

Unit One



Vocabulary

efficient	كفاء	adapt	يتكيف	behaviour	تصرف - سلوك
leader	قائد	retire	يتقاعد	old age	شيخوخة
trader	تاجر	foundation	مؤسسة - منظمة	fit for	يناسب - يلائم
trade	تجارة	founder	مؤسس	cure	يعالج - علاج
delegation	وفد	organize	ينظم	injure	يصيب - يجرح
grandchildren	أحفاد	organization	منظمة	injury	إصابة
grandparents	أجداد	transplant	عملية زراعة أعضاء	childhood	الطفولة
in charge of	مسئول عن	treatment	علاج	member	عضو
relatives	أقارب	free of charge	مجانا	clinic	عيادة
smart	أنيق - ذكي	world-famous	مشهور عالميا	architect	مهندس معماري
uniform	زي موحد	surgeon	جراح	civil engineer	مهندس مدني
air conditioning	تكييف	surgery	جراحة	professor	أستاذ جامعي
friendly	ودود	heart	القلب	specialist	أخصائي
proud	فخور	heart surgeon	جراح قلب	marital status	حالة اجتماعية
pride	فخر - كبرياء	heart surgery	جراحة قلب	special	خاص
exciting	مثير	move	يتحرك - ينتقل	education	تعليم
excited about	مثار - منفعل	movement	حركة	surname	اسم العائلة
interview	مقابلة شخصية	medicine	طب - دواء	nickname	اسم دلع
interviewer	صحفي - محاور	medical	طبي	kind : type	نوع
interviewee	مرشح لوظيفة	set up	يؤسس	refer to	يشير الي
fantastic	رائع	qualify	يتأهل	opinion	رأي
well-known	معروف	qualifications	مؤهلات	financial	مالي
bridge	كوبري	experience	خبرة	finance	يمول - مالية
journalist	صحفي	operate on	يجرى عملية	accounting	محاسبة
receptionist	موظف استقبال	surgery room	حجرة العمليات	accountant	محاسب
salesperson	بائع	situation	موقف	partner	شريك
programmer	مبرمج	continue	يستمر	society	مجتمع / جمعية
genius	عبقري	research	يجري بحث عن	qualities	صفات
train	يتدرب - يدرّب	recently	مؤخرا	main	أساسي
pronounce	ينطق	human cells	خلايا بشرية	period	فترة
pronunciation	النطق	charity	مؤسسة خيرية	advertisement	إعلان
infrastructure	بنية تحتية	charitable	خيري	difference	اختلاف - فارق
heat	حرارة - يسخن	speak for	يتحدث نيابة عن	excellent	ممتاز

Definitions

efficient	- someone or something that is working very well	كفاء
leader	- a person who is in charge of a group of people	قائد
delegation	- a group of people who are sent by a company to speak for it at a meeting	وفد
grandchildren	- the children of our children.	أحفاد
adapt	- to change your behaviour or idea to fit for a new situation	يتكيف
retire	- to stop working usually because of old age	يتقاعد
foundation	- a large important organization	مؤسسة - منظمة
transplant	- operation in which part of someone's body is put into another's body .	عملية زراعة أعضاء
treatment	- something that doctors do to cure an illness or injury	علاج
free of charge	- for free / without paying any money .	مجانا



Expressions

help each other	يساعد بعضهم البعض	complain to	يشكو لـ
set up a charity	يقيم مؤسسة خيرية	complain (about)	يشكو من
take place : happen : occur	يحدث	on one occasion	في مناسبة
take part in : share in	شارك في	adapt to the surroundings	يتكيف مع البيئة
take the place of : replace	يحل محل	proud of : take the pride in	فخور بـ
single ticket	تذكرة ذهاب فقط	surname : family name	لقب - اسم عائلة
return ticket	تذكرة عودة	nickname	لقب - اسم دلع
part- time job	وظيفة لبعض الوقت	top surgeons	مشاهير الجراحين
full- time job	وظيفة لكل الوقت	support : sustain	يويد - يساند
make a difference to	يصنع الفارق	do post graduate studies	يعمل دراسات عليا
report on : do a report on	يعمل تقرير	be head of	يرأس : يتزعم

Antonyms

Word	Antonym
historical / ancient	modern
special	ordinary / usual / normal
continue	stop / finish / complete
leader	follower
healthy	unhealthy
dead	alive
married	unmarried / single

Derivatives

Verb	Noun	Adjective
.....	efficiency	efficient
lead	leader	leading
adapt	adaptation	adaptable
retire	retirement	retired
found	foundation	.....
delegate	delegation	.....
die	death	deadly

Language Notes

1- (Make / made / made)

make a discovery	يكتشف	make a decision	يقرر	make a mistake	يخطئ
make a trouble	يسبب متاعب	make the bed	يرتب السرير	make friends	يعمل صداقات
make a choice:	يختار	make a trip	يقوم برحلة	make a suggestion	يقترح
make parts	يصنع أجزاء	make a plan	يخطط	make a promise	يوعد
make a journey	يقوم برحلة	make a phone call	يعمل مكالمة	Make up his mind	يقرر

2- (Do / did / done)

do research	يقوم ببحث علمي	do a favour	يصنع معروفًا	do repairs	يقوم بإصلاحات
do homework	يعمل الواجب	do shopping	يتسوق	do business	يقوم بعمل تجاري
do PhD	يعمل دكتوراة	do better	يتحسن	do his best	يبذل قصارى جهده
do work	يقوم بعمل	do a report on	يعد تقرير عن	do a quiz	يقوم بعمل مسابقة
do a hobby	يقوم بهواية	do exercise	يقوم بتدريب	do wrong	يخطأ
do damage	يدمر	do the housework			يقوم بالأعمال المنزلية

3- free of charge = for free = at no charge

- Many patients are treated free of charge / for free / at no charge in public hospitals

4- perform / carry out / do (an operation) : operate on

- The doctor who did an operation (operated) on me was clever.

have an operation: تُجرى له عملية جراحية

- She is having an operation on her heart.

5- research new treatment = do research on new treatment

يقوم بإجراء أبحاث على علاج جديد

6- train ... in

- train as + وظيفة.

- train for



7- qualify as a teacher / an accountant

- He qualified as a doctor two years ago.
- **qualify in** biology / archaeology
- He qualified in medicine last year.

يتأهل كـ (يأتي بعدها الوظيفة)

يحصل علي مؤهل في (تخصص معين)

be qualified to + inf.

يكون مؤهل لكي

- She is qualified to teach English.
- His salary is 300 pounds a month.
- The carpenter's wages are high.
- Doctor's fees are very high nowadays.
- After I had arrived, I gave the driver the fare.
- Who will care for me when I am old?
- Do you care for a cup of tea?
- He doesn't care about his studies.
- He is good at English.
- He is good to his friends
- Taking exercises is good for you.
- She decided to go out.

8- salary

wages

fees

fare

مرتب شهري
أجرة بالساعة أو اليوم أو الأسبوع
أتعاب - أجر (محامى - دكتور)
أجرة التاكسي

9- care for = look after

care for = want

care about something

يرعى / يعتني بـ
يريد
يهتم

10- good at

good to

good for

جيد في
طيب مع
مفيد / صالح لـ

11- decide to + inf

decide that + جملة

decide on + noun

يقرر
يقرر
يحدد / يختار

- He decided that you should attend.

- Finally the parents **decided on a name** for the baby.

12- across / all over / around the world

- Chinese products are well known across (all over) the world.

على مستوى العالم

13- 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 فى

15- surgeon

- physician

16- retire

resign

17- work

- I have got a lot of work to do.

job

career

profession

18- work with

work for

19- die of (a disease / hunger / thirst):

die from (a wound / an injury)

20- interview

appointment

21- be experienced in

22- situation

location

23- as :

- He works as an engineer.

24- proud of ... n. / v.ing.....

proud to مصدر

25- find found

- found

found founded

- founded

يجد

يؤسس

- A doctor who performs operation is a surgeon

- A doctor who treats diseases is a physician.

- When he is 60, he retired and lived on his pension

- Mr Ahmed resigned his position last week.

عمل - مكان العمل (اسم لا يعد)

- Mr Ahmed leaves work at two o'clock.

- He has got a job as a teacher.

- He started his career five years ago.

- Teaching is a profession not a Job.

- Dr Magdy worked with top surgeons.

- My brother works for the National bank.

يموت من (مرض / جوع / عطش)

يموت من (جرح / اصابة)

meeting

conference

= Have experience in

position

site

like

اجتماع

مؤتمر

لديه خبرة

موضع

موقع بناء - الكتروني

مثل (للتشبيه)

- He adores music like his father.

- I'm so much proud of your success.

- I'm proud to be helping to build a modern country.

- On my way home, I found some a bag on the ground

- The president founded a lot of projects near Suez.

Communication Skills

GIVING REASONS WHY YOU LIKE YOUR JOB

* The reason I like / enjoy this job..... is that ... سبب الذي من اجله أحب / استمتع بهذة الوظيفة هو أن.....

- The reason I like my job is that I meet all kinds of people.

* The best thing about working here is ...

أفضل شيء في العمل هنا هو



- The best thing about working here is the friendly people

* **The main reason is that ...**

.....السبب الرئيسي هو أن

- The main reason is I'm proud to be helping to make Egypt a better place.

* **I enjoy / love + working here because.....**

.....أنا أحب العمل هنا لأن

- I love / enjoy working here because every day is different.

EXPRESSING OPINION WITH REASONS التعبير عن الآراء مع تقديم الأسباب

* **I think / believe because**

أنا أعتقد لأن

- I think / believe charities are important because they help poor people.

* **In my opinion / view as**

في رأيي لأن

- In my opinion / view charitable organizations do an excellent job as they work all over the world.

* **If you ask me so that**

لو طلبت رأيي حتى

- If you ask me, people should give money to charity so that they can help more people.

ASKING FOR INFORMATION طلب معلومات

Situation	Question	Answer
السؤال عن الجنسية	- Where do you come from? - Which country do you come from? - What's your nationality? - What's your job?	- I come from England. - I'm English.
السؤال عن المهنة	- What do you do? - What do you do for a living?	- I'm a doctor.
السؤال عن العنوان	- Where do you live? - What's your address?	- 20 Elsofi Street, Ashmoun
السؤال عن تاريخ الميلاد	- When were you born? - What's your date of birth?	- I was born on Oct. 17, 1961.
السؤال عن الحالة الاجتماعية	- What's your marital status? - Are you single or married?	- I'm single.
السؤال عن لقب العائلة	- What's your surname / family name?	- Farid.

Critical thinking questions

1. Dr Yacoub's childhood affected his life. Do you agree? Why? Why not?

- Yes, I agree. The family had to move every few years, so he learned to adapt to living in different places and enjoyed meeting different people. When his aunt died because of a heart problem, Yacoub decided to become a heart surgeon.

2. Why do you think Professor Yacoub's father had to work in different places in Egypt?

- He was a surgeon and probably had to work in different hospitals around the country.

3. How do you think Professor Yacoub felt when his team did the first heart transplant?

- He probably felt very proud and very happy to help people.

4. Why did Professor Yacoub not stop working when he retired?

- He believed he could make a difference to other people's lives.

5. What kind of people has Professor Yacoub helped in his life?

Professor Yacoub has helped many people in many countries with heart problems. He has worked in the UK and the USA. He has also travelled all over Egypt and helped many people with heart problems there, too. Now, his foundation is helping more people with heart problems.

6. What differences has he made to their lives?

- He has saved people's lives and given people the chance to live a normal life by doing heart transplants.

7. Why do you think Professor Yacoub chose to open a heart centre in Aswan?

- He wanted to help people who did not have much money, so the operations are free of charge.

8. In your opinion, how did Dr Yacoub benefit from working in foreign universities?

- I think he had great experience as he worked with many of the world's best heart surgeons.

9. Do you agree that Dr Yacoub proved that he could share in great achievements? Give reasons for your answer.

- Yes, I agree. First he was part of the team which did the first British heart transplant operation. Second, while he was at Harefield Hospital, it became the most important transplant centre in the country.

10. Dr Yacoub proved that he is patriotic. Do you agree? Why? Why not?

- Yes, I agree. When he retired, he came back to Egypt and set up the Magdy Yacoub Heart Foundation .

11. What role do you think can Magdy Yacoub Heart Foundation play in Egypt ?



- First, it really can help people with heart problems in Egypt. Second it can help Dr Yacoub share his precious experience with young doctors, surgeons and nurses.
- 12. In your opinion, how can we help young generations to know more about Dr Yacoub?**
- We can do this through including reading lessons about him in different books taught at school. We can publish books and articles about his life.
- 13. People usually retire in Egypt at the age of 60, Do you think this is necessary? Why?**
- Yes, I think it is necessary. They have to rest after hard work and there should be more opportunities for young people.
- 14. How can people who work in their 70s or 80s help society? Give reason.**
- Older people have a lot of experience, which they can share. They think they can make a difference to society.
- 15. What are people's main reasons for continuing to work when they are older?**
- They like seeing people. They like feeling useful.
- 16. Can older people offer anything that younger people do not have? Give examples.**
- They have more experience. They often have more knowledge. They are sometimes calmer and more patient.
- 17. Which charities are important in Egypt? What do they do?**
- There are many charities such as 57357 for Cancer, Misr El Kheir and Orman. They help poor people and patients.
- 18. In your opinion, how can people help different charities in Egypt?**
- People can donate يتبرع money to them. They can also volunteer يتطوع in their activities .
- 19. Why do you think charities around the world are important?**
- In my opinion, charities are more important than ever as we have more and more problems with diseases and food shortages, etc.
- I believe that we need them more than ever and the help they can provide is very important.

THE PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE المضارع البسيط

Form :

التصريف الأول للفعل

- I get up at six o'clock every morning.
- They sometimes go for a walk on Fridays.
(he/ she /it) مع الفاعل المفرد الغائب (s) ويضاف للفعل
- Kareem (he) likes football very much.
(ch - sh - ss - o - x) ويضاف للفعل (es) مع الفاعل المفرد الغائب (he / she / it) إذا كان المصدر منتهيا بـ
- Aya (she) watches action films.
(ies) ويضاف للفعل (ies) إذا كان المصدر منتهيا بـ (y) مسبوقة بحرف ساكن ويحذف حرف (y)
- Eman (she) studies English for an hour every day.

Passive :

am / is / are + p.p.

- Farmers grow plants.
- Plants are grown by farmers.

USES OF THE PRESENT SIMPLE

- 1 - To express facts: التعبير عن حقائق
- 2 - To express habits: التعبير عن عادات
- The moon goes round the Earth.
- He always comes late.
- يستخدم مع أفعال الشعور والحواس والإدراك والملكية (أفعال تعبر عن حالة) بدلا من المضارع المستمر
- like, dislike, love, think, seem, look, know, feel, understand, want, need, hate, see, remember, forget, prefer, believe, mean, taste, hear, have, possess, own,**
- I prefer his way in thinking.
- He enjoys reading romantic novels.
- يستخدم مع الحالة الأولى من (if) و يدل علي المستقبل
- يستخدم مع الروابط الزمنية و يدل علي المستقبل
- After he arrives, we will eat.
- They will not go until he gives them money.
- يعبر عن الحقائق التي تدوم لفترة
- I work in a bank.
- She lives in a big villa overlooking the Nile.
- يستخدم مع جداول المواعيد
- The train arrives at 10:15 pm.
- We have English at ten every Sunday.
- يستخدم المضارع البسيط مع ظروف التكرار الآتية وتأتي قبل الفعل الأساسي أو بعد (verb to be) وأحيانا تأتي في بداية أو نهاية الجملة
- always - sometimes - usually - often - rarely - scarcely - seldom - never**
- He always comes late.
- He is always late.
- I sometimes go fishing. = Sometimes, I go fishing. = I go fishing sometimes.
- توضع هذه الظروف قبل الفعل الأساسي و بعد (be)
- She never plays football.
- يمكن أن نضع الظروف (rarely - scarcely - seldom - never) في بداية الجملة و بعدها فعل مساعد.
- I sometimes go to the cinema.
- Rarely does Jack play football.
- يستخدم مع الظروف الآتية في بداية أو نهاية الجملة
- Jack rarely plays football.



Every(day/night/ Monday/ week/ month/year / at night / in the / in the evening.....etc.

- We watch TV every night.

- Every night, he watches TV .

RESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE المضارع المستمر

Form

I'm writing English.

am / is / are + v.ing

She is reading.

We are eating.

- يستخدم للتعبير عن حدث مستمر في لحظة الكلام.

- Don't make noise, your brother is studying his lessons.

- يعبر المضارع المستمر عن حدث مستمر حول لحظة الكلام

- This week, I'm reading a story by Shakespeare.

- يستخدم للتعبير عن حدث سوف يقع في المستقبل وقد تم الإعداد والترتيب لحدوثه .

- I'm flying to London tomorrow.

- I'm reading a story tonight.

- لا يستعمل مع أفعال الشعور والتفكير والعاطفة والملكية: ولكن يستعمل المضارع البسيط بدلاً منه .

see – hear – smell – notice – realize – understand – refuse – love – hate – belong – think.

-This book is belonging to me. (X)This book belongs to me.

- يستخدم المضارع المستمر مع

now – at this moment – at present – still – look – listen

- Listen, She is singing

- He is still reading.

- Watch out ! The bus is coming.

Note the difference in use between the present simple and the present continuous

Present Simple	مضارع بسيط	Present Continuous	مضارع مستمر
1- Things which are always true	عام	Things which are happening at the moment of speaking	خاص
- Water boils at 100 degrees.		- The water is boiling now, so you can put in the pasta.	
2- Permanent situations (or nearly permanent)	عام	Temporary situations	خاص
- Julie lives in London.		- Julie is living in Paris for a few days (usually she lives in London).	
3- Habits or things we do regularly	عادة	Annoying habits (usually with 'always')	عادة مزعجة
I drink coffee every morning.		- My sister is always leaving the kitchen in a mess!	
4- Future events which are part of a timetable:	مواعيد ثابتة	Definite future plans and arrangements	خطة و ترتيب
- My plane leaves at eight tonight.		- I'm meeting John after class today.	
To talk about the future after certain words ('when' 'until' 'after' 'before' 'as soon as'):			
- I'll call you when I get home.			

Look at these examples :

- I don't usually have beans for breakfast but I'm having some this morning because there is nothing else.
- I often walk to work but I'm taking the car this morning because it's raining very hard.
- I'm thinking about having my hair cut short but I don't think my husband will be very happy about it.
- Now, My parents live in Ashmoun but I'm just visiting them.

THE PAST SIMPLE TENSE الماضي البسيط

1- يعبر الماضي البسيط عن حدث انتهى في الماضي في وقت محدد

- I studied French when I was in secondary school.

2- يعبر عن عادة في الماضي

- Aya used to play tennis, when she was young.

3- وصف أحداث في سرد قصة

- Ali found a bag ,then he went to the police station.

4- يستخدم لوصف حدث استمر لفترة في الماضي ولكنه غير موجود الآن

- She lived in Tokyo for seven years.

- They were in London from Monday to Thursday of last week.

5- في الحالة الثانية من أسلوب الشرط (If)

- If he helped us, we would win.

6- يستخدم مع التعبيرات الآتية ويعتبر ماضي غير حقيقي يعبر عن المفترض وليس الواقع

1- I wish +subj. ماضي بسيط + فاعل

- I wish mum wasn't ill.

- I wish the Egyptian team played well.

2- It's time +subj. ماضي بسيط + فاعل

- It's time he paid the bill.

- It is time father arrived.

2- I 'd rather +subj. ماضي بسيط + فاعل

- I would rather she helped him.

- I'd rather Ali didn't come.



-7 يستخدم الماضي البسيط مع التعبيرات الآتية :

Yesterday – ago – last – once – in the pastetc.

- Last week, I went to Alexandria. - Two months ago, we flew to London.

UNIT ONE

ENJOYING WORK

(WORKBOOK)

1 Write what you would say in each of the following situations.

a A friend wants to know what job you would like to do when you leave school.

I'd like to be an engineer.

b A friend asks you why you'd like to be a doctor.

c Your teacher asks you why you enjoy learning English.

d A relative wants to know the best thing about your school.

2 Answer the questions using words from the box.

efficient grandchildren leader trade delegation

a What can a company send when it needs people to speak for it at a meeting?

It can send a delegation.

b What do we call the children of our children?

c What do we call something or someone that is working very well?

d What do you call the person who is in charge of a group of people?

3 Match the words with the same sound. Check in your dictionary.

- | | |
|-----------|-----------------|
| a keen | 1 boys |
| b news | 2 mean |
| c noise | 3 head |
| d company | 4 England |
| e dead | 5 uniform |
| f good | 6 Egypt |
| g genius | 7 country |

4 Now work in pairs and say the pairs of words in Exercise 3.

1 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word in brackets.

- a I ... **bought** (*buy*) my new camera last week. I (*take*) a photo of you now !
- b My father (*work*) in a bank in the city centre. He..... (*start*) there 15 years ago.
- c My company (*have*) an important meeting last month. A trade delegation..... (*come*) from their office in Japan.
- d I (*be*) so tired last night that I (*fall asleep*) at half past eight.
- e At the moment we (*do*) a history project at school. It..... (*be*) very interesting.
- f It(*not often rain*) in Egypt. It (*be*) usually hot and sunny, so we need air conditioning in many of our buildings.
- g My grandmother(*live*) in Alexandria at the moment She..... (*move*) there two months ago.
- h I (*eat*) Japanese food for the first time last week, but I..... (*prefer*) Chinese food.

2 Ask questions using these words and the present simple, present simple continuous or past simple tense.

- a when / you first meet / your best friend?
When did you first meet your best friend?
- b do / wear / school uniform?
- c what / do / three o'clock yesterday afternoon?
- d what / you do / last weekend?

3 Now answer the questions in Exercise 2 about yourself.

a I first met my best friend, when we were both about three years old.

1 Match to make sentences about Professor Magdi Yacoub.

- | | |
|---|--|
| a Professor Yacoub did not spend his childhood in one place because | 1..... he began working in an important heart hospital in Britain. |
| b He decided to be a heart surgeon after | 2..... he continued to research new treatments. |
| c He went to Europe and America because | 3..... does operations free of charge. |
| d In the 1970s, | 4..... he wanted to get work experience. |
| e He was a member of the team of doctors | 5..... his aunt died of a heart problem. |



f When he retired in 2001,

6..(a)..his father had to work in different parts of Egypt.

g The Aswan Heart Centre Project

7.....that did the first heart transplant operation in Britain.

2 Choose the correct verbs.

a Surgeons **do** / make operations on people in hospitals.

b My brother has a very difficult decision to **do** / **make** next week.

c My sister, who works for a famous charity, believes that her work **does** / **makes** a difference to people's lives.

d Everyone **does** / **makes** mistakes when they're learning something new

e It's been more than 35 years since surgeons **did** / **made** the first heart transplant operation in Britain.

f I want to walk to the shop because I haven't **done** / **made** any exercise today.

9 Did you **do** / **make** a cake for your sister's birthday?

h There's a factory in our town which **does** / **makes** parts for cars and buses.

Translation

الترجمة هي فن نقل المعنى. يظن الكثير أن صعوبة الترجمة تكمن في صعوبة الكلمات والمفردات المعطاة، ولكن البناء اللغوي السليم للجملة المعطاة هو البداية الصحيحة لضمان الحصول على درجة سؤال الترجمة.

1- حدد البناء السليم للجملة، واليك هذا المثال: "لقد حققت مصر إنجازات عظيمة خلال العشرين سنة الأخيرة"

فابداً كالآتي:

1
فاعل

2
فعل

3
مفعول

4
باقي الجملة

حدد هذه العناصر

والمفعول (إنجازات)

والفعل (حققت)

إذا : فاعل الجملة (مصر)

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

Egypt has made great achievements during the last twenty years.

ملحوظة: 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 :- يستطيع الشباب أن يحول الصحراء إلى أرض خضراء.

.....

2- 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"

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.

.....

Translate into Arabic:-

- 1) When we earn a living, it doesn't surprise us to discover that success is measured in terms of the money we earn. This outlook is not correct as we cannot buy happiness with money.
- 2) Every wise person should make good use of his spare time. If we waste our time, we shall be sorry in future. Time lost cannot be regained.
- 3) Money is necessary for living. Everybody agrees that there is never enough of it. however ,there are things which can't be bought with money such as love or happiness.
- 4) Dr.Zewail is a source of great pride for all Egyptians. He has proved that Egyptian talent can reach its utmost and do wonders. We should take his advice to value our education.
- 5) Work is desirable as it prevents us from getting bored. We have to work hard to reach our goals . However ,we should not work continuously without having a break during which we can take exercise.

Translate into English:-

1. اليوم هناك صحفي يجري مقابلة مع قادة رجال الأعمال في القاهرة
2. أمنيتي أن أصبح جراحاً للقلب مثل الدكتور مجدي يعقوب.
3. شهد القرن الحالي تقدماً في مجال جراحات القلب المفتوح.
4. تلعب المؤسسات الخيرية دوراً هاماً في المجتمع.
5. تعلم كيف تستفيد بوقتك لتنجح في حياتك.



Unit Two
Vocabulary

The Iron Woman
المرأة الحديدية
By: Mr. B.M. Ghreab

amuse	يسلي	turn into	يتحول إلى	unkind to	غير عطف علي
amusing	مسلي	toxic	سام	cruel	قاسي
entertaining	مسلي	toxin	سُم	cruelty	قسوة
amusement	تسلية	poison	سُم	violent	عنيف
entertainment	تسلية	poisonous	سام	violence	عنف
childhood	الطفولة	poisoned	مُسمم	location	موقع
childish	طفولي	dirt	قذارة	surely	بالتأكيد
death	الموت	dirty	قذر	space	فراغ - مكان
waste	نفاية - بضيع - بيبدد	bright	لامع	choice	اختيار
publish	ينشر	terror	الرعب	option	اختيار
poet	شاعر	terrify	يرعب	area	منطقة - مساحة
poem	قصيدة	terrified	مرعوب	final	نهائي
poetry	الشعر	terrific	رائع	park	حديقة عامة
poet laureate	شاعر الحاكم / البلاط	marsh	مستنقع	negotiate	يتفاوض
playwright	كاتب مسرحي	remain	يظل - يبقى	negotiation	تفاوض
materials	مواد - خامات	forever	إلى الأبد	summarize	يلخص
print	يطبع	planet	كوكب	summary	ملخص
available	متاح - متوفر	special	مميز - خاص	nearby	قريب
author	مؤلف	power	قوة	transport	النقل - ينقل
iron	حديد	pain	ألم	somewhere	مكان ما
celebrate	يحتفل بـ	painful	مؤلم	owner	مالك
events	أحداث هامة	traffic	المرور	hear from	يتلقى أخبار من
recommend	يذكي - يرشح	mud	طين	traffic	المرور
recommendation	توصية - تذكية	soft	لين	railway line	خط سكة حديد
advertisement	إعلان	traditions	تقاليد	reduce	يقلل
dragon	تتین	traditional	تقليدي	reduction	تقليل
stage	مرحلة	popular	شعبي - ذو شعبية	cut down	يقلل
belong to	ينتمي الى - يخص	fright	الرعب	mass	كتلة - حشد
naughty	مشاغب	frightened	مرعوب	waves	امواج
enormous	ضخم - هائل	frightening	مرعب	maze	متاهة - حيرة
nature	الطبيعة	establish	يؤسس	tobacco	التبغ
natural	طبيعي	make sure	يتأكد	bleed	ينزف
tragedy	مأساة	pollutants	ملوثات	work for	يعمل لدي
tragic	مأساوي	gardener	جنايني	view	منظر

Definitions

amusing	- funny and entertaining	مسلي
childhood	- the stage when you are a child	الطفولة
death	- the end of someone's life	الموت
waste	- materials left after you used something	نفاية
publish	- to be printed and to be available for people to buy.	ينشر
poet laureate	- a poet for the king or the queen	شاعر الحاكم / البلاط
marsh	- an area of soft wet land	مستنقع
remain	- continue in the same way	يظل - يبقى
forever	- for all future time	إلى الأبد
enormous	- very big	ضخم - هائل



turn into	- to make something change and become completely different	يُحوّل إلى
toxic	- poisonous	سام

Expressions

interested in	مهتم بـ	be connected with	متصل بـ
keen on	متحمس لـ	by the river	بجوار النهر
excited about	مهتم بـ	ask for help	يطلب المساعدة من...
fond of	مغرم بـ	ask about	يستفسر
cause / do damage	يسبب تلف	come out	يظهر
throw into	يرمي في	wake up	يستيقظ
book of poems	ديوان شعر	save ...from = rescue... from	ينقذ من
make into a film	يحوّل ... الي فيلم	climb out of	يتسلق خارجا من
so صفة that	جدا لدرجة أن	ready to مصدر	جاهز
turn into : convert into	يتحوّل الي	ready for اسم	جاهز
give... (sb)... a taste of (his) own medicine			يسقي شخص من نفس الكأس - يعاقب شخص بنفس الطريقة

Antonyms

Word	Antonym
amuse	bore
enormous	tiny
childhood	old age
dirty	clean
special	ordinary
reduce	increase
soft	hard

Derivatives

Verb	Noun	Adjective
celebrate	celebration	celebrated
protect	protection	protective
pollute	pollution	polluting
amuse	amusement	amusing
die	death	dead
publish	publication	published
destroy	destruction	destructive
reason	reason	reasonable
excite	excitement	exciting

Language Notes

- 1- century قرن (100 عام) - decade عقد (10 سنوات)
- 2- later فيما بعد - I will talk to you later. I am busy now.
- late متأخر - متأخرا - She always arrives late. - He is late for school.
- 3- appear يظهر - The Iron Man appeared again suddenly.
- appear : seem يبدو - She appeared not to know what was happening.
- 4- publish ينشر (كتاب - مجلة) - The writer has published three books recently.
- come out = be published يصدر - ينشر - My new book came out / was published only last week.
- hang out ينشر (ملابس) - Mona hung her clothes to dry in the sun
- polish يلمع - demolish يهدم
- 5- marsh مستنقع - March شهر مارس - march مسيرة - يمشي
- 6- لا تسبق (home) بحرف جر أو أداة نكرة أو معرفة إذا جاء قبلها فعل من أفعال الحركة (run / arrive / come / return..... etc.)
- Sara arrives home just on time - Lucy was terrified and quickly ran home.
- و لكن لاحظ :
- Sara arrives at her home just on time - Lucy was terrified and quickly ran to her father's home.
- 7- throw يرمي - He threw the rubbish into the litter bin
- thorough تام - شامل - We need a thorough understanding of the subject
- through عبر - خلال - He entered the house through the gate.



8- stop ... مفعول ... + v.ing	يمنع من	- They wanted to stop the factory polluting the river.
9- special (متميز)	خاص (متميز)	- We like Mr Ali as he gives us special treatment.
special x ordinary عادي	x عادي	- It's special glass. You can't break it.
private خاص (يخص شخص دون آخر)	خاص (يخص شخص دون آخر)	- I don't like my friends to interfere in my private life.
private x public عام	x عام	- He joined a private school.
10- experience خبرة (ليس لها جمع)	خبرة (ليس لها جمع)	- He got the job thanks to his experience.
- experience تجربة حياتية (لها جمع)	تجربة حياتية (لها جمع)	- You can ask his advice, He has a lot of experiences.
- experience يواجه - يمر بـ - يعاني من	يواجه - يمر بـ - يعاني من	- He experienced many problems in his childhood.
- experiment تجربة علمية (لها جمع)	تجربة علمية (لها جمع)	- In labs, scientists do a lot of experiments.
- experiment يجري تجربة	يجري تجربة	- She experimented on chickens as well as mice
11- remain يظل - يبقى	يظل - يبقى	-The men's hair didn't change and remained white forever.
- remains بقايا - آثار	بقايا - آثار	- He left the remains of a sandwich lunch on the table.
12- hair شعر	شعر	- hair وريث
13- help... مفعول + مصدر	مصدر	- I helped Nada do the homework.
- help... مفعول + to مصدر	مصدر	- I helped Nada to do the homework
- help... مفعول + with الاسم	الاسم	- I helped Nada with the homework
14- see + مفعول + مصدر يري (كل الحدث)	يري (كل الحدث)	- I saw my friend open the door.
- see + مفعول + v.ing يري (جزء من الحدث)	يري (جزء من الحدث)	- I saw this tree growing.
15- taste يتذوق	يتذوق	- She tasted the fruit to see if it is ripe.
- taste له مذاق	له مذاق	- The fruit which I ate tasted delicious.
- taste طعم - مذاق	طعم - مذاق	- This fruit has a good taste.
16- waste يضيع - نفاية	يضيع - نفاية	- waist الخصر - The west الغرب
17- live with يعيش مع	يعيش مع	- He lives with his uncle in Luxor..
- live at / in يعيش في	يعيش في	- He lives at his uncle's house in Luxor..
18- planet كوكب	كوكب	- plane طائرة - plant نبات
19- stop to يتوقف لكي	يتوقف لكي	- On my way home, I stopped to buy a newspaper.
- stop v.ing يتوقف عن	يتوقف عن	- I advise you to stop smoking.
20- maze متاهة	متاهة	- maize : corn ذرة
21- look forward to + v.ing يتطلع الي	يتطلع الي	- She looks forward to living in London.
22- remember يتذكر	يتذكر	- We remember visiting the pyramids last year.
- remember me to + n. بلغ تحياتي لـ	بلغ تحياتي لـ	- Remember me to your family.
- remind يذكر	يذكر	- He reminded me of the time of the meeting.
23- nearby مجاور	مجاور	- He lives in a nearby village
- near to قريب من	قريب من	- We live near to the station.
24- mostly بشكل اساسي - غالبا	بشكل اساسي - غالبا	- The victims were mostly women and children.
- most of معظم	معظم	- Most flowers are pretty.
- the most الأكثر	الأكثر	- Father is the most intelligent of all of us.

Communication Skills
التفاوض

- * Surely the best..... (place for the factory)... is... بالتاكيد إن أفضل ... هو
- * Although.....is a good idea, we mustn't forget that..... علي الرغم أن ...فكرة جيدة, لا جب أن ننسى.....
- * I agree that..... is a good reason but / however..... أعتقد أن ... سببا جيدا و مع ذلك.....
- * The reason for this is..... إن السبب في هو

Writing: A Negotiating e-mail

The traffic is very bad in your city and there are plans to build a new road to help the situation. One plan is to build the road next to your school because this will take cars very quickly into the city. The other plan is to build the road next to the railway line, but this is a longer road.

Plan an e-mail negotiating where to put the road. Your name is Mohammed and you are sending the e-mail to Mr Ahmed

To : Mr Ahmed
Subject : A new road

Dear Mr Ahmed,

I was interested to read the plans for your company to build a new road to help the traffic in the city. You said that the first plan is to build it near my school because this will take cars very quickly into the city. I agree that is a good reason, but we mustn't forget that it will cause a lot of noise and it can affect the students' health because of the fumes from cars.



Surely the best place to build the road is next to the railway line. I agree it will be longer, but it will save us noise and air pollution near our school. Besides, people who use the road can benefit a lot from this road.

I hope you will agree with my ideas. I'm looking forward to hearing from you.

Yours

Mohammed

Critical thinking questions

1. Why do you think Lucy was terrified when she saw the Iron Woman?

- I think she was terrified because she was enormous, with bright red eyes going out of a marsh.

2. Why do you think Lucy did what the Iron Woman asked her?

- Maybe she was terrified. Maybe she wanted to help her to know what she planned to do.

3. Do you think that Lucy was right to write to Hogarth?

- Yes, I think so. Writing to Hogarth and the Iron Man could solve her problem with the Iron Woman.

4. In your opinion, how did the workers realize their mistake when they were turned into fish?

- They lived in the river and suffered much due to the pollution they caused to the river.

5. Do you think that the Iron Woman would save the planet if she destroyed the factory? Why / Why not?

- No, I don't think so. It's only one factory and there are thousands of factories around the world doing the same thing, so it wouldn't make much difference.

6. Do you think that it was right that she turned the factory workers into fish? Why / Why not?

- Yes, we think that it was a good idea to change the factory workers into fish because now they can understand how the fish feel in a polluted river.

7. Do you think that the workers now want the river to remain clean forever? Why / Why not?

- Yes, we think that the workers want the river to stay clean forever because they can remember what it felt like to be a fish in the polluted river.

8. What do you think the moral of the story of the Iron Woman is?

- I think it teaches us that pollution is a problem that affects all people and creatures of the world, so we all must fight it.

9. Why are factories important? Do they all cause pollution?

- They are important because they make everything we need and employ people. Not all factories cause pollution.

10. What would you do if there was a large factory that was polluting the air or water in your area?

- I would try to make the people in the area aware of its danger and try to help the government to put things right.

11. In what way did the Iron Woman give the workers a taste of their own medicine?

- The Iron Woman made the workers in the factory suffer from their pollution in the same way.

12. Can you think of a situation when a person that you know gave someone else a taste of their own medicine?

- Yes, my brother lived in a house and his neighbour always played loud music at night. When they were tired after a big party and wanted to sleep, he played loud music that made them unable to have rest.

13. If a friend was unkind to you, would you be unkind to them, too? Or Would you try to find out why they were being unkind?

- No, I wouldn't be unkind to him and I would try to know why he had been unkind to me and try to change his behaviour.

14. Do you think that pollution from factories is better or worse than it was in the past? Why?

- I think that it is getting better because many laws and rules have been made to fight pollution and its dangers.

15. How can we make sure that our rivers have clean water?

- By analyzing **يحلل** it after imposing strict laws to protect rivers.



Grammar

RELATIVE CLAUSES

- جملة الصفة : هي جملة تبدأ عادة بضمير وصل و تستخدم في تحديد اسم سابق لها

- I told you about **the woman** - **The woman** lives next door.
- I told you about the woman **who lives next door.**
- Do you know the girl? - **The girl** who is talking to Tom?
- Do you know the girl, **who is talking to Tom?**

- ضمير الوصل : ضمير يربط بين جملتين بينهما اسم مشترك لعدم تكراره

- We rented **a house** in Egypt - The **house** overlooked the Nile.
- The **house we rented in Egypt** overlooked the Nile.
- I bought a new car **that** is very fast.
- I'm looking for a secretary **who / that** can use a computer well.

- لاحظ أننا لا نكرر الضمير عندما نستخدم ضمير الوصل

- The woman **who (she-) lives** across the road is a doctor.
- My uncle, who **(he-)** was born in Hong Kong, lived most of his life overseas.
- تستخدم **who** لتحل محل الفاعل أو المفعول. أما **whom** فتحل محل المفعول فقط و غالبا نستخدم مكانها **who**
- The woman is in hospital. **She** was injured in the accident. (who)
- The woman **who** was injured in the accident is in hospital. (who / whom)
- The boy was not at home. I wanted to talk to **him**.
- The boy **whom / who** I wanted to talk to was not at home.

- تستخدم **which** لتحل محل الفاعل و المفعول غير العاقل

- Huda works for a company. **It** manufactures computers. (which)
- Huda works for a company **which / that** manufactures computers. (which)
- The shoes don't fit very well. Nadia bought **them**.
- The shoes **which** Nadia bought don't fit very well.

- يمكن أن تستخدم **(which)** لتشير إلى الجملة التي تسبقها و ليس الاسم

- He came first, which made his parents very happy.
- He was usually late, **which** always annoyed his father.
- We've missed our train, **which** means we may be late.
- Everybody worked really hard and helped tidy up at the end, **which I hadn't expected at all.**

- يمكن أن تستخدم حروف الجر قبل **(which)** أو يأتي في أي مكان المناسب في الجملة

- These are the books *about which* she spoke. = - These are the books *which* she spoke *about*.
- The bus by which we go to school is very old = - The bus which we go to school by is very old.

- يمكن استخدام **(that)** بدلا من **(who/ which / whom)**

- The man that has been working all day looks very tired.
- Omer that you met yesterday is my brother.
- The food that you make tastes delicious. - Reham bought a mobile that was expensive.
- لا تستخدم حروف الجر قبل **(that)** بل تأتي في المكان المناسب في الجملة:
- I like the man that I work for. - These are the books that she spoke about.
- The man for that you work is very kind. (X) - The man that you work for is very kind. (√)
- لاحظ استخدام **that** في الحالات التالية

- I lent her all the money that she needed. - Wahid was the only friend that helped me.
- The fox is the cleverest animal that I have ever seen.

- تستخدم **(Where)** بمعنى "الذي فيه أو حيث" و تعود على المكان و لا بد أن يأتي بعدها فاعل

- This is the room where I sleep. - A school is the place where we learn.
- Do you remember **the place where** we caught the train?
- Stratford-upon-Avon is **the town where** Shakespeare was born.

where = in which / at which / to which / from which / about which.....

- This is the room in which I sleep. - A school is a place at which we learn.

- تستخدم **(When)** بمعنى "الذي فيه أو عندما" و تعود على اسم زمان و لا بد أن يأتي بعدها فاعل

- 1980 is the year when I was born. - Friday is the day when we get up late.



When = in / on / at which.....

- Friday is the day on which (that) we get up late.
- Six o'clock is the time at which I get up.
- England won the world cup in 1996. It was **the year when** we got married.
- I remember my twentieth birthday. It was **the day when** the tsunami happened.

- أحيانا نستطيع أن نحذف ضمير الوصل (when)

- England won the world cup in 1996. It was the **year we** got married.
- I remember my twentieth birthday. It was the **day my sister** travelled abroad.

- لاحظ المثال الآتي

- I don't like August which is very hot.

تستخدم (whose) للملكية وتحل محل اسم متبوع بـ 's و صفات الملكية و هي

my / his / her / its / our / you / their

(whose)

- We met a lady. **Her** daughter has just got married.
- We met a lady **whose** daughter has just got married.
- I bought a house **whose** walls were made of glass

- I bought a house with glass walls

OMISSION OF RELATIVE PRONOUNS حذف ضمائر الوصل

يتم حذف كل من (who - which - whom) عندما يحلوا محل مفعول (إذا جاء بعدهم فاعل)

- This is the woman ~~who~~ I helped. = - This is the woman I helped.
- يمكن حذف كل من (who - which) في الحالات التالية:
- إذا جاء بعدهما زمن مستمر وفي هذه الحالة يتم حذف الضمير و (be) ويتبقى (v.ing)
- The boy ~~who~~ is wearing a red shirt is my son. = - The boy wearing a red shirt is my son.
- Do you see the cat ~~which~~ is lying on the roof? = - Do you see the cat lying on the roof?
- إذا جاء بعدهم (verb to be) كفعل أساسي وهنا يتم حذف الضمير و (verb to be)
- The woman ~~who~~ is in this shop, lent me this pen. = - The woman in this shop lent me this pen.
- **The girl ~~who~~ is at the supermarket wants to buy some sweets.**
- **The girl at the supermarket wants to buy some sweets.**

- يمكن حذف ضمير الوصل إذا كان بعده (صفة + (be)).

- The girl ~~who~~ was lazy didn't go to school yesterday. - The **lazy girl** didn't go to school yesterday.
- نحذف ضمير الوصل المتبوع بفعل مبني للمعلوم ونضع الفعل في صورة (v.ing)
- I told you about the woman ~~who~~ lives next door. = - I told you about the woman living next door.
- نحذف ضمير الوصل إذا جاء بعده فعل مبني للمجهول وهنا نحذف أيضا (verb to be) ويبقى التصريف الثالث للفعل.
- The girl ~~who~~ was arrested yesterday stole clothes from shops.
- The girl arrested yesterday stole clothes from shops.
- يمكن استخدام (to + inf.) بدلا من عبارة الوصل إذا كان ضمير الوصل في الجملة يحل محل الفاعل مع كلمات مثل

The first / second / last

- I was the first person ~~who~~ left the ship. = - I was the first person **to leave** the ship.
- لا يمكن استخدام **that** بدلا من **which** إلا إذا وضعنا حرف الجر بعد الفعل
- The train arrived late. I came by it. = - The house **by** which I came arrived late.
- The train that I came **by** arrived late.

لاحظ أن هناك نوعان من جملة الصفة

- 1- Defining relative clause** جملة صفة محددة للاسم
- هذا النوع يعطي معلومة أساسية عن الشيء أو الشخص أو المكان الذي نتحدث عنه ونستخدم في هذا النوع **who / which / whom** ولا نستخدم **comma** قبل أو بعد عبارة الوصل. ويمكن استخدام **that** بدلا من ضمائر الوصل.
- **They're the people who want to buy our house.**
- The woman who stole the ring was soon arrested. (*who stole the ring* is essential information)
- The man **who told me this** refused to give his name.
- The noise *that he made* woke everybody up.

- 2- Non-defining relative clause** جملة صفة غير محددة للاسم
- في هذا النوع لا تقدم جملة الصفة معلومة هامة عن الشيء أو الشخص أو المكان الذي نتحدث عنه ولا بد من استخدام **comma** قبل وبعد عبارة الوصل ولا تستخدم **that** في هذا النوع
- Sara's mother, who works for the national bank, always comes home late.
- My gardener, who is very pessimistic, says that there will be no apples this year.

UNIT TWO TED HUGHES: THE IRON WOMAN (WORKBOOK)

1 Match these words a-d with their meanings.

- a amusing 1..... the end of someone's life.
- b childhood 2..... prepare a book to be put in the shops for people to buy.



- c death
- d publish
- 3 ..(a)..funny.
- 4..... the time when you are a child.

2 Complete these sentences with words from Exercise 1.

- a My cousin tells very ...(**amusing**)... stories. They always make me laugh!
- b Hassan's grandfather wrote poetry until his..... in 2016.
- c Your story is very good. I think someone should..... it!
- d Mona had a very interesting..... She lived on an island until she was twelve.

3 Match to make sentences about Ted Hughes.

- a Many people think that Ted Hughes
- b During his childhood, the queen.
- c The woman who Hughes married also
- d The books which people liked most
- e Ted Hughes wrote special poems to
- 1 worked at the magazine.
- 2 celebrate important national events for the queen.
- 3 were mostly about nature.
- 4..(a).. was the best English poet of the twentieth century.
- 5 he spent a lot of time in the countryside.

4 Circle the word in each group that has a schwa sound. Check in your dictionary.

- a arrive ant arm
- b childhood housework magazine
- c married massive memory
- d nature naughty netball
- e learned publish peaceful

1 Find and correct the mistakes in these sentences (some are correct).

- a The hotel, where was on a mountain, had fantastic views from the bedrooms.
The hotel, **which** was on a mountain, had fantastic views from the bedrooms.
- b Mr Ali is the man who's house is next to the school. (.....)
- c Aswan is a city who my family always enjoy visiting. (.....)
- d I remember the time when I first saw the school where I would spend the next ten years of my life. (.....)
- e Mona is the girl who father was a famous footballer. (.....)
- f Dubai is the city where there is the world's biggest shopping centre. (.....)

2 Match to make sentences.

- a What is the name of the teacher
- b Dalia is my friend
- c One o'clock is the time
- d That is the hospital
- e Is this the homework
- 1 when we usually have lunch.
- 2 where Ola went when she was ill.
- 3 ..(a)..who used to teach us maths?
- 4 which you did last week?
- 5 whose sister lives in London.

3 Complete the sentences with the correct relative pronoun.

The oldest hotel in England

Summer is a time a ...**when**... many people like to visit the small English town of Exeter, b..... many tourists like to stay the night. For that reason, Exeter has many hotels. The Royal Clarence Hotel in Exeter, c..... was built in 1769, was one of the oldest hotels in England. However, in 2016 there was a huge fire d..... destroyed this historic hotel. Sally Potter, e..... is the manager of the Old Hall in the north of England, now thinks that her hotel is the oldest in England.

4 Complete these sentences with your own ideas.

- a Summer is a time
- b The park is the place
- c My best friend is someone.....
- d The teacher is someone whose
- e A computer is something
- f This is the beach

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

- 1 There is very little..... from the factory, so it is not bad for the environment.
a waste b wave c weight d wildlife
- 2 My cousin says that she loves Cairo and wants to live there



- a ever b forever c long time d never
- 3 There were big waves when we got on the boat so the captain told us to in our seats for the journey.
- a remember b remind c remain d return
- 4 The ground near the river is very soft and wet because there is a..... there.
- a mass b marsh c maze d marlin
- 5 In the newspaper, it says that they want to turn the old factorya modern hotel.
- a in b on c off d into
- 6 It is very dangerous to go up some volcanoes because the gases from them can be.....
- a traditional b tobacco c popular d toxic

2 Rewrite the following sentences using the word(s) in brackets, to give the same meaning.

- a The teacher asked us not to leave the classroom until we finished the project. (*remain*)
The teacher asked us remain in the classroom until we finished the project.
- b Do not touch those chemicals because they can make you very ill. (*toxic*)
- c The waste from some factories will always stay in the ground. (*forever*)
- d The small cafe next to the school is now an expensive restaurant. (*turn into*)

3 Complete these sentences with the correct prepositions.

by for into up with

- a Lucy lived (*with*)..... her parents near a big factory.
- b One night, Lucy suddenly woke
- c The Iron Woman asked Lucy..... help.
- d She wanted to destroy the factorythe river.
- e The workers were throwing toxic wastethe dark river.

4 Write a paragraph about which kind of pollution is worst for people, and why.

1 Complete the email with the correct words.

agree mustn't place reason would

To : Mr Kamal
 Subject : The new project.
 Dear Mr Kamal
 I was interested to read the plans for your company to build a new hotel in Green Park. You said that you have chosen this location because it is near the city centre. I a....(*agree*)..... that this is a good reason.
 However, the park is very popular with local families. If you built the hotel there, it b..... mean that the families would not be able to go there anymore. Surely the best c..... for the hotel is next to the bus station. The d..... for this is that there is a lot of space and it is also very near the city centre.
 Although a new hotel is a good idea, we e..... forget that children in the area need parks to play in and for exercise. We don't want to lose our parks.
 I hope that you agree with my ideas. I look forward to hearing from you.
 Yours,
 Karim

2 Read the situation and write an email.

Situation

The traffic is very bad in your city and there are plans to build a new road to help the situation. One plan is to build the road next to your school because this will take cars very quickly into the city. The other plan is to build the road next to the railway line, but this is a longer road .

- a Plan an email negotiating where to put the road.
- Say that you understand why they have planned to build a road by the school.
 - Explain what problems this plan might have.
 - Suggest the other plan as a better choice.
 - Give your reasons for this.
 - Give a summary of your ideas.
 - End the email.

b Write your email in 100-150 words.



★ Translation ★

1- تعامل بشكل صحيح مع (Verb to be):

لأن تركيب الجملة في اللغة العربية قد يؤدي إلى نسيانه ، نقول "الطالب ماهر" أين فعل الجملة ؟
في الواقع هي جملة سليمة ولا تحتاج فعل في اللغة العربية لكن في الانجليزية لابد من الفعل.
فنقول :
"The student is clever"
الآن ترجم بنفسك : "إن مصر غنية بثرواتها الطبيعية"

"Egypt rich in its natural resource"

الدور عليك:-

- الدكتور مجدي يعقوب مثال جيد للجراح المصري الناجح.

-
- في القاهرة الكثير من المناطق العشوائية.

2- تعامل بشكل صحيح مع (verb to have): يملك - لديه - عنده - يفتنى - يتناول - لـ
فمثلا "لدينا الكثير من الموارد الطبيعي" هنا أين الفاعل والفعل (نحن نمتلك) وتكون الترجمة:

"We have a lot of natural resource."

الدور عليك:- - كان للعلماء و المفكرين العرب تأثير كبير على الثقافة الغربية.

-
- لقد أصبح متاحا لكل طالب اقتناء جهاز حاسب الي.

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

develop greatly

be (greatly) seriously interested in

gradually improve

punish severely

تطورت تطورا كبيرا

يهتم اهتماما كبيرا بـ

تحسنت تحسناً تدريجياً

يعاقب عقاباً شديداً

الدور عليك:-

- تهتم الدولة بالتعليم اهتماما كبيرا .

- تتأثر السياحة تأثرا كبيرا بالإحداث الجارية في العالم.

- تحسن الموقف تحسناً تدريجياً. - يعاملني مدرسي معاملة جيدة.

4- دائما الصفة تأتي قبل الاسم والظرف بعد الفعل

He is foolish boy.

انه ولد أحمق

He behaves foolishly.

انه يتصرف بحماقة

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

الدور عليك:- - النجاح بعد العمل الشاق مصدر عظيم للسعادة.

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

* Translate into Arabic:

- 1- Egypt has a lot of dreams concerning the next Olympic Games. Great attention is paid to our champions to get the best results. They should take part in international competitions to be well trained.
- 2- Lake Nasser is one of the largest man-made lakes in the world. Adventure tourists have discovered the pleasure of fishing in it. It is well known for its wonderful large fish.
- 3- Goods are packed into massive containers and carried by huge lorries. They are also transported by other means of transport such as trains, ships and planes. Refrigerated ships help us to transport fresh foods to all parts of the world.
- 4- Ibn Sina was a great Arab thinker and doctor. Most of his books were translated into Latin and studied in many European universities. This is because his study of medicine was based upon experiments.
- 5- Every year , Egypt celebrates the International Child's Day. Many achievements for the child's welfare have been realized . Prizes are offered to talented children , and those who excel In free reading .

* Translate into English:

1. التلوث مشكلة خطيرة تهدد حياة البشر
2. ان هوايتي المفضلة هي قراءة القصص الخيالية والاستماع الى الموسيقى
3. تنشر حاليا الكثير من الصحف و المجلات علي شبكة الانترنت
4. المحافظة علي البيئة سلوك يميز الانسان المتحضر.
5. ان التعاون بين الناس هو أساس النجاح في الحياة الحديثة.



Unit Three

Water and Food Safety

سلامة الماء و الغذاء

By: Mr. B.M. Ghreeb

Vocabulary

care	عناية	fine	يفرم - غرامة	chemicals	مواد كيميائية
careless	مهمل	punishment	عقاب	bad for	ضار بـ
carelessness	إهمال	period	فترة	good for	مفيد لـ
pay attention	ينتبه	label	بطاقة بيانات	germs	جراثيم
deliberately	عمدا - عن قصد	manufacture	يصنع	fresh	طازج - عذب
on purpose	عمدا - عن قصد	manufacturer	صاحب مصنع	insect	حشرة
exist	يوجد	properly	كما ينبغي	land	يهبط
existence	الوجود	acceptable	مقبول	taste	يتذوق - مذاق
alive	علي قيد الحياة	rely on	يعتمد علي	tasty	لذيذ - شهوي
fertile	خصب	reliable	يُعتَمَد عليه	healthy	صحي
fertility	خصوبة	depend on	يعتمد علي	bake	يخبز
produce	ينتج	trust	يثق بـ - ثقة	baker	خباز
production	إنتاج	count on	يعتمد علي	bakery	مخبز
soil	تربة زراعية	artificial	صناعي	spider	عنكبوت
industry	الصناعة	man-made	صناعي	court	محكمة
industrial	صناعي	natural	طبيعي	cargo	شحنة - حمولة
plenty of	كثير من	raw	خام - ني	cells	خلايا
goods	بضائع	ingredients	مقادير	preserve food	يحفظ الطعام
especially	خصوصا	aim	هدف	preservative	مادة حافظة
manage : run	يدير	achieve	يحقق	own : possess	يملك
manager	مدير	achievement	إنجاز	owner	مالك - صاحب
in charge of	مسئول عن	top	قمة	later	فيما بعد
application	تطبيق	rules	قواعد	virtual	واقعي
generosity	كرم - سخاء	break rules	يخالف القوانين	vinegar	خل
beach	بلاج	show ... round	ينظم جولة لـ	vapour	بخار الماء
disease	مرض	safety	الامان	flavour	طعم - مذاق
syllable	مقطع	safe	أمن	items	عناصر - بنود
obey	يطيع	make sure	يتأكد	onions	بصل
gradually	تدرجيا	expiry	انقضاء - انتهاء	corn oil	زيت ذرة
plough	يحرث - محراث	expiry date	تاريخ الانتهاء	sunflower oil	زيت عباد شمس
storm	عاصفة	expired	منتهي الصلاحية	crisps	شرائح البطاطس
van : truck	شاحنة	valid	صالح - ساري	serious	خطير - جاد
passenger	راكب	validity	صلاحية	check	يفحص

Definitions

carelessness	- not paying attention to what you are doing	الإهمال
deliberately	- you do something because you want to do it	عمدا - عن قصد
exist	- to be real , present or alive	يوجد
fertile	- fertile soil produces plenty of crops	خصب
industry	- the production of goods , especially in factories	الصناعة
manage	- to be in charge of a company	يدير
fine	- pay money as punishment	يفرم - غرامة
expiry	- the end of a period of time	انقضاء - انتهاء
label	- a piece of paper or other material with information on it	بطاقة بيانات
manufacture	- to make goods	يصنع



properly	- correctly / in an acceptable way	كما ينبغي
reliable	- someone or something that can be trusted	يُعتَمَد عليه
count on	- trust someone or something	يعتمد علي
artificial	- man-made / not natural	صناعي
raw	- not cooked	ني - خام
ingredients	- what the food is made of	مقادير
aim	- the thing that you are hoping to achieve	هدف

Expressions

carbonated water	مياه غازية - صودا	stressed syllable	مقطع ذو نبرة صوت عالية
Natural water	مياه طبيعية	belong to	يخص - ينتمي الي
be careful with the money	احرص علي المال	on the farm	في المزرعة
be careful of the lion	احترس من الاسد	warn about	يحذر من
advertise on TV	يعن في التلفزيون	filled with : full of	مليء بـ
thank ...sb... for	يشكر علي	make a plan	يعمل خطة
do a school project	يقوم بمشروع / بحث مدرسي	make a video	يصور فيلم
get better	يتحسن	get warmer	يصبح أكثر دفئا
thanks to	بفضل	artificial flavours	مكسبات طعم صناعية
go for a run	يمارس رياضة الجري	on purpose	عمدا - عن قصد
make ... sb.... ill	يصيب بالمرض	tinned food	طعام معلب
keep ... sth.... clean	يحافظ علي نظافة	break a promide	يخلف وعده - يرجع في كلمته
over : more than	أكثر من	break rules	يخالف القوانين
food safety organization	منظمة الأمن الغذائي	soft drinks	مشروبات غازية

Antonyms

Word	Antonym
alive	dead ميت
artificial : man-made	natural طبيعي
deliberately	accidentally بدون قصد
raw	cooked مطهو - طاب
valid	invalid غير صالح
healthy	unhealthy غير صحي
fertile	barren : infertile قاحل - غير خصب
fine	reward يكافئ
valid	invalid : expired غير صالح - غير ساري المفعول
reliable	unreliable لا يعتمد عليه

Derivatives

Verb	Noun	Adjective
fertilize	fertilizer	fertile
apply	application	applied
pollute	pollution	polluted
	pollutants	
produce	production	productive
obey	obedience	obedient
grow	growth	growing
rely on	reliance	reliable
exist	existence	.....
endanger	danger	dangerous
manage	management	manageable
.....	storm	stormy

Language Notes

- 1- grow ينمو - Plants grow well in fertile soil.
- grow up يكبر في العمر - She will join university when he grows up.
- 2- as a result نتيجة لذلك - He never studied hard. As a result, he failed.



- as a result of نتيجة لـ
3- as well : too : also أيضا
- mango mangoes
- potato potatoes
- studio studios
piano pianos
- 5- tasty : delicious شهية - لذيذ
- tasteful حسن الذوق
- 6- raw ني - غير ناضج
- row صف
- 7- show يبين - يوضح
- show...sb... round يرافقه - يصطحب
- 8- count on = rely on = depend on يعتمد علي / يعول علي
9- artificial : man-made صناعي (من صنع الانسان) * natural طبيعي
- Nasser is a famous artificial lake.
- industrial صناعي (خاص بالصناعة) * agricultural زراعي
- The government sets up many industrial projects.
10- advertise يعلن عن (سلعة) - To increase our sales, we have to advertise these products
- announce : declare يعلن - يصرح - He announced that he would marry her.
- 11- recommend + v.ing / اسم يذكي - يرشح
- recommend مصدر .. + اسم + to مصدر .. + اسم + to
- recommend يرشح مصدر .. + اسم + to
- 12- fine غرامة - يغرم
- find يجد
13 list قائمة
- menu قائمة طعام
- 14- aim to + مصدر = aim at + v.ing يهدف إلي
15- make + مصدر + مفعول يجعل
- make + مصدر + مفعول صفة + مفعول
- 16- production إنتاج
17- properly كما ينبغي
19- warn يحذر
20- safety أمان - سلامة
- security الأمان
- 21- reliable: trusted موثوق فيه
22- on purpose: deliberately عدا - عن قصد
23- make...مفعول.... مصدر يجعل
- make..... مفعول.... صفة يجعل
- cause.... مصدر يجعل
- 24- in charge of = responsible for مسئول عن
25- flavour مذاق - طعم - favour معروف - جميل - fever سخونية - حمي
- 26- try to ... مصدر.... يحاول ان يفعل (بيذل جهد)
- try + v.ing / اسم يجرب (ليري النتيجة)
- He failed as a result of not studying hard.
- I like football. My brother likes it as well
- 4- نجمع معظم الكلمات التي تنتهي بـ (O) بإضافة (es)
- mosquito mosquitoes - motto mottoes
- tomato tomatoes
- بعض الأسماء تنتهي بـ (o) و لكن يضاف لها عند الجمع (s) فقط
kilo kilos
radio radios
- He ate all the food as it was tasty.
- Your villa is fantastic. Your choice of colours is tasteful.
- Maha didn't eat the fruit as it was ripe.
- Her villa stood in a row very old houses ones.
- He showed his wife how to cook spaghetti.
- Let me know when you're coming to Caro and I'll show you around?
- You can count on him. He is experienced.

Communication Skills

MAKING RECOMMENDATION

تقديم تذكية / توصية

- عند عمل توصية أو تذكية نستخدم التعبيرات الآتية
أنا أذكي / أرشح
- * I'd recommend / suggest + v.ing
- I'd recommend making unhealthy foods very expensive.
- * We could think about + v.ing
- We could / might even include photos.
- * We should.... مصدر
* What we really should do is to.....
* Why don't we... مصدر.....
- يمكننا أن نفكر في
- ما يجب علينا فعله هو.....
لمأذا لا.....



AGREEING WITH RECOMMENDATION

- * That is a good idea.
- * I'd like / love / like that idea.
- * That's an idea
- * Good idea.
- * Great thinking.
- * Good thinking

DISAGREEING WITH RECOMMENDATION

- * I'm not so sure how we would do that.
- * We can't do that
- * That wouldn't work.

Critical thinking questions

- 1. The labels on the food are very important. Do you agree? Why? Why not?**
- Yes, I agree. They contain important information about the food and its ingredients.
- 2. What information do you think should be given on food labels? Why?**
- The ingredients, so that you know what you are eating, and an expiry date, so that you know if the food is fresh.
- 3. Why do you think it is not always easy to know where the food we buy has come**
- I think so because food is grown or made in different places or even different countries.
- 4. In your opinion, who can check the food we eat?**
- First, there are food safety organizations whose work is to check the food. Second people who eat food must do that.
- 5. Why do you think we must buy fresh food?**
- I think we should do so because fresh fruit is usually healthy. We also wouldn't worry about the expiry date if we bought fresh food.
- 6. Why do you think most foods should be covered when they are taken to the shops?**
- So that insects such as flies cannot land on them.
- 7. Do you know which food you should never eat raw?**
- Yes, you should never eat meat such as chicken when it is raw.
- 8. How do you know if meat is cooked properly?**
- If chicken (meat) is red, it is not cooked properly كما ينبغي . Other meat should look brown when it is cooked.
- 9. Do you think that all food should have an expiry date? Why? Why not?**
- Yes, all food should have an expiry date, so that we can be safe.
- 10. Why do you think that some people eat food after the expiry date on the label?**
- I think some people don't have enough money to throw food away. Others might not know its expiry date.
- 11. Which is better, eating food at home or buying cooked food in the street? Why?**
- I think eating food at home is better because you know what ingredients were used and make sure it is fresh. We can't do that about the food we buy in the street.
- 12. What is the problem with some food that is sold on the streets?**
- There are many problems, for example, meat that is raw or not cooked properly can make you very ill.
- 13. Many young people prefer to eat fast food nowadays. Do you agree with that? Why? Why not?**
- No, I don't agree with that. Fast food contains a lot of fat and artificial, unhealthy ingredients.
- 14. Do you think that a food or drink is more reliable if you have seen it advertised on television? Why? Why not?**
- No, I don't think so. Advertisements don't usually give us the correct information about the food advertised.
- 15. In your opinion, how do food safety organizations check the food we buy?**
- I think they go to places where we buy food such as supermarkets and take samples of the food to test it. They can close or fine the places they sell bad food.
- 16- What problems do you think might be there with bread?**
- Bread might be full of germs if it was baked in a place which is not clean.
- 17- What information do you think should be given on food labels?**
- The expiry date, ingredients and where the food comes from.
- 18- Do you think that food is more reliable if it is advertised on TV?**
- Yes, as the government must check it before it is advertised on TV



Grammar

PASSIVE VERBS الأفعال في صيغة المبني للمجهول

- يتم تحويل أى جملة من مبني للمعلوم الى مبني للمجهول كما يلي:

مفعول + v. to be حسب الزمن + pp + by + فاعل

Examples:

- 1- Carpenters **use** wood to make furniture. (Wood)
- Wood **is used** to make furniture.
- 2- Information on the internet **is helping** many people. (Many people)
- Many people **are being helped** by information on the internet.
- 3- They **were painting** the house when I arrived. (The house)
- The house **was being painted** when I arrived.
- 4- Jack **has mailed** the gifts. (The gifts)
- The gifts **have been mailed**.
- 5- I wondered why they **had followed** me. (I wondered why I)
- I wondered why I **had been followed**.

- يتم تحويل (مصدر + to) الى مبني للمجهول باستخدام (to + be + pp)
I want **to be told** the truth.

- I want **you to tell** me the truth.
- I'd like you **to introduce** me to the new manager.
- I'd like **to be introduced** to the new manager.
- I expect the manager **to be given** a pay-rise next month.
- I expect **to be given** a pay-rise next month.
- She needs **to wash** the carpet.
- The carpet needs **to be washed**.

الأفعال الناقصة في الجملة المبنية للمجهول تتبع ب (be + pp)

- will / would / can / could / shall / should / may / might / ought to / must.....**
- We should **shut** these doors at night. - These doors should **be shut** at night.
 - The teacher could **give** Alice a prize for her artwork. - Alice could **be given** a prize for her artwork.
 - We **can see** the Great Wall of China from space.
 - The Great Wall of China **can be seen** from space.
 - Because of technology, we **can build** larger and larger buildings in modern cities.
 - Because of technology, larger and larger buildings **can be built** in modern cities.

- يتم تحويل الفعل المنتهي ب **ing** الى صيغة المبني للمجهول باستخدام **being + pp**

- I **remember** my father **giving** me advice. I **remember being given** advice by my father.
- I **hate** people **telling** me lies. I **hate being told** lies.

- لاحظ كيف بنيت الجملة للمجهول مع الأفعال الآتية

say - believe - think - report - admit - deny
consider - estimate - understand

- هذه الأفعال مفعولها عادة عبارة عن (جملة كاملة + that)

- People say that women live longer than men.
- عند بناء هذه الجملة للمجهول نحذف الفاعل ونبدأ بالضمير الغير شخصي (It) و نبني الفعل للمجهول و نترك المفعول في مكانه
- It is said **that women live** longer than men
- أو نحذف الفاعل ونبدأ بالفاعل بعد (that) و نبني الفعل للمجهول و نحول جملة المفعول الي (مصدر + to)
- **Women** are said **to live** longer than men.

- لاحظ أيضا الأمثلة الآتية

- They expect him to arrive soon.
- **It** is expected (that) **he will arrive soon**. - **He** is expected **to arrive** soon.
- People believe that Mr Brown **owns** a lot of land in the north.
- Mr Brown is believed **to own** a lot of land in the north.

- لاحظ كيف نبدأ بمفعول جملة (that) عند بناء الجملة للمجهول

- People expect that She **cooks** lunch badly.
- **It** is expected **that** She **cooks** lunch badly. - She is expected **to cook** lunch badly.
- **They say that children are afraid of ghosts**.
- **It is said** that children are afraid of ghosts. - Children are said to be afraid of ghosts.



- نبني الفعل للمجهول و نحول جملة (that) إلي (تصريف ثالث + to be)

- Lunch is expected **to be cooked** badly.
- إذا كان زمن الجملة بعد (that) أي زمن ماضي نستخدم (تصريف ثالث + to have)
- We think that Sara **travelled** to Cairo last week.
- It is thought that Sara **travelled** to Cairo last week.
- Sara is thought **to have travelled** to Cairo last week.
- و إذا كان زمن الجملة بعد (that) أي زمن ماضي و أردنا أن نبدأ بالمفعول نستخدم (تصريف ثالث + to have been)
- Everyone believes that he has mended the car. - It is believed **that** he has mended the car.
- He is believed **to have mended** the car. - The car is believed **to have been mended**.
- It is said **that** she gave a lot of money to charity. - She is said **to** have given a lot of money to charity.

UNIT 3 WATER AND FOOD SAFETY (WORKBOOK)

- 1 Complete these sentences using the first and last letters of the missing words.**
- a Sara's father m...**anage**...s a hotel near the beach. It has belonged to his family for many years.
 - b The soil near the Nile is usually very f..... e, which is why there are many farms there.
 - c I hope that heart disease is a problem that will not e..... t in the future.
 - d There is little pollution in the city because it doesn't have any i y.

- 2 Rewrite the following sentences using the word(s) in brackets, to give the same meaning.**
- a This is not a river, it's a canal that people made. (*man-made*)
This is not a river, it's a man-made canal.
 - b People who are not carefu I can sometimes start fires. (*carelessness*)
 - c Mr Ahmed manages a team of ten people. (*manager*)
 - d Did he fall in the river or did he want to jump in? (*deliberately*)

- 3 Answer the questions.**
- a What man-made problems exist in your city?
 - b Why is it important that farmers have fertile soil?
 - c Which industries are important in your area?

- 4 Use your dictionary to do the following.**
- a Find words with two, three, four and five syllables.
 - b Check that you understand what the words mean.
 - c Which syllable is stressed in each word?
 - d Write a sentence using each word.

1 Complete the table with an active or passive sentence.

Active	Passive
a Farmers plough the fields every year.	The fields are ploughed every year.
b We grow these apples in the garden.	These apples were grown in the garden.
c The storm nearly destroyed our village	.....
d	The students were thanked for t heir help.
e Nobody read this book.	.....
f	This newspaper is bought by over a million people a day.
g They repaired my computer in half an hour.	.....
h	The car was damaged by a van near the station.
i More than twenty thousand people watched the match.	.....
j This email was sent two weeks ago.	.....

- 2 Rewrite these sentences using a passive expression starting with It .**
- a We believe that two cars were hit in the accident.
It is believed that two cars were hit in the accident.
 - b We know that one of the passengers was injured.
 - c We think that he was taken to the nearest hospital.
 - d We don't know how serious his injury is.
 - e We hope that he will get better soon

3 Rewrite these sentences using passive verbs.

- a We can see all of the city from the top of that tower
All of the city can be seen from the top of that tower
- b You should take off your shoes before entering the building.
- c You must not take photographs inside this building.
- d They could punish you if you break these rules.
- e Would you like us to show you around the building?

1 Find and correct the mistakes in the following sentences.

- a The **arm** of the lesson was to practise the present perfect tense. (.....aim.....)
- b Don't take flowers from the park or you might be find (.....)
- c I love it when my mum bakery cakes. They smell fantastic (.....)
- d There is a new spider in the market. It sells fresh fruit. (.....)
- e You can always court on my brother. He always does what he says. (.....)

2 Answer these questions.

- a Why does some food have an expiry date?
- b Do you know which food you should never eat raw?
- c How do you know if meat is cooked properly?
- d What information do you think should be given on food labels? Why?
- e Do you think that a food or drink is more reliable if you have seen it advertised on television? Why / why not?

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

- 1 Do you prefer natural water or..... water?
 - a carbonated b caramel c colour d carbohydrate
- 2 You should not drink too much coffee because it contains.....
 - a cargo b carbon c caffeine d cells
- 3 You can keep this food for a long time because it contains.....
 - a predictions b professionals c perserves d preservatives
- 4 Here is your ticket for the museum. The ticket is..... for two days.
 - a virtual b valid c vinegar d vapour

4 Choose the correct words.

- a Mona bought some **tomatos** / **tomatoes** and **potatos** / **potatoes** at the market.
- b How many **kilos** / **kiloes** do those **pianos** / **pianoes** weigh?
- c There were digital **radios** / **radioes** in all the **studios** / **studioes**.
- d There are two big **volcanos** / **volcanoes** in Italy.

1 Complete the sentences with expressions making or answering recommendations.

could Good idea let's recommend should thinking

- a A When do you think we should revise for the test?
B What we really**should**.... do is make a plan.
A Yes, I like that.....
B OK, do that now.
- b A I'm worried about not having enough money while I'm on holiday
B I'd..... keeping a note of everything that you spend and checking how much you have left at the end of each day
A Good
- c A Why don't we get fit?
B Great thinking, but what can we do?
A We go for a run every day.
Bidea

2 Write what you would say in each of the following situations.

- a A friend has asked you to recommend a good book to read while he/she is on holiday.
- b A friend has recommended a way to revise for a test which you think is very good.
- c A friend wants to take a foreign visitor to interesting places in your town during his / her stay and has asked you for some ideas.
- d You and your friend need some new clothes. The friend has asked you to recommend a shop that is not too expensive.

3 Write a short report about the illness you researched



Translation

1- المضاف و المضاف إليه في الإنجليزى 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 عليك:-- شهد القرن الحالي تقدم كبير في مجال جراحات القلب المفتوح.

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

2- تستخدم " of " عندما يكون المضاف إليه غير عاقل مثل :

The ministry of Education وزارة التعليم - The problem of unemployment مشكلة البطالة
الدور عليك:-- تمثل مشكلة البطالة قضية عاجلة urgent بحاجة إلي حل.

- ينبغي أن يرتبط التعليم في مدارسنا وجامعاتنا بمتطلبات سوق العمل.

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

My mother's house. ملكية مفرد (s ' منزل والدي)
My parents' house. ملكية جمع (' منزل والدي)
الدور عليك:-- تحتفل كل أسرة في مصر بعيد الأم في الحادي والعشرون من مارس كل عام. (ث0ع 1988)

- يعد إنشاء الكثير من مكتبات الطفل خطوة هامة نحو إثراء ثقافة الطفل. (ث0ع 1990)

- تلعب الرياضة دوراً هاماً في تشكيل شخصية الفرد وجسمه.

4- أحياناً نضطر إلي دمج كلمات في اللغة العربية عند ترجمتها إلي الإنجليزى:

مثال: قام أبى بشراء = اشترى أبى =
My father bought
الدور عليك:-- تولى الحكومة اهتماماً كبيراً لإقامة المشروعات في توشكي والوادي الجديد. (ث2ع 2003)

5- حفظ ما تيسر لك من الأفعال وحروف الجر الخاصة بها :
فمثلاً : ترجمة هذه الجملة " مدرسي مسرور من عملي "

"My teacher is pleased with my work"

The child is afraid of the lion. أيضا الطفل خائف من الأسد
الدور عليك:-- تحذر الدولة الشباب دائما من الهجرة غير الشرعية لتجنب التعرض للمخاطر. (ث2ع 2007)

- تنشأ المكتبات العامة في كل مكان لتشجيع أفراد الأسرة على القراءة. (ث0ع 2005)

Translate into Arabic:

1) Some farmers have started to use organic materials as our ancestors used to do . organic farming improves the quality of the soil. Rubbish and waste can be recycled to be used and to keep our environment clean.

2) You can go around the world in minutes. You don't go by air but on the internet in your flat. You just log on and the computer links you to the world wide web.

3) Tourism is a very important source of national income to any country . through tourism, a country can give a true picture of its progress and the customs and traditions of its people .it is also a means of giving information about its past and present.

4) We are looking forward to a bright future for our country . we have agriculture projects which will provide us with food for our growing population . we will be able to export the surplus to other countries.

5) In most cities, some of the oldest and finest building are crumbling the shape and dimensions of the new buildings depend on economic points of view. Owners want to obtain the maximum income per square foot of ground.

Translate into English:

1. من الصعب أن نعرف مصدر الطعام الذي نأكله.

2. يجب أن تكون اللحوم مغطاة عند نقلها الي المحلات

3. يجب التأكد من تاريخ صلاحية الطعام والدواء لتفادي أضرار كثيرة

4. يمكنك أن تتصل بمن تريد في جميع أرجاء العالم بواسطة الانترنت.

5. لقد نفذت الحكومة مشروعات كثيرة في مجال إسكان الشباب.





describe	يصف	cool	يبرد	slightly	بدرجة طفيفة
description	وصف	infect	يعدى	multiply	يتكاثر
draw	يرسم	infection	العدوى	increase	يزيد - يزداد
save : rescue	ينقذ	skin	الجلد	prepare	يعد - يجهز
drawing	الرسم	institute	معهد	preparation	تجهيز - إعداد
firefighter	رجل إطفاء	avoid	يتجنب	spread	ينتشر - ينتشر
design	يصمم	break down	يتعطل - ينهار	area	مساحة - منطقة
designer	مصمم	disease	مرض	bathroom	حمام
good with hands	ماهر يدويا	help..sb.. with	يساعد ... في	soap	صابون
special school	مدرسة خاصة	catch a disease	يصاب بمرض	soapy water	ماء بصابون
physical	بدني	avoidance	تجنب	soup	شورية - حساء
mental	عقلي	prevent	يمنع	heat	حرارة - يسخن
ordinary	عادي	pass from.. to..	ينتقل من ... إلى	fridge	ثلاجة
do well	يؤدي أداء جيدا	chop	يقطع	bottom	أسفل - قاع
do badly	يؤدي أداء سيئا	chopping	لوح التقطيع	drip	قطرة - ينقط
chemistry	الكيمياء	a cloth	قطعة قماش	vinegar	خل
germs	جراثيم	particular	معين - محدد	temperature	درجة حرارة
boil	يغلي	purpose	غرض	follow	يتبع

Definitions

avoid	- to prevent something bad from happening.	يتجنب
chop	- to cut something into smaller pieces.	يقطع
chopping board	- a large piece of wood or plastic that you cut meat or vegetables on when you are cooking.	لوح التقطيع
a cloth	- a piece of cloth used for a particular purpose.	قطعة قماش
cool	- to make something slightly colder, or to become slightly colder.	يبعد
multiply	to increase in a number by producing new animals , plants, bacteria etc.	يتكاثر
prepare	- to make a meal or a substance.	يعد - يجهز
surname	the name that you share with your parents	اسم العائلة
spread	If something spreads or is spread, it becomes larger or moves so that it affects more people or a larger area	ينتشر - ينتشر

Critical thinking questions

- When did Louis begin to feel excited by chemistry?
- When he had a new chemistry teacher.
- What did he do when he went to study in Paris?
- He did a lot of research.
- What did he show a food company?
- He showed it that the germs in milk could be killed by boiling it and cooling it again.
- What was the problem with milk before this?
- Milk before this contained germs.
- What did the work which he published explain?
- It explained how our bodies might be infected in three different ways: through the air, through our skin and through the food we eat.
- What was started in 1888?



- A special school for the study of diseases was started in 1888.
- 7. **What was the year of Louis's death?** - He died in 1895.
- 8. **How do his discoveries help us?**
- His discoveries help us to live healthier lives.
- 9. **Which charities do you know that help people to stay healthy?**
- Resala, Orman and Misr Al Kheir.
- 10. **What kinds of things do these charities do to help people?**
- These charities provide poor people with food, clothes and money. They also give them medical care.
- 11. **How can richer countries help poorer countries with their health problems?**
- Richer countries can supply poorer countries with medical medicines and qualified مؤهل doctors.
- 12. **Why is it important for countries to work with each other in doing medical research? Think of one or two reasons.**
- To find treatments for incurable مزمن diseases and make their peoples live healthier lives.
- 13. **How can a kitchen be unhealthier than a bathroom?**
- It is believed that even a clean kitchen usually has 10,000 times more germs than a bathroom.
- 14. **Where do the germs in the kitchen come from?**
- From food.
- 15. **What should you do before you prepare food?**
- We should wash our hands with hot water and soap.
- 16. **Where should you chop vegetables? Why?**
- We should chop them on a different chopping board from the one we use to cut raw meat because raw meat often has a lot of germs.
- 17. **How can you kill germs on meat?**
- By cooking the meat.
- 18. **Why should you not keep raw meat or fish at the top of the fridge?**
- Because it can touch or drip on other food.
- 19. **What can happen if you put hot food in a fridge?**
- It can help the germs to multiply.
- 20. **What should you use to clean the areas in the kitchen? Why?**
- We should use a new clean cloth or wash your cloth very well because thousands of germs can live in old or dirty cloth

REVIEW A

(WORKBOOK)

A. Language Functions

1) Finish the following dialogue:

A journalist is interviewing a hotel manager about her work.

Journalist : What is the best thing about working at the hotel?

Manager : 1).....?

Journalist : Yes, it must be interesting meeting people from all around the world. Why do you think that tourists like to come to the beaches in Egypt?

Manager : 2).....?

Journalist : Yes, the weather is usually very good! 3).....

Manager : We opened a new restaurant because tourists don't always want to walk into town to find restaurants.

Journalist : It is said that the city wants to build a high tower near the beach. 4)

Manager : I disagree with the plan. Tourists want to see the beach and the sea, not high buildings.

Journalist : Thank you for your time. Where would you suggest that I eat lunch?

Manager : 5).....

Journalist : I like that idea. I will certainly try the fish.



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

- a. You meet a tourist and you would like to know their nationality.
- b. A friend asks you why you like playing tennis, it is mostly because it keeps you healthy.
- c. A friend suggests buying fruit at a shop, but you think it would be best to buy it from the market because it is less expensive.
- d. Your phone is broken and a friend suggests opening it to repair it. You don't think that this will help.

B. Language and Structure

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

1. If you want to do this job, can you complete this.....form?

- a) ability b) abroad c) application d) accident

2. My grandmother has four children and twelve.....

- a) grandchildren b) grandfather c) grandchild d) graduates

3. Ola spent most of her.....living on a farm, but she moved to Cairo when she was sixteen.

- a) child b) childhood c) character d) family

4 .Don't touch the chemicals. Some of them are.....

- a) toxic b) waste c) amusing d) dirty

5. I've put the bread in the oven. How long does it need to.....?

- a) bakery b) ban c) bake d) burn

6. Ali is very sorry that he broke the window, but he didn't do it..... It was an accident.

- a) carelessness b) definitely c) efficiently d) deliberately

7. Karim.....at the school two years ago.

- a) start b) starting c) started d) is starting

8. We can't play tennis today because it.....

- a) rains b) rained c) is raining d) rain

9. Ahmed is the boy..... I met at my first school.

- a) who b) whose c) which d) where

10. The 1970s was a time.....traffic pollution began to be a problem.

- a) which b) where c) that d) when

11. It.....that the population of the world is more than seven billion.

- a) believes b) believed c) is believed d) thought

12. We should all.....about the problems of climate change.

- a) teaching b) taught c) are taught d) be taught

13. We should depend on a.....system of education to improve our schools.

- a) damaged b) distant c) reliable d) disorganised

14. The company is in need of.....staff to improve its situation in the market.

- a) lazy b) efficient c) difficult d) passive

15. This book.....in 1979 and immediately become successful.

- a) published b) was published c) will be published d) is published

16. Gamal spent three hours reading the reports.....Hani sent.

- a) whose b) that c) who d) who's

4) Find and correct the mistakes in the following sentences:

- 1. When he became ill, he was sent to the nearest hospital to treat.
- 2. Check the expert date before you eat that cake or it might not be good for you.
- 3. Everybody bought the book after it was punished in the spring.
- 4. The Oxford English Dictionary, that gives a history of the words, was first published in 1929.
- 5- Dr Hamid has published three books last year.
- 6- This film can't see by young children because of its violent scenes.

C. Reading Comprehension



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

In 1957, scientists said that nothing could live in the waters of the River Thames, which is the river that runs through London. The river was polluted by the waste which came from hundreds of homes. Waste from factories, some of *which* was full of poison, also ran into the river. Things began to change in the 1990s and now the river is very clean. It is thought that about 125 kinds of fish live in the river today. It is a place where many birds and animals visit, including dolphins and even whales. Today the river faces a different problem. Although there is not so much chemical waste in the water, there is more and more plastic which people have *dumped* into the Thames. This can be very dangerous for animals, which often eat the plastic because they think it is food.

1. What was the problem with the River Thames in the past?
2. Which do you think is worse, chemical pollution or plastic? Why?
3. What do you think the word *dumped* means?
4. What do you think that people should do about the plastic in the River Thames?
5. Inin the River Thames in the 1990s.

- a. Fish started to live b. Nothing lived
- c. Pollution was worst d. Plastic pollution started

6) What does the underlined word which refer to?

- a. the factories b. the river
- c. the waste from factories d. the waste from homes

6) Answer only THREE (3) of the following questions:

1. Why do you think it is dangerous to eat food later than its expiry date?
2. Dr Magy Yacoub is a good example for successful Egyptians. Do you agree. Why? Why not?
3. Why do you think that the men's hair remained white forever in *The Iron Woman*?
4. Do you think that The Iron Woman was dangerous or helpful to the people who worked at the factory?
5. How do you think we can stop shop owners from selling food that is later than its expiry date?

D. The Novel**7) Answer the following questions:**

1. What job did Lemuel Gulliver train to do?
2. Why was Gulliver able to study and learn different language?
3. Why do you think that it was important that Gulliver showed people they could trust him?
4. How do we know that the little people were intelligent?
5. Do you think that the little people were kind to Gulliver when he first arrived at the capital city? Why? Why not?

"Seeing that I was angry, the guards quickly arrested the six people who had done this. They tied their hands together and pushed them towards me, perhaps thinking that I could punish them. They all looked very worried."

6. Why did the guards arrest the men?
7. Do you think that the guards were cruel to the men?
8. What do you think that Gulliver will do to the men?

E. Writing**8) Write a paragraph of ninety words about ONE (1) of the following:**

- a. A job that you would like to do when you finish school.
- b. The importance of eating healthy food.

E. Translation**9) a. Translate into Arabic:**

1. At the moment, I'm doing research on a computer program for an Australian company.
2. My uncle, who will be 40 next year, lives in Alexandria.

b) Translate one (1) sentence only into English :

- 1- يجب أن تكون اللحوم مغطاة عندما يتم نقلها إلى المحلات.
- 2- اليوم هناك صحفي يجري مقابلة مع قادة رجال الأعمال في القاهرة.



Unit Four
Vocabulary



pass	يجتاز	idle	كسول	skilful	ماهر
pass by	يمر بـ	overcome	يتغلب علي	archaeologist	عالم آثار
sound	صوت - يبدو	potential	إمكانية - قدرة	archaeology	علم الآثار
able to	قادر علي	support	مساعدة - إعانة	archaeological	أثري
ability	قدرة	triumph	انتصار - ينتصر	illustrate	يوضح
natural ability	موهبة فطرية	dyslexia	صعوبة القراءة	illustrator	رسام كاريكاتير
nature	الطبيعة	actual	فعلي - حقيقي	tour guide	مرشد سياحي
acquired ability		actually	في الواقع	guide	مرشد - يرشد
practical ability	مهارة عملية	subject	موضوع	qualifications	مؤهلات
disability	إعاقة	fix	يصلح	vet	طبيب بيطري
disabled	معوق	film-maker	مخرج سينمائي	waiter	جرسون
visual	بصري	film-producer	منتج سينمائي	accounts	حسابات
visible	يمكن رؤيته	include	يشمل - يتضمن	accountant	محاسب
vocation	وظيفة	common	شائع	sports teacher	مدرس ألعاب
vocational	مهني	blind	اعمى	sports club	نادي رياضي
intelligence	ذكاء	blindness	العمى	army	جيش
noisy	مزعج	colour-blind	مصاب بعمي ألوان	armed	مسلح
noise	ضوضاء	sight	البصر	armless	أعزل
physical	بدني	traffic sign	إشارة مرور	flying	طيران
mental	عقلي	prepare	يُعد - يجهز	flight	رحلة طيران
virtual	افتراضي	preparation	إعداد	forest	غابة
virtue	الفضيلة	In fact	في الواقع	jungle	أدغال
interrupt	يقاطع	brilliant	ذكي	patient	صبور - مريض
progress	التقدم	smart	ذكي - أنيق	patience	الصبر
note	يلاحظ	difference	اختلاف - فارق	primary	ابتدائي
learning	تعلم	In truth	في الحقيقة	conduct	يتصرف - سلوك
understanding	فهم	realize	يدرك	survey	استطلاع رأي
surgeon	جراح	laugh at : mock	يسخر من	results	نتائج
develop	يتطور - يطور	strange-coloured	ذو ألوان غريبة	result in	يتسبب في
development	تطور - تنمية	emphasize	يؤكد علي	focus on	يركز علي
lazy	كسول	emphasis	توكيد	fear	خوف
laziness	الكسل	skill	مهارة	fearful	مخيف

Definitions

pass	- succeed in an exam	يجتاز
sound	- something that you can hear	صوت
ability	- your skill or physical power to do something	قدرة
visual	- to do with seeing	بصري
vocational	- to do with job or work	مهني
develop	- to grow or change over time	يتطور - يطور
lazy	- not liking work or doing things that are difficult	كسول
overcome	- succeed in controlling a problem	يتغلب علي
potential	- abilities that might make someone successful or useful	إمكانية - قدرة
support	- help that you give to a person or people	مساعدة - إعانة
dyslexia	- a condition that makes it difficult for someone to read or spell	صعوبة القراءة
triumph	- an important success	انتصار



Expressions

make a note of	يدون ملاحظات عن	be / have to do with	له علاقة بـ
conduct a survey	يُجري استطلاع رأي	ask for advice	يطلب نصيحة
for example : for instance	على سبيل المثال	have an advantage over	له ميزة على
prepare food for dinner	يجهز الطعام للعشاء	take turns	يتبادل الأدوار
in the same way	بنفس الطريقة	take responsibility for	يتحمل المسؤولية عن
by the way	علي فكسرة	useful to	مفيد لـ
to do with	له علاقة بـ	of all ages	من كل الأعمار
do very well	يؤدي بشكل جيد جدا	in truth : in fact : actually	في الحقيقة (للتوكيد)
see the difference	يلاحظ الفارق	knock on / at	يطرق علي
tell the difference between	يفرق بين	come top in	يحقق المركز الاول في
strange-coloured clothes	ملابس ذات ألوان غريبة	harmful to	ضار بـ

Antonyms

Word	Antonym
visual	سمعي
noisy	هادئ
useful	ضار
physical	نفسي
lazy	نشط
triumph	هزيمة - يهزم
patient	متسرع
pass	يفشل في
vocational	اكاديمي - دراسي
common	نادر

Derivatives

Verb	Noun	Adjective
develop	development	developed
support	support	supportive
blind	blindness	blind
differ	difference	difference
blind	blindness	blind
succeed	success	successful
include	inclusion	.....

Language Notes

- 1- learn to + مصدر / how to + مصدر
- teach .. sb .. to + مصدر / how to + مصدر
- 2- pass exams = succeed in exams
- 3- have a problem + v.ing لديه مشكلة في
- 4- overcome : put an end to يتغلب علي
- 5- wear يرتدي (لابس)
- put on يلبس (يقوم باللبس)
- 6- between بين (اثنين)
- among بين (أكثر من اثنين)
- Colour-blind people cannot tell the difference between blue, pink and other colours.
- Our house lies between very big trees.
- 7- do well in the exam يؤدي جيدا في الامتحان × - do badly in the exam يؤدي أداء سيئ في الامتحان
- 8- للتوكيد علي المعلومات نستخدم الظروف الآتية
- In fact في الحقيقة
- In truth في الحقيقة
- actually فعلا - حقا
- 9- other آخر - آخرون (صفة تتبع باسم)
- other الآخر - الآخر (صفة تتبع باسم)
- She learned to play / how to play the piano.
- She taught me to play / how to play the piano.
- They passed / succeeded in their exams.
- My sister has a problem reading and writing.
- Many students have to overcome their problems.
- When I saw Ali. He was wearing a red dress.
- I waited for him until he put on his clothes.
- Soha sat between me and Huda.
- Soha sat between her friends.
- لاحظ أحيانا نستخدم (between) أيضا بين أكثر من اثنين.
- It was very hot today. In fact, it was the hottest day of the year.
- This restaurant is amazing. In truth, the food there is tasty.
- Hady did not study for his exam, actually he didn't pass it.
- Some students like music. Other students like sport.
- I saw two boys. One of them was tall. The other was short.



- others (الآخرون (ضمير لا تتبع باسم) - Some students like music. Others like sport.
- another (أخر: إضافي / مختلف (صفة تتبع باسم)
- He enjoyed his stay in Aswan, so he decided to stay there for another two weeks.
- I don't like this dress. Could I buy another one?
- 10- الضمائر الغير محددة التالية تأخذ دائما فعل مفرد ولكن عند الإشارة إليها بضمير نستخدم ضمير جمع (someone / somebody / everybody /no one / nobody / anyone / everyone / person)
- Somebody has cleaned the house. They have also watered the flowers.
- Someone is knocking at the door, I will go and see who they are
- Another kind of person is intelligent because they are good at understanding visual things.
- 11- own يملك - His father owns a restaurant.
- own تستخدم للتوكيد علي الملكية - They can't solve their own problems.
- on + own بمفرده - My grandpa lives on his own.
- owe يدين - I owe you my life. - He owes me much money.
- 12- talk to / with يتحدث مع / إلى - He talked to / with us when he arrived.
- talk about يتحدث عن - They were talking about their own problems.
- 13- realize: notice something that you didn't understand before يدرك
- He realized his mistake at once. - I realized I had made three mistakes in the exam.
- realize يحقق - Our company realized a profit of \$100,000
- recognize : identify (someone or something) from having met them before يتعرف علي
- When I saw my friend, I couldn't recognize him.
- achieve يحقق - Unless you do your best, you won't achieve your goal.
- reach يصل إلي - يحقق - She reached her goal. - She reached home late
- 14- connect يوصل - I connected my computer to the internet.
- contact يتصل بـ - If you need help, you must contact me.
- 15- address عنوان - title - عنوان (كتاب) - لقب
- 16- expert خبير - export يُصدر
- 17- illustrator رسام كرتون - photographer مصور فوتوغرافي - painter رسام صور
- 18- skill مهارة - skull جمجمة - scales ميزان
- 19- vocational مهني - vacationer سائح / قائم بأجازة
- 20- weather الطقس - climate المناخ - whether إذا / سواء

★ Communication Skills ★

ASKING FOR ADVICE طلب النصيحة

- Which (sport) do you think I should choose?
- I want to What do you think I should do?
- Can you give me some advice (about).....?
- Can I ask your advice about?

GIVING ADVICE تقديم النصيحة

- If you ask me, you should.....
- If I were you, I'd
- I think you should.....
- The best thing is to ...
- It is a good idea to ...
- Why don't you...?
- Accepting
- Yes, you are right.
- That is a great idea
- Yes, I know I should
- Why didn't I think of that?
- Refusing
- I don't want to do that
- Absolutely not / Certainly not
- I'll think about it
- I don't really think so
- I'm not sure about that.

Respond to the following situations:

1. Your friend looks like he / she hasn't been sleeping for days. Advise him/her.
2. A friend asks for your advice about keeping fit. Advise him.
3. You want some advice from a friend about how you can eat more healthily. What do you ask?
4. A friend wants to cook the family meal ,but can't decide what to make. Give advice.
5. A child is riding his bicycle in the middle of a crowded street. Give him/her advice.

★ Critical thinking questions ★

1. Do you think that dyslexia is a serious problem in Egypt? Why? Why not?
- Yes, I think so. About ten percent of people in Egypt have dyslexia.



2. How do you think people with dyslexia suffered much in the past?

- I think they suffered because people didn't understand their problem. They thought they were lazy or stupid.

3. People with dyslexia are treated differently nowadays. Do you agree? Why? Why?

- Yes, I agree. People now understand that they are very intelligent in other ways. They even have special teachers to help them.

4. Can you think of an evidence to prove that people with dyslexia can be successful?

- Yes, they are usually good at vocational subjects such as fixing things. Besides, some very famous people had or have dyslexia, including Albert Einstein and the film-maker Steven Spielberg.

5. In your opinion, why did people use to think that students with dyslexia were lazy?

- Because they aren't able to study for a long time or get high marks at school tests.

6. Why do you think that people with dyslexia are often good at vocational subjects?

- Because they aren't successful at academic subjects, they may try to make up of this by doing things that don't need special skills with reading and writing.

7. Why is it important to help people who have problems reading?

- Because it is important to help them lead their lives normally as everyone else.

8. Why do you think that some children have special teachers?

- Because they have many learning difficulties that need special treatment and care.

9. Some people are sometimes cruel to colour-blind people. Do you agree? Why?

- Yes, I agree. They sometimes laugh at them because they sometimes wear clothes with strange colours and have problems to tell the difference between some colours.

10. What do you think of John Dalton?

- I think he is a great man. Although he was colour-blind, he became a teacher and a brilliant scientist. He was the first person to study colour-blindness.

11. Why might the following be a problem for people who are colour-blind?

Buying fruit from the market. Choosing which clothes to wear. Watching a football match.

- They may not be able to choose which fruit to buy as they can't differentiate **يُميِّز الفارق** between some colours.

- They may buy strange colours that don't suit one another.

- They may have difficulties differentiating between their team or the other one.

12. How can we help people who are colour-blind?

- We can help them adapt to life. We can help them choose their clothes, fruits and all colourful things.

13. Why do you think that colour-blind people might be useful to the army?

- Colour blind people are known to see right through camouflage **التنويه**. They apparently see the difference between the fabricated texture **مصنعة مادة** and nature behind, rather than the confusing colours of the camouflage which humans see.

14. Why do you think that colour-blind people might be useful for scientists studying insects, birds and animals?

- They can help them detect camouflaged insects and animals. They also can tell them the different degrees of light and dark colours in birds.

15. In expert's opinion what advantage do some colour-blind people have an advantage over other people?

- They say that colour-blind people can often see the difference between, for example, something that is dark green and bright green. People who are not colour-blind will just see green.

16. Can you think of other possible advantages to being colour-blind?

- It is believed that they have better vision at night.

17. In your opinion, what jobs can't colour-blind people have?

- I think they can't have jobs like a computer engineer, an electrician or a painter.

18. What do you advise parents who has children with dyslexia or colour-blindness to do to help their children?

- I advise them to give them all their help and support as all the people have the potential to do great things.

19. Which job would you like to do when you finish studying?

- I'd like to work as an accountant.



20. Is this job academic or vocational ?
 - It is an academic job.
 21. Which skills will you need to do this job?
 - I need to be good at maths and using numbers.

Grammar

THE PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE الماضي المستمر

Form was / were + V. ing.....
 - Ali (he) was reading a story. - Aya and Heba (They) were cooking lunch.

- Uses**
- للتعبير عن حدث كان مستمر أثناء وقت معين في الماضي
 - Between six and half past six this morning, I was having breakfast.
 - I was having a shower when the phone rang
 - للتعبير عن حدث مستمر في الماضي قطعه حدث آخر
 - يأتي في سياق قصة أو موقف في الماضي :
 - I was studying Chemistry when I met Jane. - He was doing research when they arrested him.
 - يستخدم الماضي المستمر مع كلمات مثل (While / when / As / Just as) (للتعبير عن حدث كان مستمرا في الماضي قطعه حدث آخر في الماضي البسيط

(While / when / As / Just as) + past con. , past simple.....

- I was having a shower when the phone rang.- It started to rain as we were doing the homework.
- While she was walking in the street, she met one of her old friends.
- لاحظ أن when يمكن أن يأتي بعدها ماضي بسيط
- We were doing the homework when it started to rain.
- يمكن استخدام On بدلا من when و يأتي بعدها V. ing
- On arriving, he found the door locked.
- يستخدم الماضي المستمر 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..... , past con.....

- While I was studying, my father was reading.
- إذا لم يأتي بعد while فاعل يأتي بعدها (v.ing)
- While playing, I fell down.
- يمكن استخدام during بدلا من while و يأتي بعدها noun
- While he was playing the game, he got hurt.
- During the game, he got hurt. = - He got hurt during the game.
- لاحظ عدم استخدام (be) في الماضي المستمر:
- While I was at school, I felt a headache

THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE المضارع التام

Form: have / has + P.P.
 - I have tidied my bedroom. - Ali (He) has played tennis for an hour.

Uses:

- 1- يستخدم المضارع التام للتعبير عن حدث تم في الماضي وأثره مازال موجود .
 (The kitchen is clean now)
 (He can't walk easily)
- 2- حدث انتهى في وقت غير محدد في الماضي :
 - لكن عند تحديد وقت الحدوث نستخدم الماضي البسيط:
 - She cleaned the kitchen yesterday. - He fed the sheep in the afternoon.
- 3- يستخدم المضارع التام للتعبير عن حدث بدأ في الماضي و مازال مستمرا حتى الآن
 (= and I still do.)
 (= and she is still doing it.)
- 4- يستخدم المضارع التام للسؤال عن خبرات سابقة دون تحديد وقت حدوثها
- 5 - يدل المضارع التام علي حدث متكرر (أي أن ذلك الحدث قابل للحدوث مرة أخرى)
 (He can score more)
 (= and the week isn't over yet.)
 - لكن إذا استخدمنا الماضي البسيط مع حدث متكرر فمعني ذلك أن الحدث توقف
 (He stopped writing)
- 6- يعبر المضارع التام عن أحداث تمت حديثا



- نستخدم (has /have been to) بمعنى ذهب لمكان وعاد أما (has /have gone to) ذهب لمكان وما زال هناك (لم يعد)
- My sister has gone to school. (She is still at school now.)
- My sister has been to the cinema. (She isn't there now).
- يستخدم المضارع التام مع الكلمات الآتية:

Just / already / yet / so far حتى الآن / ever / never / lately / recently
/ since / for / so far / up till now

ملاحظات

- لاحظ أن **ever / never / just / already** تأتي بين **have / has** والتصريف الثالث PP.
- I have just written the letter. - He has never done karate.
- يمكن استخدام **ever** في الجمل التي تتضمن صفة درجة ثالثة أو رقم ترتيبي
- This is the strangest match I have ever watched.
- Has he arrived yet? - They haven't eaten yet.
- تستخدم **yet** في نهاية الأسئلة و الجمل المنفية
- نستخدم **already** في الأسئلة و الجمل المثبتة.
- Have you already written to John? - He has already had dinner.
- عند استخدام **since / for** بدلا من **the last time / last / when / ago** نحول الماضي البسيط إلى مضارع تام منفى.
- I last ate fish when I was in Alex. = - I haven't eaten fish since I was in Alex.
- I haven't seen him for ages. = - It's ages since I last saw him.
- تستخدم (**just**) غالبا في الإثبات و السؤال
- What has he just said ? -She has just turned on the computer.
- عند استخدام **ago** بدلا من **since / for** نحول المضارع التام المثبت إلى
- It has rained for two hours. = - It began to rain two hours ago.
- تستخدم كل من (**recently / lately**) بنفس الطريقة في السؤال
- Has Ronaldo scored goals lately/recently?
- يفضل استخدام (**recently**) في الإثبات و (**lately**) في النفي
- She has moved to a new house recently. - He hasn't phoned me lately.
- يأتي بعد **since** نقطة زمنية تحدد بداية الحدث أما **for** يأتي بعدها مدة هذا الحدث.

12 o'clock	ساعة	a moment
October	شهر	two seconds / three minutes
Friday	يوم	four hours / five days
summer	فصل	six nights / seven weeks

Since	7th August	تاريخ	For	eight months/ one season
	2014	سنة		nine years
	I arrived	جملة ماضي بسيط		ages
	yesterday /then	ذلك الحين		a long time
	last			the last

- We have owned this house since 1988 - He has known the same friends for three years.
- كما يأتي بعد **since** أيضا اسم يدل علي وقت معلوم مثل
- lunch / lunchtime / his childhood / her wedding / their arrival.....
- She has stayed her since her marriage. - He has known the same friends since his childhood.
- الجملة التي تأتي بعد **since** تكون ماضي بسيط
- I haven't seen him since he left for Cairo.

إذا كان التحويل من (**for**) إلي (**since**) صعب (أي المدة لا يمكن تحويلها إلي تاريخ) نستخدم التركيبة نستخدم الطريقة التالية
ماضي بسيط since مدة (is - has been) It

- He hasn't travelled for ages. (since) - It is ages since he travelled.
- He hasn't studied for a long time. (since) - It is a long time since he studied.
- كما يستخدم المضارع التام إذا وجدنا الجملة ما يلي
- It's/This is the first (second...) time... - It's the first time I have been to this place.
- It's (This) is the only... - This is the only play I have seen.
- In the last few years / months..... - Egypt has changed a lot in the last few years.
- In recent years - It has not rained in the Western Desert in recent years.
- Over the ages / over the years.... - The earth has become more crowded over the ages.

UNIT 4 SCHOOL FOR ALL (WORKBOOK)

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

1 I love theof birds singing in the morning.

- a noise
- b soup
- c noisy
- d voice



- 2 The teacher thinks that Amal has the to become a doctor when she's older.
 a able b ability c adapt d good
- 3 All of the students the exam, so the teacher was very pleased.
 a past b passed by c passed d paid
- 4 Karim would like a job, such as being a mechanic.
 a vocational b skill c study d work
- 5 I remember things better when I study things such as maps and pictures.
 a virtual b seeing c see d visual

2 Answer the questions.

- a What is the best way to pass your exams? b What is a disability?
 c What is your favourite sound?
 d Which of these jobs is not vocational: *accountant baker mechanic secretary?*

3 Complete these words which sound the same, using these letters. Then say the words aloud.

ort	ough	ough	ough	ought	ow	ow	uff
	a alth... ough....			borr.....			
	b en			s..... er			
	c br			p.....			
	d pi.....			c.....			

1 Complete the sentences with the past continuous or present perfect form of the verbs in brackets.

- a Ahmed's uncle **was selling** (*sell*) fruit in the market yesterday. He (*work*) there for ten years.
- b Hala (*use*) her new camera yesterday. She (*already take*) 300 photos with it.
- c Mona phoned her cousin while (*travel*) to Cairo.
- d Nawal (*live*) in Port Said since she was ten years old.
- e What (*you do*) at five o'clock yesterday afternoon?
- f Fawzi (*be*) to Luxor but he (*never be*) to Aswan.
- g I am trying to be healthy. I (*not eat*) ice cream for one month.

2 Ask questions using these words and the correct verb tense.

- a ever / be / in a plane? **Have you ever been in a plane?**
- b What / do / three o'clock last Saturday?
- c ever/eat/Chinese or Japanese food?
- d How many different places / live?
- e Who/working with/last English lesson?

3 Now answer the questions in Exercise 2 about yourself.

- a Yes) I have. I flew to Aswan last year with my family.
- b
- c
- d
- e

1 Match these words a-f with their meanings 1-6.

- | | |
|-------------|---|
| a develop | 1..... succeed in control ling a problem |
| b lazy | 2 abilities that mig ht make someone successful or useful |
| c overcome | 3 help that you give to a person or people |
| d potential | 4 ..(a)... to grow or change over time |
| e support | 5 an important success |
| f triumph | 6 not liking work or doing things that are difficult |

2 Rewrite the following sentences using the word(s) in brackets, to give the same meaning.

- a I think that Tarek is clever enough to become a doctor. (**potential**)
I think that Tarek has the potential to become a doctor.
- b Soha has dyslexia, so it was amazing that she came top in the writing exam. (**triumph**)
- c Nawal's father died when she was young, but her mother gets a lot of help from her father's family. (**support**)



- d My younger brother does not like sports. He always does nothing **(lazy)**
- e This city has really grown and become better in the last ten years. **(develop)**
- f Manal is trying to stop her fear of flying. **(overcome)**

3 Choose the correct word to emphasise the information.

Actually In fact In fact In truth

Dina : I enjoyed our history lesson yesterday. **a However / In fact** think it was the most interesting history lesson that we've had.

Mona : **b Actually / So**, I don't really like history. I prefer maths.

Dina : **c In truth / Although**, I used to prefer maths, and I still like it. But now I prefer history **d So / In fact**, history is now my favourite subject.

4 Answer the questions.

- a Which job would you like to do when you finish studying?
- b Is this job academic or vocational? c Which skills will you need to do this job?
- d Why is it important to help people who have problems reading?

1 Find and correct the mistakes in these sentences that give advice.

- a If we ~~was~~ you, we would take the train to Cairo. **(..... were.....)**
- b Why you don't take the bus? **(.....)**
- c I advise you leave early. **(.....)**
- d I really wouldn't to walk because it's too far. **(.....)**
- e If you asked me, you should go to the park with your friend. **(.....)**

2 Complete the advice for the following people. Which jobs should they do?

accountant mechanic sports teacher vet waiter

- a "I am very fit and I like being outside. I don't want to work in an office ! I like working with children, too." If I were you, **I would be a sports teacher**.....
- b " I am very good at maths and I like working with numbers. I don't mind working in an office." I advise you
- c "I like working with people of all ages. I am always friendly and polite and I am good at languages." If you ask me, you should
- d "I'm not very good at maths or English, but I am very good with my hands. I am good at repairing things" Why don't you
- e "I like science and I enjoy finding out how the body works. I like working outside and I really like animals." In my opinion, you should.....

3 Interview four people.

- a Interview four people in your class about what they are good at and what they like doing.
- b Make a note of their answers.
- c Give advice to each of the four people, saying which Job they would be good at.
- d Think about why they would be good at this job.

4 Write about the interview. Write what your friends told you in Exercise 3 above. then write your advice to them and say why. Write about 150 words.

Translation

1- حفظ الأفعال التي لا تحتاج إلى حروف جر

الآن ترجم هذه الجملة " نحن نحتفل بعيد الطفولة"

We celebrate the Child day.

We enjoyed the party.

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

- affect
- celebrate
- feel
- join
- enjoy
- arrest
- reach

- يؤثر علي admire
- يحتفل بـ owe
- يشعر بـ include
- يلتحق بـ sacrifice
- يتمنع بـ recognize
- يقبض علي obtain
- يصل إلي fear

- يعجب بـ
- يدين بـ
- يشتمل علي
- يضحي
- يتعرف علي
- يحصل علي
- يخشى أن

الدور عليك:-- من حقا أن تعبر عن رأيك بحرية ولكن يجب أن تحترم رأي الآخرين. (ث0ع 2007)



- أحب الذهاب إلى الأوبرا للاستمتاع بالموسيقى الراقية. (ث0ع 2003)

2- حفظ تصريفات الأفعال الشائعة حتى تتمكن من كتابة الجملة في زمنها الصحيح
فمثلا : "لقد أصبح التعليم من أهم الأهداف التي تسعى الحكومة لتحقيقها"

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

الدور عليك

- لقد وهب الله مصر الكثير من الأماكن السياحية الجذابة والطقس الرائع (ث2 2006)

- لقد فاز الفريق القومي المصري بكأس أفريقيا واسعد كل المصريين (ث0ع 1998)

4- من + صفة + لـ 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

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

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

5- الضمانر المستترة في العربية *pronouns* يجب إظهارها عند الترجمة إلى الإنجليزية
نفخر بأن التعليم هو المشروع الأول في مصر

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

الدور عليك:-- يجب أن نتحد ونقف كرجل واحد من أجل رخاء مصر0

- يجب أن نستفيد من تجارب الآخرين في الصناعة والتكنولوجيا

6- لاحظ هذه الخصائص للصفات

1- الصفة في اللغة الانجليزية تسبق الموصوف في غالب الأحيان:

- They are lazy students.

- She is a beautiful girl.

2- عند وصف الأسماء المركبة من (some/ any/ every / no) فإن الصفة تأتي بعدها

- I saw somebody poor at the corner.

- The charity helps everybody ill.

3- الاسم المستخدم ضمن صفة مركبة لا يجمع إذا سبقت الصفة المركبة الموصوف و يجمع إذا جاءت بعده

- I have a ten-year-old son. = My son is ten years old.

Translate into Arabic

1) Choosing the right job is important for you because you need to enjoy your work. However, you must know that employers will also choose you. They usually prefer clever reliable persons who know well their responsibilities.

2) Spare time is for relaxation and practicing favourite hobbies. It mustn't be spent foolishly or unwisely. So a pre plan is highly recommended for your spare time.

3) Every country has its own currency . the united states ,for example, uses dollars which are divided into cents, while Egypt uses pounds and piastres. So when foreign tourists visit Egypt, they have to change their money into Egyptians at a bank or a bureau de change. Thus tourism is a good source of the foreign currency necessary for the development of our country.

4) Valuable foreign currency is lost by importing foreign foods and luxury goods. We have to encourage export, following every possible means of marketing and publicity. Strict measure should be taken to make our products competitive and of high quality.

5) A man cannot live in society without considering the interests of others as well as his own interests .” Society “ means a group of people with the same laws and the same ways of life. People in society may make their own decisions, but these decisions ought not to be unjust or harmful to others.

Translate into English

1. إن تطوير تكنولوجيا المعلومات هدف قومي علينا أن نسعى لتحقيقه.

2. التخطيط الجيد يوفر الوقت والطاقة ويساعد علي تحقيق الأهداف.

3. يستثمر رجال الأعمال المصريين أموالهم في مشروعات قومية تخدم المجتمع .

4. قريبي لديه القابلية الامكانيات لكي يصبح عالما ممتازا.

5. لم أكن معتاد علي شرب الشاي و لكني أحبه الآن



Unit Five

Vocabulary



comic	مجلة هزلية	publish	ينشر (قصة)	inherit	يرث
character	شخصية	intelligent	ذكي	tease	يغيب - يستفز
comic character	شخصية كوميدية	cage	قفص	provoke	يغيب - يستفز
navy	البحرية	a fool	مغفل - أبله	adults	الكبار
naval	بحري - ملاحي	maze	متاهة	conclude	يختتم - يستنتج
psychology	علم النفس	normal	طبيعي	conclusion	خاتمة
psychological	نفسي	promote	يرقي	vaccinate	يلقح - يطعم
psychologist	عالم نفس	promotion	ترقية	vaccination	تلقيح - تطعيم
spare time	وقت الفراغ	structure	بناء	vaccine	لقاح
scientific	علمي	wire	سلك	talk	كلام - حديث
experience	تجربة - خبرة	bars	قضبان	operation	عملية جراحية
experienced	متمرس - ذو خبرة	system	نظام	progress	تقدم
bakery	مخبز	stupid	غبى	advance	تقدم
baker	خباز	typical	نموذجي	advanced	متقدم
treat	يعامل	responsible	مسئول	draft	مسودة
treatment	معاملة - علاج	responsibility	مسئولية	repair : fix	يصلح
main	أساسي	make fun of	يسخر من	move to	ينقل الي
secondary	ثانوي	path	ممر	movement	حركة
affect	يؤثر	increase	يزيد - زيادة	test	يختبر - اختبار
effect	تأثير	amount	كمية	products	منتجات
success	النجاح	produce	ينتج	medicine	طب - دواء
successful	ناجح	production	انتاج	medical	طبي
a failure	فاشل	gently	برفق	cell	خلية
truck : van	شاحنة	laboratory	معمل	look like	يشبه
carriage	عربة تجرها الخيل	lab	معمل	sort : type	نوع
camp	معسكر - يعسكر	mouse	فأر	regular	منتظم
spare tyre	عجلة احتياطية	mice	فئران	irregular	غير منتظم
protect	يحمي	allow	يسمح	bacterium	جرثومة
protection	حماية	humans	البشر	shelf	رف
author	مؤلف	genes	جينات	datum	معلومة - بيان
character	شخصية	share	يشارك - يشترك	crisis	أزمة
play	مسرحية	take part in	يشارك في	draft	مسودة

Definitions

comic	- a magazine that tells a story using pictures	مجلة هزلية
cruel	- making someone suffer or feel unhappy	قاسي
navy	- the people and the ships that a country has to protect it at sea.	البحرية
psychology	- the scientific study of the mind	علم النفس
spare time	- time when you are not working or studying	وقت الفراغ
cage	- structure made of wires or bars in which birds or animals can be kept	قفص
fool	- a stupid person	أحمق
maze	- a system of paths that is difficult to find your way through (a game)	متاهة
normal	- usual , typical or expected	طبيعي
promote	- to give someone a better , more responsible position at work	يرقي



tease	to gently make fun of someone in a way that shows you like them	يغيط - يستفز
-------	---	--------------

Expressions

cruel to	قاسي علي	be made into (a film)	تحوّل إلى (فيلم)
kind to	عطوف علي	get married (to)	يتزوج من
affect : have an effect on	يؤثر علي	spare tyre : spare wheel	عجلة احتياطية (استين)
responsible for	مسئول عن	happen to	يحدث لـ
responsible to	مسئول من	came first in a race	يكون الأول في سباق
aged 86	بالغ من العمر 86 سنة	laugh at : mock	يسخر من
find it difficult to learn	يجد من الصعب أن يتعلم	make a fool of : ridicule	يسخر من
give a talk	يلقي حديثاً	do an experience on	يجري تجربة علي
laboratory animal	حيوان تجري عليه التجارب	do a job	يؤدي وظيفة
delighted with	مسرور بـ	school for adults	مدرسة للبالغين
angry with... sb	غضبان من شخص	take turns	يتناوب الأدوار
angry at / about... sth	غضبان من شيء	of the same name	بنفس الاسم

Antonyms

Word	Antonym
comic	كوميدي
responsible	مسئول
interesting	شيق
intelligence	الذكاء
foolish	أحمق
complete	كامل - تام
increase	يزيد
tragic	مأساوي
irresponsible	طائش - منهور
boring	ممل
stupidity	الغباء
wise	حكيم
incomplete	غير كامل - ناقص
decrease	يقلل

Derivatives

Verb	Noun	Adjective
experiment	يُجرب	تجربة
flourish	يزدهر	زهرة - وردة
affect	يؤثر علي	تأثير
cage	يحبس في قفص	قفص
delight	يسعد - يسر	سرور - سعادة
succeed	ينجح	النجاح
fool	يخدع	مغفل - أبله
inherit	يرث	ميراث
.....	stupidity	الغباء
.....	experimental	تجريبي
.....	flourishing	مزدهر
.....	effective	فعال - مؤثر
.....	caged	محبوس في قفص
.....	delighted	مسرور
.....	successful	ناجح
.....	foolish	أحمق - تافه
.....	inherited	موروث
.....	stupid	غبّي

Language Notes

1- spare time : leisure time : free time

- spare tyre

2- flower

3- tease

a mouse

mice

فئران

a foot

feet

أقدام

a child

children

أطفال

a tooth

teeth

أسنان

a fungus

fungi

فطريات

4- bread

خبز

5- beside

بجانب

- besides

بالإضافة إلى

6- experiment

- Scientists prove their ideas through doing experiments.

- experiment on

- Some people think that scientists mustn't experiment on animals.

- experience (اسم يعد)

وقت الفراغ

- spare no effort

لا يدخر جهداً - يبذل قصارى جهده

طابق

- flour

دقيق

- teeth

أسنان

4- بعض الأسماء لها جمع شاذ

a bacterium

bacteria

بكتيريا

a crisis

crises

أزمات

a sheep

sheep

غنم

a curriculum

curricula

مناهج

an oasis

oases

واحات

- breed

يتكاثر

- Ali is sitting beside the table.

- Besides revising the lesson, he answered the test.

تجربة (في المعمل)

يجري تجربة علي

خبرة / تجربة (أحداث يمر بها الإنسان)



- That car crash was a frightening experience.

- **experience** (اسم لا يعد)

خبرة (يكتسبها الإنسان في مجال العمل)

- My uncle has a lot of business experience.

7- ... died aged

مات في سن

- My aunt died aged 82.

8- get lost

يضل الطريق

- When I was in Cairo, I got lost.

- go missing : disappear

يختفي

- My keys have gone missing

9- cruel to

قاسي علي

- kind to : good to

عطوف علي

10- delighted with = pleased with

مسرور بـ

11- win

يفوز - يكسب (كأس - مباراة - انتخابات)

- I hope that Egypt will win the cup.

- beat

يهزم (شخص - فريق - عدو)

- No team can beat Real Madrid.

- gain

يكتسب (شيء معنوي)

- He gained much knowledge.

- earn

يكسب مال من خلال عمل

- How much do you earn a month?

12- fool

أحمق

- fuel

وقود

13- find out

يكتشف (حقيقة - معلومة)

- I found out I had made a mistake.

- discover

يكتشف (شيء - فكرة جديدة)

- Columbus discovered the New World.

14- amount

كمية

- mount

قمة (جبل مثلا)

15- cell

خليئة

- call

مكالمة - يتصل بـ

16- message

رسالة

- massage

تدليك

- passage

ممر / طريق

17- temperature

درجة الحرارة

- heat

الحرارة

18- price

سعر

- prize

جائزة

19- human

بشري

- humane

عطوف

20- psychology

علم النفس

- physiology

علم وظائف الأعضاء

- biology

علم الأحياء

- anatomy

علم التشريح

21- make great progress

يحرز تقدما عظيما

- Egypt has made great progress in all fields.

22- make ... مفعول... do sth

يجعل - يجبر

- He made me go to bed early.

- make مفعول.... صفة

يجعل

- His success me all his family happy.

24- maze

متاهة

- maize : corn

ذرة

25- promote

يرقي

- She was promoted to general manager.

- propose

يقترح

- He proposed a new plan to reach a solution.

Communication Skills

GIVING A TALK / القاء حديث / خطاب

- Hello, and welcome to my talk about.....

أهلا و مرحبا بكم في حديثي عن.....

- I'm delighted that you have come to my talk about.....

من دواعي سروري ان تستمعوا لحديثي عن.....

- I'm going to start by talking about.....

سوف أبدا بالحديث عن.....

- In the next part of my talk, I'll tell you about.....

في الجزء الثاني من حديثي , سوف أخبركم أن

- I'll finish by telling you about.....

سوف أنهى حديثي باخباركم عن.....

- To conclude,

و الخلاصة أن.....

Critical thinking questions

1. What do you think of the workers' treatment to Charlie?

- I think they were cruel to him as they used to tease him because they knew that he was not clever.

2. Charlie is a kind man. Do you agree? Why? Why not?

- Yes, I agree. He wasn't angry at the workers' bad treatment. He used to sweep the floor and do the jobs that nobody else wanted to do.

3. Why do you think Charlie agreed to his teacher's suggestion to go to Dr. Straus and Professor Nemur?

- I think he was eager to make himself clever in any way.

4. Do you agree with Charlie's decision to have the operation? Give reasons for your answer?

- Yes, I agree. It was his only way to be clever and escape people's bad treatment.

Or

- No, I don't agree. He should have accepted the way God has created him and try to improve in other ways.

5. Do you think that Dr Strauss and Professor Nemur were right to do an operation on Charlie to make him more intelligent? Why/Why not?



- No, I don't think so. They treated him like an animal not caring for what would happen to him if the operation failed.
- 6. Why do you think that Dr Strauss and Professor Nemur showed other scientists what they had done with Charlie?**
 - They wanted to show their pride at the success of their work.
- 7. Why did Charlie now understand more about science than they did?**
 - Because the operation turned him to a superhuman who can understand better than normal people or scientists.
- 8. Why do you think that Charlie felt like a laboratory' animal?**
 - Because they showed him to other scientists feeling proud at their work.
- 9. In your opinion, why did Charlie take the mouse Algernon when he left?**
 - I think he pitied the animal and wanted to save him from being treated cruelly by the scientists.
- 10. Do you think that what happened to Algernon at the end could happen to Charlie? Why ? Why not?**
 - Yes, I do. As they both had the same operation, it is natural that they both would have the same result.
- 11. In your opinion, what does the writer of the story warn us about?**
 - I think he wants to warn us about operations like the ones Algernon and Charlie had. Such operations may lead to bad results whether to animals or humans.
- 12. There are many people who find it very difficult to learn. How do you think we should help these people?**
 - We can help them with special schools, books and teachers who can help them get the most benefits they could get.
- 13. Do you think it is right that scientists test medicines using animals? Why / Why?**
 - Yes, I do. Because the life of people is more important than animals.
- Or**
 - No, I don't think so. These scientists cause animals to suffer violating their rights.
- 14. How do you think scientists could test medicines if they were not allowed to use animals?**
 - They can use modern methods which include sophisticated tests using human cells and tissues advanced computer-modelling techniques.
- 15. What other products, beside medicines, do you think scientists test?**
 - There are many products such as cosmetics مستحضرات التجميل pet food, furniture polish ملمع and contact eye lenses عدسات لاصقة

Grammar

USED TO + INF.

(يعبر عن عادة كانت تحدث في الماضي ولم تعد تحدث الآن)

- I used to play football when I was young. - He used to be a driver, but now he isn't.
- I used to smoke a packet a day but I stopped two years ago.
- Ben used to travel a lot in his job but now, since his promotion, he doesn't.
- I used to drive to work but now I take the bus.

Didn't use to + inf

- I didn't use to play football when I was young.

في النفي نستخدم

- He didn't use to be fat but now he is.

وفي الاستفهام نستخدم

Did + فاعل + use to + inf.

- Did she use to cry a lot when she was a baby?

- ليس كل الأفعال يمكن أن تعبر عن عادة : إما لأن الفعل لا يتكرر أو لضيق الفترة الزمنية

- My uncle died when he was young.

(Not : used to die)

- She visited her relatives yesterday.

(Not : used to visit)

(am / is / are) / (get) used to (v + ing) معتاد على

صفة (تعبر عن عادة تحدث في الحاضر)

- I'm used to getting up early, so I don't mind doing it (= getting up early is normal for me, it's what I usually do).
- I've lived in the UK almost all my life, so I'm used to rain (= rain is normal for me).
- I'm used to living on my own. I've done it for quite a long time.
- I have always lived in the country but now I'm beginning to get used to living in the city.

وفي الاستفهام نستخدم

am - is- are + فاعل + used to + (v + ing) ..?

- Is he used to playing football ?

لاحظ أن

used to + مصدر = was / were / got used to + v.ing / اسم = ماضي بسيط + ظرف تكراري = اسم



- I **used to go** to school in Paris
 - I **got used to going** to school in Paris
 - He used to live here.
 - He used to live here. (any more)
 - They don't live here any longer
- ويأتي بعدها الفعل في المضارع البسيط (no longer) تستخدم **used to** بدلا من **no longer** تستخدم **any longer** - **anymore** بدلا من **used to** مع نفي الفعل في المضارع البسيط وتأتي في نهاية الجملة =
- I **was used to going** to school in Paris
 - I **always went** to school in Paris
 - He no longer lives here.
 - He doesn't live here anymore.

(be) used to + inf = (be) used for + (v+ing)

- **Carpenters use wood to make** furniture. = فعل أساسي في جملة مبنية للمجهول و معناه يُستخدم لكي
- Wood **is used to make** furniture. =
- **Carpenters use wood for making** furniture.
- Wood **is used for making** furniture.

UNIT 5 FLOWERS FOR ALGERNON (WORKBOOK)

1 Match the words with their meanings.

- a comic 1 the scientific study of the mind
- b navy 2 ..(a)... a magazine that tells a story using pictures
- c psychology 3 time when you are not working or studying
- d spare time 4 the people and ships that a country has to protect it at sea

2 Answer the questions.

- a Which comics have you read? Which is your favourite and why?
- b Would you like to study psychology? Why / Why not?
- c What do you like to do in your spare time?
- d What does the Egyptian navy wear?

3 Use your dictionary to answer these questions.

- a A comic is a book or magazine. What is a *comic character*?
- b What does a *psychologist* do?
- c What does the adjective *naval* mean?
- d What is a *spare tyre* and why do cars have them?

4 Complete the table, then say the words to your partner. Can you add any new words?

accidents	author	comics	computers	diseases	experiences
trains	trucks		voices		
	/s/		/z/		/iz/
	comics		author		experiences
.....		
.....		
.....		

1 Complete these sentences with the correct form of used to.

- a I don't walk to school every day now. When I was younger, ... **I used to walk to school every day...**
- b My brother doesn't want to be a fireman now. When he was a boy,
- c My sister likes going to bed early now. When she was little,
- d "I haven't always lived in Egypt." "Where did you.....?"
- e I don't go swimming every weekend now. When I was younger.....

2 John Pool's life changed when he got a good job.

Write sentences about the changes in his life.

	Before	After
Car	a 10-year-old, small car b repair it himself	new, big car best mechanic in town
House	c small flat (2 bedrooms) d no television	large house (5 bedrooms) two televisions
Holidays	e camping f once a year	best hotels three times a year

- a John pool used to drive a 10-year-old, small car , but now he drives a new, big car
- b He.....
- c.....



d.....
 e.....
 f.....

3 Rewrite the bold verbs in these sentences using the correct form of *used to* if you can.

a Last week, my brother **worked** for 20 hours. In the past, people **worked** much longer hours.

Last week, my brother worked for 20 hours. In the past, people used to work much longer hours.

b My father **lived** in Alexandria when he was a boy. When he **got** married, he **moved** to Cairo.

c When I first **met** Lisa, she **wore** glasses, but last year she **stopped** wearing them.

d I know you **went** abroad for your holidays last year, but where **did you go** when you **were** a child?

1 Complete the sentences with these words.

cage fool maze normal promote teases

a The children love going into the.... **maze**..... They like getting lost!

b Dina's cousin has done very well in her new job, so they are going to her. She will become a manager.

c The temperature today is 25°C. That isfor this month.

d When the children went to the zoo, they saw a very big lion in a

e Ali's big brother always him when Ali's favourite football team doesn't win!

f I was a I didn't buy the book last week when it was half the price it is now!

2 Answer the questions.

a Why do people sometimes put animals in a cage?

b Has the weather been normal this year? Say why/why not.

c How do you feel when people tease you?

3 Rewrite these sentences in the plural.

1 There was a woman buying food in the shop.

There were women buying food in the shop

2 Is there a book on the shelf?

3 The football player visited the restaurant with his wife.....

4 I put my foot into the hot water.....

5 Can I have a potato, please?

6 We cut the cake into half

4 Write a paragraph about why animals should or should not be used in scientific experiments

1 Complete the talk with these words.

delighted finish talk talking Welcome

a ... **Welcome**... to my talk about science. I'm **b** that you have all come today. I'm going to start by **c**about what scientists used to do 100 years ago. In the next part of my **d**....., I'll tell you about what scientists are working on today. I'll **e**..... by telling you about the science of the future.

2 Put the sentences about Daniel Keyes in the correct order.

a () His most famous book, *Flowers for Algernon*, was published as a short story in a magazine.

b () He later taught English at a secondary school and wrote stories in his spare time.

c () When he was a boy, he used to work in a bakery before he went to school.

d () He wrote other books after this, but none of them was as successful as *Flowers for Algernon*.

e () After he finished school, he studied psychology at university.

f (8) I like the book very much because it makes you think .

g (1) Daniel was born in New York in 1927.

h () It is about a man who has an operation to make him very clever.

3 Now write an article about the writer you discussed in groups.

a Plan your article using the notes you made in the Student's Book .

b Write a first draft quickly in 100-120 words.

- Use the text about Daniel Keyes in Exercise 2 above to help.
- Include some examples of *used to* if you can.



- c Read what you have written carefully Look for mistakes in grammar, vocabulary and punctuation .
Check spellings in your dictionary.
d Correct any mistakes and write the final article.

Translation

1- لام التعليل تترجم إلى : المصدر ... In order to / so as to / to +
سهر طوال الليل لينهى جميع أعماله

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

الدور عليك:- يجب على الوالدين توجيه ورعاية أبنائهم ليواصلوا رحله الحياة بأمان (ث0ع 2008)

- إن الجهود التي تبذل لتحسين الصحة تتم بنجاح عندما يتعاون الأفراد مع الحكومة (ث0ع 2004)

2- الضمير المضاف إلى فعل يترجم إلى (ضمير مفعول us- them -him -me - her)
إن تعلم اللغات الأجنبية يمكننا من قراءة الصحف العالمية.

Learning foreign languages enable us to read the international newspapers.

الدور عليك:- إن تزايد السكان في دوله نامية يعوقها عن التقدم السريع. (ث0ع 1989)

3- الضمير المضاف إلى اسم يترجم إلى (صفة ملكية your - its - our - his - 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.

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

4- الأسماء المغنوية (بصفة عامة) لا تأخذ the عند ترجمتها إلى الإنجليزية:

honour	الشرف	virtue	الفضيلة	peace	السلام
beauty	الجمال	love	الحب	friendship	الصدقة

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 للتقدم في مصر
- تدعو الديانات السماوية كلها إلى الحب والسلام والتسامح ونبذ العنف. (ث2 2006)

- الحضارة تزدهر أفضل في أوقات السلام. (ث2 2004)

5- الصفة المسبوقة ب (the) ولا يتبعها أسم تترجم إلى اسم جمع في اللغة العربية:

الأغنياء the rich - الفقراء the poor - البكم the dumb

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

- يجب على الأغنياء أن يساعدوا الفقراء.

Translate into Arabic:

- 1) Tourism is one of chief sources of national income in many countries and the number of tourists increases year after year. International organizations always advise the governments of developing countries to plan for the growth of tourism and give the tourist industry due care.
- 2) many people who go to the zoo are content simply to experience wild animals at closed quarters. Others may be upset by the idea that the animals have been imprisoned and deprived of their natural environment.
- 3) Many studies have shown that it is better to wear your seat belt when you are driving a car. Seat belts greatly reduce the risk of death or injury in accidents. The fact is widely recognized and many governments have passed laws imposing seat belt use
- 4) 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. Due attention has been given to introduce software and communication industries.
- 5) We are looking forward to a promising future when we have got over all our economic problems. It is time we picked the fruits of our determination, endurance and hard work. Egypt with her industrious and faithful youth can achieve miracles.

Translate into English:

1. ايهما أكثر اهمية في نظرك , حياة طفل أم حياة فأر؟
2. نتطلع جميعا إلى اللحاق بثورة تكنولوجيا المعلومات حتى نعيش في رفاهية
3. لقد أصبح التسوق عبر الانترنت أمرا شائعا جدا هذه الأيام.
4. يجب المحافظة على التوازن البيئي بترك الحيوانات البرية تعيش في حرية
5. تحتاج مصر لسواعد أبنائها حتى تكون دولة متقدمة.



Unit Six

Vocabulary

That's amazing
 انه لامر مذهش
 By: Mr B.M. Ghreeb

quiz	مسابقة	motivation	دافع	feel fantastic	ينتابه شعور رائع
magazine	مجلة	amazing	مدهش	oxygen	أكسجين
deep	عميق	how far	كم يبعد	cylinder	اسطوانة
ocean	محيط	popular	محبوب - شعبي	express	يعبر
pacific ocean	المحيط الهادي	unpopular	غير محبوب	opinion	رأى
special	خاص	modern	حديث	nervous	عصبي
mountain	جبل	formal	رسمي	distance	مسافة
mount Everest	قمة إفرست	informal	غير رسمي	equipped with	مجهز بـ
above	فوق - اعلي	mountaineer	متسلق الجبال	equipment	معدات
sea level	مستوى البحر	adore	يعشق	no room for	لا مجال لـ
reach	يصل	creatures	مخلوقات	mistakes	أخطاء
summit	قمة	instructor	معلم	explorer	مستكشف
definitely	بالتأكيد	inspire	يلهم	motivate	يحث - يدفع
climb	يتسلق	inspiration	الهام	national	قومي - وطني
climber	متسلق	conquer	يغزو - يقهر	pride	فخر - كبرياء
sporting event	حدث رياضي	lifelong	مدى الحياة	bride	عروسة
idea	فكرة	slightly	بدرجة طفيفة	bridegroom	عريس
proud of	فخور بـ	toddler	طفل يبدأ المشي	diving	غطس
phone up	ينصل	common	شائع - منتشر	enormous	عديد - هائل
quiz line	خط المسابقات	real	حقيقي	divers	غواصين
answer	يرد - إجابة	reasons	أسباب	charity	جمعية خيرية
incredible	لا يصدق	professional	محترف	suddenly	فجأة
challenge	يتحدى - تحدي	amateur	هاوي	weekend	نهاية الأسبوع
trench	خندق	ambition (n.)	الطمح	efficient	كفاءة
below sea level	تحت مستوى البحر	ambitious (adj.)	طموح	covered with	مغطى بـ
finally	أخيرا	simple	بسيط	strong will	إرادة قوية
nearly	تقريبا	homesick	مشتاق لوطنه	honour	يكرم - تكريم
beauty	جمال	flag	علم	belonging	انتماء
compare	يقارن	hobbies	هوايات	charitable work	عمل خيري
nature	الطبيعة	danger	خطورة	universe	الكون
distinguish	يميز	dangerous	خطير	failure	فشل

Definitions

above	- in a higher position	أعلى
deep	- a long distance from the top to the bottom , for example of water	عميق
summit	- the top of a mountain.	قمة
amazing	- very surprising.	مذهل
challenge	- something new , exciting or difficult that needs a lot of skill or effort to do	تحدي
conquer	- get control over a problem or a feeling or defeat an enemy.	يسيطر على / يتحكم في
lifelong	- continuing all through life.	مدى الحياة
mountaineer	- a climber of mountains.	متسلق الجبال
professional	- doing a sport or an activity as your job	محترف
sea level	- the average level of the sea ,(the normal height of the sea)	مستوي سطح البحر
conquer	- get control over a problem or a feeling // or defeat an enemy by fighting a war.	يتغلب على - يقهر



summit	- the top of a mountain	قمة
slightly	- a little	قليلًا
ambition	- what you want to achieve for a long time	بدرجة طفيفة
toddler	- a young child who has just learnt to walk.	طفل يبدأ المشي
common	- existing in large numbers .happening often	شائع

Expressions

do a quiz	يحل مسابقة	lose his life	يفقد حياته
conquer his fear	يقهر خوفه	fall off a mountain	يسقط من الجبل
distinguish from	يميز عن	put in danger	يعرض للخطر
climb for money	يتسلق من أجل المال	fall to his death	يلقى حتفه
reach his goals	يحقق أهدافه	meet his end	يلقى حتفه
reach the summit	يصل للقمة	raise money for	يجمع المال من أجل
get control over	يستولى على	fulfill an ambition	يحقق طموح
do .....sth..... for money	يفعل شيء من أجل المال	make room for	يفسح المجال لـ
take lives : cause death	يتسبب في الوفاة	achieve : carry out	ينفذ
familiar with	على دراية بـ	tell the truth	يقول الصدق
go diving	يذهب للغوص	fly into rage	يستشيط غضبا
surprising : unexpected	غير متوقع	blow his top	يستشيط غضبا
amazing : very surprising	مدهش	get steamed up	يستشيط غضبا

Antonyms

Word	Antonym
deep	shallow
famous	unknown
high	low
beautiful	ugly
dangerous	safe

Derivatives

Verb	Noun	Adjective
amaze	amazement	amazing
conquer	conquest	conquered
inspire	inspiration	inspired
motivate	motivation	motivational
deepen	depth	deep
.....	height	high

Idioms

- out of the blue:** suddenly and unexpectedly
 - I didn't hear from him for years and then this letter came **out of the blue**.
 - My cousins turned up **out of the blue** on Christmas Day.
- make (my) day:** make me happy
 - That card really **made my day**.
- keep (your) head / cool:** stay calm and not get upset or nervous
 - I was in a dangerous situation, but I **kept my cool**.
- a close call:** something bad nearly happens
 - That was a close call. I thought the officer was going to ask to see my ID
 - The mountaineer almost fell to his death. It was **a close call**.
- in a tight corner / spot:** in a difficult situation
 - Sami usually turns to his father for help when he is in a tight corner.
 - We were **in a tight corner**. Escape looked impossible.



Language Notes

- 1- accident** (حادثه) تنتهي غالبا بالإصابة أو الوفاة - A lot of road **accidents** are caused by drunken drivers.
event حدث (عظيم / تاريخي / هام) - The return of Taba was a great **event**.
- 2- amateur** هاو - An **amateur** is a sports person who does not get paid. لا يحصل على اجر
professional محترف - A **professional** is a sports person who gets paid. يحصل على اجر
- 3- older** أكبر سنا من / أقدم من (تستخدم للمقارنة بين الناس و الأشياء و يتبعها than)
 - My brother is **older than** me. My car is **older than** yours.
elder أكبر سنا من (تستخدم بين اثنين داخل العائلة و لا يليها than)
 - My **elder** brother is a pilot.
- 4- rise (rose / risen)** تشرق / يزداد / يستيقظ / يقف / يتصاعد (لا يليه مفعول)
 - The sun **rises** in the east. - Prices **have risen** by 10%.
 - She **rises** at 6 every day. - He **rose** from his chair to greet me.
- raise (raised / raised)** يرفع / يجمع / يربي / يزيد (يليه مفعول)
 - The manager **raised** my salary. - Parents do their best to **raise** their children.
 - They **are raising** money for the blind. - **Raise** your hand if you know the answer.
- 5- lose** يخسر - The team played well, but **lost** the game. - He lost a lot of money at races.
miss يفقد (شخص / مكان) / يفوته (وسيلة مواصلات)
 - I **miss** my old friends very much. - He **missed** the 9:30 train.
- 6- dream of , dream about**
When we have a dream while sleeping, we use dream about (+ noun) or dream that (+ clause).
 Last night I dreamt about a black bear. Last night I dreamt about a black bear chasing me.
When we mean to wish for something or to think a lot about it, we use dream of (doing) something or dream about (doing) something or dream that (+ جملة).
 - When I was small I dreamt of becoming an astronaut.
 - When I was small I dreamt about becoming an astronaut.
 - When I was small I dreamt that I would become an astronaut.
- 7- the same +** اسم نفس الشيء - Ahmed and Ali are the same age.
as + صفة + **as** نفس الشيء - Ali is as old as Ramy.
similar to مشابه لـ - Ali's camera is similar to mine
8- by himself = alone = on his own بنفسه - He wrote the story by himself.
for himself لنفسه - He climbed the mountain not only for himself but for Egypt.
- 9- either** أيضا (تستخدم في نهاية الجملة المنفية) - I **don't like** football **either**.
too: أيضا (تستخدم في نهاية الجملة المثبتة) - I play tennis **too**.
- 10- he arrived in Cairo.** يصل مكان كبير يصل مكان صغير.
He arrived at the airport. يصل بدون حرف جر - He reached the airport.
reach + object يصل إلى - They get to Cairo. - They got to Cairo airport
get to يصل إلى
- 11- life** الحياة بوجه عام (اسم لا يعد ولا يسبقه أداه) - There is no life on the moon. - Life is fun.
a life – (lives) نوع معين من حياة (اسم يعد) غالبا يسبقها صفة - He leads a happy life .
the life of + اسم عاقل (lives) نوع معين من حياه (اسم يعد)
 - What do you know about the life of William Shakespeare?
- 12- cause** يسبب - What caused the fire?
cause of + اسم سبب - What was the cause of the fire?
reason for + اسم سبب - داع - مبرر - سبب - Can you give the reason for leaving ?
reason why + جملة كاملة - Is there a reason why you can't come?
- 13- take part in = share in = participate in** يشارك - Did you take part in the poetry competition?
take place = happen = occur يحدث - When did the accident take place ?
take the place of = replace يحل محل - He resigned and I took his place.
take off يخلع - يخلع - When I returned home, I took off my coat.
take over يتولى مهمة - After his father's death he took over his work.
take after يشبه - She took her mother completely.
- 14- special** خاص (مميز) - Doctors and nurses wear special clothes.
private خاص بشخص أو ملك شخص - We have a private car .
- 15- child** طفل صغير - He is still a child. He cries all the time.
toddler الطفل الذي تعلم المشي (السن 1 - 3 سنه) - A child who has just learned to walk is a toddler.
teenager = adolescent مراهق (السن 13 الي 19 سنه) - Children aged 13 to 19 are teenager .



youth = young people شباب
 16- above sea level فوق مستوي سطح البحر
 below sea level تحت مستوي سطح البحر
 17- lifelong مدى الحياة
 long life حياة طويلة

- The police arrested several youth who were fighting.
 - They live about 3,000 metres above sea level.
 - They can swim 100 metres below sea level.
 - Learning must be lifelong.
 - He has a long life, he is over 100.

Communicator Skills

EXPRESSING CERTAINTY

التعبير عن التأكد

- I know that, it's definitely.....
 - I'm absolutely / quite sure, it's.....
 - It's definite / certain that.....
 - It's impossible that.

أعرف هذا. من المؤكد أن.....
 انني متأكد للغاية / الي حد ما أن
 من المؤكد أن.....
 من المستحيل أن.....

EXPRESSING UNCERTAINTY

التعبير عن عدم التأكد

- I think it's about..... , but I'm not sure.
 - I have an idea it's.....
 - About , may be

أعتقد أنه حوالي و لكنني غير متأكد
 لدي فكرة أنه.....
 ربما حوالي.....

Critical thinking questions

- Why do you think that people often ask mountaineers, "Why do you climb mountains?"**
 - Because they cannot understand why anyone wants to do something so dangerous.
- Mountaineers say that their hobby is no different from other hobbies. Do you agree? Why? Why not?**
 - I don't agree. Their hobby is very dangerous. Many people lose their lives while climbing.
- In your opinion, is a dangerous mountain really a challenge to conquer? Why? Why not?**
 - No, it isn't. Man has a lot of challenges in life that are more important than climbing a mountain.
- Who do you think pays professional climbers? Why do they pay them?**
 - Sponsors normally pay the climbers. Sponsors are often the people who make the clothes they wear, the bags they carry, the boots they wear, the equipment they use, etc. It gives them good publicity and advertising.
- Why do you think Omar Samra had photos of Everest on his bedroom walls?**
 - Because climbing Everest was something he wanted to do for a long time and something he dreamed about doing.
- Why do you think that Omar Samra leaves an Egyptian flag at the summits of the mountains he climbs?**
 - Because he is very proud of his country and he wants to honour his country by his climbing achievements.
- Everest is a very dangerous animal. Do you agree? Why? Why not?**
 - Yes, I agree. Since 1922, Everest has been climbed by more than 4,000 people, but more than 200 of these climbers lost their lives.
- Why do you think that the Italian climber wanted to climb 14 different mountains?**
 - Because he wanted to be the first to do it. It was something that no other man had done. It was a great challenge.
- Why do you think the Italian climbed Everest without oxygen?**
 - He wanted to be the first to do it. He wanted to meet the challenge and prove that he could overcome all the obstacles.
- In your opinion, what qualities should a mountaineer have to be successful?**
 - I think he should have qualities like patience determination and self confidence
- What do you think the main causes of accidents on mountains are?**
 - People falling off the mountain, exposure to the cold, the snow falling off the mountain, snow storms.
- Why do you think that people want to climb even after an accident?**
 - They want to climb even after an accident because they love the experience and the challenge itself. Perhaps they like the comradeship of being with other climbers.
- How do you think climbing equipment has changed? Do you think mountaineering is safer now?**
 - The equipment is better now. For example, the communication equipment has changed.
 - It is easier to communicate with people on the ground. The materials are lighter, the clothing is warmer, etc.
- Would you like to climb a mountain like Everest? Why? Why not?**



- Yes, because I enjoy difficult challenges.

Or

- No, because I would miss my family and friends too much and I wouldn't want them to worry about me.

15. If you could interview a successful mountaineer, what questions would you ask him or her ?

- When did you start to think about climbing? / What do you like most about it? / What do you like least about it? / What is your favourite mountain? / What was the first mountain to climb? / What mountain are you going to climb next?

Read what some mountaineers have said about climbing, then answer the questions:

Everest is amazing, but it's a frightening mountain. I still want to climb after my accident but I am more nervous of the really big mountains now. I don't want to go away and leave home for months either.

16. Why do you think that people want to climb even after an accident?

- Because they love the experience and the challenge of it.

17. Why do you think that this climber does not want to be away from home for months?

- Perhaps the climber doesn't want to be away from family and friends.

Everest is a very dangerous mountain. There is no room for mistakes. Big mountains take lives. The dangers have never changed-only the equipment has changed.

18. What does this climber mean when he says There is no room for mistakes ?

- Because the smallest mistake can lead to death.

19. How do you think climbing equipment has changed? Do you think mountaineering is safe now?

- The equipment is better now . The materials are lighter, the clothes are warmer.

It is not the mountain we conquer but ourselves.

20. What does this mean?

- The real test is the human one. It is overcoming the fear and the worry of climbing.

I've always been inspired by stories of great explorers and all the men who were motivated by something greater than themselves. For me, this has always been national pride.

21. What does the speaker mean by national pride?

- The climber believes that when someone climbs a big mountain it is something to celebrate as a nation. It is not just success for the individual, but for the whole country

Grammar

ADJECTIVES الصفات

- الصفة عبارة عن كلمة تحدد معنى الاسم و توضحه.

- Dalia is an intelligent girl.

be - feel - smell - taste - sound - seem - look

- تأتي الصفة بعد بعض الأفعال مثل:

- Do you feel tired?

- The dinner smells good.

- لاحظ أننا يمكن أن نستخدم **to + inf.** بعد بعض الصفات مثل

Difficult - easy - impossible - hard - happy - pleased - glad - sad - amazed - disappointed

- It's difficult to understand him.

- I was sorry to hear that your father was ill.

- الصفة في اللغة الإنجليزية لا تتغير حسب العدد أو الجنس

- He is a kind brother. - She is a kind sister. - They are kind brothers. - They are kind sisters.

- يمكن استخدام أسماء الخانات كصفات لكنها لا تستخدم للمقارنة أو التفضيل أو التساوي و لا تجمع

- a gold ring / an iron chair / silver coins

- بعض الأسماء يستخدم كصفة لبيان الغرض من الاسم الموصوف مثل

- a tea-spoon : a spoon for putting tea in a cup

- لاحظ استخدام صفات مثل (nice / kind / stupid / silly / clever / polite / careless) في التركيبة التالية

- It (be) + adj. + of + someone + to + inf.

- It is kind of you to lend me the money.

- It was careful of Ali to phone the police.

COMPARATIVE ADJECTIVE صفات المقارنة (بين اثنين)

- نضيف **er** للصفات القصيرة و نضع بعدها **than**

cheap رخيص → **cheaper**

old كبير السن → **older**

- I'm going to Alexandria by bus. - It's cheaper than going by train.

- لاحظ أننا يمكن أن نضع الصفة القصيرة بين **less.....than**

- Ali is taller than Hani.

(less)

- Hani is less tall than Ali.



مع الصفات الطويلة.

more than / less than

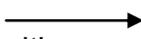
- نستخدم

expensive غالى



more / less expensive than

terrifying مرعب



more / less terrifying than

- I'll go to Alexandria by plane. It's more expensive than going by bus.

SUPERLATIVE ADJECTIVES (صفات التفضيل (بين أكثر من اثنين))

the most قبل الصفات الطويلة

the least / the most

- نضيف est للصفات القصيرة و يسبقها the و نستخدم

deep عميق



the deepest

old كبير السن



the oldest

interesting شيق



the most / least interesting

expensive غالى



the most / least expensive

- Everest is the highest mountain in the world.- This is the most exciting film I've ever seen.

- This is the least expensive shirt in this shop.

ملاحظات:

- إذا كانت الصفة تنتهي بحرف e يحذف و نضيف er/ est

nice لطيف nicer nicest

- large كبير larger largest

- إذا كانت الصفة تتكون من مقطعين و تنتهي ب y يتم تحويل الـ y إلى i عند إضافة er / est

lucky محظوظ luckier luckiest

funny مرح funnier funniest happier happiest سعيد

- نضاعف الحرف الأخير مع الصفات القصيرة التي تنتهي بحرف ساكن مسبوق بحرف متحرك

big كبير

bigger

biggest

hot

حار

hotter

hottest

fat بدين

fatter

fattest

thin

نحيف

thinner

thinnest

- Cairo is bigger than any other city in Egypt.

- Cairo is the biggest city in Egypt.

هناك صفات شاذة

good

better than

the best

bad

worse than

the worst

far

farther(further) than

the farthest(furthest)

much / many

more than

the most

little

less than

the least

- That was a really good film. In fact it's the best I've ever seen.

- John is as tall as Peter. = They are the same height. نستخدم as.....as عندما يتساوى الطرفان فى الصفة.

نستخدم not as (so)as عندما لا يتساوى الطرفان فى الصفة.

- Hussein isn't as old as Peter. = - Peter is the older of the two.

as + adjective + اسم = the same + noun لاحظ أن

adjective	noun	adjective	noun
old	age	tall	height
deep	depth	high	height
expensive	price	heavy	weight
long	length	wealthy	wealth
wide	width	strong	strength

- Rania is the same age as Rasha. (as old as)

- Rania is as old as Rasha.

- Samy is as tall as Ramy.

(the same)

- Samy and Ramy are the same height.

- Samy is the same height as Ramy.

- بعد than / as عادة نستخدم ضمير مفعول عندما لا يوجد فعل و نستخدم ضمير فاعل عندما يوجد فعل

- You are taller than me. = You are taller than I am.

- يمكن أن نحدد مقدار الصفة باستخدام a little / a bit / much / a lot / far (= a lot)

- Going by bus is a lot cheaper than going by plane.

- Going by plane is much more expensive.

- Her illness was far more serious than we at first thought

- أحيانا نستخدم most بدون the قبل الصفة بمعنى very.

- The article I've just read was very interesting.

(most)

- The article I've just read was most interesting.

- عندما نريد أن نقول أن هناك شيئا يعتمد على شيء آخر نستخدم

The + صفة مقارنة + فاعل + فعل , the + صفة مقارنة + فاعل

- As you get older, you become wise.

(The older)

- The older you get, the wiser you become.

- يمكن استخدام صفتي مقارنة للدلالة على التغير المستمر فى الشيء.

- It's becoming harder and harder to find a job.

- It's becoming more and more difficult to find a job.



- The higher we go, the colder we feel.
- The more you talk, the less you work.
- This is the most interesting book I've ever read.
- Dalia is the best student in our class.
- Dalia is the best of her friends.
- Pluto is the farthest planet from the sun.
- No player in Egypt is better than Emad.
- Prophet Mohamed was the best leader in history.
- Ahmed is better than any other one in the class .
- Nagwa is not as clever as Mahmoud.
- August is the hottest month.
- Ahmed is not as tall as Abd el-rahman.
- The more you study, the more marks you get.
- لاحظ استخدام المضارع التام بعد صفة التفضيل.
- بعد صيغة التفضيل نستخدم حرف الجر **in** مع الأماكن و نستخدم **of** مع الأشخاص و الأشياء
- Water is the least expensive of all liquids.
- لاحظ أننا نقول **the farthestfrom / the nearestto**
- ملاحظات :- يمكن تحويل الجملة الآتية إلى صيغة المقارنة كالآتي:
صفة المقارنة تحول إلى تفضيل
- Emad is the best player in Egypt.
صفة التفضيل تحول إلى مقارنة
- No leader in history is better than Prophet Mohamed.
صفة المقارنة تحول إلى مساواة منفية
- No one is as good as Ahmed in the class .
صفة المساواة منفية تحول إلى مقارنة
- Mahmoud is cleverer than Nagwa.
صفة التفضيل تحول إلى مقارنة
- No other month is hotter than August.
صفة المساواة المنفية تحول إلى مقارنة
- Abd Al-rahman is taller than Ahmed.

UNIT 6

THAT'S AMAZING!

(WORKBOOK)

1 Find the words in the puzzle to match the definitions.

- a the normal height of the sea **sea level**.....
- b very surprising
- c in a higher position
- d a long distance from the top to the bottom, for example of water
- e the top of a mountain

2 Complete these sentences with words from Exercise 1.

- a There are 14 mountains which are more than 8,000 metres above **sea level**.....
- b This side of the swimming pool is too to stand up in.
- c I couldn't believe how beautiful the island was. It was absolutely
- d Theof this mountain is covered with snow for most of the year.

3 Write what you would say in each of the following situations.

- a Someone asks you which city is the capital of Britain. What do you reply?
I know that! It's definitely London.
- b Someone asks you how long the River Nile is. What do you answer?
- c A tourist asks you which is the second largest city in Egypt. What do you say?
- d Your younger brother or sister asks you how old the Pyramids at Giza are. What do you answer? **1**

Make sentences using comparative or superlative forms.

- a Climbing / dangerous / cycling . dangerous / the world
Climbing is more dangerous than cycling. Climbing is the most dangerous sport in the world.
- b Pacific Ocean / deep / Indian Ocean . deep / the world.
- c Amazon / long/Nile. long / the world.
- d Everest / high / Kilimanjaro. high / the world.

2 Correct the mistake in each sentence.

- a That's least interesting book I've ever read.
That's the least interesting book I've ever read.
- b The most tall building in our city is the Central Bank.
- c English is more easier to learn than Chinese.

3 Ask questions using these words and the correct superlative.

- a old / building / your town
What is the oldest building in your town?
- b big / city / your country



c beautiful / building / your town
d popular / food / your family

4 Now answer the questions in Exercise 3.

a The oldest building in my town is the museum.

- b
- c
- d

1 Match these words a-f with their meanings 1-6.

- a challenge 1 a little
- b conquer 2 doing a sport or activity as your job
- c lifelong 3 a child who has just started walking
- d professional 4 continuing through your whole life
- e slightly 5 ..(a)... something difficult or new that needs effort or skill
- f toddler 6 get control over a problem or a feeling

2 Complete these sentences with words from Exercise 1.

- a I don't remember what it was like being a **toddler**..... It was so long ago
- b Ola's cousin is a tennis player and plays in competitions all over the world.
- c My brother has had awish to be a doctor.
- d Climbing would be a real..... for me. I don't like heights.
- e I can't swim. I wish I could..... my fear of water.
- f I'm onlycold. You don't have to close the window.

3 Which of these sentences are facts (F) and which are opinions (O)? For each opinion sentence, write a fact.

- a (O) I think that mountaineers are incredibly brave people.
Mountaineers need to be very fit.
- b () Sir Edmund Hilary was the first man to climb Everest.
.....
- c () I think that the Red Sea is the most beautiful sea in the world.
.....
- d () It is possible to climb mountains without oxygen
.....
- e () To me, Everest looks like a frightening mountain
.....
- f () Children should be taught to swim when they are very young
.....
- g () We think that it is wrong to build a factory so near the park.
.....
- h () The Nile is the longest river in the world
.....

1 Read about the apostrophe, then insert the missing apostrophes in this email to a friend.

a Apostrophes are used for two reasons:

- to show that something belongs to someone:
This is Ahmed's house. (= This is the house which belongs to Ahmed.)
- to show that a letter or letters are missing. Apostrophes are often used in short verb forms:
Ahmed's my best friend. You'd like him. (= Ahmed is my best friend. You would like him.)

b Write in the five apostrophes missing in the email below.

Hi David

- () Suddenly, out of the blue, the wind started to blow us towards some trees. I thought we were about to hit them, but the pilot told us to keep our heads. He said that everything would be OK.
- (1) Here I am in South Africa and I love it! **Im** writing to tell you about something I did yesterday that **1m** very proud of - it really made my day.
- () See you soon, Peter
- () What happened was I went up in a hot air balloon with my family. We took off at four o'clock in the afternoon so the sun wasnt too hot.
- () You should try going up in a balloon. Youd love it.



() The flight lasted nearly two hours. It was amazing seeing the animals below us. We even saw our pilots house.

() He was right, of course, and we were safe, but it was a close call!

2 Order the email in Exercise 1.

3 Read the email again and find the following.

a four idioms .. **out of the blue** ,.....

b language and expressions that show it is informal .Hi, I'm writing.....

4 Write an email to a friend.

a Plan your email using the notes you made in Exercise 3 of your Student's Book.

• Think of a first and a last sentence. Think clearly about the order of events in your story.

b Write your email in 120- 140 words.

• Read what you have written very carefully. Correct any grammar and spelling mistakes.

• Check that you have used apostrophes in the right places.

Translation

1- الأسماء التي لا تجمع **Uncountable Nouns** لا تأخذ أداة المعرفة **the**

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

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

2- كلمات التوكيد في اللغة العربية ليست لها ترجمة: إن الصناعة هي أساس التنمية

development. Industry is the basis of

الدور عليك:-- أن المعرفة والابتكار هما قاعدتا التقدم في المستقبل. (2 ث 2002)

- إن زراعه الصحراء وبناء المدن الجديدة تنمي الاقتصاد القومي. (ث0ع 1998)

3- حرف الـ (س) وكلمة (سوف) المرادف لهما في اللغة الإنجليزية هو زمن المستقبل البسيط: ستبنى الحكومة مدارس كثيرة

The government will build a lot of schools.

الدور عليك:-- سيتغير العام القادم شكل ومحتوى الكتاب المدرسي. (2 ث 2002)

- سوف يؤدي التسامح والمشاركة الفعالة بين دول العالم إلي سلام شامل.

Translate into Arabic:

1) Many studies show that it is better to wear your seat belt when you are traveling in a car . Seat belts greatly reduce the risk of death or injury in an accident . This fact is widely recognized and many governments have passed laws requiring seat belt use .

2)Tourists visit Egypt to enjoy its moderate weather , fantastic landscape and great monuments . they are greatly impressed by the hospitality and simplicity of the Egyptian people .

3) E-mail uses computers for communication. It has several important advantages over phones and regular mail . The main advantage of e-mail is that it takes very little time to send and receive messages.

4) A lot of people are against using animals in medical research. Animals suffer a lot during these experiments. They are forced to live in small cages and they may be unable to move . Also animals should have the same rights as humans do

5) Every day it seems that computers take control of another area of our lives . some factory jobs are now done by robots which are controlled by computers . Bank accounts are managed more efficiently by computers. Our admiration of these machines is sometimes combined with feelings of insecurity as we do not know they do these things and what they might do next .

Translate into English:

1. قمة جبل افرست هي الأعلى في العالم
2. تسلق الجبال رياضة خطيرة ربما يسبب في الوفاة
3. يحتاج متسلقي لجبال الي معدات حديثة تضمن لهم السلامة.
4. يعتبر الفوز في البطولات الدولية مصدرا للفخر القومي
5. تمثل الجبال العالية تحديا لمتسلقي الجبال.



Revision

Z

Vocabulary

Let's stop bullies

هيا تمتع بالبطولية

By: Mr B.M. Ghreeb

lightning	البرق	achieve	يحقق	bully / bullied	يلطج - يستأسد
lightening	الاضاءة	achievement	انجاز	bully	بلطجي - مستأسد
thunder	الرعد	ambition	طموح	tease	يضايق
storm	عاصفة	nature	الطبيعة	frighten	يخيف
extreme		natural	طبيعي	behave	يتصرف
cause	يسبب في	damage	يتلف - تلف	behaviour	سلوك - تصرف
exactly	بالضبط	environment	البيئة	differently	بطريقة مختلفة
attract	يجذب	recycle	يعيد تدوير	impress	يبهر - يترك انطباع
attractive	جذاب	recycling	اعادة التدوير	impression	انطباع
power	قوة	motivate	يحفز - يشجع	prove	يثبت - يبرهن
powerful	قوي	motivation	دافعية - حافز	proof	اثبات - برهان
destroy	يدمي	challenge	يتحدى - التحدي	bother	يضايق
destruction	تدمير	falling	السقوط	adult	بالغ - راشد
burn	يحرق	stay fit	يظل ذو لياقة	avoid	يتجنب
degree	درجة	healthy	ذو صحة جيدة	on (their) own	بمفردهم
centigrade	مئوية	keep his head	يحافظ علي هدونه	walk away	يبتعد
ostrich	نعامة	fly through	يطير عبر	compete	ينافس
humming bird	الطائر الطنان	cosmetics	مستحضرات تجميل	competition	منافسة
condor	نسر أمريكي	common	شائع	local	محلي
macaw	نوع من الببغاء	threaten	يهدد	show	يبين - يوضح
summit	قمة جبل	threat	تهديد	admiration	اعجاب

Definitions

bully	- a person who uses strength or power to harm or frighten a person who is weaker. - to threaten to hurt someone or frighten them , especially someone smaller or weaker	بلطجي يلطج
challenge	- something that tests strength, skill or ability especially something that is interesting	تحدي
confident	- sure that you have the ability to do things well or deal with situations successfully	واثق
impress	- to make someone feel admiration and success	يبهر

Critical thinking questions

- How many of the world's highest mountains has Zed Al Refai climbed?
- He climbed seven of the highest mountains around the world.
- What is Zed Al Refai's new ambition? - He wants to help protect the environment.
- What does Zed say mountaineers need to have, as well as a strong body?
- He says they need motivation.
- What does Zed Al Refai think will happen in the future?
- He thinks that climbing will be easier\ more popular.
- How can climbing help young people?
- It keeps them fit and healthy and makes them brave.
- Would you like to try climbing? Why? Why not? - No, because it is a dangerous sport.
- If a student tries to bully you at school, what will you do?
- I will show him that I am not frightened of him.
- What will you do if you see a bully at school? - I will try to avoid him.

9. What is the best way to stop a bully?

The best way to stop someone bullying you is to show that you are not frightened of them.

10. Have you ever seen people being bullied? What happened?

Yes, I have. A bully once tried to take someone's mobile, when the man refused the bully hit him.

11. How do you think people feel if they are bullied?

- I think they feel weak and unimportant.

12. How would you help someone if you thought they were being bullied?

- I try to solve the situation peacefully if not I will call the police.

13. Where might people be bullied outside school?

- Bullying is everywhere especially in the quiet places and it has different forms.

REVIEW B

(WORKBOOK)

1) Finish the following dialogue:

Dina and Maya are talking about tomorrow's English lesson

Dina : I'm giving a talk tomorrow, but I don't know what the talk should be about.

Maya : You know London really well 1).....

Dina : That's a good idea. How should I start the talk?

Maya : You should do something like this. 2).....?

Dina : Yes, I'll start by talking about my last visit there. Then I can give some facts. Let's see what you know. 3).....

Maya : About six million, maybe?

Dina : Actually, it is eight million. 4)

Maya : It's definitely the Thames.

Dina : Good. Now I should look on the internet for some more facts. Do you want to help me?

Maya : 5).....

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

a. You are with a friend in the desert without much water. Tell your friend to stay calm and not get upset, then you will be ok.

b. Someone asks you what an oak is. You are sure that it is a tree.

c. You are going to give a talk about amazing facts. First, you want to thank the people who are listening.

d. A friend is ill at school. You think that it is important that he\ she should tell the teacher.

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

1. Ia book when the teacher came into the room.

- a) read b) am reading c) was reading d) reads

2. Magdy.....in Luxor since 2015.

- a) was living b) lived c) lives d) has lived

3. Where did Hassan.....before he moved to Cairo?

- a) used to live b) live c) use to live d) use live

4 . This city.....a fishing village 100 years ago.

- a) use to be b) used to c) used to be d) use be

5. The new bridge is not.....the old bridge.

- a) as high as b) the high as c) high as d) as high

6. The writer's new book is his.....book.

- a) popular b) most popular c) most d) more

7. Work hard and I am sure that you will.....all your exams.

- a) compass b) pass c) pass by d) password

8. Mona's brother has the.....to be a very good footballer.

- a) able b) reliable c) ability d) actually

9. They caught the mouse and put it in a metal.....

- a) calender b) age c) cage d) canal

10. The weather is very hot. This is not.....for January.

- a) noisy b) normal c) noon d) nuts

11. Be careful in the swimming pool because the water is very.....

- a) deep b) dull c) dry d) dye

12. The rice is in the cupboard.....the table.

- a) up b) high c) above d) out

13. The car accident caused the man great.....injuries and he was taken to hospital.

- a) spiritual b) partial c) mental d) physical

14. The house was built in a far place.....the trees of the forest.

- a) between b) among c) next d) above



15. While.....in his field, the farmer found an old statue made of gold.
 a) dig b) dug c) was digging d) digging
16. The more you read, the.....knowledge and experience you get.
 a) much b) most c) more d) less

4) Find and correct the mistakes in the following sentences:

1. Tarek knows a lot about medicine and he has the powder to become a very good doctor one day. (.....)
2. This is a very good book. In fourth, it is the best book I have ever read. (.....)
3. Hala's grandfather is nearly 90 and his family need to give him a lot of sunshine to help him. (.....)
4. My grandfather didn't use to wearing glasses as he does today. (.....)
5. I think this is the more violent match I have ever watched. (.....)
6. When I was typing the report, my mother did the washing up. (.....)

5) Read the following passage, and then answer the questions:

Today, most people who live in cities live in tower blocks. These are tall buildings which contain many homes. It is believed that the first tower blocks were built in the ancient city of Shibham in Yemen in the sixteenth century. The city's houses and its 500 tower blocks are made from mud bricks. Some of the tower blocks are over 30 metres high and have 11 floors. Each floor is a home for one family. The tower blocks were built in this way to protect the city's citizens, who felt safe higher above the ground. Shibham has been a city for more than 2,000 years, although most of its houses were built around 500 years ago. For this reason, people sometimes refer to Shibham as "the oldest tower block city in the world". It is definitely the earliest example of a town where the architects built into the sky instead of on the ground. In fact, Shibham's tower blocks are the tallest mud bricks buildings in the world and the first tower blocks in the Middle East.

1. What is special about the city of Shibham?
2. Why did the city's citizens feel safer in the tower blocks?
3. What do you think are the disadvantages to living in one of the tower blocks in Shibham?
4. Do you think that there will be more or fewer tower blocks in the future? Why?
5. What does the underlined word 'its' refer to?
 a. the citizens b. the tower blocks c. the city's d. the families
6. What do you think bricks are?
 a. A material used for building b. A kind of plastics c. A kind of glass d. A kind of wood

6) Answer only THREE (3) of the following questions:

1. What problems do people with dyslexia have to overcome?
2. Why can it be a problem to cook meat when you are colour-blind?
3. Why do you think that Dr Strauss and Professor Nemur took Charlie to lots of meetings with other scientists?
4. Why do you think that Omar Samra always takes an Egyptian flag with him when he climbs mountains?
5. Why do you think that mountaineers want to climb dangerous mountains?

7) Answer the following questions:

1. Why do you think that the King of Lilliput decided to make Gulliver a bed?
2. How do we know that the King is not very rich?
3. Gulliver had two things that the King had never seen before. What were they??
4. Why did Gulliver have to hold up his arm a few centimeters from the ground?
5. Do you think that Gulliver was right to agree to Skyrish Bolgolam's promises? Why? Why not?
"He introduced a law that said that everyone should break their eggs at the smaller end. People who opened an egg at the larger end would be punished."
6. Why did the King's grandfather introduce this law?
7. What happened to the people who took part in the rebellions against this law?
8. Lilliput lost thirty thousand soldiers as a result of the rebellions. What do you think the author is saying about the reasons for the war?

8) Write a paragraph of ninety words about ONE (1) of the following:

- a. A school subject that inspires you. b. The difference between your town now and five years ago.

9) a. Translate into Arabic:

1. Daniel Keyes didn't use to use his own name in his comics.
 2. My uncle, who will be 40 next year, lives in Alexandria.

b) Translate one (1) sentence only into English :

- 1- قريبي لديه المؤهلات التي تجعل منه عالما متميزا.
 2- لم أكن معتادا علي شرب الشاي, ولكني أحبه الآن.



Unit Seven

Vocabulary

Cooperation and tolerance

التعاون و التسامح

By: Mr B.M. Ghreeb

tolerance	التسامح	indoors	في الداخل	article	مقالة
combine	يضم - يدمج - يمزج	outdoors	في الخارج	essay	مقالة
combination	مزيج	delighted	سعيد - فرحان	extra	إضافي
decide	يقرر	exhausted	مرهق	photographer	مصور
decision	قرار	headache	صداع	take photos	يأخذ صور
judgment	حكم - رأي - قرار	cooperate	يتعاون	manager	مدير
individual	فردى - فرد	cooperation	التعاون	price	السعر
consider	يَعتَبِر	distract	يلهي - يشتت	deliver	يسلم
separate	منفصل	distract	الهاء - تشتيت	mix with	يختلط بـ
separately	علي جده	distracted	مُشتت	fiction	قصة خيالية
prove	يثبت	essential	هام - ضروري	fictional	خيالي
proof	إثبات - دليل	effective	فعال - مؤثر	team work	عمل جماعي
definitely	قطعاً	effect	أثر - تأثير	sporting spirit	الروح الرياضية
effective	فعال - مؤثر	goal : aim	هدف	recent	حديث
do sport	يمارس رياضة	rely on	يعتمد علي	fruitful	مثمر
a bit	قليلًا	depend on	يعتمد علي	concerned	مهتم
beat	يهزم	dependence	اعتماد	obvious	واضح
sports centre	مركز رياضي	independent	مستقل	result	نتيجة
goal	هدف	self-dependence	اعتماد علي النفس	go wrong	يسوء / يتعطل
castle	قلعة	self-reliance	اعتماد علي النفس	ugly	قبيح
individual	فردى - فردى	mainly	أساساً	keep fit	يحافظ علي لياقته
team sport	رياضة جماعية	adults	بالعین	teenager	مراهق
brilliant	ذكي - رائع	personal	شخصي	persuade	يقنع
climb	يتسلق	succeed	ينجح	insist	يصر
knock	يطرق	teenager (teen)	مراهق	complex	معقد
lamb	خمل - لحم ضأن	trust	يثق - ثقة	benefit from	يستفيد من
absolutely	قطعاً - تماماً	confidence	ثقة	beneficial	مفيد
extremely	للاغاية	potential	قدرة - إمكانية	accurately	بدقة
completely	تماماً	look like	يشبه	feel sad	يشعر بالحزن
terribly	بشدة - بشكل فظيع	job title	مسمى وظيفي	rude	وقح
really	حقاً - فعلاً	designer	مصمم	rudeness	وقاحة
quite	الي حد ما	illustrator	رسام	completely	تماماً
rather	الي حد ما	editor	محرر	freedom	الحرية
awful	فظيع	educational	تعليمي	solve	يحل
awfully	بشدة - بشكل فظيع	editor in chief	رئيس تحرير	solution	حل

Definitions

combination	- two or more different things that are used or put together.	مزيج - خليط
decision	- a choice or judgment that you make	قرار
individual	- considered separately from other people or things in the same group.	فردى
prove	- to show that something is definitely true .	يثبت - يبرهن
cooperate	- to work with someone else in order to achieve something	يتعاون
distract	- to take someone's attention from what they are doing.	يلهي - يشتت
effective	- something that works well and produces the right result .	فعال - مؤثر



goal	- something that you hope to achieve in the future.	هدف
rely on	- to need , trust or depend on someone	يعتمد علي
succeed	- to manage to do something or to do what you have tried to do.	ينجح
potential	- someone's or something's ability to develop, achieve, or succeed.	إمكانية
teenager (teen)	- someone who is between 13 and 19 years old.	مراهق

Expressions

be tolerant : show tolerance	يُظهر التسامح	combine with	يندمج / يتحد مع
get on with	يتفاهم - ينسجم مع	related to	مرتبط بـ
ask for advice	يطلب نصيحة	keep / get fit	يخافظ على لياقته
give advice	يقدم نصيحة	take responsibility for	يتحمل المسؤولية عن
look like : resemble	يشبه	come out : be published	تصدر (صحيفة مثلا)
five-a-side football	كرة القدم الخماسية	achieve goals	يحقق أهداف
eleven-a-side football	كرة القدم العادية	people of my own age	ناس من نفس عمري
cooperate with + شخص	يتعاون مع	make sure : make certain	يتأكد
cooperate on + شيء	يتعاون علي	have the potential to... مصدر...	لديه القدرة لكي يفعل
cooperate to + مصدر...	يتعاون لكي	specialize in	يتخصص في
get together	يجتمع - يلتقي	in answer to	ردا علي
refer to	يشير إلي	of my own age	من نفس عمري

Antonyms

Word	Antonym
tolerance	التعصب
essential	تافه
dependent	مستقل
individual game	لعبة جماعية
enormous	صغير / صغير جدا
patient	غير صبور - متلهف - متعجل

Derivatives

Verb	Noun	Adjective
anger	anger	angry
combine	combination	combined
cooperate	cooperation	cooperative
decide	decision	decisive
mix	mixture	mixed
tolerate	tolerance	tolerant
advise	advice	advisable
.....	fitness	fit

Language Notes

1- team:

- He was saved by a **team** of doctors.

- **group:**

- Everyone please get into **groups** of work.

- **pack:**

- Wolves hunt in **packs** but the wolf will take care of the sick, feed the old first

2- quite

الي حد ما

- quiet

هادئ

يغادر - يهجر

3- on (his) own

بمفرده

- He did the job on his own.

- of (his) own

ملكه - خاص به

- He has a room of his own.

4- habit

عادة تخص فرد

- Smoking has become his habit.

- custom

عادة تخص المجتمع

- Giving gifts at Christmas is one of the customs.

5- alone

بمفرده

- No one lives with him. He lives alone.



- lonely وحيدا - After his wife's death, he felt lonely.
- 6- contact : communicate with : get in touch with يتصل بـ - We'll contact you by phone.
- connect يوصل - Please, Connect these two wires carefully.
- 7- distract يلهي - يشتت - One of the group distracted me by asking for help.
- district حي - منطقة - She lives in Sayeda Zeinab district.
- 8- improve يحسن - يطور - prove يثبت - remove يزيل
- 9- member عضو في جماعة - My sister is a member of the drama club
- organ عضو من أعضاء الجسم - The liver is an important organ in man's body.
- 10- quality سمة - صفة - equality المساواة - quantity كمية
- 11- mix يختلط - يخالط - fix يثبت - يصلح
- 12- cooperate يتعاون - operate يشغل (آلة)
- 13- cooperation التعاون - corporation شركة - مؤسسة
- 14- cartoon رسوم متحركة - carton علبة كرتونون
- 15- set goals يحدد الأهداف - We have to set our work before starting work.
- score a goal يحرز هدف في الرياضة - realize / achieve a goal يحقق هدف (في الحياة)
- 16- personal شخصي - personnel هيئة العاملين بمصلحة حكومية
- 17- spend + time + (v+ing) يقضى - I spent yesterday morning playing tennis.
- 18- lose (to) يخسر / يفقد شئ - Egypt lost to America by 3 goals.
- miss يفتقد شخص / يفوته مواصلات - He missed the train as he got up late.
- 19- do – practice يمارس الرياضة play sports - I should play (do) sports to get fit.
- 20- sports = relating to sport صفة تأتي قبل الاسم - It's the school sports day on Monday.
- sporty محب – ممارس للرياضة We are a very sporty family.
- 21- conduct / carry out / do an experiment يجري تجربة في المعمل
- Scientists are doing experiments to test the new medicine.
- 22- encourage sb. to + inf يشجع
- We should encourage our children to do good habits
- 23- decide to يقرر أن - She decided to buy a new mobile.
- decide on ... sth.... يحدد – يختار - They decided on the date of the wedding.
- 24- prey فريسة - Lions hunt their prey in packs.
- pray يصلي - Muslims pray either in mosques or at home.
- 25- rely on يعتمد علي - lean on يئكي علي
- 26- spend (time) + v-ing I spent the evening reading an exciting story.
- 27- win يفوز بـ
- You can win (a medal ميدالية / a cup كأس / a race سباق / a competition مسابقة / a match / a prize)
- beat (someone شخص / a team فريق) يهزم
- earn يكسب المال / عيشه (من العمل الجاد) - He works as a taxi driver to earn his living.
- gain (experience خبرة/information معلومات / Knowledge معرفة) يكتسب شئ معنوي
- (weight وزن / height طول / speed سرعة) يزداد

28- وصف طبيعة عمل بعض الوظائف في الجريدة

business manager	- decides on the price , sells and delivers the magazines to the readers	مدير مالي
photographer	- takes photos.	مصور
writer	- writes stories, interesting articles and fictions .	كاتب
editor	- decides what should be in the magazine, improve the quality of - writing and find out what the readers want.	محرر
illustrator	- draws pictures and cartoons.	مصور صور توضيحية
designer	- decides what the magazine should look like.	مصمم

Communication Skills

ASKING FOR ADVICE طلب النصيحة

- What do you advise me to do to.....?
 - What is the best way to.....?
 - What should I do if I
- ماذا تنصحنني أن أفعل.....؟
 ما هي أفضل طريقة لكي.....؟
 ماذا يجب علي أن أفعل لو أنني.....؟



- I want to What do you think I should do?
- Can you give me some advice (about).....?
- Can I ask your advice about

أريد أن... ماذا تعتقد انه يجب علي أن أفعل؟
هل من الممكن أن تعطيني نصيحة بشأن؟
هل لي أن أسالك النصيحة بشأن...؟

GIVING ADVICE إعطاء النصيحة

- If you ask me, you should.....
- If I were you, I would.....
- Why don't you.....?
- I think you should.....
- It is a good idea to
- The best thing is to

لو سألتني, يجب عليك أن؟
لو أنا في مكانك , سوف؟
لماذا لا
أعتقد أنه ينبغي عليك أن
إنها لفكرة جيدة أن
أفضل شيء هو أن

Critical thinking questions

- 1. Can you think of situations in life in which people need co-operation?**
- Yes, I can. Football players, teams of surgeons, doctors and nurses and teams of scientists who work together all need cooperation to succeed.
- 2. What advice can you give teenagers to help them cooperate with others?**
- I advise them not get into bad habits which can prevent them from cooperating with others.
- 3. Why do you think teenagers must train themselves on tolerance?**
- Because they sometimes have to work with people who are different from them, so they have to learn to be tolerant of them.
- 4. What do you think can help people succeed in achieving their goals?**
- I think people must not let themselves be distracted by anything which is less important. They must also continue work even if it is difficult.
- 5. Teenagers and young people shouldn't always rely on their parents. Do you agree? Why? Why not?** - Yes, I agree. They must take responsibility of their life and learn how to rely on themselves.
- 6. In your opinion, how can we help teenagers change their bad habit?**
- I think we can help them learn how to communicate with their elders, how to make important decisions in their life and how to listen to others.
- 7. Sport can play a role in training children and young people on cooperation and tolerance. Do you agree? Why? Why not?** - Yes, I agree. Team Sports teach them that they are part of a team and they should cooperate with members of a team who may be different from them.
- 8. How do you think schools can help children and young people to succeed in life?**
- I think schools should train them on important qualities they need in their life such as team work, cooperation, tolerance, independence and self-reliance.
- 9. What could go wrong if a nurse refused to help a doctor?**
- If a nurse refused to help a doctor, the doctor would not be able to do his/her job properly and patients could be affected. It could put people's lives in danger.
- 10. Think of other people, like doctors and nurses, who have to work in teams. How do the different members of these teams help each other?**
- They each do different parts that together help the team to achieve a goal. Each member does his/her part, which makes the work of the whole group easier.
- 11. Why is it difficult for some people to show tolerance towards others?**
- Tolerance may be difficult for some people if they hold strong ideas and beliefs that are very different from those of the people they have to work with, and if they and/or the other people are flexible.
- 12. How is showing tolerance towards people different from liking them? Give some examples from your personal experience.** - When you show tolerance towards people you cooperate with them and work with them even though, sometimes, you don't like them. It can happen in school, in a team or group. It can even happen with the people you study with in your class.
- 13. How can people of different ages benefit from cooperating with each other?**
- Older people can pass on their experiences and their knowledge to younger people; younger people can use their strength and energy to help older people. Both have something valuable to contribute.
- 14. How would life be different if family members did not show tolerance towards each other ?**
- Some families would break down. It is natural that not all people get on and agree all the time. Families are like teams and they need to show tolerance towards each other at times.
- 15. How can neighbours improve their quality of life through tolerance and by cooperating with each other?** - They can make the neighbourhood a better and more friendly place to live in. They can work as a team to make life better for everyone.



Grammar

ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS الصفات و الظروف

أولاً : الصفات

An adjective is a word that describes a noun. It has the same form in the singular and plural. Adjectives can be used before nouns and after some verbs:

* الصفة هي كلمة تصف اسماً , ولها نفس الشكل (التكوين) في المفرد والجمع , والصفات يمكن أن تسبق الاسم أو تأتي بعد بعض الأفعال مثل - تأتي هذه الأفعال (be – get – become – go – grow – turn) بمعنى يصبح و يأتي بعدها صفة

She is nice. He will be sad. They have been happy.
- The food went bad. - He grows angry. - The sea turned rough.
- He went there quickly. - ولكن إذا جاءت (get – become – go – grow – turn) بمعناها الحقيقي يأتي بعدها ظرف

- إذا جاءت بمعنى يبدو يأتي بعدها صفة (look – seem – appear – sound)
- He looks angry. He looks at me angrily. ينظر
- إذا جاءت بمعنى (لمسه ملامس – مذاق) يأتي بعدها صفة (taste – smell)
- The cloth feels smooth. - The food tastes nice.

- ولكن إذا جاءت بمعنى (يتذوق – يشم) , يأتي بعدها ظرف
- I have flu I can't smell well. - You tasted the food carefully before serving it.
- لاحظ أن الصفات المنتهية بـ ed تصف العاقل و الصفات المنتهية بـ ing تصف غير العاقل عادة.

bored	متضجر – شاعر بالملل	boring	مُمل
excited	مثار	exciting	مُثير
interested	مهتم	interesting	شيق
terrified	مرعوب	terrifying	مُروع
tired	مُتعب	tiring	مُتعب
surprised	مدهش	surprising	مدهش

- The match was exciting. - When I saw the match, I was excited.
- Rana thinks politics is very interesting. - Rana is very interested in politics.
- Jane's job is boring , so Jane is bored

- ويمكن أن تأتي الصفة المنتهية بـ (ing) مع العاقل إذا كان الشخص هو الذي يسبب هذه الصفة.
- George always talks about the same things. He's really boring.

ثانياً : الظروف

Adverbs are words which describe a verb, an adjectives or another adverb.

- الظروف هي كلمات تصف فعلاً أو صفة أو ظرفاً آخر.
- Ahmed walks slowly. (v. + adv.) - She is incredibly clever. (adv. + adj.)
- Hany speaks very angrily. (adv. + adv.)

* هام جداً : للظروف أنواع كثيرة مثل

- He speaks <u>slowly</u>	(tells how)	ظرف دال علي الطريقة
- He speaks <u>very slowly</u>	(the adverb <u>very</u> tells how slowly)	ظرف دال علي الدرجة
- She arrived <u>today</u>	(tells when)	ظرف زمان
- She will arrive <u>in an hour</u>	(this adverb phrase tells when)	ظرف زمان
- Let's go <u>outside</u>	(tells where)	ظرف مكان
- We looked <u>in the basement</u>	(this adverb phrase tells where)	ظرف مكان
- Ayman <u>usually</u> cleans his flat.	(tells how often)	ظرف تكرار
- <u>Sometimes</u> he stays late in the office to complete his work.		ظرف تكرار

Many adverbs, especially adverbs of manner, are formed by adding (ly) to an adjective:

الكثير من الظروف وخاصة الظروف الدالة علي الطريقة تتكون بإضافة (ly) للصفة

adjective	adverb	adjective	adverb
quiet	quietly	kind	kindly

- إذا كانت الصفة تنتهي بـ (y) تُحذف الـ (y) ويضاف (ily)

happy	happily	busy	busily
-------	---------	------	--------

- إذا كانت الصفة تنتهي بـ (e) يُضاف (ly) ولكن يُستثنى من هذه القاعدة كلمة (true – truly)

nice	nicely	sure	surely
extreme	extremely	sincere	sincerely

- إذا كانت الصفة تنتهي بـ (le) تُحذف الـ (e) ويضاف (y)

horrible	horribly	possible	possibly
----------	----------	----------	----------

- إذا كانت الصفة تنتهي بـ (l) يُضاف (ly)

useful	usefully	historical	historically
--------	----------	------------	--------------

- بعض الظروف لها نفس شكل (تكوين) الصفة وهي متشابهة في المعنى

late	early	hard	fast
high	low	free	enough



right
straight

- The lake is deep. adj.
- There is enough food in the fridge. adj.

wrong
near

daily
monthly

- They went deep into the forest. adv.
- He isn't tall enough to play basketball. adv.

weekly
yearly

ADVERBS OF DEGREE

extremely (100%) للغاية
quite (50%) الى حد ما

very (90%) جداً
fairly (30%) بنسبة قليلة

rather (70%) الى حد كبير
slightly(10%) بنسبة ضئيلة جداً

absolutely
completely
totally
extremely
very

مطلقاً / كلياً / من غير ريب
تماماً / كلياً
تماماً / كلياً
جداً / الى أبعد الحدود
جداً / الى حد بعيد

rather
pretty
quite
fairly
slightly

تستخدم ظروف الدرجة لكي تصف صفة أو ظرف و أحيانا الفعل الأساسي.
الى حد ما
الى حد ما
على نحو تام / تماماً
الى حد ما / الى آخر حد
قليلاً / نوعاً ما

- He is totally unacceptable.
- I don't quite understand what you mean.

- They arrived rather early.

تختلف الصفات في درجة قوتها و نلاحظ هذا في الأمثلة الآتية

Ordinary

Strong

Ordinary

Strong

tired
frightening
cold
unusual
interesting

متعب
مخيف
بارد
غير عادي
شيق

مرهق
مرعب
متجمد
خيالي
مذهل

angry
hot
bad
big
good

غاضب
ساخن
سيئ
كبير
جيد

furious
boiling
terrible
enormous / huge
fantastic / wonderful

غضبان جدا
غليان
فظيع
enormous / huge
fantastic / wonderful

exhausted = very tired freezing = very cold ...etc

تستخدم الظروف الآتية extremely / quite / rather / really / very / fairly مع الصفات العادية

I'm very tired. The film was quite frightening.

تستخدم الظروف totally / absolutely / completely / really مع الصفات القوية

The film was really terrifying.

لاحظ هذه الجمل :

- After spending the night in the desert, the children were very cold.
- After spending the night in the desert, the children were freezing.
- Tarek told us a very unusual story.
- Tarek told us an incredible story.

(freezing)

(incredible)

هناك بعض الصفات التي تنتهي بـ (ly)

friendly
fatherly
brotherly

lovely
lively
likely

lonely
elderly
cowardly

silly
ugly
deadly

ولاستخدام هذه الصفات كظروف نستخدم الصيغة التالية:

in + a / an + adj. + way / manner

His speech to me was fatherly. (spoke)

- He spoke to me in a fatherly way / manner.

- هام للغاية : هناك بعض الظروف لها شكلين ولكن المعنى مختلف

deep = a long way down
late = not early
most = superlative of much
hard = with a lot of effort
pretty = rather

deeply = very
lately = recently
mostly = mainly
hardly = very little, almost not
prettily = in a pretty way

UNIT 7 COOPERATION AND TOLERANCE (WORKBOOK)

2 Complete these sentences with the correct words.

club combination choose depends exciting
keep mix quite reason prove

Ali They're starting lots of sports at our sports a ...club..... soon. I can't decide what to try. Which sport do you think I should b.....?

Omar They're all really c..... sports, but it d..... on why you want to do sport.

Ali What do you mean?

Omar Well, do you want to e..... fit, or to fhow good you are at something or just to g..... with other people?

Ali I don't really know. It's a h..... of all three, but the main iis because I want to do something with other people of my own age.



Omar OK, the answer is j..... easy, isn't it!

3 Write what you would say in each of the following situations.

a A friend wants to cook the family meal this evening, but can't decide what to make. Give advice.

If I were you, I would cook something they will all like.

b Your friend asks for your advice about where to go on holiday. What do you reply?

c Advise a friend who wants to take a younger brother out for the day but can't decide where to go.

d A friend asks your advice about the best way to keep fit. What do you reply?

1 Find and correct the mistakes in these sentences (one is correct).

a My teacher was **absolutely** kind to me when I was ill. **very**.....

b That man is a completely good tennis player.

c She was quite pleased with her picture.

d The teacher said their work was very excellent.

e After the run, he felt absolutely very tired.

2 Write what you would say in each of the following situations using extreme adjectives

a You find that you have won a prize for a photograph that you took. You are very pleased.

I'm (absolutely) delighted to win the prize.

b Yesterday, you were very surprised to hear that your family are going to live in a different country. What do you tell your friend?

c You arrive home after a 16-hour train journey. You are very tired.

d Someone has taken your favourite CD. You feel very angry.

e You caught a fish yesterday. It was very big.

3 Write a paragraph about a time when you were really happy.

1 Complete the definitions using the first and last letters of the missing words.

a Something that works well and produces the right results is **effective**.

b If you need or depend on someone or something, you r..... y on them.

c If you sd, you manage to do something.

d When people c..... e, they work together in order to achieve something they both want.

e If something d.....ts you, it stops you thinking about what you were doing.

f A tr is someone aged between thirteen and nineteen.

g Your g..... l is something that you hope to achieve.

2 Now complete these sentences with the correct form of the words from Exercise 1.

a Sami is twelve, so on his next birthday, he will become a..... **teenager**

b This soap is very..... . There was oil on my white shirt, but after I used the soap and water, it has completely gone.

c Mr Amr muston his car to get to work. There is no train station near his house and there are no buses.

d I like working in groups because you can learn a lot when people..... with each other.

e Hassan tried to revise, but he was..... by his younger brothers and sisters who were playing computer games in the living room.

f Radwa's..... is to go to the best university in the country.

g I'm sure that Radwa will , because she is very intelligent.

3 Rewrite the following sentences using the word(s) in brackets, to give the same meaning.

a In most jobs, it is important to work with many different kinds of people. (**cooperate**)

In most jobs, it is important to cooperate with many different kinds of people.

b I think that Tarek will do very well in his new job at the bank. (**succeed**)

c Some parents need grandparents to look after young children when they are at work. (**rely on**)

d When I want to listen to my favourite radio programme, my little brother always wants to talk to me. (**distract**)

e Hamdi really wants to be a pilot when he leaves school. (**goal**)

4 Write a paragraph about the importance of tolerance.

1 You are going to write an advertisement for your magazine for a web page.

This will be read by people who are interested in joining your team. Before you start, write notes in answer to these questions.



- a Who should read your magazine?.....
 b What can people find in your magazine?.....
 (How often is it going to be published?.....
 d What are the jobs of the people already in your team?.....

2 Now write notes about the new team members.

- a What is the name of the job they can do?
- b What is the person going to have to do in this job?.....

★ Translation ★

1 - لقد + فعل ماضى وفي الجملة إشارة تدل على الماضى البسيط تترجم الى ماضى بسيط

He telephoned me yesterday.

لقد اتصل بي أمس هاتفياً.
 الدور عليك:-- لقد قام الشباب المصري بثورة عظيمة فى يناير 2011

2- لقد / قد + فعل ماضى بدون أى إشارة تدل على الماضى تترجم لمضارع تام
 الدور عليك:-- لقد ساعد العلم الإنسان على أن يحيا حياة مريحة

- قد أصبح من الواضح أن الإدمان هو وباء العصر.

3- قد + فعل مضارع فإن ذلك يدل على الاحتمال و تستخدم may
 قد يشهد هذا العام تطورات هائلة نحو السلام.

This year may witness immense development towards peace.

الدور عليك:-- قد يتغير منهج اللغة الإنجليزية العام القادم .

4- لن + فعل مضارع يقابله فى الإنجليزية مستقبل بسيط منفى: future simple:
 لن أفعل ذلك مرة أخرى

I won't do that again.

الدور عليك:--
 - لن نذهب إلى المصيف في عطلة الصيف القادم لأن أختي سيجرى لها عملية جراحية.

5- لم + فعل مضارع يقابله فى الإنجليزية ماضى بسيط: Past simple:
 لم يحضر أحمد حفل عيد ميلادي

Ahmed did not attend my birthday party.

الدور عليك:-- لم أحضر اجتماع الأمس لذلك كان المدير غاضباً.

Translate into Arabic:

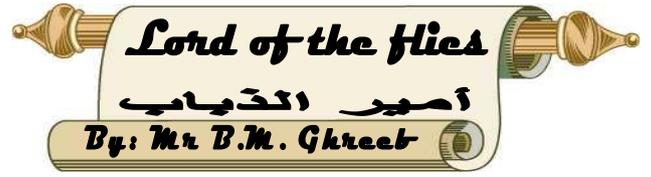
- 1) In many parts of the world , people take naps in the middle of the day, especially in warmer climates . Researchers are now saying that naps are good for everyone in any climate . a daily nap means a more rested body and mind and many health benefits as well .
- 2) In some poorer countries over twenty per cent of the children die in their first year of life . One reason for this is the lack of medicines and medical care . Two other causes of death among children are undernourishment and unhealthy food.
- 3) Development programmes in the Third World countries are responsible for the destruction of rain forests . Cutting down trees in rain forests for export should be prohibited . The cultivation of trees everywhere and the prohibition of cutting down trees in forests help humans to reduce the percentage of pollution in the atmosphere.
- 4) Fog is a major cause of accidents on highways . Every year many thousands of people lose their lives because fog can dangerously reduce visibility . Drivers cannot see very far ahead and so the probability of having accidents is very high .
- 5) The fact that English is an international language is universally acknowledged . The Japanese adopted English as their language of commerce mainly because their own language is so difficult and they are dealing with the American market . The Japanese are rapidly becoming the dominant commercial power in the world and will probably continue to use English .

Translate into English:

1. هناك الكثير من المواقف التي تتطلب التسامح و التعاون من أجل النجاح في الحياة.
2. من يختلف معك في الرأي ليس بالضرورة عدوا لك.
3. تشتت الضوضاء العالية التركيز و كما انها تمنعنا من الهدوء
4. ليس بإمكانك أن تفوز في الألعاب الجماعية دون أن تتعاون مع باقي أفراد الفريق.
5. التسامح سمة تميز من ينجحون في حياتهم العملية



Unit Eight
Vocabulary



lord	سيد	thought	فكر - تفكير	desert island	جزيرة مهجورة
flies	الذباب	the best	الأفضل	sensible	عقل - معقول
a group of	مجموعة من	go well	يتحسن	respect	يحترم - احترام
crash	يصطدم - تصادم	look for	يبحث عن	honest	أمين
realize	يدرك	shelter	ماوى - مسكن	honesty	أمانة
look after	يعتني بـ	go out	يخرج - ينطفئ	tolerant	متسامح
leader	قائد	frightened of	خائف من	rules	قواعد
rescue	ينقذ	frightening	مخيف	break rules	يكسر القواعد
organize	ينظم	wild animal	حيوان برى	relationship	علاقة
alone	بمفرده	keep burning	يظل مشتعلًا	poem	قصيدة
passing ship	سفينة مارة	disagreement	خلاف - رفض	consist of	يتكون من
each other	بعضهم البعض	split into	ينقسم إلى	capital	رأس مال - عاصمة
literature	أدب	go hunting	يصطاد	smoothly	بإطف
theatre	مسرح	escape from	يهرب من	protection	حماية
actor	ممثل	promise	يعد - وعد	discuss	يناقش
world war	حرب عالمية	paint	دهن	explore	يستكشف
sailor	بحار	violent	عنيف	Mediterranean	البحر المتوسط
navy	بحرية	attack	يهاجم	pacific ocean	المحيط الهادي
novel	رواية	camp	معسكر	coast	ساحل
cruel to	قاسى	steal	يسرق	belong to	يخص - ينتمي إلى
cruelty	قسوة	glasses	نظارة	talented	موهوب
shock	يصدم - صدمة	get back	يعود	express	يعبر عن
shocked	مصدوم	capture	يأسر	successful	ناجح
Include	يتضمن - يشمل	make a fire	يشعل نارا	compare..	يقارن .. بـ
pessimistic	متشائم	light a fire	يشعل نارا	comparison	مقارنة
pessimism	تشاؤم	arrival	وصول	get hurt	يصاب بأذى
optimistic	متفائل	departure	رحيل	make rules	يضع قواعد
optimism	تفاؤل	adults	بالغيين	popular with	محبوب لدي
give up	يتخلي عن	fighting	شجار - قتال	popularity	شعبية

Definitions

literature	- books , poems , plays, etc that are considered very good.	الأدب
optimistic	- believing that good things will happen in the future.	متفائل
pessimistic	- believing that bad things will happen in the future.	متشائم
shocked	- the feeling you have when something very bad happens that you didn't expect	مصدوم
crash	- to have an accident in a car , a plane, etc by hitting something	يصطدم - تصادم
hunter	- someone who chases animals for different purposes	صياد
organise	- to write about , plan or make arrangements for something	
shelter	- a place to keep someone safe and dry .	ماوي - ماوي
split	- to divide something or someone into two or more groups (parts).	ينقسم / ينشطر
steal	- take something that doesn't belong to you	يسرق
capture	- to catch something or someone in order to keep	يأسر / يقبض علي
cruel	- deliberately عمدًا making people or animals feel pain or sadness.	قاسي



Expressions

get on with	يكون علي علاقة طيبة مع	share with	يشارك في مع
look up to	يحترم	under control	تحت السيطرة
protect from / against	يحمي من	surprised at / by	مدهش من
take control	يسيطر	look after : care for	يعتني بـ
have advice for	لديه نصيحة لـ	build a shelter	يبني ماوى - ملاذ
signal to	يعطي إشارة لـ	fair to	عادل نحو
manage to = succeed in	يتمكن من	point of view : view point	وجهة نظر
plan for the future	يخطط للمستقبل	happen : occur	يحدث (دون ترتيب)
behavior : conduct	سلوك	take place	يحدث (بعد ترتيب)
misbehavior : misconduct	سوء سلوك	task : mission	مهمة

Derivatives

Verb		Noun		Adjective	
frighten	يخيف	fright	خوف	frightened	خائف
cooperate	يتعاون	cooperation	تعاون	frightening	مخيف
lead	يقود	leader	قائد	cooperative	متعاون
believe	يعتقد - يصدق	believe	اعتاد	leading	قيادي - رئيسي
hope	يأمل	hope	الامل	believable	قابل للتصديق
respect	يحترم	respect	احترام	hopeful	مليئ بالامل
solve	يحل	solution	حل	respectable	محترم
				solvable	قابل للحل

Antonyms

Word	Antonym
optimistic	متشائم
brave	جبان
honest	غير أمين
intelligent	غبى
strong	ضعيف
sensible	سخيف / غبى
respected	غير محترم
agreement	عدم اتفاق / خلاف
	متفائل
	شجاع
	أمين
	ذكى
	قوى
	حكيم / عاقل
	محترم
	اتفاق
	pessimistic
	cowardly
	dishonest
	stupid
	weak
	silly / stupid
	disrespected
	disagreement

Language Notes

- | | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1- escape | ينجو بصعوبة | - The town escaped the worst of the storm. |
| - escape from | يهرب من | - How did the mice escape from their cage? |
| 2- sensible | عاقل - حكيم | - He is so sensible that he seldom makes mistakes. |
| - sensitive | حساس - مرهف الاحساس | - My skin is very sensitive to heat. |
| 3- crash | تحطم - ارتطام | - I heard the sudden crash of dishes on the floor. |
| - shock | صدمة | - it was a shock to hear about my sister's death. |
| 4- steal | يسرق شيء | - A thief stole my bag. |
| - rob | يسرق مكان - شخص | - A gang robbed the bank yesterday. |
| - rob somebody of something | | - They robbed him of his money. |
| 5- include | | يتضمن جزء أو أكثر من الأجزاء (المكونات) و ليس كل المكونات |
| - The list includes many new names. | | |
| - consist of | يتكون من (كل المكونات) | - This cake consists mainly of sugar, flour, and butter. |
| - contain | يحتوى على شيء بداخله | - CD-ROMs contain words, music and pictures. |
| - enclose | | يرفق - يحيط |
| - He enclosed a photo with his letter. | | - My house is enclosed by a high fence. |
| 6- make + مفعول + to | مصدر بدون يجعل | - They made him study hard. |
| - make + شخص / شيء | صفة + يجعل | - Capital makes business successful. |
| 7- spell - spelled | يتهجى | - Spell your name, please. |
| - spill - spilt | يسكب | - Don't cry over spilt milk. |
| - split - split | ينشطر | - Nuclear energy is made by splitting atoms |
| 8- alone | بمفرده (شئ مادي) | - He carried the stone alone. |
| lonely | وحيدا (يشعر بالوحدة) (شيء معنوي) | - Despite his friends, he feels lonely. |
| 9- learn + (to + inf) أو (how to + inf) | يتعلم | - She learns to cook / how to cook. |



- know + (how to + inf) يعرف - She knows how to cook.
- teach.... sb..... (to + inf) أو (how to + inf) يعلم
- I teach my students to depend / how to depend on themselves.
- show sb..... (how to + inf) يوضح - She showed me how to make a cake.
- 10- other صفة يتبعها اسم جمع آخر (بمعني المتبقي) - I will visit other countries .
- others آخر (بمعني المتبقي) ضمير لا يتبع باسم - Some boys stayed in class, the others went out.
- another صفة يتبعها اسم مفرد آخر (بمعني إضافي او مختلف) I will read another story .
- 11- See يرى - يبصر
- see = understand - I can't see without my glasses.
- see = think - Do you see how it works ?
- see sb..... off يودع - Let me see for a while.
- watch يشاهد - يراقب - I saw my friend off at the airport.
- watch يحرس - We watch TV every day.
- He felt that God was watching over him.
- 12- تستخدم (else) بعد الكلمات التي تبدأ ب (some – every – no - any) وتنتهي بالكلمات (one / thing / body / where) مثل:
- I would have eaten anything else if I had been very angry.
- Someone else/ everyone else / something else / nothing else
- 13- و تستخدم (else) بعد أدوات الاستفهام (what / who / why / where)
- Do you need anything else? - Who else attended the meeting?
- 14- look at ينظر إلى look after يعتنى بـ يحترس
- look for يبحث عن look into يعمن النظر في يحترم
- look up يكشف عن كلمة look forward to يتطلع إلى
- 15- accept: يقبل شيء (يقدم له) - She accepted his invitation to dance.
- agree: يوافق (لا يليه مفعول به) - He suggested going to the club but no one agreed.
- agree to + مصدر أو اسم: يوافق على: - They finally agreed to my plan. - He agreed to help me.
- agree with + شخص أو شيء: يتفق مع - I objected and they agreed with me.
- agree on: يتفق على (موعد مثلا) - They are still trying to agree on a date for the wedding.
- 16- finish + v. + ing: ينتهمن / ينهي - Have you finished reading "Gulliver's Travels"?
- 17- encourage ..sb..+ to + مصدر : يشجع على - My parents encouraged me to study medicine.
- 18- start + to + مصدر / v. + ing: يبدأ - It started to rain. - It started raining.
- 19- make a rule يضع قاعدة - do a rule ينفذ قاعدة / قانون
- 20- hunt يصطاد - They hunted some animals in the wild.
- hunt for : look for يبحث عن - I hunted for my pen , but I didn't find it.
- hunt for : chase يطارد - يتعقب - They hunted for the criminal and arrested him.
- 21- get along with : get on with يصبح علي علاقة طيبة مع
- 22- coast ساحل - shore شاطئ البحر- البحيرة
- beach - bank الضفة النهر أو القناة

Critical thinking questions

1. In your opinion, why does the writer of “Lord of the Flies” choose a group of children as heroes?
 - I think he wanted to exclude adults' effects on the children.
2. What will the children have to do to look after themselves in this situation?
 - They will have to find food, organise shelters and choose a leader. They will have to cooperate.
3. Why do you think the boys want a leader?
 - They need someone to follow, to look up to, to make decisions and to help the group to cooperate and work together.
4. Why do the boys need to work together? What may happen if they do not? - They need to work together to be able to do all the things they need to do. They need to get food, build shelters, protect themselves and make a fire. If they don't cooperate, they won't be able to do these things.
5. Why do you think the group choose Ralph as their leader? - They choose Ralph because he can help the children to cooperate and work together. He had the right qualities to be a good leader.
6. Do you think that Ralph is a good leader? Why? Why not?
 - Yes, I think so. He tells them they must work together. He organises them well.
7. The problems the children faced affected their life on the island. Do you agree?
 - Yes, I agree. When the fire went out, they had disagreements and then split into two groups.
8. Jack controls the children through fear. Do you agree? Why? Why not?
 - Yes, I agree. He tells the boys there is a frightening wild animal on the island. He promises to protect them from the wild animal and give them meat.



9. Why do you think the boys in Jack's group paint their faces?

- They want to seem aggressive عدواني and frightening.

10. Under Jack's leadership, the boys became cruel and violent. Do you agree? Why?

- Yes, I agree. They think one of the other boys is the frightening animal and they attack him. Then they attack Ralph's camp and steal the glasses of Pogy.

11. Jack isn't only responsible for the boys' bad behaviour. Do you agree? Why?

- Yes, I agree. If the boys hadn't been willing to be cruel, they would have refused Jack's ideas and joined Ralph's groups.

12. In your opinion, who is better, Ralph or Jack? - I think Ralph is better. He is organised and civilised as a leader. He organised the boys well and only concentrated /j on saving the boys from the island. Jack is a violent and uncivilised leader who turned the boys into cruel and bad creatures.

13. Why do you think Jack set fire to the island?

- I think he wanted to get rid of Ralph to be the only leader on the island.

14. Do you agree with the writer's idea that everyone could be cruel including children? Why? -

No, I don't agree. I think it is a pessimistic متشائمة idea.

15. Why do you think the arrival of the adults changes the way the boys behave?

- Because the adults take control and the children do not have to make decisions or fend for themselves anymore.

Communication Skills

EXPRESSING RULES (التعبير عن القواعد (الالزام)

- Everyone must always / should always.....
- You must..... / You must not.....
- Don't / Never
- Remember to / - Don't forget to

Rules of living on a desert island

- 1- Remember not to wander off alone, bring at least one person with you.
- 2- Do not eat / touch any plants that you don't recognize.
- 3- We'll sleep at the highest point on the beach.
- 4- If you can make a fire, keep an eye on it.
- 5- Everyone must create a fire or other signal to have a better chance of a ship or a plane seeing you.
- 6- If someone is injured, they must rest and drink any fresh water that you may have.
- 7- Always try to stay out of the sun when possible.

EXPRESSING THE QUALITIES NEEDED FOR A POSITION

التعبير عن السمات الواجب توافرها في من يقوم بوظيفة ما

- * A good..... is someone who..... ان الـ الجيد هو ذلك الشخص الذي.....
- A good teacher is someone who is knowledgeable and patient.
- * An ideal must / should be ... صفة... الـ المثالي يجب أن يكون
- An ideal leader must be wise and hardworking
- * An ideal must / should have ... اسم... الـ المثالي يجب أن يكون لديه....
- An ideal leader should have a strong character.

EXPRESSING OPINION (التعبير عن الرأي)

- I think.....
- I think a successful student enjoys learning and works hard.
- In my opinion, في رأيي
- In my opinion, a good teacher is fair to the students.
- It seems to me يبدو لي
- It seems to me that a good friend helps you when you need something.
- If you ask me لو سألتني
- If you ask me, a successful sportsman needs dedication.
- As far as I'm concerned بقدر ما أنا مهتم
- As far as I'm concerned, a good leader is sensible and tolerant.

Grammar

PAST TENSES (أزمنة الماضي)

- تم شرح الماضي البسيط في الوحدة الأولى
- تم شرح الماضي المستمر و الماضارع التام في الوحدة الرابعة

PAST PERFECT TENSE (زمن الماضي التام)

Form:

had + P.P.



- I had studied English before I travelled to New York.
- By the time I got to the airport, the plane had already taken off.

Uses:

- يعبر الماضي التام عن حدث وقع قبل حدث آخر في الماضي

- I had cleaned my room before I went to the club.
- I couldn't say goodbye to my friends. When I called their house, they had already left.
- Mustafa had done all his homework before midnight.
- The team had finished practice before 10:00.
- By the age of twelve, she had learnt to ride a bicycle.

- يعبر الماضي التام عن حدث وقع قبل وقت معين في الماضي

- كما يستخدم الماضي التام بدلا من الماضي البسيط عند تحويل الكلام الي صيغة الغير مباشر
- He told me that they had already paid the bill.
- He said that he believed that Ali had moved to Luxor.
- She said that she had left her bags at home.
- Mom asked if I had finished my work before the party.

- يمكن ان يكون الحدثان متتابعان في الماضي و يكون كلا الحدثين ماضي بسيط اذا كان الرابط (**After** - **Before**) فهذه الروابط توضح أي من الحدثين تم أولا

- Mike finished his homework before he watched television.
- Mike watched television after he finished his homework.
- She **had visited** her Japanese relatives once in 1993 before she moved in with them in 1996.
- She **visited** her Japanese relatives once in 1993 before she moved in with them in 1996.

- يستخدم الماضي التام في الحالة الثالثة لـ (**If**) الشرطية

- I might have passed the class if I had studied for the final test. (I did not study for the final test.)
- If mom had remembered her wallet, we could buy lunch. (Mom did not remember her wallet.)

الروابط الزمنية المستخدمة مع الماضي التام

* **After / As soon as / Once / When** ماضي تام , ماضي بسيط

- **After** she had done the shopping, she stopped a taxi to take her home.
- He told me **as soon as** he had heard the news.
- = He told me **immediately after** he had heard the news.
- **When** ماضي تام , ماضي بسيط - When I had arrived at the station, the train left.

..... ماضي بسيط **After** n. / v.ing

- **After** doing the shopping, she stopped a taxi to take her home.
- He told me all that happened **after** hearing the news.

..... ماضي بسيط **Having + p.p.** + , +

- **Having done** the shopping, she stopped a taxi to take her home.
- **Having heard** the news, he told me.

* **Before / by the time / When** ماضي بسيط , ماضي تام

- Before she stopped a taxi to take her home, she had done the shopping.
- = He had heard the news by the time he told me.

..... ماضي بسيط / ماضي تام **Before** n. / v.ing

- **Before** stopping a taxi to take her home, she had done the shopping.
- **Before** stopping a taxi to take her home, she did the shopping.
- **When** ماضي تام , ماضي بسيط - When I arrived at the station, the train had left.

..... ماضي تام **till / until** ماضي بسيط (منفي غالبا)

- I didn't go to school till / until I had had my breakfast.
- They didn't start the game until I had arrived.

(**v. ing**) / (اسم n.) + **until** / **till** + ماضي بسيط (منفي غالبا)

- I didn't go to school till/until having my breakfast.
- They didn't start the game until my arrival.
- لاحظ انه مع الروابط الزمنية السابقة يأتي الحدث الذي وقع اولاً (ماضي تام) والحدث الذي وقع بعده يكون (ماضي بسيط)
- First I switched on the light, and then he entered the room.
- : After I had switched on the light, he entered the room.
- : He didn't enter the room until/ till I had switched on the light.



e They tried to think of ways of **getting / escaping** from the island.

f The boys needed to **do / work** together.

1 Write what you would say in each of the following situations.

a You are at an interview for university. The interviewer asks you what qualities you think are important to be a successful student. What do you reply?

A successful student is someone who enjoys learning and works hard.

b You and a group of friends are discussing what makes a good friend . One of the group asks what you think. What do you reply?

c A friend asks you what you think makes a good teacher. What is your opinion?

d You and a group of friends are discussing what you need to do to be a successful sportsman. It is your turn to express an opinion. What do you say?

2 You are going to write rules for life on an island. First, plan how to organize your rules.

a Start by choosing five short headings, for example, *Food*.

b Decide which rules to include. Do not write more than two rules for each heading.

★ Translation ★

1- كان + فعل مضارع يقابله في الإنجليزية ماضى مستمر
كان والدي يقرأ الصحيفة عندما دق جرس الباب

Dad was reading the paper when the doorbell rang.

الدور عليك:-- كنت أذاكر عندما أنقطع التيار الكهربائي فجأة.

2- كان + فعل مضارع يقابله في الإنجليزية الماضي البسيط إذا دل على عادة في الماضي
كان القدماء المصريون يبنون أهرامهم من الحجارة

The Ancient Egyptians built their pyramids of stones.

الدور عليك:-- كان جدي يحكى لنا دائماً عن بطولات الجنود المصريين في حرب أكتوبر.

2- كان + قد + فعل ماضى يقابله في الإنجليزية الماضي التام
عندما وصلت إلى السينما كان الفيلم قد بدأ.

When I arrived at the cinema the film had started.

4- يراعى زمن الجملة وصيغتها (مبنى للمجهول أم مبنى للمعلوم)
تعتبر السياحة مصدراً هاماً

Tourism is considered an important source.

We consider tourism an important source.

نحن نعتبر السياحة مصدراً هاماً

الدور عليك:-- يعتبر نهر النيل مصدراً للرخاء لشعبي مصر والسودان. (ث.ع 1983)

5- يجب ان نتخير الألفاظ الإنجليزية الصحيحة :

أمسكت بحقيبتني حين غادرت المنزل
أمسكت باللص قبل أن يهرب

I held my bag when I left home.

I caught the thief before he escaped.

Translate into Arabic:

- 1) A lot of people want to be rich and famous, but the price of fame is very high. Famous people cannot do ordinary things without being recognized .Some famous people complain that they do not have private life.
- 2) We would dream of a world of everlasting peace, a world of love and friendship, a world where justice prevails and man is honored.
- 3) Learning foreign languages enables us to read foreign books, magazines and newspapers. We know what is happening all over the world. We cannot enjoy ourselves abroad unless we are able to talk to the people around us.
- 4) Modern inventions as well as the new electric sets have made our life easier and more comfortable. Yet, at the same time, they have made us lazier . We no longer use our muscles or even our minds.
- 5) It has become clear that great efforts are necessary to provide enough food, housing, education and jobs for the increasing population in Egypt. The government can't face this huge responsibility without the honest and sincere co- operation of individuals .

1. لم أقابله منذ أن حضرت حفل زفافه في شهر أكتوبر الماضي
2. ذهبنا إلى السوق يوم الجمعة الماضي و اشترينا ملابس جديدة كلفتنا الكثير من المال
3. يجب أن يتحلى القائد الجيد بقوة الشخصية
4. ان الطالب المثالي هو من يعمل بجد لتحصيل المعرفة
5. يجب أن نعامل جميع الناس باحترام و الانسخر من أحد.



Unit Nine

Vocabulary

The Olympics

الألعاب الأولمبية

By: Mr. B.M. Ghreeb

bronze medal	ميدالية برونزية	competitor	متسابق	running race	سباق الجري
exercise	تدريب / تمرين	particular	معين - محدد	festival	مهرجان
receive	يتسلم	particularly	بخاصة - تحديدا	ordinary	عادي
taekwondo	رياضة التايكوندو	religious	متدين - ديني	water sports	العاب مائية
prize	جائزة	religion	ديانة	interests	اهتمامات / ميول
race	سباق	amateur	هاو/غير محترف	equal chances	فرص متكافئة
physical	بدني	professional	محترف	qualities	صفات
activity	نشاط	profession	مهنة	require : need	يتطلب / يحتاج
champion	بطل	highlight	حدث بارز	rival	منافس
championship	بطولة	regular	منتظم	try a new sport	يجرب رياضة جديدة
achievements	انجازات	regularly	بانتظام	earthquake	زلزال
break a record	يحطم رقم قياسي	athletics	ألعاب القوى	shake	يهز / يرج
cycling	ركوب الدراجات	athlete : n.	شخص رياضي	fair play	اللعب النظيف
opponent	خصم	athletic : adj.	رياضي - قوي البنية	origin	أصل
weight lifting	رفع أثقال	archaeologist	عالم آثار	original	أصلي
entertainment	تسليّة	archaeology	علم الآثار	demolish	يهدم
feel proud	يشعر بالفخر	fair	عادل	be exposed to	عُرضه لـ
runner	عداء	just	عادل	focus on	يركز علي
excel	يتفوق	fight	يقاتل - يصرع	pitch	ملعب كرة قدم
coach	مدرب	gloves	قفاز - جوانتي	sporting spirit	الروح الرياضية
take part in	يشارك في	enjoyable	ممتع	conquer	يتغلب علي- يغزو
participate in	يشارك في	gymnastics	جمباز	form	شكل
fitness	اللياقة	ruins	بقايا - حطام	water skiing	التزلج علي الماء
talent	موهبة	referee	حكم	weaken	يضعف
talented	موهوب	career	الحياة المهنية	characteristics	خصائص
together with	بالإضافة الي	celebrate	يحتفل	sponsor	راعي (بطولة)
in addition to	بالإضافة الي	sports festival	مهرجان رياضي	motivation	الدافعية
depend on	يعتمد علي	stadium	إستاد رياضي	sporting spirit	الروح الرياضية
prove	يثبت - يبرهن	discovery	اكتشاف	understanding	التفاهم
proof	إثبات - دليل	prestige	هيبة	misunderstand	يسيء فهم
mix with	يختلط بـ	records	أرقام قياسية	remains	بقايا - آثار
boxing	الملاكمة	penalty	عقوبة	gymnastics	رياضة الجمباز
host	يستضيف / مضيف	sacrifice	يضحى - تضحية	scores	نتائج المباريات
compete	ينافس	internationals	المسابقات الدولية	equal chances	فرص متكافئة
competition	مسابقة - منافسة	attention	انتباه	media coverage	تغطية اعلامية

Definitions

bronze medal	- the prize for coming third in an Olympic race or a competition.	ميدالية برونزية
exercise	- physical activity that you do in order to stay strong and healthy.	تدريب / تمرين
receive	- to get or be given something	يتسلم
taekwondo	- a sport from china	رياضة التايكوندو
boxing	- a game in which two men fight by hitting each other wearing gloves	الملاكمة
competitor	- a person or a team that competes with another.	متسابق



particularly	- especially / much more than usual	بخاصة - تحديدا
religious	- believing strongly in a religion	متدين - ديني
amateur	- someone who does something because they enjoy , not for money	هاو/غير محترف
highlight	- the most important, enjoyable or interesting part of something.	أهم حدث
regularly	- often , every day , every week , every month , etc	بانتظام
athletics	- sports such as running , boxing . judo and gymnastics	ألعاب القوى
archaeologist	a person who studies the ancient societies by examining what remains of their buildings and tools	عالم آثار
fair	- what people usually think it is right	عادل

Take as a phrasal Verb

take care of	يعتني بـ	take part in	يشارك في
take turns	يأخذ دوره	take off	تقلع (الطائرة)
take place	يحدث	take after	يشبه
take in	يفهم - يخدع - يمتص - يستضيف	take to	يحب - يميل الي - يلازم

Expressions

set a target	يحدد هدف	set up a new record	يحقق رقم قاسي جديد
make sacrifices	يقدم تضحيات	break a record	يحطم رقم قياسي
come third	يحصل على المركز الثالث	beat a record	يحطم رقم قياسي
try a new sport	يجرب رياضة جديدة	have contact with	لديه اتصال بـ
bring attention to	يجذب الاهتمام لـ	be exposed to	يكون معرضا لـ
do very well	يبلى بلاء حسنا	win a medal for	يفوز بميدالية في
how well did he do ?	إلى أي مدى أدى جيدا؟	tend to	يميل الي
be based in	يكون مقرها في	on a large scale	على نطاق واسع
be based on	معتمد على	prepare for	يجهز - يعد لـ
vacancy : vacant job	وظيفة خالية	encourage.. to + inf.	يشجع
do / take exercises	يؤدي تمارين رياضية	discourage...from + v.ing	يعوق - يمنع - يثبط

Antonyms

Word الكلمة	Antonym العكس
professional	amateur هاو
individual	team جماعي
strong	weak ضعيف
include	exclude يستثنى
religious	irreligious لا ديني
destroy	construct يبشيد
fair	unfair غير عادل
later	earlier مبكرا

Derivatives

Verb	Noun	Adjective
compete	competition	competitive
highlight	highlight	.....
benefit	benefit	beneficial
destroy	destruction	destructive
discover	discovery	discovered
encourage	encouragement	encouraging
entertain	entertainment	entertaining
excel	excellence	excellent
celebrate	celebration	celebrated

Language Notes

1- win (a medal ميدالية / a cup كأس / a race سباق / a competition مسابقة / a match / a game يفوز بـ / يكسب)
 an award / a prize)
 beat (someone شخص / a team فريق)
 gain (experience خبرة/information معلومات / Knowledge معرفة) يكسب



- (weight وزن / height طول / speed سرعة) يزيداد
 earn يكسب المال / عيشه (من العمل الجاد) He works as a taxi driver to **earn his living**.
2- job وظيفة (اسم يعد و تشير إلى عمل منتظم يقوم به الشخص لكسب المال)
 - When she left college, she got a **job** as a secretary.
work العمل (بصفة عامة و لا تجمع) - Peter's **work** involves a lot of travelling.
profession مهنة أو عمل يتطلب كثير من التدريب كالتدريس و المحاماة و التدريس
 - He left the teaching **profession** to set up his own business.
career الحياة العملية - He has a good **career** in journalism. الصحافة
3- discover يكتشف (شيء كان موجودا من قبل و لكنه كان مجهولا)
 - Ibn Nafis was the first person to **discover** the circulation of the blood.
- invent: يخترع (شيء لم يكن له وجود من قبل) Alfred Nobel **invented** dynamite in 1866.
4- play: (tennis / basketball / football / hockey / table tennis / soccer كرة قدم) يستخدم الفعل **play** مع الألعاب التي تستخدم فيها كرة
go: (swimming / water-skiing / riding / running / climbing تسلق الجبال) يستخدم الفعل **go / have gone (been)** مع الألعاب التي تنتهي بـ **ing**
do: (karate / gymnastics / / sport) يستخدم الفعل **do** مع الألعاب الأخرى كما يستخدم مع الألعاب التي تنتهي بـ **ing** و التي تكون مسبوقة بـ **some / a lot of**
do some scuba diving **do some water-skiing**
 - يمكن أن نستخدم الفعل **do** بمعنى يجرب و يأتي غالبا في الجمل المنفية
 - Sailing is fun, but I have never **done** it before.
 - تستخدم **do / play** مع **sport / sports**
 - do / play (a sport / sports)
 - يمكن استخدام **been** بدلا من **gone** مع الرياضة المنتهية بـ **ing**
- Have you ever gone swimming? / Have you ever been swimming?
5- see / hear / listen to / watch / notice: يأتي بعد الأفعال السابقة مفعول ثم فعل ينهي بـ **ing** للتعبير عن جزء من الحدث أو يأتي بعدها مفعول ثم مصدر للتعبير عن الحدث ككل.
 - I saw him playing football. = I saw part of the game.
 - I saw him play football. = I saw the whole game.
7- لاحظ أن كلمة each يأتي بعدها مفرد أما **every** فيأتي بعدها مفرد أو عدد **2 / 3 / 4**
 - every student / every 4 years - each one / each book
6- Together with: including و هذا يشمل
 - Longer races were added to the Olympics, together with boxing.
7- appear - seem (to be) يبدو (اسم + صفة) or + صفة
 He appears / seems (to be) clever. He appears / seems (to be) a clever man.
 لاحظ :- يمكن استخدام **to be** اختياريا بعدهما.
8- insist يصر على
 - She insisted that he should leave.
 - He insisted on seeing her.

Critical thinking questions

- 1. What do you think is the difference between the Ancient Olympic Games and the New Olympics?**
 - The Ancient Olympic Games were part of a religious festival in ancient Greece. The only sport at that time was a running race. The New Olympics are an international sports festival with a lot of sports.
- 2. In your opinion, were the Romans right to stop the Ancient Olympic Games? Why? / Why not?**
 - Yes, they were. The Games lost their religious meaning and the athletes were only interested in money.
- 3. Why do you think only amateur athletes can share in the Olympic Games in 1896?**
 - I think that the people in charge wanted to assure that the Olympic Games were interested in practising sports and world peace not competitions and prizes.
- 4. The Olympic Games are useful for ordinary people. Do you agree? Why? Why not?**
 - Yes, I agree. Watching Olympic athletes makes some people want to try new sports themselves.
- 5. Why do you think some countries in the 20th century started to train and pay their athletes?**
 - Because winning the Olympics can bring a lot of prestige هيبية and pride to a country.
- 6. How can sportsmen and sportswomen win more Olympic medals?** - They can train harder, get better people to help and train them, and use the best equipment and the best techniques.
- 7. Why do people want the Olympic Games to take place in their country?**
 - It can bring a lot of attention to the country and lots of money from the visitors, TV coverage التغطية , etc.
- 8. Do you think the Olympic Games really benefitted individual sports? Why? Why not?**
 - Yes, I think so. Athletes are getting better and world records are broken every time.
- 9. What would happen to the Olympic Games if sportsmen and sportswomen were never paid?**
 - If they were never paid, fewer people would participate يشارك and possibly fewer records would be broken. It is the money and training that drive the sport forward.

10. Do you think all Olympic athletes should be amateurs? Why / Why not?

- It is hard for the Olympic athletes to stay amateur because they need to train a lot to be good enough to compete and so they do not have time to work. So it is probably fair to say that, in the current situation الموقف , it is nearly impossible.

11. Do you think international sports events like the Olympic Games have helped the world to be a peaceful place? Why? Why not? - The Olympic Games are a way for people to have contact with other nations and come together. Through them, countries can learn about the champions of other places in the world. Countries have to work together and cooperate for successful Olympic Games, and so they have helped to develop understanding and respect between nations

12. What qualities are needed to be a successful international athlete? Think about athletes' characters as well as their health and fitness.

- Athletes need to be determined and to make large sacrifices التضحيات including not having much contact with their families, training for long hours, travelling, eating healthily and being very organised. So self-motivation الدافع الذاتي focus and self discipline الانضباط الذاتي are all very relevant صلة ذات characteristics .

13. Do you think international sport brings people together? Give reasons for your answer.

- Yes, because it allows cultures to come into contact. It allows people to appreciate athletes from other countries. It means people travel and meet and are exposed عرضة to other cultures.

14. How do countries benefit from international sport?

- They benefit because the host nations get lots of publicity (such as China when it hosted the 2008 Olympic Games) and so a lot of attention is focused on them. International sport also allows smaller and poorer countries to excel (for example the long distance runners from Ethiopia).

15. Why are fair play and honesty so important in international sports?

- Fair play and honesty are important in international sports because all competitors and countries must be seen to have an equal chance. It must be certain that no one has an unfair advantage.

Communication Skills

MAKING SUGGESTIONS الاقتراحات

- What / How about + V-ing.....؟ ما رأيك في.....؟
- I think it'd be a good idea to أعتقد أنها فكرة جيدة أن.....؟
- If you ask me, you should..... لو سألتني , يجب أن

AGREEING WITH SUGGESTIONS

- That's a good idea. انها فكرة جيدة - I'll go along with that. أتفق مع هذه الفكرة
- I agree. أوافق - That's what I think. هذا ما أعتقد
- That sounds fine هذا يبدو جيدا - Why not? ولم لا

DISAGREEING WITH SUGGESTIONS

- I'm not sure about that. لست متيقنا من ذلك - I don't agree. لا أوافق
- No, I'd prefer to لا , أفضل أن - I wouldn't choose..... لن أختار
- I wouldn't choose..... لم أكن لأختار - I'm not very keen لست متحمسا لذلك

Grammar

THE PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

Form

have / has + been + v.ing

- They have been working all day. - It has been raining for three hours now.
- He has been trying to phone you since yesterday afternoon.

- I've been waiting for ages. Where is she? (I will continue waiting)
- I've been studying all day. (I'm still studying)
- I've been calling her all afternoon, but she's always in a meeting.

2- تفسير لموقف في الحاضر

- I've been running. That's why I'm so tired.
- I'm sorry about this mess. I've been painting my room.

3- يستخدم المضارع التام المستمر مع كلمات مثل

over the last few years , since , for , all (day)

- He has been working there ever since he passed his exams.
- He has been working there for a long time / for 3 years.
- It has been raining for three days now.

- أحيانا يستخدم المضارع التام المستمر مع How long

- How long have you been smoking?



- ولكن لاحظ استخدام **How long ago** بمعنى **When** في زمن الماضي البسيط
 = - When did you do the job?
 - How long ago did you do the job?
 - يستخدم هذا الزمن غالبا مع الأفعال التي تستغرق وقتا طويلا إلي حد ما مثل :
 teach / learn / rain / cook / sleep / play / run / study / write / read / stay
 - It has been raining for the past three hours.
- نستخدم كل من المضارع التام البسيط و المضارع التام المستمر بنفس المعني في معظم الجمل
 = - Ali has been living in Tanta for over five years.
 - Ali has lived in Tanta for over five years.
- ولكن
 - عندما يشير معني الجملة إلي اكتتمال الحدث نستخدم المضارع التام البسيط
 - I have written the report. Here it is
- عندما يشير معني الجملة إلي استمرار الحدث حتى الآن نستخدم المضارع التام المستمر
 - Mother has been cooking since noon. Lunch isn't ready yet. (She hasn't finished yet)
- لاحظ المثال في الموقوف الآتي

Boss : Welcome to our company, Mona. What's your work experience?

Mona : Well, I **have worked** for two years at the marketing company down the street from here.

(This means that Mona does **not** work marketing company down the street any more.)

Mona : Well, I **have been working** at a marketing company down the street from here for two years.

(This means that Mona **still** works at the marketing company down the street.)

- إذا ذكرنا عدد مرات حدوث الفعل نستخدم المضارع التام البسيط و ليس المضارع التام المستمر
 - Hala is travelling round Europe at the moment. She began her trip three months ago.
 She **has been travelling** for three months. She **has visited** six countries so far.
- I've written **three** reports this week.
- I've done **a lot of** research on this company..
- إذا كان الفعل يعبر عن حالة و ليس نشاط مثل **know / own / be / love / hate / like** نستخدم المضارع التام البسيط و ليس المستمر
 - I have known him for ten years now. (NOT: ~~have been knowing~~)
 - I have owned this washing machine for 5 years now. (NOT: ~~have been owning~~)
 - He has been in the army for 5 years now. (NOT: ~~has been being~~)
- إذا كان الفعل ينتهي سريعا نستخدم المضارع التام البسيط و ليس المضارع التام المستمر
 - My friend is happy because he has joined the army. (NOT: ~~has been joining~~)
 - I have started this lesson since Sami arrived. (NOT: ~~has been starting~~)
- إذا كان الفعل مبني للمجهول نستخدم المضارع التام البسيط و ليس المضارع التام المستمر
 - I cannot travel to Cairo as my car **has been mended** since this morning.
 (NOT: ~~has been being mended~~)
- هناك أيضا فارق بين المضارع التام المستمر و المضارع المستمر
 * يؤكد المضارع المستمر علي استمرار الحدث في لحظة الكلام فقط
- I cannot go out with you as I **am doing** my homework.
- * يؤكد المضارع التام المستمر علي استمرار الحدث منذ فترة في الماضي و حتى الآن
- I cannot go out with you as I **have been doing** my homework since this morning.

UNIT 9

THE OLYMPICS

(WORKBOOK)

1 Complete the puzzle to find a word.

- a do an activity with other people
- b to get or be given something
- c a medal for being third in an Olympic race
- d often; every day, every week, every month, etc.
- e another word for the earth

The word in the boxes is

2 Complete with a word or phrase from Exercise1.

- a I play tennis..... **regularly**..... at least twice a week.
- b Most people feelwhen athletes from their country do well in the Olympics.
- c Did you..... the email that I sent this morning!
- d The swimmer hoped that he would win the race, but he came third and won the..... medal.
- e Nobody is faster than him; he is the fastest runner in the

3 Match the words which have the same vowel sound. Check in your dictionary.

- a daughter 1 dry:
- b light 2 ..(a)... fourteen
- c phone 3 late
- d rain 4 road



d In our English class, the students usually..... to answer the teacher's questions.
e I couldn't..... in the race because I had broken my leg .
f When does the next football World Cup.....?

1 Write what you would say in each of the following situations.

a Someone suggests going to the shops this afternoon You agree to go. What do you say?

That's a good idea

b A school friend suggests going to the beach tomorrow. You don't want to go to the beach, but would like to play chess. What do you say?

c You would like to go on a family trip to Alexandria. Make this suggestion to your father.

d You and your brother or sister are discussing what to buy your mother for her birthday. Suggest an idea to your brother or sister.

★ Translation ★

عند الترجمة من عربي إلى انجليزي - ترجم أولا من عربي إلى عربي لكي تفهم معنى الجملة وإذا وقفت أمامك كلمة صعبة عليك أن تبحث في ذهنك عن كلمة قريبة منها وتؤدي نفس المعنى تقريبا فمثلاً :

☺ أفضل المنتجات الوطنية لأنها صناعة مصرية:-
أفترض أنك لا تعرف كلمة المنتجات (Products) يمكنك أن تبحث عن بديل قريب للمعنى مثل البضائع (goods) أو السلع (articles) وهكذا ... وافترض أنك لا تعرف أيضا كلمة الوطنية (national) فيمكنك استخدام كلمة local وتعني المحلية والمعنى واحد تقريبا (المنتجات الوطنية) (البضائع المحلية) المهم أن تتصرف.
☺ أيضا إذا طلب منك أن تترجم هذه الجملة :-

"أنه من الصعب أن يعيش الإنسان بلا عمل"

افترض أنك لا تعرف عبارة "أنة من الصعب "It is difficult" فيمكنك أن تقول " It is not easy " والمعنى واحد.
☺ أيضا إذا طلب منك أن تترجم هذه الجملة:

في الترجمة من اللغة الإنجليزية إلى العربية :

1- قد تعترضك كلمة في الفقرة الإنجليزية ،تستعص عليك ترجمتها ،فلا تتوقف عند الكلمة ،بل اقرأ الفقرة ككل ،حينئذ سوف تخمن معناها مما حولها من سياق الكلام .
خذ المثال التالي :

- We should insist on buying commodities "made in Egypt "even if we have to pay a little more.
☺ في مثل هذه الجملة قد تستعص علينا ترجمة كلمة (commodities) إذا توقفنا عندها أما إذا قرانا الجملة ككل فسوف تخمن معناها (حاجيات -سلع-بضائع-الخ فتكون ترجمة الجملة كما يلي :
"يجب أن تتمسك بشراء السلع (المصنوعة في مصر) حتي ولو دفعنا فيها ثمنا أكثر قليلا"

خذ المثال التالي :

- "In the 10th of Ramadan city there are 135 plants now in operation and nearly 20.000 flats."
☺ لو تسرعنا وترجمنا الكلمات منفصلة عن سياق الكلام فسوف تكون ترجمتنا في النهاية هكذا شيء من العيب والهراء :-
(في مدينة العاشر من رمضان يوجد 135 نبات "X" في العملية الجراحية "X" حوالي 20000 مسطح "X")
☺ أما إذا أمعنا التفكير فيما تقرأ فسوف تقدم الترجمة الصحيحة التالية :-
(في مدينة العاشر من رمضان يوجد 135 مصنع "وحدة صناعية" تعمل حاليا حوالي 20000 شقة سكنية)

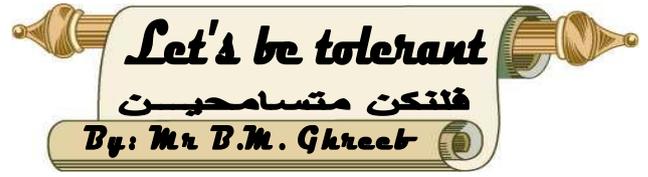
Translate into Arabic:

- 1) Many people like to collect things like stamps, for example. Some stamp collections are very valuable. Usually the fewer the number of people who have a stamp in their collections, the more valuable that stamp is.
- 2) Egypt has a strong cultural history. Some of the greatest Arab writers, musicians and craftsmen are Egyptians. In the last century, Taha Hussein, Tawfik Al Hakim and Naguib Mahfouz were probably the best known writers in Arabic.
- 3) Exercise is a good way to get rid of the stress and frustration of the workplace. Consequently, people who exercise regularly feel better and do not get sick so often. This would benefit the company as a whole.
- 4) The 20th century will be remembered for its scientific revolution. Our age is the age of the atom, space and revolutionary medical achievements. Therefore, conferences are organized to apply and make use of these achievements.
- 5) There are different kinds of gardens. Gardens can be made with every plant carefully placed as a part of a man-made design. Gardens can also be made to look as if every flower has sprung from seeds sown by nature. Public parks are for everyone to enjoy and relax.

Translate into English:

- 1- يجب أن يدرك المعلمون أن الطلاب قدراتهم مختلفة.
- 2- لا بد ان يكون القائد الناجح حاسما و متفاهما.
- 3- إذا لم تتبع قواعد المرور ، ستعرض حياتك للخطر.
- 4- أصبحت الألعاب الأولمبية فرصة للتقارب بين الثقافات المختلفة.
- 5- يحصل صاحب المركز الاول علي الميدالية الذهبية





circle	دائرة	sports event	حدث رياضي	tolerant of	متسامح مع
flag	علم - راية	disability	اعاقة	tolerance	التسامح
internationals	مسابقات دولية	compete	ينافس	accept	يقبل
definitely	تحديدا	competition	مسابقة	difference	اختلاف
weight lifting	رفع الاثقال	competitor	متنافس	fight	يقااتل - يحارب
high jumping	الوثب العالي	blind	أعمى	group	مجموعة
long jumping	الوثب الطويل	blindness	العمى	serious	جاد - خطير
arhletics	العاب القوي	thanks to	بفضل	social	اجتماعي
score	يسجل - يحرز	injury	اصابة	close to	قريب من
scores	نتائج المباريات	skill	مهارة	noisy	مزعج - صاخب
point	نقطة	benefit	يفيد - فائدة	neighbours	جيران
World Cup	كأس العالم	physical	بدني	responsibility	مسئولية
absolutely	حتما - تماما	optimistic	متفائل	peaceful	سلمي - مسالم
Pan Arab Games	دورة الألعاب العربية	optimism	التفاؤل	religion	ديانة
argue	يجادل	arrange	يرتب	loss	فقد - خسارة
argument	جدال	similar	متشابه	top students	أوائل الطلبة
strange : odd	غريب	full life	حياة كاملة	fair	عادل
fortunately	لحسن الحظ	absolutely	قطعا - حتما	unfair	غير عادل
involve	يتضمن	amazing	مدهش	fans	جماهير
disagreement	خلاف	achievement	انجاز	support	يشجع
ambition	طموح	normally	بشكل طبيعي	corporate	متحد - مشترك
lead to	يؤدي الي	common	شائع	elaborate	يفسر - يطور
law	قانون	treatment	معاملة	normally	بشكل طبيعي
underwater swimming	سباحة تحت الماء	paralympic Games	الألعاب الاولمبية للمعوقين		

Definitions

argue	- to have an angry disagreement	يجادل
peacefully	- describes doing something in a way that doesn't involve violence.	بطريقة سلمية
responsibility	- being in charge of something or someone.	مسئولية
citizen	- someone who legally belongs to a country.	مواطن
tolerance	- the ability to be patient with people and ideas that you disagree with	التسامح
serious	- bad or dangerous enough to make youworried.	جاد - خطير
treat	- to behave towards someone in a particular way.	يعامل

Critical thinking questions

1. What is a disability?
- It is an illness that prevents the person from doing the things other people do normally.
2. What problems can people have if they have a disability?
- They may not speak normally or can't walk or run as people can. They can't see or hear well.
3. What do you know about the Paralympic Games?
- The Paralympic Games are the second biggest sports event in the world, after the Olympic Games. The first Paralympic Games was arranged only for athletes with disabilities. The completion has been taking place every four years ever since. The first Paralympic Games had athletes from 21 countries in nine sports events.
4. In what ways has the Paralympic Games changed since the first competition?
- The first Paralympic Games had athletes from 21 countries in nine sports events. Today athletes from more than 160 different countries play in more than 20 different sports.
5. Who is to be thanked for starting the Paralympic Games?



- The start of the event was thanks to the work of a German doctor called Dr Guttman
- 6. In what ways are you tolerant of other members of your family?**
- I can be tolerant about choosing a common TV programme, agreeing to do things even if I am busy and be willing to give much of my time for them.
- 7. Is it easy or difficult to be tolerant of your neighbours? Why?**
- I think it is easy. They are people who lived close to you for a long time and whom you know quite well.
- 8. What kind of social problems do you think there can be if people are intolerant?**
- People may have arguing, unfair treatment, loss of jobs and safety and even fighting.
- 9. What different ideas and habits do you think tourists might have?**
- I think they might have ideas and habits about religion, clothes and food that are different from ours.
- 10. What examples of intolerance have you come across? Think about individuals and groups.**
- Sometimes, slow learners can treat top and clever students unfairly. Another example is the fans who support a football team treat the fans of other teams as if they were enemies.
- 11. What can be done to prevent intolerance?**
- We can teach people that tolerance is important and that we should never treat people unfairly.

REVIEW C

(WORKBOOK)

1) Finish the following dialogue:

Adel is preparing to go to the sports club.

- Adel : I'm playing speed-ball for the first time this afternoon.
 Rami : That's great! Are you ready?
 Adel : I'm not sure. 1).....
 Rami : I think it'd be a good idea to take some balls and a racket.
 Adel : 2)..... I think there is only one ball in speed-ball, and that is already there.
 3).....
 Rami : You can run better in short trousers.
 Adel : 4) Ok. I'll wear shorts.
 Rami : I want to keep fit like you. What would you suggest I do?
 Adel : 5).....

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

- a. A friend suggests going to the beach today. You like this idea.
- b. A friend says that the New Restaurant is the best in the area. You don't think that it is very good.
- c. Your teacher asks you what makes a good leader. You think that it is important to be tolerant and honest.
- d. You are very tall but you are not sure which sport to play. Ask a friend.

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

- 1. Nahla is a nurse and has worked all night. Now she feels.....exhausted.
 a) very b) quite c) completely d) little
- 2. When the boys broke the window with their football, the man was absolutely.....
 a) excellent b) angry c) delighted d) furious
- 3. Tenerife is an island in.....Atlantic Ocean.
 a) the b) an c) a d) some
- 4. There is.....amazing new house on the beach.
 a) the b) an c) a d) some
- 5. Hoda.....revising all day today because she has an exam tomorrow.
 a) has b) has been c) did d) was being
- 6. Randa.....squash for ten years. That's why she's very good at it.
 a) plays b) was playing c) has played d) did play
- 7. Tamer is revising. Don't talk or you will.....him.
 a) accept b) adapt c) bear d) distract
- 8. The.....of a newspaper decides what news to put in it.
 a) editor b) emperor c) exhibition d) explorer
- 9. Some children can be.....and always tease their younger brothers and sisters.
 a) criminal b) dangerous c) cruel d) dizzy
- 10. The road.....here, so should we go left or right?
 a) shows b) splits c) smokes d) solves
- 11. What time does the netball game take.....this evening?
 a) place b) part c) in d) off
- 12. I think that the third goal was the.....of the game. It was great.
 a) light b) highlight c) high d) hero
- 13. No sooner had Ali completed his university.....he joined the army.



- a) when b) than c) then d) after
 14. It.....ever rains in Egypt in the summer.
 a) hard b) hardy c) hardly d) harden
 15. Some old people are always.....and think something bad is going to happen.
 a) honest b) brave c) pessimistic d) understanding
 16. The school team won the match because the players could.....with each other well.
 a) operate b) cooperate c) corporate d) elaborate

4) Find and correct the mistakes in the following sentences:

1. Combination is important to work in a team. (.....)
 2. He was driving too fast and split his car into a tree. (.....)
 3. Ahmed is pessimistic and always thinks good things will happen. (.....)
 4. He has been writing two reports since he started three hours ago. (.....)
 5. Ali was very exhausted when he came home after the race. (.....)
 6. After he read the paper, he had gone to his office. (.....)

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

People have been playing sports in Egypt for thousands of years. There are ancient Egyptian pictures that show people boxing, weight lifting, swimming and doing athletics. They also show boat races. There were team sports, too, and the players used balls that were made from papyrus and leather. We also know about the sports from ancient texts. We know that the rules which we use today have been followed since ancient times. The ancient Egyptians had referees to check that the sports were played correctly and there were uniforms and sports equipment for the competitors. Pharaohs and important people used to watch the sports with many other spectators. Losers were congratulated for taking part and there were awards and prizes for the winners. They were given something like today's medals, with different colours showing if they were first, second or third.

1. How do we know about ancient Egyptian sports?
 2. Who used to watch these sports?
 3. Why do you think that the rules we use today are not very different from those in ancient times?
 4. Do you think that people will always play the sports in the article? Why? Why not?
 5. What do you think the word congratulated means?
 a. given money b. punished c. given kind words d. not allowed to play again
 6. What does the underlined word 'they' refer to?
 a. competitors b. athletes c. ancient pictures d. boats

6) Answer only THREE (3) of the following questions:

1. Why do you think teenagers must improve their communication skills with people?
 2. Why do you think that the boys in Lord of the Flies were often cruel to each other?
 3. Was it a good idea for Jack to light a fire in Lord of the Flies? Why? Why not?
 4. Why do you think sportsmen and sportswomen regard taking part in the Olympics as the highlight of their career?
 5. What benefit do you think can ordinary people have by watching the Olympic Games?

7) Answer the following questions:

1. What did Gulliver do to the boats in Blefuscu's harbour?
 2. Why do you think that Gulliver did not want to help the King attack Blefuscu?
 3. Why did some of the King's advisers want to punish Gulliver?
 4. Do you think that some of the people of Lilliput are very cruel? Why \ Why not?
 5. Why did an important officer from the navy become angry with Gulliver?

"I thanked him for warning me and thought of my options, I could easily fight the King and his men, if I threw stones at the city, I could quickly destroy it. But I remembered the ordinary people who lived there and also the fact that the King had been kind to me when I first arrived. So I made a different plan."

6. What did the man warn Gulliver about? 7. Why did Gulliver think about fighting the King?
 8. What was the different plan that Gulliver made?

8) Write an e-mail of (100) words on ONE (1) of the following:

- a. Write to a cousin Sami\Sara about how you can become a better teenager.
 b. Write to your English friend Oliver\Olivia about a sport that you think they should play. Say why.

9) a. Translate into Arabic:

1. I think it would be a good idea to have Hassan as our leader.
 2. Hamdi feels absolutely after the tennis match.

b) Translate one sentence only into English

- 1- لقد لعبنا الإسكواش بانتظام في الأسبوعين الماضيين.
 2- إنها فكرة جيدة دائما ان نتعاون مع الآخرين.





Tape scripts

Unit One

Enjoying 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 – then the customer will often use the company again.

Man :

It is a hard job – working outside where it is hot with noisy 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 fantastic 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.

Reading	Professor Magdi Yacoub	
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Professor Magdi Yacoub is a world-famous heart surgeon. He was born in Egypt in 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 learned to adapt to living in different places and enjoyed meeting different people.

When his aunt died because of a heart problem, Yacoub decided to become a heart surgeon. He studied medicine at Cairo University and became a doctor in 1957. In the 1960s, he taught at Chicago University in the United States and worked with many of the world's best heart surgeons.

Now Yacoub had the qualifications and experience to do great things. In 1973, he became a heart surgeon at Harefield Hospital in England. While he was there, 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, Yacoub travelled thousands of kilometres in small planes 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, Yacoub continued to research new treatments. He is now head of the Magdy Yacoub Heart Foundation, which is one of the largest charity organizations in Egypt.

In 2009, Yacoub's foundation opened The Aswan Heart Centre Project (AHC). This meant that many Egyptian patients with heart problems, including small babies, could have heart operations free of charge.

Unit Two

The Iron Woman

Voice :

(1) Ted Hughes is a British Writer . A lot of people think that Ted Hughes was the best English poet of the twentieth century . Not many people know that he also wrote wonderful books for children .The most famous of these is The Iron Man which was written in 1968 and was later made into a film . The Iron Woman was written many years later , in 1993.

(2) In The Iron Woman , the Iron Man appears again and helps the Iron Woman to save the earth from the dangers of pollution. Ted Hughes was born in 1930 in Yorkshire , which is in the north of England . During his childhood he spent a lot of time in the countryside and was interested in animals and birds . He also loved writing . He started writing poems when he was at school.

(3) After university, Hughes had a lot of different jobs. He worked as a gardener , a teacher and in a zoo , where he learned a lot about animals .He started to work for a magazine .Hughes met his wife , who also worked for a magazine , at this time , his wife , whose name was Sylvia Plash , was a famous American poet. It was after their first child , Frieda , was born that Hughes's first book of poems



for children was published . It came out in 1961 and was called Meet My Folks .

(4) The poems that were in the book describe each member of the family in an amazing way. Hughes enjoyed reading his poems to his children . One of them is a story about a dragon that wants to visit the Queen of England !. Hughes also wrote several plays for children , and some of them are now taught in English schools . The books which people liked most were often about nature. Ted Hughes was also Britain's poet laureate from 1984 until his death in 1998. This was the time when he wrote special poems to celebrate important national events for the queen.

Reading	The Iron Woman	
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Lucy First saw the Iron Woman as she was climbing out of a dirty marsh .The Iron Woman was enormous , with bright red eyes . She was as big as Lucy’s house . Lucy was terrified and quickly ran home. Later , Lucy woke up from a dream and found that the Iron Woman had come to ask for her help . She wanted Lucy to clean the mud from her . Lucy did this .The Iron Woman told Lucy why she had come .She wanted to destroy factory by the river.

She thought that if she killed all the workers in the factory , she would save the planet .The workers were throwing toxic waste into the river. This was killing all the fish in the water . Lucy asked her not to destroy the factory , where Lucy’s father worked , but the Iron Woman said that she must . She walked off into the night.

Lucy remembered reading about the Iron Man in a newspaper, and a boy called Hogarth who was his friend . She wrote to Hogarth and asked him to bring the Iron Man . Perhaps together they would be able to protect the factory and also stop it polluting the river .

The next day , Lucy met Hogarth and the Iron Man next to the factory .At that moment , The Iron Woman arrived . She was ready to destroy the factory . Hogarth stopped the Iron Woman . He said that the Iron Man had a plan. The Iron Man gave the Iron Woman special powers so that she was able to turn the factory workers into fish! they all had to live in the river they had poisoned ! The workers felt the pain that the fish felt in this poisoned river , and suddenly understood terrible damage they had caused . The Iron Woman turned them back into people after they promised never to pollute the earth again .However , the men were so frightened by this experience , that all of them now had white hair . The river became clean once again , but the men’s hair didn’t change and remained white forever .

Unit Three

Water and Food Safety

Reem : Did you read this report in the newspaper, Nehal . it is about a girl called Maya who was very ill.

Nihal : Oh dear ! What happened?

Reem : It is believed that that she became ill after she washed some vegetables , She lives on a farm near the Nile and she used water from the river to wash them . the water was not clean.

Nihal : What happened to the girl?

Reem : She was taken to hospital , she nearly died , but now she is better , however she wants to warn people about the dangers of water from the Nile

Nihal : What does she want us to know?

Reem : She did a school project about pollution in the Nile and she sent it to the newspaper . this is what her report says : It is thought that waste which is put into the river by factories is often so poisonous that it kills the fish . Sometimes the pollution is put in the river deliberately and sometimes through carelessness . Maya says that you must never wash food using water that may be filled with toxic chemicals .

Nihal : That is very sad . The water from the Nile is used to make the soil fertile . farmers liked the Nile floods because the soil helped their vegetables to grow.

Reem : That’s true her report says that we need water for farms , for industry and for drinking . to get enough water we have to use water from the Nile .The problem is that each year there are more and more people who need more and more water. Now, it is said that in Egypt about 38 million people drink polluted water. It is believed that ten thousand people become very ill every year as a result .

Nihal : What can we do about the problem?

Reem : I hope that the Nile’s water will be managed better in the future so it won’t be so polluted , but the most important thing is that we should all be taught about the dangers that exist today . Never drink dirty water from the Nile . and be careful not to wash fruit or vegetables using dirty water as well .

Nihal : That’s good advice , thanks Reem



Reading

Know what you eat



When you buy food from a shop , it is not always easy to know where the food has come from. There are new food safety organizations whose aim is to make all the food that you buy safe to eat. Labels on the food may have a list of ingredients , so you know if they are natural or artificial . the labels should say when the food was manufactured and give an expiry date saying when it should be eaten by. Owners of shops that sell food that is later than its expiry date can be fined. Never eat food later than expiry date or it might make you very ill.

The food safety organizations cannot check all the food that is sold . When you buy fruit and vegetables such as potatoes and tomatoes , you might not know if they were grown using chemicals that they may be bad for you . Was your bread baked in a place that was clean, or was it full of germs?

You must be very careful with meat and cheese . you should always buy fresh meat and cheese , so make sure that they have not been in the shop for too long unless they are kept cool .Cheese should also be covered when it is taken to the shops , so that insects cannot land on it . It is always best to buy food from a reliable shop or market , where you know that you can count on your food being both tasty and healthy . You must also be careful when you by cooked food from the street . Meat that is raw or not properly cooked can make you very ill if you eat it .

Revision A

Food Safety

- A: Let's do this quiz. It's about people's jobs. Can you tell me the job I am describing?
- B: Ok. What is the first one?
- A: These people who often save lives are always good with their hands
- B: Hm. Do they work in a hospital?
- A: Yes, they do.
- B: Oh! They are surgeons.
- A: Yes, they are. Number two: My cousin does this job which is very exciting. People who do this job meet a lot of people.
- B: Do these people work in a school?
- A: No, they don't. There is a photo of someone doing this job. Look
- B: Is that person interviewing someone?
- A: Yes, he is.
- B: Ah! Is he a journalist?
- A:Yes. he is. Now, number three: People who do this job are very good at maths.
- B: Do these people work in a school?
- A: No, they don't.
- B: Do they work in an office?
- A: Yes, they do.
- B: Are they accountants?
- A: Yes, they are. Number four :This is a job which people sometimes do in an office and sometimes outside.
- B: Hm. Do you need to be intelligent to do this job?
- A: Yes, You do. People who do this job are usually good at maths but they are also good at drawing.
- B: Are they engineers?
- A: Yes, they are. The last one: These people whose job is very physical sometimes work outside.
- B: Do they work with animals?
- A: No, they don't.
- B: Are they good with their hands?
- A: Yes, they are.
- B:Are they builders?
- A: Yes, they are.

Reading

Louis Pasteur, 1822–1895, Scientist



Louis Pasteur was a famous scientist, who was born in 1822 into an ordinary French family. It is said that Louis did not do very well when he first went to school. However, he was very intelligent and his life changed when he had a new chemistry teacher. From that time, he was very excited by the subject and he did very well in his exams easily. After school, he went to study in Paris.

It is believed that this was a time he did a lot of research. Then, in 1854, he became Professor of Chemistry at the University of Lille in the north of France. Part of his work there was to help companies with their problems. For example, he showed a food company that the germs in milk



could be killed by boiling and cooling it again. This made the milk which could carry diseases, safe to drink. He also showed that people could catch diseases from other people who carried germs. He also published work which explained how our bodies might be infected in three different ways: through our skin and through the food we eat. Later, he discovered ways of stopping diseases from passing from person to person.

In 1888, he started a special school for the study of diseases. The school took its name from his surname, it was called the Pasteur Institute. Pasteur died in 1895, at the age of 72. It is thought that his discoveries help us all to live healthier life.

Reading	Food Safety	
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It is believed that even a clean kitchen usually has 10,000 times more germs than a bathroom, and most of the germs come from food. So how can we avoid becoming ill when there are so many First germs in a kitchen. always wash your hands with hot water and soap before you prepare any food. It is best to wash fruit and vegetables, too, but don't use soapy water or dirty water. Always use clean water.

Never chop vegetables on the same chopping board that you use for raw meat. Use a different board, because raw meat often has a lot of germs on it. When you buy raw meat or fish, keep it in a bag at the bottom of the fridge or freezer, where it cannot touch or drip on the other food. Before you cook chicken, you should always wash raw meat in water and vinegar so that you don't spread germs. cook meat at the correct temperature because the meat that is not well cooked can make you very ill. You should wait for cooked food to cool before you put it in the fridge. If you put hot food in the fridge, it can help the germs to multiply.

A fridge should always be below 5C, but don't keep food past its 'best before' date even in the fridge. Finally, clean all the areas where you have prepared the food. Try to use a new clean cloth or wash your cloth very well: thousands of germs can live in old or dirty cloth. Follow this advice and you will not have health problems in the kitchen.

Unit four

School for all

Interviewer : In today's programme, we are going to learn about learning. With us is a professor from Cairo university : Dr Farida. She has just read a book about people's intelligence. do you want to talk to us about the book doctor?

Dr. Farida : Yes, I do. Thank you. The book was written by an American professor.

Interviewer : Wasn't it written in 1980s?

Dr. Farida : Yes, it was, but the book is still very important for us today. We usually call a person intelligent when they study hard and pass their exams, but the professor understood that people do not all learn in the same way.

Interviewer : Did he think that people were intelligent in different ways?

Dr. Farida : Yes, he did. He said that people could be intelligent in eight different ways.

Interviewer : Aren't people intelligent if they can read and write well?

Dr. Farida : Yes they are. However, some people have problems reading and writing. This does not mean they aren't intelligent. For example, they might be intelligent because they are good at numbers. We are all different. Another kind of person is intelligent because they are good at understanding visual things such as maps and pictures. And another is intelligent because they are good at understanding sounds and music.

Interviewer : Hm! Can you tell us the other four ways that people are intelligent?

Dr. Farida : Yes, I can. Some people are intelligent because they understand plants, animals and the weather. Some are intelligent because they can use their body to do things. For example, surgeons. Others can understand people and how they're feeling. And finally, Some people are intelligent because they can understand their own abilities

Interviewer : Should we teach everyone in a different way then?

Dr. Farida : That would be very difficult. However, it's important for students and teachers to remember that we are not all the same. People all learn in a different way.

Interviewer : Thank you professor. That was very interesting. Will you talk to us again or in another programme?

Dr. Farida : Yes I will.

Interviewer : Thank you.

Reading	Problems with learning	
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School is really important for all children. However, Children do not all develop or learn in the same way and many students have to overcome problems. What is easy for a student might be a triumph for others.



About ten percent of people in Egypt have something called dyslexia. People with dyslexia find it difficult to read. In the past, people used to think that students with dyslexia were lazy and didn't want to learn. Other people thought they were not intelligent .

Actually, people with dyslexia are usually intelligent in other ways. For example, they are often very good at vocational subjects such as fixing or making things. Some very famous people had or have dyslexia including Albert Einstein and the film maker Steven Spielberg. Today, teachers can often help people with dyslexia to be very successful.

Another common problem is being colour-blind. People who are colour-blind cannot see colours in the way that most people do. This can make it very difficult for them to read maps and traffic signs. It can also be very difficult to prepare food. For example, they cannot always see when meat is cooked.

Of course colour-blind people can be very intelligent. In fact, the first person to study being colour-blind was an Englishman called John Dalton, who was born in 1794. He realised he was colour-blind when people laughed at him for wearing strange-coloured clothes. Although he couldn't tell the difference between blue, pink and other colours, he became a teacher and a brilliant scientist.

People are all different and have different problems in their lives. In truth, everyone has the potential to do amazing things if they work hard to overcome their problems, and if they are given the right help and support.

Unit Five

Flowers for Algernon

Presenter : In today's programme, we are talking about the author Daniel Keyes who wrote the story : flowers for Algernon. With me today is professor Higgins from Manchester university. So professor, what can you tell us about Daniel Keyes as a boy?

Higgins : Daniel Keyes was born in New York in 1927. As a boy, he used to work in a bakery from four until seven in the morning before he went to school. You notice that the main character in Flowers for Algernon also works in a bakery.

Presenter : Hmm! That's interesting. What did he do when he finished school?

Higgins : After school, he spent some time in the navy and then studied psychology at university. Many of his novels are also about psychology. For example. flowers for Algernon asks the question: How does your intelligence affect your character? And how people treat you?

Presenter : Did he use to write novels at university?

Higgins : No, he didn't. After university he taught English at a secondary school. He also taught students who found it very difficult to read. This was another experience he used in Flowers for Algernon. The main character also goes to a school because he cannot read

Presenter : So, When did he start writing stories?

Higgins : While he was a teacher. he also used to write in his spare time. Flowers for Algernon was published as a short story in a magazine in 1959. He later wrote it as a complete novel in 1960.

Presenter : Was it successful?

Higgins : It was very successful. It was also made into a film called Charlie in 1968. The story also became a television film and a play.

Presenter : Did he write any other novels?

Higgins : Yes, he did. Eight of his books were published, but none of them was as successful as Flowers for Algernon. When he was younger, he also used to write for comics, but he didn't use to use his name in the comics, he called himself Kris Daniels. He died in 1014, aged 86

Presenter : Thank you professor

Reading	Flowers for Algernon	
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Charlie Gordon was 32 and worked in a bakery in New York. The manager promoted him because he was clever. Charlie had found out how to increase the amount of bread that the bakery produced. Charlie had worked at the bakery for a long time. When he first started there, the oyer workers always talked to him, but now they didn't. Why was this? A few weeks earlier, Charlie had been very different. The workers used to tease him because they knew he wasn't clever. He used to sweep the floor and do the jobs that nobody else wanted to do. People had always laughed at Charlie because they thought that he was a fool., but he didn't use to realise that they were often cruel to him. Now. However, he understood what they said to him. Why had he changed?

Charlie had always wanted to be clever. A few months before, Charlie had started to go to a special school for adults after work. One day , the teacher at the school told him about Dr Strauss and professor Nemur. The teacher said that they could help him learn even more.



The next day, Charlie visited Dr Strauss professor Nemur. They said they wanted to use him in the experiment to become clever.

They took Charlie to a laboratory where scientists asked him to find the way through the maze. it was too difficult for Charlie. The scientists then showed him a mouse called Algernon. They put Algernon in the maze and the mouse ran through it in just a few seconds. Dr Strauss said that Algernon used to be a normal mouse. Then they did an operation on it and it became very clever. they wanted to do the same operation on Charlie. He agreed.

After the operation, Charlie slowly became more and more intelligent. Dr Strauss and professor Nemur were delighted with his progress. They took him to a meeting with other scientists in a different city, but Charlie now understood more about science than they did. He was angry with the men. He realized that they were treating him like a laboratory animal, so he took the Algernon from its cage and returned to New York.

At home, Charlie started to study Algernon carefully. He realised that the mouse wasn't clever any more. It had become a normal mouse again. Would the same thing happen to him?

Unit Six

That's amazing

Part (1)

Leila : Hi, Abeer . Would you like to do this magazine quiz with me?

Abeer : Yes, what is the subject?

Leila : It is called " the highest, deepest and oldest." It is about the natural world.

Abeer : Interesting ! let's start.

Leila : Ok. First question : where is the deepest part of all the oceans?

Abeer : Hmm – that is difficult. Do you know?

Leila : I think it is in the Pacific Ocean, but I am not sure.

Abeer : Does it tell you the answer?

Leila : No, you have to phone a special number to hear the answers.

Abeer : Next question?

Leila : This has three parts. First , which is the highest mountain in the world? I think Everest or Kilimanjaro.

Abeer : Everest is higher than Kilimanjaro!

Leila : I agree. Part two : How far above sea level is it?

Abeer : About nine thousand metres maybe?

Leila : Hmm- Everest is not as high as that. It is about seven and a half thousand. Ok, third part: who was the first Egyptian to reach the summit of this mountain in 2007?

Abeer : I know that ! if the mountain is Everest , it was definitely Omar Samara.

Leila : Yes, it was amazing . We read all news stories about him in history.

Abeer : Yes, for me his climb was the most important sporting event of 2007.

Leila : Ok. Next question . Where is the oldest tree in the world and how old is it?

Abeer : I think it is about five hundred years old, but I am not sure where is it. Do you know?

Leila : It is older than that- I think it is about two thousand years old. I have an idea it is in Canada.

Abeer : Let's phone up for the answers.

Leila : Ok.

Part (2)

This is quiz line. Here are the answers to " The highest, deepest and oldest" quiz.

Question one : Challenger Deep is the deepest part of the oceans- it is part of the Mariana Trench in the Pacific. It is over eleven kilometres deep.

Question two :part one : Everest is the world's highest mountain.

Part two : Everest is eight thousand, eight hundred and fifty metres above sea level.

part three : The Egyptian climber who reached the summit of Everest in 2007 was Omar Samara.

And finally, The oldest tree in the world is nearly ten thousand years old . It is in Sweden .

Reading	Why do they do it?	    
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A question which people often ask mountaineers is " Why do you climb mountains?" The most common answer is " Because they are there." But this doesn't tell us the real reasons why people choose this exciting hobby.

Professional mountaineers climb for money, but for many others , climbing a great mountain is a lifelong ambition . For example , Omar Samara, the Egyptian who reached the summit of Everest in 2007, says that he had dreamed of climbing mountains since he was a toddler.



He even had photos of Everest on his bedroom walls. But Omar doesn't just climb for himself . He always takes an Egyptian flag with him and leaves it on the mountains.

Some mountaineers say that their hobby is no different from other hobbies , but most people do not understand this because the hobby is so dangerous. Between 1922 and 2006, Everest was climbed by about 3,000 people, but more than 200 of these climbers lost their lives. So perhaps we should ask a slightly different question : " why do people climb dangerous mountains ? " Many mountaineers say the answer is simple : most people want to conquer something during their life. A dangerous mountain is a challenge ; when someone has climbed it, they have reached their goal and they feel fantastic.

The Italian climber Reinhold Messner was the first mountaineer in the world to climb the 14 mountains which are over 8,000 metres high. What is even more amazing is that he was the first man to reach the summit of Everest without the use of oxygen cylinders !

Revision B

Let's stop the bullies

Presenter : In today's natural science program we're looking at the subject of lightning. I don't know about you but I've changed my opinion about lightning over the years as a child. I didn't use to like storms. In fact, I used to in my bedroom. Now that I'm older I find lightning amazing and I enjoy watching it. Our speaker today is Professor Bolt an expert on extreme weather who has spent many years studying storms. Professor Bolt everyone knows that lightning is electricity flying through the sky but what causes it.

Professor Bolt: That's a very good question because scientists still do not know exactly what causes lightning. It happens when storm clouds fill with electricity, which is then attracted to the earth. Lightning is very powerful In fact. it's one of the most powerful things in nature. Like the electricity in your house, it can be very dangerous. Not many people are hit by lightning but when it happens, they can be killed. People are quite right to be frightened.

Presenter : I've seen photographs of trees that have been destroyed by lightning. And they look as though they've been burned. Have they been burned?

Professor Bolt: Yes, they have. That's exactly what has happened. Lightning can be up to nine thousand degrees centigrade that's much hotter than the sun. It's thought that lightning contains enough electricity for 30000 homes. And amazingly it travels at ninety nine thousand kilometers a second.

Presenter : Fab. Really is incredible. So, it isn't surprising that people say lightning is frightening.

Professor Bolt : Not at all. As a scientist I find it very interesting and very beautiful especially at night when you see lightning in the sky. But people are right to be careful in a storm because of the damage that can be caused by a lightning storm.

Presenter : Professor Bolt thank you for your time this afternoon. That was most interesting.

Reading	Zed Al Refai	
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One of the world's greatest climbers is the Kuwaiti, Zed Al Refai. In 2003, he became the first Arab mountaineer to successfully climb Mount Everest. He has now climbed the summits of seven of the highest mountains around the world.

There are fantastic achievements, but Zed Al Refai now has a new ambition. He wants to make people realize how important it is to look after nature. He has travelled to many places around the world, and he has seen the damage that people can do to the environment. He wants everyone to save water, recycle what they can and not waste energy. He believes that we can all help to protect nature if we try.

Zed Al Refai, used to live in the USA and spent his holidays walking in the mountains. He believes that to climb a mountain, you have to have the right motivation, so that you really want to succeed. You also need to be able to keep your head when things become difficult. It is always a challenge to climb a mountain. You never know what might happen next: there are dangers from the sun and from ice and, of course, from falling.

Today, Zed Al Refai also helps young people to become mountaineers. He believes that the sport will be more popular in the future because it helps people to stay fit and healthy. He loves watching young people going on their first climb, and coming back with new skills and as stronger people.

Reading	Let's stop the bullies	
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Many countries still have a king. For example Spain, Thailand and Saudi Arabia. Britain has a queen, Queen Elizabeth the Second. In some countries, these hereditary leaders are heads of state but no longer have real power. In Britain, for example, kings and queens lost power over 300 years ago. In modern democracy, it is the politicians who are elected by the people who have the power,

and the king or queen only has a ceremonial position. The governments of these countries have a prime minister as their political leader.

However, many of the world's countries today have a president as their leader. Most of these presidents are men or women who are democratically elected and cannot pass the position to their son or daughter when they die. Some countries' presidents are very powerful, while others are mainly ceremonial leaders who have little real power.

A bully is someone who teases or hurts other people to frighten them. A bully often bullies because they think that someone looks or behaves differently to other people. For example, Charlie in Flowers for Algernon was bullied at the bakery because people thought that he was not very clever. Children with dyslexia used to be bullied because people thought they were lazy.

A bully often bullies other people to impress their friends or to prove that they are more powerful or stronger than the person who they are bullying.

Experts say that the best way to stop someone bullying you is to show that you are not frightened of them.. Try to walk away when they bother you. Tell an adult what the bully is doing. Then try to avoid the bully and stay near your friends, teacher or other adults. You help someone if you think that a bully is being cruel to them. Tell an adult that they are having problems. Talk to them and sit with them if they are on their own. Ask them to join you in activities or games.

Unit Seven

Cooperation and tolerance

Ali : They're starting lots of sports at our sports centre soon. I can't decide what to try. Which sport do you think I should choose?

Omar : They're all really exciting sports, but it depends on why you want to do sport.

Ali : What do you mean?

Omar : Well, do you want to keep fit, or to prove how good you are at something, or just to meet other people?

Ali : I don't really know – it's a combination of all three, but the main reason is because I want to do something with other people of my own age.

Omar : OK, the answer is quite easy, isn't it?

Ali : Is it?

Omar : Yes, the sports like squash are individual sports – you have to beat the person you are playing on your own.

Ali : Yes, I see. And basketball is a team sport.

Omar : That's right. You can't play it on your own– you need a team of five people, and you can't win team games without working very hard with the other people on your team. If you ask me, I think you'd enjoy a team sport like basketball more than an individual sport.

Ali : So do you think that I should choose basketball?

Omar: No, I don't – you need to be extremely tall to be a good basketball player. What other team games can you do at the sports centre?

Ali : There's five-a-side football, but I already play eleven-a-side football. You need to run more in five a side football. So, after I play it, I feel absolutely exhausted. I think that you do less running in hockey

Omar : Well, why don't you try hockey? My friend is the captain of a hockey team. He is absolutely brilliant at hockey. and he can teach you how to play it.

Ali : Thanks, Omar. I'm definitely going to try hockey.

Omar : A good choice. I think you'll be really good at hockey.

Ali : I'm hungry. Let's have a sandwich at the café.

Omar: Good idea.

Reading	Teach yourself to be a better person	
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When you play a team sport, one of the most important things to remember is that you are part of a team. There are many situations in life when groups of people need to cooperate to succeed. For example, surgeons, doctors and nurses work together to help a patient.

It isn't always easy to cooperate with other people, especially when you are a teenager. It's easy to get into bad habits. For example, not communicating with your parents, being late for school, not doing your homework and so on. How can you change these habits into good habits?

Train yourself to be tolerant. There are many situations when you need to cooperate with people who are different from you. Tolerance of other people is very important. Remember that you can



learn things from many different people. Always listen to others even if they have different opinions. Communication is extremely important.

Give yourself goals in life. What do you want to do and achieve? When you decide to do something, understand why you are doing it and make sure you finish it. Don't be distracted by other things which are less important. Don't stop doing something when it becomes difficult. Tell yourself that you will succeed and you probably will!

An essential good habit is that you should take responsibility for your life. You should not always rely on your parents or other people to do things. You should learn how to make important decisions and not to be afraid to work or study independently to be successful.

There lots of books which can give advice to help you to improve your habits. One of these is *Seven Habit of Highly Effective Teens*, by Sean Covey. This book gives many ideas about how teenagers can learn to succeed in life.

If you can change your bad habits to good ones when you are a teenager, you will have the potential to do really amazing things.

Unit Eight

William Golding

- Karim** : Have you finished reading Lord of the Flies, Ahmad ?
- Ahmad** : Yes, I have- it is not a very happy story.
- Karim** : No, but it makes you think, doesn't it?
- Ahmad** : Yes, it does. Do you know anything about the Writer, William Golding ?
- Karim** : Yes, I heard a radio programme about him . He was born in 1911 and he died in 1993.
- Ahmad** : What did he do before he was a writer?
- Karim** : He was a student at Oxford University , where he studied English Literature . The first job that he did was in the theatre : he was an actor . Then he became an English teacher in a secondary school.
- Ahmad** : When did he start writing books?
- Karim** : Not until the 1950s . During the second world war , Golding was a sailor in the British Navy . After the war , he went back to teach in the same school. He wrote the Lord of the Flies in 1953. That was his first novel.
- Ahmad** : Why did he write a book about such cruel children?
- Karim** : That is an interesting question. I read an article which said that Golding was shocked by things he had seen during the war. He saw how cruel people could be.
- Ahmad** : But Lord of the Flies is about children, isn't it?
- Karim** : Yes, but Golding believed that everyone could be cruel including children.
- Ahmad** : That is a very pessimistic thought.
- Karim** : I agree, but this is why Golding wrote Lord of the Flies.
- Ahmad** : Did he write other novels?
- Karim** : Yes, he did , but many people think Lord of the Flies is the best novel that he wrote.

Reading	Lord of the flies	
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Lord of the flies starts when a plane carrying a group of British boys crashes near an island . The boys realize they must look after themselves on the island until they are rescued.

The boys choose a leader and start to organize their new life. The leader , Ralph, tells them they must work together. They make a fire which may be seen by a passing ship.

At first, the boys cooperate with each other and everything goes well. Some look for food and water, others build shelters to sleep in . But then there are problems. First , the fire goes out. Then Jack , who wanted to be the leader , tells the boys there is a frightening wild animal on the island. After some disagreements, the boys split into two groups. Jack's group believe the wild animal is around and want to go hunting. Ralph's group just want to escape from the island. More boys join Jack's group because he promises to protect them from the wild animal and give them meat.

Jack's boys paint their faces and become very violent . They think one of the other boys is the frightening animal and they attack him. Then they attack Ralph's camp and steal the glasses of a boy called Pogy. They wanted to use the glasses to make a fire . Ralph's group try to get the glasses back but Pogy is hurt , Jack captures two others and Ralph is left alone . Jack then lights a fire to try to stop Ralph from escaping . A passing ship sees the fire and comes to rescue the boys. Finally , with the arrival of adults on the island , the fighting stops.



Unit Nine

The Olympics

- Magdy** : Hello, Magdy speaking .
- Tamer** : Hi , Magdy . It is Tamer . What have you been doing? I have been trying to phone you since this morning .
- Magdy** : Sorry, my phone was turned off. I have been watching a history of the 2016 Olympic Games on television.
- Tamer** : I saw all of it. It was great, wasn't it? Did you see Mohammed Mahmoud when he won the bronze medal for weightlifting.
- Magdy** : Fantastic , wasn't it ? Sara Ahmed won a bronze medal for weightlifting too.
- Tamer** : Yes, and Hedaya Wahba won a bronze medal for taekwondo?
- Magdy** : It was the first time that Egypt won three bronze medals since 2004.
- Tamer** : Mohammed looked so proud when he received his medal, didn't he?
- Magdy** : He certainly did. he couldn't stop smiling
- Tamer** : He should feel proud of himself. He has been training really hard since the world weightlifting championships in 2014.
- Magdy** : How well did he do there?
- Tamer** : He came second.
- Magdy** : Have you ever done weightlifting?
- Tamer** : No, I haven't.
- Magdy** : Neither have I, but I find it very interesting. I've watched all the weightlifting competitions this year.
- Tamer** : Which sports do you do?
- Magdy** : Well, I have been playing football for as long as I can remember , but for the last few months I have been playing squash regularly.
- Tamer** : Do you enjoy it?
- Magdy** : Yes, I do – and it's very good exercise, so it helped me to keep fit. I joined a squash club last year and now I'm in one of the adult teams.
- Tamer** : Well, Egyptian squash players usually do very well in internationals, don't they ?
- Magdy** : Yes, they do .
- Tamer** : So will we see you taking part in the Tokyo Olympics in Japan in 2020?
- Magdy** : No , I am afraid you won't . Unfortunately squash isn't an Olympic sport at the moment.

Reading	The Olympic Games	
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The Olympic Games , an international sports Festival which takes place every four years , are particularly famous for athletics. But they also include individual sports , like swimming and team sports , like football and hockey. For sportsmen and sportswomen everywhere , taking part in the Games is usually the highlight of their career .

At first, the Olympic Games were part of a religious festival in ancient Greece. The only sport at that time was a running race. Later, longer races were added , together with boxing . The Romans conquered Greece during the second century BCE and , soon after , the Games lost their religious meaning. Athletes were only interested in money, so , in 349, The Games were stopped.

Fifteen hundred years later , archaeologists discovered the ancient Olympic Stadium , which had been destroyed in an earthquake. This discovery gave people an idea. They thought that individual athletes would benefit if the Olympic Games started again , they also believed that the Games would help the world to be a more peaceful place. So, in 1896, The first modern Games took place in Greece . Again , the Olympics were only for amateurs ; no one was paid to take part.

Although competitors are still not paid to take part, some countries now train and pay future professional Olympic athletes , so they are not really amateurs . Some say this is not fair.

Since the modern Olympics began over a hundred years ago, athletes have been getting faster and stronger and , at every Games , world records have been broken . This is good not only for individual athletes , but also for ordinary people. People want to try new sports themselves after they have watched Olympic athletes.

Revision C

Let's be tolerant

Teacher: OK. Today we're going to do a quiz about international sport. Team A, here's your first question. How many circles are there in the Olympic Games flag?

Team A : Are they four?

Teacher: No, that's wrong. Team B, do you know the answer?



Team B: I know that. There are definitely five circles.

Teacher: Correct! That's one point to Team B. Now it's Team B's question: Where did the Olympic games take place in 2016?

Team B: It was in Reo de Janeiro in Brazil. Some of the events were really interesting.

Teacher: That's right. And now Team A again: Which of these sports has been an Olympic sport, but it's not now: weight lifting, underwater swimming, high jumping, or athletics?

Team A: Underwater swimming is a very strange sport. Is it underwater swimming?

Teacher: Right! You've scored your first point. **Team B:** Who has won the football World Cup the most times?

Team B: Is it Germany?

Teacher: No, I'm sorry, it isn't. **Team A,** do you know?

Team A: Yes, it's Brazil. They are absolutely amazing. They have won it five times.

Teacher: That's two points each. OK, **Team A,** this is your last question: Where did the Pan Arab Games take place in 2011?

Team A: Qatar. I know that because my cousin went to it. He has got a lot of photos of the event in his house.

Teacher: Correct. That's three points. Well done! Now **Team B,** here's your last question: Where did the first international tennis matches take place?

Team B: I know it was England. Was it a place called Wimbledon?

Teacher: You're right. They started there in 1877.

Reading	The Paralympic Games	
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The Paralympic Games is the second biggest sports event in the world, after the Olympic Games. The people who compete in the Games have disabilities, for example, they may be blind or have one arm. The start of the event was thanks to the work of a German doctor called Dr Guttman. He worked in a hospital in England in the 1940s with patients who had very bad injuries. Many of his patients could never walk again. However, Dr Guttman realized that he could help them to learn a new skill so they could find work. He also understood that sports and exercise could benefit their physical health and how they felt: sports gave them a reason to feel optimistic about life. In 1948, Dr Guttman arranged a competition, during the London Olympic Games, for athletes who could not walk. The competition was very successful.

A similar event took place in the next Olympic Games. Then, in 1960, the first Paralympic Games was arranged only for athletes with disabilities. The competition has been taking place every four years ever since. The first Paralympic Games had athletes from 21 countries in nine sports events. Today, athletes from more than 160 different countries play in more than 20 different sports. Since 1960, Paralympic athletes have been changing how we see people with disabilities. We now know that a disability does not always stop people living a full life. In fact, some of the competitors in the 2016 Paralympic Games were able to run faster than the athletes in the Olympic Games. In the 1500 metre race, the Algerian Abdellatif Baka, finished 1.5 seconds faster than the winner of the Olympic Games in the same sport. That was an absolutely amazing achievement.

Reading	Let's be tolerant	
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If we describe someone as being tolerant, it means that they accept what other people are like even if they look different or have different ideas and opinions. Being tolerant of other people's differences is very important if groups of people are to live together without arguing or fighting.

Groups of all kinds need to be tolerant of each other in order to work together successfully. If children were not tolerant of their brothers and sisters, families would be arguing about differences all the time. In society, if people were not tolerant of others, there would be serious social problems. Many people have to live closely together in big cities, but there are many differences between them. For example, people sleep and go to work at different times and they like different sports teams. It is very important to be tolerant of these differences. Try not to be too noisy when you know that your neighbours are sleeping, and always help other people when you can. We must also treat visitors to our country as our friends. It is important to be tolerant of tourists' different ideas and habits.

We all have a responsibility to show tolerance towards other people, even when they do not agree with their ideas. If we all do this, we could live together peacefully in the future.