

السؤال الأول Dialogues

- يجب قراءة المحادثة جيدا ومحاولة فهم موضعها وتحديد الزمن.

- كيف تكون سؤال :-

إذا كان الإجابة تبدأ ب

Yes, well, Of course, Certainly, Sure, No

نسال سؤال بهل :-

1- إذا وجدنا فعل مساعد في الإجابة مثل

am, is, are, was, were, has, have, had, will, would, can, could, may, might, must, shall, should

فإننا نقدم الفعل المساعد على الفاعل

? باقي الجملة + الفاعل + الفعل المساعد

Adel :

Samy : Yes , **I'm** interested in English .

2- إذا لم نجد فعل مساعد في الإجابة نستخدم

Do

Does

Did

Do

? باقي الجملة + المصدر + الفاعل + Does +

Did

Emad :

Mona : Yes , I **speak** English very well .

إذا كان هناك إجابة عادية وطلب منك تكوين سؤال :

1- إذا وجدنا فعل مساعد أو ناقص نكون سؤال كالتالي :-

? الفعل الأساسي + الفاعل - الفعل المساعد الموجود - أداة استفهام مناسبة

What	ماذا	Whose	لمن
When	متى	Which	أي
Why	لماذا	Who	من
Where	أين	How	كم/كيف
How long	كم المدة	How often	كم مرة
How old	كم العمر	How much	كم ثمن / كمية
How high	كم الارتفاع	How many	كم عدد
How wide	كم العرض	How fast	كم سرعة
How far	كم المسافة	How heavy	كم وزن

Emad :

Sara : I **have stayed** 2 weeks .

2- إذا لم نجد فعل مساعد في الإجابة فأننا نكون سؤال باستخدام v.to do

Emad :

Samy : I **went** to the cinema at 7 pm.

- إذا طلب منك عمل سؤال مذيّل فإننا نحول الفعل المساعد الإثبات إلى نفي والعكس وإذا لم نجد نستخدم
don't / doesn't / didn't أيضا. v. to do

Fady : You **will** travel abroad next week , ?

Samy : It **is** very hot today , ?

3- إذا كان السؤال بفعل مساعد وبه Or

Clerk : Do you want it single or return ?

Emad : single , please.

أمثلة لأهم الأسئلة

Doctor: **What's wrong with you?** للسؤال عن العلة / التعب

Adel: I have a bad tooth.

Doctor: **How long** have you been suffering from it ? للسؤال عن المدة

Adel: 2 days.

Samy: How much is it ? للسؤال عن الثمن

Salesman: 70 pounds. What colour do you want ? What size?

Waiter: How can I help you ? سؤال الجرسون لأي زبون

Noura: yes, I want some tea.

Waiter: **Do** you need **anything** else? للسؤال إذا كان الشخص محتاج أي شيء

Noura: No, thanks.

Ahmed : What are you doing?

Eslam : I'm writing a letter.

Sara: What is the weather like today ? حالة الطقس

Adel: It's very nice.

1. Finish the following dialogue:

Ayman: Hello. I'm pleased to meet you. Welcome to Egypt.

John : Me too. Thank you.

Ayman: ?

John : I come from England.

Ayman: ?

John : I live in London.

Ayman: How long will you stay in Egypt?

John :

Ayman: Have a nice stay.

John :

2. Finish the following dialogue between Youssef and Ramy about traveling abroad:

Youssef: Have you ever been abroad?

Ramy :

Youssef: Which country did you go to?

Ramy : I went to England.

Youssef: ?

Ramy : I went with my father.

Youssef: ?

Ramy : Two weeks.

Youssef: Did you enjoy your stay there?

Ramy :

3. Finish the following dialogue:

Hany was absent Yesterday:

Samy: Why were you absent yesterday?

Hany:

Samy:?

Hany: Yes, I went to the doctor.

Samy:?

Hany: To take some pills and to have some rest.

Samy: I hope you are better now.

Hany:

4. Finish the following dialogue. Ali fell ill last week.

His friend Ahmed went to see him at home.

Ahmed : What's wrong with you ?

Ali :

Ahmed : Did you go to the doctor ?

Ali : Of course. I did .

Ahmed : ?

Ali : He said I might have eaten some bad food.

Ahmed : ?

Ali : I bought a sandwich from a Take-away shop. The doctor said it was covered with germs.

Ahmed : ?

Ali : Yes, he did. He also advised me not eat anything for two days.

5. Finish the following dialogue:

Teacher :

Rania : I'm sorry, could you repeat that please ?

Teacher : please, open your book at page 23 .

Rania : ?

Teacher : We are going to read about Modern Wonders of the world.

Rania : ?

Teacher : Yes, there are two of these wonders in Egypt.

Rania : ?

Teacher : They are the light House of Alexandria and the Pyramids at Giza .

6. Finish the following dialogue:

Hazem is talking to a tourist who is visiting Egypt for the first time.

Hazem: Have you enjoyed your visit to Egypt?

Tourist:

Hazem:?

Tourist: The Pyramids, the citadel and the Egyptian Museum.

Hazem: Have you been to Upper Egypt?

Tourist: Not yet! Aswan?

Hazem: By plane, by train or on a Nile cruise.
Tourist: That sounds good. Thank you very much.
Hazem: Have a nice trip!

7. Finish the following dialogue:

Nagy is having a meal at a restaurant.

Waiter :?

Nagy : Some chicken soup, please.

Waiter :?

Nagy : Fried meat and some rice, please

Waiter :?

Nagy : Some mango juice , please

Waiter :?

Nagy : No , thank you.

Situations السؤال الثاني

1-Suggestion الاقتراح

What (How) about...v...+...ing ...? ماذا عن

Why don't we لماذا لا نفعّل كذا ؟ مصدر

Accepting قبول - That's a good idea .

Refusing رفض - I'm not very keen.

2-Asking for opinion السؤال عن الرأي

What's your opinion about ? ما رأيك في

What do you think about ?

3- Asking for opinion إعطاء الرأي

- In my opinion(صفة)...

- I think(صفة)....

4- Asking for information طلب معلومات

- Could I ask you some questions about ... ? هل يمكنني أن تعطيني بعض المعلومات عن ...

- Yes, of course. نعم وبكل تأكيد

- Sorry, I have no idea. أسف ليس لدي أي فكرة

5- Asking for permission طلب الإذن

May /Can/Could I + المصدر + ? هل يمكنني ان

Accepting قبول

- Of course you can.

- Here are you. تفضل

Refusing رفض

- I'm afraid , I can't يؤسفني ألا أستطيع

6- Asking for advice طلب النصيحة

- What do you think I should do about ? في رأيك ماذا علي أن افعل بخصوص كذا

7- Giving advice إعطاء النصيحة

- You should /shouldn't مصدر

- If I were you, I'd /I wouldn't مصدر

Accepting advice قبول النصيحة

- Yes ,I know I should. نعم اعلم ذلك

Refusing advice رفض النصيحة

- I'll see. - I'll think about it.

8- Invitation الدعوة

- Would you like to مصدر ? هل تود أن

Accepting قبول

- Thanks. I'd love to.

Refusing رفض

- I'm sorry. I'm busy. أسف أنني مشغول

9- Offering help عرض المساعدة

- Can I help you with ? هل لي أن أساعدك في

10- Apology الاعتذار

- I'm terribly sorry. أنا شديد الأسف

Accepting apology

- Never mind.

- Don't worry

11- Asking for help طلب المساعدة

- Would you mind + v + ing?

Accepting

- With pleasure بكل سرور

Refusing

- No, thanks. I can manage شكرا استطيع أن افعل ذلك بنفسي

12- Thanking الشكر

- Thanks a lot. شكرا جزيلا

Response

Not at all. العفو

13- Polite Requests الطلب المهذب

- Would you for me, please ? هل يمكن أن ... لي من فضلك

Response

- It's a pleasure. يسرني ذلك

14- Asking the way السؤال عن الطريق

- Could you tell me the way to المكان , please ?

هل من الممكن أن تدلني علي الطريق إلي من فضلك ؟

- Where is المكان , please ?

Response

- Go along this road then turn left / right

- Go straight then turn left / right

15- Agreeing and disagreeing الموافقة وعدم الموافقة

- I agree with you - I think so

- I disagree with you - I don't think so

16- Congratulations التهنئة

- Congratulations
- Well done

Response

- Thanks
- I'm very pleased

17- Sympathy التعاطف

- I'm sorry to hear your bad news. يؤسفني سماع أخبارك السيئة

18- Introducing people تقديم الناس

- This is my friend الاسم

Response

- How do you do ? تشرفت بمعرفتك
- Nice to meet you

19- On the phone تعبيرات التلفزيون

- May I speak to الشخص ,please ? هل يمكنني أن اكلم
- Could you put me through to ... ? هل يمكنك أن تصلني بـ
- Sorry , he is out. Can you leave a message ? أسف انه بالخارج. هل يمكنك أن تترك رسالة ؟

20- Giving advice and instructions about food

- You should eat(meat) regularly .It is useful for your body.
- You mustn't eat too much salt .It's bad for you.

What would you say in each of the following situations:-

1-A friend of yours asks you what you know about Neil Armstrong.

- He was the first man to land on the moon.

2-Your friend asks for some advice on how to study.

- You should study one subject for one hour, then move on to another subject.

3-Your are invited to dinner at a big restaurant , but you refuse the invitation politely.

- No, thanks . I'm busy tonight . / I'd love to ,

4-Your sister asks you what you think of Charles Dickens's Oliver Twist.

- I really liked it. / I didn't like it. / It is a sad story.

5-Your cousin wants to know if you have any pen friends and how you communicate with them.

- Yes, I have 2 pen friends. We communicate by e-mail.

6-Your grandfather admires Abu-Hief .You want to know why.

- Why do you admire Abu-Hief, Grandfather?

7-Your sister wants to know what you are going to do at the weekend.

- I'm going to study for my exam.

8-Your friend is ill and needs to see a doctor.

- You are very ill. You must/ should see a doctor.

9-A friend raises chickens and wants to know how to prevent getting bird flu.

-You shouldn't raise chicken ./ you should wear a mask./ You should always Wash your hands.

10- You are visiting someone in hospital when you see another visitor smoking.

- You shouldn't smoke in hospitals.

11-One of your friends is getting too fat. He is asking for your advice.

- Don't eat too much. / You should play sports.

12- Suggest to your little brother some activities that are more useful than watching television.

- You should play sports.

13- You are going to have lunch with your young brother .He has been playing outside. You look at his hands. What do you say to him ?

- You should wash your hands before you have lunch/ You must wash your hands before you eat.

14-Your uncle is going on holiday in Britain. You want to remind him which side of the road to drive on while he's there .What do you say?

- You must remember to drive on the left side of the road.

15-You hear some people criticizing a friend's homework. You think the homework is quite Good .What do you say?

- Please don't criticize so much. I think the homework is quite good.

16- You have just told your friend something that is untrue . Now you feel ashamed .What do you say to him or her?

- I'm sorry , I shouldn't have told you that ,It isn't true.

17- Someone asks your opinion about a book you have read . What do you say ?

18-Someone asks about your age on your next birthday. What do you say ?

19-Someone asks you what famous Egyptian you admire. What do you say ?

20-you meet someone for the first time

21-you apologize for your teacher for coming late

22-your friend apologizes for doing something wrong

23-you invite your friend for a party

24- you accept an invitation for a party

25-you ask about the way to the bank

26-someone asks you about the way to the bank

27- you offer to help your friend

28-your friend offers to help you and you accept

29-your suggest going to the club and you refused

30- You are asked about the moral of Gulliver Travels

Unit 10: Where today's food comes from

Main Vocabulary

fertile	خصب	ingredients	مكونات
genetically modified	معدل وراثيا	ripen	ينضج
organic	عضوي	rot	يتعفن
non-organic	غير عضوي	rotten	متعفن
pesticide	مبيد الآفات	seeds	بذور
spray	يرش	starvation	مجاعة / الموت جوعا
agriculture	الزراعة	starve	يموت جوعا
fertilizer	سماد	modify	يعدل
poisonous	سام	modification	تعديل
chemicals	مواد كيميائية	genetics	علم الوراثة
genes	جينات	carbohydrate	الكربوهيدرات
genetic	جيني / وراثي	fat	دهن
genetic engineering	هندسة وراثية	protein	بروتين

Additional Vocabulary

modern technology	التكنولوجيا الحديثة	modern farming	الزراعة الحديثة
crops	محاصيل	add	يضيف
soil	تربة	attack	يهاجم / هجوم
genetic structure	التركيب الوراثي	organic food	طعام عضوي
improve	يحسن	food prices	أسعار الغذاء
disease resistant	مقاوم للمرض	global warming	الاحتباس الحراري
organic farming	الزراعة العضوية	invention	اختراع
farm	يزرع / مزرعة	taste	يكون له طعم
method	طريقة	produce	ينتج
shortage	نقص	production	إنتاج
substance	مادة	exercise	يمارس تمارين رياضية
insects	حشرات	cell	خلية
damage (v) (n)	يضر / ضرر	living thing	كائن حي
quantity / amount	كمية	develop	يطور
quality	نوعية / جودة	development	تنمية / تطوير
stream	مجرى ماء / يسيل / يتدفق	decay	يتحلل / يتعفن
flood	يفيض / فيضان	hunter	صياد
natural	طبيعي	nuts	الجوز
normal	عادي	collect	يجمع
suppose	يفترض	notice	يلاحظ
contain	يحتوي على	cultivation	الزراعة
high yield	عالي الإنتاج	irrigation	الري

seeds	بذور	country borders	حدود الدولة
roots	جذور	restrictions	قيود
laboratory	معمل	healthy food	طعام صحي
wild plants	نباتات بريّة	label	بطاقة أو ملصقة صغيرة
destroy	يدمر / يتلف	reference books	كتب مراجع
surprisingly	بصورة مذهلة	frequently	غالباً
hunt	يصطاد	regularly	بانتظام
stem	ساق الزهرة	energy	طاقة
form	شكل	butter	الزبد
remove	يزيل	pasta	العجائن (كأنواع الكرونة)
modern science	العلم الحديث	potential	احتمال تطور
remote	بعيد	fast food	وجبة سريعة
long-term	طويل الأجل	diet	نظام خاص للتغذية
sort / type / kind	نوع	vitamins	فيتامينات
guarantee	يضمن	poison	السم
genetic modification	تعديل وراثي	consumption	الاستهلاك

Prepositions & Idioms & Expressions

resistant to	مقاوم لـ	depend on	يعتمد على
harmful to	ضار لـ	spray with	يرش باستخدام
go up	يرتفع	in favour of	مؤيد لـ
bring down	يقلل / يخفض	poisonous for	سام لـ
save from	يوفر ... من	put genes into	يضع جينات في
protect from	يحمي من	opinion on / about	رأى عن
provide ... with	يزود ... بـ	bad for	صار لـ
do damage to	يسبب تلف لـ	get worse	يسوء
pass from to	ينتقل من ... الى	over time	بمرور الوقت
good for	مفيد لـ	do exercise	يمارس تمارين رياضية
put on soil	يضع في التربة	bring a disease	يجلب مرض
void of	خالي من	make modifications	يحدث تعديلات
be concerned with + noun	مهتم بـ	experiment on / with	يجري تجربة علي

Antonyms كلمات وعكسها

Word	Antonym
natural	غير طبيعي
organic	غير عضوي
healthy	غير صحي
fertile	غير خصب
dangerous	آمن

Derivatives المشتقات

Verb	Noun	Adjective	Adverb
	gene جينات genetics علم الوراثة	genetic وراثي	genetically وراثيا
ripen ينضج		ripe ناضج	
rot يتعفن	rotting التعفن	rotten متعفن	
modify يعدل	modification تعديل	modified معدل	
starve يموت جوعا	starvation الموت جوعا	starving يعاني من جوع شديد	
fertilize يسمد	fertilizer سماد	fertilized مضاف له سماد	

Confusable Words

soil / ground / floor:

- **soil:** تربة
- These plants only grow in a muddy **soil**.
- **ground:** أرض (خارج المنزل)
- Don't sit on the **ground**. You'll get wet.
- **floor:** أرضية (المنزل) / طابق / دور
- He lives in a flat on the second **floor**.

feed / eat:

- **feed (fed/ fed):**
- Don't forget to **feed** the dog.
- **eat (ate / eaten):** يأكل
- We usually **eat** at about 7 o'clock.

ripe / ripen:

- **ripe (adj.)** ناضج - You can eat this fruit. It's **ripe**.
- **ripen (v):** ينضج - Tomatoes need some time to **ripen**.

rot / rotten:

- **rot / rotted / rotted (v):** يتعفن / يفسد
- Too many sweets will **rot** your teeth.
- **rotten (adj.)** فاسد / تزن
- Don't buy **rotten** fruit.

taste / tasty / tasteful:

- **taste (v.):** يتذوق
- **Taste** this and see if it's too salty.
- **taste (n.):** حاسة الذوق / طعم / مذاق / ذوق
- He has got flu, so he lost his sense of **taste**.
- That cake has a nice **taste**.

- **tasty (adj.):** لذيذ المذاق
- They serve very **tasty** dishes here.
- **tasteful (adj.):** حسنُ الذوق
- They bought **tasteful** furniture.

and so / and neither:

- **so + فاعل + فعل مساعد**: وكذلك (تستخدم في الجمل المثبتة)
- Noha speaks English. Rania speaks English.
Noha speaks English **and so does Rania**.
- Ali bought a mobile. I bought a mobile.
Ali bought a mobile **and so did I**.
- Ali can swim. I can swim.
Ali can swim **and so can I**.
- **and neither + فاعل + فعل مساعد**: وكذلك (تستخدم في الجمل المنفية)
- Ali can't swim. I can't swim.
Ali can't swim **and neither can I**.
- Noha doesn't play tennis. I don't play tennis.
Noha doesn't play tennis **and neither do I**.

Language Notes

- **stop + مفعول + v. + ing:** يمنع من
- They have built a fence سور to **stop the dog getting** out.
- **by + v. + ing:** بواسطة
- He lost weight **by taking** more exercise.
- **make + object** : مصدر + مفعول يجعل / يجبر
- The teacher **made us rewrite** the lesson.
• في حالة المبنى للمجهول نستخدم to قبل المصدر
- We **were made to rewrite** the lesson.
- هناك adverbs تنتهي ب ly تستخدم بدلا من very وتعطي معنى أقوى للجمل:
Extremely – fantastically – tremendously – incredibly – unbelievably
- The mountain is **extremely** high. - He was **incredibly** rich.
- لاحظ أن **awfully / terribly** تستخدم عادة بمعنى بشدة مع **sorry**
- I am **awfully** sorry for disturbing you.
- I hope + فاعل + will + مصدر : أتمنى - I hope I **will be** a doctor.
I hope / wish + to + مصدر : أتمنى - I hope / wish **to be** a doctor.
I wish + مفعول + اسم : أتمنى - I wish you **success / good luck**....
I wish + فاعل + فعل ماضي : - I wish he **were** with us now.
- لاحظ استخدام فعل ماضي في التمني للتعبير على أمنية في الحاضر وتستخدم **were** مع كل الضمائر:

whose / who's

- ☞ **Whose + اسم مملوك** : ضمير وصل يدل علي الملكية
- That is the boy **whose** sister is a teacher.
 - My brother, **whose** friend is a Libyan engineer, is going to work in Tripoli.
- ☞ **Who's = who is + n.** اسم / **v + ing / adj.** صفة / **number / preposition:**
- Leila is the student **who's** working on this project with me.
 - My friend, **who is** a pilot, has always loved flying.
- ☞ **Who's = who has + PP.**
- The man, **who's** done a lot of good work, will be given a reward.

Vocabulary Definitions

fertile	خصب	Fertile land or soil produces plenty of good crops.
genetically modified	معدل وراثيا	when crops are genetically modified , scientists change their genetic structure to improve them as making them disease resistant.
organic	عضوي	using farming methods that don't use chemicals that are harmful to the environment or produced by these methods.
pesticide	مبيد الآفات	a chemical substance used to kill insects.
spray	يرش	to make liquid come out of a container in a stream of very small drops.
genes	جينات	A part of a cell of a living thing which controls what it will be like and how it will develop
Genetic engineering	هندسة وراثية	The work of changing the genetic structure of crops or animals in order to improve them
ingredients	مكونات	One of the things from which a type of food is made
ripen	ينضج	If food or crops ripen or the sun ripens them , they become ripe (ready to eat)
rot	يتعفن	To decay or to make something decay
seed	بذرة	A small hard thing produced by plants that a new plant will grow from
starvation	مجاعة	When someone becomes ill or dies because they don't have enough to eat

Tape script

Hassan :Did you read that newspaper article about farming , Ali?

Ali :Yes, I did , Hassan . it was very interesting , wasn't it?

Hassan : What do you think about the idea of organic farming ?

Ali : I think it is the best way to farm.

Hassan: Really ? I don't . Why do you think that?

Ali : Well, the main reason is that I don't like the idea of eating fruit and vegetables that have been sprayed with pesticides . I mean pesticides can be poisonous, can't they?

Hassan :I suppose so, in the past , The Nile flooded and left fertile soil on the fields, so we didn't need chemical fertilizers then. did we?

Ali : Quite right, Hassan. I know that doesn't happen now, but as far as I am concerned, the answer isn't to continuously spray the land with chemicals.

Hassan: What is the answer, then?

Ahmad : In my opinion, we should improve the quality of the soil by adding natural, organic fertilizers.

Hassan : But surely it is much quicker and easier for farmers to spray their crops with chemical fertilizers and pesticides .

Ali : Yes , but that's more expensive than using organic fertilizers.

Hassan : What about the quantity of crops farmers get, though? I'd say that modern farming makes more money than organic farming, wouldn't you?

Ali : Well, it is true that organic farms don't produce the same quantities as modern farms, so they don't make quite as much money. But it seems to me that organic food is better for you.

Hassan : Do you think so ? I am not sure. Of course there is also the subject of genetically modified crops which we haven't talked about at all.

Ali : Let's leave that discussion until another day.

Hassan : Ok.

Reading & Critical Thinking

Should scientists modify our food ?

Thousands of years ago , most people were hunters whose food came from the animals and fish they had killed and from nuts , roots and fruit they had collected. Later, these hunters lived in one place and became farmers whose method of getting food was to grow crops from the seeds of wild plants. Over time , they noticed that some plants were better than others . They saved the seeds from these plants and so the yields and quality of their crops improved. Like plants, all other living things contain genes which control what they will be like . Modern scientists can put genes into plants and animals in their laboratories , and this means they can modify their genes in order to change what they are like. This is called **Genetic engineering**. A type of tomato is an example of this . When normal tomatoes ripen, one of their genes produces a chemical that makes the fruit rot. Scientists can modify these genes so that the tomatoes don't rot so quickly. This is one way in which genetically modified (GM) crops can improve agriculture . Scientists know that this technology can also protect people from starvation in countries where insects or diseases destroy crops. For example , fruit and vegetables have been modified so that they are not damaged by the diseases that kill ' normal ' plants.

However many people believe that modified food is unnatural and fear that genetic engineering may bring new diseases in the future . So should we eat genetically modified food or not ?

Surprisingly , biscuits , cakes and many other foods that we have been eating for years already contain genetically modified ingredients . Have they done us any damage ?

Questions & Answers on Reading

1-How did our ancestors get their food from?

- From the animals and fish that they had killed and from nuts and fruit that they had collected

2- What made those hunters live in one place ?

- They had known agriculture so they became farmers and settled down.

3-Which plant seeds did the early farmers save ?

- They saved the seeds of the best plants (good plants) so they improved the crops quality.

4-What did they use these seeds of wild plants for?

- They used these seeds to grow crops.

5- How can scientists change what plants and animals are like?

- They can change them by modifying their genes. Scientists can put genes into plants and animals in their laboratories

6- How can scientists protect people from starvation ?

- Scientists can develop crops that are not destroyed by insects or diseases.

7- How do you think that early farmers chose where to live ?

- They chose places where food was easy to grow, for example near water.

8-Are you worried about what may happen in the future because of genetic engineering? Why?

- No , I am not worried because I think that scientists will find a way of dealing with any new problems

9- Would you eat genetically modified foods ?

- Yes , because we ate them for man years but they didn't us any harm .

- No , because they are unnatural and I fear that genetic engineering may bring new diseases

10- How has modern science changed the way that farmers protect their crops from insects?

- It has genetically modified the crops which are not affected by the disease and insects in the same way as they were before.

11-What other uses do you think that there will be for GM technology in the future?

- It could be used to protect people from different diseases by modifying their genes. It could be used to protect all sorts of animals and plants.

12-Should scientists modify our food? Why / Why not?

- Yes , I think that they should , but they must guarantee that the modified food is safe.

- No , I think they shouldn't because we don't know what damage we may cause in the future.

13-Why do you think that people are afraid of genetic engineering ?

- They fear that genetic engineering may bring new diseases in the future.

14-Do you think that genetic engineering can improve agriculture ?

- Yes , of course. Scientists can modify the genes so that fruit and vegetables aren't damaged by the diseases that kill other plants.

Exercises on Vocabulary

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

- 1- Farmers use (fertilizers-ingredients-genes-seeds) on soil to help plants to grow.
- 2- Farmers use chemical (herbicides-pesticides-herbivores-carnivores) to kill insects on crops.
- 3- Look at the planes. They are (praying-playing-spraying-staying) the fields from the air.
- 4- Some people believe that (dynamic-organic-mechanic-genetically) fruit and vegetables are better for you than ones grown with chemical fertilizers.
- 5- Some people are worried that (genetic-genetically-devised-genetics) modified crops will bring diseases.
- 6- When fruit or other food (rots-ripen-rotten-ripe), it is too bad to eat.
- 7- I get my brown hair and eyes from my parents - they're in my (genes-germs-gems-lungs).
- 8- Fruit is ready to eat when it has been (rotten-ripened-damaged-fed) by the sun.
- 9- The main (element-part-component-ingredient) of the meal I am cooking is cheese.
- 10- Scientists can (multiply-modify-intensify-liquefy) crops by adding or removing certain genes.
- 11- People who do not have enough food to eat may die of (communication-starvation-overpopulation-accommodation).
- 12- If you want to grow vegetables, you have to put (fertilizers-insecticides-pesticides-seeds) in the ground.
- 13- (Genetic-Genes-Genetically-Gene) modified crops offer opportunity to improve agriculture.
- 14- Organic farming improves the (duality-quantity-amount-quality) of the soil.
- 15- When tomatoes are (rotten-rot-ripe-ripen) they are bad to eat.
- 16- The earliest farmers saved the seeds (of-from-with-out) their best plants.
- 17- Many people believe that eating GM food may (bring-prevent-protect-stop) diseases now or in the future.
- 18- Some people are (in-at-with-by) favour of organic farming.
- 19- (Labels-Tickets-Cables-Tables) should contain information about the percentage of GM ingredients in the food we buy.
- 20- When the power went off, all the food in the freezer (rotten-rotted-rotting-rusted).
- 21- Her choice of clothes is (tasty-tasted-tasteful-taste).
- 22- The peaches **الخوخ** need another day to (ripe-ripen-rip-rap).
- 23- To (modify-clarify-intensify-qualify) is to make small changes in something.
- 24- Old people are resistant (for-from-to-over) change.
- 25- Years ago, the Nile used to (flow-pour-spill-flood) most farmers' fields every year.
- 26- He made her (to write-write-writing-writes) the report four times.

- 27- Our (production-consumption-deduction-construction) should be decreased for the good of our country.
- 28- My brother wants to study (gene-genetic-genetics-geneticists) at university.
- 29- (Ripened-Rotten-Raw-Medium) fruit usually tastes sweet.
- 30- Scientists have made genetic (qualifications-modifications-classifications-clarifications) to some vegetables.
- 31- Many people were very hungry after the storm. Some even began to (feed-serve-starve-observe).
- 32- Fertile (ground-soil-earth-floor) produces plenty of good crops.
- 33- Organic farmers do not use chemicals that are harmful (with-for-at-to) the environment.
- 34- Fruits and vegetables are sprayed (with-by-from-of) pesticides to kill insects that damage them.
- 35- We should (improve-contribute-distribute-prove) the quality of the soil by adding natural organic fertilizers.
- 36- (Genetics-Genetically-Genes-Genetic) engineering can be used to protect people from starvation.
- 37- A lot of tourists admire the (tasty-tasteful-tasting-testing) dishes in Egyptian restaurants.
- 38- I only did it because I was made (do-doing-to do-did) it.
- 39- Noha plays music and (so does Azza-Azza does so-neither does Azza- Azza doesn't either.)
- 40- Farmers use fertilizers to make their land (barren-fertile-infertile-poor).
- 41- When are they going to bring (below-under-beneath-down) the price of DVD players?
- 42- The average cost of a new house has gone (over-up-above-on) by 5% to £76 500.
- 43- She (makes-gets-does-works) stomach exercise most days.
- 44- Strong winds (made-did-got-had) serious damage to the roof of our house.
- 45- Long ago, people got their food by (taking-eating-holding-hunting) animals.
- 46- The furniture in my office is (taste-tasting-tasteful-tasty).
- 47- We may go sailing – it depends (on-at-with-of) the weather.
- 48- The farmers sowed the (roots-seeds-fertilizers-leaves) about 3 cm deep.
- 49- Carbon dioxide is a (polluted-health-poisonous-harmless) gas.
- 50- Eating too much fat is bad (for-with-to-at) health.

[2] Find and correct the mistakes in the following sentences:

- 1- My brother wants to study genetic at university.
- 2- Ripen fruit usually tastes sweet.
- 3- This tomato is rot. I can't eat it.
- 4- Scientists have made genetic modify to some vegetables.
- 5- Many people were very hungry after the storm. Some even began to starvation.
- 6- In my opinion colossal warning is our biggest problem.
- 7- Farmers earn their money from literature.
- 8- Rice is the main part of tonight's dish.

- 9- Genetic modified food may bring new disease in the future.
 10- This land is infertile. It can produce a large number of good crops.
 11- When tomatoes ripen, after a while they will starve and have a bad smell.
 12- Non-organic farming doesn't use chemical fertilizers.
 13- Thirst is suffering or death due to shortage of food.
 14- The earthquake made a lot of damage to most buildings.
 15- This restaurant serves tasteful dishes.
 16- Carbons provide our bodies with heat and energy.
 17- Protein is an animal which helps us to grow and be healthy.
 18- A leaf is the part of a plant from which a new plant of the same kind can grow.
 19- Millions of people face salutation because they don't have enough to eat.
 20- Don't eat food from a damaged tin because it is positioned.

Grammar

Direct & Indirect Speech

الكلام المباشر و الكلام غير المباشر

هناك طريقتين لإخبار شخص بما فعله شخص آخر وهما:

1- Direct speech: الكلام المباشر

في الكلام المباشر نقدم الكلمات الفعلية التي قيلت و توضع بين علامتي التنصيص كما يلي

- Nabila: What did Ahmed say?

Ali : He said, "I want to be a doctor."

2- Reported speech: الكلام غير المباشر

و هو الكلام المنقول و فيه نغير الكلمات التي قيلت لتناسب مع الجملة و هناك بعض القواعد التي يجب اتباعها مثل الأزمنة و الضمائر

- Nabila: What did Ahmed say?

Ali : He said that he wanted to be a doctor.

1) Statement الجملة الخبرية

خطوات تحويل الجملة من كلام مباشر direct إلى كلام غير مباشر direct:

1- نحول فعل القول كما يلي:

Direct	Reported	Direct	Reported
say to	tell	say	say
says to	tells	says	says
said to	told	said	said

2- نحذف الأقواس و نربط بكلمة that التي يمكن الاستغناء عنها

3- نغير الضمائر حسب المعنى

4- إذا كان فعل القول مضارع (أو مستقبل) تتغير الضمائر فقط داخل الأقواس ولا تتغير الأزمنة أو الظروف.

أما إذا كان فعل القول ماضي نغير الأزمنة كما يلي:

Direct	Reported
Present simple	ماضي بسيط مضارع بسيط
Present continuous	ماضي مستمر مضارع مستمر
	Past simple
	Past continuous

Present perfect	مضارع تام	Past perfect	ماضي تام
Past simple	ماضي بسيط	Past perfect	ماضي تام
Past continuous	ماضي مستمر	Past perfect cont	ماضي تام مستمر
Present perfect cont	مضارع تام مستمر	Past perfect cont	ماضي تام مستمر

كما يتم تغيير الأفعال الناقصة كما يلي:

Direct	Reported	Direct	Reported
will	would	can	could
shall	should	won't	wouldn't
may	might	must	had to
can't	couldn't	am / is / are going to	Was / were going to

كما تغير أسماء الإشارة و المكان و الكلمات الدالة على الزمن كما يلي:

Direct	Reported	Direct	Reported
this	that	these	those
here	there	now	then
ago	before	today	that day
tonight	that night	tomorrow	the next (following) day
next year	- the following year - the year after	yesterday	- the day before - the previous day
last year	- the year before - the previous year		

Examples:

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
"I usually walk to school," said Ali.	Ali said (that) he usually walked to school.
"I am going to school by bus," said Heba.	Heba said (that) she was going to school by bus.
"I ran to school," said Imad.	Imad said (that) he had run to school.
"I have always walked to school," said Ali.	Ali said (that) he had always walked to school.
"I will walk to school," said Sara.	Sara said (that) she would walk to school.
"I can walk to school," said Hazem.	Hazem said (that) he could walk to school.
"We often go by bus," said Azza and Mona.	Azza and Mona said (that) they often went by bus.

ملاحظات:

1- إذا كان الكلام المباشر عبارة عن حقيقة علمية لا يحدث أي تغيير.

- He said, "Water boils at 100 ° C." (He said that.....)
He said that water boils at 100 ° C.

2- إذا كان فعل القول ماضي و الكلام قد انتهى منذ فترة وجيزة تتغير الضمائر فقط داخل الأقواس ولا تتغير الأزمنة أو الظروف. وهذه هي الكلمات الدالة:

now, just now, a moment ago, a minute ago,.....

- He said just now, "I'll visit you next week." (He said just now that)

He said just now that he'll visit me next week.

3- في حالة قاعدة if يتغير الزمن في الحالة الأولى فقط.

- He said to me, "I'll buy a car if I have enough money." (He told.....)

He told me that he'd buy a car if he had enough money.

4- إذا كان المخاطب داخل الأقواس يوضع خارج الأقواس بعد فعل القول

- He said, "I'll visit you, Ali." (He told....)

He told Ali that he would visit him.

5- يمكن استخدام الأفعال الآتية بدلا من said to عند كغير مباشر ويأتي بعدها v+ing

suggested / admitted / denied / apologized for / thank ...for / objected to / insisted on

- He said, "Let's watch the news on TV." = He **suggested watching** the news.

2) Question الأسئلة

خطوات تحويل السؤال من كلام مباشر إلى direct reported كلام غير مباشر:

1- نحول فعل القول كما يلي

Direct	Indirect	Direct	Indirect	Direct	Indirect
say / say to	ask	says / says to	asks	said / said to	asked

يمكن أن يبدأ السؤال غير المباشر بأحد التعبيرات الآتية:

I wonder – I don't know – I'd like to know – Could you tell me

He wanted to know – I have no idea

2- نحذف الأقواس و علامة الاستفهام و نربط ب:

أ- if / whether إذا كان السؤال يبدأ بفعل مساعد أو فعل ناقص. (سؤال بهل)

ب- أداة الاستفهام إذا كان السؤال يبدأ بها.

3- نغير الضمائر حسب المعنى.

4- نستخدم الفاعل ثم الفعل مع حذف الفعل المساعد do / does / did

5- إذا كان فعل القول مضارع نغير الضمائر فقط أما إذا كان فعل القول ماضي نغير الأزمنة و الكلمات الدالة عليها و أسماء الإشارة و المكان.

Examples:

Direct question	Indirect question
"What are you doing?" I asked him.	I asked him what he was doing.
"Have you watched the DVD?" She asked me.	She asked me if I had watched the DVD.
"Are you going out?" she asked him	She asked him whether he was going out.
He said to me, "Will you come soon?"	He asked me if I would come soon.
He said to her, "Do you need any help?"	He asked her if she needed any help.
"Where do you live?"	I wonder where you live.
He said to me, "Why did you leave your last job?"	He asked me why I had left my last job.

Exercises on Grammar

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

- 1- He he wouldn't be able to sleep until he had finished the homework.
a) said b) asked c) told d) say
- 2- She said that she to be a writer.
a) want b) wants c) wanted d) is wanting
- 3- She said that her mother her with her homework then.
a) help b) helped c) was helping d) helping
- 4- She said they their fiends the following Saturday.
a) meet b) would meet c) are meeting d) met
- 5- She that she had waited for more than an hour .
a) told b) wondered c) complained d) ordered
- 6- They promised that they us as soon as they arrived.
a) phone b) would phone c) will phone d) had phoned
- 7- He admitted that he late the night before.
a) arrives b) has arrived c) had arrived d) would arrive
- 8- She said she was hoping to come and see us the following week.
a) that b) if c) what d) where
- 9- I told the professor that I the following lecture.
a) didn't attend b) wouldn't attend c) won't attend d) hadn't attended
- 10- Monira has just told Amira that they to their friend's wedding tonight.
a) would go b) have gone c) were going d) are going
- 11- I admitted that I any plans.
a) don't have b) am not having c) didn't have d) doesn't have
- 12- He denied at the scene of the crime.
a) to be b) had been c) was d) being
- 13- I explained that I ask my mother.
a) would have to b) will have to c) will d) shall
- 14- He said that he her playing the piano in the following party.
a) had seen b) has seen c) will see d) would see
- 15- The teacher that today's lesson is about farming.
a) says b) said c) tell d) told
- 16- Mona said that she to the park the Thursday before.
a) is b) has been c) had been d) is going
- 17- Ola told the class that she give a talk about meat on that day.
a) will b) had c) may d) would
- 18- My uncle said that many people in India English.
a) speak b) spoke c) will speak d) are speaking
- 19- Peter he would phone me that evening.
a) asked b) told c) promised d) wanted
- 20- She said, "I anyone until I have finished."
a) didn't see b) won't see c) wasn't seen d) hadn't seen
- 21- She refused me the money I needed.
a) lending b) lend c) to lend d) to lending

- 22- He ordered her making noise.
 a) to stop b) stop c) not stop d) stopping
- 23- He said just now that he a new car next month.
 a) would buy b) will buy c) had bought d) buys.
- 24- He Dina that he was writing a letter.
 a) said b) told c) asked d) talked
- 25- Samar that the helicopter was flying high.
 a) told b) said to c) asked d) said
- 26- Leila said that she the TV serial by then.
 a) isn't watching b) didn't watch c) wasn't watching d) hadn't watched
- 27- Jenna said they to Dubai the next year.
 a) were going b) have been going c) is going d) went
- 28- "I'm going out," announced Bassam. Bassam announced he out.
 a) went b) has gone c) was going d) is going
- 29- Gamal said that he would see Hany
 a) yesterday b) the following day c) regain d) today
- 30- Selim reported that Sawsan even consider it.
 a) will b) wouldn't c) isn't d) doesn't

More Exercises

- 1- He said that the first thing he did when he..... there was to turn on the ovens.
 a) gets b) got c) has got d) is getting
- 2- She said that she didn't touch anything on the desks.
 a) hasn't touched b) don't touch c) doesn't touch d) didn't touch
- 3- She that the only part of her job she didn't like was staying in hotels.
 a) said b) said to c) told d) asked
- 4- He said that his grandfather him had been how to cut wood.
 a) teaches b) had taught c) has taught d) is teaching
- 5- He said that he for a computer repair company.
 a) works b) has worked c) is working d) was working
- 6- He said that he had to drive for his work and that he had his own car.
 a) has got to b) must c) had to d) has to
- 7- He said that he sometimes on Saturday mornings.
 a) worked b) has worked c) is working d) was working
- 8- He said that he to do something more interesting.
 a) is wanting b) has wanted c) wants d) wanted
- 9- John said his favourite drink Orange juice.
 a) has been b) was c) was being d) are
- 10- She asked me I scored a famous goal.
 a) that b) not to c) if d) to
- 11- He said just now that he a new story.
 a) is reading b) was reading c) had read d) was read
- 12- When Hazem returned from the desert, he said it a terrible night there.
 a) is b) will be c) had been d) has been
- 13- Leila is the student working on this project with me.

- a) who's b) whose c) who d) which
 14- My friend, a pilot, has always loved flying.
- a) who's b) whose c) who d) which
 15- My brother friend is a Libyan engineer is going to work in Tripoli.
- a) who b) who is c) who's d) whose
 16- That is the boy sister is a teacher.
- a) who b) whom c) who's d) whose
 17- Sally, in my class at school, is good at English.
- a) who b) who's c) whose d) that
 18- The doctor done the operation is very clever.
- a) who b) whom c) who's d) whose
 19- We saw some people car had broken down.
- a) whose b) who's c) that's d) what's
 20- This is the man been looking for you.
- a) that b) who's c) whose d) what
 21- The man in a black suit is asking for you.
- a) who b) whose c) who's d) that
 22- That's my friend father is a doctor.
- a) who b) who is c) who's d) whose

[2] Find and correct the mistakes in the following sentences:

- 1- The teacher told that today's lesson was about farming.
- 2- Mona said that she has been to the park the Thursday before.
- 3- Tarek told us that he can't come to the meeting the previous evening.
- 4- My uncle explained that many people in India speak English.
- 5- Karim said that he will buy organic food from the supermarket that evening.
- 6- Ola told the class that she would give a talk about meat today.
- 7- She explained that many farmers give their animals vitamins to help them grow.
- 8- Experts said that milk may contain a lot of bacteria which could make you ill.
- 9- He noticed that the expiry date on that milk is June 30.
- 10- He said that he wants to help us do well in our exams.
- 11- He said that this was going to be the subject of the programme the next week.
- 12- Mona said that there were a lot of small farms near her grandparents' house.
- 13- Warda says that she was going to have a sandwich for lunch.
- 14- Zeinab said that she has never been to a farm.
- 15- They said that they had visited a farm last year.
- 16- Zeinab said that she wanted to visit a farm tomorrow.
- 17- Mum promised she would take her with her when she visited my grandparents.
- 18- He denied to forge the cheque so as not go to prison.
- 19- He said metals are contacting when they are cooled.
- 20- He advised me looking for another job to improve my income.
- 21- She told me to have closed the computer after finishing.
- 22- She promised that she will help me soon.
- 23- He admitted that he robs the house the night before.
- 24- The science teacher says water evaporated if it is boiled
- 25- He explained that he loses his way in the desert a few weeks earlier.

- 26- She said they had met them there the following Saturday.
 27- Sally told me if she couldn't speak French.
 28- The coach said if it rains, they wouldn't play the match.
 29- Ahmed said me that he had an operation.
 30- He told me he had read a new story then.

Language Functions

Giving advice about food

- You should eat meat as it has lots of protein, but not every day.
يجب أن تأكل اللحم لأنه يحتوي على كثير من البروتينات و لكن ليس كل يوم
- You mustn't eat too much cheese or butter as they have a lot of fat.
ممنوع أكل الكثير من الحبيبة أو الزبدة لأنها تحتوي على كثير من الدهون
- Pasta and bread are good for you, but don't eat too much of them.
إن العجائن و الخبز مفيد لك و لكن لا تأكل الكثير منها
- You mustn't eat too much fat. It's bad for you.
ممنوع أن تأكل الكثير من الدهون فهي ضارة لك
- In my opinion you should eat more fruit.
أرى أنك يجب أن تأكل كثير من الفاكهة
- I don't like fast food. It's not healthy.
لا أحب الوجبات السريعة فهي غير صحية

[3] Respond to each of the following situations:

- 1- You think that organic farming is the best way to farm. What do you say?
- 2- You think that pesticides can be poisonous.
- 3- You think that sugar and salt are bad for health. What do you say?
- 4- You believe that countries should try to produce all their own food.
- 5- You think that many people today eat too much food.
- 6- You think that we should all eat less and do more exercise.
- 7- A school friend asks what you think of fast food. What do you say?
- 8- You think that it is dangerous to use a mobile phone while driving. What do you say?
- 9- You think that food prices are going up all the time. What do you say?
- 10- You advise your friend not to eat too much fat.

Enrich your Vocabulary

swine flu (H1N1)	أنفلونزا الخنازير	vaccine	مصل
Epidemic	وباء	the backbone	العمود الفقري
digestive system	الجهاز الهضمي	respiratory system	الجهاز التنفسي
circulatory system	الجهاز الدوري	nervous system	الجهاز العصبي
Skeleton	هيكل عظمي	intensive care	العناية المركزة
Sample	عينة	complications	مضاعفات / تعقيدات
Gland	غدة	fever	ألحمي
debate	جدل	priority	أولوية
consequences	عواقب	achievements	إنجازات

patience	الصبر	spread	إنتشار
features	ملامح	efficiently	ياتقان
set	مجموعة	develop	يتطور
urgent	عاجل	society	المجتمع

[4] Write a paragraph of about ninety words on:

- 1- Genetic engineering and its role in solving our future problems.
- 2- Healthy food leads to healthy body.

[5] Translate into Arabic:

- 1- Genetic engineering can prevent insects and diseases from destroying crops by modifying fruit and vegetables so that there is plenty of cheap food for everyone.
- 2- Some organic farms don't produce the same quantity of food. It is often more expensive to produce the food.
- 3- Many people think that interfering with nature may have bad consequences. For them modifying genes should never been done. On the other hand, scientists see that the solution to many of the food problems lies in genetic modification.
- 4- I don't like the idea of eating fruit and vegetable sprayed with pesticides. The main reason for this is that pesticides can be poisonous. Therefore, I buy organic food however expensive it is.
- 5- Our ancestors used to be food gatherers. They hunted animals and caught fish for food. They collected nuts, roots and fruits as well.
- 6- Overpopulation leads to starvation which affects many places in the world.

[6] Translate into English:

- 1- هل من الأفضل أن يقوم العلماء بتغيير الجينات الوراثية في المحاصيل؟
- 2- بدأ الإنسان في الاستقرار عندما عرف الزراعة.
- 3- علم الهندسة الوراثية من الموضوعات التي تثير جدلا كبيرا بين الناس.
- 4- يموت الكثير من الناس في أفريقيا والدول الفقيرة بسبب المجاعات.
- 5- يعتقد بعض الناس أن الأغذية المعدلة وراثيا غير طبيعية وضارة.
- 6- تناول الكثير من الملح و الدهون و السكر ضار بالصحة، اليس كذلك؟
- 7- يجب استخدام التكنولوجيا الحديثة في الزراعة لإنتاج محاصيل عالية الجودة.
- 8- يعد الغلاء ونقص الغذاء من أخطر المشكلات التي تعاني منها جميع دول العالم.
- 9- هناك اختلاف في الرأي حول استخدام المحاصيل المعدلة جينيا.
- 10- تسعى الحكومة الحالية لدعم الاقتصاد المصري عن طريق عودة السياحة وتشجيع الاستثمار.
- 11- يحتاج الشعب المصري إلى إعادة النظر في الخريطة السياسية من أجل ديمقراطية سليمة.
- 12- سوف تتغلب مصر على مشكلة نقص الغذاء في غضون عامين.
- 13- تعد الرياضة جسر المحبة لتوحيد شعوب العالم.
- 14- سوف يعاني العالم من مشاكل نقص المياه والمجاعة بسبب الحروب.
- 15- ما هو الفرق بين الزراعة العضوية والزراعة الغير عضوية؟

Unit 11: Moby Dick

Main Vocabulary

ashore	إلى الشاطئ	crew	طاقم طائرة / سفينة
primitive	بدائي	determined	مصمم / عازم
ahead	أمام	harpoon	رمح خاص لصيد الحيتان
above	فوق	purpose	غرض
aboard	على متن طائرة / سفينة	ram (v)	يصطدم بشدة بـ
abroad	الخارج	whenever	في أي وقت
remote	بعيد / نائي	recommend	يوصي بـ
remoteness	بعد	destroy	يدمر
serious	جاد / خطير	destruction	دمار
seriousness	جدية / خطورة	ambition	الطموح
whaling	صيد الحيتان	ambitious	طموح
armed	مسلح	dangers	أخطار
continent	قارة	attack	يهاجم / هجوم

Additional Vocabulary

cargo shipping	شحن البضائع بحريا	old-fashioned	موضة قديمة
off-shore drilling	حفر قرب الشاطئ	funny	مرح
row	يجدف	port	ميناء بحري
sailing ship	سفينة شراعية	cave	كهف
scene	مشهد	painting	لوحة / رسم
motorized boat	قارب يعمل بمحرك	remote control	جهاز التحكم عن بعد
stage	مرحلة	distance	مسافة
development	تطور / نمو / تنمية	sound	يبدو / صوت
humans	البشر	sand castle	قلعة من الرمال
humanity	البشرية	conference	مؤتمر
import	يستورد	unfortunately	لسوء الحظ
adventure (n)	مغامرة	essay	مقالة
whale	حوت	weapons	أسلحة
Whaling ship	سفينة لصيد الحيتان	spear	رمح
navy ship	سفينة تابعة للبحرية	force	قوة / يجبر
islanders	سكان الجزر	definitely	بالتأكيد
strange	غريب	incredible	لا يصدق
be disappointed	يشعر بخيبة الأمل	hit	يضرب / يصطدم بـ
collection	مجموعة	enemy	عدو
in his mid twenties	في منتصف العشرينات	hurt	يؤذي
storyteller	راوي القصة	survive	يظل حيا (بعد كارثة)
sail	يبحر	character	شخصية

sailor	بحار	message	رسالة
hunter	قناص / صياد	rescue = save	ينقذ
blubber	شحم الحوت	get revenge	يثأر / ينتقم
candles	شموع	consequences	نتائج
oil	زيت	recommendations	توصيات
fat	شحم / دهن	actions	أفعال
produce	ينتج	balance	توازن
production	إنتاج	alternative routes	طرق بديلة
soap	صابون	stubborn	عنيد
extinct	ينقرض	review	عرض نقدي لكتاب / فيلم
extinction	انقراض	reviewer	ناقد أدبي
ecology	علم البيئة	excitement	إثارة
marine life	الحياة البحرية	boredom	الملل
lower position	مكانة أقل	details	تفاصيل

Prepositions & Idioms & Expressions

work on a ship	يعمل على سفينة	hunt for	يصطاد من أجل
live on an island	يعيش على جزيرة	on his voyage	في رحلته البحرية
armed with	مسلح بـ	fall to his death	يسقط ميتا
come out	يصدر (كتب / صحف)	life at sea	الحياة في البحر
at first	أولا	on the third day	في اليوم الثالث
at the beginning	في البداية	hold onto	يتشبث بـ
born into a .. family	يولد في أسرة ...	essential to	ضروري لـ
work on farms	يعمل في المزارع	crash into	يصطدم بـ
be bored with	يشعر بالملل من	win his fight with	يكسب معركته مع
look for	يبحث عن	at the weekend	في نهاية الأسبوع
work on a novel	يعمل في تأليف رواية	by accident	بالصدفة
at the time of	في وقت	pull out	يسحب
play a vital role in	يلعب دورا حيويا في	work in ordinary jobs	يعمل في وظائف عادية
lend someone a hand	يساعد شخص	in revenge for	انتقاما لـ
by the age of ...	بحلول عمر ...	do ... with balance	يفعل شئ بتوازن

Antonyms كلمات وعكسها

Word	Antonym
float	يطفو
enemy	عدو
remote	بعيد
serious	جاد
exciting	مثير
primitive	بدائي
float	يغوص
enemy	صديق
remote	قريب
serious	مرح
exciting	ممل
primitive	متحضر

Derivatives المشتقات

Verb		Noun		Adjective	
determine	يصمم	determination	تصميم	determined	مصمم
		adventure	مغامرة	adventurous	مغامر
		adventurer	مغامر		
review	يكتب نقدا لكتاب أو فيلم	review	عرض نقدي لكتاب أو فيلم		
		reviewer	ناقد أدبي		
		purpose	غرض	purposeful	هادف
		seriousness	جدية / خطورة	serious	جاد / خطير
destroy	يدمر	destruction	دمار	destructive	مدمر
		remoteness	بعد	remote	بعيد

Confusable Words

shore / ashore / beach / bank:

- **shore:** شاطئ
- In bad weather, a lifeboat قارب النجاة is ready to set out from the **shore**.
- **ashore:** on shore إلى الشاطئ
- The passengers went **ashore** for an hour while the ship was in port.
- **beach:** بلاج (جزء من الشاطئ يستمتع الناس فيه بقضاء الأجازة)
- We spent a very nice time on the **beach**.
- **bank:** ضفة النهر أو البحيرة
- The Most people live on the Nile **banks**. ضفاف نهر النيل

sink / drown:

- **Sink:** يغوص / يغرق (لأشياء مثل القوارب والسفن)
- The Titanic was a passenger ship which **sank** in 1912.
- Enemy aircraft **sank** two battleships.
- **Drown:** يغرق (الإنسان والحيوان)
- He **drowned** in a boating accident.
- Many animals were **drowned** by the tidal wave.

offer / give:

- **offer:** يعرض / يقدم
- She was **offered** a job in Paris.
- Can I **offer** you a drink?
- **give:** يعطى / يمنح
- He **gave** me a nice present.

catch / hunt:

- **catch:** يصيد / يمسك
- He went to the sea to **catch** fish.
- The police ran after the thief and **caught** him at the end of the street.

- **hunt:** يطارد بغرض الصيد
- They **hunted** the deer for 5 hours before they could finally catch it.

gold / golden:

- **gold:** الذهب / ذهبي (أي مصنوع من الذهب)
- Many prospectors المنقبون عن المعادن found **gold** in the hills of California.
- Her father bought her a **gold** ring.
- **golden:** ذهبي اللون / ذهبي
- Mary has got **golden** hair.
- She missed a **golden** opportunity فرصة ذهبية by turning down رفض the job.

advise / recommend:

- **advise:** ينصح
- My father **advised** me to study hard.
- My doctor **advised** me not to smoke.
- **recommend + اسم / v. + ing:** يوصي بـ / يثنى على / يرشح / ينصح
- He **recommended (advised) me to buy** one of these radios.
- He **recommended** me a good book to read.
- My uncle **recommended** me for a job in the bank.
- I **recommend spending** the weekend in Luxor.

Whenever = every time or any time حينما / عندما

Whenever she comes, she brings us some presents.

• **Whoever** = the person who or any person أي شخص / أي كان

Whoever pollutes the environment should be punished.

• **Wherever** = to any place or every place أيما / حيثما

Wherever he goes, he makes friends.

• **Whatever** = anything or everything أي شيء

You can eat whatever you like.

Language Notes

- **try + to + مصدر :** يحاول عمل شيء و غالبا لا ينجح
- He **tried to climb** the tree but he couldn't.
= He failed to climb the tree..
- **try + v. + ing :** يحاول عمل شيء و غالبا ينجح / يقوم بعمل شيء ليري نتيجةه
- He **tried climbing** the tree and he did it.
= He succeeded in climbing the tree.
- A: I have a bad headache.
B: **Try taking** an aspirin.
= Take an aspirin and see the result.
- **be determined to:** يكون مصمما على / يكون عازما على
- He **was determined to** travel abroad.
- **think about (of) + v. + ing:** يفكر في
- I'm **thinking about buying** a new mobile.

- **avoid + v. + ing:** يتجنب / يتحاشى
- It's better to **avoid traveling** during the rush-hour.

Vocabulary Definitions

ashore	إلى الشاطئ	onto or towards the side of a lake, sea or an ocean
primitive	بدائي	belonging to an early stage of the development of humans or animals.
remote	بعيد	far away in distance or time
serious	خطير	a serious problem ,situation . is bad or worrying
whaling	صيد الحيتان	The activity of hunting whales
armed	مسلح	carrying weapons
continent	قارة	one of the main areas of land such as Africa , Asia or Europe
crew	طاقم	the people that work together on a ship, plane , etc.
determined	مصمم	wanting to do something very much so that you will not let anyone or anything stop you.
harpoon	رمح	a weapon like a spear for hunting whales
purpose	غرض	what you want to achieve when you do something
ram	يصطدم	to crash into something with a lot of force
whenever	في أي وقت	every time

Tape script

Voice :

When his novel **Moby Dick**, came out in 1851, Herman Melville had been writing for five years . He had already written two books called " Typee" and " OMOO " , and was popular in Britain and America. Today , Moby Dick is his most famous novel but at first people didn't like it. But Let's start at the beginning and look at what Herman Melville had done before he wrote his greatest work.

Melville was born into a good New York family in 1819 . His father , who imported goods from France , died when Herman was twelve. After he had left school, the young boy worked in very ordinary jobs in offices and on farms.

By the age of twenty, Herman was bored with the jobs he had been doing and decided to look for adventure, so , in 1839, he went to sea – first on a whaling ship., and later on a navy ship. During one of his voyages he went ashore on the Marquesas Islands and lived for a few months with the primitive Typee people. In his mid-twenties , Melville returned to live with his mother and write about his adventures. Tom , the hero of his novel Typee, spends four exciting months with a group of island people.

His second novel , OMoo , was about Melville's life on islands in the Pacific Ocean . People loved reading about unusual life Melville had been living in these strange , remote places , and so both these novels were very successful.

In 1847 , Melville married Elizabeth Shaw and they bought a farm. Here , Melville worked for eight hours a day on his third novel, Moby Dick , which came out in 1851. This was a serious book and many of his readers were

disappointed because it was not the exciting adventure story his first two novels had been. Melville continued to write short stories and a collection of poems, but wrote nothing important except a story called " Billy Budd" . Melville had not finished this final novel about life at sea at the time of his death in 1891.

Reading & Critical Thinking

The story of Moby Dick

Ishmael , the novel's storyteller, went to sea on a whaling ship called the Perquod. The ship's captain, Ahab , had lost a leg when his ship was attacked by a great white whale called Moby Dick on his last voyage. Ahab told his men that the purpose of their voyage was to hunt and kill Moby Dick and he offered a gold coin to the first sailor who saw him.

The Perquod sailed round the continent of Africa into the Indian Ocean. Whenever they met other ships which had been whaling in the area, Ahab asked their captains if they had seen Moby Dick. A sailor from one of these ships predicted that anyone who tried to kill Moby Dick would die.

After this, there were many accidents on the Perquod, but nothing stopped Ahab. He was determined to kill the whale which he thought of as his enemy.

Suddenly , a storm hit the Perquod and one of the sailors fell to his death from the ship. Soon after this , they saw Moby Dick and Ahab sent out men armed with harpoons in a small boat , but the whale destroyed the boat . The next day, more boats were sent out and, although a harpoon hit the whale, Moby Dick was strong enough to attack the Perquod. On the third day, boats were sent out again and this time the whale rammed and sank the ship. Captain Ahab was pulled out on a harpoon rope and died attached to the whale . The boat sank and all the crew drowned except Ishmael , who held onto some floating wood. He was rescued by another whaling ship and lived to tell the story.

Questions & Answers on Reading

1- How did Captain Ahab lose his leg?

He lost it when his ship was attacked by Moby Dick.

2- What did the sailor on another ship predict?

Anyone who would try to kill Moby Dick would die.

3- How do you think Ishmael avoided drowning?

He held onto some floating wood . He was rescued by another whaling ship.

4- How would you describe the character of Captain Ahab?

Captain Ahab was stubborn, determined and only thought of his revenge.

5- What do you think was special about Moby Dick?

Moby Dick was an intelligent whale and it was so strong.

6- Do you think that the whale was trying to kill Captain Ahab? Why?

No, Moby Dick was trying to protect itself but Captain Ahab was trying to kill it.

7- Why do you think Captain Ahab was so determined to kill Moby Dick?

He was angry because he had lost his leg when Moby Dick attacked his ship.

8- Do you believe that Moby Dick was really Captain Ahab's enemy? Why?

No, Ahab made Moby Dick an enemy though it was only protecting himself.

9- Do you think that Captain Ahab could have saved the lives of his crew? Why didn't he do?

Yes, he could but he was only interested in killing Moby Dick

10- Do you think that the story of Moby Dick has a lesson? If so, what is it?

Yes, the message is not to be so determined to do something.

You must think of the others around you as your actions may affect them.

Exercises on Vocabulary

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

- 1- (Sailing-Fishing-Whaling-Swimming) is the activity of hunting whales.
- 2- My cousin and his family live in a (remote-close-isolate-separate) part of the country, 50 kilometres from the nearest town.
- 3- As soon as the ship arrived in the port, all the passengers went (shore-ashore-board-broad).
- 4- I don't really like funny films or books. I prefer (serious-ambitious-careless-servant) ones.
- 5- The cave painting was painted by (aggressive-primitive-civilized-advanced) people thousands of years ago.
- 6- (Carbon-Gun-Arrow-Harpoon) is a weapon like a spear used for hunting whales.
- 7- In the storm the boat sank and two people (drawn-drowned-frowned-crowned).
- 8- The sailors left their ship and went (abroad-ashore-shore-board) in a small boat.
- 9- The elephant (attacked-attracted-attached-attended) the hunters and completely destroyed their car.
- 10- They (held-hunted-chanted-granted) the lion for three days and finally caught it while it was sleeping.
- 11- Ahab (took-borrowed-hired-offered) a gold coin to the first sailor to see Moby Dick.
- 12- As soon as one of the men saw the whale, Ahab (took-gave-borrowed-caught) him the coin.
- 13- A storm hit the ship and one of the sailors fell to his (life-death-dead-living) from the ship.
- 14- People need to be (determined-serious-sure-primitive) to achieve their goals in life.
- 15- Whale meat is still (popular-easy-simple-good) in some countries like Japan.
- 16- Some people believe that whales play a vital (rule-roll-reel-role) in the ecology of marine life.
- 17- His father (sold-exported-imported-gave) goods from France.
- 18- Melville worked for eight hours a day (at-on-with-of) his third novel.
- 19- Three (harmed-armed-alarmed-farmed) men broke into the bank to rob it.
- 20- We spent two months (board-abroad-broad-aboard) the ship.

- 21- Turn left at the traffic lights, and you'll see the hospital straight (ahead-shed-a head-head).
- 22- (Whatever-Wherever-Whenever-Whoever) we need anything, she can always recommend the right person to go to.
- 23- All his dreams and (promotion-protection-ambitions-ambiguity) came true.
- 24- Someone I know (recommends-builds-admires-wishes) this shop as a good place to buy clothes.
- 25- I try to avoid (go-to go-to going-going) shopping on Saturdays.
- 26- He was getting bored (at-by-with-over) doing the same thing every day.
- 27- Melville was (bear-born-borne-bore) into a good New York family in 1819.
- 28- When he had left school, he worked (in-with-by-on) farms.
- 29- When lion cubs are young, the mother stays with them while the father hunts (for-from-by-with) food.
- 30- Asia and Africa are the two biggest (countries-continents-cities-towns).
- 31- I tried (to stop-stopping-stopped-to stopping) him but he had already left.
- 32- I'm (seeing-considering-looking-thinking) about buying a new car.
- 33- He was a young (pilot-sailor-soldier-swimmer) on his first sea voyage.
- 34- When will their new album come (out-over-up-round)?
- 35- Most of the old part of the city was (hurt-injured-flooded-destroyed) by bombs during the war.
- 36- They live (in-at-of-on) the large Japanese island of Hokkaido.
- 37- The ship had a very big (population-crew-group-staff) of sailors, engineers, scientists and cooks.
- 38- Europe and Asia are two (continents-places-islands-areas) which lie next to each other.
- 39- (Wherever-While-Upon-Whenever) she reads too much, she gets headaches.
- 40- I wouldn't recommend (to stay-staying-to staying-stayed) at the hotel. The service is very bad.

[2] Find and correct the mistakes in the following sentences:

- 1- Screw is the people that work together on a ship.
- 2- The boat drowned in the storm.
- 3- Ahab was the captain of a whale ship.
- 4- Promoted people lived in this area thousands of years ago.
- 5- Please don't laugh. I'm series.
- 6- He travelled broad on a business trip.
- 7- I don't visit my friend so often because he lives in a near town.
- 8- When the ship arrived, all the passengers went shore.
- 9- I'm determination to complete my higher studies.
- 10- Below means in a higher position.
- 11- Asia is the largest city in the world.
- 12- He couldn't finish the book because it was too serial.
- 13- Turn left and you'll see the hospital above of you.
- 14- I'll visit you wherever I have time.
- 15- He commented me a good book to read.

- 16- The lifeguard rescued the sinking boy.
- 17- He lives in a close village. It's far from the nearest town.
- 18- My grandfather was a sailor in the army.
- 19- This is a walling ship. The crew look for whales to hunt.
- 20- I always enjoy the summary of the countryside.
- 21- I don't visit my friend so often because he lives in a near town.
- 22- This historical place is off the beaten track because of its remote.

Grammar

Past Perfect Tense زمن الماضي التام

Form: التكوين

يتكون الماضي التام في المبني للمعلوم من **had + p.p**
أما في المبني للمجهول من **had+ been + p.p**

- We washed the dishes after we **had eaten** supper.

Usage: الاستخدام

يستخدم الماضي التام ليعرف حدث وقع قبل حدث آخر في الماضي. (هو أقدم الحدثين)

- When I met Ali yesterday, I remembered that we **had met** before, about ten years ago.
- When I got home, my wife **had cooked** the dinner.
- I **hadn't flown** before, so I was nervous about getting on the plane.

يستخدم الماضي التام في الكلام غير المباشر لنقل أشياء حدثت بالفعل عندما كنت تتحدث عنها.

- I **told** him that I **had weighed** the soil.
- She **said** she **had heard** it all before.

يستخدم الماضي التام مع الكلمات الآتية:

حتى / until / حتى / till / عندما / when / بمجرد أن / as soon as / بعد / after
لم يكدهم ... حتى / no sooner...than / قبل / by the time / قبل / hardly (scarcely).....when / لم يكدهمحتى

ماضي بسيط + past simple	فاعل +	ماضي تام + past perfect	فاعل +	After / As soon as
ماضي بسيط + past simple	بدون فاعل +	ماضي تام + past perfect	فاعل +	After + v. + ing
ماضي بسيط + past simple	بدون فاعل +	ماضي تام + past perfect	فاعل +	Having + p.p.
ماضي بسيط + past simple	فاعل +	ماضي تام + past perfect	فاعل +	Because +
ماضي تام + past perfect	ماضي تام + past perfect	فترة زمنية +	By +	

Ex: **After** he **had done** his homework, he **watched** television.

After doing his homework, he **watched** television.

Having done his homework, he **watched** television.

He **parked** his car **as soon as** he **had found** a place.

By 1913, the Titanic **had shipwrecked**.

ماضي بسيط + past simple	فاعل +	ماضي تام + past perfect	فاعل +	Before +
ماضي تام + past perfect	بدون فاعل +	ماضي بسيط + past simple	فاعل +	Before + v. + ing
ماضي تام + past perfect	فاعل +	ماضي بسيط + past simple	فاعل +	By the time +

Ex: Before he **parked** his, he **had found** a place.
 Before **parking** his car, he **had found** a place.
By the time the police arrived the thief had escaped.

When + فاعل + past perfect	ماضي تام + past simple	ماضي بسيط
When + فاعل + past simple	ماضي بسيط + past perfect	ماضي تام

Ex: **When** he **had read** the novel, he **watched** TV.
When he **watched** TV, he **had read** the novel.

كـ لاحظ الفرق في المعنى بين هاتين الجملتين :-

- **When I arrived** at the station, the train **left**.
= I arrived, then the train left.
- **When I arrived** at the station, the train **had left**.
= The train left before I arrived.

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

- **When** she **saw** the snake, she screamed.
On seeing the snake, she screamed.

Past simple (negative)	ماضي بسيط منفي + till / until + past perfect	ماضي تام
Not until + past perfect	تام ماضي + did + فاعل + مصدر +	
It wasn't until + فاعل + ماضي تام	تام ماضي + that + ماضي بسيط	
It was only when + فاعل + ماضي تام	تام ماضي + that + ماضي بسيط	

Ex: He **didn't park** his car **until** he **had found** a place.
Not until he **had found** a place **did he park** his car.
It wasn't until he **had found** a place **that** he **parked** his car.
It was only when he **had read** the novel **that** he **watched** TV.

subject + فاعل + had + hardly	no sooner	than	when + past simple	ماضي بسيط
	scarcely	when		

Ex: He **had no sooner gone** shopping **than** it **started** to rain.
 He **had hardly gone** shopping **when** it **started** to rain.

كـ لاحظ استخدام no sooner / hardly / scarcely بين had و التصريف الثالث (pp)

كـ إذا بدأت الجملة بـ no sooner / hardly / scarcely نضع الجملة الأولى في صيغة استفهام.

No sooner	than
Hardly + had + subject	فاعل + p.p. + when + past simple
Scarcely	when

- **No sooner had they finished** painting our new house **than** we **moved** into it.
- **Hardly had they finished** painting our new house **when** we **moved** into it.

كـ لا بد من استخدام الماضي التام إذا كان ذلك يؤثر على معنى الجملة.

- He thanked me for what I **had done**.
- He found the bag, which he **had lost**.

- He was tired because he **had worked** for 14 hours.

☞ لاحظ استخدام الماضي التام بعد By then ومعناها قبل ذلك الوقت:

• He **arrived** home at 11 o'clock yesterday. **By then**, the rain **had stopped**.

☞ ويستخدم الماضي التام بعد wish للتعبير عن التمني في الماضي:

• I wish I **had worked** harder **last year**.

☞ ويستخدم الماضي التام أيضا بعد if في الحالة الثالثة:

• If she **hadn't called**, I **wouldn't have known**.

☞ يستخدم الماضي التام مع الكلمات الدالة علي المضارع التام إذا كان في الجملة

ماضي بسيط: **for / ever / never / already / yet / just**

• The film **has already started**. (present perfect)

☞ في الجملة السابقة استخدمنا المضارع التام لوجود فعل واحد مع **already**:

• The film **had already started** when I **arrived**. (past perfect)

☞ ولاحظ الفرق أيضا بين الجملتين الآتيتين:

The man sitting next to me on the plane **is** nervous. He **has never flown** before.

The man sitting next to me on the plane **was** nervous. He **had never flown** before.

Past Perfect Continuous

زمن الماضي التام المستمر

☞ يتكون الماضي التام المستمر من had been + v. + ing

- They **had been waiting** for an hour **when** the train **arrived**.

☞ يستخدم الماضي التام المستمر لوصف حدث استمر لفترة في الماضي قبل وقوع حدث آخر و يستخدم

عادة مع since / for / when / all day / How long

- We'd **been waiting** for three hours **before** our plane **took** off.

☞ يستخدم الماضي التام المستمر لتقديم سبب حدث في الماضي.

- There **were** floods because it **had been raining** for three days.

☞ يأتي الماضي التام المستمر عادة مع أفعال يمكن أن تستغرق فترة طويلة مثل

wait / do / study / live / work / stay / play / watch / sleep / paint / read / write / talk / run / walk / travel

- I was very tired when I arrived home. I **had been working** hard **all day**.

- He **had been smoking** for 30 years **when** he finally **gave** it up.

- They **had been waiting** for an hour **before** the train **arrived**.

- What **had he been doing** **when** the accident **happened**?

- There **were** floods because it **had been raining** for three days.

☞ إذا ذكرنا مرات حدوث الفعل نستخدم الماضي التام و ليس الماضي التام المستمر:

- **When** I met **Ahmed**, he **had finished** typing 3 reports.

Exercises on Grammar

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

- 1- When Ali went to university, he (had studied-studied-has been studying-had been studying) English for ten years.
- 2- I was tired yesterday morning because I (had been reading-ran-had run-have been running) until late the night before.
- 3- By the time I went to sleep, I (had been reading-had read-have read-read) a short story.
- 4- The manager decided to change the date of the conference even though she (has-had-has had-had had) already sent out 20 invitations.
- 5- Unfortunately, even though he(trained-has trained-was training- had been training) for six months, Ali didn't win the race.
- 6- My friend and I (talked-has been talking-had been talking-had talked) on the phone for more than an hour before I put the phone down.
- 7- Ali wasn't feeling well yesterday. He (had been studying-studied-had studied-was studying) hard all weekend.
- 8- By the time he finished reading the report, he (drank-has drunk-had been drinking-had drunk) two bottles of water.
- 9- When his novel came out, he (had written-has been writing-had been writing-wrote) for five years.
- 10- After he had left school, he worked in very ordinary jobs.
- 11- The bus (broken-had broken-had been broken-was broken) down. That's why Leila was late for school yesterday.
- 12- He (talked-had talked-was talking-had been talking) on the phone for an hour when the doorbell rang.
- 13- By the time my mother was aged 30, she (was had-had had-had been having-have had) five children.
- 14- I (had been swimming-had swum-swam-was swimming) for half an hour before I realised that I was dangerously far away from the beach.
- 15- Years ago, after Zakaria (was leaving-had been leaving-left-had left) school, he worked on a farm.
- 16- Professor Williams (finished-had not finished-had not been finishing-had not finishing) his important book about life and science at the time of his death.
- 17- I'm sorry I didn't answer your call yesterday. I (was studying-had studied-had been studying-studied) with my friends when my family had an emergency and I completely forgot to return your call.
- 18- Mariam looked so happy when we saw her last week. Perhaps she (had got-got-had been getting-has got) good grades on her exams?
- 19- By the time Herman Melville was in his mid twenties, he (already travelled-had already travelled-had already been traveling-has already travelled) all over the world.
- 20- On the day before my grandfather died, he (had been sailing-had sailed-was sailing-sailed) with my father. It had been a special day out for them.

More Exercises

- 1- She changed the conference date though she already sent 20 invitations.
a) has b) had c) has had d) had had
- 2- Unfortunately, although he for six months, Ali didn't win the race.
a) trained b) has trained c) was training d) had been training
- 3- My friend and I on the phone for more than an hour before I put it down.
a) talked b) has been talking c) had been talking d) had talked
- 4- Ali wasn't feeling well yesterday. He hard all weekend.
a) had been studying b) had studied c) studied d) was studying
- 5- By the time he finished reading the report, he two bottles of water.
a) drank b) has drunk c) had been drinking d) had drunk
- 6- When his novel came out in 1851, he for five years.
a) had written b) has been writing c) had been writing d) wrote
- 7- After he school, he worked in very ordinary jobs.
a) had left b) has left c) leave d) was leaving
- 8- When Ali went to university, he English for ten years.
a) had studied b) studied c) has been studying d) had been studying
- 9- I was tired yesterday because I until late the night before.
a) had been reading b) read c) had read d) have been reading
- 10- We about staying in Alex., but finally decided to go to the Red Sea.
a) had been thinking b) has thought c) think d) is thinking
- 11- There was water on all the fields because it for three days.
a) has been reading b) rained c) had rained d) had been raining
- 12- Amir school when he was 15, so he was not able to go to university.
a) had been leaving b) leaves c) had left d) has left
- 13- When the bus arrived at six o'clock, I for an hour!
a) had been waiting b) waited c) had waited d) was waiting
- 14- The bus down. That's why Leila was late for school yesterday.
a) broken b) had broken c) had been broken d) was broken
- 15- He on the phone for an hour when the doorbell rang.
a) talked b) had talked c) was talking d) had been talking
- 16- By the time my mother was aged 30, she five children.
a) was had b) had had c) had been having d) have had
- 17- I for an hour before I realised I was so far away from the beach.
a) had been swimming b) had swum c) swam d) was swimming
- 18- Years ago, after Zakaria school. he worked on a farm.
a) was leaving b) had been leaving c) left d) had left
- 19- Professor Williams his important book about life and science at the time of his death.
a) finished b) hadn't finished c) hadn't been finishing d) hadn't finishing
- 20- I'm sorry I didn't answer your call yesterday. I with my friends when my family had an emergency and I completely forgot to return your call.
a) was studying b) had studied c) had been studying d) studied
- 21- Mariam looked so happy when we saw her last week. Perhaps she good grades on her exams.

- a) had got b) got c) had been getting d) has got
- 22- By the time Melville was in his mid twenties, he all over the world.
 a) already travelled b) had already travelled
 c) had already been travelling d) has already travelled
- 23- On the day before my grandfather died, he with my father. It had been a special day out for them.
 a) has been sailing b) had sailed c) was sailing d) sailed
- 24- By the time I went to sleep, I a short story.
 a) had been running b) had read c) have read d) read
- 25- The two boys looked very tired. They football for two hours.
 a) have been playing b) had been playing c) play d) would play
- 26- Ann woke in the middle of the night. She was frightened. Perhaps she
 a) is dreaming b) dreams c) has dreamt d) had been dreaming
- 27- Mother looked exhausted. She for 2 hours.
 a) cooks b) has cooked c) is cooking d) had been cooking
- 28- When I arrived at the meeting, I found that it
 a) has just ended b) had just ended c) was just ending d) just ends
- 29- He was so busy. By the time he stopped for lunch, he 17 phone calls.
 a) had made b) made c) had been making d) has made
- 30- How long before your train arrived?
 a) had you wait b) have you waited
 c) are you waiting d) had you been waiting
- 31- There were floods as it for three days.
 a) had been raining b) has been raining c) was raining d) rains
- 32- When I went to my friend's flat, she for school.
 a) already left b) has already c) left d) had already left
- 33- He said he of travelling abroad since he was a child.
 a) dream b) had dreamt c) has dreamt d) had been dreaming
- 34- Amr and his wife into their own flat yesterday. Before that, they had lived with Amr's parents
 a) move b) have moved c) moved d) had been moving
- 35- My father retired last week. He for the same company all his life.
 a) worked b) has worked c) has been working d) had worked
- 36- Ali fell asleep during the match because he to bed late the night before.
 a) had gone b) has gone c) was going d) had been going
- 37- Ali ate a sandwich during the game because he enough time to eat before it started.
 a) wasn't having b) hadn't had c) doesn't have d) won't have
- 38- Hassan money from Ali because he had left his money at home.
 a) borrows b) had borrowed c) borrowed d) was borrowing
- 39- Adel asked which team was red because he these teams before.
 a) doesn't see b) hasn't seen c) can't see d) hadn't seen
- 40- Paul for work for over a year before he got a job.
 a) has looked b) was looking c) had been looking d) looks
- 41- By the time she writing her report, she had drunk three cups of coffee.

- a) finishes b) finished c) has finished d) was finishing
- 42- Their clothes dirty because they had been playing in the park all day.
a) are b) have been c) were being d) were
- 43- He for only 3 weeks, so it is not surprising that he failed his driving test.
a) had been driving b) was driving c) drives d) to drive
- 44- Iill for nearly a week so I went to a doctor
a) am feeling b) was feeling c) had been feeling d) feel
- 45- The town was flooded. It for 3 days.
a) has rained b) had been raining c) has been raining d) rains

[2] Find and correct the mistakes in the following sentences:

- 1- Before I met you, I have been running for two hours and I felt very tired.
- 2- By the time he arrived yesterday, the meeting has been over.
- 3- Mohanad looked very tired. Perhaps he has slept badly the night before.
- 4- After had read the instructions, I was able to use the machine.
- 5- Leila looked very happy when I saw her. Perhaps she has won a prize.
- 6- Ehab had been finishing reading his book so he was looking for a new one.
- 7- Dalia sounded unhappy. Perhaps she has been watching a bad film.
- 8- She seemed to be very happy. Perhaps she is receiving some good news.
- 9- Hassan was very angry when I saw him this morning. Perhaps he loses his job.
- 10- As soon as I see him, I told him the good news.
- 11- She was tired when she arrived home. She is working all day.
- 12- By the time he reached the bus stop, the bus has already been leaving.
- 13- Before he is sending the e-mail, he made two phone calls.
- 14- After his father had died, the mother doesn't send her son to school.
- 15- By the time Ahmed was 20, his father has spent all his money.
- 16- He finds works as a secretary to someone who'd been a friend of his father's.
- 17- They discovered that Dumas has been employing other people to write for him.
- 18- His father probably died young because he has spent time in prison.
- 19- The man Dumas works for in Paris had known his father.
- 20- He was successful but people realized that his books had written by other people.
- 21- Dumas checked what his assistants have written.
- 22- When he dies, his son had been looking after his finances for a few years.
- 23- When I saw him, he hasn't finished his work yet.
- 24- He didn't know the truth until he reads the newspaper.
- 25- No sooner he had left the building than it collapsed.
- 26- I was terribly afraid because I have never flown before.
- 27- The child was so exhausted because he has been playing all day.
- 28- Before he wrote his novels, he has written plays.
- 29- He started writing in his mid twenties. By then, he travels all over the world.
- 30- Before he went back, he has been living with primitive people for 4 months.

Language Functions

Making recommendations about a book عمل توصيات بشأن كتاب ما

- I'm sure you'd enjoy / love this book.
- You really should read this book.
- I can really recommend this book to you.

Giving reasons for recommending a book تقديم أسباب لتزكية كتاب ما

- It's a very exciting interesting story.
- The characters are so real.
- You won't be able to put it down.
- It's so easy to read.

Giving opinion about a book إبداء رأي عن كتاب

- This book is too long and slow.
- It's not really my kind of (book). . انه ليس النوعية التي أفضلها من .
- I know it's long, but I couldn't put it down.
- I have read other (novels) by...,but this one is the most exciting.
- It's too serious. انه جاد أكثر من اللازم.
- It's too hard to understand.

Asking for information طلب معلومات

- What's the name of the book you are reading and who wrote it?
- Why do you recommend this book to me?
- Are you enjoying your book?

Enrich your Vocabulary

take all possible measures	يتخذ كل الإجراءات الممكنة	imminent danger	خطر وشيك
disturb the balance of nature	يؤدي إلى خلل في توازن الطبيعة	preserving the environment	الحفاظ علي البيئة
pollution sources	التلوث مصادر	reduction	تقليل
soil pollution	تلوث التربة	nuclear waste	نفايات نووية
industrial processes	عمليات صناعية	air pollution	تلوث الهواء
deforestation	إزالة الغابات	preventive measures	إجراءات وقائية
hazards	أخطار / مخاطر	desertification	التصحّر
coastal	ساحلي	weather conditions	الظروف الجوية
acquire	يكتسب	aquatic	مائي
values	القيم	positive	إيجابي
responsibility	مسئولية	attract	تجذب
tunnel	نفق	crime	جريمة
		scientifically	علمياً

Exercise :-

- 1- You see a friend reading a book. Ask him what the book is called and who wrote it.
- 2- A friend asks if you are enjoying a book. Say that you are and recommend it to him.
- 3- Your friend asks why you would recommend the book. Say the main reason is that it is easy to read.
- 4- You have just bought a new CD. Recommend it to a friend.

[3] Write a paragraph of about ninety words on:

"The Problem of Pollution"

You may include the following points:

- Air pollution
- Noise is a sort of pollution
- water pollution
- Reducing pollution

[4] Translate into Arabic:

- 1- Is our planet a safe place for animals? Unfortunately, it doesn't seem like it. Thousands of species have become extinct and many more are now endangered. We need to do something fast before it is too late for them.
- 2- Novels and stories are not only written for entertainment but they also give morals.
- 3- The leader should be wise, intelligent, tolerant, patient, brave and democratic.
- 4- We must forget our disagreements and disputes and unite for the sake of Egypt.
- 5- Young people need to be determined if they want to realize their goals. They must know that life isn't so rosy all the time.
- 6- We think that determination can be dangerous because you don't always see other ways to achieve your goals.

[5] Translate into English:

- 1- أصبحت الإعلانات جزءا هاما من حياتنا اليومية.
- 2- إن قطع الغابات يمكن أن تكون له تأثيرات خطيرة على المناخ.
- 3- ينبغي عليك ألا تفكر في نفسك و أهدافك فقط بل يجب أن تراعى الآخرين أيضا.
- 4- من المهم أن تعلم أن نتائج أفعالك قد تؤثر على كثير من الناس.
- 5- الكتاب هو خير صديق.
- 6- يعارض الكثير اصطياد الحيتان حيث يوجد فقط القليل منها الآن.
- 7- استطاع الإنسان البدائي التأقلم مع الطبيعة، والبيئة التي يعيش فيها.

Unit 12: Population, Health and Environment

Main Vocabulary

arthritis	التهاب المفاصل	decrease	يقل (عدد / كمية / حجم)
cell	خلية	hostile	عدواني
cure for / of	علاج لـ / يعالج من	Pole	القطب
diabetes	مرض السكري	rapid	سريع
mend	يصلح	trend	اتجاه / ميل / موقف
operate	يجري عملية جراحية	planet	كوكب
progress	تقدم / يتقدم	unrecognisable	لا يمكن التعرف عليه
tissue	نسيج	flood defences	حواجز الفيضانات

Additional Vocabulary

treat / treatment	يعالج / علاج	North Pole	القطب الشمالي
painful	مؤلم	South Pole	القطب الجنوبي
traditionally	بصورة تقليدية	operation	عملية جراحية
point	يشير / إشارة	pray	يصلي
recycling	تدوير المواد	boss	رئيس
upset	مكتئب	prevent	يمنع
suppose	يفترض	establish	يؤسس
population	تعداد السكان	remove	يزيل
currently	حاليا	jungles	أدغال
environment	بيئة	equipment	معدات
guest	ضيف	melt	يذوب
care / rare	رعاية / نادر	total	اجمالي
distant	بعيد	recognise	يتعرف على
common diseases	أمراض شائعة	recognition	معرفة
damage	تلف	option	اختيار
technique	أسلوب	development	تطور / تنمية
conclusion	نتيجة / خاتمة	production	إنتاج
assure / reassure	يؤكد / يطمئن	health care	الرعاية الصحية
bright	لامع	import / export	يستورد / يصدر
spread	ينشر / ينتشر	breakable	قابل للكسر
function	وظيفة	come true	يتحقق
fuel / flu	وقود / أنفلونزا	defend / defence	يدافع / دفاع
hopefully	بكل أمل	movements	حركات
matter	موضوع / يهم	according to	طبقا لـ
nervous	عصبي	drinkable	صالح للشرب
Climate change	تغير المناخ	believable	يمكن تصديقه
manage	يدير / يتحكم في	unlikely	غير محتمل
unreadable	صعب القراءة	growing	متزايد

gradually	تدريجياً	unemployment	البطالة
employer	صاحب العمل	employee	موظف

Prepositions & Idioms & Expressions

break a promise	يخلف وعد	environmental issue	قضية بيئية
drop out of	يتسرب من	make predictions	يقوم بعمل تنبؤات
take turns to ...	يتناوب الأدوار لكي	look upset	يبدو مكتئباً
look into	يفحص	make sure	يتأكد
do research into	يقوم بعمل بحث عن	daily lives	الحياة اليومية
cope with	يساير / يجارى	incurable diseases	أمراض مستعصية
regular exercises	تمارين منتظمة	operate on	يجري جراحة لـ
plenty of	وفرة من	start by	يبدأ بـ
work on	يعمل على تحسين	over a period of time	لفترة من الوقت
make progress	يصنع التقدم	run his own business	يدير عمل خاص به
keep fit and healthy	يحافظ علي لياقته	be crippled with ...	يعاني من ...
the not-too-distant future	المستقبل القريب	research teams	فرق الأبحاث
treatment for	علاج لـ	There's no point in	لا فائدة في

Antonyms كلمات وعكسها

Word	Antonym
rare	شائع
curable	لا يمكن علاجه - مزمن
increase	يقل - ينخفض
healthy	غير صحي
progress	يتراجع - يتدهور
rapid	بطيء
production	استهلاك
pleasant	مزعج - كريه
rare	نادر
curable	يمكن علاجه
increase	يزداد
healthy	صحي
progress	يتقدم
rapid	سريع
production	إنتاج
pleasant	سار - ممتع
common	شائع
incurable	لا يمكن علاجه - مزمن
decrease	يقل - ينخفض
unhealthy	غير صحي
regress	يتراجع - يتدهور
slow	بطيء
consumption	استهلاك
unpleasant	مزعج - كريه

Derivatives المشتقات

Verb	Noun	Adjective
predict	التنبؤ	متوقع
treat	علاج	يمكن علاجه
damage	تلف	تالف
develop	تطور	متطور
grow	نمو - زيادة	متزايد - نامي
recognise	اعتراف - تقدير	يمكن التعرف عليه
predict	يتنبأ	predictable
treat	يعالج	treatable
damage	يتلف	damaged
develop	يتطور	developed
grow	ينمو - يزداد	growing
recognise	يتعرف علي	recognisable
predictable	التنبؤ	predictable
treatable	علاج	treatable
damaged	تلف	damaged
developed	تطور	developed
growing	نمو - زيادة	growing
recognisable	اعتراف - تقدير	recognisable

Confusable Words

- ☒ • weather: الطقس (يوم بيوم) - What bad weather we have been having.
- climate: المناخ (الحال العام) - The climate of the world is getting warmer.
- ☒ • ice: الثلج - Please, bring me some ice from the fridge.
- an ice: آيس كريم - Would you like to have an ice?
- ☒ • melt: يذوب (بسبب الحرارة العادية) - Snow melts in hot climate.
- molten: منصهر (بحرارة عالية جدا) - There are molten rocks inside the earth.
- ☒ • a year's time: في غضون سنة (إضافة ملكية لاسم مفرد)
- 30 years' time: في غضون ثلاثون سنة (إضافة ملكية لاسم جمع)
- ☒ • a way to + مصدر : - Scientists should find ways to treat common diseases.
- a way of + v+ing: - Scientists should find ways of treating
- ☒ • Start by + v_ing: - Could you start by telling us what kinds of diseases ... ?
- Start with + noun اسم : - I would like to start my meal with some soup.
- ☒ • increase in زيادة في - There is an increase in road accidents.
- increase to يزداد إلى - The world population will increase to ten billions.
- ☒ • reason for سبب ل - There is no reason for death.
- cause of سبب ل - What is the cause of global warming?
- cause يسبب - Global warming will cause serious floods.
- ☒ • treat + مفعول يعالج مرض - The doctor treated his illness quickly.
- heal يلتئم / يضمّد - His wounds healed. / - This ointment healed my wounds.
- cure + مفعول / شخص / مرض - The doctor cured him of his illness.
- Some diseases can be cured but some can't.
- ☒ • affect يؤثر على - The rapid climate change will affect our environment.
- effect تأثير - The effect of climate change will be more serious.
- ☒ • operate (on) يجري عملية ل - The surgeon is operating on my brother tomorrow.
- operate يشغل / يدير - I don't know how to operate this machine.
- ☒ • hostile (on) عدواني - We didn't expect such a hostile reaction to our ideas.
- hostel سكن / بيت للطلبة - We stayed in hostels when we travelled in Europe.

Language Notes

hundred thousand million billion

☒ هذه الكلمات إذا جاء قبلها عدد محدد تكون مفردا أما إذا لم يسبقها عدد محدد وتشير لكميات كبيرة تكون جمعا.

- His salary is 5 hundred pounds a month.
- Thousands of people watched the match on TV yesterday.

☒ **common** : شائع (لها شكلان في المقارنة) (more common – most common) (commoner – commonest)

- The world's commonest diseases : diabetes , heart disease and arthritis.

🔗 **Currently** : (يأتيا معها مضارع مستمر)

- He is currently doing research into new ways of treating common diseases.

🔗 **Turn into** يحول إلى - The climate change will turn other areas into desert.

🔗 If **someone** has diabetes, **they** will always have it. (الفعل مفرد والضمير جمع)

Tape script

The future of medicine

Presenter: Good afternoon and welcome to "The World Tomorrow", the programme which looks into the future and predicts what life will be like in 20, **30 or 40 years' time**. Today's guest is a university professor of medicine who is **currently** doing research into **new ways of treating** common diseases. Welcome to the programme Professor Osman. Could you **start by** telling us what kinds of diseases you are **working on** at the moment?

Prof Osman: Thank you, of course. At the moment, my research team and I are looking at three of the world's commonest diseases: diabetes, heart disease and arthritis. I'm pleased to say that we're making progress in all three areas. We think that fewer people will **be living with** these diseases in the future.

Presenter: That's excellent news. So, are you working on new treatments for these diseases?

Prof Osman: Yes, we are, but the most exciting news is that sometime in the **not-too-distant future**, we'll be treating these diseases to cure them and not only to manage them.

Presenter: How is curing a disease different from managing it?

Prof Osman: Well, let's take the example of diabetes. At the moment, we cannot cure diabetes. If **someone** has the disease, **they'll** always have it. We can only help people to manage it so that it doesn't become worse. In 2030, people may be taking medicines which cure diabetes completely, so that the person no longer has the disease.

Presenter: That really is very exciting. Could you explain how this is possible?

Prof Osman: Well, traditionally, doctors have always treated diseases by giving their patients medicines of some kind, or by operating on them. In the future, we'll be using new cells from patients to repair parts of their body which are damaged. So, if a patient's heart is damaged, we'll be able to mend it with new cells from the patient's own body. We'll also be making new tissue from the cells in a laboratory.

Presenter: This is fantastic. When are we likely to see these developments?

Prof Osman: I think that I'll be working on the project for the next 15 to 20 years.

Presenter: Thank you for being our guest this afternoon, Professor Osman, and for bringing us such good news.

Prof Osman: It's my pleasure.

Reading & Critical Thinking

Our Future Environment

Many experts are predicting that the population of the world will increase to around ten billion by the year 2100. At the same time as the population increases, they believe that **rapid** climate change will affect our environment. Climate scientists are now looking at the effect of this **trend** on our growing population. Some believe that in the year 2100, the **planet** we will be living on will be almost **unrecognisable**.

Most people agree that, over the next 50–100 years, the earth will be getting gradually warmer because of climate change. This means that the ice on mountains, at the North Pole and at the South Pole will be melting very quickly. This will probably cause serious floods and may mean that many people will have to leave their homes. The prediction is that in 2100, many millions of people will be living in different areas or even in different countries because of floods. Also, climate change will turn other areas into desert and this will affect food production. This means that in the future, more people will be importing their food from areas less affected by climate change.

It is also possible that the world's population may not increase to ten billion. If the effects of climate change mean that our environment becomes hostile, the populations of some countries may even be decreasing in around 40 years' time.

Of course, we cannot be sure that any of these predictions will come true. However, we can be certain that scientists and engineers will be working hard to reduce the effects of climate change, for example by building **flood defences** to protect growing cities.

Questions & Answers on Reading

1- How, do you think, the population of the world will change in the future?

It will probably increase to around 10 billion by 2100.

2- What effects, do you think, climate change will have in the future ?

The earth will get warmer causing ice to melt and producing floods, and other areas will become deserts.

3- Will climate change during the next 100 years be fast or slow?

I think, it will be fast.

4- According to the writer, in which 3 places will ice be melting in the future?

The ice will be melting on mountains, at the North Pole and the South Pole.

5- What will happen to people if the areas where they live are flooded ?

They will have to leave their homes.

6- Where, do you think, people will get their food from?

People will have to import their food from other places.

7- Why is it possible that the population in some countries will decrease?

The climate will be very hostile and many people may move to other countries.

8- What other things can scientists and engineers do to reduce the effects of climate change?

They can develop new types of fuel and crops which can grow in desert areas.

9- Are flood defences needed in Egypt? If so, where or who would they protect?

Yes, to protect low areas on the sea and cities and villages that are near the Nile.

Vocabulary Definitions

arthritis	التهاب المفاصل	a disease that causes pain and swelling in the joints of the body
cell	خلية	the smallest unit of a living thing
cure	علاج	to make someone better
diabetes	مرض السكري	a disease in which there is too much sugar in your blood
mend	يصلح	repair something that's broken or damaged
operate	يجري عملية جراحية	cut open someone's body to remove or repair a part that's damaged
progress	تقدم / يتقدم	to move forward , develop or improve.
tissue	نسيج	what plant and animal cells are made of
decrease	يقل	to become less
hostile	عدواني	very unpleasant , unfriendly or aggressive
pole	قطب	the most southerly or northerly part of the world
rapid	سريع	very fast
trend	اتجاه / موقف	the way a situation is developing
planet	كوكب	very large round object in space which goes round the sun
unrecognisable	لا يمكن التعرف عليه	changed so much in a way completely different
flood defences	حواجز الفيضان	protection against floods for towns and buildings

Prefixes and Suffixes

The word	The Prefix	البادئة	The suffix	اللاحقة	
recognise	يتعرف علي	unrecognisable	لا يمكن تمييزه	recognisable	يمكن تمييزه
drink	يشرب	undrinkable	لا يمكن شربه	drinkable	قابل للشرب
believe	يصدق	unbelievable	لا يصدق	believable	يمكن تصديقه
read	يقرا	unreadable	لا يقرا	readable	يمكن قراءته
employ	يوظف	unemployment	البطالة	employment	توظيف
employ	يوظف	unemployed	عاطل	employee	موظف
break	يكسر	unbreakable	لا يكسر	breakable	قابل للكسر
cure	يعالج	incurable	مستعصي	curable	يمكن علاجه
understand	يفهم	misunderstand	يسيء فهم	misunderstanding	سوء فهم

Exercises on Vocabulary

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

- It's now possible to put newinto the patient's body to treat some illnesses.
 - cells
 - soils
 - organs
 - cellular
- Doctors are making towards successfully treating many common diseases.
 - programs
 - probaganda
 - jobs
 - progress

- 3- My grandfather finds walking painful because he has in his kness .
 a) colic b) diarrhea c) arthritis d) arteries
- 4- Doctors sometimes usemade in a laboratory to repair damaged body parts.
 a) skin b) tissue c) test tubes d) funnels
- 5- Her uncle has , so he's taking medicine to control the sugar in his blood.
 a) headache b) stomachache c) cancer d) diabetes
- 6- Sleeping for an hour or two always his headaches.
 a) cures b) sharpens c) increases d) doubles
- 7- There are so many new buildings on the beach that it has become
 a) unbreakable b) unrecognisable c) unreadable d) unbelievable
- 8- There has been a small in the number of people who visited the museum this year.
 a) decrease b) debate c) debit d) decay
- 9- There are eight which go round our sun.
 a) plants b) stars c) planets d) pants
- 10- Jungles and deserts can be environments for people to live in.
 a) hostility b) hosts c) fantastically d) hostile
- 11- Global warming is a modern that many people are worried about.
 a) trade b) trend c) road d) tend
- 12- After the earthquake, our area became I can't find my house.
 a) known b) recognizable c) unrecognisable d) recognise
- 13- Our plants will die because there is a in the amount of rain.
 a) decrease b) increase c) raise d) rise
- 14- Small animals often make movements to escape from their enemies.
 a) racket b) rocket c) rapid d) rapidly
- 15- If more land becomes deserts, food will be affected.
 a) production b) prediction c) infection d) section
- 16- We need to the hospital equipment that was damaged in the earthquake.
 a) mind b) fax c) mend d) amend
- 17- Take one of these pills and they will your headache immediately.
 a) treatment b) cure c) curative d) care
- 18- After the road accident , doctors had to on the driver's leg.
 a) co-operate b) lubricate c) collaborate d) operate
- 19- In the future, do you think people will be healthier than they are now?
 a) more b) less c) most d) much
- 20- How do you think that health will change in the future ?
 a) care b) cure c) cart d) treat
- 21- A team of scientists are studying some of the world's diseases .
 a) cinnamon b) rarely c) commonest d) communist
- 22- What is the difference between curing a disease and it?
 a) manage b) managing c) merge d) management
- 23- He's currently research into new ways of treating common diseases.
 a) making b) do c) doing d) taking
- 24- What kinds of diseases are you working at the moment ?
 a) at b) in c) with d) on

- 25- My team and I are looking at three of the world's commonest diseases.
 a) research b) searching c) search d) researching
- 26- We can't cure people but we can help them manage diabetes.
 a) diabetes b) diabetic c) dialectic d) domestic
- 27- We will also be new tissue from the cells in a laboratory.
 a) doing b) taking c) managing d) making
- 28- When are we to see these developments ?
 a) likely b) possibly c) probably d) definitely
- 29- They believe that rapid climate change will our environment.
 a) affect b) effect c) effective d) affection
- 30- The earth will be getting warmer because of climate change .
 a) gradual b) regular c) graduation d) gradually
- 31- The on mountains at the North and the South Pole will be melting.
 a) ice cream b) ice c) snowy d) icy
- 32- If ice melts, it will probably cause serious
 a) blood b) mud c) floods d) funds
- 33- Climate change can also affect food if other areas become desert.
 a) grow b) producer c) taste d) production
- 34- Of course , we can't be sure that any of these predictions will true.
 a) make b) come c) do d) have
- 35- People should build flood to protect growing cities.
 a) defences b) attackers c) fences d) curtains
- 36- Small children should be careful with glass because it is
 a) break b) unbreakable c) breaking d) breakable
- 37- I can't read the magazine because the print is so small .It is
 a) breakable b) readable c) unreadable d) drinkable
- 38- The water in this river is It becomes very dirty.
 a) undrinkable b) drunk c) drinking d) drinkable
- 39- Many experts are predicting the world population to to ten billion.
 a) decrease b) reduce c) increase d) discount
- 40- Dams are mainly built to be some sort of against floods.
 a) injection b) protection c) infection d) inspection
- 41- Cancer is a serious illness, but it can be nowadays.
 a) distributed b) cured c) caught d) healed
- 42- That girl was openly towards her friends so they don't like her.
 a) friendly b) hostile c) gentle d) tolerant
- 43- Doctors know the difference curing a disease and managing it.
 a) in b) among c) from d) between
- 44- Climate change will turn some areas desert.
 a) into b) up c) out d) in
- 45- It's for a driver to ignore traffic lights.
 a) thinkable b) lawful c) unthinkable d) expected

[2] Find and correct the mistakes in the following sentences:

- 1- The process of developing or becoming better is known as making progressive.
- 2- Groups of cells that make up animals and plants are called issue.
- 3- To mind is to fix or to repair something that's broken or damaged.
- 4- To operation is to cut open someone's body to remove or repair a damaged part.
- 5- A disease which causes pain in the muscles and joints is known as arithmetic.
- 6- The smallest part of an animal or plant is the atom.
- 7- To care is to make an illness better.
- 8- A renal failure is a disease in which there is too much sugar in the blood.
- 9- You shouldn't be hostages to those who are younger than you.
- 10- If we don't put an end to the raped growth of population, we will suffer a lot.
- 11- We all hope that the prices will increase in the future.
- 12- After his accident, his face became unreadable.
- 13- Dirty water is drinkable. If you drink it , you will damage your health.
- 14- Why are doctor's handwriting is always readable? I can't read it .
- 15- What do you think of the effect of this tend on our village?
- 16- The earth is getting gradual warmer.
- 17- Egypt improves computers and cars from Japan.
- 18- Health fare has greatly improved in Egypt recently.
- 19- One should look at the light side of life to feel satisfied.
- 20- Don't put anything believable in your bag. It might break.

Grammar

Future Continuous

will be + v.ing

• يستخدم المستقبل المستمر للتنبؤ بحدث سوف يكون متواصل الحدوث في وقت ما أو خلال فترة محددة في المستقبل :

- The government **will be trying** to reduce the effects of climate change.
- Between 2020 and 2030, we **will be helping** people with diabetes.
- You'll recognize me when you get there. **I'll be wearing** jeans and a white t-shirt.
- Please, don't come at 9 o'clock. She **ll be sleeping** at that time.

• يستخدم المستقبل المستمر للتعبير عن شيء تم الترتيب أو التخطيط لحدوثه في المستقبل :

- Don't ring at 8 o'clock. **I'll be having** dinner with my family.
- **I'll be playing** tennis tomorrow from 7 to 9 p.m.
- This time next week, I **will be travelling** to Cairo.

• كما يستخدم للتعبير عن حدث سوف يكون مستمرا عندما يقطعه حدث آخر أو عندما يتم حدث آخر في المستقبل. (تقاطع)

- You **will be waiting** for her when her plane arrives tonight.
- I **will be staying** at the Hotel, if anything happens and **you** need to contact me.
- He **will be studying** at the library tonight, so he won't see you when you arrive.

• كما يستخدم للتعبير عن حدثين سيستمران معا في نفس الوقت في المستقبل. (توازي)

- At the party tomorrow, Ahmed **will be singing** while Sarah **will be dancing**.
- I **will be working** hard next week **while** you **will be relaxing** on the beach.

• يستخدم المستقبل المستمر أيضا عندما نخمن ما يفعله شخص الآن :

- Don't call him now, he'll **be doing** his homework.
- I don't want to disturb them. I'm sure they'll **be cleaning** the house at the moment.

• لا يستخدم المستقبل المستمر مع الأفعال التي تعبر عن حالة أو حاسة أو شعور أو إدراك أو فهم أو ملكية :

- Maher **will be** at my house when you arrive. (Not: will be being)
- After I study, I **will know** all the answers for the test. (Not: will be knowing)

may be + -ing

• تستخدم للتعبير عن أحداث محتملة الحدوث (غير مؤكدة) ستكون مستمرة في المستقبل :

- More people **may be moving** to Cairo in the next 50 years.
- In 100 years, people **may be living** in space.
- When she's 21, she **may be working** in London.

Exercises on Grammar

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

- 1- The programme predicts what life like in 40 years' time.
a) would be b) will have been c) will be being d) will be
- 2- We think that fewer people with these diseases in the future.
a) will be living b) may live c) have lived d) have been living
- 3- We these diseases to cure them not only to manage them.
a) may treat b) would treat c) will be treating d) may be treat
- 4- I'm sure that these predictions true.
a) will come b) will be coming c) may come d) may be coming
- 5- I'm not sure but the government vast areas of the desert soon.
a) will be reclaiming b) will reclaim c) may be reclaiming d) have reclaimed
- 6- I wonder what we this time next year.
a) will do b) shall do c) do d) will be doing
- 7- He's going on holiday. This time next week he in the sea.
a) will sail b) will be sailing c) sails d) would sail
- 8- In five years' time, Ali will probably with his parents.
a) be lived b) still live c) be still living d) still living
- 9- In an hour's time, Hanaa home on the train.
a) will be travelling b) will travel c) travels d) travelled
- 10- It's arranged. We in the red sea tomorrow morning.
a) will swim b) will be swimming c) may be swimming d) may swim
- 10- In ten years' time, I I hope in a hospital.
a) would work b) may work c) will be working d) will work
- 12- We probably be there for two weeks.
a) will b) may c) are going to d) are
- 13- Amira has a job interview tomorrow. I'm sure..... well.
a) might do b) may do c) will have done d) will be doing
- 14- This time next week, Samir..... basketball with his friends.
a) will be playing b) may play c) may be working d) will play

- 15- I expect that he the match next Friday.
 a) wins b) will win c) will be winning d) is winning
- 16- When I'm 80, I think everyone longer.
 a) would live b) may be living c) will be living d) will live
- 17- Where do you think you when you're 50?
 a) would work b) may work c) will be working d) will work
- 18- They a new company in the future. It's probable.
 a) may be setting b) will set c) will be setting d) would set
- 19- I think we new wells of oil soon.
 a) may discover b) will be discovering c) discover d) have discovered
- 20- Don't phone me at 8.00 a.m. tomorrow. I to the airport.
 a) drive b) will be driving c) have driven d) would drive

More Exercises

- 1-It's arranged. We (will go – go – are going – may go) to the Red Sea this summer.
- 2-I think my cousin (will study – studies – going to study – would study) engineering.
- 3-(Are you playing – Do you play – Shall you play – Do you go to play) tennis after school today?
- 4-My German lesson (is stating – starts – has been starting – start) at four o'clock this afternoon.
- 5-The launch of the satellite (is being – are being – is – was) at 7.50 tomorrow.
- 6-We (will – may – are going to – are) probably be there for two weeks.
- 7-I can't talk at the moment. I (do – will do – am doing – have done) my homework.
- 8-I can't meet you this afternoon. I (am doing – do – have done – may do) the shopping.
- 9-Hello, Ahmed. I (go – am going – have gone – would have gone) to the airport in a minute.
- 10-My plane (is leaving – shall leave – leave – leaves) at 10 o'clock tomorrow.
- 11-I am studying medicine. I (may be – am going to be – am being – be) a doctor.
- 12-She (will – should – is going to – may) probably do the shopping tomorrow.
- 13-I expect that he (wins – will win – is going to win – is winning) the match.
- 14-Perhaps they (are visiting – are going to visit – will visit – may) visit us next Saturday.
- 15-Somebody is knocking on the door. I (am going – will go – have gone – go) and open it.
- 16-She (is flying – flies – fly – would fly) to Spain next Monday. Everything is arranged.
- 17-Watch out! You (are dropping – drop – are going to drop – would drop) the glasses.
- 18-Don't phone me at 8.00 a.m. tomorrow. I (drive – will be driving – have driven – would drive)

[2] Find and correct the mistakes in the following sentences:

- 1- Nader is going on holiday. This time tomorrow, he shall be swimming in the sea.
- 2- This time next month Salma revise for her final exam.
- 3- This time tomorrow, Nada will be studying hard. I'm uncertain.
- 4- In two years' time Imad study English at university.
- 5- In 20 years from now Khaled run his own business.
- 6- This time tomorrow, he will swim in the sea while I'll be working.
- 7- Don't call my brother at two o'clock, he will be slept.
- 8- The family will watch the match from 7.00 to 9.00 this evening but I will be out.
- 9- Tomorrow My friend will be owning a new car .
- 10- Don't come at 4 o'clock tomorrow. I sleep then.
- 11- This time next year, he may visit the Holy Mosque in Mecca.
- 12- This time tomorrow, Adel lies on the beach.
- 13- I'm not sure but I will be travelling to London next Friday.
- 14- Manar will take a course in English in three months' time.
- 15- From 8 to 10 tomorrow, she will revise for her exams.
- 16- Don't call my brother at two o'clock , he will be slept.
- 17- This time tomorrow , he will swim in the sea.
- 18- I expect he is doing the job in three weeks' time.
- 19- Perhaps I am meeting him this time tomorrow.
- 20- I shoot you if you come any closer.
- 21- I hope you are visiting me in my home one day.
- 22- Don't come at 4 o'clock tomorrow. I sleep then.

Language Functions

Expressing Worries التعبير عن القلق

Saying you are worried

❖ للتعبير عن القلق نستخدم أحد التعبيرات التالية

- I'm feeling very nervous. أشعر بالتوتر الشديد
- I'm afraid that I might.... (fail)... ينتابني الخوف فربما... (أفشل)
- I find it worrying. أجد أن هذا أمرا يدعو للقلق
- It worries me. هذا الأمر يدعو للقلق
- That doesn't stop me from worrying about..... هذا لا يمنعني من الشعور بالقلق بشأن.....

Reassuring

❖ لكي نطمئن شخص ما , نستخدم أحد التعبيرات التالية

- Don't worry about it. لا تقلق بهذا الشأن
- I'm sure it'll be fine. أنا متأكد أن الأمر سوف يكون علي ما يرام
- There's no point in worrying about it. لا داعي للقلق بشأن هذا الأمر
- Try and look on the bright side. حاول أن تنظر إلي الجانب الايجابي في هذا الأمر
- Just relax. Nothing will happen. هون عليك , فلن يحدث شيء

Examples:

Mr/ Ahmed Magdy

- 1 A We're getting the results of our school tests tomorrow.
B I know ***I'm feeling very nervous***
A Listen, **don't worry about it** I'm sure **it'll be fine.**
B That's what everyone says, but I'm afraid that I might fail.
- 2 A Did you hear about the lion that escaped from the zoo?
B Yes, but it's a long way from here. **There's no point in worrying about it.**
A I know, but lions can *move* quite fast, can't they?
B **Just relax. Nothing will happen** here!
- 3 A You don't look *very* happy. What's the matter?
B I've been listening to a radio programme about climate change and I found **it worries me**
A **Try and look on the bright side** Scientists are doing everything they can to protect us.
- 4 A Are you all right?
B My little brother hasn't come home from school yet. **It worries me.**
A He's probably playing with his friends.
B I know, but **that doesn't stop me from worrying about** him.

Practice:-

- 1- You express your worries about the results of your school tests.
- 2- You have heard that a lion escaped from the zoo. You express your worries.
- 3- You tell your friend that you're worried about your sick brother.
- 4- A friend is feeling very nervous about an interview. You tell him not to worry.

[3] Write a paragraph of about ninety words on:

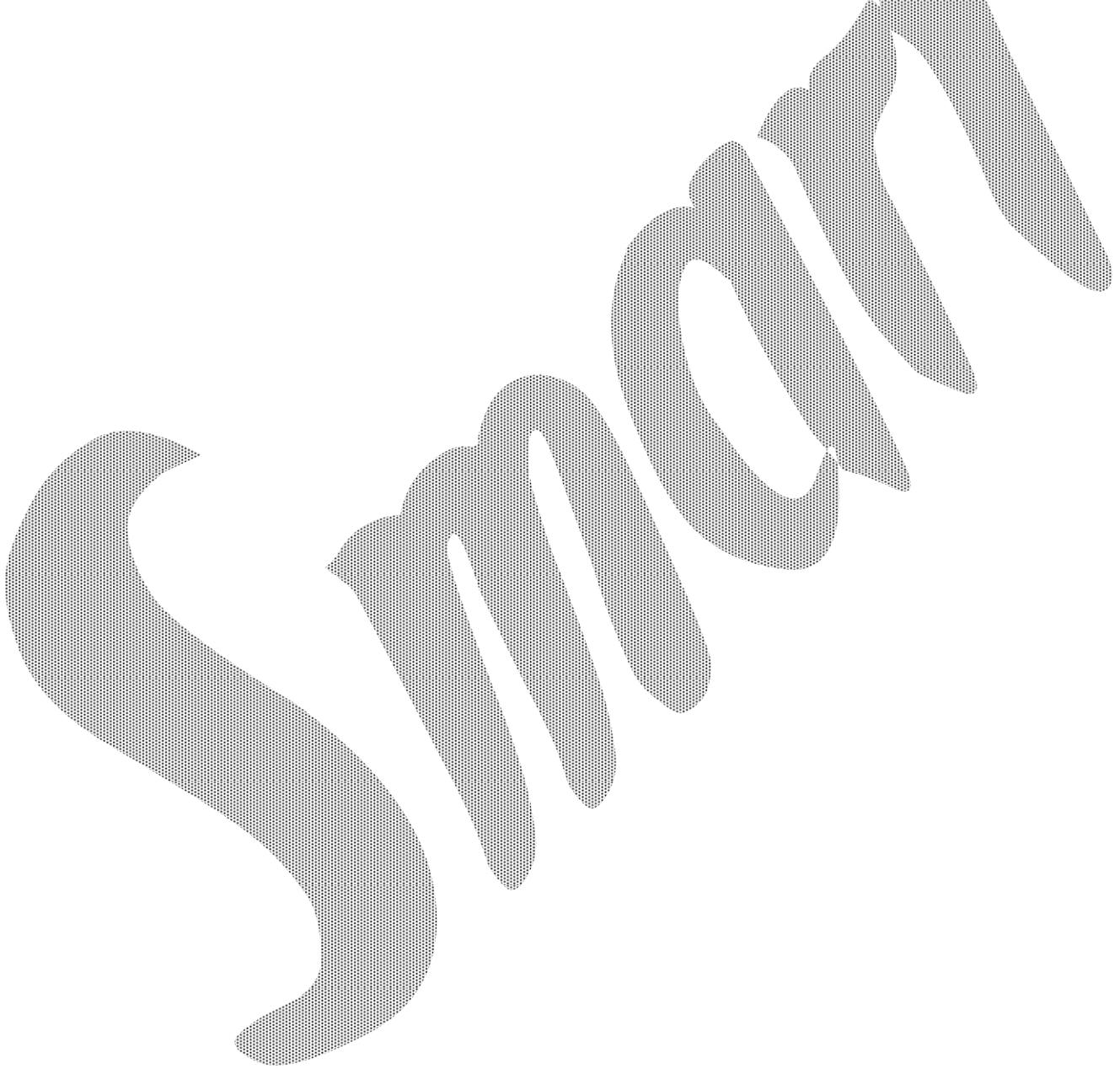
1- Global warming

2- Hostile environments

[4] Translate into Arabic:

- 1- Most people feel that their jobs are becoming more and more stressful. They work extremely hard and don't have enough time to relax, so they look for continuous sunshine on the most luxurious beaches.
- 2- The main purpose of buildings has always been to protect people from bad weather. In countries with hot and cold seasons, insulated buildings keep out heat and cold. In hot dry area, buildings with thick walls keep out the heat.
- 3- We can't solve all our problems but we find solutions to some of them. As man finds solutions, he is the one to create problems and overcome them.
- 4- Scientists have said that we haven't been the only creatures living on this globe. There are other creatures that come and leave for unknown reasons.
- 5- Infectious diseases such as cholera are very dangerous. It can spread quickly especially in crowded places.
- 6- There are many things to be said in favour of technological advancement. It undoubtedly makes people's lives easier.
- 7- Without the benefits of technology, the world would be a much harder place to live in.

- 1- لقد أحرزت مصر تقدما كبيرا في مجالات الصناعة و التجارة و وسائل الاتصال
- 2- يجب أن تبذل دول العالم جهودا مضيئة لحل مشكلات التغير المناخي والاحتباس الحراري.
- 3- يجب أن نستفيد من تجارب الآخرين في الصناعة و التكنولوجيا.
- 4- للسياحة آثار سلبية على البيئة، لذا يجب أن نبذل قصارى جهدنا لتجنبها.
- 5- إن تصميم المباني يختلف من بلد لآخر حسب الظروف المناخية.
- 6- توجد الآن الكثير من ناطحات السحاب في العالم ولكنها بدأت في نيويورك.
- 7- عندما أذهب إلى الريف أقيم مع أسرتي في منزل بعيد عن القرية.
- 8- يجب عليك أن تتحلى بالطموح فهو سبيلك للنجاح.



Revision D

Revision Vocabulary

pigeon	حمامة	flexible	مرن
prepare	يعد - يجهز	flexibility	مرونة
whaling	صيد الحيتان	flexibly	بطريقة مرنة
chase	يطارد	rapidly	بسرعة
protect	يحمي	catch a disease	يصاب بمرض
plenty of	كثير من	serious	جاد - خطير
dolphin	دولفين	decrease	يقل - ينقل
make sure	يتأكد	save lives	ينقذ ارواح
compare	يقارن	around	حوالي
stomach ache	مغص	determined	عازم - مصمم
cough	سعال	determination	عزيمة - اصرار
vaccination	تلقيح	cure	يعالج
smallpox	مرض الجدري	cope with	يواكب - يساير
blind	أعمى	keep up with	يواكب - يساير
organisation	منظمة	the rest	الباقي
adapt to	يتكيف مع	work for	يعمل لدي
employ	موظف	transport	ينقل - النقل
employee	موظف	frightened	خائف - مرعوب
employer	صاحب العمل	challenge	يتحدي - تحدي
break down	يتعطل	go wrong	يتعطل
keep calm	يحافظ على هدوئه	advantage	ميزة
option	اختيار	efficiently	بكفاءة
continue	يستمر	face	يواجه
high in / low in	غنى بـ / فقير بـ	manual jobs	أعمال يدوية

Definitions

cure	علاج	make an illness better
decrease	يقل	became less, or made less
determined	مصمم	wanting to do something very much
diseases	امراض	illnesses
rapidly	بسرعة	very quickly
serious	خطير	bad or worrying
cope	يواكب	deal with something successfully
employee	موظف	someone who is paid to work for someone else
employer	صاحب العمل	a person or company that pays people to work for them
face	يواجه	have to accept or deal with a bad situation or problem
flexible	مرن	able to change or be changed easily
option	اختيار	something that you can choose to do

Tape script

Modern Medicines

Medicines are amazing, aren't they? If you have a stomach ache or a cough, you can visit a doctor and you usually feel well again in a few days. A few hundred years ago, it was different. People who were ill often died, especially children. People did not know what to do when they became ill. They could not control the **diseases** that killed them. Today, there are new medicines which help people to live healthier lives. Some of these **cure** diseases completely, while vaccinations can stop people getting the diseases at all.

Before 1980, there was a disease that had killed 35% of the people who got it. It was called smallpox. A few people who had caught the disease did not die, but became blind. It was a terrible disease. Then, after 1980, nobody caught the disease any more. The World Health Organisation (WHO) had been working for many years to give people vaccinations to stop the disease. It had worked.

In the future, there will be more vaccinations and many diseases will not be spreading around the world as **rapidly** as they do today. The number of people catching **serious** diseases has already **decreased** in recent years. However, it won't be easy to stop all of them. People who caught smallpox could not catch it again, but other diseases can be caught more than once. It is harder to stop these diseases. You could also see when people had smallpox, but other illnesses are harder to see.

People will always be falling ill from some diseases, but the future looks much better, especially for children. Before the year 2000, only about 25% of children had vaccinations that stopped them from catching diseases. Today, 80% of children have vaccinations. WHO say that this has saved the lives of around three million children a year, and they are **determined** to help even more children in the future. One day, perhaps we will be living in a world without serious diseases. That would be fantastic, wouldn't it?

The Growth Of Slums

Your grandparents probably worked in the same job all their lives. However, the way people work today is changing rapidly. It is unlikely that you will find a job and stay in it for the rest of your life. You will need to be **flexible**. This means being prepared to learn new skills and to adapt to different situations.

It is important to plan for the future, but you need to think flexibly when your plans change. For example, you and your friends plan to travel to a different city by train. You arrive at the station, but your train has broken down. Do you go home, or do you keep calm and think of other **options**? If you are prepared to be flexible, you might be able to find another way to travel to the city. You can continue your journey if you take a later train or find another form of transport.

At school, students who think flexibly are not frightened of new challenges. They keep calm when things go wrong and don't stop doing something because it is difficult. This will be an advantage when the students finish their education. Many **employers** now say that being flexible is one of the most important skills

they look for in an **employee**. Businesses do not know what problems they might have in the future. They want employees who will know how to **cope** with these problems efficiently, and who are happy to **face** challenges.

Questions & Answers

1- What happened to 35% of people who caught smallpox before 1980?

- They died of the disease.

2- Why, do you think, people didn't catch the disease after 1980?

- The World Health Organisation had stopped the disease.

3- Why is it harder to stop some diseases than it was to stop smallpox?

They can be caught more than once; they are harder to see.

4- How many children have vaccinations that stop them catching diseases today? - 80%

5- How many children's lives has taking vaccinations saved?

It has saved around three million children.

6- In what kind of a world may we be living in the future?

We may be living in a world without serious diseases.

7- How do you know how much protein, fat etc. is in food when you buy it?

You can sometimes see this information on a label.

8- How many different jobs did people usually use to have in their lives?

- They probably had one.

9- When do you think people need to think flexibly?

- You need to think flexibly when your plans go wrong.

10- Why do you think it is useful to be flexible at school?

To keep calm when things go wrong and not stop doing something as it's difficult.

11- Why do you think many employers want people who think flexibly?

- These people cope when there are problems and are happy to face challenges.

(Workbook pages 73- 76)

1- Finish the following dialogue:

Dalia and Amany are at the shops

Dalia : Shopping makes me hungry. Oh, look! 1)

Amany : You're right, the sweets aren't expensive.

Dalia : I think I'll buy some.

Amany : 2)

Dalia : Yes, I know they are bad for me, but I like them.

Amany : I'm worried that you will become ill if you eat lots of sweets.

Dalia : 3) I won't eat too many. Let's look in the bookshop I'm sure you'd love the new Detective Jones book.

Amany : 4)

Dalia : You like exciting stories.

Amany : I enjoyed his last story. 5)

Dalia : You'll probably finish it right away.

Amany : You're right, I'm sure I won't put it down!

2- Write what you'd say in each of the following situations:

- 1- You read in the news about bird flu. You are worried that it will come to Egypt.
- 2- There is a very good new museum near your school. You want to recommend it to a friend.
- 3- Tell your younger brother/sister that it is good to drink lots of milk because it contains protein.
- 4- A friend asks you where you will be living in ten years. You think that you will live in Cairo, but you are not sure.

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

- 1- Zeinab Mona that London was the biggest city in England.
a- said b- told c- explained d- promised
- 2- He said that he was going to see the new film about space the week.
a- last b- this c- following d- before
- 3- The river was very full because it for a week.
a- rain b- rains c- been raining d- had been raining
- 4- Before my father worked for the bank, he as a manager at a supermarket.
a- works b- is working c- had worked d- have been
- 5- Next year, my older brother medicine at university.
a- will be studying b- be studying c- studying d- studies
- 6- It's possible that my cousin Riham won't come to the family party next week because she working at the hospital.
a- may b- be c- may be d- had been
- 7- The fire grew quickly because it for many months.
a- did not rained b- had not rained c- was not raining d- is not raining
- 8- The farmers said that they organic fertilizers in the following year.
a- will use b- use c- would use d- had used
- 9- The smallest parts of your body are called
a- cellars b- caves c- cells d- centimetres
- 10- The man was very ill so the doctors decided to on him.
a- celebrate b- operate c- cooperate d- organise
- 11- The boat stopped at the island and all the tourists went
a- ashamed b- attached c- confused d- ashore
- 12- Africa and Europe are two of the world's
a- oceans b- continents c- countries d- planets
- 13- If you eat that fish you might be very ill. It is
a- poisonous b- organic c- modified d- genetic
- 14- The farmer put all the old grass in a field where he knew it would.....
a- root b- rot c- rubbish d- fertile
- 15- The number of visitors to the museum from 5 million to 2 million.
a- increased b- modified c- reduced d- decreased
- 16- Leila works very hard at school because she is to go to a good university.
a- determined b- developed c- distracted d- disliked

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

- 1- Some people don't like to eat food that has been genetically operated.

- 2- The influenza of this cake include fruit and eggs.
- 3- Don't jump into the river or you might down.
- 4- Sami's text message said that he has arrived safely.
- 5- We became ill because the vegetables have been washed in dirty water.
- 6- I asked Doaa what she had been doing yesterday.

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

The world is a big place, isn't it? But how many people can live on it? It is believed that before the second century CE, the population of the world was below 300 million. The population grew slowly. It took 1,600 years before the population *doubled* to 600 million. By the middle of the eighteenth century, it had become 800 million. Then, the population started to grow more quickly. In the year 2000, the population was eight times the amount it had been in 1750, at more than 7 billion. Today, it is about 7.5 billion.

What about the future? It is thought that the population will be growing even faster in the next 100 years. Ten billion people may be living on our planet in the year 2100. However, the population of some countries is going down. There will probably be enough space for everybody, but you r grandchildren will be living on an even busier planet than the one we live on today.

A) Answer the following questions:

- 1- How many people live in the world today?
- 2- When did the population of the world start to grow more quickly?
- 3- Why do you think that the population will be growing faster in the future?
- 4- Do you think that there will be enough space for everybody in the future? Why?

B) Choose the correct answer:

- 5- What do you think the word *doubled* means?

a- got smaller	b- became three times as big
c- became two times as big	d- stayed the same
- 6- The main idea of the text is that the world's population will continue to grow.....

a- but some countries will decrease	b- and there will be 10 billion people
c- but it grew slowly in the past	d- but the world will be different than today

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

- 1- How do you think climate change will affect food production?
- 2- What do you think will happen if the world becomes much warmer?
- 3- Do you think Ahab in Moby Dick was right to want to kill the whale? Why?
- 4- Why do you think that the crew of the Pequod wanted to help Ahab?
- 5- Do you think that more of our food should be genetically modified? Why?

D) The Novel

7- Answer the following questions:

- 1- What saved Gulliver when the baby dropped him?
- 2- How do we know that Glumdalclitch was a kind girl?
- 3- Why did the farmer decide to take Gulliver to the market?
- 4- Why do you think that the farmer stopped people going too close to Gulliver?
- 5- Do you think that the farmer was a greedy man? Why / Why not!

- Read the following quotation and then answer the questions:

"After a few weeks, I had lost a lot of weight and felt ill and tired. The farmer saw that I looked like a skeleton and was worried I would die."

- 6- Why did Gulliver feel tired and ill?
- 7- Why did the farmer not want Gulliver to die?
- 8- What happened to Gulliver after this?

E) Writing

8- Write a paragraph of about (100) words on ONE (1) of the following:

- a- Why science will stop the problems of the future.
- b- What I know about healthy eating.

F) Translation

9- A) Translate into Arabic:

- 1- The teacher said that we were all hardworking students.
- 2- Fewer people will be living with serious diseases in the future.

B) Translate ONE (1) sentence only into English:

- 1- يعتقد العلماء أن الكرة الأرضية ستكون أكثر دفئاً في الخمسين سنة القادمة.
- 2- كانوا متأخرين لأن الحافلة كانت قد تعطلت.

Unit 13: Keeping Safe

Main Vocabulary

angle	زاوية	stretch	يتمدد
blink	يرمش	electrical	كهربى
bright	لامع / ساطع	simple	بسيط
brightness	سطوع / لمعان	socket	فيشة كهرباء
flat	مستوى	point out	يشرح / يبين
height	ارتفاع	plug	يوصل الكهرباء
moist	رطب / مبلل	unplug	يفصل الكهرباء
moisture	درجة الرطوبة	major / main	رئيسى / أساسى
permanent	دائم	majority	أغلبية
temporary	مؤقت	overload	يزيد الحمل
position	مكانة / موقع / وضع	fire extinguisher	طفاية الحريق

Additional Vocabulary

prevention	وقاية	electricity	كهرباء
head teacher	معلم أول	active / activity	نشط / نشاط
rest	يرتاح - راحة	action	فعل / حركة
damaging	مدمر - محطم	common	شائع
health problem	مشكلة صحية	ache	ألم - يؤلم
healthy	صحي	headache	صداع
unusual	غير معتاد	serious	جاد - خطير
adults	البالغين / الكبار	repetitive	متكرر - ممل
bring	يحضّر - يجلب	strain	إجهاد - إرهاق
relation	علاقة	injury	إصابة
mainly	أساساً	involve	يتضمن - يشمل
pain / painful	ألم / مؤلم	sore	موجع - مؤلم
recommend	يوصى	user	مستخدم
recommendation	توصية - تذكير	avoid	يتجنب
smoke alarm	جهاز إنذار الدخان	personal	شخصى
fire alarm	جهاز إنذار حريق	include	يتضمن - يشمل
period	فترة	remind	يذكر
equipment	معدات	blanket	بطانية
experience	يتعرض لـ - يمر بـ	connect	يوصل
view	يشاهد - منظر	disconnect	يقطع الاتصال
viewer	مشاهد	lid	غطاء
level	مستوي	pour	يصب
smooth	أملس - ناعم	simplicity	بساطة
measure	يقيس	low	منخفض
measurement	قياس	sit straight	يجلس معتدلاً

slight	طفيف	explain	يشرح - يفسر
slightly	بدرجة طفيفة	go on	يواصل - يستمر
screen	شاشة	persuade = convince	يقنع
fire	حريق - يفصل - يطرد	intend	ينوي - يقصد
bathroom	حمام - مرحاض	sensible	عاقل - حكيم
basic rules	قواعد أساسية	escape	يهرب - هروب

Prepositions & Idioms & Expressions

take a break from	يأخذ استراحة من	let ... down	يخذل
make changes to	يحدث تغييرات في	equipped with	مجهز بـ
It takes ages	يستغرق فترة طويلة	focus on	يركز على
fly at a height of....	يطير على ارتفاع	be in use	مستخدم
looks into the future	يستشرف المستقبل	to do with	له علاقة بـ
computer-related	مرتبط بالكمبيوتر	move around	ينتقل
repetitive strain injury	إصابات الإجهاد المتكررة	put out	يطفئ
take regular breaks	يأخذ فترات راحة منتظمة	take an action	يتصرف
do stretching exercises	يقوم بعمل تمارين الإحماء	make .. worse	يجعل...أسوء
find it helpful to...	يجد أنه من المفيد أن....	everyday life	الحياة اليومية
in case the worst happens	تجنباً لحدوث الأسوأ	related to	مرتبط بـ
increase in	زيادة في	follow advice	يتبع نصيحة
work out a fire escape plan	يعد خطة للنجاة من الحريق	spend on	ينفق على

Antonyms وعكسها

Word	Antonym
temporary	موقت
appear	يظهر
common	شائع
natural	طبيعي
at least	على الأقل
regular	منتظم
bottom	قاع
majority	الأغلبية
include	يتضمن - يشمل
turn on	يشغل جهاز
permanent	دائم
disappear	يختفي
rare	نادر
unnatural	غير طبيعي
at most	في الغالب
irregular	غير منتظم
top	قمة
minority	أقلية
exclude	يستبعد - يستثني
turn off	يغلق جهاز

Derivatives المشتقات

Verb	Noun	Adjective
repeat	يتكرر	repetition
tire	يتعب - يرهق	tiredness
sadden	يحزن	sadness
		تكرار
		إرهاق - إجهاد
		الحزن
		repetitive
		tired
		sad
		متكرر - ممل
		متعب - مرهق
		حزين

brighten	يشرق - يبتهج	brightness	سطوع - وضوح	bright	لامع - ساطع
injure	يصيب	injury	إصابة	injured	مصاب مجروح
overload	يحمل بشكل زائد	overload	حمل زائد	overloaded	مثقل بحمل زائد
strain	يرهق - يجهد	strain	إجهاد - إرهاق	strained	مجهّد - مرهق
flatten	يسوي	flatness	استواء	flat	مستوي
reflect	يعكس	reflection	انعكاس	reflected	متعكس
persuade	يقنع	persuasion	إقناع	persuasive	مقنع
describe	يصف	description	الوصف	descriptive	وصفي

Confusable Words

The phrasal verb (come) :

- **come up with = offer / propose** يعرض - يفكر في - يبتكر . يخترع
- The best authors are always very good at coming up with new ideas.
- **come out :** يخرج - يصدر - يظهر
- Do you know when the new James Bond film is coming out?
- If news of the marriage comes out, he will be in trouble.
- **come round : wake up after an operation or illness** يستعيد الوعي
- Mona came round slowly after the accident, but she's fine now.

remember / remind to / remind of:

- **remember:** يتذكر من تلقاء نفسه
- She **remembered** to take medicine.
- **remind to + المصدر :** يتذكر (يتذكر بواسطة شخص) : المصدر
- **Remind me to** bring my camera.
- **remind of:** يتذكر (يتذكرنا بشخص آخر من خلال الشكل أو أفعاله أو تصرفاته)
- He **reminds** me **of** his father.

sensible / sensitive :

- **sensible** عاقل - حكيم - He's very sensible when it comes to spending money.
- **sensible** مناسب - We're travelling, so please wear sensible clothes.
- **sensitive** حساس - Don't be too rude to her. She is sensitive.

angle / angel :

- **angle** زاوية - The lines meet at a sharp angle.
- **angle** وجهة نظر - From this angle, the plan did not seem like a good idea.
- **angel** ملاك - Heaven is filled with angels.
- **Thank for** يشكر علي - Thank you for your help .
- **Thanks to** بفضل - Thanks to Allah الحمد لله , I succeeded.

electric / electrical :

- **electric** يعمل بالكهرباء - lights / car / kettle / curtains / sets أجهزة
- **electrical** له علاقة بالكهرباء - engineer/ goods/ shop/ fuse عداد / fault/ current
- Engineers have designed **electric** cars that use batteries.
- My uncle works as an **electrical** engineers.

include / contain / involve :

- **include** يتضمن (جزء من كل)
- We study different languages **including** French.
- **contain** يحتوى (شئ بداخله)
- This bag **contains** some important papers.
- **involve** يتضمن
- Some accidents **involving** electrical equipment can happen.
- **involve (in)** يورط (نفسه في أمر ما)
- I am afraid ! your brother is **involved in** the crime.

point to / at / out :

- **point to** يشير إلى (يحدد)
- He **pointed to** the picture.
- **point at** يصبوب / يوجه نحو
- He **pointed** the gun **at** the woman.
- **point out** يشرح / يبين / يوضح
- He **pointed out** the lesson carefully.

put out / off / on :

- **put out** = extinguish يطفئ
- **Putting out** electrical fires using water will make the situation worse.
- **put off** = postpone يؤجل
- **put on weight** = gain weight يزداد وزن

take :

- **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**.

A number / The number :

- **A number of** عدد من (اسم جمع وفعل جمع)
- A number of **members are** against the new law.
- **The number of** عدد من (اسم جمع وفعل مفرد)
- The number of **blood donors is** not enough.

Language Notes

- **فاعل + (have) + مفعول + pp** يسمى هذا البناء الاستخدام السببي
- Adel had his eyes tested in hospital.
الفاعل في مثل هذه الجمل هو المتسبب في الحدث فقط أما الفاعل الحقيقي غير موجود في الجملة.
- We're having our house painted this weekend.
- My washing machine is broken; I need to have it repaired.

- مضارع تام (over the last week)
- You **have sent** them over the last week.
- The **increase in** computer use has **brought with** it problems **related to** different parts of our bodies: mainly our eyes , backs and arms.
- **Most of + اسم المعرفة**
- Most of **the pain** we feel after using our computers are temporary.
- **At last / At least:**
- **At last** أخيرا
- He arrived **at last**.
- **At least** على الأقل
- Take five minute break **at least**.
- **RSI:** = Repetitive strain injury
- RSI can lead to permanent damage. تلف دائم

Vocabulary Definitions

angle	زاوية	the position from which something is viewed
blink	يرمش	shut and open your eyes quickly
brightness	سطوع	the quality of light given or reflected by an object.
flat (adj)	مستوى	describe something that's level , smooth and even.
height	ارتفاع	the measurement from the bottom to the top of an object .
moist	رطب	describe something that's slightly wet , damp and humid.
permanent	دائم	describe something that's intended to last or continue forever
position	مكانة	the location of an object
electrical	كهربى	using or to do with electricity
fire extinguisher	طفاية الحريق	a piece of equipment used for stopping / putting out small fires
majority	أغلبية	the most of the people in the group
overload	يزيد الحمل	put too much electricity through something.
point out	يشرح	tell someone something
simple	بسيط	describe something that's easy to do or easy to understand
unplug	يفصل الكهرباء	to disconnect a piece of electrical equipment by taking its plug out of a socket
socket	فيشة	a place in a wall where you can connect equipment to the supply of electricity

Tape script

Computer health and safety

Good morning. I want to thank your head teacher for inviting me to speak to you today about using computers without damaging your health. So, I'm here to answer all the questions that you have sent me over the last week.

We all need computers, don't we? When your head asked me to come here, I wanted to know where the school was. So, I looked on my computer to find it. We all use computers as part of our everyday life, at home, at school and at work. Computers are great, but it's important to use them in the right way, and that is what I want to talk about today.

Many of you asked me how long people spent on a computer each day. Well, it is not unusual for adults and children to be on their computers for six or seven hours every day, and this increase in computer use has brought with it problems related to different parts of our bodies: mainly our eyes, backs, and arms.

One of you said that you had pain in your arms after using a computer. You asked me how long the pain would last. Most of the pain we feel after using our computers are temporary and disappear after a rest or a change of activity.

The most common computer-related problems are headaches and pain in our arms, back and neck. The most serious of these is repetitive strain injury, or RSI, which can lead to permanent damage. Another student wanted to know why he was getting RSI. Problems like this are usually caused by sitting in an unnatural position for long periods of time or having your chair in the wrong position. Perhaps the most important way of preventing these problems is to take regular breaks from your computer: at least five minutes every hour. During these breaks, you should move around or do stretching exercises. You should also make sure your desk or table is the right height and the computer screen at the correct angle. You will also find it helpful to have your feet flat on the floor.

Some of you asked me what you could do to prevent damage to your eyes. If you are a regular computer user, you should have your eyes tested once every two years. To avoid eye problems while you are working, blink regularly and focus on things which are further away than the computer screen. Other actions that you can take include keeping the air in the room moist, for example by using plants or a glass of water. This will stop your eyes from becoming dry. Also change the brightness of your screen from time to time and, of course, keep your screen clean.

These are some of the basic rules for avoiding health problems related to computer use. Follow these and you should not experience serious problems.

Reading & Critical Thinking

Safety at home

One of the most common causes of personal injury is an accident at home, and the two groups most in danger from these injuries are children under five and adults over seventy.

Recently, a group of people were asked where most accidents took place at home. The **majority** correctly said the kitchen, because this is where most house fires begin. The bathroom is also a danger area, because this is where many older people fall and where some accidents involving **electrical** equipment happen.

When we asked a safety expert what we could do to prevent accidents at home, he came up with some **simple** but useful ideas. He **pointed out**, for example, that we should not leave food cooking in the kitchen. He also recommended a number of other simple things we could do, including turning off

and **unplugging** electrical equipment when it was not in use, and not **overloading** electrical **sockets**. He also said that all homes should have smoke alarms.

Finally, we asked him what we should do if a fire started at home. He suggested that all homes should have at least one **fire extinguisher** and that families should work out a fire escape plan in case the worst happened. He also reminded us that throwing water on a fire, for example on a fire caused by electrical equipment, does not always put it out and can make the situation worse. In these cases, a fire blanket is recommended.

If everyone follows this simple advice, the number of serious injuries caused by accidents at home can be reduced.

Questions & Answers on Reading

1- Where do you think most accidents happen at home?

In the kitchen and the bathroom.

2- Which two groups of people have most accidents at home?

Children under five and adults over seventy.

3- Why do you think Children and the elderly have most accidents at home?

Because young children don't always understand about dangers in the home, and old people can forget things and sometimes fall over easily.

4- What two dangers are there in bathrooms?

Many older people fall in bathrooms and some accidents involve electrical equipment.

5- What can be the problem with throwing water on a fire?

Throwing water on a fire of electrical equipment can make it worse.

6- Why do you think the kitchen is where most accidents at home happen?

Because it is where most house fires begin.

7- What should people do if they are not using electrical equipment?

They should turn them off or unplug them.

8- What two pieces of equipment could help people put out a fire ?

A fire extinguisher and a blanket .

9- How else should people prepare in case there is a fire ?

Families should prepare a fire escape plan.

10- What dangers do you think there are in the kitchen ?

There are many dangers from electrical equipment, hot ovens and sharp knives.

11- What dangers do you think there are in bedrooms and living rooms?

There might be electrical equipment (computers and televisions), toys on the floor, open windows ,glass that might break ,etc.

12- What other causes of personal injuries can you think of?

You can fall over something or fall down the stairs.

Something might hit you if it falls or breaks.

13- Where do accidents usually take place?

Most accidents happen in the living room, however the most serious accidents happen in the kitchen or on the stairs.

14- What dangers are there for teens and middle-aged people?

There are dangers from cars (driving or walking across a road), fires, pollution, etc.

15- Do you think people's everyday lives are becoming safer or less safe?

Less safe because there are a lot of road accidents, electric fires, gas choke, etc.

Safer because people can now take strict precautions to avoid accidents.

16- Why do you think some people don't follow safety advice from experts?

Because they think that they know better than experts who worry too much.

17- What can we do to persuade people to follow this advice?

We can show people facts (the number of road accidents over a certain period).

Exercises on Vocabulary

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

1- We use fire for stopping small fires.

- a) extinguisher b) distinguish c) alarm d) fighter

2- If you electrical equipment , it stops working.

- a) turn up b) unplug c) plug d) turn on

3- There is a tree in our garden which is growing at a very strange

- a) angel b) angles c) angels d) angle

4- There are no hills or mountains, so the road is very

- a) ups and downs b) flat c) bumpy d) curved

5- The bridge over the river is not It will not be there next year.

- a) temporary b) temporarily c) contemporary d) permanent

6- Can you change the on the television. It is very dark.

- a) brightness b) lightning c) bright d) plight

7- Plants grow better in soil which is

- a) most b) moist c) dry d) drought

8- The of mount Sinai is 2.285 metres above sea level.

- a) tall b) width c) length d) height

9- I must move because I am sitting in an uncomfortable

- a) post b) disposition c) position d) composition

10- If you get something in your eye, you should quickly.

- a) blink b) drink c) wake d) prick

11- A is the place in a wall where you can connect electrical equipment.

- a) socket b) rocket c) locket d) bucket

12- If you point something, you tell someone about something they didn't know or see.

- a) on b) out c) at d) to

13- It can be very dangerous to a socket.

- a) download b) upload c) load d) overload

14- The of a group is most of the people in it.

- a) major b) majority c) minority d) minor

15- Something that is is not difficult.

- a) sample b) hard c) simple d) facilitate

16- Omar came a good suggestion for what to get Nabil.

- a) up with b) out c) round d) on

- 17- A new novel I want to to read comes next week.
 a) up with b) out c) round d) on
- 18- The best authors are always very good at coming with good ideas.
 a) up b) out c) round d) on
- 19- Mona came slowly after the accident , but she is fine now.
 a) up with b) out c) round d) on
- 20- Why is strain injury a serious problem.
 a) repetition b) repeated c) repetitive d) repeat
- 21- In pairs, turns to say these sentences .
 a) take b) put c) get d) put
- 22- is the weather usually like when the sea is flat?
 a) Which b) What c) How d) Why
- 23- We all use computers as part of our life.
 a) every day b) everyday c) every year d) every month
- 24- Many of you asked me how long people spent a computer each day.
 a) in b) on c) at d) of
- 25- This increase computer use has brought with it problems.
 a) in b) on c) at d) of
- 26- Computers cause problems related our bodies.
 a) for b) with c) to d) of
- 27- Most pains after using computers are and disappear after a rest.
 a) temporary b) permanent c) lasting d) for ever
- 28- The most computer – related problems are headaches and pain.
 a) commonest b) common c) rarely d) rare
- 29- To prevent these problems is to take regular
 a) medicine b) brakes c) breaks d) breaking
- 30- During these breaks, you should stretching exercises.
 a) do b) make c) doing d) giving
- 31- Make sure your desk or table is the right
 a) high b) height c) highly d) highness
- 32- Make sure your computer screen is at the correct
 a) ruler b) flat c) angle d) triangle
- 33- You will also find it helpful to have your feet on the floor.
 a) lean b) far c) forward d) flat
- 34- You should have your eyes every two years.
 a) test b) tested c) testing d) tests
- 35- To avoid eye problems while you working, blink regularly.
 a) are b) were c) was d) is
- 36- Keep the air in the room by using plants or a glass of water.
 a) moist b) moisture c) dampness d) dry
- 37- Change the of your screen from time to time.
 a) bright b) brightness c) colour d) sound
- 38- I will speak to you about using computers without your health.
 a) damaging b) damage c) damaged d) damages
- 39- One of the most common of personal injury is an accident at home.

- a) causes b) cause c) reasons d) reason
- 40- Where do most accidents take at home ?
 a) part b) happen c) palace d) place
- 41- The bathroom is a danger area, because it is many older people fall.
 a) which b) when c) where d) what
- 42- The safety expert said that all homes should have smoke
 a) fires b) alarms c) arms d) fighters
- 43- He suggested that all homes at least one fire extinguisher.
 a) has b) have had c) are having d) should have
- 44- Throwing water on a electrical fire can make the situation
 a) worse b) better c) best d) good
- 45- The debate focused tree main problems.
 a) in b) on c) at d) of
- 46- Why is strain injury a serious problem.
 a) repetition b) repeated c) repetitive d) repeat
- 47- In pairs , turns to say these sentences.
 a) take b) put c) get d) put
- 48- There is a tree in our garden which is growing at a very strange
 a) angel b) angles c) angels d) angle
- 49- There are no hills or mountains , so the road is very
 a) ups and downs b) flat c) bumpy d) curve
- 50- The bridge over the river is not it will not be there next year.
 a) temporary b) temporarily c) contemporary d) permanent

[2] Find and correct the mistakes in the following sentences:

- 1- If I felt tiredness, I usually go to bed early.
- 2- The bright of the sun made it very difficult to drive next to the lake.
- 3- There was a lot of happiness when we heard that uncle had made an accident.
- 4- There is great sadness when our son gets the first prize.
- 5- Tired can stop you remembering things so you should have rest.
- 6- What tall are you? I am 1.89 metres tall.
- 7- An eagle is the position from which something is viewed.
- 8- To blank is to shut and open your eyes quickly.
- 9- The quality of light given or reflected by an object is called frightning
- 10- If some thing is even, smooth and level, it is fiat
- 11- If something is slightly wet, damp or humid, it is drought.
- 12- The rocket is on the other side of the room so the light has a long wire.
- 13- Remember to plug electrical equipment before you go away on holiday.
- 14- The answers to the questions were quite difficult, so I did well in the exam.
- 15- Be careful not to download that socket. You are using it for two many things.
- 16- The minority of the students come to school by bus. Only two come by train.
- 17- We keep a fire extinguished in our kitchen just in case there's a fire.
- 18- My grandfather turn out the house where he used to live when he was a child.
- 19- It took the player five minutes to come out when he fell to the ground.
- 20- In case of following this advice, home accidents can be increased.

Grammar

Direct Questions

said / said to → asked

- في حالة الأسئلة التي يجاب عنها بـ yes/ no نستخدم if / whether كأداة ربط و يأتي بعدها الفاعل ثم الفعل : (نستخدم whether فقط مع or not).
- She said, " Do you speak French?" = She asked **if** I spoke French.
- He said, "Have you ever been abroad?" = He wondered **if** I had ever
- في حالة الأسئلة التي تبدأ بأداة استفهام ، نستخدم نفس أداة الاستفهام كأداة ربط و يأتي بعدها الفاعل ثم الفعل :
- He said, "Where did you spend your summer holiday?"
= He wanted to know **where** I had spent my summer holiday.
- He said, "What are you doing now?" = He asked **what** I was doing then.
- لاحظ حذف الكلمات do/does/did عند تحويل السؤال إلى غير مباشر:
- تغيير الأزمنة فقط إذا بدأ السؤال بفعل في الماضي :
- " How much do you earn?" = He **wonders** how much I **earn**.
- "How much do you earn?" = He **wondered** how much I **earned**.
- في حالة تحويل سؤالين إلى غير مباشر نستخدم and if أو أداة استفهام + and :
- He said, " Why are you late? Did you miss the bus?"
He wondered why I was late **and if** I had missed the bus.
- He said, "Where did you buy it. How much did it cost you?"
He wanted to know where I had bought it **and how** much it had cost me.
- في حالة العرض **offer** :
- He said, "Shall I get you some tea?" = He asked if he **could** get me some tea.
He **offered** me some tea. / He **offered to** get me some tea.
- في حالة الطلب **request** :
- He said, "Could you open the window, please?"
He **asked me to** open the window.
- ويمكن تحويل السؤال إلى غير المباشر باستخدام إحدى العبارات الآتية :

Present	Past
I'd like to know	I inquired
I want to know	I wanted to know
I wonder	I wondered
I don't know	I had no idea
I ask	I asked
Can / Could you tell me...?	I didn't know

- لاحظ عدم استخدام ضمير مفعول بعد wondered / inquired .

Exercises on Grammar

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

- 1- He asked me why to work abroad.
a) I want b) I wanted c) do I want d) did I want
- 2- They asked me if my parents I was there.
a) know b) are knowing c) have known d) knew
- 3- Nabil asked Yasser he was doing.
a) what b) when c) how d) where
- 4- She asked me the bag for her.
a) carrying b) to carry c) carry d) carried
- 5- He asked me I had a driving licence.
a) whether b) what c) how many d) how high
- 6- She asked me I could tell her how old I was.
a) how b) when c) why d) whether
- 7- They want to know who the match.
a) did win b) won c) do win d) does win
- 8- She asked me which university
a) had I been to b) go I to c) did I go to d) I had been to
- 9- She asked him he was going out with.
a) which b) what c) whether d) who
- 10- She asked me whether my uncle I was trying to find another job.
a) know b) know c) knew d) known
- 11- He asked me why to work for their company.
a) do I want b) had I wanted c) did I want d) I wanted
- 12- I wanted to know she came home early or not.
a) if b) why c) whether d) when
- 13- She wondered how about working in a big city.
a) I would feel b) did I feel c) do I feel d) had I felt
- 14- Rami wanted to know where Mona 2 days before.
a) is b) has been c) had been d) would be
- 15- I wondered what of my idea.
a) they thought b) did they think c) had they thought d) will they think
- 16- Wada asked Sara if she she the bus to school.
a) take b) takes c) has taken d) took
- 17- Tarek asked who Mazin playing football with.
a) had b) had been c) has been d) is
- 18- I asked him what then.
a) was he reading b) had he read c) he had read d) he was reading
- 19- He asked me if a new car the previous month.
a) do I buy b) did I buy c) I would buy d) I had bought
- 20- He asked me if I knew that his sister ill.
a) is b) has been c) had been d) will be
- 21- She asked me, "..... the DVD?"

- a) Have you watched b) You have watched
 c) You're watching d) Are You watch
- 22- He wanted to know how much I for my car.
 a) pay b) have paid c) had I paid d) I had paid
- 23- Farouk asked Osman why late.
 a) was he b) are you c) is he d) he was
- 24- The teacher said, " Where, Hazim ?"
 a) your book is b) your books were c) the books are d) is your book
- 25- Karim Nour if there was sugar in the cup.
 a) asked b) told c) said d) talked
- 26- Samy asked Alaa where that precious stone.
 a) had she found b) she had found c) did she find d) she found
- 27- They wanted to know music.
 a) if I played b) did I play c) do I play d) that I play
- 28- She wondered there was anything interesting at the weekend.
 a) if b) where c) when d) that
- 29- He asked me I had written my report or not.
 a) whether b) weather c) if d) had
- 30- Samia asked Hala she was doing anything the next day.
 a) unless b) whether c) without d) except
- 31- The teacher asked Ahmed all the way on foot.
 a) why he came b) if did he come c) how would he come d) if does he come
- 32- Ahmed asked me where the day before.
 a) I had gone b) I went c) had I gone d) did I go
- 33- Mahmoud promised he would not tell anyone what done.
 a) had I b) I had c) have I d) I have
- 34- Taha's mother asked him where
 a) he had been b) had he been c) has he been d) he has been
- 35- Do you know What
 a) does this mean? b) this means? c) this means. d) this meant?

[2] Find and correct the mistakes in the following sentences:

1. Nabil asked Yasser what he is doing.
2. Rami wanted to know where had Mona been.
3. Warda asked Sara how she usually gets to school.
4. "What were you doing this evening?" Hamid's mother said to him.
5. Tarek wanted to know who Mazin has been playing football with.
6. Reem's mother asked her when would she be home.
7. Zeinab's parents wants to know what she had done at school that day.
8. "Who I shall invite to my birthday party?" Riham said.
9. She asked him what had he been doing since he left school.
10. She wanted to know what is the capital of Egypt.
11. She said me why I wanted to work abroad.
12. He asked me weather she had a driving licence.
13. She wanted to know if had he taken the money.

14. The boys said to me , " Where I do live ? "
15. She said that she watches TV.
16. She didn't know why did I borrow the money.
17. He wanted to know if she enjoys swimming.
18. She asked him why did he leave his last job.
19. She wanted to know unless he was planning to join university.
20. John asked where did I buy my shirt from.
21. He asked me why didn't I lock the door the night before.
22. Peter wondered how much had I paid for the suit.
23. He asked me whether I finish reading the book he had lent me the week before.
24. He wondered how long did I stay in Paris the previous year.
25. He asked me if I had saw his newspaper.
26. He wanted to know how would I feel about working in Luxor.
27. He asked me whether I think I would enjoy working there.
28. We had no idea whether he won the last match or not.
29. He inquired where he can find a place to buy a glass of water from.
30. Adli asked me where were the changing rooms.

Language Functions

Persuading

Making Persuasion			Responding to Persuasion	
Go on. Hazim.			Oh , you have persuaded me	
You are not going to let me down.			That's a good idea. That sounds fine.	
Come on it is a great film. You will love it.			Personally, I'd prefer.. (Disagreeing)	
I'd say ...?	Let's say ...	Let's ...	Sorry, I don't agree. (Disagreeing)	

1

Nabil: Hi, Hazem. I'm going to the beach this afternoon. Do you want to come with me?

Hazem: Hi, Nabil. I'd love to go to the beach, but I've got too much to do.

Nabil: **Go on, Hazem.**

Hazem: No, I can't. I have to finish my homework by tomorrow.

Nabil: It's a lovely day. A swim in the sea will do you good.

Hazem: I'd love to, but I can't.

Nabil: **Just this once, please!** You'll be able to work better if you have a break.

Hazem: OK, maybe you're right. I'll come for just an hour.

2

Amal: Hi, Nevine.

Nevine: Hi, Amal.

Amal: Are you busy tomorrow?

Nevine: Yes, we're having a big family meal at the weekend. I said that I'd help my mother do the cooking.

Amal: There's a new film that I'd really like to see. Can you come?

Nevine: I'm not sure. I'll have to check with Mum.

Amal : Come on! **It's a great film – you'll love it.**

Nevine I'm sure I would, but I need to ask my Mum first.

Amal : Just for me – please!

Nevine: Hang on a minute. I'll go and talk to Mum. No, I can't – Mum needs me all day tomorrow.

Amal : OK, thanks for asking. Perhaps next week.

Nevine: Yes, that'll probably be OK.

3

Yasser: So, we've got to finish this project by next week, haven't we?

Imad : That's right. What do you want me to do?

Yasser: Perhaps you could look for the information that we need on the internet.

Imad : I'm not sure about that. My computer's very slow.

Yasser: I really think you'd be better at looking than me.

Imad : But looking things up on the internet takes ages on my computer.

Yasser: You're not going to let me down, are you?

Imad : No, but I just think we could both look for information.

Yasser: Surely the most sensible thing would be for just one of us to look, then the other could do something else.

Imad : OK, you've persuaded me. When shall we start?

Exercise:

- 1- Persuade your brother to change the TV channel.
- 2- A friend wants to go to the museum. Persuade him to go with you to the park.
- 3- Your uncle doesn't have much time to drive you to the station. Persuade him.
- 4- Your friend is a heavy smoker. Persuade him to give up smoking.

[3] Write a paragraph of about ninety words on:

- 1- Accidents at home
- 2- The computer

[4] Answer these questions:

- 1- Why should we not leave food cooking in the kitchen?
- 2- What can you do in your home to make it safer?
- 3- Why shouldn't overload sockets ?
- 4- How can we teach people about the dangers of working on computers?

[5] Translate into Arabic:

- 1- Young people need to understand their problems fully before suggesting solutions.
- 2- Employers want people who think flexibly because these people will know how to cope when there are problems and are happy to face challenges.
- 3- Modern inventions can be used positively or negatively. For example, the mobile phone can be used to save a man's life in an emergency or it can be used to show off or chat.
- 4- Some people think that money is the root of all evils, but others think the opposite. There are things which can't be bought with money, like love or happiness.

- 5- Running is an available sport for everyone. It can be done almost everywhere and you don't have to spend a lot of money to do it.
- 6- People are responsible for most home accidents through carelessness.
- 7- We can reduce home accident by having a fire extinguisher and smoke alarm.

[5] Translate into English:

- 1- تجبرنا الإعلانات على شراء أشياء غير ضرورية.
- 2- تستطيع الحكومة حل مشكلات الازدحام المروري بإنشاء كباري علوية.
- 3- للاختراعات الحديثة الكثير من المميزات كما أن لها بعض العيوب.
- 4- الحياة بدون أصدقاء لا تعنى شيء وتصبح مملّة.
- 5- إن فرض الاستثمار في مصر تفوق مثيلاتها في دول أخرى.
- 6- يموت الكثير من الأفارقة بسبب نقص المياه و الطعام وانتشار الأمراض.
- 7- لقد تحسن الاقتصاد المصري تحسنا كبيرا في الأعوام الأخيرة.
- 8- هل تعتقد أن الأنشطة المدرسية مضيعة للوقت؟

Gulliver's Travels

The Characters الشخصيات

The farmer: A giant who finds Gulliver in a field. The farmer keeps Gulliver at his house and treats him with gentleness. However, the farmer puts Gulliver on display around Brobdingnag, which clearly shows that he would rather profit from his discovery than look after him. His exploitation استغلال of Gulliver weakens him. Finally, he decides to sell Gulliver to the Queen of Brobdingnag.

Glumdalclitch: The giant farmer's daughter, who is kind to Gulliver. The farmer's nine-year-old daughter. Glumdalclitch becomes Gulliver's friend and teaches him the Brobdingnagian language. She is skilled at sewing and makes Gulliver several sets of new clothes. The queen invites Glumdalclitch to live at the palace as his teacher. To Glumdalclitch, Gulliver is basically a living doll.

The baby girl: The giant farmer's daughter, who becomes fond of Gulliver and wants to play with him. She fills him with fear. She was about to put him in her mouth. On hearing him shout, she drops him as if he were a hot rock.

The Queen of Brobdingnag: The queen of a country where everything is very big. She buys Gulliver from the farmer for 1,000 pieces of gold. She is very kind with Gulliver and treats him gently. Gulliver appreciates her kindness after the hardships he suffers at the farmer's.

The King of Brobdingnag: The king of a country where everything is very big. He, in contrast to the King of Lilliput, seems to be a true intellectual. The king's relation to Gulliver is limited to serious discussions about the history and institutions of Gulliver's native land.

Mr Thomas Wilcocks: The captain of a ship returning to England from Vietnam.

The Summary ملخص الأحداث

After staying in England with his wife and family for two months, Gulliver makes his next sea voyage, which takes him to a land of giants called Brobdingnag. Here, a field worker finds him. The farmer initially treats him as little more than an animal, keeping him for amusement. The farmer eventually sells Gulliver to the queen, who treats him kindly. On a trip to the beach, a huge bird carries him and drops him into the sea. He finds a ship that takes him to England.

Gulliver's Travels: Chapter 5

Vocabulary

giant	عملاق	skeleton	هيكل عظمى
drop	يسقط	bow	ينحني
fall	السقوط	advertise	يعلن عن
surely	بالتأكيد	worried	قلق
land	يهبط	tiny	دقيق الحجم
neck	عنق / رقبة	the public	الجمهور
soft blanket	بطانية ناعمة	rock	صخرة
loudly	بصوت عالي	request	طلب
lines	خطوط	clearly	بوضوح
skin	جلد	enormous	ضخم
branches	فروع	private	خاص
pick up	يلتقط	improve	يحسن
closely	عن قرب	cruel	قاس
get down	ينزل من	perform	يؤدي
sleeve	كم	clap	يصفق
defend	يدافع عن	put up	يرفع
puppet	عروسه	hire	يستأجر
sewing	خياطة / حياكة	lose weight	يفقد الوزن
inn	حانة / بار	rude	وقح
stool	كرسي (بدون مساند)	trick	يخدع
nut	بندق	greedy	جشع / طماع
set off	ينطلق في رحلة	greed	الجشع / الطمع

Tape Script

I was in a room full of giants and a baby giant had just dropped me some ten metres from the ground. The fall would surely have broken my neck, but I was lucky. I did not hit the hard floor but landed in a soft blanket which the mother held around the baby. When I landed in the blanket, the children laughed loudly again, and even the baby joined them. Only the farmer seemed to realise I could have been killed. He picked me up and looked at me closely to see if I was hurt. It was strange to see his face so close. When he smiled at me, I could see great big lines in his skin and his hairs looked like the branches of small trees. Did I look like this to the little people of Lilliput? The farmer then said something to his wife and he went outside. The wife carefully picked me up and carried me to a bed, where she put me down with a handkerchief over my legs. When she left me, I suddenly realised how tired I was.

كنت في غرفة مليئة بالعمالقة وأفلتتني طفلة عملاقة من على ارتفاع بعض عشرات المترات من الأرض، وهذه الواقعة كانت بالتأكيد ستكسر عنقي، ولكني كنت محظوظا انني لم أصطدم بالأرض الصلبة ولكني هبطت على بطانية ناعمة كانت الأم تلفها حول الطفلة، وعندما هبطت على البطانية،

ضحك الأطفال بصوت عالٍ مرة أخرى، وحتى الطفلة الرضيعة ضحكت معهم، يبدو ان الفلاح فقط أدرك أنه كان من الممكن أن أقتل، التقطني ونظر إلي عن قرب ليرى إذا كنت قد أصبت، لقد كان غريباً أن أرى وجهه عن قرب، فعندما ابتسم لي، رأيت خطوط كبيرة وضخمة في بشرته وكان شعره يبدو مثل أفرع الأشجار الصغيرة، هل كنت أبداً هكذا بالنسبة لشعب ليليبوت الصغير؟ ثم قال الفلاح شيئاً ما إلى زوجته وذهب إلى الخارج، التقطتني الزوجة بحرص وحملتني إلى سريرها حيث وضعتني ووضعت منديل على قدمي، وعندما تركتني، اكتشفت فجأة إلى أي مدى كنت متعباً.

I slept well but dreamt of my family, which made me feel very sad when I woke up some hours later. I looked around me and found that I was alone on an enormous bed in a giant room. The bed was perhaps eight metres high and I did not know how to get down to the floor. I thought about calling out to the farmer's wife, but my voice would be too quiet for anyone to hear through the great thick door to the room. Suddenly I saw two rats, the size of two large dogs, running across the floor and towards the bed. When they saw me, they easily jumped up onto the bed and began to attack me. One succeeded in holding onto my sleeve with its teeth, which were the size of swords. I held up my knife to defend myself and succeeded in hurting the rat, which gave a loud cry as it quickly let go and ran away. Its horrible friend looked surprised, then worried, and followed it off the bed and then out of the room through some hole that I could not see.

نمت جيداً لكنني حلمت بعائلتي، وهذا جعلني أشعر بالحزن الشديد عندما استيقظت بعد بعض الساعات، نظرت حولي وأدركت أنني كنت وحدي على سرير ضخم في غرفة عملاقة، كان ارتفاع السرير تقريباً ثمانية أمتار ولم أعرف كيف أنزل إلى الأرض، فكرت في أن أنادي زوجة الفلاح بصوت عالٍ، ولكن صوتي سوف يكون منخفضاً جداً لدرجة أن لا أحد سوف يسمعي عبر باب الغرفة السميك جداً، وفجأة رأيت فأران، في حجم كلبان كبيران، يحرون عبر أرضية الغرفة ومتجهين ناحية السرير، عندما رأوني، صعدا إلى السرير بسهولة وبدءا بهاجماني، نحج أحدهما أن يمكس أكمامي بأسنانه التي كانت في حجم السيوف، أمسكت بسكينتي لكي أذافع عن نفسي ونجحت في أذية أحدهما والذي أطلق صرخة مدوية وسرعان ما تركته يذهب فهرب أما صديقه المذعور فقد بدا مندهشاً، ثم قلنا، واتبعه من فوق السرير ومن ثم خارج الغرفة من خلال فتحة ما لم أستطع أن أراها.

When the farmer's wife entered the room a few minutes later, she looked very surprised to see me sitting on the bed with a knife. Through signs I tried to explain what had happened. She seemed to understand, and took me outside into the garden so I could breathe some fresh air. That evening, the farmer's daughter, Glumdalclitch, who was nine years old, helped her mother to prepare a tiny bed for me. They put the bed on a low shelf inside a cupboard, which was to be my bedroom for the time I stayed with these people, a place that was safe from any rats. The young girl loved sewing, and she made me clothes and dressed me like a doll. Within a few days she had made me seven shirts and four pairs of trousers. She also taught me her language by pointing to things and telling me what they were called. She was very kind and called me Grildrig, a name that all her family used for me. I later found out that the name means "puppet".

عندما دخلت زوجة الفلاح إلى الغرفة بعد بضع دقائق، اندهشت جداً عندما رأيتني جالساً على السرير ومعني سكين، ومن خلال الإشارات حاولت أن أشرح ما حدث، يبدو أنها فهمت، واخذتني إلى الخارج في الحديقة لذلك تمكنت من أن أتنفس بعض الهواء النقي، وفي هذا المساء قامت ابنة الفلاح، جلومدالكليتش، والتي كان عمرها تسع سنوات، بمساعدة أمها في تجهيز سرير صغير جداً من أجلي، ثم

وضعوا السرير على رفٍ منخفض داخل دولا، والذي سيكون غرفة نومي أثناء وقت تواجدي مع هؤلاء الناس، وكان مكانا آمنا من أي فئران، كانت البنت الصغيرة تحب الخياطة، وصنعت لي ملابس والبستني مثل الدُمية، وخلال بضع أيام صنعت لي سبعة قمصان وأربع بنطلونات، لقد علمتني أيضا لغتهم من خلال الاشارة الى الأشياء واخباري ماذا يسمونهم، كانت طيبة جدا وكانت تناديني جريلدريج، وهو الاسم الذي استخدمه كل أفراد العائلة لمناداتي، اكتشفت فيما بعد أن هذا الاسم يعنى "دُمية".

After a few weeks, all the farmer's neighbours had heard that he had found a tiny human that could speak and walk and do what he was asked. One day, an old man who was a friend of the farmer arrived and asked to see me. So the farmer put me on his kitchen table and told me to talk to the farmer. **"How are you, sir?"** I said to the old man. **"I'm very pleased to meet you."** Then I did what he asked me to do: I walked up and down and named the objects that he pointed to in their language: **"That's a chair. This is a table, and that's a window."**

The old man put on his glasses to see me better, but when I looked at him I thought that his eyes look like two giant moons seen through two enormous windows, and this made me laugh. The old man looked angry. **"Why is this little man laughing at me? Does he think he's being clever? He shouldn't be so rude."** he said to the farmer. Although the farmer tried to explain why I was laughing, he did not look happy. **"Well if he's so clever, you should make him work so that you can earn some money from him."** The farmer thought about this. **"How can I do that?"** he asked. **"Why don't you take him to the market? There are plenty of people there who would pay good money to see this little man walking and talking."** Unfortunately, the farmer agreed. **"You know, that's a really good idea. It's market day tomorrow. I'll take him there and do what you suggest."**

وبعد بضع أسابيع، كان كل جيران الفلاح قد سمعوا أنه وجد إنسان صغير يمكنه الكلام والمشي وفعل ما يُطلب منه، ذات يوم وصل رجل عجوز وكان صديقا للفلاح وطلب أن يراني، لذلك وضعني الفلاح على ترابيزة المطبخ وطلب مني أن أتكلم مع الفلاح، قلت للعجوز: "كيف حالك، يا سيدي؟ أنا مسرور جدا بلقائك." وبعد ذلك فعلت ما طلب مني أن أفعله: مشيت دهايا وإيابا وسميت الأشياء التي أشار إليها بلغتهم: "ذلك كرسي، هذه ترابيزة، وتلك نافذة".

وضع العجوز نظارته لكي يراني بطريقة أفضل، ولكن عندما نظرت إليه ضننت ان عيناه تشبهان قمرين عملاقين تراهما من خلال نافذتين عملاقتين، وهذا جعلني أضحك، غضب العجوز وقال للفلاح: "لماذا يسخر مني هذا الإنسان الصغير؟ هل يظن نفسه ماهرا؟ لا ينبغي له أن يكون بهذه الوقاحة." وعلى الرغم من أن الفلاح حاول أن يشرح لماذا كنت أضحك، لم يبدو سعيدا أيضا. "حسنا، أن كان ماهرا جدا يجب أن تجعله يعمل لكي تكسب بعض المال من وراءه." فكر الفلاح في هذا، ثم تساءل: "كيف أفعل هذا؟" لم لا تأخذه الى السوق؟ يوجد كثير من الناس هناك سوف يدفعون مالا جيدا لكي يروا هذا الإنسان الصغير يمشي ويتكلم." ولسوء الحظ وافق الفلاح: "هل تعلم أن هذه فكرة جيدة حقا، غدا يوم السوق، سوف ءأخذه هناك وأفعل ما تقترح."

When Glumdalclitch heard about these plans, she was very worried about me. **"Father, what if the people at the market are cruel to Grildrig? They'll want to pick him up and play with him. They might break his arms or drop him! I don't want him to perform to strangers."** **"He'll be fine. Just think of the money we can get for him!"** said the farmer. **"Let me come with you, then. I can be Grildrig's guard, to check that people don't hurt him."**

"Very well." said the farmer. Glumdalclitch looked pleased to hear her father agree. The next day, the farmer and Glumdalclitch put me in a small wooden box for the half-hour ride to the market in a nearby town. The box had three small holes in it for me to breathe, and also so I could look out. Although Glumdalclitch had put some of her dolls' soft blankets on the floor of the box, it was a very uncomfortable journey for me. The horse went about fourteen metres with each step and the box moved so much that I felt as if I was on a ship in a storm.

عندما سمعت جلومدالكليتش بهذه الخطط أصبحت قلقلة جداً بشأنى: "أبى، ماذا لو كان الناس في السوق قاسيين مع جريلدريج، سوف يريدون أن يحملوه ويلعبون به، ربما يكسرون ذراعاه أو يسقطونه، أنا لا أريده أن يقوم بهذا هذا أمام الغرباء" فقال الفلاح: "سيكون بخير، فقط فكرى في المال الذى سنجنيه من عمله!" "دعنى إذا أتى معك، يمكنني أن أكون حارس لجريلدريج، حتى أتأكد أن هؤلاء الناس لا يؤذوه" فقال الفلاح: "جيد جداً" كانت جلومدالكليتش سعيدة عندما سمعت موافقة والدها، وفى اليوم التالى، وضعنى الفلاح وجلومدالكليتش في صندوق خشبى صغير لمدة نصف ساعة ركوبا الى السوق في مدينة مجاورة، كان الصندوق ثلاث فتحات لكى أتنفس، وكذلك لكى أتمكن من النظر للخارج، وعلى الرغم من أن جلومدالكليتش وضعت بعض البطاخين الناعمة الخاصة بالدمى على أرضية الصندوق، كانت الرحلة غير مريحة بالمرّة بالنسبة لى، كان الحصان يقطع 14 مترا في كل خطوة، وكان الصندوق يتحرك كثيرا لدرجة أنني شعرت كما لو أنني كنت في سفينة أثناء عاصفة.

Finally we arrived at an inn next to the market, where the farmer asked a friend to advertise what he had inside the box: a tiny human who could say things and perform for the public. I was put on a table in the largest room inside the inn. Glumdalclitch sat on a low stool next to me, to look after me and to tell me what to do. The farmer allowed thirty people at a time to come into the room to see me. My job was to welcome the people when they came into the room, and I walked up and down when I was asked. I answered Glumdalclitch's questions using the words that I knew. **"What's your name?"** she said. **"My name's Gulliver, although my friends here call me Grildrig."** The people watching laughed at this. **"How high can you jump?"** asked Glumdalclitch. **"I can show you."** I answered, and jumped as high as I could. Again the people laughed.

وفى النهاية وصلنا الى نزل بجوار السوق، وهناك جلب الفلاح من صديق له ان يعلن عما لديه داخل الصندوق: رجل صغير يستطيع أن يقول أشياء ويفعل أشياء أمام الجماهير، تم وضعى على ترابيزة فى أكبر غرفة داخل النزل، جلست جلومدالكليتش على كرسي تسريحة بجوارى، لكى تعتنى بى ولكى تخبرنى ماذا أفعل، كان الفلاح يسمح لثلاثون شخصا كل مرة أن يدخلوا الغرفة ليرونى، كانت وظيفتى هى أن ارحب بالناس عندما يدخلون الغرفة، وأن أمشى ذهابا وايابا عندما يُطلب منى ذلك، كنت أجيب على أسئلة جلومدالكليتش مستخدما الكلمات التى التى أعرفها، قالت لى: "ما أسمك؟" "أسمى جلفر، على الرغم من أن أصدقائى هنا ينادونى جريلدريج ضحك الناس الذين كانوا يشهدونى من هذا، سألتنى جلومدالكليتش: "الى أى ارتفاع يمكنك أن تقفز؟" أجبتها: "يمكننى أن أرىك" وقفزت أعلى ما أستطيع، وضحك الناس مرة أخرى.

"Now tell me, can you name the things in this room?" This I did, pointing to the objects around the table. **"Thank you. Finally, say goodbye to the good people who have come to see you."** **"Goodbye everyone, and thank you very much for your visit!"** I cried, as the people were shown from the room. People in the market soon heard all about the amazing little human inside the inn, and more and more people wanted to see me. Although the farmer stopped people

from going too close to me, once a school boy threw a nut at me. It was the size of a large rock and it nearly hit my head. It would surely have killed me, and I was pleased to see that the boy was sent out of the room.

"والآن اخبرني، هل يمكنك أن تذكر أسماء الأشياء التي بهذه الغرفة؟" فعلت هذا وأنا أشير الى الأشياء التي حول الترابيزة، "شكرا لكم، وفي النهاية قُل الى اللقاء للناس الطيبين الذين أتوا ليروك" وبينما كان يشار للناس بالخروج قلت: "الى اللقاء جميعا، وشكرا جزيلاً على زيارتكم" وسرعان ما سمع الناس في السوق كل شيء عن الإنسان الصغير المذهل داخل الثُزل، ورجب أناس أكثر وأكثر في رؤيته، وعلى الرغم من أن الفلاح منع الناس من الاقتراب جداً مني، ذات مرة رماني أحد أولاد المدارس بواحدة من جوز الهند، كانت في حجم صخرة كبيرة، وتقريباً اصطدمت برأسي، من المؤكد أنها كانت ستقتلني، وكنت سعيداً عندما رأيت الولد يُطرد من الغرفة.

During my time in that room, I was shown to twelve different groups of people and did the same things for each group. When my work was finally finished, I was exhausted. The farmer put up a sign saying that we would return the next day, but I was so tired when I got back to the farmer's house that I had to rest for three days. However, even at the farmer's home I could not rest completely. All the farmer's neighbours had now heard of me, and each day, people paid the farmer to come and see me in his home. There were at least thirty people in his house at any time, usually other farmers with their wives and children of all ages.

اثناء الوقت الذي قضيته في تلك الغرفة، قمت بعروض أمام اثنا عشر مجموعة مختلفة من الناس وقمت بنفس الأشياء أمام كل مجموعة، وعندما انتهى عملي أخيراً، كنت متعباً جداً، وضع الفلاح لافتة تقول أننا سنعود في اليوم التالي، ولكنني كنت متعباً جداً عندما عدنا الى بيت الفلاح لدرجة أنني كنت في حاجة الى الراحة لمدة ثلاثة أيام. ومع هذا، لم أستطع أن أستريح تماماً حتى في بيت الفلاح، فقد سمع كل جيران الفلاح عنى الآن، ودفع الناس للفلاح لكي يأتوا ويروني في بيته، وفي أي وقت كان يوجد ما لا يقل عن ثلاثون شخصاً في بيته، عادة كانوا فلاحين آخرين بزوجاتهم وأبنائهم في كل الأعمار.

The farmer was very happy because he was now getting a lot of money, and he decided it would be a good idea to take me to all the cities in the land so he could show me to even more people. He packed all the things necessary for a long journey, and on 17th August 1703, the farmer, Glumdalclitch and I set off for the capital city. It was about three thousand kilometres from the farm where I had stayed to the capital, and I was carried in the box which Glumdalclitch had now filled with many more of her dolls' soft blankets to make it more comfortable.

كان الفلاح سعيداً جداً لأنه الآن يحصل على الكثير من المال، وقرر أنها ستكون فكرة جيدة أن يأخذني الى كل المدن في ارضهم لكي يراني أناس أكثر، فقد جهز كل الأشياء الضرورية الى رحلتي خويولتي، وفي السابع عشر من شهر أغسطس عام 1703، أنطلقنا أنا والفلاح وجلومدالكليتش الى العاصمة، لقد كانت المسافة حوالي 3000 كيلومتر من المزرعة التي كنت أعيش فيها الى العاصمة، وقد حملت في صندوق ملئته جلومدالكليتش هذه المرة بكثير جداً من البطاخين الناعمة الخاصة بالدمى لكي تجعل الصندوق أكثر راحة.

The farmer planned to show me in all of the towns and some of the villages that we passed on the way to the capital. We stopped at eighteen large towns, many small villages and even some private houses. Perhaps understanding that this was exhausting for me, Glumdalclitch often told her father that she was tired and

wanted to rest during the journey. Then she would take me out of the box to give me some air, sometimes spending some time teaching me more of their language. She also liked to show me where we were travelling. I saw many enormous buildings and five or six rivers that were wider than the Nile.

لقد خطط الفلاح ان يعرضني في كل المدن وفي بعض القرى التى مررنا بها في الطريق الى العاصمة، لقد توقفنا في ثمانية عشر مدينة كبيرة والعديد من القرى الصغيرة وحتى بعض البيوت الخاصة، ولعل جلومدالكليتش كانت تفهم أن هذا كان مرهقا لى فكانت مرارا تخبر والدها أنها متعبة وتحتاج أن تستريح أثناء الرحلة، ثم كانت تخرجني من الصندوق لى تعطيني بعض الهواء وأحيانا كانت تقضى بعض الوقت تعلمنى المزيد من لغتهم، وكانت أيضا تحب أن ترينى أين نحن مسافرون، رأيت الكثير من المباني الضخمة وخمس أو ست أنهار والتي كانت أوسع من نهر النيل.

After ten weeks, we finally arrived in the capital city, which was called Lorbrulgrud. The farmer found a hotel in the main street, not far from the King's palace, and put up signs to advertise what I could do. He hired a room in the hotel with a huge table in the middle where I could perform. And so I appeared every day before the people of the capital. Thanks to Glumdalclitch's language lessons, I could now understand everything the people said, and I knew they were all amazed and happy to see me. The farmer continued to earn lots of money, but unfortunately, the more he earned, the more he wanted people to see me. He did not realize how tiring I found the work. After a few weeks, I had lost a lot of weight and felt ill and tired. The farmer saw that I looked like a skeleton and was worried I would die. But luck was with me, because just when I thought I could not work another day, a servant arrived from the palace and said that the farmer should go at once to show me to the Queen.

بعد عشرة أسابيع، وصلنا أخيراً الى العاصمة، وكان أسمها لوربرولجرود، وجد الفلاح فندقاً في الشارع الرئيسي، ليس بعيداً عن قصر الملك، ووضع لافتات ليعلمن عما يمكنني ان أفعله، استأجر غرفة في الفندق بتراييزة كبيرة في وسطها حيث يمكنني أن أقوم بالأدوار. وهكذا كنت أظهر كل يوم أمام سكان العاصمة، وبفضل دروس اللغة من جلومدالكليتش، أصبحت أفهم كل شيء يقوله الناس، وعرفت أن جميعهم كانوا مذهولين وسعداء لرؤيتي. استمر الفلاح في جمع الكثير من المال، ولكن لسوء الحظ، كلما جمع أكثر كلما اراد أكثر أن يرانى الناس، فهو لم يدرك الى اى مدى كنت أجد هذا العمل متعباً، وبعد بضع أسابيع، خسرت كثيراً من وزنى وشعرت بالمرض والتعب، لاحظ الفلاح اننى أصبحت أشبه الهيكل العظمى وكان قلقاً أننى قد أموت، ولكن الحظ كان في صفى، لأنه عندما ظننت أننى لن أستطيع أن اعمل ليوم آخر، وصل خادم من القصر وقال أن الفلاح يجب أن يذهب في الحال ليعرضني أمام الملكة.

It was a short journey to the enormous palace, where I bowed down to the Queen of the country. **"I'm very pleased to meet you."** I cried. She smiled when she saw me and then asked me some questions about my own land and seemed very interested in my replies. **"I see."** she said. **"You are clearly an intelligent person despite your size. Perhaps you'd like to live here, in the palace, with the King and my family?"** **"That's a very kind offer."** I said. **"However, I belong to the farmer. I would be happy to live with you, but only if the farmer agrees to it."** The farmer, knowing that I was ill and thinking that perhaps I would soon die, immediately said that he would be happy to sell me for a thousand pieces of gold. The Queen clapped her hands. **"Go and get me the money he needs."** she called, and soon servants arrived carrying coins that the

farmer happily took from them. I then bowed down again. **"I'm very happy now that you're my owner."** I said. **"Can I ask one small request? Would you mind letting me keep Glumdalclitch as my teacher? She's been very kind to me and has taught me all I know about your country."**

لقد كانت رحلة قصيرة الى القصر الضخم، حيث انحنيت امام ملكة البلاد، ثم قلت: "أنا سعيد بمقابلتك" ابتسمت عندما رأني ثم سألتني بعض الأسئلة عن بلدي الأصلي وكانت تبدو مهتمة جدا بردودي، ثم قالت: "أفهمك، من الواضح أنك شخص زكى بالرغم من حجمك، ربما تفضل العيش هنا، فى القصر، مع الملك وعائلتي؟" قلت لها: "هذا عرض خيب جدا، ومع هذا، فأنا ملك للفلاح، سأكون مسرورا أن أعيش معكم، ولكن فقط إذا وافق الفلاح" ولأن الفلاح كان يدرك أننى مريض وظن أننى ربما أموت قريبا، قال في الحال أنه سيكون سعيدا ان يبيعني مقابل 1000 قطعة ذهبية. صفقت الملكة ونادت: "أذهبوا وأحضروا لي المال المطلوب" وسريعا وصل الخدم وهم يحملون المعادن التى أخذها الفلاح بسعادة، ثم انحنيت انا مرة أخرى وقلت: "أنا سعيد جدا الآن أنك ملكتي، هل يمكنني أن أخلب خلب صغير؟ هل تمنعني أن تسمحي لي بالاحتفاظ بجلومدالكليتش كمعلمة لي؟ لقد كانت خبيثة جدا معى وعلمتني كل ما أعرف عن بلدكم".

The Queen asked the farmer if this was possible, and he agreed, happy that his daughter had a good job in the palace. Glumdalclitch, too, was very excited by this news. **"Well, it's time I said goodbye to you."** said the farmer, looking at the big bag of money in his hand. **"You're a lucky little man, you'll be well looked after here."** he said to me. I bowed as he left, but did not say anything to him. **"Why didn't you say goodbye to him?"** the Queen asked me when the farmer had gone. I told her how hard he had made me work, how he had only wanted to make money from me, and that my health had suffered because of this. **"He's only sold me to you because he thinks I'll soon die. But I'm sure you'll help me to get better and that my life will be much improved."**

سألت الملكة الفلاح لو ان هذا ممكنا، فوافق وكان سعيدا ان أبنته قد حصلت على وظيفة جيدة فى القصر، كانت جلومدالكليتش أيضا مسرورة بهذا الخبر، قال الفلاح وهو ينظر فى حقيبة المال الكبيرة فى يده: "حسنا، لقد حان الوقت لأقول الى اللقاء، أنت رجل صغير محظوظ، سوف يتم العناية بك بطريقة جيدة هنا" انحنيت عندما غادر، لكننى لم أقل أى شيئا له، سألتنى الملكة عندما ذهب الفلاح: "لماذا لم تقل الى اللقاء له؟" أخبرتها الى أى مدى مان يتعبنى فى العمل، والى أى مدى كان فقط يريد أن يجمع المال من ورائي، وأن صحتي ساءت بسبب هذا: "لقد باعني فقط لأنه ظن أننى سوف أموت قريبا، لكنني متأكد أنك سوف تساعدني أن أتحسن وأن حياتي سوف تتحسن كثيرا".

Although I could not speak her language very well, the Queen understood all that I said and smiled. She picked me up and carried me carefully to the King, who was in another room in the palace. When the King saw me, he looked at me in surprise. **"What's this? Why have you brought me a toy?"** he cried. So the Queen asked me to tell him all about my life, which I did. The King had had a very good education and knew everything about mathematics and the history and geography of his land. He could not believe that what I told him was true. **"I believe that clever farmer has tricked you into giving him money."** he said to the Queen. He looked at me angrily. Had I made an enemy already?

بالرغم من اننى لم استطع أن أتكلم لغتها بصورة جيدة جدا، فهمت الملكة كل ما قلت وابتسمت، التقتنى وحملتني بحرص الى الملك الذي كان في غرفة أخرى فى القصر، وعندما رأى الملك نظر لى

بدهشة وصاح: "لماذا أحضرت لعبة أخفّال؟" لذلك خلّبت منى الملكة أن أخبره كل شيء عن حياتي، وهذا ما فعلته، كان الملك ذو تعليم جيد جدا، وكان يعرف كل شيء عن رياضيات وتاريخ وجغرافية بلده، لم يستطع أن يصدق أن ما أخبرته به كان حقيقيا، قال للملكة: "أعتقد أن الفلاح قد خدعك لتعطيه المال" نظر الي بغضب. هل صنعت لى عدوا بالفعل؟

Questions & answers

- 1- What would have happened if Gulliver had been hit on the floor?**
 - The fall would have broken his neck
- 2- Why was Gulliver lucky when the baby giant dropped him?**
 - Because he did not hit the hard floor but landed in a soft blanket.
- 3- Why didn't Gulliver get hurt when the baby giant dropped him?**
 - He landed in a soft blanket that was held around the baby.
- 4- Why didn't Gulliver break his neck after the baby giant dropped him?**
 - He landed in a soft blanket that was around the baby.
- 5- What did the children and the giant baby do when Gulliver landed in the soft blanket?**
 - They laughed loudly.
- 6- How far was the giant farmer kind to Gulliver when he landed on the soft blanket?**
 - He picked him up and looked at him closely to make sure he wasn't hurt.
- 7- What could Gulliver see when the farmer smiled at him?**
 - He could see great big lines in his skin and his hairs looked like the branches of small trees.
- 8- How far was the farmer's wife kind to Gulliver?**
 - She carefully picked Gulliver up and carried him to a bed, where she put him down with a handkerchief over his legs
- 9- The giant farmer and his wife were kind to Gulliver after the fall. What did they do with him?**
 - They made sure he wasn't hurt and they let him rest on their bed.
- 10- In the land of the giants, Gulliver dreamt of his family and felt very sad when he woke up. Do you think the bed he was sleeping on made him feel even more sad and lonely? Explain.**
 - Yes, the bed made him think of his wife, and he felt very small and lonely on the big bed with no one around him.
- 11- Why did Gulliver not know how to get down to the floor?**
 - Because the bed was eight metres high.
- 12- Why didn't Gulliver call out to the farmer's wife when he didn't know how to get down to the floor?**
 - Because his voice would be too quiet for anyone to hear through the great thick door to the room.
- 13- What happened to Gulliver when he was in the bedroom?**
 - Two rats the size of large dogs attacked him.
- 14- How big were the rats that attacked Gulliver?**
 - They were the size of two large dogs.

15- How did the giant rats attack Gulliver?

- They jumped up onto the bed. One held onto his sleeve with its teeth, which were the size of swords.

16- How was Gulliver able to hurt the giant rat that attacked him?

- He used his knife to defend himself.

17- What happened when Gulliver hurt the giant rat?

- The rat gave a loud cry and ran away. Its horrible friend looked surprised and followed it off the bed and then out of the room through some hole.

18- Why was the farmer's wife surprised when she entered Gulliver's room?

- She was surprised to see Gulliver sitting on the bed with a knife.

19- How did Gulliver try to explain what had happened to the farmer's wife?

- He tried to explain what had happened through signs.

20- Why did the farmer's wife take Gulliver outside into the garden?

- She took him outside into the garden so he could breathe some fresh air.

21- How old was Glumdalclitch?

- She was nine years old

22- What did the farmer's daughter Glumdalclitch do for Gulliver?

- She helped her mother prepare a small bed for him. They put the bed on a low shelf inside a cupboard, which was to be his bedroom, a place that was safe from any rats.

- She sewed clothes for him and dressed him like a doll. She had made me seven shirts and four pairs of trousers.

- She taught him their language by pointing to things and telling him what they were called.

23- What did Glumdalclitch call Gulliver? What does this name mean?

- She called him Gridrig, which means "puppet".

24- What did the farmer do when his friend asked to see Gulliver? What did Gulliver do?

- The farmer put him on his kitchen table and told him to talk to the farmer. Gulliver did what the old man asked him to do: he walked up and down and named the objects that he pointed to in their language.

25- Why did the farmer's friend put on his glasses?

- To see Gulliver better

26- How did Gulliver make the farmer's friend angry?

- When Gulliver looked at him he thought that his eyes look like two giant moons seen through two enormous windows, and this made him laugh.

27- Who suggested that the farmer take Gulliver to the market and have people pay to see him? Why did he say this? Why did Gulliver say "unfortunately" the farmer agreed to the idea?

- The farmer's friend said this. He said it because he was angry that Gulliver laughed at him. Gulliver said "unfortunately" because the work was very hard. He had to perform for strangers many times in one day. Also the journey was uncomfortable.

28- Why was Glumdalclitch against taking Gulliver to the market?

- She was very worried about Gulliver. The people at the market might be cruel to him. They'd want to pick him up and play with him.

They might break his arms or drop him. She didn't want him to perform to strangers.

29- Why did Glumdalclitch ask her father to let her go with them to the market?

- To be Grildrig's guard and check that people wouldn't hurt him.

30- How was Gulliver carried to the market?

- He was put in a small wooden box had three small holes for him to breathe and be able to look out.

31- How long did it take the farmer to reach the market?

- It took him half an hour to reach the market.

32- Why was the journey to the market uncomfortable although Glumdalclitch had put some of her dolls' soft blankets on the floor of the box?

- Because the horse went about fourteen metres with each step and the box moved so much that he felt as if he was on a ship in a storm.

33- What did the farmer do on arriving at an inn next to the market?

- He asked a friend to advertise what he had inside the box: a tiny human who could say things and perform for the public.

34- Why did Glumdalclitch sit on a low stool next to Gulliver?

- To look after him and to tell him what to do.

35- What tricks did Gulliver do to entertain the people at the inn?

- He welcomed people when they entered the inn and went up and down when he was asked to do so. When Glumdalclitch asked him specific questions, he answered them.

36- How was the school boy about to kill Gulliver? How was he punished?

- He threw a nut at him. It was the size of a large rock and it nearly hit his head.
- He was sent out of the room.

37- What did the farmer do before getting back to his house?

- He put up a sign saying that they would return the next day.

38- How far was Gulliver tired after returning from the market?

- He had to rest for three days.

39- Why couldn't Gulliver rest completely after returning from the market?

- Each day, people paid the farmer to come and see him in his home. There were at least thirty people in his house at any time, usually other farmers with their wives and children of all ages.

40- What did the farmer decide to do to get much more money?

- He decided to take Gulliver to all the cities in the land so he could show him to even more people.

41- How was Gulliver carried to the capital city?

- He was carried in the box which Glumdalclitch had filled with many more of her

dolls' soft blankets to make it more comfortable.

42- Why did the farmer, Glumdalclitch and Gulliver stop several times on the way to the capital?

- To show Gulliver in all of the towns and some of the villages on the way to the capital.

43- How far was Glumdalclitch kind to Gulliver on the way to the capital?

- She took Gulliver out of the box to give him some air, spending some time teaching him more of their language and show him where they were travelling.

44- What did Gulliver see on his journey to the capital?

- He saw many enormous buildings and five or six rivers that were wider than the Nile.

45- For how long did Gulliver travel around the country with the farmer and his daughter?

- He travelled around the country for ten weeks.

46- What was the capital city?

- It was Lorbrulgrud.

47- Where did the farmer, Glumdalclitch and Gulliver stay in Lorbrulgrud?

- They stayed in a hotel in the main street, not far from the King's palace. He hired a room in the hotel with a huge table in the middle where he could perform.

48- What did the farmer do to attract more people to see Gulliver?

- He put up signs to advertise what Gulliver could do.

49- Why could Gulliver understand everything the people said?

- Thanks to Glumdalclitch's language lessons, he could understand everything the people said.

50- Why did Gulliver become ill and tired?

- He had to perform many times a day for the people who came to see him. The farmer made him work a lot and didn't realize how tiring it was for him. After a few weeks, Gulliver had lost a lot of weight and looked like a skeleton.

51- How was luck with Gulliver?

- A servant arrived from the palace and said that the farmer should go at once to show Gulliver to the Queen.

52- What questions did the Queen ask Gulliver?

- She asked him some questions about his own land and seemed very interested in his replies. She said he was an intelligent person despite his size.

53- What offer did the Queen make to the farmer?

- She offered to buy Gulliver for a thousand pieces of gold.

54- Why was the farmer so willing to sell Gulliver to the Queen?

- He saw that Gulliver was losing weight and felt ill and tired. He thought Gulliver would die soon.

55- Why didn't Gulliver say goodbye to the farmer as he was leaving?

- Because he had bad feelings towards the farmer, who had overworked him and used him to make money.

56- How did Gulliver feel towards the farmer and towards his daughter?

- He didn't like the farmer because he made Gulliver work very hard and only wanted to make money from him. But he liked Glumdalclitch because she took good care of him, and he asked the Queen to let her stay as his teacher.

57- What was the one request that Gulliver asked of the Queen?

- He asked to keep Glumdalclitch as his teacher.

58- Do you think the farmer is a selfish and greedy man? Explain.

- Yes, because he treated Gulliver according to how much money Gulliver could make for him. He never cared for Gulliver or for his needs. He only cared about making money for himself.

59- What did the King think when he saw Gulliver? Why did he not believe Gulliver's story?

- He thought Gulliver was a toy. The King had had a very good education. He knew everything about mathematics and the history and geography of his land. He did not believe Gulliver's story because it did not agree with what the King already knew.

60- Why was Gulliver afraid that he had made an enemy of the King?

- Because the king believed the clever farmer had tricked the Queen into giving him money. He looked at Gulliver angrily.

Quotations

1- "How are you, sir? I'm very pleased to meet you."

1- Who said this to whom?

- Gulliver said this to the farmer's friend.

2- Where were they?

- They were in the farmer's house.

3- What did the speaker do soon after that?

- He did what he was asked to do.

2- "Why is this little man laughing at me?"

1- Who said this to whom?

- The farmer's friend said this to the farmer.

2- Who was the little man?

- Gulliver was the little man.

3- What does the speaker think of the little man?

- He thinks he was so rude.

3- "Well if he's so clever, you should make him work so that you can earn some money from him."

1- Who said this to whom?

- The farmer's friend said this to the farmer.

2- Who is he talking about and what is his suggestion for earning money?

- He is talking about Gulliver. The farmer will make people pay to see him.

3- Do you think this was a good idea for the farmer and for Gulliver?

- It was a good idea for the farmer because he made some money. It was not a good idea for Gulliver because it was uncomfortable and he had to perform a lot. After this the farmer got greedy and wanted to make more money, so he travelled around the country showing Gulliver to people.

4- "Why don't you take him to the market?"

1- Who said this to whom?

- The old man said this to the farmer.

2- Why did the speaker make that suggestion?

- Because there are plenty of people there who would pay good money to see Gulliver walking and talking.

3- Why did the listener agree to that suggestion?

- To make money.

5- "I'll take him there and do what you suggest."

1- Who said this to whom?

- The farmer said this to the old man.

2- What did the other person suggest? Why?

- He suggested taking Gulliver to the market because there are plenty of people there who would pay good money to see Gulliver walking and talking.

3- Do you think this was a good idea?

- It was a good idea for the farmer because he made some money. It was not a good idea for Gulliver because it was uncomfortable and he had to perform a lot. After

6- "They'll want to pick him up and play with him. They might break his arms or drop him! I don't want him to perform to strangers."

1- Who said this?

- Glumdalclitch / The farmer's daughter said this.

2- To whom was it said?

- It was said to her father, the farmer.

3- What do these words tell us about the speaker's feelings towards Gulliver?

- These words show that she cared about him and didn't want him to be hurt. These words show that she was jealous of him and thought of him as a toy that she didn't want to share with others.

7- "He'll be fine. Just think of the money we can get for him."

1- Who said this to whom?

- The farmer said this to his daughter.

2- Who was the speaker talking about?

- She was talking about Gulliver.

3- Why was this said?

- She was worried that people might be cruel to Gulliver.

8- "Let me come with you, then. I can be Grildrig's guard, to check that people don't hurt him."

1- Who said this to whom?

- Glumdalclitch said this to her father.

2- Who was Grildrig?

- It was the name that she gave to Gulliver.

3- Where will Grildrig be taken?

- He will be taken to the market.

9- "I see. You are clearly an intelligent person despite your size. Perhaps you'd like to live here, in the palace, with the King and my family?"

1- Who said this to whom?

- The Queen said this to Gulliver.

2- Why did the speaker think that he was intelligent?

- Because he answered all her questions about his land.

3- Why did the addressed person accept that offer?

- To get rid of the cruel greedy farmer.

10- "That's a very kind offer. However, I belong to the farmer. I would be happy to live with you, but only if the farmer agrees to it."

1- Who said this to whom?

- Gulliver said this to the Queen.

2- What was that offer?

- She offered Gulliver to stay in the palace.

3- What did the farmer do?

- He sold Gulliver to the queen.

11- "I'm very happy now that you're my owner. Can I ask one small request?"

1- Who said this to whom?

- Gulliver said this to the Queen.

2- What was the small request?

- It was to keep Glumdalclitch as his teacher.

3- Did the addressed person agree?

- Yes, she did.

12- "You're a lucky little man, you'll be well looked after here."

1- Who said this to whom?

- The farmer said these words to Gulliver.

2- Why was that little man lucky?

- Because he would stay in the palace.

3- Did that little man say goodbye to the speaker?

- No, he didn't.

13- "What's this? Why have you brought me a toy?"

1- Who said this to whom?

- The king said this to the Queen.

2- Who was the speaker talking about?

- He was talking about Gulliver.

3- Why did the speaker say that?

- Because Gulliver looked like a toy as he was very little in the land of giants.

14- "I believe that clever farmer has tricked you into giving him money."

1- Who said this to whom?

- The king said this to the Queen.

2- How did the farmer trick the addressed person?

- He had only sold Gulliver to the Queen because he thought he would soon die.

3- Do you think the farmer is a Selfish and greedy man? Why?

- Yes, because he never cared for Gulliver or for his needs. He only cared about making money for himself.

Homework

1- Answer the following questions:

1-Gulliver was lucky when the baby dropped him. Explain

2-To what extent was the farmer's face so strange to Gulliver?

3-How did Gulliver manage to defend himself against the two rats?

4-Who was Glumdalclitch?

5-Why did the farmer, Glumdalclitch and Gulliver stop several times on the way to the capital?

6-How far was Glumdalclitch kind to Gulliver on the way to the capital?

7-What did Gulliver see on his journey to the capital?

8-For how long did Gulliver travel around the country with the farmer and his daughter?

B) Read the following quotation and answer the questions:

"Why didn't you say goodbye to him?"

1- Who said this to whom?

2- When was it said?

3- Why didn't the addressed person say goodbye to him?

Father, what if the people at the market are cruel to Grildrig?

1- Who said these words?

2- Who was Grildrig?

3- How was the speaker kind to Grildrig ?

Gulliver's Travels: Chapter 6

Vocabulary

confused	مرتبك / متحير	punish	يعاقب
scholar	باحث	punishment	عقاب
examine	يفحص	trick	حيلته
insect	حشرة	bone	عظمة
alive	حي	hole	ثقب / فتحة
explain	يشرح	enormous	ضخم
wise	حكيم	bees	نحل
by chance	بالصدفة	frightened of	خائف من
carpenter	نجار	brave	شجاع
lovely	جميل	sting	إبرة / زيان
lift	يرفع	volcanoes	براكين
soft	ناعم	harbour	ميناء بحري
key	مفتاح	branches	أغصان
lock	يقفل	hail	ينهمر (كرات الثلج)
fit	يناسب	gardener	بستاني
tiny	صغير	damage	دمار
rough	خشن / هائج	horrified	مذعور
dining room	حجرة الطعام	space	فراغ / مكان
silver	فضة	freedom	حرية
plate	خبق	explore	يستكشف
aged	في عمر	ladder	سلم
entertainment	تسليته	get hold of	يمسك
rewards	مكافآت	squeeze	يعصر
argument	جدال	monkey	قرود
fight	شجار / قتال	nuts	بندق
servant	خادم	pat	يربت على
bowl	سلطانية	pray	يصلى
drown	يغرق	frog	ضفدعة
rescue	ينقذ	bruises	كدمات

Tape Script

It was my first day in the palace and the first time I had met the King of Brobdingnag. He looked angry and confused, as if he did not know what to think of this strange little person who the Queen had bought from a farmer. So he decided he should ask for the advice of the best scholars in the land. Three important-looking men arrived and they examined me carefully. ***"I can't understand how a man can be so small and yet stay alive in our country."*** said one. ***"The man isn't very strong or very fast. His teeth are too small to eat anything***

without help, unless he eats insects." said another. I explained to them and the King that there were many people like me in my country, and that we lived and ate as easily as the people of their land. The scholars laughed. **"But that's impossible! He must have been taught to say this by the farmer."** said the oldest and wisest scholar.

When the King heard this, he asked to see the farmer at once, who, by chance, was still in the city. When the farmer arrived, the King asked him, his daughter and the Queen more questions about me. After a time, he said, **"It seems my scholars are wrong and what you tell me about your own country is true. The Queen can keep you. I can see that Glumdalclitch likes you greatly, so I don't mind if she stays here as your teacher."** Glumdalclitch was very pleased and was given her own room in the palace, as well as her own teacher and two servants. The Queen asked the palace carpenter to make me a comfortable home, the size of the box that I had been carried in by the farmer. This he did, and soon I had a lovely house with a front door and large windows. The roof could be lifted so that a comfortable bed could be put inside. I also had two little chairs, two tables and some cupboards to put things in. The walls were soft, so that when anyone carried the house I would not hurt myself.

لقد كان يومي الأول في القصر و أول مرة أقابل ملك بروبدينجانج، كان يبدو غاضبا ومرتبكا، كما لو أنه لا يعلم ماذا يجب أن يظن بشأن هذا الشخص الصغير الغريب الذي اشتريته الملكة من فلاح، ولذلك قرر أنه يجب عليه أن يستشير أفضل المثقفين في أرضه، وصل ثلاثة رجال يبدو أنهم مهمين وفحصوني بعناية، قال أحدهم: "أنا لا أستطيع أن أفهم كيف لرجل أن يكون صغيرا جدا وما زال حيا في بلدنا" فقال آخر: "الرجل ليس قويا جدا ولا سريعا جدا، وأسنانه صغيرة جدا لدرجة أن لا يأكل أي شيء دون مساعدة، إلا إذا كان يأكل حشرات" شرحت لهم وللملك أن هناك أناس كثيرين مثلي في بلدي، وأننا نعيش ونأكل بنفس السهولة مثل شعوب أرضهم، فقال أكبر وأحكم المثقفين: "ولكن هذا مستحيل! من المؤكد أنه تعلم أن يقول هذا بواسطة الفلاح".

عندما سمع الملك ذلك، خلب أن يرى الفلاح في الحال، والذي، كان مازال في المدينة، عندما وصل الفلاح سأله الملك هو وابنته والملكة عني، وبعد فترة، قال الملك: "يبدو أن المثقفين مخطئين وأن ما تخبرني به عن بلدك صحيح، يمكن للملكة أن تحتفظ بك، كما أنني لاحظت أن جلومدالكليتش تحبك بشدة، لذلك لا أمانع لو تقيم هنا كمعلمة لك" كانت جلومدالكليتش سعيدة جدا وأعظيت عرفة خاصة بها في القصر، بالإضافة الى معلمة خاصة وإثنان من الخدم، خلبت الملكة من نجار القصر أن يصنع لي بيت مريح، في حجم الصندوق الذي كنت أحمل فيه بواسطة الفلاح، تم هذا، وسرعان ما كان لدي منزل جميل له باب أمامي ونوافذ كبيرة، يمكن أن يرفع السقف لكي يوضع سرير مريح بالداخل، كان لدي أيضا كرسيان صغيران ومنضدتان وبعض الدواليب لوضع الأشياء فيها، كانت الحوائط ناعمة لكي لا أؤذي نفسي عندما يحمل أي أحد المنزل.

A key (the smallest thing ever made in the palace) was made for my door, so I could lock it and stop any rats or insects from entering. Glumdalclitch said she would look after the key, but I asked to keep it in my pocket. The key fitted comfortably in my hand, but to Glumdalclitch it was tiny and I worried she would lose it. They also made me some new clothes which, although they used the best cotton, felt rough and uncomfortable. The Queen was now very friendly to me and asked for me to sit with her when she ate her meals in the dining room.

I always sat at a small table by her arm and ate from a silver plate. We usually ate with Glumdalclitch and the Queen's two daughters, who were aged sixteen and

thirteen. It was strange for me to see them eat. A meal for one of the daughters was big enough to feed twenty farmers in my country.

Every Wednesday, the King would join us. He enjoyed talking to me and asked me all about what we did for entertainment, how we worked and where we lived. One night, he listened to me talk and then began to laugh. Then he turned to an adviser and said, **"You know, I cannot believe that people who are so small can have houses and cities, clothes and jobs, rewards and prizes, arguments and fights!"** When I realised that he was laughing at my own country, I began to feel angry. I also understood, however, that I was too small to do anything about it.

تم عمل مفتاح لباني (وكان أصغر شيء تم صنعه في القصر)، لذلك أمكنني أن أقفلها وأمنع أي فئران أو حشرات من الدخول، قالت جلومدالكليتش أنها سوف تعتني بالمفتاح، ولكنني خلبت أن أحتفظ به في جيبي، كان المفتاح يثبت بلا عناء في يدي، أما بالنسبة لجلومدالكليتش فقد كان صغيرا جدا وكنت قلقا أنها قد تفقده، صنعوا لي أيضا بعض الملابس الجديدة والتي كانت خشنة وغير مريحة على الرغم من أنهم استخدموا أفضل قطن، أصبحت الملكة الآن ودودة جدا تجاهي وخببت مني أن أجلس معها عندما نتناول وجباتها في غرفة الطعام، كنت دائما أجلس على ترابيزة صغيرة بجوار ذراعها وكنت أأكل في خبق من القصة، عادة كنا نتناول الطعام مع جلومدالكليتش وابنتي الملكة، اللاتي كان عمرهن 16 و 13 عاما، لقد كان غريبا بالنسبة لي أن أراهما يأكلان، فوجبة لواحدة من البنات كانت كبيرة بما يكفي لإحجام عشرين فلاحا في بلدي.

كان الملك ينضم اليانا كل يوم اربعاء، كان يستمتع بالحديث معي وكان يسألني عن كل شيء نفعله من أجل التسلية، وكيف نعمل وأين نعيش، وذات ليلة، استمع الي وانا أتحدث ثم بدأ يضحك، وبعد ذلك استدار لأحد المستشارين وقال: "هل تعلم، لا أستطيع أن أصدق أن شعوب صغيرة جدا يمكن أن يكون لديها منازل ومدن، ملابس ووظائف، مكافئات وجوائز، نزاعات وحروب" وعندما أدركت أنه كان يسخر من موعخي، بدأت أشعر بالغضب، ولكنني فهمت أيضا، مع هذا، أنني كنت صغيرا جدا لدرجة أن لا أفعل أي شيء حيال ذلك.

Most people in the palace were kind to me, but there was one servant who did not like me. One day, when no one was looking, he picked me up and dropped me into a bowl of cream and then ran away as quickly as he could. The cream was cold and very thick and it is lucky that I am a good swimmer or I would have drowned. It was Glumdalclitch who rescued me by pulling me out of the thick liquid just in time. I felt ill after my accident, and was put to bed, and when the Queen heard what had happened, she punished the servant by making him wash all the cream from my clothes. To this day, I have never liked eating cream.

كان معظم الناس في القصر خبيبين معي، ولكن كان هناك خادم واحد لا يحبني، ذات يوم، وفي حين غفلة من الجميع، ألتقطني ورمى بي في سلطانية قشطه ثم هرب بأسرع ما يمكن، كانت القشطه باردة وسميكة جدا ومن حسن الحظ أنني كنت سباحا ماهرا والا كنت سأغرق، أنها جلومدالكليتش التي أنقذتني عن خريق سحبي خارج السائل السميكة في الوقت المناسب، شعرت بالمرض بعد هذه الحادثة، وتم وضعي في السرير، وعندما سمعت الملكة بما حدث عاقبت الخادم بأن جعلته يغسل القشطه من ملابسي، ومنذ ذلك اليوم، لم أرغب ابدأ أن أكل القشطه.

The punishment did not stop the same servant trying another cruel trick a few days later. We had just finished eating some meat, and on Glumdalclitch's plate there was a large bone with a hole down the middle. When no one was looking, the servant picked me up and pushed my legs into the hole, before standing the bone up on the plate. So when Glumdalclitch came back into the dining room, there I was,

high above the plate with both my legs inside the bone, unable to move. Glumdalclitch laughed as she took me out, but I did not find it funny.

لم تمنع العقوبة نفس الخادم من أن يجرب خدعة قاسية أخرى بعد بضعة أيام، كنا قد أنتهينا لتونا من تناول بعض اللحم، وكان في خبق جلومدالكليتش عظمة كبيرة وبها فتحة أسفل منتصفها، وفي غفلة من الجميع ألتقطني الخادم ودفع رجلاي في الفتحة، قبل أن يضع العظمة مستقيمة على الطبق، ولذلك عندما عادت جلومدالكليتش الى غرفة الطعام، كنت أنا هناك في مكان عال فوق الطبق وكانت كلا من رجلاي داخل العظمة، لا أقدر على الحركة. ضحكت جلومدالكليتش وهى تخرجنى ولكننى لم أجد ذلك مضحكا.

A bigger problem for me, however, was bees. These enormous insects came into the palace during the summer when the windows were open and we ate fruit or sweet things. The Queen thought I was not very brave because I was frightened of these insects, but although they were nothing to her, they were very dangerous to me. One day, when I was eating some cake in my home, three bees flew in through my window. One of them carried a cake away and the others flew around my head. I pulled out my sword and attacked them, cutting off their stings, and eventually they flew away. I quickly closed the window, although it was hot and there was not much air.

ومع هذا، كانت المشكلة الأكبر بالنسبة لى هي النحل، تلك الحشرات الضخمة كانت تدخل القصر أثناء الصيف عندما تكون النوافذ مفتوحة وتكون جالسين نتناول فاكهة أو أشياء حلوة، ظننت الملكة أننى لست شجاعا جدا لأننى كنت أخاف من هذه الحشرات، ولكن بالرغم من أنهم ليسوا شيئا بالنسبة لها، كانوا خطيرين جدا بالنسبة لى، ذات يوم، عندما كنت أتناول بعض الطعام في بيتى، دخل ثلاثة من النحل من خلال النافذة، واحدة منهم حملت قطعة من الكيك بعيدا، والآخرين خافا برأسى. أخرجت سيفي وهاجمتهما، فقطعت رزبهما وفي النهاية جازوا بعيدا، وبسرعة أغلقت النافذة، على الرغم من أن الطقس كان حارا ولم يكن هناك هواء كافيا.

One day, the King asked me to sit down so he could talk to me. **"Let me tell you more about my country."** he said. **"In the north there are mountains that are forty kilometres high. You can't pass these mountains because many of them are volcanoes. No one in Brobdingnag knows what lies north of them. The rest of my land has sea all around it, but there isn't one harbour in all the country. The seas are all so rough that it isn't safe for boats to go out into them, so we've never travelled to other countries. Our rivers are full of fish, so we don't need to go fishing in the seas."** He

then told me that there were fifty-one cities in his country and a great many towns and villages. The capital city, Lorbrulgrud, lay on a river and had 80,000 houses. I found all this information very interesting and asked if I could see more of his land. On some days, Glumdalclitch took me out with her for rides on her horse through the city and into the parks. She carried me in a special box that the Queen's carpenter had made for me. Inside the box was a table and two chairs, fastened to the floor so that they did not move. People in the city knew who we were and often asked to see me, and Glumdalclitch took me out of the box and put me in her hand while the people pointed and smiled at me.

ذات يوم غلب منى الملك ان اجلس ليتحدث معى، قال لى: "دعنى أخبرك المزيد عن دولتى، في الشمال يوجد جبال ارتفاعها أربعون كيلومتر، لا يمكنك أن تعبر هذه الجبال لأن الكثير منهم عبارة عن براكين،

لا أحد في بروبيدينجناج يعرف ماذا يقع في شمالها، باقي أرضي به بحر يحيط بكل جوانبها، ولكن لا يوجد ميناء واحد في كل أنحاء الدولة، فالبحار كلها هائجة جدا لدرجة أنه ليس أمنا للمراكب أن تخرج إليها، لذلك لم نسافر أبدا إلى أي دول أخرى، أنهارنا مليئة بالسّمك لذلك لا نحتاج أن نذهب للصيد في البحر" ثم أخبرني أن هناك 55 مدينة في دولته، وعدد عظيم من المدن الصغيرة و القرى، العاصمة لوربرولجرد تقع على نهر وبها 80,000 منزل، كانت كل هذه المعلومات شيقة بالنسبة لي ولذلك خلّبت لومن الممكن ان أرى المزيد من أرضه. في بعض الأيام، كانت جلومدالكليتش تأخذني معها للخارج لركوب حصانها عبر المدينة وداخل المنتزهات، كانت تحملني في صندوق خاص صنعه لي نجار الملكتة، داخل الصندوق كان هناك ترابيزة وكرسيين مثبتين في الأرضية لكي لا يتحركوا، كان الناس في المدينة يعرفون من نحن وغالبا ما كانوا يطلبون أن يروني، وكانت جلومدالكليتش تخرجني من الصندوق وتضعني على يدها بينما الناس يشيرون ويبتسمون لي.

One day, Glumdalclitch carried my box with me inside and went into the palace gardens. She then took me out of the box and put me down on the ground under some apple trees while she went for a walk. Meanwhile, the servant who had put me in the bowl of cream was watching me, although I did not realize this at the time. When he saw that I was under the trees, alone, he shook the branches and about twelve apples fell down. One of them hit me on the back and another hit my face but luckily I was not badly hurt. The servant laughed out loudly before running away again without anyone seeing him but me. I had many other accidents in that garden, always when Glumdalclitch had left me alone. Once, a bird almost picked me up before I frightened it away with my sword. Another time, I fell into a huge hole that had been made by some animal and found it very difficult to get out of it. On another day, Glumdalclitch went for a walk through the gardens and left me on the grass. Suddenly, it began to hail. Each hail stone was the size of a tennis ball and it hurt greatly when they hit me. I was quickly knocked to the ground and it was lucky that I found a tree to hide under, or I would have surely died. I had so many bruises that I could not walk for many days.

ذات يوم، قامت جلومدالكليتش بحمل الصندوق وأنا بداخله وانزلتني على الأرض بجوار بعض شجر التفاح بينما ذهبت هي في تمشية، وفي نفس اللحظة، كان الخادم، الذي وضعني من قبل في سلطانية القشطة، يشاهدني، بالرغم من أنني لم أدرك ذلك في حينه، وعندما رأى أنني كنت وحدي تحت الشجر، قام بهز أفرع الشجرة ووقع حوالي اثنا عشرة تفاحة، أحدها أصطدمت بظهري وأخرى بوجهي ولكن لحسن الحظ لم أصب بطريقة خطيرة، ضحك الخادم بصوت عال، قبل أن يهرب دون أن يراه أحد غيري. حدثت لي الكثير من الحوادث في هذه الحديقة، كانت تحدث دائما عندما تتركني جلومدالكليتش وحيدا، ذات مرة، كان خائن على وشك أن يلتقطني قبل أن أخيفه بسيفي لبيتعد عني، وفي مرة أخرى، سقطت في حفرة كبيرة صنعها حيوان ما ووجدت أنه من الصعب جدا أن أخرج منها، وذات يوم آخر ذهبت جلومدالكليتش للتمشية في الحديقة وتركتني على الحشائش، وفجأة، بدأت تمطر ثلج وكان كل حجر ثلجي في حجم كرة التنس وكانت تؤلم جدا عندما تصطدم بي، وسرعان ما تم خرحي أرضا وكان من حسن حظي أنني وجدت شجرة لكي اختبأ تحتها وإلا كنت سأموت بالتأكيد، أصبت بكثير من الكدمات لدرجة أنني لم أستطع أن أمشي لعدة أيام.

My worst accident, however, happened one morning when Glumdalclitch was in another part of the garden. A dog arrived and, smelling me immediately, quickly took me in its mouth before I could run away. The dog then ran to its master, who worked in the gardens. Luckily, the dog dropped me by its master's feet and he quickly picked me up before the dog could do me any damage. The gardener asked me if I was all right and ran up to Glumdalclitch to tell her what had happened.

She was horrified but she did not tell the Queen, thinking she would be angry. From that moment, Glumdalclitch promised that she would never leave me alone again, although this was not something that I was pleased to hear. I was, of course, pleased to have her friendship and to have her help and protect me, but I also needed my own space and freedom.

ومع كل هذا، فإن أسوأ حادثة لى وقعت ذات صباح عندما كانت جلومدالكليتش فى جزء آخر من الحديقة، وصل كلب وبدأ فى الحال يشمنى وسرعان ما أخذنى فى فمه قبل أن أستطيع الهروب، ثم جرى الكلب إلى سيده، والذي كان يعمل فى الحقائق، ولحسن الحظ، أسقطنى الكلب بجوار قدمى سيده والذي ألتقطنى بسرعة قبل أن يلحق بى الكلب أى ضرر، سألتنى الجنائينى إذا كنت بخير وجرى الى جلومدالكليتش ليخبرها بما حدث، كانت مرعوبة لكنها لم تخبر الملكة، لأنها ظنت أنها ستغضب. منذ هذه اللحظة، وعدتني جلومدالكليتش أنها أبدا لن تترمنى وحدى مرة أخرى، بالرغم من أن هذا لم يكن بالشين الذي أسعد بسماعه، كنت بالطبع مسرورا بصداقتها ومساعدتها وحمائيتها لى، ولكنى أيضا كنت أحتاج مساحتى الخاصة من الفراغ والحرية.

One day, I was with the Queen in the palace and was telling her about my travels on the seas. **"You must be a good sailor."** she said. **"Perhaps you'd like to have your own boat? Then you could show us what you can do."** **"I would love that."** I told her. **"However, I can't use any of the boats in your land because of their size. I'd need a special one that was much smaller."** **"Very well."** she replied. **"I'll ask the palace carpenter to make you one."**

ذات يوم كنت مع الملكة فى القصر وكنت أخبرها عن رحلاتى فى البحار، فقالت: "من المؤكد أنك بحار ماهر، لعلك تحتاج قاربا خاصا بك؟ وعندها تستطيع ان ترىنا ماذا يمكن أن تفعل" فأخبرتها: "أود ذلك، ولكنى لا أستطيع أن أستخدم أى من القوارب الموجودة فى أرضك بسبب حجمها، سأحتاج الى مركب خاص والذي سيكون أصغر بكثير" ردت قائلة: "جيد جدا، سأطلب من نجار القصر أن يصنع لك واحدا".

A few days later, I was given a small sailing boat, beautifully made from hard wood. At first, the Queen suggested that I sailed the boat in a bath, but there was not much room, even for so tiny a ship, so she asked her servants to make me a small lake in her gardens. The Queen and her ladies liked to watch me sailing up and down this small lake and they sometimes waved their hands around to make a breeze which allowed me to sail more quickly. I enjoyed these sailing trips, although danger was never far away. One day, a frog jumped into the lake and made a wave that was so big that it nearly turned over my boat. The Queen grabbed me to stop this happening, and each day, after I had finished sailing, she picked up the boat and put it on a nail on the wall in the garden, where it could dry in the sun.

بعض بضعة أيام، تم أعطائي مركب صيد صغير، مصنوع بطريقة جميلة من الخشب الصلب، في البداية، اقترحت الملكة أن أبحر بالمركب في حمام سباحة، ولكن لم يوجد فراغ كاف، حتى لمثل هذا المركب الصغير جدا، لذلك خلبت من خدمها أن يصنعوا لى بحيرة صغيرة في حديقته، كانت الملكة وبناتها يحببن أن يرونى أبحر ذهابا وإيابا فى هذه البحيرة الصغيرة وكانوا أحيانا يلوحون بأيديهم بصورة دائرية لكي يصنعوا دوائر هوائية تسمح لى أن أبحر بسرعة أكبر، لقد استمتعت بهذه الرحلات البحرية بالرغم من أن الخطر لم يكن بعيدا جدا، ذات يوم، قفزت ضفدع في البحيرة وصنع موجة كانت كبيرة جدا لدرجة أنها تقريبا حولت مركبى رأسا على عقب، ولكن الملكة أمسكت بى بشدة لكي لا تدع هذا يحدث، وكل يوم بعد أن انتهى من الإبحار، كانت تلتقط المركب وتضعه في مسمار في حائط في الحديقة حيث يمكنه أن يجف في الشمس.

The biggest danger for me at that time, however, was from a monkey who belonged to one of the servants. I was sitting inside my house with the windows open one morning when I heard a noise. I looked out of the windows and saw the monkey exploring the room where my house had been put. When he saw my house, he looked pleased and ran up to take a closer look. He then saw me through the windows and tried to reach me with his long arms. I tried to hide, but eventually the monkey got hold of my jacket and pulled me towards him. He held me in his arms, as a mother does with a baby, and when I tried to escape, he squeezed me so hard that I thought it was best not to move. At that moment Glumdalclitch opened the door into the room, so the monkey quickly jumped out of the window and climbed up onto the roof of the palace, still holding me with one hand! ***"Quick! The monkey's got hold of Gildrig! He's going onto the roof!"***

I heard Glumdalclitch shout behind me.

ومع هذا، فالخطر الأكبر بالنسبة لى في هذه الفترة، كان من قرد يخص أحد الخدم، كنت جالساً في بيتي والنوافذ مفتوحة ذات صباح عندما سمعت ضوضاء، نظرت من النوافذ ووجدت القرد يتفحص الغرفة التي تم وضع بيتي فيها، وعندما رأى بيتي بدا مسروراً وأسرع ناحيته لأخذ نظرة عن قرب، ثم رأى من خلال النوافذ وحاول أن يصل إلى يديه الطويلتين، حاولت أن اختبأ ولكن في النهاية أمسك القرد بمعطفي وجددني ناحيته، حملني بين يديه، كما تفعل الأم مع أبنها، وعندما حاولت الهرب ضغط علي بشدة لدرجة أنني ظننت أنه كان من الأفضل ان لا أتحرك، وفي هذه اللحظة فتحت جلومدالكليتش باب الغرفة لذلك قفز القرد من النافذة وصعد فوق سطح القصر، وكان ما يزال يمسك بي بإحدى يديه، وسمعت جلومدالكليتش تصيح خلفي: "بسرعة! لقد أمسك القرد بجريلدريج! إنه متجه الى السطح".

Soon servants were running outside with long wooden ladders. However, by this time the monkey was sitting at the highest point of the roof, holding me like a baby and trying to feed me some nuts that it had found. When I did not eat them, the monkey patted me gently. Some of the servants could see what the monkey was doing to me and I could hear them laughing far below. Shortly after, I heard some of the servants climbing up the ladders, but it was clear that the ladders would only reach the bottom of the roof, some distance from where the monkey sat. Hearing the servants getting nearer, however, the monkey got worried and decided to put me down before quickly running away.

سرعان ما خرج الخدم ومعهم سلالهم خشبية خويلت، ومع هذا، بحلول هذا الوقت كان القرد يجلس في أعلى نقطة من السطح، ممسكا بي كالأطفال الرضيع، وكان يحاول أن يطعمني بعض جوز الهند الذي وجدته، وعندما لم أكله، ضربني بلطف، كلن بعض الخدم يرون ما يفعله القرد بي وكنت أسمعهم يضحكون تحتي بمسافة، وبعد ذلك بفترة قصيرة، سمعت بعض الخدم يصعدون السلالم، ولكن كان من الواضح أن السلالم ستصل فقط الى أسفل السطح، على مسافة ما من المكان الذي يجلس فيه القرد، ومع هذا، عندما سمع القرد الخدم يقتربون، أصبح القرد قلقاً وقرر ان يضعني أرضاً قبل أن يهرب مسرعاً.

I was now sitting alone at the very top of a roof which was, for me, as high as a mountain. It was a very long way down to the bottom of the roof where the servants were, and even further to the ground. I felt the wind now blowing strongly on my face. I prayed that the servants could get me down before the wind blew me off the roof.

كنت الآن جالساً وحدي على اعلي قمة السطح، بالنسبة لي كان في نفس ارتفاع جبل، لقد كان خريقاً خويلاً جداً إلى أسفل السطح حيث كان الخدم، وكان أبعد من ذلك إلى الأرض، شعرت أن الرياح كانت تهب بقوة على وجهي، دعوت الله أن يتمكن الخدم من إنزالي قبل أن تدفعني الرياح من فوق السطح.

Questions & answers

1- Why did the King of Brobdingnag look angry and confused?

- Because of the strange little person who the Queen had bought from a farmer.

2- Why did the King of Brobdingnag ask for the advice of the best scholars in the land?

- Because he looked angry and confused and he did not know what to think of Gulliver.

3- What did the advisers of the King of Brobdingnag say about Gulliver?

- One of them said he couldn't understand how a man could be so small and stay alive in their country.
- Another one said Gulliver wasn't very strong or very fast and his teeth were too small to eat anything without help, unless he ate insects.
- The oldest and wisest scholar said he must have been taught to say that by the farmer.

4- How did Gulliver defend himself against the scholars' accusations?

- He said that there were many people like him in his country and that they lived and ate as easily as the people of their land.

5- What did the King think of Gulliver at first? What made him decide that Gulliver was telling the truth?

- The King could not believe that such a small person could live and that there could be a whole country of such small people. But he asked the farmer, his daughter, and the Queen about Gulliver and decided that what he said was true.

6- What was the King's decision when he realised that Gulliver was telling the truth?

- He said the Queen could keep Gulliver and Glumdalclitch could stay as his teacher as she liked him greatly.

7- Why was Glumdalclitch very pleased when the king allowed her to stay in the palace?

- Because she was given her own room in the palace, as well as her own teacher and two servants.

8- Where did Gulliver stay in the palace? Describe it.

- The palace carpenter made him a home. It was the size of the box the farmer had used to carry Gulliver. It had a door and large windows. The walls were soft and the roof could be lifted up. He also had two little chairs, two tables and some cupboards to put things in

9- Why were the walls of Gulliver's house made soft?

- The walls were soft so he wouldn't be hurt when someone carried the house.

10- Why was it important for Gulliver to be able to lock his door from inside?

- It was important so he could prevent any rats or insects from entering.

11- Why didn't Gulliver want to keep his key with Glumdalclitch?

- He thought she would lose it because it was so small to her.

12- What were Gulliver's new clothes made of?

- They were made of the best cotton which felt rough and uncomfortable.

13- Who did Gulliver eat with?

- He ate with the Queen and her daughters and Glumdalclitch, and on Wednesdays the King joined them.

14- How old were the Queen's daughters?

- They were sixteen and thirteen.

15- Why was it strange for Gulliver to see the Queen's two daughters eat?

- Because a meal for one of the daughters was big enough to feed twenty farmers in his country.

16- What did the king ask Gulliver about?

- He asked him all about what they did for entertainment, how they worked and where they lived.

17- Why did the king laugh when Gulliver told him about his country?

- Because he could not believe that people who were so small could have houses and cities, clothes and jobs, rewards and prizes, arguments and fights!

18- How did Gulliver feel when he realised that the king was laughing at his own country?

- He felt angry but he was too small to do anything about it.

19- What were some of the bad things that happened to Gulliver at the palace?

- One servant dropped him into cream which was cold and very thick. Later he made apples fall off a tree onto Gulliver. A dog caught him in its mouth. He fell into a hole made by an animal. The insects were very large to him, and once some bees came into his house. A monkey carried him up to the top of the roof.

20- Why didn't Gulliver drown when the servant threw Gulliver in the bowl of cream?

- Because he was a good swimmer.

21- How did Glumdalclitch rescue Gulliver from drowning in the bowl of cream?

- She pulled him out of the thick liquid just in time.

22- How did Gulliver feel after the cream accident?

- He felt ill and was put to bed.

23- How did the Queen punish يعاقب the servant who threw Gulliver in the bowl of cream?

- She made him wash all the cream from Gulliver's clothes.

24- After being punished for dropping Gulliver in a bowl of cream, what other mean tricks did the servant do to Gulliver?

- He shoved him down the hole of a meat bone, and he made apples fall on him in the garden.

25- What was Gulliver's bigger problem in the palace?

- It was bees that came into the palace during the summer when the windows were open and they ate fruit or sweet things.

26- Why did the Queen think that Gulliver was not very brave?

- Because he was frightened of the enormous bees.

27- What did the three bees that flew in through Gulliver's window do?

- One of them carried a cake away and the others flew around his head.

28- What did Gulliver do when three bees flew in through his window?

- He pulled out his sword and attacked them, cutting off their stings, and eventually they flew away. He quickly closed the window.

29- What did Gulliver learn about the geography of the country?

- There were mountains to the north and no one had ever crossed them. No one knew what was on the other side. There were no harbours, so no ships came from other lands. They got their fish from rivers and didn't go out to sea. There were fifty-one cities.

30- Why did no one pass the mountains of Brobdingnag?

- Because many of them were volcanoes and no one knew what lay north of them.

31- Why haven't the people of Brobdingnag ever travelled to other countries?

- Because there are high mountains on the north side, and the seas around the other sides are very rough and it isn't safe for boats to go travelling into the sea. There isn't one harbour in all the country.

32- Why didn't the people of Brobdingnag need to go fishing in the seas?

- Because the rivers were full of fish.

33- What did the king of Brobdingnag tell Gulliver about the cities in his country?

- He told him that there were fifty-one cities in his country and a great many towns and villages. The capital city, Lorbrulgrud, lay on a river and had 80,000 houses.

34- How did Glumdalclitch carry Gulliver when she took him out with her for rides on her horse through the city and into the parks?

- She carried him in a special box that the Queen's carpenter had made for him. Inside the box was a table and two chairs, fastened to the floor so that they did not move.

35- How did Glumdalclitch show Gulliver to the people in the city?

- She took him out of the box and put him in her hand while the people pointed and smiled at him.

36- What happened to Gulliver when he was under the apple trees alone?

- When Gulliver was under the trees alone, the servant shook the branches and about twelve apples fell down. An apple hit him on the back and another hit his face but luckily he was not badly hurt.

37- Mention some of the accidents that Gulliver had in the palace gardens.

- Once, a bird almost picked him up before he frightened it away with his sword.
- Another time, he fell into a huge hole and found it very difficult to get out of it.
- On another day, it began to hail. Each hail stone was the size of a tennis ball and it hurt greatly when they hit him. Gulliver was quickly knocked to the ground. He was lucky to find a tree to hide under, or he would have surely died. He had so many bruises كدمات that he could not walk for many days.

38- What was Gulliver's worst accident in the palace gardens?

- A dog smelt him and took him in its mouth before he could run away to its master. Luckily, the dog dropped him by its master's feet and he quickly picked him up before the dog could do him any damage.

39- Why didn't Glumdalclitch tell the Queen about the dog accident?

- Because she thought that the Queen would be angry.

40- After Gulliver was picked up by the dog, Glumdalclitch promised never to leave him alone again. Gulliver was not pleased to hear this. Why was that so?

- Perhaps he wanted more privacy, some time to be alone with his thoughts.

41- What did the Queen ask Gulliver when he told her about his travels on the seas?

- She asked him if he'd like to have his own boat to show them what he could do.

42- Why couldn't Gulliver use any of the boats in the Queen's land?

- Because of their size.

43- Why did the Queen ask her servants to make Gulliver a small lake in her gardens?

- Because there was not much room for the boat to sail in a bath.

44- Why did the Queen and her ladies sometimes wave their hand while Gulliver was sailing up and down the small lake?

- They did so to make a breeze which allowed him to sail more quickly.

45- What happened when a frog jumped into the lake?

- It made a wave that was so big that it nearly turned over his boat. The Queen grabbed مسكت Gulliver to stop this happening.

46- Where did the Queen put the boat after finishing sailing? Why?

- She put it on a nail on the wall in the garden, where it could dry in the sun.

47- How did the donkey look when he saw Gulliver's house?

- He looked pleased and ran up to take a closer look.

48- What was the biggest danger for Gulliver?

- The biggest danger for Gulliver was from a monkey who belonged to one of the servants. The monkey got hold of his jacket and pulled him towards him. Then he held him in his arms. He took him to the top of the roof of the palace. Then it left him there and ran away.

49- How did the monkey get hold of Gulliver?

- The monkey got hold of his jacket and pulled him towards him. Then he held him in his arms

50- What did the monkey do when Gulliver tried to escape?

- The monkey squeezed him so hard that he thought it was best not to move.

51- How did the monkey treat Gulliver?

- The monkey held Gulliver like a baby and tried to feed him some nuts. When Gulliver did not eat them, the monkey patted him gently. This made some of the servants laugh.

52- Why did Glumdalclitch do when she saw the monkey getting hold of Grildrig?

- She shouted at the servants to be quick because the monkey got hold of Gridrig and he was going onto the roof.

53- Why couldn't the servants save Gulliver from the donkey?

- They couldn't reach the top of the roof where the monkey sat because the ladders they climbed up only reached the bottom of the roof

54- Where did the monkey take Gulliver?

- He took him to the top of the roof of the palace. Then he left him there and ran away.

55- When did the monkey leave Gulliver?

- The monkey left Gulliver on hearing heard the servants getting nearer.

56- How high was the top of the roof where Gulliver was sitting alone?

- It was as high as a mountain.

57- Why did Gulliver pray when he was at the top of the roof?

- He prayed so that the servants could get him down before the wind blew him off the roof.

Quotations

1- "I can't understand how a man can be so small and yet stay alive in our country."

1- Who said this?

- One of the scholars said this.

2- Who was the speaker talking about?

- He was talking about Gulliver.

3- When was this said?

- This was said when the king of Brobdingnag asked him for advice about Gulliver.

2- "The man isn't very strong or very fast. His teeth are too small to eat anything without help, unless he eats insects."

1- Who said this to whom?

- One of the scholars said this to the king.

2- What was the speaker talking about?

- He was talking about Gulliver.

3- When was this said?

- This was said when the king of Brobdingnag asked him for advice about Gulliver

3- "But that's impossible! He must have been taught to say this by the farmer."

1- Who said this to whom?

- The oldest and wisest scholar said this to the king of Brobdingnag.

2- Who was the speaker talking about?

- He was talking about Gulliver.

3- What did the other person decide to do on hearing this?

- He decided to ask the farmer, his daughter and the Queen more questions about Gulliver

4- "It seems my scholars are wrong and what you tell me about your own country is true."

1- Who said this?

- The King of Brobdingnag said this.

2- To whom was it said?

- It was said to Gulliver.

3- What did the scholars say that was wrong?

- They said it was impossible for there to be a land full of such small people (who lived and ate as easily as the giants did in their own country).

5- "I don't mind if she stays here as your teacher."

1- Who said this to whom?

- The king of Brobdingnag said this to Gulliver.

2- Who was the speaker talking about?

- He was talking about Glumdalclitch.

3- Why didn't the speaker mind if she stayed?

- Because she loved Gulliver so much.

6- "I cannot believe that people who are so small can have houses and cities, clothes and jobs, rewards and prizes, arguments and fights!"

1- Who said this to whom?

- The King said this to one of his advisers.

2- How did Gulliver feel when he heard this?

- He began to feel angry because the King was laughing at Gulliver's country.

3- What else did Gulliver realise when he heard this?

- He realised that the King's country was like Gulliver's only much bigger.

7- "Let me tell you more about my country."

1- Who said this?

- The King said this.

2- To whom was this said?

- This was said to Gulliver.

3- What did the speaker say about his country?

- There were mountains to the north and no one had ever crossed them. No one knew what was on the other side. There were no harbours, so no ships came from other lands. They got their fish from rivers and didn't go out to sea. There were fifty-one cities.

8- "You must be a good sailor. Perhaps you'd like to have your own boat? Then you could show us what you can do."

1- Who said this to whom?

- The Queen said this to Gulliver.

2- When was this said?

- This was said when Gulliver told the Queen about his travels on the seas.

3- What was the other person's reply?

- He said he could not use any of the boats in their land because of their size. He also needed a special one that was much smaller.

9- "I would love that. However, I can't use any of the boats in your land."

1- Who said this to whom?

- Gulliver said this to the Queen.

2- When was this said?

- This was said when the Queen asked Gulliver if he would like to have his own boat.

3- Why couldn't the other person use any of the boats in that land?

- Because of their size.

10- "I'd need a special one that was much smaller."

1- Who said this to whom?

- Gulliver said this to the Queen.

2- What was the speaker talking about?

- He was talking about a boat.

3- When was this said?

- This was said when the Queen asked Gulliver if he would like to have his own boat.

11- "Very well. I'll ask the palace carpenter to make you one."

1- Who said this to whom?

- The Queen said this to Gulliver.

2- What did the speaker ask the palace carpenter to do?

- She asked him to make a small boat for Gulliver.

3- When was this said?

- This was said when Gulliver said he could not use any of the boats in the Queen's land because of their size and he needed a special one that was much smaller

12- "Quick! The monkey's got hold of Grildrig! He's going onto the roof!"

1- Who said this to whom?

- Glumdalclitch said this to the servants.

2- Who was the speaker talking about?

- She was talking about Gulliver.

3- What did the listeners do to save Grildrig?

- They used ling ladders to save him.

Homework

A) Answer the following questions:

1- Why didn't Gulliver want to keep his key with Glumdalclitch?

2- What were Gulliver's new clothes made of?

3- Who did Gulliver eat with?

4- How old were the Queen's daughters?

5- What did the King think of Gulliver at first?

6- What made the king decide that Gulliver was telling the truth?

7- What was the King's decision when he realised that Gulliver was telling the truth?

8- Why was Glumdalclitch pleased when the king allowed her to stay in the palace?

9- Why did the Queen think that Gulliver was not brave?

10- Why didn't the people of Brobdingnag need to go fishing in the seas?

- 11-What did the king of Brobdingnag tell Gulliver about the cities in his country?
12-How did Gulliver feel after the cream accident?

B) Read the following quotation and answer the questions:

"It seems my scholars are wrong and what you tell me about your own country is true."

- 1- Who said this?
- 2- To whom was it said?
- 3- What did the scholars say that was wrong?

"But that's impossible! He must have been taught to say this by the farmer."

- 1- Who said this to whom?
- 2- Who was the speaker talking about?
- 3- What did the other person decide to do on hearing this?

"Quick! The monkey's got hold of Grildrig! He's going onto the roof!"

- 1- Who said this to whom?
- 2- Who was the speaker talking about?
- 3- What did the listeners do to save Grildrig?

How to write a paragraph

- يعتبر موضوع البراجراف من أصعب الأسئلة التي تواجه خالاب الثانوية العامة ولذا كان الحصول علي الدرجة الكاملة ليس بالأمر اليسير. وبناء علي ذلك فقد خصصت هذا الجزء ليكون وسيلة للتدريب المكثف علي كتابة موضوع البراجراف بحيث يكتسب الطالب الخبرة اللازمة للتعامل مع هذا السؤال : وأوعي تنسي إن كل ما حليت اكثر كل ما بقيت أحسن .. **Practice makes perfect**

أولاً :- الإلمام بقدر معقول من الثروة اللغوية مع حفظ ما يتشني لك من الكلمات والتعبيرات الشائعة.

ثانياً :- موضوع البراجراف هو عبارة عن عدة جمل مترابطة في المعني ولذا لا بد ان تعرف البناء السليم للجملته الخبرية.

ثالثاً :- مراعاة القواعد العاملة لكتابة موضوع البراجراف وهي :-

- 1- أن تترك مسافة تعادل خمسة أحرف في السطر الأول فقط من الموضوع.
 - 2- أن تبدأ كل جملة بحرف capital كبير وواضح.
 - 3- أن تضع (.) واضحة في نهاية كل جملة " خلي بالك مينفعش تكتب and بعدها لأنها رابط وانت عايز تنهي الجملة. "
 - 4- ابدأ الموضوع بـ topic sentence اي جملة رئيسية تحتوي في مجملها علي فكرة الموضوع.
 - 5- عدم التسرع وربط وتنسيق الأفكار جيداً.
 - 6- استخدام الزمن الصحيح لنوعية الموضوع فقد يكون في الحاضر او الماضي او المستقبل او خليط بينهم.
 - 7- كثيرا من الطلاب يعتقدوا انهم في حالة استخدام الجمل الصعبة او المعقدة فسيتم احتساب درجات زيادة ولكن بالعكس تجنب استخدام الجمل الصعبة والتي تحتوي علي مفردات صعبة قد توقعك في أخطاء أنت في غني عنها " نبطل فزلكة "
 - 8- خصص صفحة كاملة او صفحتين للموضوع في ورقة الامتحان يفضل دائما ترك سطر عند الكتابة.
 - 9- اجتهد في تحسين خطك وذلك بترك مسافة بين كل كلمة فهذا يعطي انطباعا خيبيا للمصحح ويسهل عليه فهم ما تريد التعبير عنه.
 - 10- الاستخدام الصحيح لعلامات الترقيم (punctuation)
- رابعاً :-** الخاتمة :-
غالبا ما تتضمن الخاتمة ملخصا للاراء التي عبرت عنها او النتيجة وصلت إليها وقد تكون نصيحة او تحذير او إعطاء رأي او غيره.

المقدمة (الموضوع الايجابي)

We all agree that(العنوان)..... is one of the most important things in our life and it plays a important role nowadays.

* نتفق جميعا أن واحد من أهم الأشياء في حياتنا وله دورا حيويا هذه الأيام.

No one can deny that(العنوان).....plays a very important role in our life.

* لا يستطيع أحد أن ينكر أن يلعب دورا هاما في حياتنا.

المقدمة (الموضوع السلبي)

There is no doubt that(العنوان)..... is one of the most dangerous things in our life and has its bad and negative effects nowadays.

* مما لاشك فيه أن هو واحد من أخطر الأشياء في حياتنا وكذلك له آثاره السيئة والسلبية في وقتنا هذا.

* الجملة التالية يمكن أن توضع وسط الموضوع لربط المقدمة بالموضوع الرئيسي وهي تناسب جميع الموضوعات.

- In addition to what I have written aboutbefore, I can add that.....

* عندما تريد أن تعطى مثالا ابدأ بجملة بـ

- For example, ... / For instance

* عندما تريد أن تعطى مثالا داخل الجملة استخدم

- like / such as

* عندما تريد أن تضيف فكرة جديدة تبدأ بـ

Above all	وفوق كل ذلك	It is worth mentioning that	من الجدير بالذكر أن
And as a result	ونتيجة لذلك	Last but not least	وأخيرا وليس آخرا
In addition to that	بالإضافة إلى ذلك	Thus	وبناء على ذلك

* عندما تريد أن تقول أن هذا الكلام رأيك الخاص:

- In my opinion,
- As far as I am concerned.....
- I believe that

الخاتمة

- Finally, it is quite clear that(الموضوع) is really.....(صفة) ..
- In brief, I think that is really
- To sum up, one can say that is really
- I can end my speech by saying that.....

عبارات تصلح لموضوعات التعبير والترجمة (حفظ)

- 👍 **Businessmen must participate in setting up projects.** علي رجال الأعمال المساهمة في إنشاء المشروعات. 🌸
- 👍 **Production goes side by side with consumption.** يسير الإنتاج جنبا إلى جنب مع الاستهلاك. 🌸
- 👍 **Smoking is a bad habit and we must give it up.** التدخين عادة سيئة ويجب الإقلاع عنها. 🌸
- 👍 **One of the greatest civilization in the history of the world.** احدي أعظم الحضارات في العالم. 🌸
- 👍 **It's out of discussion that ... doesn't always bring** بلا ريب أن لا تجلب دائما. 🌸
- 👍 **We should do our best to find suitable answers to** يجب أن نبذل قصاري جهدنا لإيجاد حلول لـ. 🌸
- 👍 **In fact. It's impossible to lead a happy life without.....** في الواقع أنه من المستحيل عيش حياة هنية بدون 🌸
- 👍 **The press plays an important role in forming public awareness.** تلعب الصحافة دورا هاما في تكوين الوعي القومي. 🌸

- 👍 **We seek peace for the welfare and happiness of man** نحن نبحت عن السلام من أجل رفاهية وسعادة الإنسان 🌸
- 👍 **We must exploit all our natural resource.** يجب ان نستغل كل مواردنا الطبيعية. 🌸
- 👍 **Illiteracy and unemployment result in the spread of crime.** ينتج عن الأمية والبطالة انتشار الجريمة. 🌸
- 👍 **To strengthen out ties with other countries** يقوي علاقاتنا مع الأقطار الاخري. 🌸
- 👍 **We look forward to the time when peace prevails.** نتطلع الى الوقت الذي يحل فيه السلام. 🌸
- 👍 **Can you imagine life in the absence of.....?** هل لك ان تتخيل الحياة في غياب؟ 🌸
- 👍 **Is one of our chief sources of wealth.** هي أحدي المصادر الأساسية للثروة. 🌸
- 👍 **Great progress will be made in the field of** سيحدث تقدم هائل في مجال 🌸
- 👍 **It teaches us discipline and co-operation** تعلمنا النظام والتعامل. 🌸
- 👍 **A revolution of information resources** ثورة في مصادر المعرفة. 🌸
- 👍 **We are indebted to him for his discoveries** مدينون له لاكتشافاته. 🌸
- 👍 **To improve our standard of living** لرفع مستوي معيشتنا (لتحسين) 🌸
- 👍 **To stand against war and terrorism** نقف ضد الحرب والارهاب. 🌸
- 👍 **I'm determined to make my way** عقدت العزم علي أن اشق خريقي إلي النجاح. 🌸
- 👍 **You have to face both alternatives** عليك بمواجهة كلا الاحتمالين. 🌸
- 👍 **I don't known where to begin** لا اعرف من اين ابدأ. 🌸
- 👍 **Cleanliness is next to godliness** النظافة من الايمان. 🌸
- 👍 **This matter occupied my attention** لقد شغلتنى هذه المسألة. 🌸
- 👍 **To enrich their knowledge** لاثراء معرفتهم. 🌸

👍 *For the sake of our country*

لصالح بلادنا



👍 *Upgrading education*

النهوض بالتعليم



👍 *To take into account*

يأخذ في الاعتبار



👍 *To create good citizens*

لخلق مواطنين صالحين



👍 *Good work tells in the end*

العمل الطيب يظهر اثره في النهاية



👍 *I'll think about it*

سأعيد النظر في ذلك



👍 *Right habits and moralities*

العادات والأخلاق الصحيحة



👍 *Help me understand*

يساعدني على الفهم



👍 *We are grateful*

نحن شاكرين لـ



إن لم تكن تعرف كيف تكتب موضوع البراجراف
فإليك هذا النص سيسهل
عليك عملية الكتابة

7- The writing (the paragraph, the letter and the e-mail)

B) The letter By SM : Nassif

رقم المنزل واسم الشارع

اسم الحي (إذا وجد)

اسم المدينة

Egypt_ (للخارج فقط)

Th, Jan, 2013.

Dear اسم المرسل إليه ,

• It gives me a great pleasure to write this letter to you. (مقدمه العادي)

• You can't imagine my happiness (sorrow) when I got your letter (الرد)

• I send this letter to + المصدر ...

(الغرض وتكتب الجملة مع تحويل الضمانر)

ونحذف ال-ing

{ he-she him-her-them.....you } (You

I فاعل) (you مفعول me) (yourmy)

موضوع الرسالة. (her + .your.) (his... your)

• I am looking forward to

seeing you soon. With my best wishes

Yours ,

اسم الراسل

A) The paragraphs

It is known that العنوان is (are) considered a topic of great importance ,that's why we should give attention to it .First of all , we can say that ...العنوان plays (play) a lively role in our life because سبب الأهمية .As a result of this, we can say that we should do our best to benefit from it by all possible means and this can be done by several ways .For example we can طريقه الأهتمام. Briefly if we follow these steps, we can achieve our goals and enjoy our life. At last not at least, we can say that عنوان needs a great interest from us.

الموضوع السلبي

It is a given fact that العنوان is (are) considered a topic of great importance, that's why we should give attention to it .First of all , we can say that العنوان has a serious effect on us because سبب المشكله .As a result of this, we can say that we should do our best to avoid this problem by all possible means and this can be done by several ways .For example ,we must cooperate together and work hard to overcome this serious problem and طريقه أخرى لحل المشكله . Briefly ,if we follow these steps ,we can solve this problem sooner or later .We will also lead a happy life free from problems. At last not at least, we can say that عنوان needs a great interest from us.

From..... اسم وعنوان الراسل

To..... اسم وعنوان المرسل إليه

Date..... التاريخ th, Jan, 2013.

Subject invitation/request الغرض باختصار

Dear اسم المرسل إليه ,

It gives me a great pleasure to write this e - mail to you . I send this e-mail

to. مصدر (موضوع الرسالة)

I am looking forward to hearing good

news. With my best wishes . Yours,

موضوع المزايا والعيوب

It is known that _____ is a mixed blessing because It has some advantages and some disadvantages. One of its advantages is that it is very useful when we use it in a good way for example.....

On the other hand, it will have some disadvantages if it is used in a wrong way for example, some people use it in a wrong way. Finally, It is advisable to do our best to avoid its disadvantages and we should benefit from its advantages to lead a happy life free from problems

Translation

أ- كيفية الترجمة من اللغة العربية إلى اللغة الإنجليزية

- 1- قراءة الجملة المطلوب ترجمتها قراءة جيدة .
- 2- غالباً تبدأ الجملة أي اللغة الإنجليزية بفاعل (اسم / ضمير) إلا إذا كانت جملة أمرية ف تبدأ ب " فعل " .
- 3- مراعاة زمن الجملة حسب المعنى .
- 4- إذا لم تستطع معرفة المعنى المباشر لإحدى الكلمات فيجب البحث عن اقرب معني مناسب لها بالتخمين

Youth = young people

ملاحظات

[have/ has +p.p]

I **have finished** studying my lessons.

[May + المصدر]

My father **may** come tomorrow.

1- لقد تترجم مضارع تام.

مثال : لقد انتهيت من مذاكرة دروسي.

2- قد إذا دلت على المستقبل تترجم.

مثال : قد يأتي أبي غدا

3- فعل يكون [v. to be]

لا يذكر الفعل يكون عادة في الجملة الاسمية في اللغة العربية في زمن المضارع [خلي بالك من النقطة دي كويس]

Fruit and vegetables **are** useful for health.

مثال : الفاكهة والخضروات مفيدة للصحة.

Kenzi **is** a clever student.

- كنزي طالبة ماهرة .

My father **is** an engineer in a car factory.

- يعمل أبى مهندسا في مصنع للسيارات .

- العلم هو الوسيلة الوحيدة لتحقيق التطور وزيادة الإنتاج .

Science **is** the only means to achieve development and increase in production.

لاحظ : لا بد من ذكر **V. to be** إذا كان في الماضي عند الترجمة.

They **were** happy.

مثال : كانوا سعداء.

- يمكن ان تترجم بعض الكلمات مثل [تعد / تعتبر / تمثل / يوجد] الي **V. to be**

مثال : تعتبر الديمقراطية حجر الأساس في عصرنا . Democracy **is** the cornerstone of our era.

4- فعل الملكية بمعنى [v. to have] لا يترجم عادة بمعنى [يملك / يمتلك] ولكنه يترجم " ل / لديه " .

The town **has** wide streets.

مثال : للمدينة شوارع واسعة .

: كان لمصر دورا هاما في ازمة الخليج [خلي بالك من " كان ل " = had]

Egypt **had** an important role in the Gulf crisis.

ملحوظة :- إذا لم نجد في الجملة العربي فعل و بدأت هذه الجملة بلام الملكية أو كان بها كلمة " له /

لها" فإننا نستخدم **V. to have**

للاختراعات الحديثة الكثير من المزايا كما أن لها بعض العيوب.

الاختراعات الحديثة لها الكثير من المزايا كما أن لها بعض العيوب.

Modern inventions **have** many advantages and some disadvantages.

5- كلمات التوكيد مثل [إن / أن / في / فإن] ليس لها معني في الانجليزية لذلك تحذف وليس لها تأثير على المعنى.

Peace is the dream of all nations.

مثال : إن السلام حلم كل الشعوب.

6- لام التعليل تترجم إلي " لكي " [المصدر + to / in order to / so as to] [جملة كاملة + So that]
مثال : يذهب الطلاب المدرسة ليتعلموا.

Students go to school **to learn**.

Students **go** to school **so that they can learn**.

7- المفعول المطلق لا يترجم ولكن نستعين بظرف .

Egypt is **greatly** interested in Education.

- تهتم مصر بالتعليم اهتماماً كبيراً

Smoking affects health **badly**.

- يؤثر التدخين على الصحة تأثيراً سيئاً

8- الصفات Adjectives

الصفة في اللغة الانجليزية لها موقعان بالجملة:

(أ) توضع عادة قبل الاسم

I met a **tall boy** in the club.

(ب) تأتي الصفة بعد أفعال مثل : (Verb to be / Seem / look / get / become)

He **gets angry** easily.

- وتأتي ايضاً بعد أفعال الحواس مثل : taste / feel / smell / sound

- يمكن ان تسبق الصفة باداة المعرفة the للإشارة إلي نوع معين من الناس مثل :

The young الشباب / الفقراء The poor

The rich should help the poor.

يجب علي الأغنياء ان يساعدوا الفقراء.

ملحوظة: - الضمير المتصل بالاسم يترجم ل صفة ملكية (your- its-our-his -her-their-my)

The computer has become important in **our** life.

- لقد أصبح الكمبيوتر هاماً في حياتنا .
ملحوظة: - الضمير المتصل بالفعل يترجم ل ضمير فاعل او ضمير مفعول حسب سياق المعنى
استمتعتنا بالهواء المنعش علي شاطئ البحر في الصيف الماضي.

We enjoyed the fresh air on the seashore last summer.

ملحوظة: - إذا جاء بعد الاسم صفتان بدون أداة ربط فإننا نبدأ بالصفة الأخيرة.

- وهب الله مصر الكثير من الأماكن السياحية الجديدة.

Allah has given Egypt a lot of **attractive tourist** places.

أما إذا جاء بعد الاسم صفتان وبينهما أداة ربط فإننا نكتب الصفة الأولى أولاً ثم الثانية

- لقد أصبح الكمبيوتر مهماً ومفيداً في كل مجالات الحياة.

The computer has become **important** and **useful** in all fields of life.

* إذا وجد الفعل " يعمل أو يقوم " في سياق جملة في الغالب لا تترجمه

- يقوم المخ البشري بتحليل المعلومات بسرعة مذهلة .

The human brain analyses information with **amazing** speed.

9- الظرف / الحال Adverb

Rahma sings **well**.

يصف الفعل ويأتي بعده

She is **extremely** beautiful.

يصف الصفة ويأتي قبلها

He runs **very** quickly.

يصف حالاً آخر

10- في حالة المضاف والمضاف إليه تستخدم **of** أو يأتي المضاف إليه ثم المضاف

the gate of the school = The school gate بوابة المدرسة

the rate of birth = Birth rate معدل المواليد

Pollution of environment = environment pollution تلوث البيئة

Standard of living = living Standard مستوى المعيشة

11- الضمائر المستترة في العربية *pronouns* يجب إظهارها عند الترجمة إلى الإنجليزية:

نفخر بأن التعليم هو المشروع الأول في مصر (3 ث 2003)

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

12- الأسماء المعنوية لا تأخذ *the* عند ترجمتها إلى الإنجليزية:

Peace / Honour / Truth / Beauty / Love / progress / Honesty / Friendship

- يرجع التقدم في الزراعة والصناعة والطب إلى العلم الحديث.

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

فهنا نتكلم عن التقدم والصناعة والزراعة بصفة عامة فلا يصح أن نقول The progress

* ولكن إذا خصصنا وقتنا للتقدم في مصر The progress in Egypt

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

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

14- أفعال وتعبيرات تتبع ب (to +ing) وهنا تستخدم كحرف جر:-

Contribute to / Object to / Opposed to / Take to / (be) exposed to
(be) look forward to / Own up to / I can't help / Admit to / Devote ... to
Prefer ...v+ing ... to ... v+ing .../ Thanks to / (be) used to /
(be) accustomed to / It's no use - good / I can't stand

Translation

achieve	يحقّق-ينجز	natural resources	موارد طبيعيّة	consumption	الاستهلاك
achievement	تحقيق - انجاز	make best use of	يحسن استغلال	poverty	الفقر
culture	الثقافة	shortage	نقص	security	الأمن
agriculture	الزراعة	In all fields	في كل مجالات	conflict	الصراع
industry	الصناعة	hard currency	العملة الصعبة	dispute	النزاع
trade	التجارة	devote	يكرس	construction	البناء
economy	اقتصاد	efforts	جهود	housing	الإسكان
tourism	سياحة	prevent	يحمي - يمنع	Pros and cons	مميزات و عيوب
The progress	التقدم	Youth	الشباب	advantages	مزايا
invest	يستثمر	overcome	يتغلب على	disadvantages	عيوب
investor	مستثمر	hinder	يعوق - عائق	conference	مؤتمر
investment	استثمار	issue	قضية	traditions	تقاليد
prosperity	الرخاء	increase	يزود- زيادة	religion	دين
welfare	الرفاهية	decrease-reduce	يقلل	Morals	أخلاق
flourishing	الازدهار	backbone	عمود فقري	nations	أمم
national income	الدخل القومي	Citizens	مواطنين	outstanding	بارز
Peace	السلام	Unite	يتحد	resources	موارد
rationalize	ترشيد	terrorism	الإرهاب	Traffic jam	ازدحام المرور
a source of	مصدر ل	safety	الأمن	useful	مفيد
reform	إصلاح	loyalty	الولاء	efforts	جهود
improve-develop	يحسن/ يطور	tolerance	التسامح	The state	الدولة
solve	يحل	rights	حقوق	contribute for	يساهم في
Suitable for	مناسب ل	society	مجتمع	means	وسائل
attract	يجذب	education	التعليم	wars	حروب
environment	البيئة	Ignorance	الجهل	self sufficiency	اكتفاء ذاتي
planet	كوكب	civilization	حضارة	self-reliance	الاعتماد على النفس
pollution	التلوث	charming	جذاب - جلاب	illiteracy	الأمية
birth control	تنظيم النسل	involve	يشمل - يتضمن	monuments	آثار
crisis	أزمة	project	مشروع	treaty	معاهدة
stimulate	تنشيط	media	وسائل الإعلام	characteristics	خصائص - سمات
awareness	الوعي	The Suez Canal	قناة السويس	curse	نقمة
unemployment	البطالة	transfer	ينقل	President	رئيس
protected from	يحمي من	global	عالمي	Minister	وزير

seek to	يسعى إلى	services	خدمات	current events	الأحداث الجارية
vital role	دور حيوي	Set up	ينشأ - يعد - يؤسس	blessing	نعمة
over population	الزيادة السكانية	lifelong learning	التعلم مدى الحياة	inland	داخلي
encourage	يشجع	patience	الصبر	mass media	وسائل الإعلام
co-operate	يتعاون	solidarity	التضامن	support	يساند / يؤيد
co-operation	التعاون	production	الإنتاج	become	يصبح
corruption	الفساد	independence	الاستقلال	valuable	قيم
eliminate	يقضي علي	justice	العدل	manufacture	تصنيع - يصنع
satisfaction	إشباع	decent	محترم / مهذب	sincere	مخلص
duty	واجب	get rid of	يتخلص من	civilized	متحضر
stability	الاستقرار	skill	المهارة		
Social	اجتماعي	good	الخير		
share	يشارك - حصّة	evil	الشر		
prove	يثبت - يبرهن	inspire	ملهم - اوحى		
globalization	العولمة	adore	يعشق		
injustice	الظلم	rise in prices	ارتفاع الأسعار		
Knock down	يهدم - يدمر	concept	مفهوم		
Friendship	الصدقة	citizenship	المواطنة		
Relationship	علاقة	among	بين		
humanitarian	إنساني	youth	الشباب		
lead to	يؤدي إلى	maintain	يحافظ علي		
intimacy	القرب - مودة	strength	قوة		
mutual	مشترك	Strengthen	يقوي		
respect	يحترم - احترام	narrow	يضيّق		
Unprecedented	غير مسبوق - لم يسبق له مثيل	Dazzle	ابهار - يبهر		
Developed countries	الدول المتقدمة	extremism	التطرف		
Developing countries	الدول النامية	terrorism.	الارهاب		
for the sake of	من أجل - لصالح	institutions	مؤسسات		
usefulness	منفعة	attract	يجذب		
generation	جيل	Attraction	الجذب		
instability	عدم الاستقرار	capital	رأس مال		
stability	استقرار	suffer from	يعاني من		
Tourist attraction	جذب سياحي	Suffering	المعاناة		
praise	يشيد ب - يمدح	Co-work	عمل مشترك		
motive	دافع	epicenter	اللبنة الأساسية		
figure	شخصية - رقم	Contribution	مشاركة		
private sector	القطاع الخاص	The beauty of nature	جمال الطبيعة		
public sectors	القطاع العام	Complain	يشتكى		
The armed forces	القوات المسلحة	Resort to	يلجأ إلى		
The Arab league	الجامعة العربية	Major issues	قضايا رئيسية		
The population explosion	الإنفجار السكاني	Negotiations	مفاوضات		
Refresh	ينعش	Pave the way to	يمهد الطريق لـ		

(be)exposed to	يتعرض لـ	On a large / vast scale	على نطاق واسع
Individual	فرد	nutrition	تغذية
Relation	علاقات - صلات	nightmare	كابوس
With the aim of	بهدف	no longer	لم يعد
famine	مجاعة	negligence	الإهمال
protest marches	مسيرات احتجاجية	prevail	يسود - يعم
Protest against	يعترض علي	pride	فخر
fixed-income	محدود الدخل	principles	مبادئ

الرياضة Sports

physical fitness	اللياقة البدنية	amateurs	هواة
different games	العاب مختلفة	support	يؤيد / يشجع
activities	أنشطة	Olympic games	الألعاب الأولمبية
practice exercises	يمارس التمارين	introvert	شخص إنطوائي
team work	عمل جماعي	crowd	جمهور
sporting spirit	الروح الرياضية	cycling	ركوب الدراجة
sportsmanship	الروح الرياضية	compete with	يتنافس مع
sports day	يوم رياضي	world cup finals	نهائيات كأس العالم
audience	جمهور	summer camps	مخيمات الصيف
spectators	متفرجون	extrovert	شخص إنبساطي
TV viewers	مشاهدي التلفاز	rowing	التجديف
youth organization	منظمة الشباب	Competition	منافسة
youth services	خدمات الشباب	competitor	منافس
youth welfare	رعاية الشباب	tactics	خطط اللعب
winner	فائز	Warming up	إحماء / تسخين
the beaten	المهزوم	challenger	متحدي
swimming	السباحة	challenge	يتحدي
swimmer	سباح	weight	وزن
gold medal	ميدالية ذهبية	random	عشوائي
silver medal	ميدالية فضية	do exercise	يعمل تمارين
training suit	بدلة التدريب	sporting club	نادي رياضي
score	يسجل	supporters	مشجعون
injury	إصابة		

السياحة Tourism

advertise	يعلن عن	booking clerk	موظف الحجز
national income	الدخل القومي	baggage - luggage	أمتعه السفر
guide	يرشد / مرشد	tourist	سائح
a conducted tour	جولة مع مرشد	tourist villages	قري سياحية
the ancient remains	الأثار القديمة	tourist information	معلومات سياحية
monuments	أثار	tour	يتجول
museums	متاحف	go on a tour	يقوم بجولة سياحية

the ancient Egyptian	القدماء المصريين	provide employment	يوفر فرص عمل
the valley of kings	وادي الملوك	tourist awareness	وعي سياحي
Pharaohs	الفراعنة	Ministry of Tourism	وزارة السياحة
Pharaonic remains	الأثار الفرعونية	tourist agency	وكالة السياحة
the citadel	القلعة	sight-seeing	رؤية المعالم السياحية
voyage	رحلة بحرية	traveler	مسافر
the mark of civilizati	رمز الحضارة	go on a journey	يقوم بجولة
flight	رحلة جوية	civilized behavior	سلوك متحضر
influx of tourists	تدفق السياح	temples and mosques	المعابد والمساجد
historical places	أماكن تاريخية	hard currency	العملة الصعبة
souvenirs	هدايا تذكارية	tourism industry	صناعه السياحة
reservation	حجز	book – reserve	يحجز
sphinx	أبو الهول	cruise	رحلة نهرية
feasts	أعياد		

Peace & War & Politics السلام والحرب والسياسة

politicians	السياسيين	safety and security	الأمان والأمن
the top event	الحدث الرئيسي	Arab nationalism	القومية العربية
Arab Leaders	القادة العرب	National duty	الواجب الوطني
declare	يعلن	current events	أحداث جارية
strategic goal	هدف استراتيجي	peaceful solutions	حلول سلمية
reject	يبنذ	repressive measures	إجراءات قمعية
aggressive policy	سياسة عدوانية	urgent solutions	حلول عاجلة
aggression	عدوان	uproot	يستأصل
aggressor	معتدي	abolish	يقضي علي
praise	يمدح – يشيد بـ	combat – fight	يكافح
new press law	قانون الصحافة الجديد	terrorist	إرهابي
debate	مناظرة	terror	رعب
extremism	التطرف	extremist	متطرف
seminars	ندوات	violence	العنف
celebrate	يحتفل بـ	violent	عنيف – شديد
release – set free	يطلق سراح	penalties	عقوبات
hostages	رهائن	disaster	كارثة
hostility	العداء	international issues	القضايا الدولية
democracy	ديمقراطية	corruption	الفساد
Arab Gulf	الخليج العربي	side with	ينحاز لـ
attack	هجوم	social justice	العدالة الاجتماعية

Mass Media الإعلام

press	صحافة	producer	منتج
journalism	صحافة	director	مخرج
journalist	محرر	criticize	ينقد

editor	محرر	criticism	نقد
editor -in-chief	رئيس التحرير	amuse	يسلي
news agency	وكالة الأنباء	TV screen	شاشة التلفزيون
TV serials	مسلسلات تلفزيونية	TV viewers	مشاهدي التلفزيون
introduction	تقديم	author	مؤلف
interpreter	مترجم فوري	free space	صحافة حرة
Recommend	يوصي بـ	amusement	تسليّة
critic	ناقد	owe to	يدين لـ
critical	نقدي	introduce	يقدم
postpone	يؤجل	candid camera	الكاميرا الخفية
interpret	يترجم فوري	sound and light show	عرض الصوت والضوء

العلم والثقافة والفضاء Science & Culture & Space

invent	يخترع	ignore	يتجاهل
inventions	إختراعات	refrigerator	ثلاجة
inventor	مخترع	heater	سخان
inventiveness	القدرة علي الإبتكار	washing machine	غسالة
discover	يكشف	cooker	بوتاجاز
discoverer	مكتشف	electric iron	مكواة كهربية
discovery	اكتشاف	electric fan	مروحة كهربية
elements	عناصر	industrialize	التصنيع
scientific research	البحث العلمي	manufacture	يصنع
scientist	عالم	factory	مصنع
examine	يفحص	symptoms	اعراض
diagnose	يسحس	civilized society	مجتمع متحضر
artificial satellite	قمر اصطناعي	eliminate illiteracy	يقضي علي الأمية
mirades	معجزات	ignorance	الجهل
technology	التقنية	ignorant	جاهل
infections	إختراعات		

المواصلات Transport

ship	سفينة	timetable	جدول مواعيد
coat	قارب	public means of transport	وسائل المواصلات العامة
comfortable	مريح	air crash	حادث تصادم خائرة
uncomfortable	غير مريح	take off	إقلاع
departure lounge	صالة المغادرة	conductor	كمسري
carriage	عربة في القطار - حنطور	catch	يلحق بـ
cart	عربة كارو	miss	يفقد - يفوته
sign	لافتة	avenue	خريق مشجر
no parking	ممنوع الوقوف	lorry	عربة لوري
prohibition	حظر - منع	railway station	محطة سكة حديد

ban-prohibit	يمنع - يحظر	private cars	سيارات خاصة
side street	شارع جانبي	quay	رصيف ميناء
city center	وسط المدينة		

Economy الإقتصاد

export	يصدر	investment	إستثمار
import	يستورد	national economy	الإقتصاد القومي
invest	يستثمر	monopoly	إحتكار
trade	تجارة	increase	يزيد - زيادة
the new world order	النظام العالمي الجديد	economy	الاقتصاد
economic progress	التقدم الاقتصادي	economical	مقتصد
self sufficiency	الاكتفاء الذاتي	economise	يقتصد
ideal society	مجتمع مثالي	economist	علماء الاقتصاد
socialism	الاشتراكية	welfare and prosperi	الرفاهية والرخاء
housing problem	مشكلة الإسكان	economic system	النظام الاقتصادي
transport problem	مشكلة النقل	self-reliance	الاعتماد علي الذات
population explosion	الانفجار السكاني	unemployed	غير موظف
over-crowded ness	شدة الازدحام	employment	العمالة
crowded with	مزدهم به	unemployment	البطالة
birth-control	تحديد النسل	health services	خدمات صحية
family planning	تنظيم الأسرة	health insurance	التأمين الصحي
job opportunities	فرص عمل	saving	مدخرات
loans	قروض		

To be continued ..

لقد اجتهدنا
فإن أحسنا فمن الله وإن أسأنا فمننا ومن الشيطان
اللهم علما ينتفع به
والله الموفق