / هروب
employee	موظف	sink / sank / sunk	يغوص / يغرق
employer	صاحب العمل أو الشركة	hit	يصطدم بـ / يضرب
employment	العمالة	forgive	يسامح / يصفح عن
unemployment	البطالة	modest	متواضع
government	الحكومة	diary	مفكرة يومية / يوميات
capture	يأسر	Suffer from	يعانى من
punish	يعاقب	rope	حبل
punishment	عقاب	cruel	قاسي
author= writer	مؤلف / كاتب	belong to	ينتمى الى
science fiction	خيال علمي	work in politics	يعمل بالسياسة
web page	صفحة على الانترنت	tie to	يربط بـ
plough	يحرث	foreigner (n)	أجنبي
storm	عاصفة	flat	مستوية / مسطحة
on the island	على الجزيرة	include	يتضمن / يشمل



commentary	تعليق	- written opinions about and descriptions of a subject
diplomat	شخص دبلوماسي	- a person who is employed by a government to live in another country and to speak for the government
explanation	تفسير / مبرر	- the reason why something happens
giant	عملاق	- a very big person
imaginative	مبدع / واسع الخيال	- containing new and interesting ideas
neighbouring	مجاور / قريب	- near the place you are talking about
politician	شخص يعمل بالسياسة	- a person who works in politics
publish	ينشر / يطبع	- print and make available for people to buy
rediculous	تافه / سخيف	- very silly
steal	يسرق	- take something that does not belong to you
tie	يربط	-attach something with string or rope
voyage	رحلة بحرية	- a long journey on a ship



-go for (a hike) يذهب فى رحلة طويلة سيراً على الأقدام	- We sometimes go for hikes on the beach.
Trip رحلة قصيرة	- He went on a business trip to London.
picnic نزهة خلويه	-They had a picnic on the river.
Journey رحلة طويلة	-The journey to New York lasted for a long time.
Voyage رحلة بحرية	- I went on a voyage on my uncle's yacht.
Flight رحلة جوية	-The flight from Cairo to Aswan takes nearly an hour .
Tour جولة سياحية	-I took my friends on a tour around the village.

Sleep ينام	- Babies always sleep longer than old people.
Sleepy يغالبه النوم - يشعر بالنعاس	- She felt sleepy while she was waiting for the film.
Asleep نائم	- He fell asleep on the chair.

do a Favour معروف / جميل	- He did me a favour I will never forget.
favourable مؤيد / مشجع / فى صالح	- The comments on his films are favourable.
in favour of مؤيد لـ	- Some people are in favour of old cars.
favoured at / (with) موهوب بـ	- He is favoured at (with) squash.
Favourite مفضل- محبوب	- What's your favourite subject ?

brain المخ (عضو بالجسم يتحكم فيه)	-The brain controls all parts of the body.
mind العقل (القدرة علي التفكير .. ليس له وجود مادي)	- I changed my mind and went for a walk.
Mind يمانع/ يبالي	- I don't mind lending you my new camera.

Memory الذاكرة	- My computer has 500GB hard disc memory
Memories ذكريات	- Our brains store past memories in two ways.
Remind يُذكر	- She reminds me of my sister.
Remember يتذكر من تلقاء نفسه	- I didn't remember to phone you.

agree to + inf. / n. يوافق	- Mum agreed to buy me a jacket.
agree with (someone) يتفق مع	- I don't agree with what you say.
agree on (something) تتفق علي شيء	- They agreed on the time of the trip.
agree that + (sentence) (جملة)	- We all agreed that he is the criminal.
accept (invitation / apology / condolences / bribes.....etc.) يقبل (دعوة / اعتذار / تعازي / رشوة)	
-I accepted his invitation.	-He was accused of accepting bribes.

belong to يخص -The red bike belongs to my brother. = My brother owns the red bike.

-لاحظ الفرق بين الكلمات الآتية:

die يموت	died مات	dead ميت	deadly مميت / قاتل	death الموت
live على الهواء	alive على قيد الحياة	life حياة	lively نشيط / بهيج	living معيشة

promise to + مصدر (يوعد) يعدد -He promised me to drive slowly.
Give a ring = phone يتصل تليفونيا -She phoned me . = She gave me a ring.

Listen to يستمع أو يصغي بانتباه -He listened to the news on the radio.

Hear يسمع بدون قصد - I didn't hear of(about)you for ages. -She heard some noise outside.
Hear of / about يسمع عن شيء أو شخص - I have never heard of this actor before.
hear from يتلقى أخبارا من (خطاب أو رسالة أو مكالمة) - Did you hear from your uncle?

- لاحظ استخدام **take** للزمن بمعنى يستغرق

-It took him four hours to fix the car .

- لاحظ استخدام **whose** للسؤال عن الملكية

-Whose pen is that? = Who does that pen belong to?

- **as + adj. + as = the same + n.** اسم + as

- as big as = the same size as - as old as = the same age as
- as long as = the same length as - as strong as = the same strength as

- **What + n.** اسم = - **How + adj.** صفة

- How far ...? = What distance ...? - How old ...? = What age...?
- How tall...? = What height...? - How long...? = What length...?
- How high...? = What height...? - How big / small...? = What size...?

- لاحظ استخدام فعل مفرد بعد أسماء الكتب اوالانظم حتي لو كان الاسم يدل علي الجمع:

- Gulliver's Travels is an important novel. - Windows is a computer operating system.

foreigner (شخص من دولة أخرى) أجنبي - He isn't from Egypt, he is a foreigner.
stranger (شخص لا يعرفه) غريب - He must be a stranger. He asked me where the hotel is.

GULLIVER'S TRAVELS



Jonathan Swift



He was born in 1667 in Dublin, Ireland. This country belonged to England at that time. His father, who died before Jonathan was born, was Irish and his mother was English. Although he spent his early years in England, he returned to Ireland to go to school and university. He found work in England as a secretary to a retired diplomat. While he was working as a secretary, Swift started to write. He later had other jobs, working as a politician and a churchman, and he finally got an important job at St. Patrick's Cathedral in Dublin.

In 1726, *Gulliver's Travels* was published and became a great success. Different people have different explanations for this. To some, it was imaginative children's story, to others it was a clever commentary on the politics of the day. Some people today see it as the first science fiction novel. This book succeeds because it has different meanings. Jonathan wrote other books, but none were as successful as *Gulliver's Travels*. Jonathan died in 1745.

Gulliver's voyage to Lilliput



After a storm at sea, Lemuel Gulliver, a ship's doctor, is shipwrecked on the island of Lilliput.

The people of Lilliput are only 15 centimetres tall. They think Gulliver is a giant sent by their enemies from a neighbouring island of Blefusco.

The people are frightened, so they capture him and tie him to the ground to stop him from escaping. Gulliver tells the people his story and promises to help them in their fight against Blefusco.

He soon becomes a favourite of the King. Gulliver then helps them to beat their enemies by stealing all their ships.

But Gulliver does not agree with the idea of punishing the people of the island.

This makes the King angry and he decides that Gulliver must die. Luckily, a friend helps Gulliver to escape to Blefusco and he sails home.

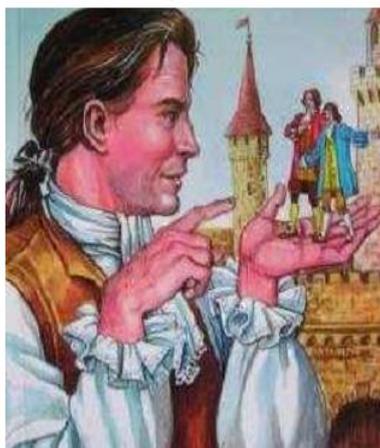
A Critical Commentary

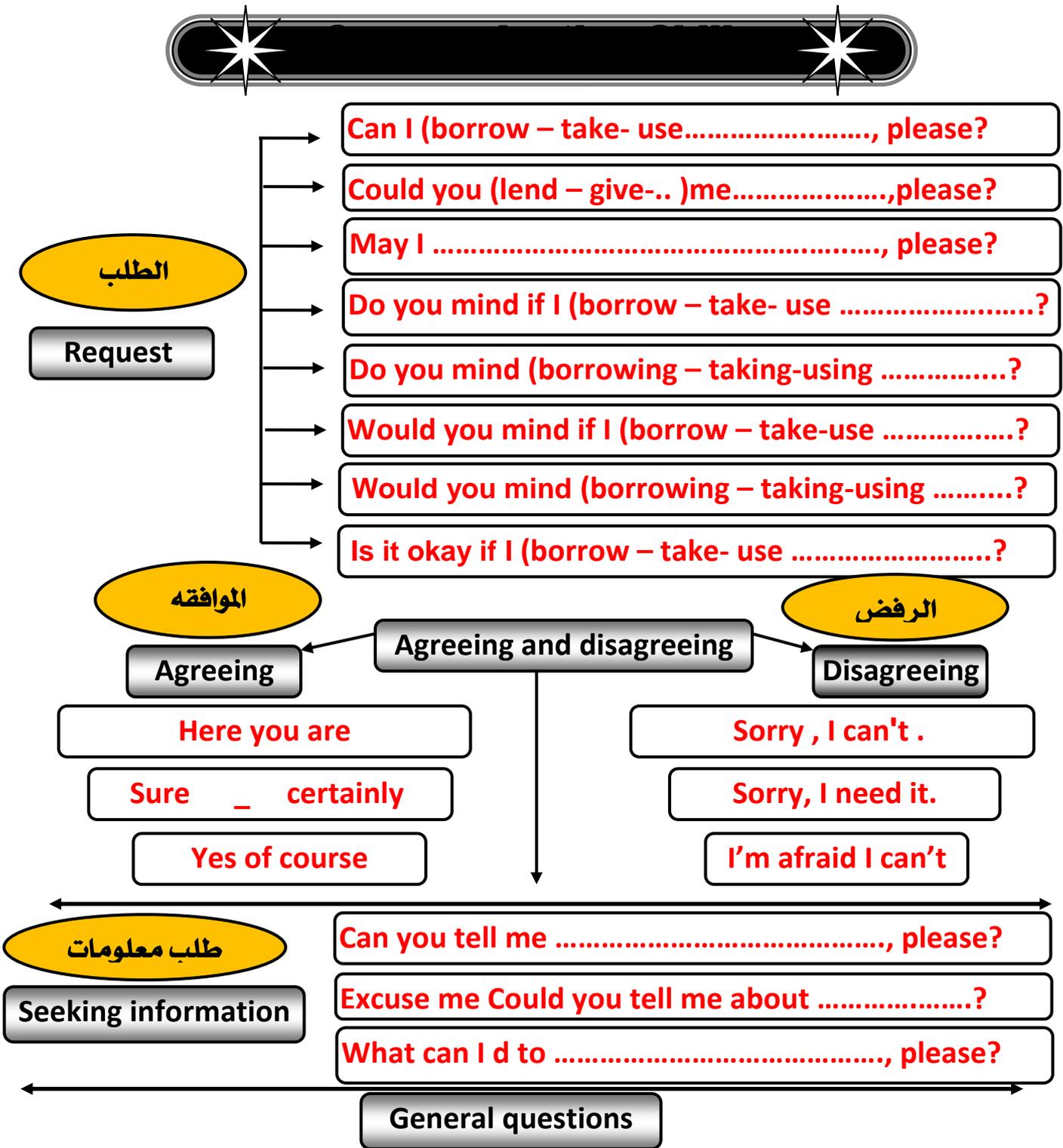
In the story of Gulliver in Lilliput, Jonathan Swift is making fun of European politics. The war between the islands represents the war between old enemies within Europe.

Swift also makes fun of the ridiculous things politicians argue about. He shows this by giving the people of Lilliput small minds as well as small bodies.

In the story, they cannot agree about whether you should break a boiled egg at the big end or the small end.

On the second voyage, Gulliver sails to Brobdingnag, where the people are 18 metres tall. He has more exciting adventures. Only this time, Gulliver feels very small.





situation	What you say	Response
Seeing people off توديع الناس	- Have a nice journey. أتمنى لك رحلة سعيدة. - Have a nice flight. أتمنى لك رحلة سعيدة. - Have a nice time. أتمنى لك وقتنا سعيدا	- Thank you. شكرا - Goodbye ! keep in touch. الى اللقاء و لا تنسى أن تظل على اتصال بي
السؤال عن الطريق	- Could you tell me the way to....? هل يمكن أن تخبرني الطريق الى...? Where is the.....? How can I get to	- Go straight, then turn left. سر للامام ثم اسندر يسارا
السؤال عن السعر	- How much is it? كم الثمن ؟	- 52 pounds. 52 جنيهه
السؤال عن الجنسية	-What's your nationality? ما جنسيتك؟	- I'm Egyptian. أنا مصري
السؤال عن العمر	- How old are you? ما عمرك؟	- I'm 16. عمري 16 سنة
السؤال عن الطقس	What is the weather like?	It is (hot – cold – rainy – stormy

Write what you would say in each of the following situations:

1-You ask your friend to lend you his camera.

2-You want to know the price of a kilo of apples.

3-Your friend asks you if he could use you mobile. You agree.

4-Your friend wants to borrow your bike but you need it.

5-You go to the airport to see your friend off.

6-You ask the policeman about the way to the Pyramids.

7-You ask a foreigner about his nationality.

8-You tell a stranger the way to the post office.

9-You ask your friend about his journey to Luxor.

10- Your friend wishes you a nice journey.

11- You can't hear what somebody is saying.

12- You want to know someone's nationality.

13- You ask your friend to open the window.

14- You ask your friend about his age.

15- Mr. Ahmed Al Daifi wants to borrow ten pounds from you.

16- Your sister asks for using your phone and you refuse politely.

17- A passer – by asks you the way to the nearest bank.

18- A passerby wants to go to the train station. You give him directions.

19- A relative of yours asks you to visit him.

20- A tourist asks you where the Karnak Temple is.

21- A visitor comes to visit you at home.

Exercise

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

1. I can't think of an for the team playing so badly.
a) explanation b) exploration c) examination d) example
2. Gulliver's Travels was in 1726.
a) announced b) advertised c) grown d) declared
3. Gulliver's Travels is thought be a clever on political situation in Europe.
a) discovery b) remark c) reward d) commentary
4. When I was a child, I couldn't think of interesting ideas, so my stories weren't very
a) imaginative b) imaginary c) image d) imagination
5. are meeting to discuss the relations between the two countries.
a) Politics b) Politicians c) Diplomats d) Diplomas
6. Winston Churchill was a famous British who was once a prime minister.
a) director b) politician c) secretary d) manager
7. As soon as Gulliver's Travels was published, it was a great
a) succeed b) successful c) succeeding d) success
8. I'll you a ring when I've finished the book.
a) make b) do c) give d) take
9. I fell my bicycle while I was going round a corner.
a) down b) over c) up d) off
10. The Titanic sank on its first after it hit an iceberg.
a) voyage b) journey c) flight d) picnic
11. It is always wrong to things that belong to other people.
a) hit b) steal c) rob d) escape
12. Children get upset if their friends them.
a) make up for b) make up c) make fun of d) make out
13. Egypt and Libya are countries.
a) neighbouring b) neighbour c) neighbourhood d) neighbours
14. You should that plant to the wall to stop it from falling over.
a) relate b) lie c) tie d) lay
15. In a dictionary, the letter V the word verb.
a) presents b) reseves c) preserves d) represents
16. A is a person who is employed by a government to live in another country to speak for the government.
a) politician b) diplomat c) writer d) lawyer
17. In the past, some people believed the earth was flat. What a idea!
a) ridiculous b) true c) reasonable d) logical
18. A is a person who works in politics.
a) magician b) musician c) diplomat d) politician
19. Swift makes fun of the ridiculous things politicians about.
a) agree b) argue c) fight d) stand
20. She has blue eyes and yellow hair her other sisters.
a) whereas b) from c) unlike d) despite
21. A is written opinions about and descriptions of a subject.
a) commentary b) representation c) commentator d) community

22. The police found the car 50 kilometers from where it was taken.
a) steal b) stealing c) stole d) stolen
23. A is someone who prints something and makes it available for people.
a) commentator b) reporter c) publisher d) writer
24. is a long journey on a ship.
a) An adventure b) A safari c) A voyage d) A tour
25. We are going a long way ahead; let's wait for to catch up with us.
a) the others b) others c) other d) another
26. The company him for all his hard work and honesty.
a) rewarded b) congratulated c) helped d) laughed
27. My birthday is the 17th of October.
a) in b) on c) at d) by
28. We should do our best to our living.
a) win b) gain c) conquer d) earn
29. Two of the soldiers were killed and the rest were
a) captured b) lived c) stayed d) fascinated
30. The teacher the class by giving them extra work.
a) hurt b) talked to c) punished d) rewarded
31. I can't go into work looking like this - everyone will laugh me.
a) at b) of c) from d) with
32. I can people's faces, but not their names.
a) remind b) call c) remember d) memory
33. I tried to him at his office, but he wasn't in.
a) communicate b) connect c) tie d) contact
34. Would you mind the radio down?
a) turn b) turning c) turned d) to turn
35. He was a young sailor his first sea voyage.
a) in b) at c) on d) with
36. He decided to stay in Cairo for three weeks.
a) the others b) others c) other d) another
37. Many shops don't open Sundays.
a) in b) at c) on d) of
38. She terribly in the winter when it's cold and her joints get stiff.
a) laughs b) suffers c) talks d) speaks
39. The credit card company pays for the things you buy and sends you a bill the end of the month
a) in b) for c) at d) to
40. Gangs passengers on overnight trains.
a) steal b) take c) stay d) rob
41. Something that's ridiculous is very.....
a- silly b- interesting c- funny d- imaginative
42. My uncle is a.....for an international oil company.
a- representative b- businessman c- discoverer d- responsible
43. He is not.....I'm afraid. Even his children are rude.
a- neighbour b- neighbouring c- neighbours d- neighbourly

Find the mistake in each of the following sentences then write them correctly:

1. A carpenter represents one country in another.
2. Ahmed will look for another job to gain more money.
3. Ali used to playing tricks on his young brother.
4. Could you give me a quick exploration of how this machine works?
5. Don't make noise while the baby is sleep.
6. Gulliver helped the people of Lilliput to lose their enemies.
7. Gulliver's Travels were made into a film.
8. He was not laughing. He was making laugh of you.
9. I don't think there is a reason for you are so angry.
10. I don't agree on your opinion of punishing pupils physically at school.
11. I lost the key to my car. Lucky, I had a spare one.
12. I'm interested on finding more information about Swift.
13. Ireland was part of Britain. It no longer joins to it now.
14. It is forbid to wait here.
15. It is necessary for us to go back on foot last night.
16. It isn't yet available by people to buy.
17. It's wrong to ridicule from people because of their colour.
18. None of Swift's books were very successful as Gulliver's Travels.
19. Samy was very angry, someone robbed his wallet.
20. She didn't give an explanation to her refusal.
21. Swift was making funny of European politics.
22. The book you have borrowed me is so interesting.
23. The complimentary on the Olympic Games was much better on the other channel.
24. They chose a famous lawyer to present them in court.
25. They tied Gulliver to the ground to punish him from escaping.
26. This designer always comes up with new ideas. He is very imaginary.
27. When I grow up, I'd like to be a famous politics.

Part 2

الحصّة الرابعة

think of / about	يفكر في	adventure	مغامرة
give a ring	يتصل بـ	character	شخصية
speak for	يتحدث نيابة عن	argument	جدل
concerned with	مهتم بـ	scared	مرعوب
opinion on/about	رأى في	unlike	على النقيض من
make available for	يتيح لـ / يوفر لـ	tale	حكاية
find out about	يعرف عن	tub	حوض
favourite	مفضل / محبب		
beat = defeat	يهزم / يفوز على	have a shower	يأخذ حمام
sail	يبحر	catch the train	يلحق بالقطار
consist of	يتكون من	miss the train	يفوته القطار
different from	مختلف عن	fall off a bicycle	يسقط من على دراجة
at the age of	في سن	on his journey	في رحلته
argue about	يجادل بشأن	reward for	يكافئ على
agree with	يتفق مع	win a war	ينتصر في الحرب
disagree about	يختلف بشأن	lose a war	يخسر الحرب
frightened of	خائف من	attach with	يربط باستخدام
get into trouble	يدخل في متعب	stop...from+ v. +ing	يمنع من
Irish	ايرلندي	tell a story	يحكي قصة
Ireland	ايرلندا	fight against	يقا تل ضد
iceberg	جبل جليدي	different from	مختلف عن
		steal	يسرق شئ
string	خي ط / دوبارة	rob	يسرق مكان
relations	علاقات	win	/ يكسب ...) يفوز كأس/مباراة/انتخابات
famous for	مشهور بـ	gain	يكتسب- يحصل على شئ معنوى مفيد (خبرة/معرفة معلومات/شهرة - وزن ...)
mind	عقل - يمانع	earn	يكسب (فلوس أو رزق)
brain	مخ	beat	يهزم/يتغلب على (شخص أو فريق...)

Places and speakers

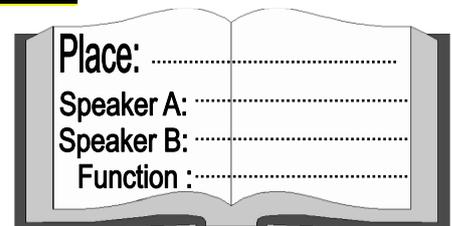
Places	speaker	speaker
hospital	nurse ممرضة	Patient مريض
Clinic	doctor دكتور	visitor زائر
dentist's	dentist طبيب اسنان	nurse ممرضة
oculist's	oculist طبيب عيون	
	surgeon جراح	
house	Father اب	Son ابن
home	mother ام	daughter ابنة
flat	a parent احد الوالدين	Wife زوجة
	husband زوج	host مضيف
	relative قريب	guest ضيف

2) Say where these take place who the speakers are :

1-A: Can I get out for a walk?

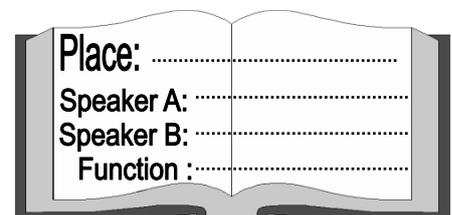
B: Yes. But take care and don't late

A: of course.



2-A: What is wrong with you?

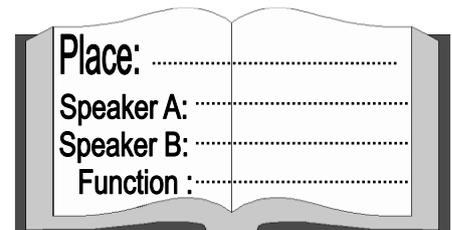
B: I have a nasty headache.



3- A: How long have you been feeling unwell

B: Since Sunday

A: Well, you need to take one
of these tablets 3 times a day.



4- A: Will you have exams soon?

B: Yes, I will.

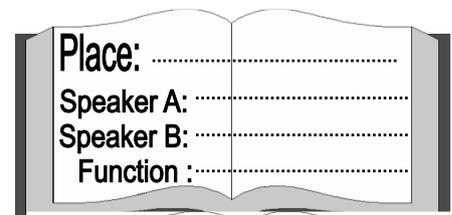
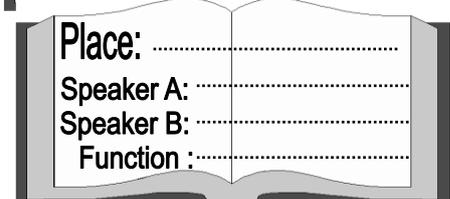
5. A: What is wrong with you?

B: my tooth hurts.

A: Is he at home now?

B: open your mouth, please.

Don't worry. I will pull it out.

بالرغم من - لكن - مع ذلك

4- روابط التناقض Linking Words showing result

الشكل	جملة	n. / فعل v +ing
Conjunctions	<p>① Although=though=even if=even though=whereas فعل + فاعل يأتوا في بداية الجملة او بين الجملتين</p> <p>② but=yet=however=instead بين الجملتين فقط</p> <p>③ Howeve مهما فاعل+حال صفة</p> <p>④ فعل + فاعل + as صفة حال</p> <p>⑤ Whatever اسم + فاعل + فعل</p> <p>Examples Although he is rich, he isn't happy. He is rich, but he isn't happy. He is rich, however he isn't happy. However rich he is, he isn't happy. Rich as he is, he isn't happy. Whatever richness he is, he isn't happy.</p>	<p>In spite of Despite Contrary to Regardless of unlike instead of In contrast to</p> <p>Examples Despite being rich, he isn't happy. Despite his richness, he isn't happy. In spite of being rich, he isn't happy. In spite of his richness, he isn't happy. Regardless of being rich, he isn't happy.</p>

لكي - من اجل - لـ

4- روابط الغرض Linking Words showing Purpose

الشكل	فعل في المصدر	n. / فعل v +ing
Conjunctions	<p>To - so as to - in order to</p> <p>Examples Toka goes to school to learn. Toka goes to school in order to learn.</p>	<p>in the hope of</p> <p>Examples Toka goes to school in the hope of learn.</p>

Present/future مضارع/مستقبل	<p>so that in order that in the hope that</p>	مصدر + /can /will/ may /+
Past جملة ماضي		مصدر + /could /would/might

- Jana **turns** on T V **so that** she **can** watch Tommy and Jerry.- Jana **turned** on T V **so that** she **could** watch Tommy and Jerry.

سبق شرحهم في الوحدة الرابعة

6- روابط الزمنية Linking Words showing time

الشكل	جملة	n. / فعل v +ing
Conjunctions	<p>After Before While When</p> <p>Examples After Toka'd studied, she slept. Before Toka slept, she'd studied. While Toka was playing, she fell. When Toka fell, she was playing.</p>	<p>After Before While On (ing) During (noun)</p> <p>Examples After studying, Toka slept. Before sleeping, Toka'd studied. While playing, Toka fell. On falling, she was playing.</p>

Exercise

Choose the correct answer:

1. He says he likes sports. he only watches it on TV.
a) Despite b) Although c) As d) However
2. I fell asleep I was watching a long film.
a) although b) if c) while d) because
3. I like reading novels, I don't have time.
a) but b) if c) because d) although
4. my brother works very hard, he doesn't earn much money.
a) As b) Although c) So d) As soon as
5. you need to remember a date, write it in your diary.
a) If b) Although c) Unless d) Despite
6. He thought he would miss the train, it was late, so he caught it.
a) because b) because of c) although d) but
7. he ran as fast as he could, he was only third in the race.
a) If b) Although c) Unless d) Despite
8. they were having breakfast, the phone rang six times.
a) As b) Although c) while d) As soon as
9. I'd like to see the new film, none of my friends wants to go with me.
a) because b) because of c) although d) but
10. you don't like hot weather, don't come to Egypt in July.
a) If b) Although c) Unless d) Despite
11. I got home, I did my homework.
a) As b) Although c) while d) As soon as
12. She speaks English French.
a) as b) as well c) well d) and
13. Not only up late, but also he forgot his books.
a) he turned b) did he turn c) turned he d) turned
14. I went there I was a child.
a) when b) before c) as soon d) although
15. He managed to eat a big lunch having eaten an enormous breakfast.
 by herself **a) because b) because of c) although
 d) despite**
16. She walked home she knew that it was dangerous.
a) because b) because of c) although d) despite
17. My brother is 170 cm and my sister is 150 cm. My brother is my sister.
a. taller b. as tall as c. taller than d. taller as
18. I am 155 cm and so is my friend. My friend is me.
a. as tall as b. taller than c. tall like d. as tall than
19. I can lend you some money. It's no problem at all.
a. Although b. If c. Of course d. As soon as
20. like reading a lot, I am not good at writing.
d. Because
21. We can go to play tennis weather is good.
a. in spite of b. although c. of course d. if

22. I wanted to go to school I was too sick to go.
a. while *b. but* *c. if* *d. as soon as*
23. Lemuel Gulliver was travelling at sea, there was a storm.
a. Although *b. If* *c. Because* *d. While*
24. I finished reading the book, I wanted to start reading it again from the beginning.
a. As soon as *b. Because* *c. If* *d. While*
25. No one was watching television,..... I switched it off.
a. to *b. so that* *c. so* *d. in order that*
26. You can't drive a car you've got a licence.
a. when *b. if* *c. unless* *d. in case*
27. there were video cameras in the supermarket, many things were stolen.
a. However *b. Although* *c. Despite* *d. But*
28. I missed the train getting up late.
a- owing to *b- because* *c- although* *d- as*
29. He bought a ticket..... he decided to travel to Alexandria.
a. because *b. owing to* *c. due to* *d. though*
30. his cleverness, he was unable to answer the question.
a. In spite of *b. Although* *c. Even though* *d. However*
31. The team won that match..... they got the cup.
a. Beside *b. But* *c. In addition* *d. As well as*
32. He will get a prize he wins the match.
a. unless *b. if* *c. in case of* *d. although*
33. We decided to go out for a meal..... it was raining.
a. however *b. even though* *c. despite* *d. in spite of*
34.he answered all the questions correctly, he got the full mark.
a. As *b. Although* *c. However* *d. Despite*
35. They were dismissedtheir bad manners.
a- because *b- on account of* *c- despite* *d- although*
36. Not only my brothers but also my sister.....going to Alexandria.
a. are *b. is* *c. were* *d. have been*
37. I, as well as my friend,..... to leave at once.
a. am *b. is* *c. are* *d. were*
38. He got a prize his hard work.
a. owing to *b. because* *c. as* *d. since*
39. playing football, we visited our uncle.
a. In addition to *b. In addition* *c. Beside* *d. Moreover*
40.his bravery , he could storm the enemy's camp.
a- Despite *b- Owing to* *c- Although* *d- Because*
41. his honesty, no one believed him.
a. Although *b. However* *c. Despite* *d. In spite*
42. It was hot,..... we went swimming .
a. so *b. because* *c. since* *d. due to*
43. People are still coming to this country..... there is an epidemic of flu.
a- although *b- as* *c- despite* *d- because*
44. Not only my colleagues but also my teacher..... to the party.
a. invited *b. is invited* *c. are inviting* *d. is inviting*

45. he was careless, he had an accident.
a. Due *b. Because* *c. Because of* *d. Owing to*
46. Ali, as well as I, going to camp in the desert .
a. am *b. is* *c. are* *d. have*
47. my help, he fell into debt.
a-However *b-Although* *c-Despite* *d-As*
48. He came late he got in .
a- although *b- but* *c- despite* *d- whatever*
49. Ramy didn't earn much last year he worked hard.
a- although *b- however* *c- despite* *d- in spite of*
50. I couldn't walk my leg was broken .
a- because of *b- due to* *c- as* *d- owing to*
51. He didn't go to school..... his illness.
a- because *b- as* *c- because of* *d- being*
52. very tired , I went to bed early last night.
a- Because *b- Because of* *c- On account of* *d- Being*
53. I knocked at the door, nobody answered.
a- Because *b- Because* *c- Although* *d- Despite*
54. He lost his job his good record .
a- in spite of *b- although* *c- because* *d- so that*
55. Hossam enjoyed the party ,he had to leave early.
a- because *b- owing to* *c- however* *d- so that*
56. She went into the town yesterdayshe wanted to do some shopping.
a- so as to *b- in order that* *c- so that* *d- because*
57.coming early, he was punished .
a- Despite of *b- Although* *c- In spite* *d- Despite*
58. Kamal won the competitionhe had had no previous experience.
a- so that *b- although* *c- because* *d- despite*
59. He was cautious, he fell into trouble.
a- because *b- so that* *c- however* *d- despite*
60. It was dark I could see.
a- in order that *b- despite* *c- but* *d- because*
61. He was punished coming early.
a- because *b- so as to* *c- although* *d- in spite of*
62. courageous he was, he escaped.
a- Although *b- However* *c- Despite* *d- Because*
63. I like reading a lot. I'm not good at writing.
a. Although *b. However* *c. Despite* *d. Because*
64. Gulliver was traveling in the sea, there was a storm.
a. although *b. If* *c. While* *d. Because*

Find the mistakes in each of the following sentences then write them correctly:

1. As soon as seeing the accident, I called the police.
2. As I've seen that film twice, I'd love to see it again.
3. As well as she studied hard, she played tennis regularly.
4. Because his cleverness, he got high marks.
5. Because the fact that the book is long, it's interesting.
6. Because they played very well, they lost the match.
7. Despite the weather was bad, I went out.
8. He didn't go out because his illness.
9. He had to apologize owing to he made a shameful mistake.
10. He has never played Karate even though he regular watches Karate on TV.
11. He scored the highest marks owing to he studied ten hours daily.
12. He study hard as he want his father to reward him.....
13. His most famous book was Gulliver's travels which were published in 1726.
14. However he doesn't like playing tennis, He doesn't mind watching TV.
15. However the box was heavy, he could carry it.
16. I like Gulliver's travels although Gulliver has exciting adventures.
17. I like most school subjects because I don't like physics.
18. I said "Good morning" when you didn't hear me.
19. I like all my school subjects, and not English.
20. However he is young, he is strong.
21. They were arrested as breaking the law.
22. He had to apologize owing to he made a shameful mistake.
23. As well as she studied hard, she played tennis regularly.
24. If he reads the questions carefully, he answers them.
25. There were no accidents though the dangerous roads.
26. I like most school subjects because I don't like physics.
27. As soon as seeing the accident, I called the police.
28. However the box was heavy, he could carry it.
29. In addition to he wrote the letter, he saw the film.
30. Because they played very well, they lost the match.
31. I was watching TV while I did my homework.
32. Unless I have time, I will come and see you tomorrow.
33. Gulliver escaped from the island however the king wanted to kill him.
34. If I want to find out about a famous writer, I would have gone to a library. ...
35. I've read it twice. Although, I haven't understood it.
36. If he read the question carefully, he will answer it correctly.
37. If he reads the questions carefully, he answers them.
38. In addition to he wrote the letter, he saw the film.
39. In spite of his poor, he is happy.
40. It is also very funny to reading about the small people of Lilliput.

Test on unit 2

A) Language Functions

1- Respond to each of the following situations:

- 1- Your friend bought a new DVD last week. You want to know if he or she has watched it. What do you say?
.....
- 2- You want to know your friend's opinion of the DVD. What do you say?
.....
- 3- You want to know if you can watch the DVD when he or she has watched it. What do you say?
.....
- 4- Your friend agrees to help you. You are very pleased. What do you say?
.....

2- Say where the two mini-dialogues are taking place and who the speakers are

- 1- A: It's very kind of you to bring me such lovely flowers.
B: Not at all. I hope you get better soon.

Place:
Speaker A:
Speaker B:

- 2- A: Excuse me, do you have these trousers in a large size?
B: Just one moment, madam, I'll check.
A: Thank you.

Place:
Speaker A:
Speaker B:

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

- 1- Watch your bag! If you are not careful, someone might it
a) jump b) hit c) steal d) want
- 2- I was not able to speak for myself, so I asked a lawyer to me.
a) watch b) represent c) interpret d) write
- 3- After 10 years in prison, the prisoner was able to when the guard forgot to take the keys out of his door.
a) escape b) celebrate c) represent d) walk
- 4- The boys were very unkind to the new student and they his big nose.
a) looked at b) talked about c) made fun of d) watched
- 5- The teacher decided to the bad student by making him stay in the classroom during the lunch break.
a) hurt b) talk to c) punish d) sing to
- 6- The on the Olympic Games was much better on the other channel.
a) commentary b) representation c) explanation d) imagination
- 7- The crowd of people, who waited in the hot sun for many hours without food and water, really
a) laughed b) suffered c) talked d) cried
- 8- Mrs. Allen's son passed all his examinations successfully, so she him by buying him driving lessons.
a) rewarded b) congratulated c) helped d) laughed
- 9- My brother is 170 cm and my sister is 150 cm. My brother is my sister.
a) taller b) as tall as c) taller than d) taller as
- 10- I am 155 cm and so is my friend. My friend is me.
a) as tall as b) taller than c) tall like d) as tall than
- 11- I can lend you some money. It's no problem at all.

- a) Although b) If c) Of course d) As soon as
- 12- I like reading a lot, I am not good at writing.
- a) Although b) If c) More d) Because
- 13- We can go to play tennis the weather is good.
- a) in spite of b) although c) of course d) if
- 14- I wanted to go to school I was too sick to go.
- a) while b) but c) if d) as soon as
- 15- Gulliver was travelling at sea, there was a storm.
- a) Although b) If c) Because d) While
- 16- I finished reading the book, I wanted to start reading it again from the beginning.
- a) As soon as b) Because c) If d) While

4- Find the mistake in each of the following sentences then write it correctly

- 1- The police found the steal car 50 kilometres from where it was found.....
- 2- The people in our street are very neighbouring. They always help each other.
- 3- My uncle is a represent for an international company.
- 4- Our trip to Sinai got delayed because heavy rain.
- 5- They played the match in spite it rained heavily.
- 6- I as well as Ali speaks English well.

E) Writing

- 7- **Write a letter to your friend John who wants to come to visit Egypt.** Tell him about: the weather, suitable clothes to bring, places to visit, accommodation and any other information you think is important. Your name is Sami. You live at 69 Safya Zagloul St. Alexandria.

8- A) Translate into Arabic:

Television has some negative effects. Studies in the USA show that today's children are fatter than children were before because they eat much when they are watching TV. These studies show that the children who spend a lot of time watching TV are worse at school.

.....

.....

B) Translate into English:

- 1- كان للعلماء و المفكرين العرب تأثير كبير على الثقافة الغربية. (August 2007)
-
- 2- ان هوايتي المفضلة هى قراءة القصص الخيالية و الاستماع الى الموسيقى. (August 2001)
-

Translation based on unit two

Five main rules for translation خمس قواعد اساسية للترجمة

لا تترجم الكلمة دون قراءة الجملة ... ولا تترجم جملة دون قراءة الفقرة ولا تترجم للفقرة دون التعرف على السياق العام. فالترجمة ليست مجرد نقل كلمة أو لفظ وإنما هي نقل مفاهيم الكلام. لذا فالترجمة أساساً هي فن نقل المعنى.

يوجد قائمة قاعدة اساسية للترجمة السليمة سوف يتم دراسة 5 قواعد كل وحدة

5- المفعول المطلق لا يترجم ولكن يستخدم ظرف أو جملة ظرفية تدل على معناه:

Be greatly developed	تطورت تطوراً كبيراً
Be (greatly) seriously interested in	يهتم اهتماماً كبيراً بـ
Be gradually improved	تحسنت تحسناً تدريجياً
Punish severely	يعاقب عقاباً شديداً
grew seriously worse.	ازداد سوءاً بشكل خطير

الدور طيبت

✗ - تهتم الدولة بالتعليم اهتماماً كبيراً.

✗ - تتأثر السياحة تأثراً كبيراً بالأحداث الجارية في العالم.

✗ - تحسن الموقف تحسناً تدريجياً.

✗ - يعاملني مدرسي معاملة جيدة.

6- دائما الصفة تأتي قبل الاسم والظرف بعد الفعل وعلامته "ly" ما عدا الشواذ:

انه ولد هادئ. He is quiet boy.

انه يتصرف بهدوء. He behaves quietly.

أما الظرف الذي ينتهي بـ "ly" مثل quietly فتكون ترجمته (بشكل هادئ - علي نحو هادئ..الخ)

الدور طيبت

✗ - النجاح بعد العمل الشاق مصدر عظيم للسعادة.

✗ - هي من عائلة كبيرة وغنية ولكنها تتعامل مع جيرانها بود.

✗ - يجب أن تتحدث اللغة الإنجليزية بطلاقة.

7- المضاف و المضاف إليه في الإنجليزية عكس العربي (مثل الاسم و الصفة):

هناك إعلانات كثيرة عن وظائف متاحة علي صفحات الانترنت.

☞ There are a lot of advertisements about available jobs on the internet pages.

الدور طيبت

✗ - شهد القرن الحالي تقدم كبير في مجال جراحات القلب المفتوح.

✗ - يضطر علماء الفضاء إلي العمل في فرق كبيرة ومعقدة لإرسال الناس إلي الفضاء.

8- تستخدم " of " عندما يكون المضاف إليه غير عاقل

- ☞ The ministry of industry **وزارة الصناعة**
 ☞ The problem of unemployment **مشكلة البطالة**

الدور عليك

✗ - تمثل مشكلة البطالة قضية عاجلة بحاجة إلى حل.

✗ - ينبغي ان يرتبط التعليم في مدارسنا وجامعاتنا بمتطلبات سوق العمل.

9- تستخدم " S " الملكية عندما يكون المضاف إليه عاقل مثل :

- My mother's car. **ملكية مفرد (S سيارة والدي)**
 My parents' car. **ملكية جمع (' سيارة والدي)**

الدور عليك

✗ - تحتفل كل أسرة في مصر بعيد الأم في الحادي والعشرون من مارس كل عام.

✗ يعد إنشاء الكثير من مكتبات الطفل خطوة هامة نحو إثراء ثقافة الطفل.

✗ - تلعب الرياضة دوراً هاماً في تشكيل شخصية الفرد وجسمه.

10- أحياناً نضطر الى دمج كلمات في اللغة العربية عند ترجمتها الى الإنجليزية:

مثال: قام أبى بشراء = أشتري أبى = My father bought

✗ - تولى الحكومة اهتماماً كبيراً لإقامة المشروعات في توشكي والوادي الجديد.

11- حفظ ما تيسر لك من الافعال وحروف الجر الخاصة بها :

فمثلاً: ترجمة هذه الجملة " الطالب خائف من معلمه "

☞ "the student is afraid of his teacher "

من الخطأ أن نقول (afraid from)

☞ فمثلاً: ترجمة هذه الجملة " استمتع احمد بزيارة الأهرامات "

☞ Ahmed enjoyed visiting the pyramids.

من الخطأ أن نقول (enjoy with)

الدور عليك

✗ - تحذر الدولة الشباب دائماً من الهجرة غير الشرعية لتجنب التعرض للمخاطر.

✗ - تنشأ المكتبات العامة في كل مكان لتشجيع أفراد الأسرة على القراءة.

Translation

Enrich your language

crisis	أزمة	natural resources	موارد طبيعية
stimulate	تنشيط	make best use of	يحسن استغلال
awareness	الوعي	shortage	نقص
unemployment	البطالة	fields	مجالات
protected from	يحمي من	hard currency	العملة الصعبة
seek to	يسعى الي	devote	يكرس
vital role	دور حيوي	efforts	جهود
over population	الزيادة السكانية	prevent	يقي-يحمي
encourage	يشجع	Youth	الشباب
co-operate	يتعاون	overcome	يتغلب علي
co-operation	التعاون	hinder	يعوق - عائق
corruption	الفساد	issue	قضية

- A) Translate into Arabic: (June, 2009)

Anthony Hope wrote thirty-two works of fiction, but The Prisoner of Zenda was always his most popular story. It made him a lot of money. A lot of films have been based on the story, and the public still enjoy reading it today.

Egypt does its best to attract Arab and foreign capital for investment in the field of industry. We encourage the establishment of new industries as well as expanding the existing ones الصناعات الموجودة توسيع

B) Translate into English:

1- تساعد المنافسات الرياضية علي تقارب الشعوب و نبذ العنف و الكراهية .

2- إن العمل الجماعي يقوي الروابط و القيم الإنسانية بين الناس .

Unit three

Today's money

Part 1

الحصة الخامسة

Adult	شخص بالغ / راشد	complain	يشكو
bank account		Definition	يغير
Bank notes	عملة ورقية	changing	تغيير
bargain	صفقة	clients	عملاء
Currency	عملة الدولة	advantage to / of	ميزة لـ
Coins	عملة معدنية	at the cheapest price	بأرخص سعر
Barter	المقايضة	at the cinema	في السينما
Cash	نقدية	at the weekend	في نهاية الأسبوع
Cheque	شيك مصرفي	be based on	معتمد علي
Debit card	بطاقة سابقة الدفع	buy... for	يشترى... من أجل
Credit card	بطاقة إئتمان	by road	برا
Online	علي الانترنت	communicate with	يتصل بـ
Surf	يتصفح	complain about	يشكو من شيء
traditional	تقليدي	complain to	يشكو إلي شخص
User – friendly	سهل الاستخدام	discount on	خصم علي
Broadband	وصلة نت سريع	excited about	يشعر بالإثارة من
Catalogue	كتالوج	growth in	زيادة أو نمو في
activity	نشاط	increase in	زيادة في
attract	يجذب	decrease in	نقص في
interestingly	من المثير للاهتمام	avoid	يتجنب
growth	نمو / زيادة	debt	دين
cost	تكلفة / يكلف	deliver	يسلم
click	ينقر على	go wrong	خطأ
mouse	فأرة / الماوس	goods	بضائع
charitable	خيري	groups	مجموعات
banking	صرافة/ تعاملات بنكية	save	يوفر / يدخر / ينقذ
survey	دراسة/ استطلاع رأي	popular	شائع / محبوب
go shopping	يتسوق	customer	عميل
cost	يكلف	ordinary	عادي

Adult	شخص بالغ / راشد	- A Fully grown person.
bank account	حساب مصرفي	- An arrangement that allows you to keep money in a bank.
Bank notes	عملة ورقية	- Money, which is made of paper.
bargain	صفقة	- Something that is a good price.
Barter	المقايضة	- exchanging goods is an old way of buying things.
Broadband	وصلة نت سريع	- A fast connection with the internet.
Cash	نقدية	- The money that you carry in your pocket
Catalogue	كتالوج	- A large book that contains pictures and information about a product
Cheque	شيك مصرفي	- A paper that is an instruction to a bank to pay money to someone
Coins	عملة معدنية	- Money, which is made of metal like gold or silver.
Credit card	بطاقة إئتمان	- Plastic money, which is used for buying things and paying later.
Currency	عملة الدولة	The money of a country (group of countries) like dollar, pound,..etc
Debit card	بطاقة سابقة الدفع	- Plastic money when you use it, money leaves your bank immediately.
Online	علي الانترنت	by being connected to the internet
Surf	يتصفح	look for information (on the internet)
traditional	تقليدي	- An old or way, out of date. /not using modern ideas
User – friendly	سهل الاستخدام	- easy to use

★ Language Notes ★

- raise (d) + مفعول** يربي حيوانات / يجمع مال / يرفع
 - He raises cattle ماشية for living.
 - Raise your hand if you want to answer. - Charities raise money for the poor and the ill.
- rise - rose - risen** يرتفع / تشرق / ينهض / يزداد (بدون مفعول)
 - The sun rises in the east. - She rose at 7.30 am.
 - I rose to welcome the visitors. - Prices have risen too much recently. □
- arise arose arisen** يزداد عن الحد / يحتدم / ينشأ (بدون مفعول)
 - This problem arose from his bad behaviour. سلوك / تصرف.
- arouse** (مفعول) يثير / يوقظ **aroused**
 - Her words aroused the teacher's anger.
 - Speak down, don't arouse the baby.

- **-subj. فاعل + like + (v + ing) → more (better) than + v .ing / n.**
- I like playing football more than swimming .
- **-Subj. فاعل + prefer + (v + ing) → to (v + ing)**
- I prefer playing football to swimming .
- **-Subj. فاعل + would rather + مصدر → than + مصدر**
- I'd rather play football than swim .
- **Subj. فاعل + had ('d) better + المصدر**
You had better wear heavy clothes.
- **Subj. فاعل + would rather + المصدر**
- I'd rather join the university.
- **ماضى بسيط + فاعل ثانى + would rather + فاعل أول**
- I'd rather you didn't park here. I'd rather he won the prize.
و تستخدم عندما نريد من شخص ما أن يقوم بعمل شئ ما و نستخدم الماضى البسيط و لكن المعنى فى الحاضر أو المستقبل.
- **Subj. فاعل + would prefer to + المصدر**
- I would prefer to go to the club.
- **would prefer to مصدر rather than + المصدر**
- I'd prefer to revise my lessons rather than watch TV.

• **pay by / in cash:** يدفع نقدا

- He **paid** for the new car **by / in cash**.

• **pay by credit card:** يدفع ببطاقة الائتمان

- You can **pay** for things **by credit card**.

• **pay by cheque:** يدفع بشيك

- Most people prefer to **pay** for things **by cheque**.

• **like / love best/ most:** لاحظ عدم استخدام the قبل كلمة best / most

- I **like** the red dress **best**.
- Which sport do you **like most**?

• **look forward to + v. + ing:** يتطلع الى

- I **look forward to spending** my holiday in Paris.

• **go + v. + ing:** تستخدم هذه الصيغة مع عدد من الأنشطة وبخاصة الأنشطة الرياضية

- go fishing / swimming / shopping يذهب للصيد / للسباحة / للتسوق

• **a way of + v. + ing:** وسيلة لـ / طريقة لـ

- Cash is a way of paying for things.

• **Interestingly** / للأسف **unfortunately** / بشكل مشوق

لاحظ أن هذه الكلمات عبارة عن adverbs يمكن أن يبدأ بها الكلام و يأتي بعدها جملة كاملة
- **Interestingly**, many people prefer to use traditional banks than online banking.

• **16-year-old boy:** ولد يبلغ من العمر 16 سنة

لاحظ عدم جمع كلمة year لأنها تعتبر صفة وجاء بعدها اسم ولكننا نقول :
- The boy is **16 years old**.

TODAY'S MONEY



Omar : Look at this camera I bought for my sister yesterday. It's her birthday tomorrow.

Hany : Wow! That is fantastic! Where did you buy it?

Omar : I got it from a shop in town. I was really pleased with it, until later. Last night , while I was surfing the net , I found the camera was much cheaper to buy online. Less than half the price I had paid for it even though I paid in cash.

Ali : Really? I know you can get some really good bargains on the internet, but that is incredible.

Hany: My father used to go into town every week, but now he doesn't have time to go shopping. Now he buys lots of things online. He's often told me to look on the internet because things are often less expensive online.

Ali : The problem is that you have to have a credit card or a debit card to buy things from the internet and you can't get one until you are an adult.

Hany : My father sometimes buys things for me online with his credit card.

Omar: Well I prefer to buy things from markets or shops, because you can look at them and pick them up –that is impossible on the internet.

Hany : I'd rather buy books and CDs online because they are the same whether you buy them in a shop or on the internet.

Ali : But things can go wrong . My father ordered a guitar for me from an internet shop last year. It took three weeks to arrive and when we opened the box. It was broken. My father contacted the company, but they refused to give him his money back.

Hany : that is true. But I'm sure your sister will love the camera you have bought her.



The growth of online shopping زيادة التسوق عن طريق النت

People use computers for many different activities, from reading online newspapers to listening to music , but the fastest growing areas of computer use are online shopping and internet banking.

Until recently, shoppers had two choices: they could buy things from shops, or they could order them by post or phone from a catalogue. What has made internet shopping so popular is the increase in the number of broadband internet connections. To attract customers, many online shops and companies now have interesting, user-friendly websites which make buying things easier than traditional ways of shopping. With just a few clicks of the mouse , you can order almost anything you can find in ordinary shops. In some countries, people order their food online and have it delivered by supermarkets to their homes. In Britain, experts believe that in the next years, online shopping will increase.

As well as being easier for people with busy lives, internet shopping also helps people to look for things they can't find in their own area and to find them at the cheapest prices. Interestingly, researchers have found that the largest increase in online shopping is among men.

People also changing to internet banking . In the past, everyone used to go into their bank to put money into their accounts or to arrange to borrow money. Now, more and more people are doing all their banking activities online. Some people never visit a real bank. When they need cash, they get it from a cash machine.

Situations

السؤال عن النصيحة

Asking for advice

Can you give me some advice about?

What should I do to(about).....?

اعطاء نصيحة

Giving advice

You should (shouldn't) +inf.

If I were you, I'd (wouldn't) +inf.....

You'd (had) better +inf.

قبول النصيحة

Accepting

Yes, I know I should.

Yes, you're right.

Yes, I'll do it now

رفض النصيحة

Refusing

I'll think about it

I don't want to do that.

I'll see.

Accepting and Refusing

Respond to the following situations:

1- A friend asks for your advice about keeping fit. Advise him.

2- You want some advice from a friend about how you can eat more healthily. What do you ask?

3- Ask your teacher for advice about how to do well in the next English test.

4-A friend who has never visited your country asks for your advice about places to see in Egypt.

5- A friend wants a job to help poor people. Advise him or her.

6- Your friend looks like he/she hasn't been sleeping for days. Advise him/her.

7- You see a boy throwing litter in the street.

8- Your cousin is going out with you in a small boat. Advise him to wear a lifejacket.

9- A child is riding his bicycle in the middle of a crowded street. Give him/her advice.

Exercise

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

1.is a way of paying for things.
a- Cash b- Money c- Cart d- Coin
2. The forms of money have changedthe years.
a- on b- in c- over d- into
3. After I had bought it, I found it.....less than half the price in another shop.
a- about b- by c- of d- for
4. I'll go to the bank tosome money.
a- lend b- give c- borrow d- loan
5. How much is this, please? — I'm a....., not a shop assistant.
a- consumer b- shop owner c- customer d- manager
6. paying only 20.000 pounds for this car is really a
a- loss b- profit c- bargain d- damage
7. There has been an increase....the number of broadband internet connections.
a- to b- in c- for d- of
8. Thinking that the earth isis a ridiculous idea.
a- round b- spherical c- circular d- flat
9. With a few clicksthe mouse, you can order what you like online.
a- at b- on C- of d- from
10. Some people prefer to go to the bank when they want to put money into their
a- accounts b- debits c- savings d- banking
11. If you buy something for less than its usual price. This is a.....for you.
a- good b- loss c- cheap d- bargain
12. When I buy something, I always pay in.....
a- money b- credit card c- cash d- debit card
13. Credit cards are so popular that one day people may stop using
a- cash b- money c- currency d- shopping
14. I.....have tea after lunch.
a- prefer b- 'd rather c- want d- 'd like
15. I'd rather.....fast in town.
a- not driving b- not to drive c- don't drive d- not drive
16. If you buy things.....you can not look at them or pick them up.
a- online b- by credit card c- from shops d- broadband
17. I.....the hotel and booked a room for five days.
a- contacted b- conducted c- connected d- contracted
18. France's.....is Euro.
a- coin b- currency c- cash d- banknote
19. People need quicker and easier ways.....pay for things.
a- to b- of c- for d- on
20. Online companies have interesting websites to try to.....customers.
a- come b- attract c- admire d- laugh at
21. You can find new furniture in this.....There is a fantastic bed room on **page**
a- shop b- catalogue c- flat d- company
22. Not only these things, you can.....anything online, even food.
a- shop b- connect c- order d- deliver

23. When you use a.....money leaves your bank immediately.
a- credit card b- plastic money c- debit card d- plastic card
24. To shop online, you have to have a computer.....to the internet.
a- used b- entered c- lined d- connected
25. If you have a.....connection, you can connect to the internet very quickly.
a- computer b- broadband c- online d- website
26. The dress my sister ordered.....the internet was not of high quality.
a- to b- from c- for d- of
27. Some products are always the same.....you buy them online or from a shop.
a- although b- when c- however d- whether
28. My wife.....to buy things online, so we always go shopping.
a- would like b- prefers c- would rather d- refuses
29. Many people prefer the.....way of buying things from shops and markets.
a- modem b- traditional c- online d- convenient
30. People everywhere are using the internet for many different
- a- times b- ways c- sites d- activities**
31.is the kind of money used by a certain country.
a- Currency b- Credit c- Cash d- Coin
32. People who buy things.....don't have to go to the shops.
a- by credit card b- online c- by debit card d- in cash
33. You can order something online and have it.....to your home
a- arrived b- delivered c- reached d- received
34. If you want to save money, you can open a bank
- a- account b- accountant c- accounted d- accountancy**
35. It's a really good camera. How much did you.....for it?
a- buy b- pay c- cost d- spend
36. People.....busy lives prefer to buy things online
a- of b- for c- with d- as
37. I'm going to pay.....cheque. — OK, as you like.
a- to b- by c- for d- of
38. Here are clothes.madam. Open it, have a look and choose the style you want.
a- design b- catalogue c- fashion d- shop
39. Something that's.....doesn't use new ideas.
a- additional b- professional c- traditional d- essential
40.makes you late for work is the train, I think.
a- What b- why c- Which d- How
41. I'd like to shop for a new mobile. You could.....online.
a- shop b- connect c- phone d- look for
42. I want to.....onto the internet for some useful information.
a- connect b- look for c- enter d- get
43. One advantage of the internet is that you can shop.....home.
a-at b-from c-in d-to
44. A / Anis a fully grown person.
a-child b-kid c-adult d-odd
45. A is an instruction to the bank to pay somebody.
a- cheque b- credit card c- cash d- payment
46. Nowadays, more and more people are using.....cards to pay for things.
a- cash b- credit c- money d- debit

47. In the future, all our banking will be.....on the internet.
a- done **b- connected** **c- made** **d- contacted**
48. He is.....the internet to get information about swine flu.
a- looking for **b- surfing** **c- connecting with** **d- contacting**
49. You have to have a.....to buy things from the internet
a- money **b- broadband** **c- credit card** **d- visa**
50. If you order something online, it can.....a long time to arrive.
a- spend **b- wait** **c- waste** **d- take**
51. People can buy different kinds of goods.....internet shops.
a- to **b- from** **c- for** **d- of**
52. My wife wasn't very pleased.....the present I bought for her birthday.
a- of **b- from** **c- with** **d- by**
53. A user-friendly website is the one that is.....to use.
a- easy **b- difficult** **c- good** **d- bad**
54. Only.....can get a credit card or debit card.
a- giants **b- rich people** **c- adults** **d- internet shoppers**
55. Most of my friends would rather.....their holiday in Alexandria.
a- to spend **b- spending** **c- spend** **d- to spending**
56. If I had.....to go shopping, I wouldn't shop online
a- time **b- chance** **c- money** **d- card**
57. Regrettably, the computer I ordered online was when it arrived.
a- delivered **b- connected** **c- delayed** **d- broken**
58. Ahmed's car has got a computer that connects.....the internet.
a- to **b- on** **b- with** **d- by**
59. Dalia has a broadband connection. Broadband means a ...internet connection.
a- modern **b- traditional** **c- fast** **d- slow**
60. I would.....buy things online if I had time to go shopping.
a- like **b- rather** **c- prefer** **d- never**
61. Click the mouse to get.....the internet.
a- to **b- into** **c- by** **d- onto**
62. People who.....internet banking, don't need to go to their banks to borrow money.
a- do **b- make** **c- go** **d- need**
63. I don't buy newspapers because I read.....ones.
a- morning **b- everyday** **c- evening** **d- online**
64. Someone who has a.....can get the money they need from a cash machine.
a- credit card **b- bank account** **c- debit card** **d- online banking**
65. My favouriteare ones which deal with sport news.
a- webs **b- wings** **c- websites** **d- windows**

Find the mistake in each of the following sentences then write them correctly:

- 1- Some countries have nuclear power instead that using fossil fuels.
- 2- Do you prefer modern or tradition films?
- 3- Have you ever bought Cameras in line?
- 4- He couldn't decide which one he liked good.
- 5- He is poor, so can't buy a car
- 6- He is too fat, so he has to eat much.
- 7- He leaves school and worked in a bookshop.
- 8- He preferred read books to selling them.
- 9- He studies hard so as not to succeed
- 10- He thinks he wanted to be a scientist.
- 11- He was driving with one hand and waving with the another.
- 12- How do people pay to the things they buy?
- 13- I look forward to see that play.
- 14- I need to draw some money out of my discount.
- 15- I prefer go to the cinema this weekend.
- 16- I serve the internet almost every day.
- 17- I think the story he told you being true.
- 18- I wouldn't rather answer that question.
- 19- I'd like to go for a long voyage by train.
- 20- I'd rather reading a book in my spare time.
- 21- In my opinion, there will be a remark growth in internet shopping.
- 22- Interesting, many people prefer to use traditional banks than online banking.
- 23- Many people in Egypt still wear conditional clothes.
- 24- Many people would rather pay on cash.
- 25- Michael Faraday was born in England in 1791.
- 26- Never He neglects his work.....
- 27- Nowadays, most people buy goods on a credit card.
- 28- Omar has bought a camera to his sister.
- 29- One day, I'd like to work for a charity organization.
- 30- Services show that more people prefer using computers to watching TV.
- 31- She allowed me using her computer.
- 32- She wants to be a doctor but She will enter the faculty of Medicine.
- 33- She was the last student arrives at school.
- 34- The government gives private care to setting up new projects.
- 35- The government is trying to contract more tourists to visit Egypt.
- 36- When I need money, I always lend some from my friend.

Part 2

الحصّة السادسة

company = firm	شركة	mass media	وسائل الإعلام
pay by cheque	يدفع بشيك	ministry of education	وزارة التعليم
pay by credit card	يدفع ببطاقة الائتمان	natural resources	الموارد الطبيعية
pay for	يدفع	allow	يسمح
pay in cash	يدفع نقدا	among	بين
set up a business	ينشئ مشروع تجاري	anxious	قلق - تواق
thank for	يشكر من أجل	area	مساحة
trade with	يتاجر مع	arrange	يعد - يرتب
worry about	يقلق بشأن	arrangement	ترتيب - إعداد
log onto the internet	يدخل علي الانترنت	pick up	يلتقط
look for = search for	يبحث عن	plastic	بلاستيك
order by phone	يطلب بالتليفون	pockets	جيوب
order from the internet	يطلب عن طريق الانترنت	popular	شعبى - محبوب
over the years	علي مر السنين	prefer	يفضل
pass from ... to	ينقل من ... إلى	problem	مشكلة
sell	يبيع	price	سعر
buy	يشترى	priceless	لا يقدر بثمن
borrow	يقترض / يستعير	Interest	هم - اهتمام
lend	يسلف	Interesting	شيق
advantage = merit	ميزة	habit	عادة (شخصية)
disadvantage = demerit	عيب	custom	عادة أو عرف سائد في المجتمع
safe	آمن	special	خاص (يتميز عن غيره)
dangerous = unsafe	خطير	private	خاص (يمتلكه أو يستخدمه شخص أو مجموعة)
recently	حديثا	sample	عينة
refuse	يرفض	shoppers	متسوقين
report	يقرر - تقرير	shopping	تسوق
researcher	باحث	technology	تكنولوجيا
salt	ملح	teenager	مراهق

Places and speakers

Place	Speaker	Speaker	Function	Guiding words
Supermarket سوبر ماركت	shop بائع assistant	customer buyer	Request Offer Inquiry طلب عرض استفسار	price / how much / pound / piaster change / per kilo/fresh / shopping bag
grocer's / grocery البقالة	grocer البقال			cheese / milk / rice / cooking oil / tea bags / packet / flour / tomato juice
greengrocer' s محل الخضروات	greengrocer الخضري			vegetables / tomato / potatoes / / carrots / onion / خيار عفن / fresh / rotten ثوم garlic
Fruit seller's محل الفاكهة	fruit seller الفكهاني			apple / watermelon banana / orange / mango pear / guava / / melon /strawberry مشمش apricot
fish market حلقة السمك	fishmonger بائع السمك			/ / سرنجة salmon / tuna / herring / استاكوزا / caviar /lobster جمبري shrimps / fillet / fried كابوريا crab
butcher's محل الجزارة	butcher الجزار			/ / لحم بقرى lamb / beef لحم / fillet / كبدة /liver لحم steak/bacon-ham
Clothes shop محل ملابس	salesperson			Try on / dress / shirt / suit / socks /fitting room

2) Say where these take place who the speakers are :

- (1) A. How do you like this T-shirt?
 B. It's lovely but I'd rather have it in white.
 A. Red is in fashion now?
 B. But I can't stand it
 A. All right. I'll bring you a white one.

Place:
 Speaker A:
 Speaker B:
 Function:

- (2) A. Can you show me where I can try this dress on?
 B. The fitting rooms are on the left over there.

Place:
 Speaker A:
 Speaker B:
 Function:

- (3) A. Can I help you?
 B. Yes, please I want to buy a new suit.
 A. Please, have a look at the shop window to choose
 the style you like.

Place:
 Speaker A:
 Speaker B:
 Function:

- (4) A. How much is it?
 B. It s 600 pounds.
 A. Ok. I will need a blue one.

Place:
 Speaker A:
 Speaker B:
 Function:

- (5) **A.** I would like to read a book about the 6th October war.
B. you can find it on the third shelf, on the right.

Place:
 Speaker A:
 Speaker B:
 Function:

- (6) **A.** How would you like to pay for it, sir?
B. By credit card.
A. Well .Shall I put it in a bag for you?
B. Yes, please.

Place:
 Speaker A:
 Speaker B:
 Function:

- (7) **A.** Can I help you madam?
B. Two kilos of meat, please.
A. It is 150 pounds.

Place:
 Speaker A:
 Speaker B:
 Function:

- (8) **A.** I want to buy a new blouse. Could you give me advice about the latest fashion?
B. With pleasure. Floral blouses are now the latest fashion. The colour red is the most fashionable.

Place:
 Speaker A:
 Speaker B:
 Function:

- (9) **A.** Our teacher asked us to read about pollution. Can you advise me about the best book to read?
B. There are five books on that shelf on your right.
A. I think the first one is the best.

Place:
 Speaker A:
 Speaker B:
 Function:

- (10) **A.** Good morning. Can I help you?
B. Yes, please. I want two tins of sardines, one kilo of rice and a packet of butter.

Place:
 Speaker A:
 Speaker B:
 Function:

- (11) **A.** I'd like some envelopes and a bottle of blue ink.
B. OK, Here you are. That will be five pounds.

Place:
 Speaker A:
 Speaker B:
 Function:

- (12) **A.** What size and colour do you take?
B. Forty. I want them black with high heels.
A. Please try these on.

Place:
 Speaker A:
 Speaker B:
 Function:

- (13) **A.** Hello. I'd like to speak to the principal, please.
B. I'm sorry. The principal is busy now. Can I take your message?
A. My son won't be able to come to school today.

Place:
 Speaker A:
 Speaker B:
 Function:

The Past Perfect Tense الماضي التام

Form التكوين	<p>يتكون الماضي التام من</p> <p>had (p.p) التصريف الثالث للفعل +</p> <p>-He had visited his friends. -They had watched a film. -She had seen her brother. -I had gone to the club.</p> <p>بإضافة ed مع الأفعال المنتظمة حفظ الأفعال الشاذة</p> <p>ويضاف للفعل (ied) إذا كان المصدر منتهيا بـ (y) مسبقا بحرف ساكن ويحذف حرف (y)</p> <p>- Toka (she) had studied English.</p>																								
Usage الاستخدام	<p>1- يعبر الماضي التام عن حدث وقع قبل حدث آخر في الماضي I had studied English before I went to bed.</p> <p>2- يعبر الماضي التام عن حدث وقع قبل وقت معين في الماضي: I had passed the exam before May.</p> <p>3- كما يستخدم الماضي التام للتعبير عما قاله الشخص أو اعتقده: Jana told me that they had already travelled to USA</p> <p>4- مع الروابط في أزمنة الماضي After he had finished, he went home. When I had visited Aswan, I saw beautiful things.</p> <p>5- كما يستخدم الماضي التام مع if الحالة الثالثة If I had had much money , I would have bought a car.</p>																								
Key Words الكلمات الحالة	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%;">after</td> <td style="width: 33%; text-align: center;">بعد</td> <td style="width: 33%;">before</td> <td style="width: 33%; text-align: center;">قبل</td> </tr> <tr> <td>As soon as</td> <td style="text-align: center;">بمجرد ان</td> <td>By the time</td> <td style="text-align: center;">قبل</td> </tr> <tr> <td>when</td> <td style="text-align: center;">عندما</td> <td>till / until</td> <td style="text-align: center;">حتى</td> </tr> <tr> <td>because</td> <td style="text-align: center;">بسبب</td> <td>no sooner....than</td> <td style="text-align: center;">لم يكده... حتى</td> </tr> <tr> <td>since</td> <td style="text-align: center;">منذ</td> <td>hardlywhen</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>already</td> <td></td> <td>scarcely.....when</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	after	بعد	before	قبل	As soon as	بمجرد ان	By the time	قبل	when	عندما	till / until	حتى	because	بسبب	no sooner....than	لم يكده... حتى	since	منذ	hardlywhen		already		scarcely.....when	
after	بعد	before	قبل																						
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since	منذ	hardlywhen																							
already		scarcely.....when																							
Negative النفى	<p style="text-align: center;">hadn't + التصريف الثالث للفعل</p> <p>He had visited his friends. → He hadn't visited his friends. I had gone to the club. → I hadn't gone to the club.</p>																								

<p>Yes or No question السؤال بهل</p>	<p>Had + التصريف الثالث للفعل + الفاعل + ?</p> <p>He had visited his friends. → Had He visited his friends? I had gone to the club. → had you gone to the club?</p>
<p>Wh question السؤال باداة الاستفهام</p>	<p>Question article + had + sub + v p.p?</p> <p>He had visited his friends. → Who had He visited ? I had gone to the club. → Where had you gone ?</p>
<p>passive المبني للمجهول</p>	<p>المفعول + (p.p) التصريف الثالث للفعل + had + الفاعل</p> <p>الفاعل + by + الفعل في التصريف الثالث + (had been) + المفعول به</p> <p>Jana had played games. → Games had been played by Jana</p> <p>They had eaten pasta → Pasta had been eaten by them</p> <p>We had generated electricity in the power station. → Electricity had been generated in the power station.</p> <p>We had burnt wood for cooking. → Wood had been burnt for cooking.</p> <p>People had grown vegetables → Vegetables had been grown.</p>

يستخدم الماضي التام مع الكلمات التالية:

1

After
as soon as
since
because
when

ماضي تام (had + p.p) فاعل

ماضي بسيط (v+ ed)

ماضي بسيط (v + ed)

After
as soon as
since
because
when

ماضي تام (had + p.p) فاعل

- After / As soon as I had read the novel I saw the film.
- He bought a car after she had learned to drive.
- They couldn't go swimming because they had forgotten their swimsuits.

يمكن استخدام الماضي البسيط بدلا من الماضي التام بعد **after / as soon as**

- After I read (had read) the novel, I saw the film.

- As soon as I read (had read) the novel, I saw the film.

After / As soon as + فاعل + ماضى تام = Having + pp

- He bought a car after she had learned to drive. (Having)
Having learned to drive, she bought a car.

في حالة عدم وجود فاعل بعد after / before / when نستخدم v. + ing

- After doing his homework, he went to bed.
- He had done his homework before going to bed.
- When seeing the police, the thief ran away.
- He looked tired yesterday because he **had slept** badly the night before.

2

Before
By the
time
When

ماضي بسيط (v+ ed)

ماضي تام (had + p.p) فاعل

ماضي تام (had + p.p) فاعل

Before
By the
time
When

ماضي بسيط (v+ ed)

- He finished his training. Then he got the job.
He had finished his training before he go the job.
- By the time we arrived at the cinema, the film had started.

أحيانا تستخدم on بدلا من when ويأتي بعدها الفعل مضافا له ing :

- When she saw the robber, she called the police.
On seeing the robber, she called the police.

3

ماضي بسيط منفي (didn't + inf)

until
till

ماضي تام (had + p.p) فاعل

تأتي until / till في وسط الجملة وقبلها الماضي البسيط (منفي) وبعدها الماضي التام:

I didn't know the truth until I had met him.

يستخدم الماضي التام مع الكلمات الدالة علي المضارع التام إذا كان في الجملة ماضي بسيط :

- When we arrived at the cinema, the film had already started.
- When I arrived home, my father had just left.
- It was the best novel I had ever read.
- The house was dirty. They hadn't cleaned it yet.
- She said she had seen the film the night before.

يستخدم الماضي التام مع الكلمات التالية:

4

No sooner.
Hardly
scarcely

ماضي تام (v+ p.p) فاعل had

than
when
when

ماضي بسيط (v+ ed)

had فاعل

No sooner.
Hardly
scarcely

v+ p.p)

than
when
when

ماضي بسيط (v+ ed)

- I had no sooner read the novel than I saw the film.
- No sooner had I read the novel than I saw the film.
- She had hardly learned to drive when he bought a car
- Hardly had she learned to drive when he bought a car

23. Shea car after she had learned to drive.
a-has bought b- bought c- will buy d- was buying
24. After she got to school, she realized sheher homework.
a- had been forgotten b- was forgotten c-has forgotten d- had forgotten
25. After she.home from work, she sat down on the sofa and fell asleep.
a-comes b- has come c- was coming d- had come
26. By the time we reached the station, the train
a- had already left b- will already leave c- has left d- is already leaving
27. He had mended the car beforeit.
a-sells b- sold c- selling d- had sold
28. They couldn't go swimming because theytheir swimming suits.
a- were forgetting b- have forgotten c- will forget d- had forgotten
29. He went to bed immediately after.his homework.
a- doing b- had done c- did d- has done
30. After she had written the letter, she ...a stamp on it and took it to the post a-
a-puts b- will put c- put d- had put
31. The car didn't startwe had given it a push.
a- so that b- unless c- until d- because
32. The television didn't workNadia had broken it.
a- because b- until c- although d- if
33. Icome back home till I had finished all my work.
a- haven't b- don't c- won't d- didn't
34. The film was boring, so I turned off the TV before it
a- ends b- ended c- has ended d- had ended
35. Having learned to drive, hea car.
a- had bought b- has bought c- will buy d- bought
36. I Europe.
a) have never visited b) never visiting c) never visits d) never have visited
37. By the time my father was 18, he at work for two years.
a) has been b) had been c) was being d) was
38. What doing when I called?
a) have you been b) were you c) are you d) had you been
39. I didn't see my friend. When I arrived at her house, she out.
a) gone b) went c) has gone d) had gone
40. My sister's really happy. She the school maths prize.
a) has just won b) just won c) won just d) just has won
41. In the past, people the earth was flat.
a) were thinking b) had thought c) thought d) have thought
42. Look at this camera I for my sister yesterday.
a) have bought b) had bought c) was buying d) bought
43. At 7.15 yesterday evening, I dinner with my family.
a) had had b) was having c) have had d) had
44. By the age of ten, I to swim.
a) had learnt b) have learnt c) learnt d) was learning
45. I didn't write to my friend until I his letter.
a) have received b) had received c) will receive d) was received

Find the mistakes in each of the following sentences then write them correctly:

1. After taken my measurements, the tailor cut the material. (.....)
1. Alaa has been to France, he is still there. (.....)
2. Alexandria was the last place I was spending a holiday. (.....)
3. At the moment he has cleaned the room. (.....)
4. By the time my father was 18, he has been at work for two years. (.....)
5. Have you ever play computer games. (.....)
6. Having watching TV, I went to bed. (.....)
7. He didn't buy the chain of restaurants after he had become rich. (.....)
8. He didn't helped me last week. (.....)
9. He had eaten meat when he fell ill. (.....)
10. He had enjoyed the food as soon as he tasted it. (.....)
11. He has been watching the film since the last hour. (.....)
12. He hasn't written letters recently. (.....)
13. He leaves school and worked in a bookshop. (.....)
14. He preferred read books to selling them. (.....)
15. He would give me back my money a few hours ago. (.....)
16. I am understanding this math problem very well. (.....)
17. I didn't eat hamburger since last October. (.....)
18. I don't speak to him since Christmas. (.....)
19. I had just seen my friend Mona. (.....)
20. I had stayed for two hours in the clinic after the doctor arrived. (.....)
21. I will see a good film recently. (.....)
22. In 1999, I have visited my uncle in Alexandria. (.....)
23. In the past, people thought that the earth has been flat. (.....)
24. Just walking to school, I saw an accident (.....)
25. My sister is really happy. She is just winning the first prize. (.....)
26. No sooner had he seen the thief when he told the police. (.....)
27. No sooner The boy had fallen off his bicycle than the policeman hurried to help him. (.....)
28. She has been mopping the floor when she heard the bad news on the radio. (.....)
29. She slipped on a banana skin and breaks her leg. (.....)
30. What were you doing when I am calling you? (.....)
31. When my father come home, I was finishing my homework. (.....)
32. When we returned back home, we found that someone broke into our flat. (.....)
33. While was returning home, he saw the accident. (.....)
34. After taken my measurements, the tailor cut the material. (.....)

Translation

Enrich your language

Harassment	التحرش	prevent	يمنع	region	منطقة
behaviour	سلوك	argue	يتجادل	face	يواجه
towards	نحو- تجاه	UN (United Nations)	الأمم المتحدة	due to	بسبب
actions	أفعال	Ministry	وزارة	decrease	يقلل
psychological	نفسى	Civil	مدنى	fresh water	مياه عذبة
physical	جسدى- بدنى	carry out	ينفذ	threaten	يهدد
harm	أذى - ضرر	southern	جنوبى	resources	موارد
violate	ينتهك	develop	يطور - ينمى	industrial	صناعى
severe	شديد- قاسى	attract	يجذب	alternatives	بدائل
punishment	عقاب	investments	استثمارات	methods	طرق- أساليب

9- A) Translate into Arabic:

1- Harassment is a bad behaviour that men and boys can do towards women or girls. It may be words or actions that cause psychological or physical harm. The government should stop those who violate the right of women by severe punishment.

2- Many people argue that the United Nations has failed because it has not been able to prevent wars. They argue that the idea of the UN as a kind of world police is not working . They give as examples the wars in Bosnia , Cambodia and many African countries.

3- The Ministry of Civil Aviation has carried out a giant project for an international airport in Sohag, Upper Egypt. The new airport is 15 kilometres south of Sohag. This will certainly develop the southern half of Egypt and attract investments to this region.

4- Countries all over the world will face many problems due to the expected decrease in the amount of fresh water. On the other hand , pollution threatens natural water resources especially in industrial countries. So, we have to find other alternatives methods to get fresh clean water.

Test 1 (Unit 3 + Chapter 2)**1- Respond to each of the following situations:**

- 1- You want to ask which subject your teacher liked best when he/she was at school.
.....
- 2- Someone asks you a question that you do not want to answer.
.....
- 3- You want to ask your friend the reason why he/she likes English best.
.....
- 4- You would like to thank someone for answering your questions.
.....

2- Say where each of the following two mini-dialogues take place and who the speakers are:

- 1- A: I'd like to change some money, please.
B: Sure sir. Cash or travellers cheques?
A: Travellers cheques.
B: All right, sir. Please sign the cheques and show me your passport.

Place:
Speaker A:
Speaker B:

- 2- A: How would you like to pay for this suit?
B: By Master Card.
A: That's fine.

Place:
Speaker A:
Speaker B:

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

- 1- I need some money. Can I some from you?
a) lend b) want c) borrow d) give
- 2- She needed to change some when she arrived in London.
a) train b) credit card c) trade d) currency
- 3- the net means to look for things on the internet.
a) Sighting b) Surfing c) Sensing d) Serving
- 4- When you use a card, you can buy things and pay later.
a) credit b) debit c) debt d) cash
- 5- This coat was half-price. It was a real
a) bargain b) occasion c) opportunity d) second-hand
- 6- A website that is easy to use is
a) user-friendly b) friendly user c) use friendly d) friendly use
- 7- Most people keep their money in a bank
a) accounting b) accountant c) account d) accountancy
- 8- is a system of getting goods before you pay for them.
a) Debit b) Credit c) Currency d) Money
- 9- By the time he reached the bus stop, the bus
a) leave b) leaves c) will leave d) had left
- 10- I for the bus when my wallet was stolen.
a) have been waiting b) have waited c) waited d) was waiting
- 11- Why away last week-end?
a) didn't you go b) haven't you gone
c) won't you go d) are you going
- 12- When she went home she found that she the wrong book.
a) buy b) has bought c) had bought d) would buy
- 13- Before the High Dam, some temples had been moved to safer places.

- a) had built b) building c) built d) was building
- 14- The secretary left the office after she the letters.
 a) types b) had typed c) typed d) typing
- 15- It a lot last night.
 a) rained b) has rained c) had rained d) raining
- 16- We some new plays lately.
 a) see b) will see c) would see d) have seen

4- Find the mistakes in each of the following sentences then write it correctly:

- 1- Do you prefer modern or tradition music?
- 2- I can't send e-mails because there's problem with my internet connect.
- 3- There has been a real grow in the number of people with broadband.
- 4- I telephone Nadia as soon as I heard the news on the radio.
- 5- I don't seen him since he travelled abroad.
- 6- We have visited the pyramids last week.

E) Writing

8- Write a paragraph about 100 words about:

"Money is a good servant and a bad master"

You can use the following guiding points:

Use money in a good way-It is the source of evils-Cause destruction to health-smoking-addiction إدمان - People may kill.

9- A) Translate into Arabic:

Nobody is going to hand you success on a silver plate. If you want to make it, you'll have to make it on your own. In order to be successful, you should have courage, ambition, self-confidence and self-dependence. (June 2007)

.....

.....

.....

B) Translate into English:

1- لقد أصبح التسوق عبر الانترنت أمرا شائعا جدا هذه الأيام.

.....

.....

2- يقدم العلماء الجديد كل يوم لخدمة البشرية .

.....

.....



❖ حفظ 70 كلمة (كلمات عامة خاصة بالترجمة)
❖ القواعد العامة في الترجمة
❖ حقائق عامة منوعة بالترجمة

الحصة السابعة

culture	الثقافة	Pros and cons	مميزات و عيوب
agriculture	الزراعة	civilization	حضارة
industry	الصناعة	charming	خلاب - جذاب
trade	التجارة	involve	يشمل - يتضمن
economy	اقتصاد	project	مشروع
tourism	سياحة	media	وسائل الاعلام
The progress	التقدم	the Suez Canal	قناة السويس
invest	يستثمر	transfer	ينقل
investor	مستثمر	global	عالمي
investment	استثمار	services	خدمات
prosperity	الرخاء	Set up	ينشأ- يعد - يؤسس
welfare	الرفاهية	lifelong learning	التعلم مدي الحياة
flourishing	الأزدهار	patience	الصبر
national income	الدخل القومي	solidarity	التضامن
Peace	السلام	production	الإنتاج
rationalize	ترشيد	independence	الاستقلال
a source of	مصدر ل	justice	العدل
reform	إصلاح	injustice	الظلم
improve - develop	يحسن / يطور	skill	المهارة
solve	يحل	good	الخير
Suitable for	مناسب ل	evil	الشر
attract	يجذب	inspire	ملهم - اوحى
environment	البيئة	adore	يعشق
birth control	تنظيم النسل	pollution	التلوث
crisis	أزمة	natural resources	موارد طبيعية
stimulate	تنشيط	make best use of	يحسن استغلال
awareness	الوعي	shortage	نقص
unemployment	البطالة	In all fields	في كل مجالات
protected from	يحمي من	hard currency	العملة الصعبة
seek to	يسعى الي	devote	يكرس
vital role	دور حيوي	efforts	جهود
over population	الزيادة السكانية	prevent	يقي-يحمي
encourage	يشجع	Youth	الشباب
co-operate	يتعاون	overcome	يتغلب علي
co-operation	التعاون	hinder	يعوق - عائق

قواعد الترجمة

2- حفظ الأفعال التي لا تحتاج إلى حروف جر:

" نحن نحتفل بعيد الطفولة "

الآن ترجم هذه الجملة

We celebrate the Child day.

We enjoyed the party.

أين حرف الجر ؟ هذه الأفعال لا تحتاج بعدها حرف جر واليك بعض هذه الأفعال :

affect	يؤثر علي	admire	يعجب بـ
celebrate	يحتفل بـ	owe	يدين بـ
feel	يشعر بـ	include	يشتمل علي
join	يلتحق بـ	sacrifice	يضحى
enjoy	يتمتع بـ	recognize	يتعرف علي
arrest	يقبض علي	obtain	يحصل علي
reach	يصل إلي	fear	يخشي أن

الدور الثاني

- من حقا ان تعبر عن رأيك بحرية ولكن يجب ان تحترم رأي الآخرين. (ث ع 2007)

✓

- أحب الذهاب إلى الأوبرا للاستمتاع بالموسيقى الراقية. (ث ع 2003)

✓

13- حفظ تعريفات الأفعال الشائعة حتى تتمكن من كتابة الجملة في زمنها الصحيح :

فمثلا : "لقد أصبح تطوير التعليم من أهم الأهداف التي تسعى الحكومة لتحقيقها"

Developing education has become one of the most important aims which our government tries to achieve.

لاحظ هنا استخدام المضارع التام والذي يتكون من (has & have + p.p.) وقد أثرنا استخدام هذا الزمن لوجود نتيجة وأثرا لهذا الحدث الآن.

الدور الثاني

- لقد وهب الله مصر الكثير من الأماكن السياحية الجذابة والطقس الرائع (ث 2006)

✓

- لقد فاز الفريق القومي المصري بكأس إفريقيا واسعد كل المصريين (ث ع 1998)

✓
14- من + صفة + لا أو على + مفعول + ان:

☺ It is + adj. + for + n + to + inf.

من الأفضل لنا أن نتعلم اللغات الأجنبية لأنها وسيلة للاتصال بين الناس

☺ It is better for us to learn foreign languages because they are means of communication among people.



- من الطبيعي أن تكون لمصر علاقات قوية مع السودان. (ث.ع 1983)

✓
- من الصعب ان تعمل في الخارج في الطقس الحار ومع ضوضاء الماكينات طوال الوقت.

✓
- الضمائر المستترة في العربية pronouns يجب إظهارها عند الترجمة إلى الإنجليزية

نفخر بأن التعليم هو المشروع الأول في مصر (ث 2003)

We're proud that education is the first national project in Egypt.



- يجب أن نتحد ونقف كرجل واحد من أجل رخاء مصر (ث ع 1986)

✓
- يجب أن نستفيد من تجارب الآخرين في الصناعة والتكنولوجيا (ث ع 2007)

✓
16- لام التعليل تترجم إلى : المصدر + to / so as to / In order to

سهر طوال الليل لينهى جميع أعماله

He sat up all night so as to get all his work over.



- يجب على الوالدين توجيه ورعاية أبنائهم ليواصلوا رحله الحياة بأمان (ث ع 2008)

✓
- ان الجهود التي تبذل من اجل تحسين الصحة لا يمكن ان تتم بنجاح إلا بتعاون الأفراد مع الحكومة (ث ع 2004)

✓
.....

17- الضمير المضاف إلى فعل يترجم إلى (ضمير مفعول) (us- them - me - him - her)

إن تعلم اللغات الأجنبية يمكننا من قراءة الصحف العالمية.

Learning foreign languages enable us to read the international newspapers.



- إن تزايد السكان في دوله نامية يعوقها عن التقدم السريع. (ث ع 1989)

✓

18- الضمير المضاف إلى اسم يترجم إلى (صفة ملتبسة) (your- his- our- its - her- their- my)

يزور مصر كثير من السياح كل عام لمشاهدة أثارها القديمة

Every year, a lot of tourists visit Egypt to watch its ancient monument.



- تقوي الألعاب الرياضية أجسامنا وتنعش عقولنا وتعلمنا الصبر والتعاون وحب الوطن.

✓

- يجب ان نستخدم أفضل الطرق لتربيته أطفالنا الصغار. (ث ع 2000)

✓

19- الأسماء المفعولية (بصفة عامة) لا تأخذ the عند ترجمتها إلى الإنجليزية

honour	الشرف	virtue	الفضيلة	peace	السلام
beauty	الجمال	love	الحب	friendship	الصدقات
truth	الصدق	progress	التقدم	honesty	الأمانة

يرجع التقدم في الزراعة والصناعة والطب إلى العلم الحديث.

Progress in agriculture, industry and medicine is due to modern science.

The progress in Egypt ولكن إذا خصصنا وقتنا التقدم في مصر



- تدعو الديانات السماوية كلها إلى الحب والسلام والتسامح ونبذ العنف. (ث 2006)

✓

- الحضارة تزدهر أفضل في أوقات السلام. (ث 2004)

✓

20- الصفات المسبوقة بـ (the) ولا ينفصها اسم تترجم إلى اسم جمع في اللغة العربية

الأغنياء the rich – الفقراء the poor .البكم the dumb

- تعمل الدولة على رعاية الموهوبين وتنمية مواهبهم (ث.ع 2001)

✓

- يجب على الأغنياء أن يساعدوا الفقراء.

✓

21- الأسماء التي لا تجمع Uncountable Nouns لا تأخذ أداة المعرفة the

paper	الورق	luggage	الأممعة	baggage	الحقائب
grass	العشب	money	المال	oil	الزيت
electricity	الكهرباء	information	معلومات	news	أخبار



- المال سلاح ذو حدين يمكن أن يستخدم في الخير أو الشر.

✓

22- كلمات التوكيد في اللغة العربية ليست لها ترجمة

إن الصناعة هي أساس التنمية

Industry is the basis of development.



- إن المعرفة والابتكار هما قاعدتنا التقدم في المستقبل. (ث 2002)

✓

- إن زراعة الصحراء وبناء المدن الجديدة تنمي الاقتصاد القومي. (ث ع 1998)

✓

23- حرف الـ (s) وكلمة (سوف) مرادف لهما في اللغة الإنجليزية لا و زمن المستقبل البسيط:

ستبنى الحكومة مدارس كثيرة

The government will build a lot of schools.



- سيتغير العام القادم شكل ومحتوى الكتاب المدرسي. (ث 2002)

✓

57- Being a good citizen requires a lot of civilized behaviour like helping the people in need. Imagine you were in their place! Wouldn't you like to have other people standing by your side? (دورثان 2012)

58-To make paper from wood, logs are broken into small pieces which are mixed with chemicals and then bleached. Water is removed from the mixture, which then passes through hot rollers to produce dry paper.(أول 2013)

59- Egypt has many amazing works of ancient engineering. At the south of Aswan, Abu Simbel is the site of two temples. These were carved into a cliff in 1250 BC.

60- Growing older is a natural process that we cannot avoid. However, some people keep their looks for a longer period than others. Their secret lies in enjoying life's pleasures and having healthy habits. (أول نظام حديث 2014)

61- Natural disasters occur when forces of nature damage the environment and affect thousands of people annually. These include earthquakes, hurricanes, floods, droughts, volcanic eruptions, fires, and extreme hot or cold temperatures. (أول نظام قديم 2014)

62- Thomas Edison invented a machine called the phonograph when he was experimenting to improve the efficiency of a telegraph transmitter. The device had two needles: one for recording and one for playback. (ثان نظام قديم 2014)

(أول نظام جديد 2015)

64- Sometimes we cannot help listening to music. Music can be used for entertainment as well as for treating 63- Tourism is a cultural aspect where people of different languages and cultures meet. They can exchange ideas about many issues and interests. It further helps deepen peaceful coexistence among nations. some physical and mental illnesses. It usually makes people enjoy what they do. (أول نظام قديم 2015)

- 1- بدأت الحكومة المصرية حملة لاستعادة أثارها من الدول الأجنبية. (ث ع 2010 ثان)
- 2- علينا أن نتعامل بجدية مع ورد النيل الذي يمتص كميات هائلة من الماء. (ث ع 2010 ثان)
- 3- لقد وضعت مصر أول لبنه في صرح الديمقراطية الحقيقية في يوم 19 مارس. (ث ع 2011 أول)
- 4- يرى الكثيرون أن العولمة تخدم الدول الغنية على حساب الدول الفقيرة. (ث ع 2011 أول)
- 5- علينا بترشيد استخدام المياه العذبة وإلا سنواجه شدة الظمأ مستقبلا. (ث ع 2011 ثان)
- 6- لكي تزدهر السياحة، يجب أن يعتبر كل مصري نفسه مرشدا سياحيا. (ث ع 2011 ثان)
- 7- ثبت علميا أن الشكولاته لها بعض الفوائد الصحية للقلب. (ث ع 2012 أول)
- 8- الماء أصل الحياة فلا تفسد البيئة بتلويث مياه النيل. (ث ع 2012 أول)
- 9- أفكر جديا في التسجيل في دورة كمبيوتر بعد التخرج. (ث ع 2012 ثان)
- 10- في بعض المنازل حديثا تستخدم الطاقة الشمسية في تسخين المياه. (ث ع 2012 ثان)
- 11- تستخدم الطاقة الشمسية لتوليد الكهرباء في بعض محطات الطاقة العملاقة. (ث ع 2013 أول)
- 12- عفوا، هل يمكن أن ترشدني إلى أقصر طريق للوصول إلى إستاذ القاهرة؟ (ث ع 2013 أول)
- 13- كثرة المال لا توفر بالضرورة حلولا للمشاكل. (ث ع 2013 ثان)
- 14- ما نوعية الأنشطة التي تحب أن تمارسها خلال نهاية الأسبوع؟ (ث ع 2013 ثان)
- 15- تستخدم التكنولوجيا الحديثة هذه الأيام في مجالات متنوعة كالطب و الفلك و الهندسة الوراثية. (ث ع أول نظام قديم)
- 16- يعتبر العمل الثنائي الخاص أحد الطرق الناجحة في تدريس اللغات الأجنبية. (ث ع 2014 ثان قديم)
- 17- بناء السدود أمر ضروري للتحكم في الأنهار التي تسبب الفيضانات. (ث ع 2014 ثان قديم)
- 18- يواجه متسلقوا الجبال العديد من الصعاب التي قد تؤدي بحياتهم. (ث.ع. 2014)
- 19- ألا تعتقد أن دراسة ثقافة الشعوب تساعدنا على فهمهم جيدا؟ (ث.ع. 2014)
- 20- ينبغي علينا بذل المزيد من الجهد لحماية البيئة من التلوث السمي والبصري. (ث ع 2015 أول)
- 21- يحب الصغار و الكبار قراءة القصص البوليسية لأنها شيقة و مسلية. (ث ع 2015 أول)
- 22- تمكنا أجهزة الحاسب الآلي والإنترنت من الاتصال بكل أنحاء العالم. (ث ع 2015 قديم)
- 23- المعرفة قوة، وهي ما يميز البشر عن غيرهم من المخلوقات. (ث ع 2015 قديم)
- 24-

Exercise on Unit (1,2,3)

1- Mention the place, the speakers and the language function:

- (1) A. Good morning, Mr. Mohamed. Please sit down. First of all could you tell me why you are interested in working for us
 B. Well, I've done this kind of work before and I have always enjoyed working with people. Yes, please.
- (2) A. That shirt is 50 pounds, sir.
 B. Can I pay by debit card?
 A. Yes, certainly.

Place:
 Speaker A:
 Speaker B:

Place:
 Speaker A:
 Speaker B:

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

1. I find it very difficult to decisions quickly.
- a. do b. get c. make d. come
2. Scientists are stillinto making cars safer.
- a. doing b. researching c. retiring d. trying
3. I was out shopping; I saw three of my friends from school.
- a. Because b. While c. if d. Although
4. My uncle does not enjoy in big cities.
- a. drive b. to drive c. driven d. driving
5. All my sisters are married, but my brother is still
- a. one b. single c. alone d. free
6. It is not kind to fun of people because of the way they speak.
- a. make b. do c. have d. laugh
7. You have to study for a long time.....you want to train to be a doctor.
- a. while b. but c. although d. if
8. Have you ever a famous person?
- a. meet b. met c. meeting d. meets
9. While I..... home, I saw some of my friends.
- a. am walking b. was walking c. had walked d. walk
10. The people of LilliputGulliver to the ground so he couldn't escape.
- a. put b. fell c. tied d. made
11. It is easy to change foreign a into Egyptian money
- a. money b. coins c. currency d. pounds
12. We can give the money to organizations.
- a. charitable b. changeable c. research d. fanatical

4- Find the mistakes in each of the following sentences, then write

1. He leaves school at 14 and worked in a bookshop.
2. he preferred read books to selling them.
3. He was one of the most brilliant scientist of that time.

3-Read the following passage, then answer the questions:-

The story of money

Today, most people put their cash into a bank account. Thousands of years ago, people did not use money at all. If they wanted to have something, they gave the owner something that belonged to them. Later, many different things were used as money in different parts of the world, including sharks' teeth.

In time, people decided to use gold as money because everybody accepted it and it looked beautiful. The first gold coins were made in Lydia (now western Turkey). But gold was very heavy. The Chinese were the first people to make and use paper money. When the Italian explorer Marco Polo went to China in the thirteenth century, he was surprised to see people using paper money. Later, in Europe, people started to leave their gold in banks and paid for things with notes from their bank.

Today, people still use coins and bank notes, but there are many other ways of paying, including cheques, credit cards and online payments.

A- Answer the following questions:

1. Thousands of years ago, what did people do if they wanted something?
2. Why did people choose gold as a kind of money?
3. Why do you think the Chinese used paper money?
4. Why do you think Marco Polo was surprised to see paper money?

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

1. Where do most people keep money these days?
 - a. in their pockets
 - b. under their bed
 - c. in a bank account
 - d. in a box
2. What was the problem with gold?
 - a. Some people didn't think it was real money,
 - b. There wasn't enough for everyone.
 - c. People preferred bank notes.
 - d. It was very heavy.
3. Where did Marco Polo come from?
 - a. China
 - b. Lydia
 - c. Turkey
 - d. Europe

4. Write a paragraph of about 100 words about:

a job that you would like to do when you finish your education

a) Translate into Arabic :-

Louis Pasteur, the French scientist, has done great services to humanity. He managed to discover how people could catch diseases. He also devised ways of preventing diseases from passing from one person to another.

b) Translate into English :-

1. هل تذهب للسباحة مع أصدقائك أثناء العطلة الصيفية؟

2. عندما استيقظت بالأمس ، كان أبي قد غادر إلى مكتبه .

{ Practice Test 1 }

A- Language Functions

1- Respond to each of the following situations:

1. A friend asks you why you enjoy reading newspapers.
2. A friend asks you a question you would prefer not to answer.
3. You want to know a friend's opinion of a book you have both read.
4. You want to know which subject your uncle enjoyed most when he was a student.

2- Mention the place, the speakers and the language function:

1. A. For homework, please do Exercises A and B on page 20. Place:
- B. Could you repeat that, please? *Speaker A:*
- A. Certainly. Do exercises A and B on page 20. *Speaker B:*
- Function:*

2. A. How would you like to pay for it, sir? Place:
- B. By credit card, please. *Speaker A:*
- A. That's fine, sir. Shall I put it in a bag for you? *Speaker B:*
- B. No, thank you. It's starting to rain, so I think I'll wear it now. *Function:*

B - Vocabulary and Structure

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

1. My father has just bought a camera
a. by internet b. by website c. online d. on computer
2. I'dbe a doctor than a dentist.
a. rather b. prefer c. want d. like
3. I have a very important decision to next week.
a. make b. have c. come d. do
4. In the evenings, I like the internet.
a. surfing b. travelling c. going d. running
5. Scientists are doing into new kinds of energy.
a. study b. research c. work d. experiment
6. people live with their families before they are married.
a. Single b. Individual c. Alone d. Professional
7. Application forms often ask people about their status.
a. married b. waiting c. marital d. famous
8. My father works very hard, and he working even when he doesn't feel well.
a. gets on b. goes back c. gets up d. goes on
9. Surgeons operations to help people get better.
a. do b. make c. take d. bring
10. Professor Magdi Yacoub is a famous heart surgeon.
a. change b. move c. transport d. transplant
11. Mother Teresa really..... a difference in people's lives.
a. making b. made c. did d. does
12. It's OK to.....mistakes when we are learning something for the first time.
a. do b. have c. make d. take
13. My father is aHe works in politics.
a. diplomat b. politician c. surgeon d. pilot
14. Can you give me an for being late to class today?
a. example b. imagination c. explanation d. invitation
15. I studied as hard as I could, I only scored 70% on my exam.
a. Although b. If c. Because d. However
16. It's to think that horses can fly!
a. famous b. ridiculous c. available d. traditional

4- Find the mistakes in each of the following sentences, then write

1. This car factory does parts for cars and buses. (.....)
2. Have you ever meet a famous person? (.....)

3. When you pay with money, you pay in credit cash. (.....)
4. I don't like meat. I prefers to eat fish. (.....)
5. Something that contains new and interesting ideas is traditional (.....)
6. The children of our children are called our grandparents. (.....)

C- Reading (8 Marks)

5) Read the following passage, then answer the questions;

A goal is something you want to achieve. First, decide what your goal is. For example, do you want to pass a test? Do you want to be a doctor? When you have decided on your goal, write it down on paper and look at it every day. Then decide what you must do to succeed

Some people never reach their goal because they think it is impossible. But you must always believe that your goals are possible. Don't think, "This test is difficult. I'll probably fail". Instead, think, "This test is difficult, but I've to enjoy your work. Keep looking at the goal you wrote on paper and think how happy you will be when you succeed. Think about that happiness .”while you are working and you will enjoy your work worked hard and I will pass it

A- Answer the following questions:

1. What is this passage about?
2. What should you do when you have written your goal on paper?
3. Why do some people not reach their goal?

B- Choose the best answer from a, b, c or d:

4. What is the opposite of pass?

a. succeed	b. fail
c. lose	d. miss
5. What kind of things are most people successful at ?

a. Things that are easy.	b. Things that are difficult.
c. Things that they enjoy doing.	d. Things they work hard at.

6) Read the following passage, then answer the questions;

One day, I was waiting for a friend in town when I saw two men. One was sitting on the pavement wearing old clothes. He had a hat in front of him. As people passed, he said, "Can you give me money, please?" Some people threw coins into his hat, but most walked past. The other man, who was wearing a suit, stopped people and asked them politely to lend him money to buy petrol for his car. Most people happily gave him coins or notes. During the ten minutes I was watching him, he collected a lot of money. He put it all in his pocket, but did not go to buy petrol I soon realised that both men just wanted money. The one in the old clothes needed money more than the one in the suit, but the one in the suit got more money. Isn't that strange?

A- Answer the following questions:

1. How did the two men look different?
2. What did the writer think about what he had seen?
3. What does the word most refer to in but most walked past?

B- Choose the best answer from a, b, c or d:

4. Why was the man's hat in front of him?

a. It had fallen off his head.	b. It was there on the pavement before he sat down.
c. He put t there for people to throw money into.	d. He had taken it off because it was a hot day.
5. Why didn't the man in the suit go to buy petrol?

a. There was already petrol in his car.	b. He was going to buy petrol later.
c. He didn't have a car.	d. He had lied about why he needed money.

D- The Novel (Gulliver's Travels) (9 Marks)

A) Answer the following questions:

1. Where was Lemuel Gulliver born?
2. How many brothers did Gulliver have?
3. What did Mr. Bates teach Gulliver to do?
4. Why was Gulliver keen on learning how to sail in his free time?

B) Read the following quotation, then answer the questions:

" I don't want you to go, but if that's the only way we can earn enough to live well, then so be it."

1. Who said this?
2. To whom was it said?
3. Do you agree with what this person said? Explain why or why not.

C) Find the mistake in each of the following sentences and correct

1. When Gulliver had finished his studies, he went to work as a surgeon on a ship called The Shadow.
2. Gulliver reached a country called Blefuscu after The Antelope sank.

E -Writing

8. Write a paragraph of about 100 words about: (6 marks)

A job that you would like to do when you finish your education

9. A) Translate into Arabic: (3 marks)

Egyptians are proud of Professor Magdi Yacoub. Thanks to his high qualifications, he has become the pioneer of heart transplant operations. Though he is in his 70s, he is still making great efforts for the sake of children with heart problem.

B) Translate into English: (2 marks)

.1 أقوم الآن بعمل بحث عن التكنولوجيا الحديثة .

.2 لم يسبق لي زيارة أي بلد اجتبي في أوروبا أو أمريكا من قبل .

Unit four

Teamwork

Part 1

الحصة الثامنة

Adult	شخص بالغ / راشد	mix with	يخلط بـ
attached to=tied to	يربط_ مربوط بـ	specialize in	يتخصص في
bring up	يربى	do sport	يمارس رياضة
cooperate with	يتعاون مع	editor	محرر
cooperation	التعاون	deliver	يسلم
pack	قطيع من الحيوانات	survive	ينجو من حادث
combination	مزيج / خليط	survival	نجا من حادث
string	خيوط / دويرة	quality	نوعية - جودة
tolerance	تسامح	score	يحرز هدف
team	فريق / جماعي	articles	أدوات - مقالات
team sports	رياضات جماعية	designer	مصمم
team games	العاب جماعية	deliver	يسلم
individual sports	رياضات فردية	goalkeeper	حارس مرمى
sports centre	مركز رياضي	answer to	حل أو إجابة لـ
referee	حكم	ask for advice	يطلب نصيحة
decision	قرار	benefit from	يستفيد من
exciting	مثير	come out	تصدر (صحيفة مثلا)
group	مجموعة	go on holiday	يذهب في أجازة
keep	يحفظ	hunt in packs	يصطاد في مجموعات
prediction	تنبؤ	live in groups	يعيش في جماعات
instructions	تعليمات	refer to	يشير إلي
squash	إسكواش	related to	مرتبط بـ
price	السعر	lose to	يخسر أمام
reason	سبب	solution to	حل لـ
mix	يخلط / يختلط	wolf	ذئب
choose / chose / chosen	يختار	wolves	ذئاب
depend on = rely on	يعتمد	experience	خبرة - تجربة في الحياة
trainers	مدربين	experiment	تجربه علمية
situation	موقف	sports clothes	ملابس رياضية
prey	فريسة	Wild	بري - متوحش



attach	- To fasten or join one thing to another.	يربط / يرفق
Bring up	- To look after children until they are adults.	يربي انسان
cooperate	- To work with someone else in order to achieve what you both want.	يتعاون
group	- Several people or things that are all together in the same place or that are connected in some way.	مجموعة
pack	- Wild animals that hunt together.	مجموعة حيوانات تصطاد معا
string	- A thin rope made of several twisted threads , used for tying things.	حبل رفيع / خيط
Tolerance	- allowing others to do what they want without criticizing or punishment.	تسامح
team	- People who play a sport or game together, or people who work together to do a particular job.	فريق

🔗 win / beat:

- **win:** (a medal ميدالية / a cup كأس / a race سباق / a competition مسابقة / a match / a game an award / a prize) يفوز بـ / يكسب
- **beat:** (someone شخص / a team فريق) يهزم

🔗 experience / experiment:

- **experience** (countable اسم يعد): خبرة
(يقصد بها الأحداث التي يمر بها الانسان فى حياته)
- His **experiences** in Germany were rather depressing.
- **experience** (uncountable اسم لا يعد): خبرة
(يقصد بها المعرفة التي يكتسبها الانسان عن طريق العمل)
- I'm afraid I don't have much sales **experience**.
- **experiment:** تجربة (تستخدم عندما نتحدث عن العلماء و أبحاثهم)
- They did a number of **experiments** last week.

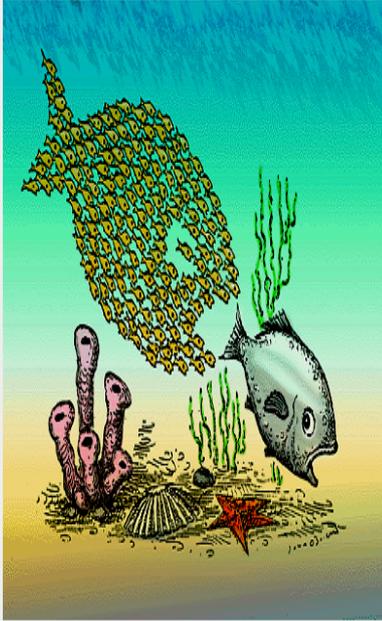
🔗 teach / learn:

- **teach / taught / taught:** يعلم
- She taught English to foreign students.
- **learn:** يتعلم
- I'm **learning to play** the piano.

🔗 team / group / pack:

- **team:** فريق (الناس الذي يلعبون رياضة أو يعملون معا لانجاز عمل معين)
- He was saved by a **team** of doctors.
- **group:** جماعة (بعض الناس أو الأشياء الذين يكونون معا فى مكان ما)
- Everyone please get into **groups** of work.
- **pack:** قطيع (من الحيوانات البرية)
- Wolves usually hunt in a **pack**.
- **play / do a sport (game):** يلعب / يمارس رياضة
- We do / play a lot of **sport** at this school.
- **sports:** (adjective) رياضى (صفة و تستخدم قبل بعض الكلمات)
sports clothes ملابس رياضية a **sports** festival مهرجان رياضى

Cooperation التعاون



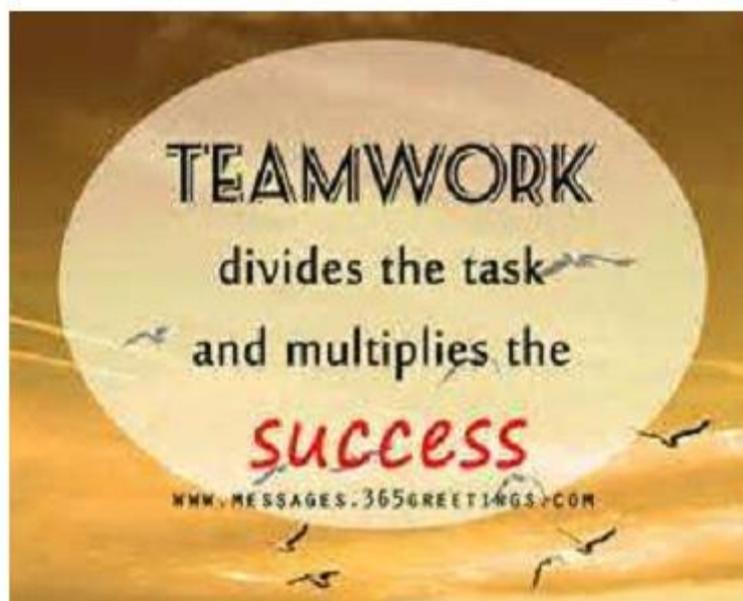
A friend who is playing in an important football match this afternoon asks for advice. What will you say? " I think you should try to score lots of goals" ? this is helpful, but perhaps the best advice is " Don't forget you are part of a team. Pass the ball to other players. "

There are many situations where groups of people need to cooperate to succeed , for example , surgeons , who work with a team of doctors and nurses to help patients, or scientists who have to work in large, complex teams to send people into space.

Animals also cooperate. For example, lions hunt their prey in packs, and elephants live in family groups to bring up their young and protect ill members. In a recent experiment, scientists showed that even birds can cooperate on complex jobs. Two birds were put into a cage with a box of food outside. The birds could see the food , but they had to pull pieces of string attached to the box to get the food into their cage.

If only one bird pulled a string, the box didn't move . However , if both birds pulled the strings at the same time, they moved the box and got the food.

To be successful team member, you may need to cooperate with people who are very different from you and who you may not like. To succeed you will have to show tolerance and work with these people. Imagine what would happen if a nurse refused to help a doctor.



Situations

السؤال عن النصيحة

Asking for advice

Can you give me some advice about?

What should I do to(about).....?

اعطاء نصيحة

Giving advice

You should (shouldn't) +inf.

If I were you, I'd (wouldn't) +inf.....

You'd (had) better +inf.

قبول النصيحة

Accepting

Yes, I know I should.

Yes, you're right.

Yes, I'll do it now

رفض النصيحة

Refusing

I'll think about it

I don't want to do that.

I'll see.

Accepting and Refusing

Respond to the following situations:

- 1- A friend asks for your advice about keeping fit. Advise him.
.....
- 2- You want some advice from a friend about how you can eat more healthily. What do you ask?
.....
- 3- Ask your teacher for advice about how to do well in the next English test.
.....
- 4- A friend who has never visited your country asks for your advice about places to see in Egypt.
.....
- 5- A friend wants a job to help poor people. Advise him or her.
.....
- 6- Your friend looks like he/she hasn't been sleeping for days. Advise him/her.
.....
- 7- You see a boy throwing litter in the street.
.....
- 8- Your cousin is going out with you in a small boat. Advise him to wear a lifejacket.
.....
- 9- A child is riding his bicycle in the middle of a crowded street. Give him/her advice.
.....

Exercise

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

1. Ali has no.....for jokes of any kind. All employees do not like him.
a) cooperation b) situation c) tolerance d) difference
2. His.....is that I will be a successful player.
a) decision b) prediction c) intention d) cooperation
3.among people is very important.
a) Decision b) Prediction c) Intention d) Cooperation
4. Children always want to do something with other people.... their own age.
a) on b) at c) with d) of
5. How many times have you beenin Squash?
a) won b) beaten c) gained d) hit
6. Tennis is a sport which you can't play.....your own.
a) in b) by c) on d) with
7. If you ask me. you should.....football or basketball.
a) make b) do c) get d) train
8. How long has Usama been working.....the project?
a) in b) at c) on d) about
9. Before starting any work, you need to.....some decisions.
a) do b) make c) get d) show
10. The teacher asked us to get into.....of four.
a) teams b) packs c) flocks d) herds
11. Basketball and volleyball are.....sports.
a) collective b) team c) individual d) double
12. How often does Mohammed.....sports?
a) make b) go c) have d) do
13. What sports are you clever.....
a) in b) on c) at d) to
14. practicing sports can make you always.....
a) fit b) suitable c) proper d) fitted
15. Wolves usually hunt in a
a) team b) pack c) flock d) herd
16. The ill old man was saved by a.....of doctors.
a) team b) pack c) flock d) herd
17. The.....of oxygen and hydrogen makes water.
a) cooperation b) combination c) prediction d) intention
18. His.....is to pass all of his exams next year. He is going to study hard.
a) cooperation b) combination c) prediction d) intention
19. Getting full markson how you have studied your lessons.
a) turns b) depends c) gets d) switches
20. They need some other clues to.....that the thief is guilty.
a) suggest b) prove c) improve d) approve
21. How.....are you at basketball?
a) well b) better c) good d) best
22. Are you good at football or you just.....with your friends?
a) mix b) acid c) mingle يختلط d) blend

23. What could.....wrong if a nurse refused to help a doctor?
a) make b)go c) have d)come
24. You should.....tolerance to all people.
a) do b)make c) appear d) show
25. Running and squash are..... sports.
a) team b) single c) only d) individual
26. What can I do to.....fit?
a) save b) keep c) retain d) protect
27. The boys are starting lots of sports at the.....centre.
a) sports b) sportive c) sporting d) sport
28. A football player mustn't forget that he is..... of a team.
a) a part b) the part c) part d) parts
29. Parents always care about bringing.....their children in a good way.
a) down b) up c) out d) off
30. If you are a football player, don't play alone and...the ball to the other players.
a)catch b)throw c)hit d) pass
31. The problem is so.....that we can't find a solution to it.
a) compound b) giant c) complex d) enormous
32. The experiment.....the two birds shows that even birds can cooperate.
a) a b) with c) about d) in
33.hunt their preys in packs
a) Lions b)Cats C)Donkeys d) Birds
34. There are many..... where people shouldwork together
a)situations b) packs c) co operations d) experiments
35. We need to.....to finish the work in a short time.
a) cooperate b) bring tip c) attach d) mix
36. Who will you cooperate.....?
a) on b) in c) at d) with
37. Did you benefit.....the story you read?
a) of b)with c) by d)from
38. How many.....does a football team have?
a) members b)packs c)sports d) staff
39. He was happy because he had won the tennis
a) grouping b) combination c) tournaments d) collection
40. What.....can you give for coming late?
a) reason b) cause c) effect d) centre
41. He is thinking deeply as he wants to make a.....
a) combination b) decision c) result d) reason
42. The salary you will get..... on your experience.
a) depends b) chooses c) mixes d) proves
43. He is a good player. He has..... a lot of goals.
a) won b) gained c) scored d) attached
44. He always asks his father..... advice.
a) on b) about c) for d) at
45. We need some pieces of.....to tie the little tree to the stick.
a) string b) pack c) chain d) preys
46.show that even birds can cooperate.

a) Experiences b) Experiments c) Discoveries d) Explorations

47. In order to get the box nearer, you have to pull the string...to it.

a) contacted b) touched c) attached d) communicated

48. I study English and Arabic.....the same time this year.

a) on b) in c) with d) at

49. You need to cooperate with people who are different.....you.

a) from b) than c)to d)of

Find the mistakes in each of the following sentences then write

1. Doctors advise people not to mingle with other people when there is a spreading infection.
2. Doctors test athletes regular for drugs nowadays.
3. Elephants live in family packs to bring up their young and protect ill members.
4. Football and handball are group sports.
5. Football players pass the ball to each other until one player can win a goal.
6. For animals and humans, cooperate is important for survival.
7. From your own personal experiment, what are the qualities of a good person?
8. He always makes tolerance to the employees in his company.
9. He is very different than his brother.
10. Her intend is to pass all of her exams next year.
11. How do elephants help with each other?
12. I hope Egypt will win Brazil in football one day.
13. I like him because he is very helping.
14. If you ask me, you should train football or basketball.
15. Lions hunt their prey in herds.
16. My shoes are so tight that they don't suit my feet at all.
17. My sister studies hard so as to She wants to be top other class.
18. Parents should bring on their children to be good citizens.
19. Running is a kind of sport that you can do it by your own.
20. Scientists found that they could successfully learn many pairs of birds to get their food in this way.....
21. She is so kind person that she takes care of her elderly neighbours.
22. She scored the tennis match against her friend.
23. She told that Ali had won the medal.
24. Squash and swimming are examples of single sports.
25. Summer in kuwait is hot than summer in Cairo.....
26. The combine of the wind and rain made driving very difficult.
27. The herd of doctors did a successful operation and saved the young boy
28. The marks you get depend in how much you study.
29. The student asked his teacher for advice.
30. There are many stations where groups of people need to cooperate to succeed.
31. These pieces of string are contacted to that box.
32. To be a successful team person, you may need to cooperate with other people.

area	منطقة	mass media	وسائل الإعلام
arrangement	ترتيب	manager	مدير
badminton	كرة الريشة	members	أعضاء - أفراد
beat	يهزم - يفوز	Wrestling	مصارعة
bit	قطعة من	weather	طقس
boxing	ملاكمة	weekend	نهاية الإِسبوع
bring up	يربى	wheel	عجلة
cage	قفص	wind	رياح
cartoons	كارتون	rainy	ممطر
choice	إختيار	reader	قارئ
combine	يركب - يخلط	recent	حديث
complex	معقد	refuse	يرفض
decide on	يقرر	reply	يرد
definite	محدد	achieve	يحقق / ينجز
elephant	فيل	hunt	يصطاد (حيوان)
enormous	عديد	practise	يمارس
expect	يتوقع	display	يعرض / عرض
experiment	تجربة	look like	يشبه
extra	إضافي	keep / get fit	يخافظ على لياقته
fall off	يسقط	care for	يعتنى بـ
final	نهائي	popular with	محبوب من
pass	يعبر - يمرر	look out of	يطل من (النافذة)
patients	مرضى	break down	/ يتعطل / ينهار
photographer	مصور	get on with	يساير / يجارى
piece of	جزء من	intend	ينوى / يقصد
plan	خطة	intension	نية / قصد
predict	يتنبأ	pass the ball to	يمرر الكرة إلي
prefer	يفضل	people of different ages	
make prediction	يتنبأ		الناس من مختلف الأعمار

Places and speakers

		Speaker	Function	Guiding words
Supermarket سوبر ماركت	shop بائع assistant	customer buyer	Request Offer Inquiry طلب عرض استفسار	price / how much / pound / piaster change / per kilo/fresh / shopping bag
grocer's / grocery البقالة	grocer البقال			cheese / milk / rice / cooking oil / tea bags / packet / flour / tomato juice
greengrocer' s محل الخضروات	greengrocer الخضري			vegetables / tomato / potatoes / / carrots / onion / خيار عفن / fresh / rotten ثومgarlic
Fruit seller's محل الفاكهة	fruit seller الفكهاني			apple / watermelon banana / orange / mango pear / guava / / melon /strawberry مشمشapricot
fish market حلقة السمك	fishmonger بائع السمك			/ / salmon / tuna / herring / استاكوزا / caviar /lobster جمبرى shrimps / fillet / fried كالبوريا crab
butcher's محل الجزارة	butcher الجزار			/ / lamb / beef ماض meat / fillet / كبدة /liver لحمsteak/bacon-ham
Clothes shop محل ملابس	salesperson			Try on / dress / shirt / suit / socks /fitting room

2) Say where these take place who the speakers are :

- (1) A. How do you like this T-shirt?
B. It's lovely but I'd rather have it in white.
A. Red is in fashion now?
B. But I can't stand it
A. All right. I'll bring you a white one.

Place:
Speaker A:
Speaker B:
Function:

- (2) A. Can you show me where I can try this dress on?
B. The fitting rooms are on the left over there.

Place:
Speaker A:
Speaker B:
Function:

- (3) A. Can I help you?
B. Yes, please I want to buy a new suit.
A. Please, have a look at the shop window to choose the style you like.

Place:
Speaker A:
Speaker B:
Function:

- (4) A. How much is it?
B. It s 600 pounds.
A. Ok. I will need a blue one.

Place:
Speaker A:
Speaker B:
Function:

- (5) A. I would like to read a book about the 6th October war.
B. you can find it on the third shelf, on the right.

Place:
Speaker A:
Speaker B:
Function:

- (6) A. How would you like to pay for it, sir?
 B. By credit card.
 A. Well .Shall I put it in a bag for you?
 B. Yes, please.

Place:
 Speaker A:
 Speaker B:
 Function :

- (7) A. Can I help you madam?
 B. Two kilos of meat, please.
 A. It is 150 pounds.

Place:
 Speaker A:
 Speaker B:
 Function :

- (8) A. I want to buy a new blouse. Could you give me advice about the latest fashion?
 B. With pleasure. Floral blouses are now the latest fashion. The colour red is the most fashionable.

Place:
 Speaker A:
 Speaker B:
 Function :

- (9) A. Our teacher asked us to read about pollution. Can you advise me about the best book to read?
 B. There are five books on that shelf on your right.
 A. I think the first one is the best.

Place:
 Speaker A:
 Speaker B:
 Function :

- (10) A. Good morning. Can I help you?
 B. Yes, please. I want two tins of sardines, one kilo of rice and a packet of butter.

Place:
 Speaker A:
 Speaker B:
 Function :

- (11) A. I'd like some envelopes and a bottle of blue ink.
 B. OK, Here you are. That will be five pounds.

Place:
 Speaker A:
 Speaker B:
 Function :

- (12) A. What size and colour do you take?
 B. Forty. I want them black with high heels.
 A. Please try these on.

Place:
 Speaker A:
 Speaker B:
 Function :

- (13) A. Hello. I'd like to speak to the principal, please.
 B. I'm sorry. The principal is busy now. Can I take your message?
 A. My son won't be able to come to school today.

Place:
 Speaker A:
 Speaker B:
 Function :

Future forms

يوجد اربع اشكال للتعبير عن المستقبل :

- | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 | Future simple (will /shall + inf.) | المستقبل البسيط |
| 2 | be (am / is / are) going to + inf. | المستقبل البسيط باستخدام |
| 3 | (am / is / are) + inf. + ing | المضارع المستمر |
| 4 | (inf. / inf. + s) | المضارع البسيط |

1 Future simple (will /shall + inf.) المستقبل البسيط

Usage الاستخدام

1 Prediction without evidence

التنبؤ بالأحداث بدون دليل

يأتي ذلك مع بعض الكلمات التي تدل علي التنبؤ:

(think, believe, suppose, wonder, expect, predict, promise, hope, probably, perhaps, certainly, sure, definitely)

- I **hope** you **will pass** all your exams.
- I **expect** it **will rain** tomorrow.
- I'm **sure** Jana **will win** this competition.
- Toka **will probably visit** her grandpa next week.

2 Future facts

حقائق مستقبلية

أحداث ليس للفاعل أو رغباته أو أردتة دخل فيها مثل التحدث عن عمر الشخص في المستقبل

- Jana **will be** eight next year.
- Next year, Toka **will be** in first primary.

3 Offer

العرض

نتستخدم will عند عرض عمل شئ أو تقديم خدمة أو الدعوة

- I **will set** the table for you, mum.
- you look very tired. I'll **complete** the report for you.
- Will you **have** a coffee?

4 Fast decisions

قرارات سريعة

القرار السريع هو رد فعل لحظي وقت الكلام دون تخطيط مسبق
* قد يدل علي القرار السريع تعبيرات معينة مثل

(**have Just decided / decided just now / made a quick decision**)

- Toka **has Just decided** that she **will buy** this dress.

* وقد يكون القرار السريع مفهوما من السياق مثل

- The doorbell is ringing. I'll **open** it.
- it's cold in here. I **will close** the window.

5 Request

الطلب

- Will** you help me carry this bag, please?
- **Will** you show me how to send an e-mail, please?

6 Threat

التهديد

- don't tell lies or I **will** punish you.

7 promise

الوعد

- I'll **buy** you a computer when you pass the final exam.

8 warning

التحذير

- You **won't** get your prize if you come late.
- Be careful! Or you **will hurt** yourself.

يمكن استخدام (shall) بدلا من (will) مع (I /We) للتعبير عن المستقبل البسيط (مع الاقتراح و تقديم عرض) :

- I / We **shall** spend the weekend in the country.
- **Shall** we meet you at the corner? (اقتراح)
- Shall we clean the kitchen for you? (تقديم عرض)

② be (am / is / are) going to + inf.

Usage الاستخدام

① Prediction with evidence

التنبؤ بالأحداث مع وجود دليل

❖ اي يوجد بالمضارع ما يسمح بوقوع الحدث في المستقبل:

- look at the clouds. It **is going to** rain.
- my wife **is going to** have a baby. She **is** pregnant.

② Express plans

التعبير عن الخطط المسبقة

❖ وقد تكون الخطة مفهوماً من السياق او وجود بعض الكلمات (**plan , have planned , made a plan**)

- Jana **is going to plant** some trees in the garden. She has **planned**.
- **A:** Will you have a coffee? **B:** I'm going to make some bread.

③ Express intention

التعبير عن النية

❖ التعبير عن النية لعمل شيء في المستقبل القريب مع وجود بعض الكلمات (**intend, have intention**)

- He **is going to** travel. He **intends**.

④ Express decisions

التعبير عن القرارات

❖ التعبير عن قرار مسبق لعمل شيء في المستقبل مع وجود بعض الكلمات

(**decide, make a decision, have decide, made up mind**)

- They **are going to** go shopping. They have decided.
- I've made up my mind that **I'm going to** do more exercise in the future.

⑤ warning

التحذير (التنبية)

❖ التعبير عن التحذير (التنبية) عن اشياء علي وشك الحدوث ومع وجود بعض الكلمات (**watch out, look out**)

- **look out!** you **are going to** fall.

③

(am / is / are) + inf. + ing

المضارع المستمر

Usage الاستخدام

لاستخدام المضارع المستمر للتعبير عن المستقبل لابد من توافر شرطان:

① ان يكون الفاعل عاقل

② وجود تعبير زمني يدل علي المستقبل.

① Make arrangements

عمل ترتيبات

❖ يستخدم المضارع المستمر للتعبير عن المستقبل القريب في حالة وجود ترتيبات نهائية مسبقة و يدل علي ذلك وجود بعض

الكلمات: (**arranged, made arrangements, prepared, made preparations**)

- He **is visiting** his uncle next week. He **has arranged** to visit him.
- He **has prepared** everything. He's **spending** the next summer holiday in Turkey.

② Make steps to do something

عمل خطوات لفعل شيء ما

❖ يستخدم المضارع المستمر للتعبير عن المستقبل القريب في حالة اتخاذ خطوات تنفيذية يدل علي ذلك وجود بعض الكلمات:

(**booked, bought, reserved , all is okay ,.....**)

- Jana has **bought** some eggs and flour. She **is making** a cake tomorrow.

③ Social occasions

المناسبات الاجتماعية

لاحظ أن المناسبات الاجتماعية من حفلات واعياد ميلاد وغيرها تستلزم ترتيبات ، لذا يستخدم معها المضارع المستمر

- He's **getting married** next Friday.

④ Formal activities

الانشطة الرسمية

لاحظ كذلك أن الانشطة التي تقوم بها المؤسسات تستلزم ترتيبات ، لذا يستخدم معها المضارع المستمر

- Our school **is taking** part in the drawing competition next week.

⑤ اذا منعك شيء من القيام بشئ اخر في المستقبل القريب فإن ما يمنعك يكون مرتباً له لذا نستخدم المضارع المستمر

- I can't see you tonight. **I'm doing** my homework.

④

(inf. / inf. + s)

المضارع البسيط

Usage الاستخدام

① Timetables

جداول المواعيد الثابتة

يستخدم مع المواعيد الثابتة فتح و غلق- بداية ونهاية خاص ب (مواصلات / المسرح / السينما / المدرسة / الحصص / الامتحانات
الحصص / العمل / الافلام / البرامج / المبارياتالخ:)

- The train **leaves** at 7:30 am
- Our lesson **starts** at 12 am.
- The plane **takes** off at 9 am.
- The train **arrives** at midnight.

- كما يستخدم المضارع البسيط للتعبير عن المستقبل بعد ادوات الربط الزمنية:

الروابط في المضارع

After as soon as Since Because When	Before By the time When By then	مضارع بسيط (v) (v+s he—she-it) مضارع تام (have, has + p.p)	مستقبل بسيط (will+ inf)
مستقبل بسيط منفي (won't + inf)	until till	مضارع بسيط (v) (v+s he—she-it) مضارع تام (have, has + p.p)	

-**Before** Ahmed **leaves** the office, he **will** send some e-mails.

-Ahmed **won't** send some e-mails **until** he **leaves** the office.

-**As soon as** Jana **has studied** English, she **will** go to bed.

Important notes

ملاحظات عامة

① الصفات الشخصية لا تعد دليل لذا تأخذ (will) اما الصفات الوقتية تعد دليل و تأخذ (be going to)

Toka **will** pass all her exams. She is a **clever** student. (صفة شخصية)

Jana looks **tired**. I think she **is going to** sleep early. (صفة وقتية)

② لاحظ تساوي الصيغ التالية في بعض و ليس كل الاحوال:

We **are going to** play tennis.

= We **intend to** play tennis.

= We **have the intention to** play tennis.

= We **prepare to** play tennis.



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

1. She..... a professional dancer when she grows up. she has a strong intention.
a. will be b. is going to be c. is being d. going to be
2. I..... be there for you. Don't worry.
a. will b. am going to c. am going d. won't
3. This tastes good. give me the recipe?
a. will you b. Are you going to c. Are you d. you
4. It..... difficult to get a job during the summer as the tourist industry is suffering from the economic downturn.
a. will be b. is going to be c. is being d. is going be
5. The band Denmark next May. they have already made arrangements.
a. will visit b. are going to visit c. visit d. is visiting
6. You..... to pick up all of those toys right now. This room is a mess!
a. will b. are going to c. be d. are going
7. Lunch at 12.30. Don't be late.
a. will be b. is going to be c. is being d. is
8. We are very late so we.....take the 'B' road. the 'B' road will be quicker at this time of day.
a. will b. are going to c. be d. are going
9. What timethe plane land?
a. will b. do c. does d. is
10. I think my cousinengineering. He is very clever at Maths.
a. studies b. will study c. would study d. going to study
11. We're moving to Cambridge in July. All things are okay.
a. are going to move b. are moving c. move d. will move
12. That boy can't swim! He..... if we don't help him.
a. will drown b. is going to drown c. is drowning d. drowns
13. I.....her the money if she needs it.
a. will lend b. are going to lend c. are lending d. am lending
14. These are my plans for the summer holidays. First of all, Ito Alex.
a. will go b. am going to go c. are going d. have gone
15. He is flying to London at the weekend. His flightat 5.30.
a. leaving b. leaves c. left d. leave
16. Tourism is expected in the near future.
a. to grow b. will grow c. is growing d. does grow
17. I expect I you at the weekend.
a. am seeing b. am going to see c. 'll see d. see
18. She promised She me as soon as the plane landed.
a. will phone b. is going to phone c. would phone d. phones
19. What at this time tomorrow?
a. do you do b. are you going to do c. are you going d. will you be doing
20. My uncle promises he meet me at home.
a. would b. will c. can d. may

2- Find the mistake in each of the following sentences, then correct it

1. When people will walk into the room, they will feel something special. (.....)
2. They will train hard for the next match. they have strong intention. (.....)
3. Watch out! The baby will fall. (.....)
4. Can you wait until 6.00 because I had lessons until then? (.....)
5. Ask Mai because I think she probably knew the answer. (.....)
6. When he did his work; he will visit his uncle tomorrow. (.....)
7. I will lend you my calculator after I had done this sum. (.....)
8. She intends to visiting her aunt next Friday. (.....)
9. I've decided that I am doing more exercise in the future. (.....)
10. It's a really good film. I'm sure you enjoy it. (.....)

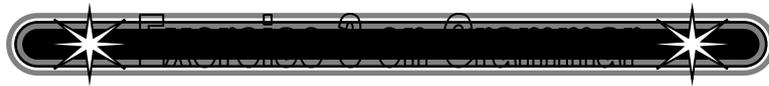


1- Choose the correct answer from a , b, c or d:

1. I expect you at the weekend.
a. I'm seeing b. I'm going to see c. I'll see d. is going to start
2. The film at 7.30 this evening.
a. starts b. will start c. started d. is going to start
3. I'm going to have lunch with friends tomorrow. We are at the restaurant at 12.30.
a. meet b. going to meet c. would meet d. will meet
4. She an archaeologist when she leaves university. That is her plan.
a. become b. will become c. am becoming d. is going to become
5. We've arranged everything. We Jana up at nine.
a. picks b. picking c. will pick d. are picking
6. We probably have ice cream for dessert since it's so hot today
a. going to b. will c. are d. won't
7. These are my plans for the summer holidays. First of all, I to Alex.
a. will go b. am going to go c. are going d. have gone
8. That boy can't swim! He if we don't help him.
a. will drown b. is going to drown c. is drowning d. drowns
9. I want to buy a new villa, so I save a lot of money.
a. will be b. am going to c. going to d. will
10. I'll go to bed as soon as I my homework.
a. do b. will c. had done d. did
11. The weather report says it cloudy all day.
a. will be b. is going to be c. will d. is being
12. After seeing some of the competition, he thinks she the bronze medal.
a. will win b. wins c. is winning d. will be won
13. We've arranged everything. We Hussein up at nine.
a. picks b. picking c. will pick d. are picking
14. I strongly believe that Egypt Soon restore its position amongst the Arab World.
a. will b. is c. is going to d. doesn't
15. I A party tonight. Everything s been arranged.
a. am having b. am going to have c. will be having d. have
16. If you like, I the salad.
a. am making b. will make c. makes d. am going to make
17. Somebody is knocking on the door. I and open it.
a. go b. am going c. have gone d. will go
18. The twins seventeen next week.
a. turning b. is going to turn c. turns d. will turn
19. Their uncle is a scientist. He's research into new forms of energy.
a. making b. taking c. getting d. doing
20. You should take an umbrella. It probably rain.
a. is going to b. will c. is d. won't

2- Find the mistake in each of the following sentences, then correct it

1. It's a really good film. I'm sure you enjoy it. (.....)
2. I spend next week in Alex. I've arranged (.....)
3. I've decided that I am doing more exercise in future. (.....)
4. My plane is arriving at ten-tomorrow morning. (.....)
5. Next year, I am going to be 50. (.....)
6. Sorry, I can't come because I played tennis with Yehia tomorrow. (.....)
7. They will train hard for the next match. They have strong intention. (.....)
8. She's going meet her sister in town. (.....)
9. As soon as the lecture has finished, we are leaving. (.....)
10. I will meet a friend on Monday. It's arranged. (.....)



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

1. I strongly believe that Egypt soon restore its position amongst the Arab World.
a. **will** b. **is** c. **is going to** d. **doesn't**
2. A: The water is boiling. B: Ok, Ioff the stove.
a. **am turning** b. **am going to turn** c. **will turn** d. **turn**
3. I'll go to bed as soon as I my homework.
a. **do** b. **will** c. **had done** d. **did**
4. Look out You're very close to the fire. You.....
a. **are going to burn** b. **will be burnt** c. **are burnt** d. **are going to be burnt**
5. There are lots of clouds in the sky. I think it
a. **is raining** b. **is going to rain** c. **will rain** d. **rains**
6. It's arranged. They to The Red Sea this holiday.
a. **are going** b. **may go** c. **will go** d. **go**
7. Somebody is knocking on the door. I and open it.
a. **go** b. **am going** c. **have gone** d. **will go**
8. There's a traffic jam. We..... late.
a. **will be** b. **are going to be** c. **are being** d. **be**
9. The twinsseventeen next week.
a. **turning** b. **is going to turn** c. **turns** d. **will turn**
10. You'll have to hurry. Your lessonin half an hour.
a. **start** b. **is going to start** c. **will start** d. **starts**
11. I need to get fit, so I've made a decision. Imore exercise.
a. **will be** b. **am going to be** c. **am being** d. **be**
12. I can't meet you this evening. I..... my English homework.
a. **am doing** b. **do** c. **have done** d. **may do**
13. Toka is driving at breakneck speed. She an accident.
a. **is having** b. **is going to have** c. **has** d. **would have**
14. Look at those black clouds. It.....
a. **rains** b. **isn't raining** c. **is raining** d. **is going to rain**
15. Al Daifi..... a new book, he has prepared everything.
a. **will write** b. **are going to write** c. **writes** d. **are writing**
16. Jana..... me the details after she meets the boss.
a. **will tell** b. **tells** c. **is telling** d. **is going to tell**
17. Fine. You set the table, and Ithe bread.
a. **am cutting** b. **cut** c. **will cut** d. **am cutting**
18. Tomorrow morning I'mto Bani Suef..
a. **travelling** b. **will travel** c. **travel** d. **travelled**
19. Mr Al Daifithat he would take Toka and Jana to the zoo next Friday.
a. **promised** b. **promise** c. **promises** d. **will promise**
20. You should go andthat film. It's great!
a. **seeing** b. **see** c. **saw** d. **seen**

2- Find the mistake in each of the following sentences, then correct it

1. I am going to probably come back later. (.....)
2. She will come home first before she will go to work. (.....)
3. It's arranged. We're going to visit the Red Sea this summer. (.....)
4. I think my brother is a doctor. He's very clever. (.....)
5. Are you play tennis after school today? (.....)
6. My lesson finish at four o'clock this afternoon. (.....)
7. I'm sure you're enjoying your holiday with your family to Italy. (.....)
8. My train will leave at 7.15. (.....)
9. I'll meet a friend from Cairo on Monday. I have made some arrangements. (.....)
10. I meet Professor Afifi on Saturday morning. I have some plans for the weekend (.....)

Test 1 (Unit 4)

A) Language Functions

1- Respond to each of the following situations:

- 1- Someone asks your opinion about the weather. What do you say?
- 2- Someone asks you about your plans for your next holiday. What do you say?
- 3- Someone asks what you want to study at university. What do you say?
- 4- Your friend asks you why you didn't come to his birthday party. What do you say?

2- Say where each of the following two mini-dialogues take place and who the speakers are:

- 3- A: Next time, I'll send you off.
 B: Why?
 A: For your deliberate fouls.
 B: I'm sorry.

Place:
 Speaker A:
 Speaker B:

- 4- A: May I get in, sir?
 B: You are late.
 A: Sorry, sir. I won't be late again.

Place:
 Speaker A:
 Speaker B:

B) Vocabulary & Structure

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

- 1- Sometimes companies accept applicants with no and give them full training later.
 a) experiment b) experience c) expression d) explanation
- 2- He found himself in a difficult when he lost his money.
 a) situation b) state c) station d) status
- 3- No progress will be achieved unless all citizens for the good of their country.
 a) commemorate b) cooperate c) decorate d) demonstrate
- 4- Surgeons work with a of doctors and nurses to help patients.
 a) package b) packet c) pocket d) team
- 5- Boxing and wrestling are examples of sports.
 a) individual b) team c) group d) single
- 6- My aunt is amazing. She worked full-time as a doctor and up five children.
 a) raised b) took c) sent d) brought
- 7- The Olympic Games are a festival which is held every four years.
 a) sports b) sport c) sport's d) sports'
- 8- We should show towards other people and respect their opinions.
 a) cruelty b) tolerance c) intolerance d) hatred
- 9- Next Saturday I'm going my aunt.
 a) for visit b) visit c) to visit d) to visiting

- 10- There's a history programme on TV tonight. I think you it.
a) are enjoying b) enjoy c) are going to enjoy d) will enjoy
- 11- I expect he his exams easily.
a) will pass b) passes c) is passing d) is going to pass
- 12- She to London next spring.
a) travels b) traveled c) is traveling d) has travelled
- 13- My sister at six tomorrow morning.
a) arrives b) arrived c) has arrived d) was arrived
- 14- The wind is getting stronger. There a thunderstorm.
a) would be b) might be c) is going to be d) shall be
- 15- You have had a very tiring day. I'm sure you feel better after a good night's sleep.
a) will b) can't c) have been d) may not
- 16- The earth is getting very crowded. Perhaps one day people live on the moon.
a) are going b) shall c) will d) should have

4- Find the mistakes in each of the following sentences then write it correctly:

- 1- Football players pass the ball to each other until one player can win a goal.
- 2- In a recent experience, scientists showed that birds can cooperate on complex jobs.
- 3- Scientists found that they could successfully learn many pairs of birds to get their food in this way.
- 4- Space scientists has to work in large, complex teams to send people into space.
- 5- Elephants and gorillas live in large family groups to bringing up their young.
- 6- The birds could see the food, but to get him into their cage, they had to pull pieces of string attached to the box.

E) Writing

8- Write a paragraph about 100 words about:

The importance of sports

Guiding points:

- The sound mind is in the sound body. العقل السليم فى الجسم السليم
- Strengthen تقوى muscles and activate mind.
- Spending spare time fruitfully. بطريقة مثمرة.
- Team work-cooperation -patience.

F) Translation

9- A) Translate into Arabic:

Sports are useful for character development. In their books, children learn about such values as unselfishness, courage and love of one's country. However, what is learned by experience in sports has a deeper effect on a child's character.

B) Translate into English:

- 1- يجب أن يستغل الشباب أوقات فراغهم فى خدمة البيئة و ممارسة الأنشطة الرياضية.
- 2- ان التعاون هو أساس النجاح فى الحياة الحديثة .

Unit FIVE

WORD OF THE FLIES

Part 1

الحصة العاشرة

frightening	مخيف	lord	سيد
capture	يأسر / يقبض علي	flies	الذباب
cruel to	قاسي علي	group of	مجموعة من
navy	البحرية	British	بريطاني
optimistic	متفائل	crash	يحطم
pessimistic	متشائم	realize	يدرک
shelter	مأوي	rescue	ينقذ
shocked	مصدوم	organize	ينظم
split into	ينقسم إلي	alone	بمفرده
steal	يسرق	passing ship	سفينة مارة
Violent	عنيف	novel	رواية
compare with	يقارن .. بـ	write about	يکتي عن
look after	يعتني بـ	shocked	صدم
escape from	يهرب من	including	يشمل
get on with	يكون علي علاقة طيبة مع	capture	يأسر
give up	يتخلي عن	make fire	يشعل نار (للتدفئة)
have advice for	لديه نصيحة لـ	set fire	يشعل نار
on the island	علي الجزيرة	stop from	يتوقف عن
manage to= succeed	يتمكن من	arrival	وصول
popular with	محبوب لدي	departure	رحيل
protect from	يحمي من	adults	بالغين
set fire to	يشعل الناري	fighting	شجار . قتال
writer	کاتب	attack	يهاجم
programme	برنامج	camp	معسكر
University	جامعة	go hunting	يصطاد
literature	أدب	respect	يحترم
theatre	مسرح	rules	قواعد
actor	ممثل	relationship	علاقة
leader	قائد	frightened of	خائف من
sailor	بحار	frightening	مخيف

Definition

frightening	- Something that makes you feel afraid.	مخيف
capture	- To catch someone or something in order to keep them.	يأسر / يقبض علي
cruel	- to be unkind and hurt people or animals	قاسي
navy	- Sailors and ships a country has for fighting at sea.	البحرية
optimistic	- expecting good news, good things or good events.	متفائل
pessimistic	- expecting bad news, bad things or bad events.	متشائم
shelter	-a place that protects people from weather.	مأوي
shocked	- Upset and very surprised.	مصدوم
split	- divide into groups.	ينقسم / ينشطر
steal	- To take something that does not belong to you.	يسرق
Violent	- wanting to hurt people.	عنيف

		Look			
look at	ينظر إلى	look after	يعتنى بـ	look out	يحترس
look for	يبحث عن شخص أو شيء مفقود	look into	يمعن النظر	look up to	يحترم
look up	يبحث عن معلومة في كتاب	look forward to	يتطلع إلى		

<u>steal</u>		<u>rob</u>	
steal	A thief stole my bag.	rob	The thief stole my money.
rob	A gang robbed the bank yesterday.		

<u>include</u>		<u>comprise</u>		<u>consist of</u>		<u>compose</u>	
include	The pair of glasses contains two lenses.	comprise	consist of	is composed	يتكون من كل المكونات الأساسية	compose	يحتوي على جزء أو أكثر من الأجزاء (المكونات) و ليس كل المكونات
contain	CD-ROMs can contain words, music and pictures.				يحتوي على شيء بداخله (على كل)		
enclose	He enclosed a photo with his letter. My house is enclosed by a high fence.				يرفق . يحيط		

<u>poetry</u>		<u>prose</u>	
poetry	Farouk Gowaida writes poetry.	prose	Newspaper articles are written in prose.

listen hear**listen to**

ينصت إلي (سماع بقصد)

I always listen to the holy Quran in the morning.

hear

يسمع (سماع عارض - بدون قصد)

When I was walking in the street I heard someone crying .

hear from

يتلقى رسالة من

Have you heard from Ahmed?

hear of

يسمع أخبار عن - يعرف بوجود شخص أو شيء

She disappeared and was never heard of again.

hear about

يسمع - يتلقى معلومات عن

You will hear about this later.

coast**shore****beach****bank****coast**

ساحل

Alex. is located on the north coast of Egypt.

shore

شاطئ البحر (البحيرة)

I saw some boats on the shore of the sea.

beach

البلاج (الجزء الرملي عند حافة البحر)

We sat on the beach and ate ice cream.

bank

ضفة النهر أو القناة

Trees grow along the bank of rivers.

alone**lonely****alone**

بمفرده (شيء مادي)

He carried the stone alone.

lonely

وحيدا (يشعر بالوحدة) (شيء معنوي)

Despite his friends, he feels lonely.

learn - teach**know - show****learn - teach** + (to + inf) أو (how to + inf)

يتعلم - يعلم

She learns to cook.

She learns how to cook.

know - show + (how to + inf)

يعرف - يوضح

She knows how to cook.

other**another****other**

صفة يتبعها جمع

I will visit other countries .

another

صفة يتبعها اسم مفرد

I will read another story .

See**watch****See**

يرى - يبصر

I can't see without my glasses.

It was too dark to see anything.

See = understand

يفهم

Do you see how it works ?

See someone off

يودع

I saw my friend off at the airport.

watch

يشاهد, يراقب

We watch TV every day.

Situations

التعبير عن القواعد الواجب اتباعها **Expressing Rules**

-You must / You must not...	-You must not speak in the mosque.
-Remember to / Don't forget to	-Remember to buy the newspaper.
- Don't / Never	- Never get close to dogs.

Respond to the following situations:

.1 A friend drives his car very fast. What do you say?

.....

.2 A friend always writes on the walls of the classroom. What do you say?

.....

.3 Someone doesn't stop their car when the traffic lights are red.

.....

.4 You and a group of friends are discussing what makes a good friend.

.....

.5 You ask your friend about his opinion of " The lord of the Flies"

.....

.6 Your brother comes home too late. What do you say?

.....

Respond to each of the following situation:

1. A tourist asks you what the second largest city in Egypt is. What do you say?

.....

2. Someone asks you about the highest mountain in the world.

.....

3. Someone asks you how long the River Nile is. What do you answer?

.....

4. Someone asks you which city is the capital of Britain. What do you reply?

.....

5. You advise your sister about her exam.

.....

6. Your friend asks you what your feeling is after visiting the pyramids.

.....

7. Your sister asks you to tell her about Omar Samara.

.....

8. Your younger brother or sister asks you how old the Pyramids at Giza are. What do you answer?

.....

Place and speakers

Place	bank	بنك	restaurant	مطعم	hotel	فندق
	Exchanging office	صرافة	Cafe	مقهى		
speaker	Bank clerk	موظف البنك	chef	طباخ	Receptionist	موظف استقبال
	banker	موظف البنك	waiter	جرسون	guest	ضيف
	bank manager	مدير البنك	Customer	زبون	Customer	زبون
	client	عميل			tourist	سائح
	accountant	محاسب				
	cashier	صراف				

- A. Look at this chart. Can you see A & B?
 B. No, I can't.
 A. You need a pair of glasses for reading.
- A. Do you have anything to declare?
 B. I have some gifts for my relatives.
 A. Please open your case.
 B. Ok, sir.
- A. Excuse me; I need an encyclopedia about Egyptian novelists.
 B. You can find this on the shelf over there.
 A. Thank you. Can I take out?
 B. I'm afraid you can't.
- A. Does this tooth ache.
 B. Not the upper teeth, but the lower one
- A. I recommend the fried chicken, sir.
 B. How about the shish kebab, then?
 A. Yes , one shish kebab for me , please .
- A. Excuse me, can I borrow this book?
 B. Certainly. Good choice. May I have your card?
 A. When is this book due?
 B. Please return it by next Monday.
- A. Well, we're pleased with your application.
 B. Thank you so much. When will I start?
 A. First of August at Beni Sweif branch.
- A. May I be of any help to you?
 B. Could you give these notebooks to your classmates?
 A. With pleasure. Are these our homework notebooks?
 B. That's right. Yours was excellent.

Place:

Speaker A:

Speaker B:

Function :

Place:

Speaker A:

Speaker B:

Function :

Place:

Speaker A:

Speaker B:

Function :

Place:

Speaker A:

Speaker B:

Function :

Place:

Speaker A:

Speaker B:

Function :

Place:

Speaker A:

Speaker B:

Function :

Place:

Speaker A:

Speaker B:

Function :

Exercise

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

1. He never tells lies. He is always.....
a- honest b- patient c- sensible d- tolerant
2. He is accepted to be good and well-behaved by all. He is.....
a- respected b- imaginative c- sensible d- patient
3. If you were a leader, what rules would you
a- do b- make c- form d- frame
4. Golding was.....by things he had seen during the war.
a- thrilled b- admired c- hit d- shocked
5. William Golding was a student.....Oxford University.
a- at b- in c- on d- into
6. Some people believe that e veryone could be cruel.....children.
a- consisting b- containing c- containing d- enclosing
7. The.....is a person who writes novels or stories.
a- editor b- photographer c- illustrator d- author
8. Golding found that people could show great.....during the war.
a- navy b- pessimism c- cruelty d- shock
9. Wherever people go, they.....shelters to protect them from bad weather.
a- do b- set c- build d- hold
10. The sailors and ships, a country has for fighting at sea are called its...
a- voyage b- navy c- army d- battle
11. A.....is a place that protects people from bad weather.
a- shelter b- navy c- cottage d- mansion
12. The tourists wanted to do different things, so they into three groups.
a- split b- spelt c- shared d- spilt
13. The hunters.....the animal and took it to the zoo.
a- captivated b- captured c- arrested d- held
14. This umbrella will.....you from rain.
a- save b- rescue c- protect d- stay
15. How long have the boys stayed.....the island?
a- on b- in c- at d- above
16. The boys ran away crying because the animal was.....
a- frightened b- afraid c- frightening d- fearing
17. The plane.....near an island.
a- smashed b- clashed c- crushed d- crashed
18. He is drowning. He wants someone to him.
a- arrest b- capture c- protect d- rescue
19. The old woman looks.....the children after the death of their mother.
a- for b- after c- at d- about
20. He didn't.....that he had made a mistake until he handed in his homework.
a- realize b- recognize c- understand d- say
21. The boys needed a leader to.....their new life on the island.
a- organize b- realize c- promised- pass

22. The fire went.....because there was not enough wood.
a- off b- up c- away d- out
23. You must not.....It's wrong to take things that do not belong to you.
a- steal b- rob c- pick d- capture
24. It was a very.....match. Some of the players hit each other.
a- violent b- attacking c- surprising d- exciting
25. Why did the boys.....Ralph as their leader?
a- decide b- choose c- intend d- capture
26. The teacher asked the students to split.....four small groups
a- for b- to c- away d- into
27. He can't see well. He needs.....for reading.
a- glass b- a glass c- glasses d- the glass
28. Don't come near that dog or it will.....you.
a- hurt b- attack c- attract d- hit
29. My grandfather loved ships and the sea . He spent five years in the.....
a- navy b- land c- location d- situation
30. He is very fond of Arabic...He has read a lot of poems and novels.
a- identity b- literature c- characteristics d- navy
31. He is very.....He thinks that the world will be better for the next generations.
a- cruel b- optimistic c- pessimistic d- hopeless
32. I don't like him as he is very.....to the pets he keeps.
a- cruel b- hopeless c- pessimistic d- optimistic
33. He is very.....He always believes that bad things will happen in the future.
a- cruel b- hopeless c- pessimistic d- optimistic
34. What did you.....out in the lesson?
a- explore b- find c- discover d- learn
35. When the boys arrived on the island, they a fire.
a- did b- made c- held d- conducted
36. The mad man has.....fire to his house.
a- done b- made c- set d- held
37. The hungry boys were.....for food on the island.
a- watching b- researching c- seeing d- looking
38. The police chained the thief as they were afraid that he might....
a- capture b- escape c- arrest d- run
39. With the..... of their father. the children stopped fighting.
a- arrival b- departure c- leaving d- attract
40. After the fight. a lot of children were
a- attacked b- hurt c- attracted d- bleed
41. He can make up a lot of interesting stories. He is very
a- brave b- honest c- intelligent d- imaginative
42. It's important for a leader to keep.....in all situations.
a- brave b- calm c- intelligent d- honest

Find the mistakes in each of the following sentences then write them correctly:

1. A navy is a place that protects people from weather.
2. A thief got into my house and robbed all the money and gold.
3. A violence person is someone who wants to hurt people.
4. An actor is a person who writes novels.
5. First, the boys cooperative with each other.
6. Golding found that people could show great cruel during the war.
7. He is an officer in the navigation. His work is on ships and in the sea.
8. He is very pessimistic as he always expects good news.
9. He promised giving me the books.
10. He was the first man to example the land. No one has been there before him.
11. I made fire to the island.
12. I would like to compress my thanks for your kindness.
13. My uncle was in the sailing during the war as he was a good sailor.
14. Ralph is saved by the arrive of a ship.
15. The boys believe there is a frighten animal on the island.
16. The boys chose Ralph as their leading.
17. The boys did a fire so that a ship could see them.
18. The ending of the film was printable. Everybody knew what was going to happen.
19. The first thing they did was to do a shelter to protect themselves from the wind and rain.
20. The lion was frightened so the children cried and ran away.
21. The Lord of the Flies were written by William Golding.
22. The man stole Ali of his jacket.
23. There was a disagree between the boys over where to stay.
24. They help you talk through your problems but they don't give you any salutations.
25. They were hungry so they researched for any food to eat.
26. This novel is best than the writer's other novels.
27. Though he was put in a cell the prisoner could get and travel abroad
28. Two men arrested the animal and took it to the zoo.
29. violent means want to help people.
30. We shared into four groups to finish the work.
31. Winning the Olympic gold medal was the realize of his life's dream.

Chapter one

an apprentice	مبتدئ - صبي	lifeboat	قارب نجاه
Surgeon	جراح	wet	مبلل
crash	يصطدم - تصادم	wave	موجه
sink	يغوص	exhausted	مرهق
row	يجدف	confident	واثق
violent	عنيف	a wooden platform	منصة خشبية
chosen route	طريق مختاره	storm	عاصفه
crew	طاقم	wear	يرتدي
rough	مضطرب - هائج	important-looking	ذات مظهر مهم
direction	اتجاه	container	وعاء - حاويه
soft grass	عشب طري	ladder	سلم
fasten	يفيد	trust	يثق / ثقه
ropes	حبال	tiny	ضئيل - صغير جدا
tie	يربط	shoulder	كتف
close to	قريب من	wheel	عجله
a human	شخص بشري	immediately	في الحال
bow	قوس	sign	اشارة
arrow	سهم	machine	اله
stomach	معدده	medicine	علاج - دواء
pole	عصا	pocket	جيب
gate	بوابة	Pull	يجر
pocket	جيب	strange	غريب
frightened	خائف	how to sail	كيفية الابحار
sleepy	نعسان	married to	متزوج من
guard	حارس	dead	ميت
horrified	مرعوب	fasten to the ground	مربوط بالارض
cuts	جروح	human	بشر
compared to	مقارنة بـ	point to	يشير الي

Characters and places

Gulliver	جوليفر	the captain	كابتن السفينة
Mary Burton	ماري بورطن	The crew	الطاقم
Mr Bates	مستر بيتس	Cambridge	كامبردج
the six little men	ست رجل صغار	England	انجلترا
the man in important clothes	رجل ذو ملابس مهمة	the Swallow	اسم سفينة
the king of Lilliput	كل	the Antelope	اسم سفينة

Gulliver's travels Chapter (1)

Lemuel Gulliver early life:

- ① He was born in a large farm in the middle of England. he had four brothers.
- ② After finishing school, he studied in Cambridge for three years.
- ③ he became an apprentice to Mr Bates who is a surgeon in London.
- ④ but he always wanted to travel, So in his free time he learned how to sail so that one day he could leave England and explore the world.
- ⑤ Mr Bates helped him to get work as a surgeon on a ship called the Swallow for 3 and a half years. it travelled round the eastern seas by Captain Abraham.
- ⑥ he married to Mary Burton. in his free time he learnt how to speak languages.

His life changed:

- ① He got a new job on a ship called the Antelope.
- ② They were at sea for two months.
- ③ Antelope was hit by a violent storm.
- ④ The ship was far away from the chosen route and blown onto a rock.
- ⑤ Gulliver climbed into a lifeboat with five other sailors
- ⑥ A huge wave hit them and they were all thrown into the sea. he swam in the rough sea.
- ⑦ Perhaps the other sailors were all dead.

Reached land

- ① When he reached the beach he was wet, cold and exhausted.
- ② There were no houses or people. He fell into a long sleep on soft grass.
- ③ When he woke up, he tried to stand up, but he found that this was impossible because his arms, legs and his hair were fastened to the ground with thin ropes.
- ④ he saw a little human climbing on his body. He was fifteen cm tall. He was carrying a bow and arrow.
- ⑤ So he tried to stand up but hundreds of arrows hit his left hand. The arrows were tiny, but there were many of them that it hurt.
- ⑥ Gulliver decided not to move and lay quietly on the ground So They stopped.

Gulliver 's visitors:

Important-looking clothes man

- ① They cut some trees and made a wooden platform near his head.
- ② A man standing on a platform talked to Gulliver, but he could not understand anything. Gulliver tried to talk to him in English; but he couldn't understand him.
- ③ So Gulliver used the sign language and pointed to his mouth to show that he was hungry and thirsty.
- ④ they brought many baskets of food and little containers of water. They put ladders against his shoulder and carried the baskets up to his mouth.
- ⑤ they realised that they could trust Gulliver.

The king

(he was 28 years old, He was tall with strong arms and a handsome face)

- ① Gulliver understood that he was their king as the other men bowed to him.
- ② They communicated with each other using signs with hands.
- ③ Gulliver asked him to set him free, he refused, but he said he shouldn't worry.
- ④ He pointed and said something about moving Gulliver somewhere.
- ⑤ They were clever doctors because they poured some medicine on the cuts so he felt much better.
- ⑥ They were clever engineer because they built a strange machine that had many wheels and was pulled by horses, each horse about eleven cm tall. it had been designed to carry heavy trees

- 7 they used this machine to take Gulliver to the capital city " Lilliput ". The city was one km. away. but it took all that night. he slept for the journey because they put some medicine in his food .
- 8 A soldier put a pole up his nose then he quickly ran away when Gulliver woke up and sneezed.

Gulliver in the capital city(Mildindo):

- 1 The King decided that he would stay in an old building because
- ❖ it was the largest in the land.
 - ❖ No one lived in it
 - ❖ Opposite the home there was a tower which was about two m. high.
- 2 The King asked to fasten his legs to gates using metal chains not to escape.
- 3 They feed Guilliver forty cows,sixty sheep, bread and fruits. he emptied twenty of these vehicles for his breakfast. The food tasted nice.

The six little men

- 1 Some men decided to shoot arrows at Gulliver, and one arrow nearly hit his eye.
- 2 The guards arrested the six people who did this.
- 3 They tied their hands and pushed them towards Gulliver to punish them.
- 4 He picked them up and put five of them in his pocket .
- 5 He held the other one in his hand. he looked at him with interest and picked up a knife .
- 6 They thought he was going to eat him.
- 7 He took the knife and moved it towards the man. He looked very frightened .
but his fright turned to surprise when Gulliver used the knife to cut the strings that had tied his hands together .
- 8 He put him down on the ground.he set them free.he proved that he was kind.

Quotations

<i>"There's little work for a surgeon in London, but my friends tell me I should be able to find work on a ship "</i>	Gulliver	Mary
<i>"I don't want you to go, but if that's the only way we can earn enough to live well, then so be it."</i>	Mary	Gulliver
<i>"We're going to sink!" "Get into the lifeboats "!</i>	the captain	The crew
<i>"Who are you and what are you doing to me "?</i>	Gulliver	Little men
<i>"Will you please stop that "?</i>		
<i>"Sir, my name is Lemuel Gulliver and my ship has been lost in a storm. That's why I'm here. You don't need to tie me up, I won't hurt anyone. Perhaps you could give me some food and a drink."</i>	Gulliver	the man in important clothes.
<i>"I'm pleased to meet you, sir, but please, can you set me free "?</i>	Gulliver	the king of Lilliput
<i>I'm sorry, Your Majesty, "but I cannot understand what you're saying to me."</i>		
<i>"That's not funny!" "Stop it at once "</i>		
<i>"So, why are you shooting at me?"</i>	Gulliver	the six little men
<i>"You five can wait here, in my pocket ".</i>		
<i>"You're so small and so very weak ".</i>	Gulliver	one of six little men
<i>"You think I'm going to eat you, don't you "?</i>		

Important questions with answers chapter 1

1. What profession was Gulliver trained in? For whom did he work as apprentice?
A surgeon for Mr. Bates.
2. What did Gulliver do in his free time? Why?
He learned how to sail. he always wanted to travel, so that one day he could leave England and explore the world.
3. What were the effects of the violent storm on " The Antelope " ?
It became out off route. Some of the crew were lost. It was blown onto a rock and sank.
4. What happened to the lifeboat when the wave hit it?
Gulliver and the sailors were thrown into the sea.
5. How did Gulliver come to Lilliput ?
He was shipwrecked and the wind and the waves decided his direction.
6. How was Gulliver when he reached the beach?
He was cold, wet and exhausted.
7. Why couldn't he stand up after sleeping?
Because his arms, legs and hair were fastened to the ground.
8. What was the little man carrying?
He was carrying a bow and an arrow.
9. What happened to the little men when they heard Gulliver's voice?
They were frightened and moved away from him.
10. How did Gulliver express that he was hungry and thirsty?
By pointing to his mouth.
11. How did they feed him?
They brought baskets of food and containers of water and used ladders to reach his mouth.
12. How did Gulliver realize that the man was the king?
From his clothes.
13. How did he communicate with the king?
By using signs with hands.
14. What did Gulliver ask the king to do?
To set him free, but the king refused and asked him to be patient as it would take time.
15. How did Gulliver get to the capital city? Where did he stay there?
By a strange machine, he stayed at the largest building in town.
16. How did the King make sure Gulliver couldn't escape?
-Some men fastened his legs to the gates using metal chains.
17. Why did the soldiers arrest six of the men?
Because they shot arrows at Gulliver.
18. How was the little man when Gulliver moved the knife towards him? Why?
The little man looked horrified. He thought Gulliver was going to eat him.
19. What did Gulliver put in his pockets?
He put 5 of the men and held the other one in his hand.
20. Why did Gulliver sleep most of the journey to the capital city?
Because they had put some medicine in his food that made him sleepy
21. What happened when one of the soldiers put a pole up Gulliver's nose while he was asleep?
Gulliver woke up. When he sneezed the man ran away quickly.
22. Show that the Lilliputians were generous.
They brought many baskets of food and little containers of water for Gulliver to eat and drink.
23. How old was the king of Lilliput? What did he look like?
He was about 28 years old. He was tall, with strong arms and a handsome face.

Test yourself ①

A) Answer the following questions:

1. Where was Lemuel Gulliver born?
2. How many brothers did Gulliver have?
3. What did Mr. Bates teach Gulliver to do?
4. Why was Gulliver keen on learning how to sail in his free time?
5. Why did the Lilliputians fasten Gulliver to the ground?
6. What profession was Gulliver trained in?
7. Why did the guards arrest the six men and push them to Gulliver?
8. Why was Gulliver surprised on seeing the Lilliputians for the first time?
9. How did Gulliver come to Lilliput?
10. How was Mr. Bates helpful to Gulliver?

B) Read the following quotation, then answer the questions:

① "I don't want you to go, but if that's the only way we can earn enough to live well, then so be it."

1. Who said this?
2. To whom was it said?
3. Do you agree with what this person said? Explain why or why not.

② "Who are you and what are you doing to me?"

1. Who said these words to whom?
2. What happened just before he said this?
3. What happened after he said this?

③ "I'm pleased to meet you, sir, but please, can you set me free?"

1. Who said these words?
2. Who was the addressee? How old was he/she?
3. Why was the speaker imprisoned? What was the reply of the request?

④ "You're so small and so very weak."

1. Who said this to whom?
2. How small was that person?
3. What did the small man do to the speaker?

⑤ "That's not funny! Stop it at once!"

1. Who said this to whom?
2. Why was the speaker angry?
3. How did the speaker punish them?

⑥ "I'm sorry, Your Majesty, but I cannot understand what you're saying to me."

1. Who said this to whom?
2. Why couldn't the speaker understand what the other person was saying?
3. What languages did the speaker use?

C) Find the mistake in each of the following sentences and correct

1. When Gulliver had finished his studies, he worked as a surgeon on a ship called The Shadow.
2. Gulliver reached a country called Blefuscu after The Antelope sank.
3. The Lilliputians put poison in food while taking him to their capital
4. Gulliver worked as the Antelope's captain.
5. Gulliver laughed when a soldier put a pole up his nose.
6. Gulliver later found out that the king was called Lilliput.
7. Gulliver and the King used formal language to understand each other.
8. The king of Lilliput was forty years old
9. An insect was climbing up Gulliver's leg when he was tied to the ground.
10. Gulliver screamed when the soldier put a pole up his nose.

Test yourself ②

A) Answer the following questions:

1. What did Gulliver do in his free time? Why?
2. For whom did he work as a prentice?
3. How long did he work on the ship " The Swallow" ?
4. Who was Mary Burton? And where did they stay?
5. What happened to " The Antelope " after two months?
6. How did Gulliver save himself?
7. What happened to the five sailors?
8. Why couldn't he stand up after sleeping?
9. What moved up his body to his head?
10. What was the human carrying?

B) Read the following quotation, then answer the questions:

① " We are going to sink, Get into the lifeboats."

1. Who said these words?
2. To whom was he speaking?
3. What happened to The Antelope?

② "SO, why are you shooting at me."

1. Who said these words?
2. To whom was he speaking?
3. How were they looking?

③ -"Who are you? Can you tell me where I am? What do you want?"

1. Who said this to whom?
2. What do the addressed want from the speaker?
3. Where was the speaker?

④ " There is little work for a surgeon in London."

1. Who said this and to whom?
2. What did his friends tell him?
3. What did his wife say about that?

⑤ -"My ship was lost in a storm and I swam to this beach."

1. Who said this ?
2. To whom was it said ?
3. What was the speaker's job?

C) Find the mistake in each of the following sentences and correct

1. Gulliver studied in Cambridge for two years .
2. Gulliver pointed to his mouth to. show that he was sleepy.
3. The Lilliputians gave Gulliver food before the King spoke to him .
4. Gulliver and the little people speak the same language.
5. Gulliver knew the King from his sword.
6. The machine that carried Gulliver was pulled by a horse.
7. Lilliput was perhaps two kilometers from the place where Gulliver was .
8. Gulliver slept for most of the journey because they put poison in his food .
9. People came from the city to see Gulliver playing on the machine .
10. The King was "forty years old:
11. After he had studied in Cambridge, Gulliver became a lawyer .
12. Gulliver learned how to drive because he always wanted to travel and explore the world .
13. Gulliver got work as a surgeon on a ship before he finished studying .
14. Mr. Bates was cruel to Gulliver.

15. He worked on The Swallow for a year and a half.

Test yourself ③

A) Answer the following questions:

1. Why did the men become quiet?
2. Why did the men cut wood?
3. What did Gulliver tell the man?
4. How did Gulliver express that he was hungry and thirsty?
5. How did he communicate with the king?
6. What did Gulliver ask the king to do?
7. Why did the man who put the pole up to Gulliver's nose run away?
8. How did the King make sure Gulliver couldn't escape?
9. How was the little man when Gulliver moved the knife towards him? Why?
10. Why did the soldiers arrest 6 of the men?
11. Why did Gulliver sleep most of the journey to the capital city?
12. How did Gulliver escape death?
13. What was Gulliver's greatest ambition?
14. Where did Gulliver study after finishing school?
15. How did Gulliver show that he was angry and thirsty?
16. Show that the people of Lilliput were generous.
17. Why was Gulliver keen on learning how to sail in his free time?
18. How much food did Gulliver have for breakfast?
19. Why did hundreds of people from the capital city of Lilliput come out of the gates?
20. Where did the King of Lilliput decide that Gulliver should stay?

B) Read the following quotation, then answer the questions:

C) Find the mistake in each of the following sentences and correct

1. He worked on The Swallow for a year and a half .
2. Gulliver was the captain of The Antelope.
3. The ship where Gulliver got a job was hit by violent rains .
4. The Antelope had been at sea for about two years when it was hit by a violent storm.
5. Gulliver found himself in London after the Antelope sank .
6. Gulliver came to Lilliput in the early morning .
7. An animal was climbing up Gulliver's leg when he was tied to the ground .
8. After the Lilliputians shot arrows into Gulliver's hand, he tried to escape
9. Gulliver was the fourth of five sons.
10. Gulliver was born on a large field in the middle of England.
11. The land around the city was a pretty scene which reminded him of a story in a children's book
12. Mary Burton is Mr Bates' wife.
13. Mary Burton and Gulliver married after he had worked on The Antelope.
14. When Gulliver had finished his studies, he worked as a surgeon on The Shadow.

14. When Gulliver had finished his studies, he worked as a surgeon on The Shadow.

advisers	مستشارين	kindness	عطف / رافة
afford	يتحمل (ماديا)	law	قانون
argument	منازعة / جدل	licence	رخصة / ترخيص
army	جيش	likely	محتمل / على الأرجح
athletes	رياضيين	line	طابور / صف / خط
attack	يهاجم / هجوم	loudly	بصوت مرتفع
bullets	رصاص / طلقات نارية	note down	يدون / يكتب
central square	ميدان رئيسي	notice	تنبيه / إخطار / إنذار
clap	يصفق	official	أحد المسؤولين
colored ribbon	شريط ملون	pair of glasses	نظارة
comfortable	مريح	palace	قصر
continuous	مستمر / متواصل	parade	عرض عسكري
cut his finger	جرح إصبعه	patient	صبور
damage	يحطم / يدمر	permission	إذن / تصريح
end	طرف	political groups	جماعات سياسية
enemies	أعداء	popular	محبوب
events	أحداث / مناسبات	powerful	قوي
examine	يفحص	prince	أمير
experts	خبراء	puzzle	يحيّر / يربك
fight for	يحارب من أجل	rebellion	ثورة / احتجاج
fighting	القتال	ribbon	شريط / وشاح
find out	يكشف	roofs	أسقف المباني
fire	يطلق النار	sheep	خروف / غنم
fit together	يثبت معا	shout	يصرخ
floors	طوابق	situation	موقف / وضع
fright	الرعب / الذعر	square	ميدان
furniture	أثاث	step on	يطأ / يدوس على
guns	مسدسات	unlock	يفتح
high heels	كعوب عالية	wave at	يلوح بيده باتجاه
hurt	يؤذي / يجرح / يؤلم	weapons	أسلحة
in fear	خوفا / خائف	whatever	مهما كان
indoors	داخل المباني	within	في خلال
inform	يخبر / يبلغ	worries	مخاوف
introduced a law	أصدر قانون	fit together	يثبت معا
jump	قفزة / يقفز	floors	طوابق
take turns	يتناوب	tradition	التقليد / التراث

Chapter (2)

The result of his kindness :

- ① The guards told the King about his kindness to six men who had tried to hurt The and this helped his situation King decided to make him a bed.
- ② They collect together 600 of their beds to make one so his nights became more comfortable.

The kings worries about Gulliver :

- ① People came from all over the land to see him. some of the villages were so empty that there were not enough people to work in the fields.
- ② he made a new law saying that no one could see Gulliver without a licence which people had to pay for.
- ③ The King became worried if Gulliver escaped so he had many meetings with his advisers .
- ④ it was decided that
 - ❖ all the people living near the city should supply sixty cows, forty sheep , bread and fruit to help feed him.
 - ❖ Sixty hundred men would look after him and they lived in tents near him.
 - ❖ Three hundred men would make his clothes .
 - ❖ six of the King's best advisers became his teachers, helping him to learn their language. He learned it within three weeks.

Gulliver wasn't dangerous

- ① The first thing gulliver do when he learned the language He asked the king to set him free. The king said this will take time and he need to be patient.
- ② The King wanted to be sure that Gulliver wasn't dangerous so he asked two soldiers to search his clothes for any weapons and The king promised that they will return the things when he leaves the country .or they will pay for the things
- ③ The soldiers noted down everything they saw:
 - a handkerchief
 - a comb
 - a watch
 - a wallet
 - a letter to his wife
 - two guns
 - his sword.
- ④ they werent able to find a pair of glasses as he kept them in a secret pocket
- ⑤ Gulliver showed the sword to the king. they shocked by its size
- ⑥ He showed the two guns and fired into the air his soldiers fall onto the ground in fear, the noise made the brave King looked very nervous .
- ⑦ the watch puzzled the king as he didn't understand what it was and why it always made a noise.
- ⑧ The King asked his soldiers to take these things back to his palace where experts could examine them.

Important events.

- ① He was invited to watch some of the country's best athletes . The person who jumped the highest was given a blue coloured ribbon by the King. the person who was second got a red ribbon. the person who was third got a green ribbon .
- ② The king made a military parade :

he ordered 3000 of his soldiers to ride their horses in a line between his legs while he stood without moving, to show him how big his army was .

Set Gulliver free:

- ① An adviser opposed freeing Gulliver that was called Skyresh Bolgolam who neither liked nor trusted Gulliver.
- ② Skyresh Bolgolam only agreed if Gulliver made a number of **promises** .
 - ✗ not to enter the city unless he is asked.
 - ✗ not to step on any of the people of Lilliput and pick them up .
 - ✗ walk along roads and not lie down in any fields .
 - ✗ not to leave the country without a licence .
 - ✗ to fight for the King if there is a war with Blefuscu.
- ③ Gulliver agreed happily and the chains around his legs were unlocked.

Gulliver's visit to the capital city(Mildindo):

- ① he asked the king if he could visit Mildendo. the King agreed but he warned Gulliver to be careful not to damage any of the buildings or hurt any of the people
- ② they warned people about the visit .they put up a notice warning the people and told them to stay indoors.
- ③ He walked slowly down the main city street .
- ④ The city was a busy crowded city with many shops and little markets In the centre of the city stood one of its largest buildings, the King's palace, it was two metres high. He saw the beautiful furniture .The Queen was also there and she waved at him with a smile.

The visit of Reldresal to Gulliver :

- ① Reldresal was an important official who worked for the King.
- ② He came to gulliver to tell him that there were two problems in their country.

The first problem is inside the country

There has been a great argument between the two main political groups:

The Tramecksan, believe that people should wear high heels on their shoes because this is the country's tradition.

The Slamecksan, believe that People should wear low heels because this is more modern .

The King wants to wear low heels and has told all his men to do the same. although his son the Prince likes to wear high heels .

There are more people in the Tramecksan group .but the King's group, the Slamecksan, is more powerful.

"The other problem's outside the country"

Lilliput will be attacked by their enemies from Blefuscu (This island was nearly as large and as powerful as Lilliput .)

Reldresal explained how the war began that the traditional way to break an egg in Lilliput is to break it at the larger end.the King's grandfather, cut his finger when opening an egg in this way .So he made a law that everyone should break their eggs at the smaller end .

-This law is not popular and there were many rebellions because of it .

-The rebellions were never successful, and the people who took part in them always ran away to Blefuscu, wherthey were welcomed as friends .

Gulliver's opinion and his promise :

- ① Gulliver thought of this war that it sounded ridiculous.

② Gulliver told him that he was ready to help them to defend their country from any coming attack so Reldresal was pleased and he would inform the King.

Quotations

"Your King wants to keep me tied up, but I don't mind if you're free."	Gulliver	the sixth little man
"You can all go, too,"	Gulliver	the six little men
"Your Highness, you know that I won't hurt your people, so please, can you set me free?"	Gulliver	The king
"I can see that you're not a violent man, but this will take time and you need to be patient,"	The king	Gulliver
"First of all, you must allow two of my soldiers to search your clothes for any weapons that could be a danger to us."	The king	Gulliver
"I'm happy to be searched,"	Gulliver	The king
Whatever we find in your pockets, we'll keep, but I promise we'll return your things to you when you leave our country, or we'll pay for whatever we do not return."	The king	Gulliver
"Your sword looks extremely dangerous," "Please put it down on the ground."	The king	Gulliver
"What are these strange things?"	The king	Gulliver
"I'll show you, but please, don't be worried. They'll make a very loud noise."	Gulliver	The king
"Here are my guns, but please be very careful with them."	Gulliver	The king
"What's this strange machine for and why does it make that continuous noise?"	The king	Gulliver
"You must promise not to enter the city unless you are asked, and if you do enter we must warn the people that you are coming for their own safety . You must promise not to step on any of the people of Lilliput or pick them up without their permission . You must walk along roads and not lie down in any fields in case you damage our crops . You must agree not to leave the country without a licence . Finally, you must promise to fight for the King if there is ever a war with Blefuscu, the country next to ours "	Skyresh Bolgolam	Gulliver
"Your Highness, I want to thank you for removing my chains "	Gulliver	The king
"I'm sure you'll be a useful servant to me and prove that I've been right to help feed you and give you clothes "	The king	Gulliver

<i>"I promise I'll do my best to please you, but perhaps you can also do something for me. Can I visit your great capital city, Mildendo?"</i>	Gulliver	<i>The king</i>
<i>"Yes, I can allow this, but you must be very careful not to damage any of the buildings or hurt any of the people."</i>	<i>The king</i>	Gulliver
<i>"I have something important to tell you"</i>	Reldresal	Gulliver
<i>"Would you like me to lie down so you can speak to me more easily?"</i>	Gulliver	Reldresal
<i>"Perhaps it would be easier if I stood in your hand instead?"</i>	Reldresal	Gulliver
<i>"We are all pleased that you are now free, but you must understand that this is only because of the difficult situation in Lilliput, You see, there are two problems in our country at this time.</i>	Reldresal	Gulliver
<i>The first problem is inside the country. There has been a great argument between the two main political groups.</i>	Reldresal	Gulliver
<i>"So what has happened?"</i>	Gulliver	Reldresal
<i>"Well, now the two political groups refuse to talk to each other," There are more people in the Tramecksan group, but the King's group, the Slamecksan, is more powerful."</i>	Reldresal	Gulliver
<i>"The other problem's outside the country, The King's worried that Lilliput will be attacked by our enemies from Blefuscu. This island's nearly as large and as powerful as Lilliput, and the countries have been fighting each other for many years."</i>	Reldresal	Gulliver
<i>"The traditional way to break an egg before you eat it in Lilliput is to break it at the larger end. However, the King's</i>	Reldresal	Gulliver
<i>everyone should break their eggs at the smaller end. People who opened an egg at the larger end would be punished."</i>	Reldresal	Gulliver
<i>"This rule was not at all popular and there were many rebellions because of it.</i>	Reldresal	Gulliver
<i>Although Blefuscu has lost a similar number of people, it seems likely that they are planning to attack Lilliput any day soon."</i>	Reldresal	Gulliver
<i>"That's not good news,"</i>	Gulliver	Reldresal
<i>"For this reason, the King has asked me to tell you about our problem, because he wants you to help us.</i>	Reldresal	Gulliver
<i>"Well, I'm certainly ready to help to defend your country from any coming attack,"</i>	Gulliver	Reldresal
<i>"I'm very pleased to hear this. I'll inform the King at once."</i>	Reldresal	Gulliver

Important questions with answers chapter 2

1. What did Gulliver use the knife for?
He used it to cut the ropes that tied the man's hands.
2. What did he do with the men in his pocket?
He took them out and set them free.
3. How did the guards know that Gulliver was kind?
When he cut the man's ropes and set the other men free.
4. What did the king decide to do after this situation?
He decided to make Gulliver a bed.
5. Why did the king make a new law?
Because people left their villages and came to see Gulliver so there were not enough people to work in the fields
6. What was the king's new law? How could people have a look at Gulliver?
-No one could see Gulliver without a license. They should pay for it.
7. What were the king's worries about Gulliver?
He was worried about what would happen if Gulliver escaped and if they could afford to keep him.
8. What did Gulliver ask from the king when he could understand?
To set him free.
9. How did Gulliver learn the language of Lilliput?
Six of the king's best advisers would teach him.
10. What did the king advise him to do when he asked for departure?
He advised him to be patient and let the soldiers search his clothes.
11. Why did the king want to search Gulliver?
*To protect himself and his people from any dangerous weapons.
They would keep them and return to him when he would leave or pay for the lost things.*
12. What puzzled the king?
Gulliver's watch.
13. Why did the king ask his men to take Gulliver's things to his palace?
So that the experts could examine them.
14. What were the promises did they want from Gulliver to free him?
*Not to leave the country without a license.
Not to step on any one of Lilliput.
To walk along roads and not to lie down in any field.
To fight for the king against enemies of Blefuscu.*
15. Who was Reldresal? And why did the king send him to Gulliver?
He was an important official, to tell him about their problems and asked for his help.
16. What were the two problems ?
*-The first one is inside the country.
The argument about wearing high heels (Tramecksan) or low heels (Slamecksan).
-The second problem is outside the country .
There would be an attack by enemies from Blefuscu.*
17. What were the Tramecksan and the Slamecksan?
-They were two political parties, Tramecksan had more people with the prince, Slamecksan was powerful and the king belonged to them.

18. why did the war begin between the two islands?

-Because the rebellions escaped from Lilliput to Blefuscu after the law of breaking eggs.

19. What did Gulliver promise after hearing the problems of Lilliput?

He promised to help them against enemies.

Test yourself ①

A) Answer the following questions:

1. How were the people of Lilliput able to make Gulliver a bed?
2. What rule did the King of Lilliput make to stop so many?
3. Who was assigned to help Gulliver learn the language of Lilliput?
4. Why did Gulliver's watch puzzle the King greatly?
5. How did the king of Lilliput reward Gulliver for his help?
6. Who was Reldresal? And why did he visit Gulliver?
7. Why did the guards arrest six people and pushed them towards Gulliver? What did he do with them?
8. What did the king of Lilliput tell Gulliver to do before he could be set free?
9. What was the main problem inside Lilliput?
10. How did the workers make a bed for Gulliver?

B) Read the following quotation, then answer the questions:

① Your King wants to keep me tied up , but I don't mind if you're free.

1. To whom does Gulliver say this?
2. What do you think is the real message Gulliver is trying to express?
3. What is the result of this kind behaviour later on?

② "I will show you, don't worry. They will make loud noise."

1. Who said these words to whom?
2. What were these things?
3. What happened when he find them into the air?

"This law is not at all popular and there have been many rebellions."

1. Who said these words to whom?
2. Who put the law?
3. What was that law?

④ "You must allow two of my soldiers to search your clothes."

1. Who said these words to whom?
2. Why did the speaker ask his men to search the listener?
3. What did the soldiers find after searching the listener?

⑤ "I can see that you're not a violent man, but this will take time and you need to be patient."

1. Who said these words to whom?
2. What will take time?
3. What did the person tell Gulliver he must do?

C) Find the mistake in each of the following sentences and correct

1. In Lilliput, people who opened an egg at the larger end would be awarded.
2. People who took part in rebellions at Lilliput always ran away to Blefuscu, where they were killed.
3. Gulliver allowed the king's advisers to look into all his pockets.
4. There were many supporters to the king's grandfather's law.
5. Gulliver was fastened to the gates with metal ropes.
6. The king asked Gulliver to help him free Blefuscu.
7. An adviser called Reldresal did not want Gulliver to be free.
8. Gulliver shouted when a soldier put a pole up his nose.

9. The person jumped the highest was given a blue coloured belt by the king.
10. Gulliver could communicate with the king using signals with his hands.
11. The king neither liked nor trusted Gulliver.
12. The people of Lilliput were huge.

Test yourself ②

A) Answer the following questions:

1. What did the king tell Gulliver to do before he could be set free?
2. List three of the promises Gulliver had to make to be unchained
3. There was an argument between the two political group in Lilliput
4. Why did the king make a new law that said no one could see Gulliver unless they had a licence?
5. How did was the king of Lilliput?
6. What was the main problem outside Lilliput?
7. What did Gulliver do to the six men who had shot arrows at him? What was the result of his action?
8. Why did the King make a law saying that people needed to pay for a licence to see Gulliver?
9. Why did the King of Lilliput worry that he could not afford to keep Gulliver?
10. How did Gulliver learn the language of Lilliput?
11. What did the King tell Gulliver to do before he could be set free?
12. What did the King say they would do with the things found in Gulliver's pockets?
13. Why didn't the soldiers find everything in his pockets?
14. Which of Gulliver's things interested the King the most? Which was the strangest to him?
15. What events did the King invite Gulliver to?

B) Read the following quotation, then answer the questions:

"First, you must allow two of my soldiers to search your clothes for any weapons that may be a danger to me."

1. Who said this? To whom ?
2. How did the two soldiers get into the addressed person's clothes?
3. What did they find inside that person's clothes?

"I'll show you. But please, don't worry."

1. Who said these words? To whom?
2. What would the speaker show the other person?
3. What happened to the other person when he was shown those things? Why?

"You must promise not to step on any of the people of Lilliput"

1. Who said these words? To whom?
2. How big (What size) were the people of Lilliput?
3. What would happen if the addressed person didn't make such a promise?

"There has been a great argument between the two main political groups."

1. Who said these words? To whom?
2. What were the two main political groups?
3. What were these political groups arguing about?

"Please, put it down on the ground."

1. Who said these words to whom?
2. How did the speaker feel about it?
3. What was it?

C) Find the mistake in each of the following sentences and correct

1. The guards told the King about Gulliver's cruelty to the people who had tried to hurt him .
2. Six of the King's best advisers would become Gulliver's teachers, helping him to learn their tradition.
3. Gulliver showed the King his watch, which pleased the King greatly.
4. The King did not understand what the watch was for or why it made a continuous music.
5. Two men held the ends of a long rope and the athletes took turns to jump over it.
6. The person who jumped the highest was given a colored medal by the King.

7. Gulliver must promise to walk across roads and not lie down in any fields.
8. Gulliver must agree not to leave the country without a bill.
9. Gulliver must promise to fight against the King if there was ever a war with Blefuscu.
10. Gulliver asked the King if he could see his great city, which was called Lilliput.

Test yourself ③

A) Answer the following questions:

1. Why did the King tell the people to stay indoors when Gulliver visited the capital city Mildendo?
2. Why do you think the King wanted Gulliver to see inside his palace?
3. Who was Reldresal and why did the King send him to Gulliver's □
4. What was the main problem inside Lilliput?
5. Who were the Tramecksan and the Slamecksan?
6. Which group did the King belong to? Which group had more power? Which one was bigger?
7. What was the main problem outside Lilliput?
8. Why were there rebellions inside Lilliput and how did that start the wars with Blefuscu?
9. Do you think the law about how to break an egg was a good law? Can you suggest a solution to the problem of the rebellions?
10. Who did not want Gulliver to be set free? What promises did he make Gulliver agree to?
11. How did Gulliver prove to the little people that he was forgiving and merciful?
12. What did Gulliver ask the King persistently?
13. What did Gulliver tell Reldresal that made the latter very happy?

B) Read the following quotation, then answer the questions:

We are all pleased that you are now free, but you must understand that this is only because of the difficult situation in Lilliput.

1. Who said this?
2. What is the problem outside of Lilliput?
3. Why did the King of Lilliput send this person to Gulliver?

"I can see that you're not a violent man, but this will take time and you need to be patient."

1. Who said this to Gulliver?
2. What will take time?
3. After this, what did the person tell Gulliver he must do?

"So he introduced a law that said that everyone should break an egg at the smaller end".

1. Who said these words? To whom?
2. Who introduced that law? Why did he introduce it?
3. What was the problem that arose between two countries as a result of that law?

"I am ready to help to defend your country from any coming attack."

1. Who said these words? To whom?
2. Which country was the speaker ready to defend? Why?
3. Where did they expect that attack to come from?

C) Find the mistake in each of the following sentences and correct

1. Gulliver allowed the King's soldiers to look into all of his pockets.
2. People who opened an egg at the larger end would be punished.
3. The King of Lilliput belonged to the group who wore high heels.
4. The King became worried because some of the villages were now so empty that there were not enough people to work in the factories.
5. The King made a new law saying that no one could see Gulliver without a ticket, which people had to pay for.
6. The King had many meetings with his servants to ask them what would happen if Gulliver escaped and if they could afford to keep him.

7. Within about two weeks, Gulliver had already begun to speak their language quite well.
8. When Gulliver asked the King if he could set him free, the King told him he had to be impatient.
9. The King wanted two of his soldiers to search Gulliver's clothes for any tools that might be a danger to him.
10. The King read that Gulliver had a pair of glasses and some guns, and he looked interested.

..... / الوقت / المجموعة / الاسم ❶

② الاسم / / المجموعة / / الوقت /

نففظ لهرواء	جمع يعقون ب - ينفذ
تسهيلات	يدون كتابا لاجتياز يعرف
رائع	مستعمل عن
تجاري	مستعمل من
يكون - بشكل	يتخرج زيادة
مجانا	منظمة في سن
اسمى استاذ جامعي	يؤسس في نهاية الأسبوع
مبرمج	تسهيلات يستفيد من
شركة	خاليا بشرية ماهر في
يستمتع ب	يفحص
جراح	مفيد لـ
بائع	يعد
ح قفك	لديه خبرة في محاسب
بحدث معاملة	مهم ب محكمة
تقنيات - وسائل يعامل	قانون تحت قيادة
موضوعات	محامي حسن / يتحسن
مفهور ب	يضع عقنمهم - مهم ب
تقريب الخرب يخترع	مصممة
حفظ الخرب	يشجبله
عمقولة العطار	تشجيعا لـ
المحفظ	يدرب قبله تقرير عن
يحفظ	تد يتأقلم علي / يتكيف مع
بخراف عن الخرب في كتاب أو قاموس ليم	مدريموت من (مرض / متدرجوع / عطش ...)
بخراف عن الخرب في كتاب أو قاموس ليم	ساره بتقديم بطلب لـ (وظيفة/ تأشيرة)
سبية	يمكنه - يقيم
سلب	اطفال ذو مشاكل في القا
وان	أمراض
سلب	مجتمع
صض	من كل أنحاء مثر - مهم ب العالم
يدرس في	ينفذ
مهندس معماري	

3 الاسم / المجموعة / الوقت /

	تعليق	مضحك / غريب / مرح
	شخص دبلوماسي	وصف
	تفسير / مبرر	يصف
	عملاق	يحتوى على
	مبدع / واسع الخيال	يدرك
	مجاور / قريب	يناقش
	السياسة	مناقشة
	شخص يعمل بالسياسة	أهل الجزيرة
	ينشر / يطبع	يتصل بـ
	تافة / سخيف	عالم آثار
	يسرق	على المعاش
	يربط	تتحطم به السفينة
	رحلة بحرية	عدو
	يسخر من	خائف
	يوظف	يهرب / هروب
	موظف	يغوص / يغرق
	صاحب العمل أو الشركة	يصطدم بـ / يضرب
	العمالة	يسامح / يصفح عن
	البطالة	متواضع
	الحكومة	مفكرة يومية / يوميات
	يأسر	يعانى من
	يعاقب	حبل
	عقاب	قاسى
	مؤلف / كاتب	ينتمى الى
	خيال علمى	يعمل بالسياسة
	صفحة على الانترنت	يربط بـ
	يحرث	أجنى
	عاصفة	مستوية / مسطحة
	على الجزيرة	يتضمن / يشمل

4 الاسم / المجموعة / الوقت /

	يفكر في		مغامرة
	يتصل بـ		شخصية
	يتحدث نيابة عن		جدل
	مهتم بـ		مرعوب
	رأى في		على النقيض من
	يتيح لـ / يوفر لـ		حكاية
	يعرف عن		حوض
	مفضل / محبب		
	يهزم / يفوز على		يأخذ حمام
	يبحر		يلحق بالقطار
	يتكون من		يفوته القطار
	مختلف عن		يسقط من على دراجة
	في سن		في رحلته
	يجادل بشأن		يكافئ على
	يتفق مع		ينتصر في الحرب
	يختلف بشأن		يخسر الحرب
	خائف من		يربط باستخدام
	يدخل في متعب		يمنع من
	ايرلندي		يحكي قصة
	ايرلندا		يقاتل ضد
	جبل جليدي		مختلف عن
			يسرق شيئاً
	خيطة / دوّارة		يسرق مكان
	علاقات		/ يكسب ...) يفوز كأس / مباراة / إنتخابات
	مشهور بـ		يكتسب- يحصل على شيء معنوي مفيد (خبرة / معرفة معلومات / شهرة - وزن ...)
	عقل - يمانع		يكسب (فلوس أو رزق)
	مخ		يهزم / يتغلب على (شخص أو فريق ...)

5 الاسم / المجموعة / الوقت /

	شخص بالغ / راشد		يشكو
	حساب مصرفي		يغير
	عملة ورقية		تغيير
	صفقة		عملاء
	عملة الدولة		ميزة لـ
	عملة معدنية		بأرخص سعر
	المقايضة		في السينما
	نقدية		في نهاية الأسبوع
	شيك مصرفي		معتمد علي
	بطاقة سابقة الدفع		يشترى . . من أجل
	بطاقة إئتمان		برا
	علي الانترنت		يتصل بـ
	يتصفح		يشكو من شيء
	تقليدي		يشكو إلي شخص
	سهل الاستخدام		خصم علي
	وصلة نت سريع		يشعر بالإثارة من
	كتالوج		زيادة أو نمو في
	نشاط		زيادة في
	يجذب		نقص في
	من المثير للاهتمام		يتجنب
	نمو / زيادة		دين
	تكلفة / يكلف		يسلم
	ينقر على		خطأ
	فأرة / الماوس		بضائع
	خيري		مجموعات
	صرافة/تعاملات بنكية		يوفر / يدخر / ينقذ
	دراسة/استطلاع رأى		شائع / محبوب
	يتسوق		عميل
	يكلف		عادي

6 الاسم / المجموعة / الوقت /

وسائل الإعلام	شركة	
وزارة التعليم	يدفع بشيك	
الموارد الطبيعية	يدفع ببطاقة الائتمان	
يسمح	يدفع	
بين	يدفع نقدا	
قلق - تواق	ينشئ مشروع تجاري	
مساحة	يشكر من أجل	
يعد - يرتب	يتاجر مع	
ترتيب - إعداد	يقلق بشأن	
يلتقط	يدخل علي الانترنت	
بلاستيك	يبحث عن	
جيوب	يطلب بالتليفون	
شعبي - محبوب	يطلب عن طريق الانترنت	
يفضل	علي مر السنين	
مشكلة	ينقل من . . إلي	
سعر	يبيع	
لا يقدر بثمن	يشترى	
هم - اهتمام	يقترض / يستعير	
شيق	يسلف	
عادة (شخصية)	ميزة	
عادة أو عرف سائد في المجتمع	عيب	
خاص (يتميز عن غيره)	أمن	
خاص (يمتلكه أو يستخدمه شخص أو مجموعة)	خطير	
عينة	حديثا	
متسوقين	يرفض	
تسوق	يقرر - تقرير	
تكنولوجيا	باحث	
مراهق	ملح	

..... / الاسم / المجموعة / الوقت /

	الثقافة		مميزات و عيوب
	الزراعة		حضارة
	الصناعة		خلاب - جذاب
	التجارة		يشمل - يتضمن
	اقتصاد		مشروع
	سياحة		وسائل الاعلام
	التقدم		قناة السويس
	يستثمر		ينقل
	مستثمر		عالمي
	استثمار		خدمات
	الرخاء		ينشأ- يعد _ يؤسس
	الرفاهية		التعلم مدي الحياة
	الأذهار		الصبر
	الدخل القومي		التضامن
	السلام		الإنتاج
	ترشيد		الاستقلال
	مصدر ل		العدل
	إصلاح		الظلم
	يحسن/يطور		المهارة
	يحل		الخير
	مناسب ل		الشر
	يجذب		ملهم - اوحى
	البيئة		يعشق
	تنظيم النسل		التلوث
	أزمة		موارد طبيعية
	تنشيط		يحسن استغلال
	الوعي		نقص
	البطالة		في كل مجالات
	يحمي من		العملة الصعبة
	يسعي الي		يكرس
	دور حيوي		جهود
	الزيادة السكانية		يقي-يحمي
	يشجع		الشباب
	يتعاون		يتغلب علي
	التعاون		يعوق - عائق

..... / الاسم / المجموعة / الوقت /

	شخص بالغ / راشد		يخلط بـ
	يربط_ مربوط بـ		يتخصص في
	يربى		يمارس رياضة
	يتعاون مع		محزر
	التعاون		يسلم
	قطيع من الحيوانات		ينجو من حادث
	مزيج / خليط		نجاة من حادث
	خيطة / دوابة		نوعية - جودة
	تسامح		يحرز هدف
	فريق / جماعى		أدوات - مقالات
	رياضات جماعية		مصمم
	العاب جماعية		يسلم
	رياضات فردية		حارس مرمرى
	مركز رياضى		حل أو إجابة لـ
	حكم		يطلب نصيحة
	قرار		يستفيد من
	مثير		تصدر (صحيفة مثلاً)
	مجموعة		يذهب في أجازة
	يحفظ		يصطاد في مجموعات
	تنبؤ		يعيش في جماعات
	تعليمات		يشير إلى
	إسكواش		مرتبط بـ
	السعر		يخسر أمام
	سبب		حل لـ
	يخلط / يختلط		ذئب
	يختار		ذئاب
	يعتمد		خبرة - تجربة في الحياة
	مدربين		تجربه علمية
	موقف		ملابس رياضية
	فريسة		بري - متوحش

..... / الاسم / المجموعة / الوقت /

	منطقة		وسائل الإعلام
	ترتيب		مدير
	كرة الريشة		أعضاء - أفراد
	يهزم - يفوز		مصارعة
	قطعة من		طقس
	ملاكمة		نهاية الإسبوع
	يربى		عجلة
	قفص		رياح
	كارتون		مطر
	إختيار		قارئ
	يركب - يخلط		حديث
	معقد		يرفض
	يقرر		يرد
	محدد		يحقق / ينجز
	فيل		يصطاد (حيوان)
	عديد		يمارس
	يتوقع		يعرض / عرض
	تجربة		يشبه
	إضافي		يخافظ على لياقته
	يسقط		يعتنى بـ
	نهائي		محبوب من
	يعبر - يمرر		يطل من (النافذة)
	مرضى		/ يتعطل / ينهار
	مصور		يساير / يجارى
	جزء من		ينوى / يقصد
	خطة		نية / قصد
	يتنبأ		يمرر الكرة إلي
	يفضل		
	يتنبأ		الناس من مختلف الأعمار

10 الاسم / المجموعة / الوقت /

سيد	مخيف	
الذباب	يأسر / يقبض علي	
مجموعة من	قاسي علي	
بريطاني	البحرية	
يحطم	متفائل	
يدرك	متشائم	
ينقذ	مأوي	
ينظم	مصدوم	
بمفرده	ينقسم إلي	
سفينة مارة	يسرق	
رواية	عنيف	
يكفي عن	يقارن .. بـ	
صدم	يعتني بـ	
يشمل	يهرب من	
يأسر	يكون علي علاقة طيبة مع	
يشعل نار (للتدفئة)	يتخلي عن	
يشعل نار	لديه نصيحة لـ	
يتوقف عن	علي الجزيرة	
وصول	يتمكن من	
رحيل	محبوب لدي	
بالغين	يحمي من	
شجار . قتال	يشعل النار في	
يهاجم	كاتب	
معسكر	برنامج	
يصطاد	جامعة	
يحترم	أدب	
قواعد	مسرح	
علاقة	ممثل	
خائف من	قائد	
مخيف	بحار	

..... / الاسم / المجموعة / الوقت /

	مبتدئ- صبي		قارب نجاه
	جراح		مبلل
	يصطدم - تصادم		موجه
	يغوص		مرهق
	يجدف		واثق
	عنيف		منصة خشبية
	طريق مختاره		عاصفه
	طاقم		يرتدي
	مضطرب - هائج		ذات مظهر مهم
	اتجاه		وعاء- حاويه
	عشب طري		سلم
	يفيد		يثق/ ثقه
	حبال		ضئيل- صغير جدا
	يربط		كتف
	قريب من		عجله
	شخص بشري		في الحال
	قوس		اشارة
	سهم		اله
	معدنه		علاج - دواء
	عصا		جيب
	بوابه		يجر
	جيب		غريب
	خائف		كيفية الابحار
	نعسان		متزوج من
	حارس		ميت
	مرعوب		مربوط بالارض
	جروح		بشر
	مقارنة بـ		يشير الي

Characters and places

	جيفر		كابتن السفينة
	ماري بورطن		الطاقم
	مستر بيتس		كامبردج
	ست رجل صغار		انجلترا
	رجل ذو ملابس مهمة		اسم سفينة
	كل		اسم سفينة

..... / الاسم / المجموعة / الوقت /

عطف / رافة	مستشارين	
قانون	يتحمل (ماديا)	
رخصة / ترخيص	منازعة / جدل	
محتمل / على الأرجح	جيش	
طابور / صف / خط	رياضيين	
بصوت مرتفع	يهاجم / هجوم	
يدون / يكتب	رصاص / طلقات نارية	
تنبيه / إخطار / إنذار	ميدان رئيسي	
أحد المسؤولين	يصفق	
نظارة	شريط ملون	
قصر	مريح	
عرض عسكري	مستمر / متواصل	
صبور	جرح إصبعه	
أذن / تصريح	يحطم / يدمر	
جماعات سياسية	طرف	
محبوب	أعداء	
قوي	أحداث / مناسبات	
أمير	يفحص	
يحتير / يربك	خبراء	
ثورة / احتجاج	يحارب من أجل	
شريط / وشاح	القتال	
أسقف المباني	يكشف	
خروف / غنم	يطلق النار	
يصيح	يثبت معا	
موقف / وضع	طوابق	
ميدان	الرعب / الذعر	
يطأ / يدوس على	أثاث	
يفتح	مسدسات	
يلوح بيده باتجاه	كعوب عالية	
أسلحة	يؤذي / يجرح / يؤلم	
مهما كان	خوفا / خائف	
في خلال	داخل المباني	
مخاوف	يخبر / يبلغ	
يثبت معا	أصدر قانون	
طوابق	قفزة / يقفز	
التقليد / التراث	يتناوب	