

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

نسأل 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 لما لا نفعل 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 Oliver Twist

Unit 10: Communication Today

Main Vocabulary

blog	مدونة	high quality	عالي الجودة
social networking site	موقع التواصل الاجتماعي	visual	مرئي / بصري
interests	اهتمامات	connect	يتصل / يربط
advertise	يعلن عن	connection	اتصال / وصلته
advertisement	إعلان	communicate	يتصل
apply	يتقدم بطلب	communication	اتصال
application	طلب للحصول على	predict	يتنبأ بـ
complicated	معقد	prediction	تنبؤ
comments	تعليقات	develop	يطور
website	موقع على الانترنت	development	تطوير
online	متصل بالانترنت	fax	الفاكس
internet	الانترنت	smart	ذكي
device	جهاز	technology	التكنولوجيا
digital	رقمي	online	على الانترنت

Additional Vocabulary

personal	شخصي	business	عمل تجاري
diary	مذكرة يوميات	exchange	يتبادل
allow	يسمح	text messages	رسائل نصية
share	يشارك في	email	يرسل بريد الكتروني
send	يرسل	smart phones	هواتف ذكية
message	رسالة	invent	يخترع
immediately	في الحال	complex	معقد
company	شركة	expert	خبير
sports club	نادي رياضي	power of thought	قوة الفكر
amazing	مذهل	special	اجتماعي
replace	يحل محل	recharge	يعيد شحن
practise	يمارس	batteries	بطاريات
businesses	شركات تجارية	brain	المخ
complicate	يعقد	product	منتج
social media	وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي	service	خدمة
mobile computer	كمبيوتر محمول	persuade	يقنع
helmet	خوذة	officially	رسميا
journalist	صحفي	college	كلية
instead	بدلا من ذلك	especially	بصفة خاصة
calls	مكالمات	contain	يحتوي على
call = ring	يتصل تليفونيا بـ	details	تفاصيل
generation	جيل	advantages	مميزات

written	مكتوب	disadvantages	عيوب
popular	شعبي / محبوب	colleague	زميل عمل
common	شائع / منتشر	bully	يرهب / يضايق
forms	أشكال	post	يرسل بالبريد
check	يفحص / يراجع	tool	أداة
control	يتحكم في	particular	خاص / معين
combination	مزيج / جمع	telephone line	خط تليفون
computer screen	شاشة كمبيوتر	electrical signals	إشارات كهربائية
situation	موقف	document	وثيقة
population	السكان	machine	آلة
printed newspaper	صحيفة مطبوعة	standard	مستوى
disappear	يختفي	latest methods	أحدث الطرق
traditional phone	تليفون تقليدي	equipment	الأدوات
washing machine	غسالة	knowledge	المعرفة
join	ينضم / يلتحق / يربط	scientific work	عمل علمي
process	عملية	industrial work	عمل صناعي
result	نتيجة	means of communication	وسائل الاتصال
emergency	حالة خوارئ	annoying	مزعج
restrictions	قيود	overhear	يسمع بالصدفة
overuse	يفرط في استخدام	borrow	يستعير
ability	قدرة	evidence	دليل / برهان
system	نظام	cost	تكلفة
expect	يتوقع	intention	نية
promise	يوعد	drop	يوقع / يسقط
update	يحدث	fast internet connections	وصلات انترنت سريعة

Idioms & Expressions

share with	يشترك في ... مع	give opinion about	يقدم رأى بشأن
make new friends	يقوم بعمل صداقات	spend time on	بفضي الوقت في
apply for	يتقدم بطلب لوظيفة	three hours a day	ثلاث ساعات يوميا
waste a lot of time	يبدد كثير من الوقت	keep in touch with	يظل على اتصال بـ
make comments	يعد تعليقات	pass on information	ينقل معلومات
post a letter	يرس	come true	يتحقق
sure of	متأكد من	in the future	في المستقبل
stand still	يقف ساكنا	make life easier	يجعل الحياة أسهل
different from	مختلف عن	do research	يقوم بعمل أبحاث
by post	بالبريد	relating to	مرتبط بـ
go abroad	يذهب للخارج	run out	يستهلك / يستنفذ
connected to	متصل بـ	get involved in	يشارك (يتورط) في
turn into	يحول ... إلى	reply to	يرد على
communicate with	يتواصل مع	in the form of	في شكل
communicate to	يوصل ... إلى	find out about	يعرف عن

deal with	يتعامل مع	on a business trip	في رحلة عمل
do the homework	يحل الواجب	go shopping	يتسوق
take the train	يستقل القطار	make plans	يعد الخطط
make predictions	يتنبأ بـ	conduct a survey	يجري مسح
pay money to	يدفع أموالاً لـ	live on the moon	يعيش على القمر
last for	يستمر لمدة	stay connected	يبقى على اتصال
on a computer	على جهاز الكمبيوتر	wear a helmet	يرتدي خوذة
have plans for	لديه خطط لـ	on the mobile	على الهاتف الجوال

Definitions

blog	مدونة	a personal website diary for other people to read
social networking site	موقع التواصل الاجتماعي	a website where people can write information about themselves and share it with other people
interests	اهتمامات	activities that you enjoy doing or subjects that you enjoy studying
advertise	يعلن عن	to tell people about a product or service to persuade them to buy or use it
apply	يتقدم بطلب	to officially ask to be considered for a job , place at a college etc by writing a letter
complicated	معقد	difficult to understand or deal with as it contains many different parts or details
comment	تعليق	an opinion that you give about someone or something.
website	موقع على الانترنت	a place on the internet where you can go to find out information about themselves and share it with other people
online	متصل بالانترنت	connected to the internet
internet	الانترنت	system allowing people's computers around the world to exchange information
connect	يتصل / يربط	to join two places or things together
development	تطوير	the process of becoming bigger, better, more important, etc.
device	جهاز	a machine or tool used for a particular purpose
digital	رقمي	using a system in which information is shown in the form of changing electrical signals
fax	الفاكس	a document that is sent down a telephone line and then printed by a special machine
high quality	عالي الجودة	a good standard
smart	ذكي	smart machines use computers or the latest methods to work
technology	التكنولوجيا	a combination of all the knowledge , equipment , methods etc. that are used in scientific or industrial work
visual	مرئي / بصري	relating to seeing or your ability to see

Short forms

fax	facsimile	الفاكس
sat-nav.	satellite navigation	الملاحة الجوية
email	electronic mail	البريد الإلكتروني
TV	television	التلفزيون
the net	the internet	الانترنت

Notes on the listening & Reading Texts

- 1) I'm just going to send a message to one of my friends, Munir.
 ● لاحظ أن كلمة **message** تعني رسالة وهي تختلف عن كلمة **massage** التي تعني تدليك
- 2) On one of the social networking **sites** where you can send messages to your friends and **make** new **friends**.
 ● لاحظ أن كلمة **sites** تعني مواقع على الانترنت وهي تختلف عن كلمة **cite** التي تعني يستشهد بقول.
 ● لاحظ استخدام الفعل **make** مع كلمة **friends** وليس الفعل **do**
- 3) You find people who have **the same interests as you**.
 ● لاحظ استخدام كلمة **interests** مع **the same ... as** وهي اسم أما **as as** يأتي معها صفة إذ نقول **as interested as**
- 4) I can **practise** my English when I write to them.
 ● لاحظ أن كلمة **practise** فعل بمعنى يمارس أما الاسم فهو **practice** ويعني ممارسة
- 5) Are **social** networking sites just for young people and their friends?
 ● لاحظ أن كلمة **social** تعني اجتماعي (خاصة بالمجتمع) أما كلمة **sociable** فتعني اجتماعي (ودود)
- 6) You can update it **whenever** you want to.
 ● لاحظ أن كلمة **whenever** تعني في أي وقت أو عندما ويمكن استبدالها بكلمة **when**
- 7) Other people can read what you've written and **make** **comments**.
 ● لاحظ استخدام الفعل **make** مع كلمة **comments** ومن الخطأ استخدام **do**
- 8) Yes, **every day**, because I want to share my interests with other people.
 ● لاحظ أن **every day** ظرف زمان ويمكن أن تأتي في نهاية الجملة وهي تختلف عن **everyday**
- 9) It's **like being** a journalist.
 ● وهي صفة بمعنى يومي.
 ● لاحظ استخدام فعل ينتهي بـ **ing** بعد كلمة **like**
- 10) You'd **better show** me how to use the site.
 ● لاحظ أن **'d better** اختصاراً **had better** ويليها مصدر الفعل.
- 13) Today, the most common forms of **personal** and business communications ...
 ● لاحظ أن كلمة **personal** معناها شخصي وتختلف عن كلمة **personnel** وتعني مجموع الموظفين
- 14) Scientists are going to **continue inventing** new more complex **ways of communicating**.
 ● لاحظ أن **continue** جاء بعدها فعل ينتهي بـ **ing** ويمكن أن يليها **to** ثم مصدر الفعل.
 ● لاحظ أن **ways of** جاء بعدها فعل ينتهي بـ **ing** ويمكن أن يليها **to** ثم مصدر الفعل.

Confusable Words

diary	مفكرة يوميات	dairy	شركة لبيع منتجات الألبان
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Don't forget to write the date of the meeting in your **diary**.

A **dairy** is a company which supplies milk and products made from milk.

borrow	يستعير / يقترض	lend	يسلف / يقرض
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Ex: Can I **borrow** your car?

Can you **lend** me your car, please?

between	بين اثنين	among	بين أكثر من اثنين
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Ex: She sat **between** her parents.

I saw a few familiar faces **among** the crowd.

let + مصدر + مفعول	يبدع / يسمح	allow + مصدر + to + مفعول	يسمح
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Ex: Father **let me use** his mobile phone.

Father **allowed me to use** his mobile phone.

special	خاص (يتميز عن غيره)	private	خاص (يملكه شخص أو مجموعة)
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Ex: **special** occasion / train / clothes / care / friend

private car / school / letter / life / hospital / visit

research	بحث (عن معلومة)	search	بحث (عن شيء أو شخص مفقود)
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Ex: They are doing some **research** into/on the language of dolphins.

After a long **search**, they eventually found the missing papers.

similar: alike	متشابه (لكن ليست مطابقة تماما)
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عند المقارنة نستخدم كلمة to بعد كلمة similar

the same: not different	نفس الشيء (لا يوجد أي اختلاف)
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عند المقارنة نستخدم as بعد the same

Ex: They are **similar**, but they are not **the same**.

Brass النحاس الأصفر is **similar to** gold in colour.

My twin sister and I have got **the same** nose.

I like **the same** music as you.

Language Notes

would prefer + to + inf... rather than + to + inf.	يفضل على
--	---------------

prefer + v. + ing + to + v. + ing	prefer + noun + to + noun
-----------------------------------	---------------------------

Ex: I'd **prefer to stay** at home **rather than** to go to the cinema.

I **prefer staying** at home **to going** to the cinema.

I **prefer tea to coffee**.

spend + مصدر + مدة زمنية + v. + ing	يقضى
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Ex: Tom **spent** most of his time **studying** the reports.

spend + money on + v. + ing / noun	يقضى المال في
------------------------------------	---------------

Ex: She **spends** a lot of money **on** clothes.

Five-year old brother لاحظ أن Five-year صفة مركبة لم نجمع كلمة year لأنه الصفة لا تجمع

EX: A **five-year old child** was kidnapped yesterday.

when + v. + ing

لاحظ أنه يمكن استخدام فعل ينتهي بـ ing بعد when

Ex: It's dangerous to use a mobile phone **when driving** a car.

abroad

خارج البلاد

aboard

علي متن سفينة / طائرة

EX: My uncle has lived **abroad** for ten years.

Passengers are not allowed to take weapons **aboard**.

have interests

لديه اهتمامات

be interested in

مهتم بـ

EX: Good friends should have mutual **interests**.

Mai **is interested in** taking photographs.

Tape script

Grandfather: What are you doing, Hatem?

Hatem : I'm just going to send a message to one of my friends, Munir.

Grandfather: How are you doing that?

Hatem : On one of the social networking sites where you can send messages to your friends and make new friends. Munir lives in Luxor.

Grandfather: Luxor? How long does the message take?

Hatem : He'll get the message immediately. You can also do it on your mobile phone if you've got a modern one.

Mother : How do you make new friends on a computer?

Hatem : It's quite easy, really, Mum. You find people who have the same interests as you and you ask them to be your friend. Most people have about 130 friends. I have about 80. I think I'll have more friends after I start going to the sports club next week.

Grandfather: 80? That's amazing.

Hatem : I even have three friends in England, so I can practise my English when I write to them.

Mother : And do you meet all these friends?

Hatem : Not always, usually I just send them messages. But I'm going to meet one of my English friends. He's going to visit Cairo next year.

Mother : Are social networking sites just for young people and their friends?

Hatem : No, millions of businesses are using them to advertise jobs. My friend's older brother has seen a job online and he is going to apply for it using social media.

Mother : It sounds very complicated.

Hatem : It isn't complicated, but you can waste a lot of time. Some of my friends are on it for two or three hours a day, sometimes writing their blog.

Grandfather: What's a blog?

Hatem : It's a web page where you can write about your life and your interests, or information about a particular subject. You can update it whenever you want to, and the newest information is

always at the top of the page. Other people can read what you've written and make comments.

Grandfather: Do you write a blog?

Hatem : Yes, every day, because I want to share my interests with other people. It's like being a journalist.

Grandfather: Will anyone read your blog?

Hatem : Yes, about 200 people will read it. Anyway, why did you ask me if I was busy, Granddad?

Grandfather: Could post this letter for me? It's to my friend who lives in Saudi Arabia.

Hatem : Yes, of course. I'll post your letter now. I haven't posted a letter to a friend for a long time ...

Grandfather: Really? Do you think we won't have letters in the future?

Hatem : Yes, I think everyone will use social networking sites instead. It's easier ... and quicker!

Mother : The only thing that we can be sure of is that technology is not going to stand still! You'd better show me how to use the site, Hatem

Hatem : OK, Mum!

Reading & Critical Thinking

Stay Connected

Twenty-five years ago, communications between people were very different from today. To call friends quickly, we needed to find a telephone to ring them. If time was not important, we wrote a letter and sent it by post. For fast written communication, businesses sent faxes.

Although many people still use these ways of communicating, they are becoming less popular because of new technology. Today, the most common forms of personal and business communications are mobile phone calls, text messages and e-mails. But even mobile phones are changing all the time. Many people now use smart phones. These are phones with computers which can connect to the internet and send e-mails.

In the future, the only thing that we can be sure of is that technology is not going to stand still. Scientists are going to continue inventing new more complex ways of communicating. Some experts are predicting that the next big development will be in visual communications. Small mobile computers with fast internet connections will probably be the first mobile devices that give us high-quality visual communication, so that we can see the people we are talking to.

Further in the future, who knows what will happen? By the year 2023, scientists are predicting that we will be able to send text messages by the power of thought. A special helmet connected to our brain will turn what we are thinking into a digital form which we will then be able to communicate to other people that we know.

Questions & Answers on Reading

- 1- How were communications between people like twenty-five years ago? (WB)**
 - They wrote letters and used phones and fax machines.
- 2- What did people need to do to call friends quickly twenty-five years ago?**
 - They needed to find a telephone to ring them
- 3- How did people communicate if time was not important?**
 - They wrote letters and sent them by post.
- 4- What did businesses use for fast written communication?**
 - They used faxes.
- 5- Why are traditional ways of communicating becoming less popular?**
 - They are becoming less popular because of new technology.
- 6- Why is technology not going to stand still?**
 - Because scientists are going to continue inventing new ways of communicating.
- 7- What are the most common forms of personal and business communications?**
 - They are mobile phone calls, text messages and e-mails
- 8- What kind of phones do many people use nowadays? (WB)**
 - They use smart phones (that can connect to the internet).
- 9- What are smart phones?**
 - They are phones with computers which can connect to **تتصل بـ** the internet and send e-mails.
- 10- What is the only thing that we can be sure in the future?**
 - It is that technology is not going to stand still.
- 11- Why is technology not going to stand still?**
 - Because Scientists are going to continue inventing new more complex ways of communicating.
- 12- According to experts, what will the next big development be?**
 - It will be in visual communications.
- 13- What is meant by visual communications?**
 - It means that we can see the people we are talking to.
- 14- What will give us high-quality visual communication?**
 - Small mobile computers with fast internet connections.
- 15- According to scientists what will happen by the year 2023?**
 - We will be able to send text messages by the power of thought.
- 16- How will we be able to send messages by the power of thought?**
 - By wearing a special helmet connected to our brain. It will turn what we are thinking into a digital form to communicate to other people that we know.

17- To what extent إلى أي مدى can means of communication make our lives easier? (WB)

- We can be in touch with other people in few seconds through social media.

Critical Thinking

1- How will communication technology change in the future? (SB)

- We will be able to send text messages by the power of thought.

2- Why might wearing a helmet help someone to communicate in the future? (SB)

- It will be connected to the brain and turn what we are thinking into a digital form, which we will then be able to communicate to other people that we know.

3- Would you always like to see the person you are talking to on the phone? Why / Why not? (SB)

- No, not always, because we sometimes make short telephone calls.

4- In what situations are mobile phones most useful? (SB)

- When people are in a difficult situation with no other means of communicating, for example, while travelling or in an emergency.

5- Are there situations in which people should not use a mobile phone?(SB)

- In many countries there are restrictions on where mobile phones can be used, for example, in schools, in parts of trains and buses, in hospitals or on planes. You should never use a mobile phone when driving a car.

6- Do you think that mobile phones will replace all traditional phones? (SB)

- Yes, I think so because they will be much cheaper and can be used everywhere.

7- What are the main disadvantages of mobile phones? (SB)

- They can be very expensive if overused; it can be annoying to overhear other people's conversations; batteries may run out at times when it is impossible to recharge them; sometimes you cannot get a signal.

8- Why do some people prefer to send text messages rather than to make phone calls? (SB)

- Text messages are usually cheaper than calls; they are very quick to send; you don't have to get involved in a long conversation with someone; they are quick and easy to reply to.

9- How would life be different if we had no computers or mobile phones? (WB)

- Life would be less comfortable and less enjoyable but people would visit each other more.

10- Are you with or against new technology? Why? (WB)

- I am with modern technology because it makes our life easier.

Exercises on Vocabulary

Student's Book & Workbook Exercises

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

- 1- I know you like art, but what are your other ?
a) interests b) interest c) interested d) interesting
- 2- My uncle is going to for a job at the hospital.
a) reply b) application c) apply d) supply
- 3- Many companies pay a lot of money to on television.
a) advertisement b) advertise c) advertising d) advertised
- 4- Ahmed can't do his maths homework because it is very
a) complicating b) complication c) complicate d) complicated
- 5- The computer is a which has changed our lives.
a) device b) devise c) advice d) advise
- 6- These are shoes. They've lasted for so long.
a) poor-quality b) low-quality c) bad-quality d) high-quality
- 7- It that a new radio?
a) number b) digital c) logical d) digits
- 8- Waving is a form of communication.
a) sight b) audio c) visual d) hearing
- 9- Can you this computer to the internet?
a) connect b) contact c) communicate d) tie
- 10- The boy only speaks Chinese, so he cannot easily with the other children in the class.
a) connect b) contact c) communicate d) attach
- 11- My is that it will be very hot tomorrow.
a) production b) prediction c) connection d) communication
- 12- Over the last fry years, there have been some important in medicine.
a) developments b) develops c) developing d) developed
- 13- I'm just going to a message to one of my friends, Munir.
a) send b) get c) receive d) post
- 14- On one of the social networking where you can send messages to your friends
a) cites b) sighs c) sites d) sights
- 15- Using social media, you can new friends.
a) do b) make c) work d) act
- 16- You can send messages or emails your mobile phone.
a) over b) by c) in d) on
- 17- A is a website where people can write information about themselves and share it with other people.
a) block b) blog c) black d) bloc
- 18- You'd better home now before the rain starts.
a) going b) went c) to go d) go
- 19- Many people now use phones.
a) intelligent b) smart c) start d) huge

- 20- In the future, we will be able to send text messages by the power of
 a) sight b) thought c) imagination d) thinking
- 21- Ais an opinion that you give about someone or something.
 a) cement b) concrete c) comment d) connection
- 22- Theis system allowing people's computers around the world to exchange information.
 a) interest b) online c) connection d) internet
- 23- A is a document that is sent down a telephone line and then printed by a special machine.
 a) fax b) tax c) fix d) email
- 24- We have to wear.....if we are going to take the motorcycle.
 a) hats b) caps c) helmets d) jackets
- 25-and business communications includes mobile phone calls, text messages and e-mails
 a) Personnel b) Personality c) Personal d) Personally

More Exercises

- 26- I share a house four other people.
 a) with b) for c) by d) in
- 27- She was asked about the pay increase but no comment.
 a) make b) do c) work d) sent
- 28- My friend is in a difficult.....,and I don't know how he is going to get out of it.
 a) session b) place c) situation d) station
- 29- Anetworking site a website where you can share what you information with other people.
 a) sociable b) social c) society d) personal
- 30- How much do these oranges ?
 a) cost b) charge c) come d) count
- 31- I'll send you my email address once I'm
 a) inline b) by internet c) online d) offline
- 32- Come on, let's get started - we've enough time already.
 a) cost b) spent c) sent d) waste
- 33- I spent an hour at the station for the train.
 a) wait b) waiting c) to wait d) waited
- 34- Could I your bike from you until next week?
 a) borrow b) lend c) give d) send
- 35- He has communicated the news the staff.
 a) with b) for c) by d) to
- 36- If you are a policeman, you have to wear a uniform.
 a) special b) private c) social d) personal
- 37- Scientists a lot of research to find a cure for cancer.
 a) make b) give c) take d) do
- 38- Emily is completely different her sister.
 a) with b) for c) from d) of
- 39- Oneof living in the town is the lack of safe places for the children to play.
 a) advantage b) disadvantage c) pros d) merit

- 40- If you have a fast internet, you can connect to the internet very quickly.
 a) communication b) contact c) connection d) dial-up
- 41- The shop is closed for lunch 12.30 and 1.30.
 a) since b) from c) among d) between
- 42- My brother is going to apply a job at the university.
 a) of b) at c) from d) for
- 43- I felt so unfit after Christmas that I decided to a gym.
 a) attach b) join c) connect d) communicate
- 44- He buys things because he does not have time to go shopping.
 a) online b) on computer c) by website d) by internet
- 45- People use money to pay the things they want to buy.
 a) into b) at c) by d) for
- 46- He's travelled on a business trip and won't be back until next week.
 a) board b) abroad c) broad d) aboard
- 47- He hasn't filled in the form for his passport yet.
 a) application b) complication c) completion d) applicant
- 48- Nahla wants to keep.....the latest developments in Information Technology.
 a) with b) on c) up d) up with
- 49- You can tell they are identical twins. Even their likes and dislikes are
 a) like b) similar c) same d) different
- 50- Scientists are doing new into new kinds of energy.
 a) study b) search c) work d) research

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

Student's Book & Workbook Exercises

- 1- Millions of businesses are using sociable media to advertise jobs.
- 2- My friend's older brother has seen a job inline.
- 3- He is going to reply for a job using social media.
- 4- I have a block where I share my interests with other people.
- 5- Twenty-five years ago, communications among people were very different from today.
- 6- A devise is a machine or tool used for a particular purpose.
- 7- Internets are activities that you enjoy doing or subjects that you enjoy studying.
- 8- Hatem sent a message to one of his friends.
- 9- You can do new friends on a computer.
- 10- Millions of businesses are using social networking sights to advertise jobs.
- 11- Other people can read my blog and make contents.
- 12- A blog is a personnel website dairy for other people to read.
- 13- By the time I saw the job published it was already too late to apply.
- 14- My elder brother is going to supply for a job using social media.
- 15- Scientists will develop cheaper communication advices.
- 16- Smart phones with computers which can communicate to the internet and send e-mails.
- 17- For fast written communication, businesses sent taxes.

- 18-In the future, technology is not going to sit still.
 19-Some people think that mobile phones will recycle all traditional phones.
 20-In the future, people will be able to send messages by the power of thought.
 21-Some people prefer to send text messages rather than to do phone calls.
 22-You should never use a mobile phone when driven a car.
 23-Wearing a helmet might help people to communicate in the future.
 24-Scientists have done predictions about future technology.
 25-A five-years old child was injured in a car accident.
 26-The helmet we wear on our heads will help us to send text messages by the power of think.
 27-The flat is expensive so I need someone to divide it with me.
 28-Do you use a sociable networking website or not.
 29-visible means relating to seeing or your ability to see.
 30-poor-quality means a good standard.

Grammar

The future المستقبل

1) Will

Statements and negative statements

الجملة المثبتة و الجملة المنفية

I / You / He / She / It / We / They	will ('ll) phone	tomorrow
I / You / He / She / It / We / They	will not (won't) be	late

Wh-questions

الأسئلة التي تبدأ بأداة استفهام

Where	will	I / you / he / she / it / we / they	go	for a holiday next year?
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Yes / No questions and answers

الأسئلة التي يجاب عليها بـ نعم / لا

Will you	phone me as soon as you arrive?
Yes, I will.	No. I will not (won't).

استخدامات Will

- تعبر عن حقائق مستقبلية (future facts).
 - Tomorrow is Hazem's birthday. He **will be** 17.
- تستخدم للتنبؤ عن أحداث مستقبلية (predictions).
 - I'm sure you **will do** well in your exams.
- تعبر عن قرار سريع (quick decision).
 - The phone is ringing – I'**ll answer** it.
- تستخدم في العرض (offer) وكذلك في الطلب (request).
 - I'**ll go** shopping with you if you like. (Offer)
 - **Will** you **tidy** my room, please? (Request)
- تستخدم للتهديد (threat).
 - I'**ll resign** if I don't get a pay rise.
- تستخدم للتحذير (warning).
 - Take this medicine **or / otherwise** you **won't get** better.
- تستخدم للوعود المستقبلية (future promises).

- he promises he **will email** you if he has any news.
- **I'll get** you a present if you do well on your exams.

• لاحظ استخدام will / won't + inf. في الحالة الأولى مع :

I expect / I'm sure / I think / probably / possibly / I hope / I believe / I feel sure / Perhaps / I know / I wonder / I suppose

- **I expect** he **will win** the first prize.
- **I don't think** she **will get** the job.
- **Perhaps** it **will rain** tomorrow.

• ونستخدم مع If في الحالة الأولى :

- If it rains, we **will stay** at home.

• ونستخدم مع الروابط الزمنية الآتية :

when / as soon as / after / till / until / before/ if

مع ملاحظة أن الجملة التي تلي هذه الروابط تكون أما مضارع بسيط أو مضارع تام

- **I'll leave** the office **when (after) I finish (have finished)** my work.
- **I'll leave** the office **as soon as I finish (have finished)** my work.
- **I'll finish** my work **before I leave (have left)** the office.
- I **won't leave** the office **until I finish (have finished)** my work.
- I **will wait until** he **comes**.

غالباً يأتي الفعل الذي يسبق till / until فعل مثبت أو منفي حسب المعنى

• يمكن أن تحل صيغة الأمر أو الطلب قبل أدوات الربط السابقة.

- **Wait until** your brother **comes**.

2) Going to + مصدر

Statements and negative statements

الجملة المثبتة و الجملة المنفية

I	am (I'm not)	going to learn Chinese.
You / We / They	are (aren't)	
He / She	is (isn't)	

Wh-questions

الأسئلة التي تبدأ بأداة استفهام

what	are	you	going to do	at the weekend?
When	is	she	going to learn	French?

Yes / No questions and answers

الأسئلة التي يجاب عليها ب نعم او لا

Are	you	going to learn?	to drive?	Yes, I am.	No, I'm not.
Is	she	going to work	hard?	Yes, she is.	No, she isn't.

استخدامات going to

• تستخدم going to للتنبؤ بحدث في المستقبل و يوجد له دليل الآن أو عندما يوجد سبب معقول.

- There are dark clouds in the sky. **It's going to rain.**
- Watch out! The baby **is going to fall.**

• تستخدم going to للتعبير عن خطط (plans) و نوايا (intentions) و قرارات (decisions).

- **I'm going to** make some coffee. Do you want some?
- When I get home, **I'm going to watch** the news on TV.
- **I'm going to watch** the TV news before I go to bed.

ملحوظة

لاحظ أن الصفات الشخصية الثابتة لا تعد دليلا و لذا نستخدم will

- Ali is clever. I think he **will pass** the exam.

أما الصفات الشخصية المؤقتة تعد دليلا ويفضل أن نستخدم will

- Ali is very tired. I think he **is going to sleep** now.

3) The present continuous زمن المضارع المستمر

• يعبر المضارع المستمر عن حدث في المستقبل تم الترتيب له و هو محدد. (خطوة ايجابية)

- **She's flying** to India in the summer. She's **arranged** that

- I can't see you tomorrow. **We're visiting** relatives. (We've **arranged** that)

- I have **booked** a ticket. I am going to the cinema.

4) The present simple زمن المضارع البسيط

• يعبر المضارع البسيط عن حدث مؤكد في المستقبل بسبب جدول مواعيد الخاص مثلا بوسائل المواصلات و السينما و المسرح و المدرسة و جداول الامتحانات.

- This lesson **doesn't finish** until 2.30.

- My plane **leaves** at 7.30 in the morning.

5) The future continuous زمن المستقبل المستمر

• يتكون المستقبل المستمر من (will / shall + be + v. + ing) و يعبر عن حدث سوف يكون مستمرا في وقت محدد في المستقبل و يستخدم المستقبل المستمر مع عبارات زمنية مثل:

From 4 to 5 o'clock tomorrow / Between 5 and 6 o'clock tomorrow / At 10 o'clock tomorrow

- Don't phone between 7 and 8. We'll **be having** dinner then.

Exercises on Grammar

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

Student's Book & Workbook Exercises

- 1- One day, I think we on the moon.
a) will live b) are going to live c) are living d) live
- 2- "What's that?" "It's my train ticket. I the train to Luxor this afternoon"
a) will take b) am going to take c) took d) take
- 3- I promise I to you every day when I am away.
a) am writing b) am going to write c) write d) will write
- 4- After ten months of warm weather, scientists say that this year.....the hottest year ever.
a) is going to be b) will be being c) is being d) is being
- 5- If you go to England in December, take your coat because it cold.
a) is b) is going to be c) will be d) is being
- 6- I think it hot tomorrow.
a) is b) is going to be c) will be d) is being
- 7- I promise I hard this year.
a) will work b) am going to work c) work d) have worked
- 8- Look at those clouds. Do you think it ?

- a) will rain b) am going to rain c) rains d) is raining
- 9- When Magda finishes university in two years time, she 21.
a) is b) is going to be c) will be d) is being
- 10- "Why are you carrying those bags?" "I shopping."
a) am going b) am going to c) will go d) go
- 11- On my next birthday, I 16. I am going to have a family party.
a) is b) is going to be c) will be d) is being
- 12- Ali is visiting his grandparents this afternoon. He promises he them with some jobs in the house.
a) will help b) am going to help c) is helping d) helps
- 13- Ashraf and Hassan like football. They have two tickets, so I think they to the match this afternoon.
a) will be going b) go c) will go d) are going
- 14- Their five-year-old brother is very clever. His father says he a doctor when he grows up.
a) is b) is going to be c) will be d) is being
- 15- Sara is at university studying medicine. After university, she a doctor.
a) is b) is going to be c) will be d) is being
- 16- Your glass is on the edge of the table. It is going to fall.
a) will fall b) is going to fall c) will be falling d) is falling
- 17- My computer five years old this year.
a) is b) is going to be c) will be being d) will be
- 18- Companies have spent a lot of money on the next generation of phones, so they expensive.
a) are b) are going to be c) will be d) are being
- 19- Stop dropping your phone. You it.
a) are going to break b) will break c) will be breaking d) break
- 20- I think I have more friends after I start going to the sports club next week.
a) will have b) am going to have c) am having d) have

More Exercises

- 21- The water is boiling. I turn the gas off in a minute.
a) am switching b) will switch c) switch d) switches
- 22- I a new car next month. I've already decided to do so.
a) am going to buy b) will buy c) am buying d) buy
- 23- I sixteen next month.
a) am going b) will be c) is going d) would be
- 24- He a doctor when he finishes his graduate studies. This is his plan.
a) would be b) is c) is going to be d) has been
- 25- I probably be away for a week this summer.
a) am going to b) had to c) would d) will
- 26- The plane to Brazil off tomorrow at 6:00 a.m.
a) is taking b) takes c) will take d) is going to take
- 27- Don't worry. I'm sure you them again soon.
a) 're going to see b) 're seeing c) 'll see d) see

- 28- The new film at 6.30 p.m.
 a) will be starting b) start c) starts d) starting
- 29- I won't be able to talk to you all the day tomorrow because I.....my homework.
 a) would be doing b) would do c) will be doing d) may do
- 30- You it if you aren't careful.
 a) will break b) would break c) have broken d) break
- 31- We won't start the meeting until you
 a) arrives b) had arrived c) will arrive d) arrive
- 32- We the meeting as soon as he arrives.
 a) start b) have started c) will start d) started
- 33- I think it The sky is cloudy.
 a) is going to rain b) is raining c) rains d) will rain
- 34- I home in half an hour. I've arranged it with the boss.
 a) am going b) will go c) is going to d) shall go
- 35- From 4 to 5 tomorrow, IFrench.
 a) will be studying b) will study c) am studying d) am going to study

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

1. I promise I going to work hard this year.
2. Look at those clouds. Do you think it rains?
3. When Magda finishes university in two years time, she is 21.
4. "Why are you carrying those bags?" "I will go shopping."
5. I think it going to be hot tomorrow.
6. It has been arranged. He'll build a new house.
7. I have just decided to make tea. I'm going to make one.
8. My plane is leaving at 10.30 next week.
9. I have a train ticket. I will travel this afternoon.
10. Look at those black clouds. It rains.
11. I can't meet you this afternoon. I will do the shopping.
12. Perhaps, she is going to do the shopping tomorrow.
13. The boat is leaking. It will sink.
14. My sister is ten years old next week.
15. Ashraf and Hassan like football. They have two tickets, so I think , they're going to watch a match.

Language Functions

Asking about plans	Making plans
Do you have any plans?	My plan is to
	I plan to
	I'm planning to
	We're going to
Asking for promises	Making promises
Do you have promise to / not to?	I promise to
	I promise that I'll
	I promise I will.
	I promise I won't.

Examples: (Workbook)

1- A friend asks you what you are doing this weekend. You want to go to the beach.

- I'm planning to go to the beach.

2- You borrow a CD from a friend. He / She says you must not forget to bring it back tomorrow.

- I promise I won't forget. / I promise I'll bring it back tomorrow.

3- You want to know if your friend is doing anything this summer.

- Do you have any plans for the summer? Are you doing anything this summer'?

4- Your grandmother says she would like you to phone her every day when she is away.

- I promise I will

5- Your mother asks you to tidy the house. Tell her you will tidy your bedroom first.

- My plan is to / I plan to tidy my bedroom first.

Practice:-

1-Your friend asks you what you are doing this weekend.

2-You intend to visit the citadel.

3-You promise to attend your friend's wedding.

4-You are asked where are you going to do after finishing school.

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

1- social media and youth.

2- pros and cons of mobile phone.

[4] Translate into Arabic:

1- Youth are the backbone of the progress to any nation.

2- You mustn't use your mobile phone while driving your car.

3- A hacker is a person who can steal your personal online.

4- I think that sending letters for communications will be old- fashioned in the future.

5- The government is trying to provide the people with what they need in every way. This requires the increase of production and birth control.

6- All countries depend on oil as a chief source of energy.

7- We must exert much effort to conserve the environment.

[5] Translate into English:

1- للهاتف المحمول بعض المزايا و كذلك بعض العيوب.

2- تلعب مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي دورا فعالا بين الشباب.

3- يخدم الشباب و يخزنهم في وقت السلم والحرب.

4- يجب أن نشجع الطلاب علي الاشتراك في الأنشطة المدرسية.

5- لقد وهب الله مصر كثيرا من المصادر الطبيعية التي لو أحسن استغلالها لأصبحنا من اغني الدول.

6- يجب أن لا نلوث مياه النيل وان نحافظ علي نظافة البيئة.

7- من الأفضل أن تخطط لمستقبلك من الآن.

Unit 11: Charlotte Brontë

Main Vocabulary

clothe	يكسو	icy	مغطى بالثلج / شديد البرودة
clothing	الملبس / الملابس	ice	الثلج
clothes	الملابس	settle in / into	يستقر في
dislike	يكره	slip	ينزلق / ينزلق
miserable	بائس / تعيس	choice	اختيار
naughty	شقي / مشاغب	reward	يكافئ
relation	أحد الأقارب	moral	درس أخلاقي
right	حق	offer	يعرض
silent	صامت / ساكن	lock	يحبس / يغلط
silence	الصمت	slide	ينزلق
contact	اتصال / تواصل	pain	الألم
governess	مربية / مدرسة مقيمة	misery	البؤس
hoof	حافر الحيوان / الظلف	morals	الأخلاق

Additional Vocabulary

unfortunately	لسوء الحظ	punish	يعاقب
parents	الوالدين	completely	تماما
quietly	بهدوء	desert	الصحراء
push	يدفع	nearby	قريب / مجاور
servants	الخدام	head teacher	مدرس أول
upstairs	الطابق العلوي	vet	خبيب بيطري
downstairs	الطابق السفلي	comfortable	مريح
alone	بمفرده	climb	يتسلق
furniture	الأثاث	surprised	مدهش
hardly	بالكاد	rainy	ممطر
kind	عطوف	coat	معطف
move	ينتقل	jumper	بلوفر
the opposite	العكس	sunny	شمس
behave	يتصرف	bring	يحضر
unhappy	غير سعيد	sunglasses	نظارة شمس
member	عضو (في المجتمع)	countryside	الريف
sound	صوت / يبدو / سليم	need	يحتاج / حاجة
rule	قاعدة / قانون	the outside world	العالم الخارجي
neighbour	جار	post office	مكتب البريد
different	مختلف	recently	حديثا
frightened	خائف	extremely	للغاية / جدا
exhausted	مرهق	enormous	ضخم
successful	ناجح	suddenly	فجأة

success	النجاح	throw	يرمى / يلقي
adult	شخص بالغ	towards	نحو / تجاه
novelist	روائي	gentleman	رجل نبيل / سيد
deserve	يستحق	rider	راكب (حصان)
quiet	هادئ	anyway	على أية حال
follow	يتبع	necessary	ضروري
social life	الحياة الاجتماعية	free	يحرر / حر / مجاني
bright	لامع / ساخج	hurt	يصيب
accidentally	بالصدفة	discomfort	تعب / عناء
methods	خرق	pass	يمر
character	شخصية	point of view	وجهة نظر / رأى
carriage	حافلة / عربية	shy	خجول
delighted	مسرور	university	الجامعة
helpful	متعاون	map	خريطة
lonely	وحيد / منعزل	receive	يستلم / يستقبل
education	التعليم	position	مكان
agreeing	موافقة	disagreeing	عدم موافقة
feed	يطعم	discuss	يناقش

Idioms & Expressions

make sounds	يصدر أصواتا	have a large family	لديه أسرة كبيرة
provide clothes for	يوفر الملابس لـ	at night	ليلا
live with	يعيش مع	get a pain in	يشعر بالألم في
do the homework	يحل الواجب	spend money on	ينفق المال في
take away	يزيل	advertise for a job	يعلن عن وظيفة
feel unhappy	يشعر بعدم السعادة	receive no reply	لا يتلقى أي رد
have no right to	ليس له الحق في	miss the bus	يفوته الأتوبيس
shout at	يصيح فو وجه	do well	يؤدي جيدا
come from	يأتي من	get on with	يكون على وفاق مع
pleased with	مسرور من	work as + مهنة	يعمل كـ
get back	يسترد	contact with	تواصل مع
each other	بعضهم البعض	communication with	تواصل مع
come into	يدخل	look over	يطل على
do wrong	يرتكب خطأ	call for	يستدعى
deserve to be punished	يستحق العقاب	face to face	وجها لوجه
make ... miserable	يجعل ... بائس	covered in	مغطى بـ
work hard	يعمل بجد	pay for	يدفع ثمن
have a good education	يحصل على تعليم جيد	live a long way from	يعيش بعيدا عن
belong to	ينتمي إلى / ملك	agree with	يتفق مع
interested in	مهتم بـ	have a cold	يعانى من البرد
in addition to	بالإضافة إلى	go for help	يذهب طلبا للمساعدة

Words & Opposites

Word		Opposite	
dislike	يكره	like	يحب
miserable	بائس / تعيس	delighted	مسرور
silent	صامت / ساكن	noisy	كثير الضجة
naughty	شقي / مشاغب	good	خيب / جيد

Definitions

clothe	يكسو	provide clothes for someone
dislike	يكره	hate
miserable	بائس	be very unhappy
naughty	شقي	behave badly
relation	احد الاقارب	a member of your family
right	حق	a rule which allows you to do something
silent	صامت	not to make any sound
contact	تواصل	communicate with
governess	مربية	a woman who lives with a family and teaches children at home.
hoof	حافر الحيوان	the foot of an animal such as a horse
icy	مغطي بالثلج	covered in ice
settle in	يستقر في	start to feel happy after moving to a new home
slip	يتزحلق	accidentally slide so that you fall
choice	اختيار	when you can choose between two or more things, actions, people, etc.
reward	يكافئ	accidentally slide so that you fall
moral	أخلاقي	when you can choose between two or more things, actions, people, etc.

Notes on the Listening & Reading Texts

1) You **have no right to** read our books in this room.

• لاحظ أن **you have no right to** معناها ليس لك الحق في و تختلف عن **you are right to** والتي تعنى انك على حق

2) So I **was put** into the room, the door **was locked** and I **was left** alone.

• لاحظ أن **was put / was locked / was left** يتكون المبنى للمجهول في الماضي البسيط من **was / were / + pp** صيغة المبنى للمجهول إذ

3) Although the room had furniture in it, it was **hardly ever** used.

• لاحظ أن **hardly** تعنى بالكاد / تقريبا و تدل على النفي و تأتي قبل الفعل الأساسي و غالبا يسبقها **can / could** أو يليها **ever / any**

4) I **offered to take** a letter to the post office for Mrs Fairfax.

• لاحظ استخدام **offered** بعد **to + inf.**

5) It was **sunnier** but **colder than** it had been recently.

• لاحظ أن **sunnier / colder** صفات مقارنة بين اثنين و يليهما **than**

6) **As(while)**I **was walking** along, I **heard** the sound of a horse's hooves on the road.
 • لاحظ استخدام الماضي المستمر بعد **As (while)** ومعناها بينما أو أثناء و يتكون من **was / were + v. + ing** والفعل الآخر ماضي بسيط.

و في حالة عدم وجود فاعل بعد **while** نستخدم **v. + ing** فقط كما في الجملة التالية

While walking along, I **heard** the sound of a horse's hooves on the road.

أما كلمة **during** يليها صفة ملكية + اسم كما في المثال التالي

During my stay in America, I visited many places.

7) I **tried to catch** the horse but without success.

• لاحظ استخدام **to + inf.** بعد **tried** للدلالة على أن المحاولة فشلت.

8) Finally, I **managed to catch** the horse.

• لاحظ استخدام **to + inf.** بعد **managed** ومعناه تمكن من

Confusable Words

arrive	يصل (لا يليه مفعول به)
arrive at (an airport / school / station)	يصل إلى (مكان صغير محدود)
arrive in (Cairo / London / France)	يصل إلى (دولة / عاصمة / مدينة كبيرة)
reach: get to	يصل إلى / يتوصل إلى (يليه مفعول به و لا يليه حرف جر)

Ex: What time will your train **arrive**?

It was dark by the time we **arrived at** the station.

We **arrived in** Cairo later that day.

We **reached** Cairo later that day.

quite	إلى حد ما / تماما (تأتي قبل الصفة)
quiet	هادئ (تأتي قبل الاسم الموصوف أو بعد verb to be)

Ex: I'm **quite tired** but I can certainly walk a little further.

Are you **quite sure** you want to go?

She spoke in a **quiet voice** so as not to wake him.

managed to + inf.	تمكن من	succeeded in + V. + ing	نجح في
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Ex: I only just **managed to** finish on time.

I only just **succeeded in finishing** on time.

alone	وحيدا / بمفرده	lonely	يشعر بالوحدة
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She decided to climb the mountain **alone**.

She felt **lonely** after the death of her husband.

Language Study

furniture	الأثاث (اسم لا يعد و لا يسبقه a ويعامل معاملة المفرد)
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Ex: The only piece of **furniture** he has in his bedroom **is** a bed.

What + a / an + صفة + اسم!	يا له / يا لها (أسلوب للتعجب)
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Ex: **What a kind man** he had been when I first moved there!

Without + v. + ing / اسم :	بدون
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Ex: She's strong **without being** bossy. متسلطة

He went **without my knowledge**. معرفة

continue + to + inf. / v. +ing

يستمر في

Ex: I **continued (living) to live** there with his wife and children.

Irregular plural الجمع الشاذ

a man	men	a woman	women	a child	children
a foot	feet	a goose	geese	a tooth	teeth
a wolf	wolves	a knife	knives	a wife	wives
a half	halves	a shelf	shelves	a loaf	loaves
a hoof	hoofs - hooves	a proof	proofs	a roof	roofs

Tape script

Jane:

My name is Jane Eyre and this is the story of my life. In 1818, when I was two years old, my parents died. I went to Gateshead Hall to live with my mother's brother. Unfortunately, Mr. Reed died some years later, but I continued to live there with his wife and children, Eliza, John and Georgina. The three children **disliked** me. They said I was not as good as them because I had come from a poorer family.

One afternoon, when I was nine years old, I was reading quietly in a room at the back of the house. It was winter and I had read in that room every day for weeks. My cousin John had not known I was there so when he saw me, he started to shout at me. "You have no **right** to read our books in this room," he said. "You have no money and we have to feed and **clothe** you. Don't touch our books!"

Then he pushed the book out of my hand. I shouted at him and tried to get the book back. At that moment, Mrs Reed came into the room. "You **naughty** girl, Jane, " she said and told one of the servants to **lock** me in a room upstairs. So I was put into the room, the door was locked and I was left alone.

The room was cold, large and **silent**. Although the room had furniture in it, it was hardly ever used. My uncle, Mr Reed, had died in this room. What a kind man he had been when I first moved there! But his wife was just the opposite. She had disliked me from the day that I arrived at Gateshead Hall and had always made me **miserable**.

Reading & Critical Thinking

Jane Eyre

As I settled into my new life at Thornfield Hall as a governess, I became more comfortable. Mrs Fairfax was always really kind to me and I got on very well with my student, Adele. I often climbed on to the roof of the house and looked over the countryside because I needed contact with the outside world.

Three very happy months passed. One day, when Adele had a cold and I did not have to teach her, I offered to take a letter to the post office for

Mrs Fairfax. I set off for the village of Hay, about eight kilometers away. It was a really beautiful day; it was sunnier but colder than it had been recently and the roads were extremely icy.

As I was walking along, I heard the sound of a horse's hooves on the road. Just then, an enormous dog ran up past me and then came a gentleman on a black horse. Suddenly, the horse slipped and threw the gentleman to the ground. I ran towards the horse and its rider. The gentleman was on the ground in pain.

I tried to catch the horse but without success, so I told the man I would go to Thornfield Hall for help. When I said that I was the governess there, the gentleman looked quite surprised.

Finally, I managed to catch the horse and helped the gentleman get back on to it. And without thanking me, he called for his dog Pilot to follow and set off towards Thornfield Hall.

Questions & Answers on Reading

- 1- How did people usually communicate with each other in the nineteenth century? (SB)**
 - By talking face to face or by letter.
- 2- How did they travel short distances in the nineteenth century? (SB)**
 - They walked or went on horseback, possibly by horse and carriage.
- 3- Where did Jane settle into her new life?**
 - At Thornfield Hall.
- 4- What was Jane's job at Thornfield Hall?**
 - A governess.
- 5- How did Mr Fairfax treat Jane?**
 - She treated her kindly.
- 6- With whom did Jane get on very well?**
 - She got on very well with her student, Adele.
- 7- Why did Jane Eyre often climb onto the roof of Thornfield Hall? (WB)**
 - To look over the countryside.
- 8- Why did Jane look over the countryside?**
 - Because she needed contact with the outside world.
- 9- Why didn't Jane have to teach Adele one day?**
 - Because Adele had a cold.
- 10- Why did Jane walk to the village of Hay? (WB)**
 - She went there to post a letter for Mrs Fairfax.
- 11- What did Jane hear as she was walking a long?**
 - She heard the sound of a horse's hooves on the road.
- 12- What did Jane see on her way to the village?**
 - She saw an enormous dog and a gentleman on a black horse.
- 13- What happened to the gentleman on the icy road? (WB)**
 - The horse slipped and threw him to the ground.

14- When did the gentleman look quite surprised?

- When Jane said that she was the governess at Thornfield Hall

15- How was Jane helpful to the gentleman?

- She caught the horse and helped the gentleman get back on to it.

16- What did the gentleman do after Jane had helped him?

- He called for his dog Pilot to follow and set off towards Thornfield Hall

17- Why do you think the gentleman was surprised to hear that Jane was the governess at Thornfield Hall? (WB)

- I think he was an important man.

18- Why do you think it was difficult for Jane to catch the horse? (WB)

- Because the horse might have been strong and fast.

19- Do you think Jane was happy at Thornfield Hall? Why? Why not? (WB)

- I think she was happy because she found contact with the outside world.

20- What does the story tell you about the character of Jane Eyre?

- She is a good teacher. She sometimes feels trapped in the house. She is a caring and helpful.

Questions & Answers on Reading

21- What do you think Jane's life was like as a governess for a young child in a large house in the country in nineteenth-century England?(SB)

- It was lonely. There was little social life. She had no friends with her or people of her own age.

22- Which subjects do you think Adele was taught? (SB)

- She was probably taught maths, music, history, geography, science and a language.

23- Why do you think Jane needed contact with the outside world? (SB)

- Because she spent most of her time in the big house with the family of the child she taught.

24- Why do you think the gentleman left without thanking Jane? (SB)

- Because he was an important person and she was just a governess.

25- In the nineteenth century, do you think there were more or fewer schools than there are today? (SB)

- There were fewer schools.

26- Why do you think it was the children of rich or important people who had lessons at home? (SB)

- The families had enough money to pay for teachers to come to their homes at a time when people had to pay for education anyway. This may have been necessary if they lived a long way from a school. The nearest school may not have been very good.

27- Why do you think it is less common شائع now for the children of rich or important people to have lessons at home? (SB)

- Today we all live near to a good school where education is free.

28- Why must some children have lessons at home today? (SB)

- Ill children or children with **يعانون من** disabilities **إعاقات** may have to be taught at home because they cannot get to **يصل إلى** school or are physically **بدنيا** or **أو** mentally **عقليا** not fit **لائق** enough. Sometimes children who live in very remote areas also need to be taught at home.

29- What do you think these children miss by not going to school? Think of the things children get at school that they could not get at home. (SB)

- They don't meet or mix **يختلط مع** with other children the same age as themselves. They miss out on interesting lessons using equipment **أجهزة** unavailable **غير متوفرة** to home tutors.

30- In addition to **بالإضافة إلى learning from their teachers, who do children learn from at school? What do they learn from these people? (SB)**

- They also learn from other children. They learn social skills, games, etc.

Exercises on Vocabulary

Student's Book & Workbook Exercises

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

1- It can be expensive to feed and children if you have a large family.

a) put on b) dress c) wear d) clothe

2- It is often completely in the desert at night: you cannot hear anything.

a) noisy b) silent c) miserable d) quite

3- He does not like the cold and he really going outside in the rain.

a) loves b) likes c) dislikes d) enjoys

4- She has the same family name as me, but she is no

a) relation b) member c) station d) organ

5- Poor Sara. She has a cold, she's got a pain in her arm and she feels

a) relaxed b) interested c) enjoyable d) miserable

6- All children have the to go to school.

a) tight b) sight c) right d) night

7- It was hard to walk at the top of the mountain because the rocks were

a) spicy b) icy c) sunny d) cloudy

8- They have washed the floor, so be careful or you could

a) stick b) slope c) split d) slip

9- Hisham did not like his new school at first, but now he has started to in.

a) break b) settle c) cripple d) cuddle

10- She has hurt her leg. She is in

a) pain b) rain c) stain d) drain

11- Some people who live in the mountains have little.....with the outside world.

a) subtract b) compact c) contract d) contact

12- When she was young, she had a teacher who livedher family and taught her at home. a) in b) with c) at d) by

13- It was hard to walk at the top of the mountain because the rocks were covered in..... . a) ice b) icy c) iceless d) spice

14- She has hurt her leg. She is discomfort.

- a) at b) with c) in d) by
 15- Some people who live in the mountains have little with the outside world.
 a) subtract b) compact c) contract d) communication

More Exercises

- 17- The government is doing its best to social services for poorer families.
 a) do b) provide c) make d) perform
 18- Our boss treats us all like schoolchildren.
 a) naughty b) nightly c) intelligent d) clever
 19- You shouldn't drive for more than three hours without a break.
 a) take b) took c) taking d) taken
 20- We hardly go to the village.
 a) nearly b) almost c) never d) ever
 21- As it late, I decided to book into a hotel.
 a) getting b) was getting c) has got d) is getting
 22- She'll soon be as as her mother.
 a) tall b) taller c) tallest d) the tallest
 23- He was in his bedroom as a punishment.
 a) overlooked b) looked c) locked d) looked over
 24- The farmer called the out to treat a sick cow.
 a) doctor b) vet c) dentist d) nurse
 25- He has no to read her books in her room.
 a) tight b) bright c) sight d) right
 26- She was put into the room, the door was locked and she was left
 a) alone b) lonely c) single d) only
 27- Although the room had furniture in it, it was hardly used.
 a) never b) ever c) already d) just
 28- I offered a letter to the post office for Mrs Fairfax.
 a) to take b) take c) taking d) to taking
 29- It was sunnier but colder than it had been recently.
 a) cold b) colder c) coldest d) the coldest
 30- While he was walking, he heard the sound of a horse's on the road.
 a) hooves b) loaves c) roofs d) troops
 31- my stay in America, I visited many places.
 a) Before b) After c) While d) During
 32- I tried the horse but without success.
 a) to catch b) catching c) catch d) to catching
 33- After she lost her job, she to find a new job.
 a) succeeded b) managed c) could d) was capable
 34- The rider was to the ground as the horse jumped the fence.
 a) drawn b) blown c) flown d) thrown
 35- I'd prefer not to work but I don't have much
 a) choice b) voice c) rice d) spice
 36- The company him for his years of service with a great farewell party.
 a) awarded b) punished c) rewarded d) won
 37- The the story is that honesty is always the best policy.

- a) value b) moral c) prize d) reward
 38- She worked a cleaner at the hospital.
 a) as b) like c) such as d) so
 39- You'll your train if you don't hurry up.
 a) catch b) miss c) take d) get
 40- Take these chairs - we don't need them.
 a) through b) down c) in d) away
 41- The teacher got on very well with his student,
 a) on b) off c) at d) over

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

Student's Book & Workbook Exercises

- 1- A roof is the foot of an animal such as a horse.
- 2- He broke his arm when he slapped on a bar of soap in the shower, and fell.
- 3- A governor is a woman who lives with a family and teaches their children at home.
- 4- He fell into the ice waters of the Moscow River.
- 5- I want to go to a place where I can saddle with my family.
- 6- It costs a lot to feed and cloth five children.
- 7- You have no tight to blame me for something I gave never done.
- 8- Do you think Mrs Reed had right to lock Jane in a room?
- 9- Children sometimes have to live with stations who are not their parents.
- 10- Going to school teaches children to get on good with other people.

Grammar

1) The Past Simple زمن الماضي البسيط

Form: التكوين

Active	مبنى للمعلوم	التصريف الثاني للفعل
Passive	مبنى للمجهول	was / were + pp

Ex: At the age of seven, my parents **took** me to Jordan.
 At the age of seven, I **was taken** to Jordan by my parents.

Usage: الاستخدام

We **met** in 1987. ✍ يعبر الماضي البسيط عن حدث بدأ وانتهى في الماضي.
 ✍ يستخدم الماضي البسيط مع الكلمات الآتية:
 Yesterday أمس - In the past في الماضي - فترة زمنية .. ago - منذ .. last - فترة زمنية .. - أمس Yesterday
 Once ذات مرة - once upon a time ذات مرة - How long ago - In + سنة
 In old / ancient times حينها Then - في يوم من الأيام one day - في العصور القديمة
 when I was young - منذ أيام (أسابيع ..) قليلاً (week ..) The other day

Used to + inf. اعتاد على

✍ نستخدم used to للتعبير عن التناقض بين العادات أو المواقف في الماضي والحاضر.
 - He **used to swim** everyday. He doesn't do this now.
 - He **used to smoke**, but now he doesn't.
 ✍ وفي حالة النفي نستخدم: مصدر + didn't use

- I **didn't use to play** computer games, but now I do.

مصدر + use to + فاعل + did : وفي حالة السؤال نستخدم:

- **Did you use to walk** to school?

- Where **did you use to live**?

2) Past perfect Tense زمن الماضي التام

Form: التكوين

Active	مبنى للمعلوم	had + pp
Passive	مبنى للمجهول	had been + pp

Ex: As soon as he had taken the photograph, he showed it to his friend.

As soon as the photograph had been taken, it was shown to his friend.

Statements and negative statements

الإثبات والنفي

I / You / He / She / It / We / They had/had not (hadn't) worked in the office.

Wh- questions

أسئلة بأداة استفهام

Where / Why had I / you / he / she / it / we / they worked?

Yes/No questions and answers

أسئلة يجاب عليها بنعم أو لا

Had I / you / he / she / it / we / they worked there before?

Yes, he had. No, she had not (hadn't).

Usage: الاستخدام

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

- Last year, my grandparents left the village where our family had lived for years.

يستخدم الماضي التام ليصف أي الحدثين تم أولاً.

- The lesson had started before he came to school.

- When we arrived at the station, the train had already left.

يستخدم الماضي التام مع الكلمات التالية:

After – before – when – till – until – as soon as – no sooner – hardly – by the time

ماضي بسيط , ماضي تام + After / As soon as

ماضي بسيط , ing فعل + بدون فاعل After

ماضي بسيط , Having + pp

ماضي تام because ماضي بسيط

- First I read the novel. Then I saw the film. (After / As soon as)

After / As soon as I had read the novel I **saw** the film.

- **After** he had finished his work, he **went** home. (Having)

Having finished his work, he **went** home.

- I **did not have** any money because I **had lost** my wallet.

يمكن استخدام الماضي البسيط بدلاً من الماضي التام بعد after / as soon as

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

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

ماضي تام , ماضي بسيط + Before / By the time

ماضي تام , ing فعل + بدون فاعل Before

- First he finished his training. Then he got the job. (before)
He **had finished** his training **before** he **got** the job.
Before he **got** the job, he **had finished** his training.

⚡ لاحظ أن استخدام الماضي التام مع when يتوقف على وجود فترة زمنية بين الحدثين.

- **When** she **arrived**, we **had finished** our lunch.
= We had finished before she arrived.
- **When** I **had finished** work, I **went** home.
= **After** I **had finished** work, I **went** home.

⚡ عندما لا يوجد فترة زمنية بين الحدثين نستخدم الماضي البسيط :

- **When** the play **ended**, the audience **went** home.
- **When** he **saw** the snake, he **fainted**.

ماضي بسيط + that + ماضي تام + past perfect + فاعل + It was only when

- **It was only when** he **had read** the novel **that** he **watched** TV.

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

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

ماضي تام + till/ until + (المصدر) + didn't

ماضي بسيط + that + ماضي تام + It wasn't until

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

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

⚡ يمكن أن يأتي قبل till/until ماضي بسيط مثبت وهذا يعتمد على المعنى :

- He **stayed** in bed **until** half past nine.

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

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

He **had hardly gone** shopping **when** it **started** to rain.

⚡ لاحظ استخدام no sooner/hardly /scarcely بين had والتصريف الثالث (pp)

⚡ إذا بدأت الجملة بـ no sooner/hardly/scarcely نضع الجملة الأولى في صيغة استفهام أي يليها had ثم الفاعل.

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.

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

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

يستخدم الماضي التام أيضا في غير المباشر:

- She **said** she **had seen** the film the night before.
- I wondered if I had been there before.
- I asked them why they had not finished.

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

- He arrived at the party at 11 o'clock yesterday. **By then**, most guests **had left**.

Exercises on Grammar

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

Student's Book & Workbook Exercises

- 1- Mona was tired this morning because she well the night before.
a) didn't sleep b) hadn't slept c) haven't met d) doesn't
- 2- Samira's father had been a vet before he a science teacher.
a) became b) had become c) becomes d) has become
- 3- Mr Jones Arabic after he had been to Egypt on holiday.
a) has learnt b) learns c) had learnt d) learnt
- 4- I in the country before my family moved to Alexandria.
a) always lived b) always lives c) always living d) had always lived
- 5- Abdul outside Egypt before he went to Rome.
a) had never been b) never went c) never goes d) has never been
- 6- Before I studied the map, I that England was so small.
a) never know b) didn't know c) never knew d) had never known
- 7- When we sat down for a rest, we already walked more than 15 kilometers.
a) has b) had c) has had d) had had
- 8- The ground was very dry because it for months.
a) had not rained b) didn't rain c) hasn't rained d) doesn't rain
- 9- When Tarek saw Ahmed, he that that they had met before.
a) remembers b) remembered c) remembering d) had remembered
- 10- Manal arrived home late so her cousins
a) had already left b) already had left c) already left d) has already left

More Exercises

- 11- After work, we went home.
a) leaving b) left c) had left d) have left
- 12- They left for home after they some business in London.
a) do b) had done c) would do d) were doing
- 13- Mr Badr Mr Magdy a present when he left.
a) gave b) give c) has given d) will give
- 14- No sooner had the match started it started to rain.
a) when b) than c) then d) that

- 15- He didn't do his post graduate studies he had married.
 a) until b) because c) after d) before
- 16- We didn't travel until we the final exam.
 a) finished b) finish c) finishing d) had finished
- 17- We left for Tanta as soon as we business in Cairo.
 a) do b) were doing c) would do d) had done
- 18- I went to the cinema in the afternoon. Before that, I lunch.
 a) had already had b) already had had c) already had d) has already had
- 19- By the time I went to sleep, I a short story.
 a) has read b) had read c) read d) have read
- 20- By the time he finished reading the report, he two bottles of water.
 a) has drunk b) had drunk c) drank d) was drinking
- 21- The bus down. That's why Leila was late for school yesterday.
 a) had broken b) was broken c) broken d) has broken
- 22- By the time my mother was aged 30, she five children.
 a) was having b) have had c) had had d) was had
- 23- Years ago, after he school, he worked on a farm.
 a) has left b) was leaving c) had left d) left
- 24- I never seen such a beautiful beach before I went to Kauai.
 a) has b) had c) has had d) had had
- 25- Hardly had they finished painting our new house we moved into it.
 a) when b) than c) then d) that
- 26- I didn't know the truth until I him.
 a) met b) had met c) have met d) meet
- 27- It was only when he had read the novel he watched TV.
 a) when b) than c) then d) that
- 28- I the film before I read the book.
 a) have already seen b) already saw
 c) already seen d) had already seen
- 29- After his work, he left the office.
 a) had finished b) finished c) finishing d) finishes
- 30- I did not have any money I had lost my wallet.
 a) until b) because c) after d) before
- 31- As soon as I met him, I knew I him somewhere before.
 a) saw b) had seen c) see d) sees
- 32- I didn't want to go to the movies with my friends I had seen the film already.
 a) until b) because c) after d) before
- 33- As soon as she her homework, she went to bed.
 a) do b) had done c) would do d) were doing
- 34- I very tired as I hadn't slept well for several days.
 a) were b) has been c) had been d) was
- 35- She told me that she her homework.
 a) had finished b) finished c) finishing d) finishes
- 36- I thought I her a birthday card, but I was wrong.

- a) had sent b) sent c) has sent d) was sending
- 37- She wondered why he so unkind to her.
- a) were b) has been c) had been d) was
- 38- had I reached the station when the train came.
- a) After b) Before c) No sooner d) Hardly
- 39- No sooner my eyes than I fell asleep.
- a) I had closed b) have I closed c) had I closed d) I have closed
- 40- I did not have any money because I my wallet at home.
- a) has left b) was leaving c) had left d) left
- 41- When he went on holiday, he always a lot of photos.
- a) takes b) has taken c) had took d) took
- 42- he was twelve, he went to work in an office.
- a) As b) When c) While d) During
- 43- While John last night, someone stole his car.
- a) is sleeping b) slept c) sleeping d) was sleeping
- 44- I a book when somebody knocked on the door.
- a) read b) has read c) am reading d) was reading
- 45- We this movie last night.
- a) have seen b) had seen c) were seen d) saw

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

- 1- He didn't go out until he did his homework.
- 2- No sooner she had left than her friends arrived.
- 3- Having doing my shopping , I went home.
- 4- Twenty million people saw the new film already.
- 5- Our school was opening exactly 25 years ago today.
- 6- Did you used to play with dolls?
- 7- I have seen him yesterday.
- 8- Yesterday, my brother giving me a new football for my birthday.
- 9- By 2013, he had been writing 5 short stories.
- 10- When I switched on the TV, I realized that the match already started.

Language Functions

Agreeing الموافقة	Disagreeing عدم الموافقة
That's true. هذا حقيقي	I'd say the opposite. سأقول العكس
I'd go along with that. أوافق على ذلك	I'm completely against that. أنا ضد ذلك تماما
I completely agree. أوافق تماما	I don't agree with you لا أوافقك
I couldn't agree more. أوافق تماما	I'm not so sure. لست متأكدا جدا
I agree with you. اننى اتفق معك	I completely disagree. لا أوافق تماما
You are right. أنت على حق	I disagree with you. لا اتفق معك
I suppose so. اعتقد ذلك	I don't think so. لا أعتقد ذلك

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

- 1- Your friend thinks students should all learn two foreign languages at school. You agree with him.
- 2- Your friend thinks Spanish and English are the most important languages. You aren't so sure.
- 3- A friend says children should not be taught at home unless they are ill. You have the same opinion.
- 4- Your friend thinks a good education always brings success in a student's later life. You agree.
- 5- You disagree with your friend who thinks that the internet is a waste of time.
- 6- Your friend thinks Al Zamalik is the best football team. You think the opposite.
- 7- You are with your friend who thinks that Mr Mahrous is a legend.
- 8- You are against your friend's opinion that Arabic is a very easy language.

[3] Write an informal email to a friend about schools in another country:

- Say at what age children start and finish school in the country you chose.
- Give your opinion about these ages and also about what these children study and do in their schools.
- Use the information you researched in the Student's Book.

[4] Translate into Arabic:

1. Parents should help their children to do well at school.
2. Education is one of the most important parts of a young child's life.
3. Over-population is a problem that faces all developing countries. It hampers their progress especially when their natural resources are limited.
4. Television is a means of spreading knowledge. Both the old and the young enjoy watching it.
5. The Suez Canal is the greatest water way between East and West. It has become an important source of national income.
6. The government carries out a lot of projects to solve the problem of public transport in Cairo.
7. Optimism and pessimism determine our success or failure.
8. One should be patient, helpful and cooperative when he works in a team.

[5] Translate into English:

1. تستطيع أن تتعلم شيئاً من كل شخص تقابله في الحياة.
2. تساعد وسائل النقل الحديثة التجارة على النمو والازدهار.
3. تعاني الكثير من مدن العالم الكبيرة من التلوث.
4. تمكننا الاختراعات الحديثة من أن نحيا حياة أفضل وأكثر راحة.
5. الشباب دائماً مغرم بالمغامرات.
6. إن الإقلاع عن العادات السيئة يتطلب عزيمة قوية.
7. لقد أدى العلم خدمات قيمة للإنسانية. لقد تمكن الإنسان من الوصول إلى القمر.
8. لم أشاهد الفيلم حتي انهيت عمل بواجبي.

Unit 12: People at work

Main Vocabulary

cleaner	عامل نظافة	tourist	سائح
fireman	رجل إطفاء	sales assistant	بائع في محل
flight attendant	مضيفة جوية	student	طالب
carpenter	نجار	life guard	عامل إنقاذ
baker	خباز	tourist guide	مرشد سياحي
architect	مهندس معماري	swimmer	سباح
dentist	خببيب أسنان	apply	يتقدم بطلب
teacher	معلم / مدرس	improve	يحسن
policeman	رجل شرطة	course	مقرر تعليمي / دورة دراسية
designer	مصمم / مهندس تصميمات	qualifications	مؤهلات
doctor	خببيب	translate	يترجم
customer	زبون	rescue	ينقذ
passengers	ركاب	flights	رحلات جوية
apprentice	صبي (يتعلم حرفة)	workshop	ورشة

Additional Vocabulary

learner	متعلم	dangers = risks	أخطار
early	مبكرا	frightening	مخيف
oven	فرن	education	التعليم
bread	خبز	certificate	شهادة
bake	يخبز	national holiday	عطلة قومية
loaves	أرغفة خبز	public holiday	عطلة رسمية
temperature	درجة حرارة	mainly	أساسا
mix	يخلط	international	دولي / عالمي
flour	دقيق	drinks	مشروبات
tin	وعاء لتسوية الخبز (الصاج)	serve food	يقدم الطعام
the rest	الباقى	national	وطني / قومي
office workers	عمال المكتب	saw	منشار
impossible	مستحيل	neatly	بطريقة منظمة
floor	أرضية المنزل	repair	يصلح
toilet	حمام	stairs	سلالم
empty	يفرغ	tidy	منظم
bin	صفيحة قمامة	taste	يتذوق
untidy	غير منظم	furniture	أثاث
a tiring job	عمل متعب	cupboard	دولاب المطبخ
dangerous	خطير	snack	وجبة خفيفة
burning building	مبنى يحترق	leave	يترك / أجازة
road accidents	حوادث الطرق	repair company	شركة لإصلاح الأجهزة

vehicles	مركبات / وسائل نقل	save	يوفر
badly injured	مصاب إصابات شديدة	consider	يفكر في / يعتبر
a block of flats	عمارة سكنية	officially	رسمياً
college	كلية	accommodation	إقامة / سكن
especially	بصفة خاصة	research	يقوم بعمل بحث
series	سلسلة	destination	المكان المقصود
language school	مدرسة لغات	tourist attractions	أماكن جذب السياح
The middle east	الشرق الأوسط	qualities	صفات
interview	مقابلة رسمية	swimming pool	حمام سباحة
travel company	شركة سفريات	foreigner	أجنبي
good pay	أجر (راتب) جيد	good pay	مرتب مغري
job advertisements	إعلانات الوظائف	modern	حديث / عصري
documents	وثائق / مستندات	availability	توافر
e-mail	بريد اليكتروني	interviewer	محاوّر تليفزيوني
training	تدريب	historic city	مدينة تاريخية
train	يدرّب / يتدرّب	prepare	يعدّ / يجهز
reason	سبب	description	وصف
open	مفتوح	exchange information	يتبادل المعلومات
book	يحجز	brochures	نشرات
reservation	حجز	check	يراجع / يفحص

Idioms & Expressions

get up	يستيقظ	on a flight	على متن رحلة جوية
in the morning	في الصباح	take a long time	يستغرق وقتاً طويلاً
in the afternoon	بعد الظهر	make bread	يصنع خبز
get to work	يصل إلى مكان العمل	apprentice for	صبي لـ
turn on	يشغل / يدير (جهاز مثلاً)	at the end of	في نهاية
full of	مملوء بـ	in danger	في خطر
ready for	جاهز لـ	at weekends	في العطلات
cut out of	يفصل عن / يخرج من	work for	يعمل لدى (عند / من أجل)
die in a fire	يموت في الحريق	serve food	يقدم الطعام
at the age of	في سن	translate from .. into	يترجم من .. إلى ..
do a job	يقوم بوظيفة	four weeks' holiday	أجازة لمدة 4 أسابيع
do work	يقوم بعمل	work with	يعمل مع
make a cake	يعمل كيك	on a course	في برنامج
apply for	يتقدم بطلب لوظيفة	best at + v. + ing	الأفضل في
in the future	في المستقبل	reason for	سبب لـ
interested in	مهتم بـ	look for	يبحث عن
do a course	يدرس مقرر	find out	يعرف / يكتشف
good at + v. + ing	ماهر في	ask for	يطلب
from other countries	من بلاد أخرى	be good with people	يحسن معاملة الناس

Definitions

apply	يتقدم بطلب	to officially ask to be considered for a job, place at a college etc., especially by writing a letter company
course	دورة تدريبية	series of lessons about a subject
improve	يحسن	to become better, or to make something better
qualifications	مؤهلات	examinations that you have passed at school or university
translate	يترجم	to change from one language into another
architect	مهندس معماري	a person who designs new buildings and make certain that they are built correctly
baker	خباز	a person who makes bread and cakes for sale, or to sell bread and cakes
carpenter	نجار	a person who makes and repairs wooden objects and structures
cleaner	عامل نظافة	a person who cleans houses, offices, public places, etc.
dentist	خببيب أسنان	a person who treats people's teeth
fireman	رجل إطفاء	a man who stops fires from burning
flight attendant	مضيفة جوية	someone who serves passengers on an aircraft
tourist	سائح	someone who visits another country on holiday.
customer	زبون	a person who buys things in a shop
student	طالب	a learner at school or university
life guard	عامل إنقاذ	a person who helps swimmers who are in danger at the beach or a swimming pool
sales assistant	بائع في محل	a person who serves in a shop

Notes on the listening & Reading Texts

1) I don't touch anything on the desks, **even if** they are very untidy.

• لاحظ أن (بالرغم من) **even if** تربط جملتين متناقضتين في المعنى و يمكن استبدالها بـ **although**

2) I **have never been badly injured** but some of my friends have.

• لاحظ استخدام المضارع التام (has / have + pp) مع كلمة **never**
 • لاحظ أن كلمة **badly** حال و أن كلمة **injured** تصريف ثالث من الفعل **injure** و يمكن استخدام الحال قبل التصريف الثالث من أي فعل

3) I'm too **busy rescuing** people.

• لاحظ استخدام فعل ينتهي بـ **ing** بعد كلمة **busy**

4) It can be a **tiring** job, but it's usually **interesting**.

• لاحظ أن **tiring / interesting** صفات تنتهي بـ **ing** وتصف غير العاقل (**job**)

5) I've **done** this job **since** I **left** school when I was 13.

• لاحظ أن **since** يسبقها مضارع تام ويليهما ماضي بسيط

6) I **worked as an apprentice** for my grandfather.

• يأتي بعد **work as** وظيفة أو مهنة

7) I **spent a week finding** out what other people in the company did.

• يأتي بعد **spend** مدة زمنية ويليهما فعل ينتهي بـ **ing**

Confusable Words

work	عمل / مكان العمل (اسم لا يعد و لا يسبقها أداة)
job	وظيفة / عمل (اسم يعد و يجمع و تشير إلى عمل منتظم لكسب المال)
profession	مهنة أو عمل يتطلب قدرا كبيرا من التدريب والتعليم مثل الطب والمحاماة والتدريس
career	المستقبل الوظيفي / الفترة التي يقضيها الشخص في وظيفة معينة

Ex: It takes a lot of **work** to build a house.

Mr Mark leaves **work** at two o'clock every day.

It's very difficult to find **a job** at the moment

He left the teaching **profession** to set up his own business.

He has a long **career** in journalism. الصحافة

(make / made / made)

make a discovery	يكتشف	make a decision	يقرر
make a trouble	يسبب متاعب	make the bed	يرتب السرير
make a choice	يختار	make a trip	يقوم برحلة
make a mistake	يخطئ	make a suggestion	يقترح
make friends	يعمل صداقات	make a promise	يوعد
make a question	يسأل	make a plan	يخطط
make a journey	يقوم برحلة	make a phone call	يعمل مكالمة
make furniture	يصنع أثاث	make coffee	يعمل قهوة

(do / did / done)

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

Ex: Shall I **make** some **coffee**?

He doesn't know what **job** he would like to **do**.

hard:(adj.)	صعب / صلب (تأتي قبل الاسم الموصوف و بعد v. to be)
hard: (adv.)	باجتهاد (تأتي بعد الفعل الأساسي)
hardly: (adv.) almost no	بصعوبة / بشق النفس / بالكاد (تدل على النفي)
	تأتي قبل الفعل الأساسي و غالبا يسبقها can / could و يمكن أن يليها any

Ex: I'm not very good at maths - I find it quite a **hard subject**.

My brother always **works hard** at school.

I **could hardly** hear her at the back.

I've **hardly** done **any** school work this weekend.

apply for (للتقدم بطلب للحصول على وظيفة / تأشيرة / جنسية / مكان في الجامعة ، الخ)

apply to + inf. يتقدم بطلب لكي .. **apply to + noun** (مكان) يتقدم بالطلب إلى

Ex: She is going to **apply for** the job of accountant.

He has **applied to join** the police.

I **applied to four universities** and was accepted by all of them.

translator: (مترجم نصوص (تحريري) **interpreter:** (مترجم فوري (شفهي)

Ex: I want to work as an interpreter.

My uncle is a translator; he translates documents, and official paper.

on: تستخدم مع الأيام **in:** تستخدم مع الشهور والسنين

Ex: **on** Friday يوم الجمعة **on** Thursday يوم الخميس

in October **in** 2008

Language Notes

when + ماضي تام أو ماضي بسيط , ماضي بسيط

Ex: I **telephone** Ali when I **(had) heard** the news.

enjoy + v. + ing: يستمتع بـ

Ex: I **enjoy reading** detective stories.

finish + v. + ing: ينتهي من

Ex: He **finished doing** the homework.

spend + مفعول + v. + ing: يقضي

EX: He **spent the afternoon playing** tennis.

Time Phrases

eight hours a day 8 ساعات يوميا

five days a week 5 أيام أسبوعيا

two months' holiday a year أجازة لمدة شهرين سنويا

four weeks' holiday a year أجازة لمدة 4 أسابيع سنويا

Tape script

1- Baker: I get up very early in the morning – about four o'clock, and I don't finish until three o'clock in the afternoon, but I really love my job. I work in my own street, so I don't have to travel far to get to work. The first thing I do when I get here is to turn on the ovens, so that when the bread is ready, the ovens are the right temperature. Mixing the flour and water together takes a long time, and when I finish that I put the new loaves into tins and then put them in the oven. By eight o'clock my shop is full of warm bread ready for my customers to buy. The rest of the day, I make cakes.

2- Cleaner: I do most of my work when other people are at home. Some weeks I work in the evenings and some weeks I work before the office workers arrive. It would be impossible to do my job when everyone was working. I clean the floors and the toilets and I empty all the bins. I don't touch anything on the desks, even if they are very untidy. It's not a bad job, but it is quite tiring.

3- Fireman: Of course, it's a very dangerous job sometimes, but we don't spend all our time in burning buildings. Most of our work is going to road accidents, usually when people must be cut out of their vehicles. I have never been badly injured but some of my friends have. Last year, my best friend died in a fire in a block of flats. When I'm working, I don't think about the dangers, because I'm too busy rescuing people – but later, at home, I think about what I've done. That can be very frightening.

4- Flight attendant: I mainly work on international flights. This month it's Egypt to China and Japan. Last month all my flights were to the states. It can be a tiring job, but it's usually interesting. There are always lots of things to do, like getting passengers drinks and serving food. I enjoy talking to the passengers. The only part of my job I don't like is staying in hotels in other countries. Next year I'm going to be on national flights – so I'll only have to fly to other towns and cities in Egypt.

5- Carpenter: I've done this job since I left school when I was 13. I worked as an apprentice for my grandfather, who had a workshop at the end of our street. I learnt everything from him. The first thing he taught me was how to cut wood neatly with a saw. Now most of my work is repairing things in people's houses, like doors and windows, stairs and floors, but sometimes someone asks me to make a table or chair – and that's what I really enjoy doing.

Reading & Critical Thinking

A Magazine Interview

Samira : Who do you work for?

Leila : One World Travel. It's one of the biggest travel companies in the country.

Samira : Why did you apply for the job?

Leila : I applied for the job there because I wanted to work for a modern company that works with foreign companies. The company also said they would train me.

Samira : What qualifications did you need?

Leila : I had to have the Secondary Education Certificate. I also had to speak and write English.

Samira: What training did you do? What training did you need to do?

Leila : Before I started, the company sent me on a language course to improve my English and to learn to translate Arabic into English and English into Arabic. I was also taught to use the internet.

Samira : How many hours do you work?

Leila : I work eight hours a day, six days a week, starting on Saturday and finishing on Thursday.

Samira : How much holiday do you have / get?

Leila : I have three weeks' holiday a year, and I have all the national holidays.

Samira : What work did you do at first?

Leila : When I started, I spent a week finding out what other people in the company did.

Samira : What work do you do now?

Leila : Now I write letters and e-mails and I answer telephone calls from other countries. Sometimes I also translate letters from English into Arabic.

Samira : Do you Like your job ?

Leila : Yes, I really enjoy my job. I enjoy meeting and talking to customers from all over the world.

Questions & Answers on Reading

1- What do bakers do?

- Bakers make bread and cakes.

2- What do cleaners do?

- Cleaners clean the floors and the toilets and empty all the bins.

3- What do firemen do?

- Firemen put out fires and rescue people in burning houses.

4- What do flight attendants do?

- Flight attendants help passengers on the plane. They get them drinks and serve food.

5- What do carpenters do?

- Carpenters make furniture and repair things in people's houses, like doors and windows, stairs and floors.

Questions & Answers on Reading

1- What university course will you do?

- I'd like to do a course in English.

2- How could you improve your English?

- By practising it.

3- Is it easier to translate from Arabic into English or English into Arabic?(SB)

- I think it is easier to translate from English into Arabic because Arabic is my language and I can express different ideas easily.

4- If you had your own company, what kind of company would you choose? Why? (SB)

- I'd like to have a travel company to enjoy speaking to all kinds of people.

5- How many hours a week does Leila work? (SB)

- She works 48 hours a week.

6- Why did Leila apply for a job in a travel company? (SB)

- Because she wanted to work for a modern company that works with foreign companies and which will train her.

- 7- Does Leila have to work on 6th October?** (SB)
- No, because it's a public holiday.
- 8- What did Leila do when she started her job?** (SB)
- She spent a week finding out what other people in the company did.
- 9- What work does Leila do now?** (SB)
- She writes letters and e-mails and answers telephone calls مكالمات from other countries. Sometimes I also translate letters from English into Arabic.
- 10- How long does Leila work?** (SB)
- She works eight hours a day.
- 11- What does a secretary do?** (WB)
- A secretary answers the phones and types / writes letters.
- 12- What qualifications did Leila need to work in a travel company?**
- She needed to have the Secondary Education Certificate شهادة الثانوية العامة. She also needed to speak and write English.
- 13- What training did Leila do?**
- She was sent on a language course to improve her English and to learn to translate Arabic into English and English into Arabic. She was also taught to use the internet.
- 14- How much holiday does Leila have?**
- She has three weeks' holiday a year, and she has all the national holidays.
- 15- Does Leila like her job?**
- Yes, she really enjoys her job. She enjoy meeting and talking to customers from all over the world.

Questions & Answers on Critical Thinking

- 1- Why is it important for a secretary in a travel company to speak English well?** (SB)
- English is an international language spoken by many people as a second language. A person in a travel company would need to speak to people from many countries.
- 2- Do you think Leila will need to be best at speaking, listening, reading or writing English?** (SB)
- She will need listening and speaking for phone calls and meetings, reading and writing for letters and e-mails.
- 3- Why do you think Leila will need to be able to translate from and into Arabic?** (SB)
- There will be documents وثائق and letters which need to be read by people who know only Arabic and others by people who don't know any Arabic.
- 4- How do you think Leila uses the internet in her work?** (SB)
- She uses the internet to book flights and other travel reservations; to check times; to find accommodation إقامة; to research holiday destinations and tourist attractions.

5- Which languages do people need for the job of a sales assistant? (SB)

- They need English and Arabic.

6- What are the advantages of speaking to people in their own language?(SB)

- It is easier to communicate, but also easier to understand possible cultural differences الاختلافات الثقافية. It also leads to يؤدي إلى respect and mutual understanding الفهم المتبادل.

7- We can use the internet to learn languages. How else can the internet be used to improve people's lives? (SB)

- It can help people with their education, research البحوث and various مختلفه skills such as مثل spelling الهجاء. It can give them access to على up-to-date information from anywhere in the world. It can provide access to an increasing range نطاق of services, saving travel, money and time.

8- Do you think being able to use the internet will become more or less important in the future? Why? (SB)

- It will probably become more important as more and more people use it.

Exercises on Vocabulary

Student's Book & Workbook Exercises

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

- 1- The were busy because the plane was full of passengers.
a) flight attendants b) customers c) pilots d) carpenters
- 2- The rescued two old people from the burning flat.
a) customers b) firemen c) carpenters d) bakers
- 3- The bread that our makes always tastes good.
a) customer b) fireman c) carpenter d) baker
- 4- A famous designed my house.
a) archaeologist b) biologist c) architect d) carpenter
- 5- A is going to make us a new cupboard for our kitchen.
a) carpenter b) baker c) policeman d) cleaner
- 6- If your tooth hurts, you should go and see a
a) hospital b) dentist c) scientist d) baker
- 7- At the end of the day, the sweep the floor and wash the cups.
a) carpenter b) baker c) cleaner d) fireman
- 8- Leila applied a new job last week.
a) to b) for c) at d) in
- 9- She was interested working for a modern company.
a) to b) for c) at d) in
- 10- She would like to work in another country the future.
a) to b) for c) at d) in
- 11- She's learning how to translate English Arabic.
a) into b) for c) from d) at
- 12- She starts work Saturday morning.
a) on b) in c) at d) of

- 13- She answers telephone calls other countries.
 a) on b) from c) at d) with
- 14- She likes the people she works
 a) on b) from c) at d) with
- 15- A is someone who visits another country on holiday.
 a) customer b) tourist c) sales assistant d) student
- 16- A is a person who buys things in a shop.
 a) customer b) farmer c) sales assistant d) translator
- 17- A is a learner at school or university.
 a) scientist b) tourist c) foreigner d) student
- 18- A helps swimmers who are in danger at the beach or a swimming pool.
 a) baker b) life guard c) attendant d) dentist
- 19- A is a person who serves in a shop.
 a) customer b) waiter c) sales assistant d) flight attendant
- 20- To is to change from one language into another.
 a) inspect b) attend c) communicate d) translate

More Exercises

- 21- You'll never get a good job if you don't have any
 a) scores b) glaciers c) qualifications d) scales
- 22- Being a flight attendant is sometimes a job.
 a) tiring b) tied c) tire d) tires
- 23- Leila works eight hours day.
 a) a b) in c) per d) bar
- 24- The supermarket is full of It's a busy day.
 a) guards b) assistants c) owners d) customers
- 25- you take a taxi, you'll still miss your train.
 a) Even if b) Even c) Because d) When
- 26- We hardly go to concerts.
 a) never b) ever c) yet d) already
- 27- He was badly in a car accident.
 a) silent b) injured c) bright d) complicated
- 28- I want to my English. I'm taking extra lessons next week.
 a) improve b) best c) good d) higher
- 29- A carpenter can cut wood with a saw.
 a) neat b) neatly c) good d) nice
- 30- She's busy out the wedding invitations.
 a) writing b) write c) with writing d) to write
- 31- The firemen could people inside the burning factory.
 a) hide b) kill c) rescue d) destroy
- 32- Ali was injured in a car accident.
 a) badly b) bad c) worse d) worst
- 33- My mother works a computer repair company.
 a) on b) for c) up d) forward
- 34- Graduates who apply this job must be fluent in English.
 a) on b) about c) for d) with

- 35- She worked a cleaner at the hospital.
 a) as b) like c) such as d) for
- 36- He cleans the floors and the toilets and empties all the
 a) pens b) ovens c) bags d) bins
- 37- I'm not surprised he failed his exam - he didn't exactly try very !
 a) hardly b) hard c) harden d) hardness
- 38- She spent a week out what other people in the company did.
 a) to find b) found c) finding d) to finding
- 39- I've this job since I left school when I was 13.
 a) created b) worked c) made d) done
- 40- I don't know the reason his absence today.
 a) on b) for c) of d) with

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

Student's Book & Workbook Exercises

- 1- Leila applied to a job in a travel company.
- 2- She was sent on a language course to prove her English.
- 3- She works eight hours the day.
- 4- A secretary answers telephone tales from other countries.
- 5- English is an international language talked by many people
- 6- A dustman makes furniture and repairs things in people's houses.
- 7- A baker does bread and cakes.

More Exercises

- 8- Customers have been called to put out the fire in the city centre.
- 9- A flight attendant serves messengers on a plane.
- 10- She works for a publisher, transporting from English into French.
- 11- You'll never get a good job if you don't have any quantities.
- 12- I'd like to UK make a writing course when I retire.
- 13- He drove so fast that I really felt my life was at danger.
- 14- She'd looked a table for four at their favourite restaurant.
- 15- A lifeboat is a person on a beach or at a swimming who save swimmers if they are in danger.
- 16- To cloth someone is to provide him with clothes .
- 17- The class fell noisy when the teacher entered the class.
- 18- How much money did you spend for home expenses.
- 19- She has hurt her leg. She is in great comfort and screams loudly.
- 20- It has become easy to contract with the outside world .
- 21- The road is snow so I slipped while walking fast.
- 22- My friend works as a sells assistant.
- 23- My father works like a science teacher in a secondary school.
- 24- A baker puts out fires and rescues people in danger.
- 25- A pilot gets people drinks and serves food on the plane.
- 26- I will make a course at the American university.
- 27- Congratulation on getting the secondary school ceremony.
- 28- You should prove your computer skills to be employable.

29- Assistants are standing in a queue in front of the shop to buy their needs.

30- The voyage attendant helps the passengers on the plane.

Grammar

Direct & Indirect Speech

الكلام المباشر و الكلام غير المباشر

هناك خريقتين لإخبار شخص بما فعله شخص آخر و هما:

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 إتباعها مثل الأزمنة و الضمائر

- Nabila: What did Ahmed say?

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

1) الجملة الخبرية Statement

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 و لا تتغير الأزمنة أو الظروف. أما إذا كان فعل القول ماضي نغير الأزمنة كما يلي:

Direct	Reported
Present simple	ماضي بسيط
Present continuous	ماضي مستمر
Present perfect	ماضي تام
Past simple	ماضي بسيط
Past continuous	ماضي مستمر
Present 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
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كما نغير 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:

- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.

2) Question الأسئلة

خطوات تحويل السؤال من كلام مباشر إلى 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 وعلامة الاستفهام ونربط بـ:

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 والكلمات الدالة عليها وأسماء الإشارة والمكان.

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:

Student's Book & Workbook Exercises

- 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
- 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
- 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
- He said that his grandfather him had been how to cut wood.
a) teaches b) had taught c) has taught d) is teaching
- 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

More Exercises

- 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- He said that it a busy day.
 a) is b) was c) will be d) is being
- 14- Mona promised that she home the next morning.
 a) would be b) was c) is d) will be
- 15- Ahmed promised that he me as soon as the plane landed.
 a) will phone b) would phone c) phoned d) phones
- 16- Dalia said that she her homework then.
 a) is doing b) did c) had done d) was doing
- 17- She asked me where I then.
 a) stay b) did I stay c) was staying d) am I staying
- 18- She asked me whether there before.
 a) I had been b) I went c) I go d) had I been
- 19- Nadia asked if I phone her to tell her what she said.
 a) can b) could c) will d) should
- 20- He me where I had been.
 a) said b) asked c) told d) advised
- 21- Samira asked Mona what time work.
 a- did she finished b- does she finish c- had she finished d- she finished
- 22- Ahmed asked Mona if..... like cup of tea.
 a- she will b- she would c- would she d- she is
- 23- Azza wanted to know what..... doing.
 a- she is b- is she c- she was d- was she
- 24- He he was living with his uncle.
 a- told b- said c- asked d- ordered
- 25- He said that he a letter then
 a-wrote b-was writing c-would write d-is writing
- 26- He told me that he Cairo the following week
 a-will reach b-would reach c-reached d-had reached
- 27- Samir he had never been to Luxor.
 a-told b-asked c-spoke d-said

- 28- He said that he the meeting the day before.
 a- was attending b- would attend c- had attended d- attends
- 29- He said that he.....new film on TV the night before.
 a- would see b- has seen c- had seen d- was seen
- 30- He told me that he me the next day.
 a- will visit b- would visit c- is visiting d- visited
- 31- He said that while he was watching television, the light.....out.
 a- had gone b- went c- would go d- has gone
- 32- He said just now that he a new car next month.
 a- would buy b- will buy c- has bought d- buys

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

- 1- He said he'll see me the next day.
- 2- Dalia said she's doing her homework then.
- 3- The inspector asked him weather he always caught such an early train.
- 4- He asked me when would the next exam take place.
- 5- She promised that she will be home the next morning.
- 6- Nadia wanted to know if was I doing anything interesting at the weekend.
- 7- They said they were planning to study medicine next year.
- 8- He told me that he has visited his uncle the day before.
- 9- He said that he'd do it today.
- 10- I don't know why are they buying a new house.
- 11- He asked me if would I like to run your own business.
- 12- Mother asked the children if they have eaten all your food.
- 13- He said to me, "What you are doing now?"
- 14- He asked me if I went to the club the day before.
- 15- He asked me what had I bought the day before.
- 16- I asked him what was he doing at nine o'clock tonight.

Language Functions

Asking and answering interview questions

Interviewer's questions	Interviewee's answers
Where are you from?	Vancouver, Canada
Where do you teach?	at a language school, Alexandria
What do you do at the school?	teach English, prepare lessons
Why did you choose Alexandria?	learn Arabic, live in historic city
How much holiday do you have?	36
How much holiday do you have?	two months, national holidays
What do you like about your job?	life in Egypt, good friends here, travelling in Middle East
What would you like to do in the future?	open a language school in Cairo

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

- 1- The interviewer asks you about your birthplace.
- 2- You are asked about what you do at school.
- 3- You ask your uncle what he likes about his job.
- 4- You are asked how many hours you study a day.
- 5- You are asked what you like about your job ?
- 6- You are asked what you like about Mr Ahmed Magdy ?

2- Finish the following dialogue :

Rania is at "The National Company" applying for the job of a secretary :

Interviewer : (1).....?

Rania : I want to apply for the job of a secretary.

Interviewer : (2).....?

Rania : I graduated from Cairo university in 2004 then I had a course in computer.

Interviewer : Have you got any past experience ?

Rania : (3).....

Interviewer : (4).....

Rania : Ok. I've filled it in, here you are.

[3] Write a paragraph of about ninety words on:
a job you would like to do

[4] Translate into Arabic:

- 1- It is impossible to talk of (about) creating the modern Egyptian nation without first creating the modern Egyptian village. It will provide the farmer with good housing, electricity and health services.
- 2- The company where we work is well designed.
- 3- University students should have language and computer courses.
- 4- The company sent me on a language course to improve my English.
- 5- We can't catch up with developed countries without using the computer in all fields.
- 6- Youth should start their own business instead of waiting a governmental job.
- 7- To apply for this job you should have all the required qualifications.
- 8- We can't catch up with developed countries without using modern technology.
- 9- Hotels offer tourists comfortable accommodation and delicious meals.
- 10- The work of a teacher is enjoyable but quite tiring.

[5] Translate into English:

1. من الضروري أن تجيد تحدث وكتابة اللغة الانجليزية واستخدام الحاسب الآلي لكي تحصل علي فرصة عمل.
2. تعتبر قناة السويس أعظم ممر مائي بين الشرق والغرب ، ولقد أصبحت مصدرا هاما للدخل القومي.
3. حب ما تعمل حتي تعمل ما تحب . " #احمد_ حلمي " :D
4. "أنني أحب بلادي كثيرا" قالتها سارة.
5. أخبرني أخي أنه سيقوم برحلة إلى أسوان في أول يناير.
6. تود أختي الصغيرة أن تكون مضيضة جوية في المستقبل.
7. تتطلب بعض الوظائف اليوم مهارات خاصة في الكمبيوتر واللغات.
8. من أهم مهارات المرشد السياحي إتقان اللغات الأجنبية ومعرفة تاريخ بلاده.

Revision D

Revision Vocabulary

written	مكتوب	on TV \ radio	فالراديو / فالتلفاز
websites	يمارس	on a website	على موقع انترنت
colleague	زميل العمل	the nineteenth century	القرن 19
reply	رد / يرد	work with	يعمل مع
special	مميز	the third of....	الثالث من
useful	مفيد	look after	يعتني بـ
Pen friend	صديق مراسلة	serious	جاد / خطير
practise	يمارس	seriously	بجدية / بخطورة
practice	ممارسة	on the edge of	على حافة....
realise	يدرک	language skill	مهارة لغوية
probably	من المحتمل	poetry	الشعر
brilliant	لامع / رائع	poet	شاعر
abroad	في الخارج	include	يشتمل على
aboard	على متن الطائرة	reference	مرجع
address	العنوان	completely	تماما
outside	خارج المكان	possible	ممکن
Japanese	ياباني / اللغة اليابانية	perhaps / maybe	ربما
exactly	بالضبط	imaginary	خيالي
character	شخصية	slums	عشوائيات
communicate with	يتواصل مع	common	شائع
English-speaking	تتحدث الانجليزية	overcrowded	مزدحم
written English	لغة انجليزية مكتوبة	shantytown	مدينة أكواخ
spoken English	لغة انجليزية متحدثة	shacks	أكواخ / عشش
make comments	يقوم بعمل تعليقات	sanitation	النظافة العامة
free time	وقت الفراغ	crime	جريمة
governess	مربية خاصة	housing	الإسكان
miserable	بائس	materials	خامات / مواد
pen name	اسم مستعار	manual labour	عمل يدوي
successful	ناجح	workers	عمال
success	النجاح	illegal	غير قانوني
contact with	يتصل بـ	residents	مقيمين
write a blog	يكتب مدونة	residence	إقامة

Definitions

housing	الإسكان	houses for people to live in.
illegal	غير شرعي	not allowed by law.
manual labour	عمل يدوي	work using your hands, especially doing hard physical work.
resident	مقيم	someone who lives in a house.

material	مواد خامّة	a substance such as wood, plastic, paper, etc. from which things can be made.
sanitation	النظافة العامة	the protection of public health by removing & treating wastes, dirty water etc.
shack	كوخ	a small building that has not been very well built.
shantytown	مدينة أكواخ	an area of badly built temporary buildings where very poor people live.

Tape script

Charlotte Bronte

Charlotte Bronte, the writer of Jane Eyre, was born in the north of England in 1816. She was the third of six children. Her mother's sister, Elizabeth, looked after the children because Charlotte's mother had died when she was five. When their father was at work, Charlotte helped her aunt to look after her younger sisters in the quiet village where they lived. In their free time, Charlotte, her brother Branwell and her sisters Emily and Anne wrote poems and stories. From 1835 to 1838, Charlotte was a school teacher. Then, in 1839, she worked as a governess to a number of families. In 1842, Charlotte travelled to Europe to teach English, but she was miserable and returned to England the following year. In 1846, Charlotte wrote a collection of poems with her sisters Emily and Anne. Instead of using their real names, they called themselves Currer, Ellis and Acton Bell. These could be men's or women's names, and the sisters chose them to hide the fact that they were women. At that time in England, people thought that women should not write books and did not take their work seriously. The people who read Charlotte's novels were not sure whether she was a man or a woman. By the year of 1850, Charlotte's brother and sisters had all died and Charlotte and her father lived alone together. Because her novel Jane Eyre was so successful, Charlotte sometimes visited London and made contact with other writers. Soon, everyone realized that Charlotte was a woman and learnt that, like her characters Jane, she was a very strong, clever woman. Charlotte continued to look after her father and in 1854, married a man who worked with her father. Sadly, in 1855, at the age of 38, Charlotte Bronte died.

Questions & Answers

1- How many brothers and sisters did Charlotte have?

- She had five.

2- How old was Charlotte among her brothers and sisters?

- She was the third of six children.

3- What did Charlotte do in 1843?

- She returned back to England.

4- Who were Elizabeth and Branwell?

- Elizabeth was Charlotte's aunt and Branwell was Charlotte's brother.

5- In what ways were Charlotte and Jane Eyre the same?

- They were both strong, clever women.

6- Why did Charlotte and her sisters write under pen names \ fake names?

- To hide the fact that they were women.

7- Why did Charlotte and her sisters hide the fact that they were women on writing a collection of poems?

- As people thought women shouldn't write books and didn't take their work seriously.

8- What was Charlotte Bronte most successful book?

- It was Jane Eyre.

The Growth Of Slums

Slums were very common in the time of Oliver Twist, but they are still common in many cities today. A slum may be an overcrowded shantytown on the edge of a large city where people live. Or it may be an old part near the centre of a city. People's homes may be one-room shacks or ordinary buildings, but often the homes have no clean water, electricity or sanitation. In some slums, like those in Rio de Janeiro in Brazil, there is a lot of crime and it can be dangerous for the police to go into them. Although there have always been very poor areas in large cities, slums grew quickly in many parts of the world in the 1970s and 1980s when people left their homes in the country to look for work. When people arrived in the cities, there was often no work or housing for them, so they built their own homes out of things they found: wood, metal and other materials. Some of the people who live in today's slums were found around factories in English cities like London or Manchester. The residents were usually factory workers who were paid very little money. Since the time of Oliver Twist, everyone has worked hard to improve housing, and today there are no slums in cities like London and Manchester. The United Nations has said that there are a billion people in the world today living in slums. The number could be two billion by 2030. The slums of today, in cities like Mumbai, Jakarta or Rio de Janeiro, are usually in areas where most of the people have no work and no money.

Questions & Answers

1- What is a slum?

- An overcrowded shantytown on the edge of a large city where poor people live.

2- Which city is used as an example of a slum where there is a lot of crime?

- Rio de Janeiro in Brazil.

3- What kinds of jobs do people who live in slums do?

- Selling things in the street or manual labour.

4- Why do you think slum residents do informal or illegal jobs?

- Because they are homeless and have no identity.

5- How many people may be living in slums by the year 2030?

- The number could be two billion.

6- How can governments solve the problems of slums?

- By building them good shelters and finding them good work.

7- How can the slums residents affect society?

- People there are poor and homeless. Most of them can be criminals and thieves.

[Workbook pages 73- 76]

1 Finish the following dialogue:

- Hala** 1).....?
Fareeda For next weekend? Yes, I plan to go to the beach.
Hala 2).....?
Fareeda To the science museum? That will be interesting.
Hala I think that the science museum is better than the art museum.
Fareeda Yes.3).....?
Hala So will you come to the science museum with me next time?
Fareeda OK.4).....?

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

- 1- You borrow a book from a friend .
- 2- You take your father's umbrella to school because it is raining. Your father tells you not to forget to bring it home
- 3- Your friend thinks that English is very difficult.
- 4- Your grandmother is carrying a heavy bag. You want to help her.

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

- 1- Hamdi has left university and now he is going to for a job at a bank.
a apply b advertise c judge d graduate
- 2- The shop assistant showed me how to..... this device to a computer.
a make b put c connect d compliment
- 3- I like insects, but I really flies.
a not like b no like c dislike d like not
- 4- The road through the mountains is very icy, so be careful you do not
a slip b settle c sleep d drive
- 5- The footballer could not continue playing because he was
a silent b injured c bright d complicated
- 6- To cook the bread, put it in the for an hour.
a fridge b heater c stove d oven
- 7- Amira buy a Jacket for her new job at the ho e .
a will b is going to c is going d to
- 8- Do you think that Cairo bigger in the future?
a is b is going to be c will be d going o be
- 9- Dalia in Luxor before she moved to Alexandria.
a living b has lived c had lived c was lived
- 10- They a bus to their hotel after they had arrived at the airport.
a take b had taken c had took d took
- 11- Tarek told me that orange juice his favourite drink.
a is b be c was d been
- 12- She asked me she could help me with my homework.
a whether b weather c that d for
- 13- The bank is for a job in Cairo in the newspaper.
a advertising b applying c asking d recharging
- 14- Most cameras that you can buy now are
a device b technology c bright d digital

- 15- The story was very, but I understood it in the end.
a bright b naughty c complicated d complete
- 16- Sales assistants should always be polite to
a customers b courses c company d comments
- 17- I'm going to make a that this year will be hotter than last year.
a prejudice b prediction c compliment d organization
- 18- Which do you need to become a flight attendant?
a trains b courses c qualifications d relations
- 19- You always leave your pen in the classroom. You lose it
a going to b are going to c is going to d will be
- 20- I'm tired because I playing tennis I
a had just stopped b have just c stopped just d have just stopped
- 21- Soha was not hungry because she..... lunch.
a was already eaten b had already eaten c already eats d ate already
- 22- The man asked me if he..... help me.
a will b can c could d would
- 23- We agreed the ten o'clock train.
a catch b to catch c catching d caught
- 24- Manal 16 in 2018.
a going to be b are going to c is going to d will be

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

- 1- They asked her if she knew about recent develops in technology
- 2- They said that they wanted her to work on social net sites.
- 3- She told them that she could use complicate smart phones and computers.
- 4- I am taking English lessons to invite my English.
- 5- My friend works as a sells assistant
- 6- Charlotte Bronte was the three of six children.

5) Answer the following questions:

- 1- Why did Jane Eyre often climb onto the roof of Thornfield Hall?
- 2- Why did Jane walk to the village of Hay?
- 3- What happened to the gentleman on the icy road?
- 4- Why do you think the gentleman was surprised to hear that Jane was the governess at Thornfield Hall?
- 5- Why do you think it was difficult for Jane to catch the horse?
- 6- Why do you think the gentleman did not thank Jane for helping him back on his horse?

6) Translate into Arabic:

- 1 He's going to send a message to a friend.
- 2 After the baker has finished making bread, he makes cakes.

7) Translate into English:

1. لم أرك منذ بداية الدراسة.
2. متي زُرعت هذه الأشجار؟

Unit 13: Great works of engineering

Vocabulary

a work / works	عمل فني أو هندسي	earthquakes	زلازل
engineering	هندسة - هندسي	volcanoes	براكين
engineer	مهندس - يرتب	lighthouse	المنارة
operate	يشغل	The high dam	السد العالي
operation	تشغيل	a tower	برج
altitude	ارتفاع	towering	شاهق - مرتفع
permanent	دائم	incredible	لا يصدق
permanently	بصورة دائمة	incredibly	بصورة مذهلة
temporary	مؤقت	section	قسم
temporarily	بصورة مؤقتة	effective	مؤثر
run	يجري	effectively	بصورة مؤثرة
supply	يزود - يوفر	charge	يتقاضى - يأخذ مالا
supplier	ممول - مزود	frozen ground	ارض صلبة
stage	مرحلة	shorten	يقصر
regularly	بانتظام	link	يصل بين
railway line	خط سكة حديد	The east	الشرق
half / halves	نصف / أنصاف	The west	الغرب
experience	خبرة - يجرب	era	عصر - عهد
the Suez Canal	قناة السويس	national income	الدخل القومي
caller	متصل	waterway	مجري مائي
project	مشروع	the universe	الكون
facts	حقائق	universal	عالمي - كوني
open	مفتوح - يفتح - يفتح	directions	اتجاهات
exactly	بالضبط	levels	مستويات
point	يشير نقطة	highlight	يركز على
passengers	ركاب	several	عديد
tunnel	نفق	massive	ضخم
include	يشتمل على	invaders	غزاة
inclusion	ضم - اشتمال	prevent	يمنع
including	بما في ذلك	adviser	مستشار
bridges	جسور - كباري	altogether	معا - سويا
flyovers	كباري علوية	all together	جميعا - كلنا
flood	فيضان - فيض	stations	محطات
the whole world	العالم بأسره	prevention	الوقاية
remove	يزيل - يمحو	charity	أعمال الخير
removal	إزالة - محو	charitable	خير - خيري
vision	رؤية	spices	توابل

persistence	إصرار	lengthy	خويل / ممدد
leadership	قيادة	perishable	قابل للاختفاء
convenient	ملائم	cargo	شحنة
stream	مجرى مائي	imagination	خيال - تخيل
passing places	أماكن عبور	burning wood	أخشاب محترقة
a day trip	رحلة لمدة يوم	special thanks	شكر خاص
tidal waves	أمواج المد والجزر	hydroelectric power	خاقتة كهرومائية

Idioms & Expressions

in all	في المجمال	give the right to	يعطي الحق لـ
at all	على الإخلاق	do well	يؤدي بطريقة جيدة
stay in	يقيم في مكان	do badly	سيئة يؤدي بطريقة
stay with	يقيم مع شخص	give advice	يعطي نصيحة
cut through	يقطع خلال / عبر	a good supply of	إمداد كافي من
pass through	يمر خلال / يجتاز	ask ... for advice	يطلب نصيحة من
charge to	يكلف بـ	above / below sea level	فوق / تحت مستوى
sail around	يبحر حول	take the road across ...	يأخذ الطريق عبر
take over	يتولى مسئولية	have an exam	يمتحن
on the stage	على خشبة المسرح	charged him much money	تقاضى منه مال كثير
in general	بصفة عامة	started work on ...	بدأ العمل في
in particular	بصفة خاصة	a well-run authority	هيئة تدار جيدا
pay for	يدفع ثمن	special about	خاص بشأن
pay to	يدفع لكي	places of interest	أماكن الاهتمام
come to	يأتي إلى	cut the length of	يقصر طول الرحلة
in charge of	مستول عن	Be affected by	يتأثر بـ
travel by	يسافر بـ	make a great engineer	يصنع مهندس عظيم

Definitions

altitude	ارتفاع	the height above sea level
frozen ground	ارض صلبة	ground that is hard because the temperature is below zero.
run	يجري	to go from one place to another at regular times.
supply	يمد / يرود	an amount of something that can be used.
sea level	مستوي البحر	the average level of the sea , used as a standard of measuring the heights.
stages	مراحل	state or levels that someone or something reaches in a process.
permanently	بشكل دائم	lasting for a long time for ever.
affect	يؤثر علي	to cause a change in someone or something.
charge	يتقاضى	to ask someone to pay a particular amount of money for something.
operate	يشغل	to manage and control a business
section	قسم	one of the parts that an object, group or place is divided into.

shorten	يقصر	to make something short
waterway	مجري مائي	river or stream
take over	يتغلب علي	you win a control
income	الدخل	money you earn.

Take + preposition

take off	يخلع / تطلع	take up	يشغل حيز
take after	يشبه	take away	يأخذ بعيدا
take to	يضمن	take care of	يعتني بـ
take on	يوظف	take ... in	يستوعب / يحدع
take part	يشارك	take out of	يخرج من
take place	يحدث	take in	يتمص / ياوي

Special Difficulties

work	عمل (لا تجمع)	People don't go to work on national holidays.
works	أعمال فنية وهندسية	Mr Hesham read all the works of Shakespeare.
take care of	يعتني بـ	We should take care of our environment.
take over	يتولي مسئولية	Who takes over when your father travels ?
affect	يؤثر علي	Pollution affects our health badly.
effect	تأثير	Pollution has a bad effect on our health.
in charge of = responsible for	مسئول عن	Who is in charge of the department ?

Language Notes

below zero = sub zero تحت الصفر

Ex: Some people work in temperatures which are below zero.

- الأرقام الآتية لا تجمع إذا كانت مسبقة بعدد:

hundred, thousand, million, billion

Ex: **Millions** of people use the Cairo Metro every day.

About **three million** people use the Cairo Metro every day.

How + صفة = What + اسم

- **How old** : **What age**
- **How high** : **What height**
- **How much** : **What price**
- **How deep** : **What depth**
- How **high** is this mountain? = What **height** is this mountain?

affect تأثير (يؤثر علي بدون حرف جر) effect

Ex: Smoking **affects** your health badly.

Smoking **has** a bad **effect** on your health.

manage to + المصدر ينجح في يتمكن من succeed in + v+ ing/اسم

Ex: Ashraf **managed to win** the competition .

Ashraf **succeeded in winning** the competition .

another + اسم مفرد آخر other + اسم جمع آخر

others الآخرين

Ex: We stayed in the hotel **another night**.
The **other boys** were building a sandcastle .
I like this shirt but I don't like the **others**.

لاحظ أننا نكون الأفعال من هذه الصفات أو الأسماء بإضافة المقطع (en) في آخرها:

wide	واسع	widen	يوسع
length	خول	lengthen	يطول
deep	عميق	deepen	يعمق
strength	قوة	strengthen	يطيل
short	قصير	shorten	يقصر

- The Suez Canal was built to **shorten** the sea journey from the west to the east.

BCE : before common era = BC : before Christ	قبل الميلاد
AD : Anno Domini	بعد الميلاد

Ex: The first canal was built in around 1300 **BCE**.
October war took place in **AD** 1973.

stay in	يقيم في مدينة	stay at	يقيم في منزل - فندق
stay with	يقيم مع شخص		

Ex: We stayed **in Cairo** for two weeks.
They stayed **at the hotel** for three nights.
I will stay **with my uncle's family** in the summer.

altogether	إجمالي	all together	الكل معا
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Ex: **Altogether**, there are 45 stations in the Tibet railway.
He put his books **all together** in this drawer.

engineering (n.)	الهندسة	engineering (adj.)	هندسي
------------------	---------	--------------------	-------

Ex: My sister studies **engineering** at Cairo university.
The High dam is a great **engineering** work.

company	شركة	accompany	يصطحب
---------	------	-----------	-------

Ex: Which **company** was given the right to operate the canal?
The two sisters had to **accompany** us to New York.

at all	على الإطلاق	in all	في المجمع
--------	-------------	--------	-----------

Ex: I don't think **at all** that he will marry her.
In all, 20,000 people worked on the line.

Tape script

Presenter: Our programme today is about the highest railway line in the world: the China to Tibet railway. In our studio we have Michael Chen, a railway engineering expert. If you have any questions you would like to ask our expert this morning, phone us and we'll do our best to answer them. Our first caller today is Khaled, who is phoning from Cairo. What's your question, Khaled?

Khaled: Good morning. I'd like to know some facts about the railway. How long is this line, and when was it built?

Mr Chen: Hi, Khaled. Well, the line was built in two stages: the first stage, which was started in 1951, did not open until 1984. This stage is 815 kilometres long. The second stage is another 1,142 kilometres long. This stage was opened in 2006.

Khaled: Thanks. Can I ask you for one more fact?

Presenter: Yes, of course.

Khaled: I know this is the highest railway line in the world, but exactly how high is it?

Mr Chen: Well, about half the line is over 4,000 metres above sea level, and at its highest point – the Tanggula Pass – it's 5,072 metres. At this altitude, the air is very thin, so all the passengers are given a supply of oxygen.

Khaled: Really? That's amazing. That's like being on a plane.

Mr Chen: That's right.

Presenter: Thanks, Khaled. Our next caller is Rami from Alexandria. What's your question, Rami?

Rami: Hello. I'd like to know how difficult it was for engineers to build this railway.

Mr Chen: That's a good question. It was extremely difficult. One of the main problems for the engineers was that over 500 kilometres of the line is built on permanently frozen ground. This includes a tunnel which is 1,338 metres long. To make this tunnel, they had to cut through frozen earth. The line also includes 675 bridges. In all, 20,000 people worked on the line.

Rami: Thanks. That's incredible!

Presenter: Our last caller is Magdi from Suez. What would you like to know, Magdi?

Magdi: Good morning. I'd like to know about travelling on this railway. Where does it start and end?

Mr Chen: Well, Magdi, the line starts in Xining in China and ends in Lhasa, the capital of Tibet. Trains run every day to Lhasa. Altogether, there are 45 stations. Passengers are carried at 120 kilometres an hour by trains specially built for high altitudes.

Magdi: Thanks very much.

Presenter: OK, that's all we have time for today. Thanks to all those who called us and a special thanks to our expert, Michael Chen.

Reading & Critical Thinking

The Suez Canal

For thousands of years, people had wanted to link the Mediterranean Sea and The Red Sea to shorten the sea journey from the west to the east. The first canal was built in around 1300 BCE, but it was not taken care of and it was not used after the eighth century. In 1858, a French engineer called Ferdinand de Lesseps and the Egyptian government started work on a new canal. When the 164 kilometrelong canal was opened in 1869, it had cost \$100,000. At first, the Universal Suez Ship Canal Company operated the canal. The company was given the right to operate the canal for 99 years. World business was immediately affected by the opening of the canal. Things were moved by ship much faster than before, when the ships had to sail around Africa. The journey from Europe to Asia was shortened by 9,500 kilometres and by 20 days. The Suez Canal is one of the world's most important waterways. It was taken over by Egypt in 1956, and is now used by about 50 ships every day.

In most places, the canal is only wide enough for one ship, but there are passing places which means that ships can travel in both directions at the same time. Each ship takes between 11 and 16 hours to pass through the canal. The canal is now operated by the Suez Canal Authority and ships are charged to use the waterway. This money is important income for Egypt. A new 35-kilometre section of the canal was opened in 2015. It was built to help modern ships, which are much bigger than in the past.

Questions & Answers on Reading

- 1- Why had people wanted to link the Mediterranean Sea and the Red Sea?**
 - To shorten the sea journey from the west to the east.
- 2- When was the first canal built?**
 - It was built around 1300 BCE.
- 3- Who was Ferdinand de Lesseps?**
 - He was a French engineer who started work on the Suez Canal.
- 4- How long is the Suez Canal?**
 - It is 164 kilometres long.
- 5- When was the Suez Canal opened?**
 - It was opened in 1869.
- 6- For how long was the right given to the Universal Company to operate the canal?**
 - For 99 years.
- 7- How was world business affected by the opening of the Suez Canal?**
 - Things were moved by ship much faster and journeys were shortened.
- 8- When was the Suez Canal taken over by the Egypt (the nationalization of the Suez Canal)?**
 - In 1956.
- 9- How many ships use the Suez Canal every day?**
 - About 50 ships.
- 10- How much time does a ship take to pass through the canal?**
 - Between 11 and 16 hours.
- 11- By whom is the Suez Canal operated now?**
 - It is operated by the Suez Canal Authority.
- 12- What should ships do to pass through the canal?**
 - Ships are charged to use the canal. They should pay.
- 13- Why was a 35-kilometre section opened \ built in 2015?**
 - To help modern ships, which are much bigger than in the past.
- 14- Do you think that it is necessary to shorten the journey from Europe to Asia? Why? Why not?**
 - Yes, because kinds of goods such as fruit and vegetables can be damaged if the journey is long.
- 15- In your point of view, what is the main function of the Suez Canal?**
 - The main function of the Suez Canal is to link the west to the east.
- 16- Why do you think the Suez Canal is one of the most important waterways?**
 - Because it has shortened the distance between the west and the west.
- 17- In your opinion, what benefits can the new section of the Canal achieve?**
 - The new section of the Suez Canal allow bigger ships to pass through it.
- 18- Name some of works of engineering throughout the world?**
 - Burj Khalifa in Dubai, the High Dam in Egypt and the Eiffel tower in Paris.
- 19- What are the advantages and disadvantages of travelling by train rather than flying?**

- Advantages of travelling by train: more comfortable; can see things from windows; time to relax; may be cheaper than flying; possible to travel short journeys. Disadvantages of travelling by train: relatively slow; cannot make certain journeys, e.g. across the sea.

Exercises on Vocabulary

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

- 1- The telephone enabled people to communicate (with – by – in – for) each other.
- 2- Who can (do – make – perform – operate) this machine?
- 3- The principal (brings – runs – damages – system) the school efficiently.
- 4- The Suez Canal is considered the most important (waterway – watermelon – watercress – waterwheel).
- 5- Egypt is full of amazing engineering (words – works – jobs – careers) such as the pyramids and the metro .
- 6- How fast can this car (low – know – go – slow) an hour?
- 7- We don't like (freezes – freezing – frozen – froze) food.
- 8- Oxygen decreases at high (latitudes – magnitude – deep - altitudes).
- 9- How high is Everest above sea (food – level – standard – shore).
- 10- The hotel (accused – charged – taxed – fined) him a lot of money to use the pool.
- 11- I want to find a (permanent – temporary – permanently – temporarily) job to settle down.
- 12- The temperature is (slow – quick – permanently – fast) below zero at the top. Snow never melts.
- 13- If you travel through the desert. Take a good (supply – trace – drop – atom) of water and food.
- 14- The lighthouse was built to guide (planes – cars – taxis – ships).
- 15- It is difficult to build a bridge quickly so we will build it in (faces – stages – laces – stocks).
- 16- The twentieth (decade – millennium – century – year) witnessed many inventions.
- 17- How was the lighthouse of Alex (damaged – destroy – ruin – missed)?
- 18- The mother took (off - away - over - up) the family when the father was away.
- 19- Please take the knife (over – away – after – in) or the child will cut himself.
- 20- Is the canal wide (too – to – enough – such) for one ship?
- 21- People don't have the (light – tight – fight – right) to smoke in public places.
- 22- You can (do – divide – cut – make) the journey shorter by taking the road across the desert.
- 23- People are doing many (another – other – others – the other) things on the canal.
- 24- World business was immediately (affected – effected – collapsed – acted) by the Suez Canal.
- 25- What is the highest railway (lane – line – ruler – tape) in the world?

- 26- Because the air is very (thin – thick – fat – long) the passengers are given a good supply of oxygen.
- 27- The metro goes inside a (funnel – ferry – tunnel – tomb) .
- 28- The journey from Europe to Asia was (shortened – short – long – widened) by 9,500 km.
- 29- When does the plane take (over – away – of – off)?
- 30- The Suez Canal made ships no longer (sailed – sail – sailing – to sail) around Africa.
- 31- Ships are (charged – accused – sold – bought) to use the waterway.
- 32- The Suez Canal helps increase our national (come – outcome – coming –income)
- 33- The Egyptian company (took – got – put – built) over the canal in 1956.
- 34- They are very kind. They give half of their (income – output – input – random) to charity.
- 35- We do not know (exact – exactly – accurate – inaccurate) how the pyramids were built.
- 36- The dress is too long, so please can you (express – advise – travel – shorten) it.
- 37- Please don't take my plate (away – off – over – up), I haven't finished eating yet.
- 38- Please take your shoes (of – off – over – care) before you enter the flat.
- 39- Things were moved by ship (many – much –more – less) faster than before.
- 40- What (altitude – attitude – applaud – download) does the plane fly at?
- 41- A new 35-kilometre (sect – section – sector – session) of the canal was opened in 2015.
- 42- The first Suez Canal was built in around 1300 (BCC – BBC – BCE – BAC).
- 43- To take something (up – care – out – over) means to win control.
- 44- The money you earn is your (come – outcome – income – outlet).
- 45- The first Suez Canal was built in the (nineteen – nine – ninety – nineteenth) century.
- 46- Ships have to (pay – buy – cost – sell) to use the canal.
- 47- There are (pass – passed – passing – passes) places in the canal which enables ships to travel in both directions.
- 48- People had wanted to (lick – tie – attach – link) the Mediterranean Sea and the Red Sea.
- 49- World business was affected by the (opening – open – opened – opens) of the Suez Canal.
- 50- Each ship takes between 11 and 16 hours to pass (to – on – through – from) the canal.

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

- 1- The Suez Canal plays an important part in our national outcome.
- 2- The Suez canal lengthens the distance between the east and the west.
- 3- Pollution effects our environment badly.
- 4- Can you breathe easily at very high substitutes.
- 5- Six millions pounds is not a small sum of money.
- 6- The Egyptians have the author to operate the Suez Canal.
- 7- Tourism is the main source of national come.

- 8- Our brain needs a constant employ of oxygen each minute.
- 9- This restaurant serves freezes food.
- 10- Mount Everest is 8.850 metres under sea level
- 11- Ships are recharged to use the Suez Canal.
- 12- The white house of Alexandria was built to guide ships.
- 13- The Suez canal milks the Red Sea and the Mediterranean Sea.
- 14- We built a 35 – kilometre new selection of the Suez Canal
- 15- My father works like a science teacher in a secondary school.
- 16- The Great wool of China was built 2,000 years ago.
- 17- Tibet railway line is over 4,000 metres up sea level.
- 18- All together, there are 45 stations in Tibet railway line.
- 19- What are the advantages for travelling by train?
- 20- Don't walk on a freezing ground with bare feet.
- 21- The first canal was not taken away and it was not used after the 18th century.
- 22- Thousand of men built the Great Wall of China.
- 23- Burj Khalifa is the longest building in the world now.
- 24- My cousins want to take part on a course to learn photography.
- 25- The line has 675 bridges at all.

Grammar

المعلوم والمجهول Active and Passive

الاستخدام:

نستخدم صيغة المبني للمجهول عندما لا نعرف من قام بالحدث.

- My car **was stolen** last night. (هنا لا نعرف من قام بالحدث)

نستخدم المبني للمجهول عندما لا نهتم بمن قام بالفعل.

- This hotel **was built** in 1997.

- Nabil **has been invited** to a birthday party.

(في هذه الجملة نهتم بالضدق و نبيل و لا نهتم بمن شيد الضدق او بمن دعا نبيل)

خطوات تحويل الجملة من مبني للمعلوم إلى مبني للمجهول:

1- المفعول به يصير فاعلا أول الجملة.

2- نستخدم verb to be في نفس زمن الفعل الأصلي.

3- الفاعل يصير مفعولا به بعد كلمة by .

تتكون أن جملة مبنية للمعلوم يأتي الفاعل في أول الجملة

مفعول + فعل + فاعل

- People **speak** Arabic in Egypt.

تتكون أن جملة مبنية للمجهول يأتي المفعول في أول الجملة

فاعل + فعل + مفعول

- Arabic **is spoken** in Egypt.

Tense	Active	Passive
Present simple مضارع بسيط	فعل مضاف له S أو مصدر بدون إضافات People speak Arabic in Egypt.	am / is / are + p.p Arabic is spoken in Egypt.
Present cont. مضارع مستمر	am / is / are + v. + ing The mechanic is repairing my car.	am / is / are + being + p.p My car is being repaired .
Past simple ماضي بسيط	d- ed- ied / فعل شاذ Ali invited me to the party.	was / were + p.p I was invited to the party.
Past cont. ماضي مستمر	was / were + v. + ing They are playing football.	was / were + being + p.p Football is being played .
Present perfect مضارع تام	has / have + pp I have paid the bill.	has / have + been + p.p The bill has been paid .
Past perfect ماضي تام	had + pp I knew why they had picked me for the team.	had + been + p.p I knew why I had been picked for the team.
Future simple مستقبل بسيط	will + مصدر They will buy a car.	will + be + p.p A car will be bought .
Simple modals أفعال ناقصة بسيطة	مصدر + فعل ناقص	فعل ناقص + be + pp
will-shall-can- would-should- could-may-might- must-has to-have to-had to-will have to-needn't- ought to-used to- going to	-We may find more oil. -Who are you going to invite ?	-More oil may be found . -Who is going to be invited ?

صيغة السؤال

- Did + الفاعل + المصدر ؟ - Was / Were + المفعول + p.p ?
 - **Did** Ali **buy** the newspaper ? - **Were** the newspaper **bought** (by Ali) ?
 المصدر + الفاعل + did + أداة استفهام - was / were + المفعول + أداة استفهام ?
 - Who **broke** this window ? - Who **was** the window **broken** by ?
 - Who **cooks** lunch in your family ? - Who **is** lunch **cooked** by in your family ?

ملاحظات عامة

إذا كانت الجملة منفية بـ do not - does not احذفهما واستخدم :

am - is - are + not + pp

Active : They **don't speak** English. Passive : English **is not** spoken.

إذا كانت الجملة منفية بـ did not احذفها واستخدم :

Active : He **didn't pay** the bill. Passive : The bill **was not** paid.

ك إذا وجد بالجملة مفعولين استخدم أي منهما فاعلا وإذا بدأت بالمفعول غير العاقل نستخدم **to – for** قبل المفعول العاقل .

Active : I gave **them the good presents**

Passive : **They** were given the good presents.

Or **The good presents** were given **to** them.

ك في اللغة الرسمية من الشائع أن نبدأ الجملة.

Active : Journalists **report** that food prices **increased** by 10 % last year.

Passive : It **is reported** that food prices increased by 10 % last year.

Active : Doctors **say** that smoking **is** bad for health.

Passive : It **is said** that smoking is bad for health.

Exercises on Grammar

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

- 1- Houses (design – have designed – are designed – are designing) to be warm in winter.
- 2- Our car (is being repaired – is repairing – has repaired – will repair) this week.
- 3- They (were built – will be built – have been built – built) these flats in 1965.
- 4- The car (drives – was driving – was being driven – will drive) too fast.
- 5- We (have invited – will invite – has invited – have been invited) to a party at the weekend.
- 6- The teacher (was warned –warned – is warned – warning) the students about being late .
- 7- I expect we (will be told – will tell – have told – had been told) where to go.
- 8- Gulliver's Travels (writes – is written – was written – wrote) by Charles Dickens a long time ago.
- 9- The car (has been sold – will be sold – was selling – sold) for 10,000 pounds last week.
- 10- The bus (was broken – broke – breaks – has been broken) down suddenly yesterday.
- 11- They turned and (were run – have been run – ran – running) when they saw us coming.
- 12- This picture (painted – was painted – is painted – has been painted) by my friend last week.
- 13- Roads (were building - built - was built - have been built) across the desert.
- 14- She (was accused – has accused – had accused – was accusing) of forging money.
- 15- Some of her stories (base – is based – are based – are basing) on her travels to some countries.
- 16- Computers are connected (with – by – for – of) the internet to shops and banks.
- 17- The playground (used – is used – use – is using) by all the children here.
- 18- The house was built (of – to – with – by) Hala's father.
- 19- Passengers (carried – carry – are carry – are carried) at an altitude of 5,000 metres.

- 20- Do you think the character in this story (based – is basing – has based – was based) on a real person?
- 21- The Universal Suez Ship Canal Company (gave – was given – was giving – given) the right to operate the canal for 99 years.
- 22- Egypt (visits – was visited – is visited – is being visited) by millions of tourists every year.
- 23- The pyramids (built – will be built – was built – were built) by ancient Egyptians.
- 24- Football (played – is playing – is played – plays) everywhere .
- 25- Dickens stories (read – are reading – have been read – have been reading) by millions of people.
- 26- The letter (wasn't written–hasn't written–isn't written–hasn't been written) yet.
- 27- A new film (made – will make – is being made – making) in Egypt by a British company.
- 28- The children (had told – had been told – has been told – was telling) some stories before they slept.
- 29- After the car (has been repaired – repaired – had repaired –had been repaired), we drove away.
- 30- Hundreds of crimes (solved – solve – have solved – were solved) by Holmes.
- 31- Sooner or later the thief (will be – has been – is – will have) arrested.
- 32- Where has the money (hidden – hide – been hidden – hiding)?
- 33- Don't worry, any problem (can solve – can be solved – will solve – solve).
- 34- Ali (didn't see – wasn't seen – hasn't seen – won't be seen) at the party yesterday.
- 35- They (were deceive – were deceiving – were deceived – was deceived) by the appearance of the rich man.

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

- 1- Her parents is employed by the government.
- 2- That company was operated the canal for 99 years.
- 3- The company is taken over by the government in 2007.
- 4- Who was this book wrote by?
- 5- The lighthouse was build in the last century.
- 6- The Suez Canal opened in 1869.
- 7- The Pyramids were build about 4,500 years ago.
- 8- A lot of the world's cotton is grew in Egypt.
- 9- Clocks used for telling the time.
- 10- Milk are made from cheese.
- 11- The missing car is find by the police.
- 12- This essay didn't written.
- 13- Every year, the High Dam is visiting by hundreds of tourists.
- 14- The detective is solved the crime last week.
- 15- Who were the pyramids built in ?
- 16- Ahmed took to hospital by an ambulance yesterday.
- 17- Was your dinner prepared by your mother every day ?

Language Functions

Ask for advice	Give advice
Can I ask your advice	I think that you should
What's your advice?	I don't think that you should
Could you give us some advice ?	If I were you , I would
What should I do to keep fit ?	You should do exercise .
	If you want my honest opinion.....

Response

1. **Accepting advice** قبول النصيحة - **Yes ,I know I should.**
2. **Accepting advice** رفض النصيحة - **I'll see.**

Examples: (Workbook)

1- How do you think I should learn the new words from this unit?

If I were you, I'd write them down and look at them often.

2- It's very hot What do you think I should do today?

I don't think that you should wear heavy clothes.

3- This river water looks clean and I'd like to drink it What's your advice?

I'd think twice about drinking from a river.

4- My English friend would like to see some interesting places. Could you give him/her some advice?

I think that your friend should go to The Egyptian Museum and The pyramids.

5- Can I ask your advice? I have an exam tomorrow, but my friends have asked me to go out tonight What do you think I should do?

If you want my honest opinion, call them and refuse their request and study well for the exam.

Exercise:-

- 1) Your friend asks for some advice on how to study.
- 2) You are visiting someone in hospital when you see another visitor smoking.
- 3) Advise your brother who is overweight.
- 4) Your uncle advises you to obey your father. You accept.
- 5) A friend wants a job to help poor people. Advise him or her.
- 6) Give advice to your friend who is going out while it is raining outside.
- 7) You ask your friend doctor's advice how to keep fit
- 8) You want some advice from a friend about how you can eat more healthily. What do you ask?

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

the advantages and disadvantages of travelling by train

An amazing work of engineering in Egypt

The Suez Canal and its positive role in World trade

[4] Translate into Arabic:

- 1- All Egyptians hope that the Suez Canal project will attract foreign investors.
- 2- The Suez Canal project will provide many job opportunities.
- 3- The television was invented to bring people news and interesting information.

- 4- People invent things for many reasons. For example, the telephone was invented so that people can communicate with each other.
- 5- As everyone knows, the Egyptian pyramids are the tombs of the pharaohs.
- 6- No one is going to hand you success on a silver plate. If you want to make it, you will have to make it on your own.
- 7- Computers are being used more and more in the world today for the simple reason that they have better memories and can store huge amounts of information.
- 8- The television was invented to bring people news and interesting information.
- 9- During the last hundred years, There have also been enormous advances in medical treatment

[5] Translate into English:

- 1- لقد افتتح السد العالي في أسوان عام 1970.
- 2- يستخدم الطلاب المصريون أجهزة الكمبيوتر في مدارسهم.
- 3- تعتبر قناة السويس ممر مائي حيوي.
- 4- للأختراعات الحديثة الكثير من المزايا كما أن لها العديد من العيوب.
- 5- تساعد أساليب الزراعة الحديثة على إنتاج خعام أفضل وأكثر.
- 6- في الماضي كان قليل من الناس قادرين على شراء أجهزة كمبيوتر.
- 7- وصل أبي إلى مكتبه متأخرا لأن سيارته تعطلت في الطريق.
- 8- هناك تقدم ضخم في المجال الطبي مما أدى إلى زيادة الصحة والسعادة.
- 9- تقع مصر على الساحل الشرقي من أفريقيا.

Oliver Twist: Chapter 5

Vocabulary

calm down	يهدئ	coach	حافلة / سيارة
get better	يتحسن	go for a walk	يتمشى
post	يلقى خطاب في صندوق البريد	nearby	قريب
turn round	يستدير	inn	خمارة
walk into	يصطدم بـ	give birth to	تلد
nervous	عصبي	disappointed	محبط
cruel	قاس	slums	أحياء فقيرة
angry expression	تعبير غضب	criminals	مجرمون
examine	يفحص	mud	خين
hopeful	ملئ بالأمل	coins	عملات معدنية
wake up	يستيقظ	locket	علبة
recover	يشفى	leather	جلد
blame for	يلوم على	lift	يرفع
care greatly for	يهتم كثيرا بـ	frightened	خائف
realise	يدرك	throw	يرمي
disappear	يختفي	helpful	مساعد
shout out	يصرخ	worry	يقلق
point	يشاور	stranger	شخص غريب

Tape Script

When the weather became warm, Mrs Maylie took Rose and Oliver to her small holiday house in the country far from London, leaving Giles and the other servants to look after her usual house. Oliver loved his time there until one day when Rose became ill. Mrs Maylie looked very worried and Oliver realised she was crying. **"My dear Rose, what will I do without you?"** she sobbed. **"Mrs Maylie, Rose is so young and so good that nothing bad will happen to her."** said Oliver. **"I hope you are right, Oliver."** said Mrs Maylie. But Rose did not get better and the next day, Mrs Maylie asked Oliver to post a letter to Dr Losberne. **"I have another letter here for my son Harry."** said Mrs Maylie. **"You can post this, too."** Oliver set off across some fields and ran until he reached the nearest village where he could post the letters. He felt happier when he knew that help was on its way.

عندما أصبح الطقس دافئاً، أصطحبت السيدة مايلى روز وأوليفر الى استراحة صغيرة خاصة بها فى الريف بعيدا عن لندن، وتركت جايلس وباقي الخدم لكي يهتموا ببيتها المعتاد. لقد استمتع أوليفر بوقته هناك حتى جاء يوم شعرت فيه روز بالمرض، كانت السيدة مايلى قلقة جدا، ورأها أوليفر وهى تبكى، وانتحبت قائلة: "عزيزتى روز، ماذا سأفعل بدونك؟" فقال أوليفر: "سيدتى مايلى، مازالت روز صغيرة جدا، وبصحة جيدة فلن يحدث لها شيئا سيئا." فقالت السيدة مايلى: "أتمنى أن تكون محقا يا أوليفر."

ولكن روز لم تتحسن وفي اليوم التالي خلبت السيدة مايلى من أوليفر أن يرسل خطاب الى الدكتور لوسبيرن، وقالت له: "لدي خطاب آخر الى ابني هارى، يمكنك أن تأخذه الى البوستة أيضا." أنطلق أوليفر عبر بعض الحقول وجرى حتى وصل الى أقرب قرية حيث يمكنه أن يرسل الخطابات، شعر بالسعادة عندما علم أن هذه الخدمة في خريفها للتحقق.

He turned round to go home when he walked into a nervous-looking man. **"Sorry, sir, I did not see you."** he said politely. **"What are you doing here?"** shouted the man. He had dark, cruel eyes and an angry expression. Oliver did not know if he was ill or mad, and he quickly ran back home. Rose did not seem any better and when Dr Losberne visited, he did not seem very hopeful. He said he would stay with them to look after Rose. **"She will sleep for a long time."** Mrs Maylie told Oliver. **"Perhaps she will wake up better. But I am very worried that she will not wake up at all."**

أستدار لى يعود إلى البيت عندما أصطدم برجل يبدو عصبياً، فقال بأدب: "أنا آسف يا سيدي، لم أراك." فصاح فيه الرجل: "ماذا تفعل هنا؟" كان لديه عينان سوداوان وقاسيتان. وعلى وجهه تعبير ينم عن الغضب، لا يعلم أوليفر إذا كان الرجل مريضاً أو مجنوناً، وبسرعة عاد الى البيت، لم تتحسن روز مطلقاً وعندما زارهم الدكتور لوسبيرن، لم يبدو عليه الأمل. وقال أنه سيظل معهم لى يعتنى بروز، وقالت اليدة مايلى لأوليفر: "ستنام لفترة خويلة، ربما ستستيقظ وهى تشعر بتحسن، ولكنى قلقلة من أنها قد لا تستيقظ أبداً."

One morning a few days later, Dr Losberne left Rose's room and walked quietly up to Mrs Maylie and Oliver. **"Is she dead?"** Mrs Maylie sobbed. **"No!"** exclaimed the doctor. **"I think she'll be up and about in no time."** Mrs May lie and Oliver laughed with happiness. Oliver decided to go out into the countryside to get Rose some flowers. As he was returning, a coach stopped in the road next to him. Mr Giles looked out of the coach. **"What news is there of Rose?"** he asked. **"It's good news."** said Oliver. Then a gentleman got out of the coach and walked up to Oliver. Oliver was not sure if he was angry or worried. **"Are you sure that the news is good?"** he said. **"Yes, sir. Dr Losberne says she will be fine."** The gentleman relaxed at once and smiled. Then he said, **"Take the coach, driver. I'll walk to my mother's. Come with me, Mr Giles."**

ذات صباح، بعد بضع أيام، غادر الدكتور لوسبيرن غرفة روز ومشى بهدوء ناحية السيدة مايلى وأوليفر، بكت السيدة مايلى قائلة: "هل ماتت؟" فتعجب الطبيب قائلاً: "لا اظن أنها ستنهض وتقرباً فى أقرب وقت." ضحكت السيدة مايلى وأوليفر وغمرتهم السعادة، قرر أوليفر أن يخرج الى الحقول ليحضر بعض الورود لروز، وبينما كان عائداً، توقفت عربته حنطور فى الطريق بالقرب منه وظهر السيد جايلس منها متسائلاً: "ما أخبار روز؟" فقال أوليفر: "إنها أخبار جيدة." ثم خرج من العربة رجل نبيل ومشى ناحية أوليفر ثم قال: "هل أنت متأكد أن الأخبار جيدة؟" نعم يا سيدي فالدكتور لوسبيرن يقول أنها ستكون بخير." سرعان ما شعر الرجل بالارتياح وابتسم ثم قال: "خذ العربة أيها السائق، سأمشى الى بيت أمى، تعال معى أيها السيد جايلس."

Oliver walked back with Mr Giles and the gentleman. He was about twenty-five and he looked very like his mother, Mrs Maylie. They soon reached the house and went inside, where Mrs Maylie was very pleased to see her son, Harry. **"I got your letter yesterday, Mother."** said Harry. **"Why didn't you tell me Rose was ill before?"** **"I didn't want to worry you."** **"But you know how much I care**

about Rose. Oliver could see that Harry cared greatly for Rose. Every day, Harry brought flowers to Rose's room, and every day she became a little better. Meanwhile, Dr Losbeme became Oliver's teacher and he spent his time learning to read and write. Soon, Rose was completely better, and Oliver felt really happy for the first time in his life.

عاد أوليفر ماشياً مع السيد جايلس والرجل النبيل، كان عمره حوالي خمس وعشرين وكان يشبه والدته السيدة مايلى كثيرا، وصلوا الى البيت سريعا ودخلوه حيث كانت السيدة مايلى سعيدة جدا عند رؤية أبنها، هارى، قال هارى: "لقد وصلني خطابك بالأمس يا أمي، فلما لم تخبريني من قبل أن روز مريضة؟" "لم أرغب في أن أزعجك." "ولكنك تعلمين إلى أي مدى أهتم لأمر روز." كان من الواضح لأوليفر أن هارى يهتم كثيرا بروز.

كل يوم كان هارى يجلب الورود لغرفة روز، وكل يوم كانت روز تتحسن قليلا. وفى نفس الوقت أصبح الدكتور لوسبيرن معلما لأوليفر وقضى وقته في تعليم أوليفر القراءة والكتابة. سريعا تحسنت روز تماما وشعر أوليفر بالسعادة الحقيقية لأول مرة في حياته.

They had been at the holiday house for most of the summer and Oliver spent his time studying hard. In late August at the end of a hot day, Oliver fell asleep while he was reading a book. He had a terrible dream. He thought he saw Fagin and another man looking at him through a window. He woke up with a cry, and then realised that it was not a dream! There was Fagin with another man. It was the man who had shouted at him when he went to get the doctor. The men disappeared, and Oliver shouted out. Mr Giles and Harry ran up to help him. **"It was Fagin!"** cried Oliver. **"Which way did he go?"** asked Harry. Oliver pointed and the men ran after the criminals, but they could not find them anywhere. **"Perhaps it was just a dream."** said Harry. **"No, I saw Fagin with the man I told you about."** said Oliver. They asked people in the nearest village if they had seen anyone. No one had seen anything. The strange men were soon forgotten and Harry and Mrs Maylie prepared to go home. **"You can write now, can't you?"** Harry asked Oliver one day. **"Will you write to me often and tell me how my mother and Rose are?"** **"Of course I will."** said Oliver. **"Don't tell anyone."** Harry said. That day, Harry and the doctor left in a coach. As Rose watched them leave from her window, she was crying.

لقد قضوا معظم الصيف في بيت الاجازات، وقضى أوليفر وقته يدرس جيدا، وفى أواخر شهر أغسطس وفى نهاية يوم حار، نام أوليفر بينما كان يقرأ في كتاب، لقد رأى حلما مريعا، ظن أنه رأى فاجن ورجل آخر ينظرون إليه من خلال نافذة، استيقظ وهو يصرخ، ثم أدرك أنه ليس بحلم! لقد كان هناك فاجن ورجل آخر، إنه الرجل الذى صاح فيه عندما ذهب لإحضار الطبيب، أختفى الرجلان وصاح أوليفر بصوت عال، جرى السيد جايلس وهارى لمساعدته، بكى أوليفر قائلا: "لقد كان فاجن!" فسأله هارى: "فى أى خريق ذهب؟" أشار أوليفر فجرى الرجلان خلف المجرمين ولكنهم لم يجدوهم فى أى مكان، قال هارى: "ربما كان مجرد حلم." فقال أوليفر: "لا، لقد رأيت فاجن مع الرجل الذى أخبرتك عنهُ." قاموا بسؤال أناس فى قرية مجاورة لو أنهم رأوا أى أحد، ولكن لا أحد رأى أى شيء، وسرعان ما نسوا هؤلاء الغربيين، وقام هارى والسيدة مايلى بالتجهيز للعودة للبيت، سأل هارى أوليفر ذات يوم: "انت تستطيع الكتابة الآن، أليس كذلك؟ هل تستطيع أن تكتب إلي دائما لتخبرني عن حال أمي وروز؟" فقال أوليفر: بالطبع سأفعل." فقال هارى: "لا تخبر أحدا بذلك." فى ذلك اليوم، غادر هارى والدكتور في عربة حنطور. وكانت روز تبكى عندما كانت تشاهدهم من نافذة غرفتها.

During the time that Oliver had stayed at Mrs Maylie's summer home, there had been changes at the workhouse where Oliver was born. The official who had been so cruel to Oliver, Mr Bumble, was now the master. He was also now married to Mrs Corney, the woman who had listened to Nurse Sally the night she died. After work one day, Mr Bumble went for a walk. It began to rain, so he went into a nearby inn until the rain stopped. Inside the inn Mr Bumble saw a tall stranger with dark, cruel eyes reading a newspaper. He looked at Mr Bumble. **"You work at the workhouse, don't you?"** he asked. **"I'm now the master of the workhouse."** said Mr Bumble proudly.

أثناء الفترة التي أقامها أوليفر في البيت الصيفي للسيدة مايلى، حدثت تغييرات في الإصلاحية التي وُلد فيها أوليفر، فالسيد بامبل، الموظف الذي كان قاسيا جدا مع أوليفر، أصبح الآن هو المدير، وقد تزوج بالسيدة كورنى أيضا، السيدة التي كانت تستمع الى السيدة سالى في ليلة موتها، وبعد انتهاء العمل ذات يوم ذهب السيد بامبل للتمشى، وبدأت الدنيا تمطر لذلك دخل الى نُزل (فندق صغير) مجاور، وبدخل النزل رأى السيد بامبل رجلا غريبا، كان خويلا ولديه عينان سوداوان وقاسيتان، وكان يقرا فى جريدة، نظر الى السيد بامبل وسأله: "أنت تعمل في الإصلاحية، أليس كذلك؟" فقال السيد بامبل بفخر: "الآن أنا مدير الإصلاحية."

The man walked over to Mr Bumble's table and sat opposite him. **"Good, then I'm sure you can give me some information."** he said, passing Mr Bumble some money under the table. **"Can you remember a time twelve years ago?"** he asked. **"A boy was born in your workhouse. He later worked as an apprentice, but ran away to London."** **"You mean Oliver Twist!"** said Mr Bumble excitedly. **"I don't want to know about him!"** shouted the man.

"I want to know about his nurse. Where is she?" **"You mean Nurse Sally?"** said Mr Bumble in surprise. **"She died last winter."** The stranger looked disappointed. **"But she did say something to a person I know."** said Mr Bumble, realising that the man could perhaps give him more money. **"How can I find this person?"** the stranger asked. **"I can introduce you tomorrow."** said Mr Bumble. **"Bring the person to this address at nine o'clock."** said the stranger, giving Mr Bumble some paper. **"Ask for Monks."** He stood up quickly and then left.

مشى الرجل تجاه منضدة السيد بامبل وجلس أمامه ثم قال وهو يمرر بعض المال من تحت المنضدة الى السيد بامبل: "جيد، إذا من المؤكد أنه يمكنك ان تعطيني بعض المعلومات، هل تستطيع أن تتذكر فترة ما منذ اثنا عشر سنة؟ لقد وُلد في الإصلاحية ولد، ثم عمل فيما بعد كصبي لكنه هرب الى لندن." فقال السيد بامبل بانفعال: "تقصد أوليفر تويست؟" فصاح الرجل: "لا أريد أن أعرف أخباره هو، أنا أريد أن أعرف أخبار ممرضته، أين هي؟" فقال السيد بامبل فى دهشة: "تقصد الممرضة سالى، لقد ماتت فى الشتاء الماضى." خاب أمل الغريب فقال السيد بامبل وقد أدرك أن الرجل ربما يعطيه مالا أكثر: "وكن قالت شيئا أكيدا الى شخص أعرفه." فسأله الغريب: "كيف أجد هذا الشخص؟" قال السيد بامبل: "يمكننى أن أعرفك به عدا. فقال الغريب وهو يعطى السيد بامبل بعض ورقة: "أحضر هذا الشخص الى هذا العنوان فى تمام التاسعة، أسأل عن مونكز." قام بسرعة ثم غادر.

The next night, Mr Bumble and his wife travelled to a poor part of the town by the river. It was raining and Mrs Bumble looked nervous. This was an area of slums where only the poorest people lived and she knew that many of them were

criminals. The streets were narrow and covered in wet mud and the wooden houses were so old that they looked as if they could fall down at any time. They stopped in front of an old factory and Mr Bumble looked again at the paper with the address on it. **"It should be here."** he said. **"Hello there."** called a voice. **"Come in here."** They walked through a door into the old factory, and there was Monks. Mrs Bumble was pleased to leave the streets, although the inside of the factory was cold and dark. **"So, you were with the nurse on the night she died?"** Monks asked Mrs Corney, now Mrs Bumble. **"What did she say to you?"** **"Perhaps you have some money for this information?"** Mrs Bumble suggested. Monks put a bag of coins on the table in front of her.

في الليلة التالية، سافر السيد بامبل وزوجته إلى جزء فقير من المدينة بجوار النهر، كانت الدنيا تمطر وكانت السيدة بامبل عصبية، فقد كانت منطقة للعشوائيات حيث يعيش أفقر الناس فقط هناك، وكانت تعلم أن الكثير منهم مجرمين، كانت الشوارع ضيقة ومغطاة بطين رغب وكانت البيوت الخشبية قديمة جدا لدرجة أنها قد تنهار في أي وقت، توقفوا أمام مصنع قديم، ونظر السيد بامبل في ورقة بها العنوان وقال: "يجب أن يكون هنا" سمعوا صوت ينادي: "مرحبا، تفضلوا هنا." دخلوا إلى المصنع القديم من خلال أحد الأبواب، وكان مونكز هناك، كانت السيدة بامبل سعيدة لمغادرة الشوارع على الرغم من أن داخل المصنع كان باردا ومظلمًا، توجه مونكز بالسؤال إلى السيدة كورني والتي هي الآن السيدة بامبل: "إذا كنت أنت مع الممرضة في ليلة موتها؟ ماذا قالت لك؟" فقالت السيدة بامبل: "لعلك تمتلك بعض المال نظير هذه المعلومة؟" فوضع مونكز كيس به نقود معدنية على المنضدة أمامها.

Mrs Bumble then told Monks what happened on the night that Nurse Sally died. **"She said that she took the gold locket? What more did she tell you?"** shouted Monks. **"She died before she could tell me any more,"** said Mrs Bumble. **"What?"** shouted Monks. **"But after she died, I found this,"** she continued. She showed Monks a small leather bag, and inside it was the gold locket. Monks picked up the locket and opened it. Inside he could read the name **"Agnes"**. **"Is this everything that you wanted to know?"** asked Mrs Bumble. **"Yes,"** said Monks, closing the locket quickly and looking suddenly pleased. **"Now look."** He lifted a heavy door in the floor next to where they were standing. Under the door they could see the dark river running below them. Mr Bumble looked frightened. What was Monks going to do with them?

بعد ذلك قامت السيدة بامبل بإخبار مونكز عما حدث في ليلة وفاة الممرضة سالي، فصاح مونكز: "لقد قالت أنها أخذت القلادة الذهبية؟ وماذا أيضا أخبرتك؟" قالت السيدة بامبل: "لقد ماتت قبل أن تخبرني أكثر من هذا." فصاح مونكز: "ماذا؟" فأكملت: "ولكن بعد موتها، وجدت هذا." وعرضت لمونكز حقيبة جلد صغيرة، وبداخلها القلادة الذهب، ألتقط مونكز القلادة وفتحها، وبداخلها قرأ اسم "آجنيز" ثم سأله السيدة بامبل: "هل هذا كل شيء تريد معرفته؟" فقال مونكز وهو يغلق القلادة بسرعة وقد بدا سعيدا فجأة: "نعم، والآن أنظروا." ثم رفع بابا ثقيلًا في الأرضية التي كانوا يقفون عليها، وتحت الباب رأوا النهر المظلم يجري تحتهم، السيد بامبل شعر بالخوف، ماذا سيفعل بهم مونكز؟

Questions & Answers

1- Where did Mrs Maylie, Rose and Oliver spend their summer holiday?

- They spent it in Mrs Maylie's small holiday house in the country الريف far from London.

2- Why didn't Giles and the other servants خدام go to the holiday house with Mrs Maylie, Rose and Oliver?

- To look after Mrs Maylie's usual house. يعتنوا بـ

3- Show that Mrs Maylie's holiday in the summer house المنزل الصيفي was unpleasant غير سار.

- She looked very worried بدت قلقه and was crying تبكى when Rose became ill. She asked Oliver to post a letter يلقى خطاب في صندوق البريد to Dr Losberne and another letter to her son Harry.

4- What happened to Rose after going to the small holiday house?

- Rose became ill.

5- Why did Mrs Maylie look worried تبدو قلقة?

- She looked worried because Rose was ill.

6- How did Oliver try to clam Mrs Maylie down يهدئ?

- He told her that Rose was so young and so good that nothing bad would happen to her.

7- Why did Oliver think that Miss Rose would get better تتحسن when they were in the holiday house?

- Because she was so young and so good that nothing bad would happen to her.

8- What did Mrs Maylie ask Oliver to do? Why?

- She asked him to post a letter to Dr Losberne and a letter to her son Harry because Rose did not get better لم تتحسن.

9- Why did Mrs Maylie send a letter to Dr Losberne?

- Because Rose was ill and didn't get better.

10- Why did Oliver have to go to the nearest village?

- To post Mrs Maylie's letters.

11- What happened when Oliver turned round استدار to go home?

- He walked into a nervous-looking man. اصطدم برجل يبدو عصبيا.

12- What did Oliver think of Monks on seeing him?

- He thought he was ill or mad مجنون.

13- What was the man that Oliver walked into like?

- He had dark, cruel قاسى eyes and an angry expression.

14- About how long did Oliver stay with Mrs Maylie in the countryside?

- Oliver stayed about three months (most of the summer) with Mrs Maylie in the countryside.

15- Who came to see Rose when she was ill?

- Dr Losberne, Harry Maylie and Mr Giles came to see Rose when she was ill.

16- How was Rose when Dr Losberne visited them in the country?

- She was ill.

17- Why did Dr Losberne decide **قرر to stay **يمكث** with Mrs Maylie in the country house?**

- He decided to stay with them to look after **ب** Rose who was ill.

18- When did Mrs and Oliver laugh with happiness? **يصحك بسعادة**

- When Dr Losberne told them that Rose would be recovered **يشفي** soon.

19- Who arrived in a coach **حافلة to the house in the country?**

- Harry Maylie and Mr Giles.

20- Who accompanied **اصطحب Mr Giles in the coach?**

- Harry Maylie.

21- Who was Harry? How old was Harry? How did he look?

- Harry was Mrs Maylie's son. He was about twenty-five and he looked very like his mother, Mrs Maylie.

22- How did Harry feel when Oliver told him that Rose would be fine?

- Harry relaxed **شعر براحة** and smiled. **ابتسم**

23- Why didn't Mrs Maylie tell Harry about Rose's illness?

- Because she said she didn't want to worry **يقلق** him.

24- How far **إلى أي مدى did Harry care about **يهتم ب** Rose?**

- Harry cared greatly **كثيرا** about Rose. Every day, he brought **يحضّر** flowers to Rose's room.

25- What did Mr Harry bring to Rose's room every day?

- He brought flowers.

26- Oliver was happy **سعيد to do anything for Rose and Mrs Maylie.**

Discuss. **ناقش ذلك**

- Oliver went to the countryside **الريف** to get Rose some flowers

27- How was Dr Losberne helpful **مساعد to Oliver in the summer house?**

- He taught Oliver to read and write.

28- How did Dr Losberne spend his spare time in the holiday house?

- He spent his spare time teaching Oliver to read and write.

29- How did Oliver spend his spare time during the holiday in the countryside?

- He spent his time learning to read and write.

30- What good news did Dr Losberne have for Mrs Maylie?

- He told her that Rose would be recovered **تشفي** soon

31- Where did Mr Giles and Harry look for **يبحث عن Fagin and Monks?**

- They looked for them in the nearest village.

32- What terrible dream حلم فظيع did Oliver think he had?

- He thought he saw Fagin and another man looking at him through a window. He woke up with a cry and then realised that it was not a dream. There was Fagin with the man who had shouted at him when he went to get the doctor.

33- What did Harry Maylie ask Oliver to do when he left?

- Harry asked Oliver to write to him often and secretly سرا to tell him about Rose and Mrs Maylie.

34- When was Oliver really happy for the first time in his life?

- He was happy for the first time in his life when Rose was completely تماما better

35- Why did Harry ask Oliver to write him often?

- Harry asked Oliver to write to him often to tell him about Rose and Mrs Maylie.

36- Why did Rose cry?

- She cried because Harry left.

37- What changes تغييرات had happened to Mr Bumble?

- Mr Bumble had married تزوج Mrs Corney and now he was the master of the workhouse. إصلاحية

38- What kind of people lived in the area of slums?

- Only the poorest people lived in the area of slums. Many of them were criminals.

39- Who did Mr Bumble meet at an inn خمارة? What did the man want?

- Mr Bumble met Monks at an inn. Monks wanted information about the woman who was with Oliver's mother (Nurse Sally).

40- Why did the stranger الغريب offer Mr Bumble some money?

- To give him some information about Nurse Sally who was looking after بتعتنى Oliver's mother when she gave birth to ولد Oliver.

41- Why did Monks give Mr Bumble some money?

- To give him some information about Nurse Sally who was looking after Oliver's mother when she gave birth to Oliver.

42- Why was the stranger disappointed محبط?

- Because he knew that Nurse Sally died.

43- Where did Mr and Mrs Bumble meet Monks again?

- They met in an old factory in a slum حي فقير of the town.

44- What did Mrs Bumble give Monks?

- He gave him the locket العلقة that Nurse Sally had stolen from Oliver's mother.

45- Why did Mrs Bumble ask for more money?

- He asked for more money to give Monks the information he needed.

46- What did Monks give Mrs Bumble to give him information about the nurse?

- He gave her a bag of coins.

47- What did Nurse Sally give Mrs Corney before she died?

- She gave her a gold locket.

48- What was inside the small leather bag that Mrs Bumble showed to Monks?

- There was a gold locket inside the small leather bag.

49- What did Mrs Bumble tell Monks about Nurse Sally?

- He told him that Nurse Sally died before she could tell her anything.

50- How did Mr and Mrs Bumble feel when Monks lifted ^{رفع} the door over the river? Why?

- They looked frightened ^{خائف} because they thought that Mr Monks might throw them in the river.

Quotations

1- "My dear Rose, what will I do without you?"

1- Who said these words?

- Mrs Maylie said these words.

2- What was wrong with Rose?

- She was so ill.

3- What did these words show?

- These words show that Mrs Maylie was very worried about Rose.

2- "Rose is so young and so good that nothing bad will happen to her."

1- Who said this to whom?

- Oliver said this to Mrs Maylie.

2- When did he or she say this?

- He said this when Rose was very ill.

3- What bad thing does the speaker think will not happen to Rose?

- He thinks that Rose will not die.

3- "I hope you are right."

1- Who said these words?

- Mrs Maylie said these words.

2- To whom were these words said?

- These words were said to Oliver.

3- When were these words said?

- These words were said when Oliver said that nothing bad would happen to Rose.

4- "I have another letter here for my son Harry. You can post this, too."

1- Who said this? To whom?

- Mrs Maylie said this to Oliver.

2- Where were they?

- They were in the small holiday house.

3- What about the other letter?

- The other letter was for Dr Losberne.

5- "Sorry, sir, I did not see you."

1- Who said this? To whom?

- Oliver said this to the nervous-looking man.

2- Where was this said?

- This was said when Oliver turned round to go home.

3- Why did the speaker apologize?

- Because he walked into him.

6- "She will sleep for a long time. Perhaps she will wake up better. But I am very worried that she will not wake up at all."

1- Who says this?

- Mrs Maylie says this.

2- Who is the person talking about?

- She's talking about Rose Maylie.

3- Why is the person worried?

- She is worried because Rose is very ill and might die.

7- "No! I think she'll be up and about in no time."

1- Who said this? To whom?

- Dr Losberne said this to Mrs Maylie.

2- Why did the speaker answer saying "No"?

- Because Mrs Maylie asked him if Rose was dead

3- What's meant by "she'll be up and about in no time"?

- She will be recovered *تشفى* soon.

8- "what news is there for Rose?"

1- Who said this to whom?

- Mr Giles said this to Oliver

2- What was the addressee's *المخاطب* answer?

- He said it was good news.

3- Where did this conversation take place?

- It took place when Oliver was returning from the countryside.

9- "I got your letter yesterday."

1- Who said this? To whom?

- Harry said this to his mother, Mrs Maylie.

2- Who posted the letter?

- Oliver posted the letter.

3- Why did the speaker look worried?

- Because Rose was ill.

10- "Will you write to me often and tell me how my mother and Rose are?"

1- Who said this? To whom?

- Harry said this to Oliver.

2- Did the person know writing? How do you know?

- Yes, because Dr Losberne taught him how to read and write.

3- What did the speaker want to be told about?

- He wanted to be told about Rose and Mrs Maylie.

11- "Good, then I'm sure you can give me some information."

1- Who said these words?

- Monks said these words.

2- To whom were they said?

- They were said to Mr Bumble.

3- What information did the speaker want to get from the listener?

- He wanted to get information about Nurse Sally who was looking after **تعنتني بـ** Oliver's mother when she gave birth to **ولدت** Oliver.

12- "I don't want to know about him! I want to know about his nurse. Where is she?"

1- Who says this and where does he or she say it?

- Monks says this at the inn where he meets Mr Bumble.

2- Who is "him" that the person doesn't want to know about?

- "Him" is Oliver.

3- Where is the nurse?

- She died the previous winter.

13- "Bring the person to this address at nine o'clock."

1- Who said this?

- Monks said this.

2- To whom was it said?

- It was said to Mr Bumble.

3- Where was that said?

- It was said in an inn.

14- "She died before she could tell me any more."

1- Who said this? To whom?

- Mrs Bumble said this to Monks.

2- Who was the speaker talking about?

- She was talking about Nurse Sally.

3- What did she take from Oliver's mother?

- She took a gold locket from Oliver's mother.

15- "Is this everything that you wanted to know?"

1- Who said this to whom?

- Mrs Bumble said these words to Monks.

2- Why did the addressed person want to meet the speaker?

- To get information about Nurse Sally who was looking after **تعنتني بـ** Oliver's mother when she gave birth to **ولدت** Oliver.

3- Where did this conversation taken place?

- It took place in an old factory in a slum **حي فقير** of the town.

16- But after she died, I found this."

1- Who said this? To whom?

- Mrs Bumble said this to Monks.

2- What does the pronoun "she" refer to?

- "She" refers to Oliver's mother.

3- What did the speaker find?

- The speaker found a gold locket.

Homework

A) Answer the following questions:

- 1- How did Oliver benefit from *يستفيد من* Dr Losberne's stay?
- 2- What was Mrs Maylie worried about?
- 3- What happened to Oliver's mother when he was born?
- 4- Where did Mrs Maylie take Rose and Oliver when the weather became warm?
- 5- How long did Oliver stay at Mrs Maylie's holiday house?
- 6- Harry cared very much for Rose. Illustrate.
- 7- How did Oliver benefit from Dr Losberne's stay?
- 8- Why didn't Mrs Maylie take Mr Giles and the other servants to the country house?
- 9- How was Rose when Dr Losberne visited them in the country?
- 10- What did Oliver promise Harry to do?
- 11- How was Dr Losberne helpful to Oliver?
- 12- Why did Mrs Maylie look worried?
- 13- Where did Oliver go to post the letters?
- 14- During Oliver's stay at Mrs Maylie's summer house, what changes had happened in the workhouse?
- 15- What was Mr Bumble's new job in the workhouse?
- 16- Who did Mr Bumble marry?
- 17- Where did Mr Bumble meet Monks? What did Monks want from him?
- 18- What did Harry ask Oliver to write about?
- 19- Why did Monks search for Nurse Sally?
- 20- Where did Monks meet Mr Bumble and his wife, Mrs Corney?

B) Read the following quotation and answer the questions:

1- " She died before she could tell me any more ."

- 1- Who said this? To whom?
- 2- Who was the speaker talking about?
- 3- What did she take from Oliver's mother?

2- "Bring the person to this address at nine o'clock."

- 1- Who said this?
- 2- To whom was it said?
- 3- Where was this statement said?

3- "Is she dead?"

- 1- Who said this? To whom?
- 2- Who is she?
- 3- What was the answer to that question?

Oliver Twist: Chapter 6

Vocabulary

horrified	مرعوب	extremely	جدا / للغاية
locket	قلادة	upset	منزعج
drop	يلقى / يرمى	ask for advice	يطلب نصيحة
alive	حي / على قيد الحياة	servant	خادم
evidence	دليل	address	عنوان
weak	ضعيف	coach	حافلة / عربية
gang	عصابة	at once	في الحال
introduce	يقدم	cheerful	مبتهج
with interest	باهتمام	surprised	مدهش
upstairs	الطابق العلوي	disappear	يختفي
worried	قلق	anxious	قلق
Creep / crept / crept	يزحف / يتسلل	discuss	يناقش
conversation	محادثة	find out	يعرف / يكتشف
quietly	بهدوء	sensible	حكيم
hurry	يسرع	inn	حانة
hotel desk	مكتب استقبال الفندق	join	ينضم الى
in surprise	مدهشا	steal	يسرق
shawl	شال	keep	يحافظ على
shoulders	اكتاف	pretend	يتظاهر
send away	يصرف / يطرد	arrest	يقبض على
puzzled	متحيرا	safe	امن
thieves	لصوص	inheritance	ميراث
evil	شرير	half-brother	أخ غير شقيق
lie	يقع	prison	السجن

Tape Script

Mr and Mrs Bumble looked at the cold water running under the old factory where they were standing. **"Don't worry."** Monks said, when he saw their horrified faces. **"The only thing that is going in the water is the locket."** he said, dropping it in the dark river. **"Now we can all forget all about this story, can't we?"** he continued. **"Yes, of course."** said Mr Bumble quickly. **"Now let's get home."** he said to his wife, feeling happy to leave the old factory alive.

نظر السيد والسيدة بامبل الى المياه الباردة وهي تجري أسفل المصنع القديم حيث كانوا يقفون، قال مونكز عندما رأى وجوههم المدهورة: "لا تقلقا، فإن الشيء الوحيد الذي سيتم إلقاءه في المياه هو القلادة." قال هذا وهو يرميها في النهر المظلم، ثم أكمل: "الآن يجب علينا جميعا أن ننسى كل ما يتعلق بهذه القصة، أليس كذلك؟" فقال السيد بامبل مسرعا: "نعم، بالطبع." ثم قال لزوجته: "هيا الآن نعود للبيت." وكان يشعر بالسرور أنه سيغادر المصنع القديم وهو حي.

Months later, in London, Mr Sikes got out of bed for the first time in three weeks. He had been weak since the night he left Oliver in the field outside the house. **"How are you feeling, Bill?"** said Fagin, entering his room with Charley Bates and the Artful Dodger. **"We've brought you some food."** **"I've been ill for three weeks!"** said Sikes. **"Where have you been?"** **"You should be happy to see us with these things."** said Fagin. **"I need some money."** said Sikes. **"Nancy can go to your place to get some money for me."** At Fagin's house, Fagin sent the gang out to do some work in the streets so he could talk to Nancy. He was about to give her some money when a man appeared at the door. **"Ah, this is Monks."** said Fagin, introducing Nancy. Nancy looked at the tall, dark-eyed man with interest. **"So, Monks, did you see him?"** Fagin asked. **"Let's talk in another room."** said Monks, looking at Nancy.

بعد شهر، في لندن، نهض السيد سايكس من الفراش للمرة الأولى منذ ثلاث أسابيع، فقد كان مريضاً منذ الليلة التي ترك فيها أوليفر في الحقل خارج البيت، قال فاجن بينما كان يدخل غرفته مع تشارلي بايتس والمراوغ الماهر: "كيف حالك يا بيل؟ لقد جلبنا لك بعض الطعام." فقال سايكس: "أعاني من المرض منذ ثلاث أسابيع؟ أين كنتم؟" قال فاجن: "يجب أن تكون سعيداً أنك ترانا ومعنا هذه الأشياء." فقال سايكس: "أحتاج إلى بعض المال، يمكن أن تذهب نانسي إلى بيتك لتحضر بعض المال لي." وفي بيت فاجن، أرسل فاجن العصاة إلى الخارج للقيام ببعض الأعمال في الشوارع لكي يتمكن من الحديث مع نانسي، وكان على وشك أن يعطيها بعض المال عندما ظهر ظهر رجل عند الباب، فقال فاجن مقديماً الرجل إلى نانسي: "هذا مونكز." نظرت نانسي إلى الرجل الطويل ذو العينين السوداوين باهتمام، سأله فاجن: "إذاً يا مونكز، هل رأيته؟" فقال مونكز وهو ينظر إلى نانسي: "دعنا نتحدث في غرفة أخرى."

Fagin took him upstairs and told Nancy to stay where she was. But Nancy was worried, so she walked quietly upstairs and stood outside their room. She listened to their conversation for some time, then crept back to the room downstairs as quietly as she had gone up. **"We had a little business to do."** Fagin explained to Nancy after Monks had gone. **"Now, here is your money. Go and take it to Mr Sikes."** Even more worried, Nancy took the money and left the house. But as she walked to Mr Sikes's house with the money, she thought about what she had heard the men say and began to cry. Later that evening after she had rested, Nancy hurried through the streets of London. **"I might be too late."** she said to herself. Soon she arrived in a rich part of the city and stopped outside a small hotel, before going inside.

أخذ فاجن إلى الدور العلوي وطلب من نانسي أن تظل في مكانها، ولكن نانسي كانت قلقة، لذلك صعدت إلى الدور العلوي بهدوء ووقفت خارج غرفتهم، استمعت إلى محادثتهم لبعض الوقت ثم تسللت عائداً إلى الغرفة في الدور السفلي بنفس الهدوء الذي صعدت به هناك، شرح لها فاجن بعد أن ذهب مونكز: "لدينا عمل بسيط لنقوم به، والآن هذا هو المال، أذهب وخذيه إلى السيد سايكس." كانت أكثر قلقاً ولكنها أخذت المال وغادرت المنزل، وبينما كانت تمشي إلى منزل السيد سايكس بالمال، فكرت فيما سمعت الرجلين يقولانه وبدأت تبكي، وفي أواخر هذا المساء، وبعدما أخذت قسطاً من الراحة، أسرع نانسي إلى شوارع لندن، قالت لنفسها: "ربما فات الأوان." وسرعان ما وصلت إلى مكان راقي من المدينة وتوقفت أمام فندق صغير قبل أن تذهب بداخله.

A woman at the hotel desk looked up in surprise when a poor young woman with an old shawl round her shoulders walked into the expensive-looking hotel.

"Well miss, what do you want?" said the woman at the desk. **"I need to speak to Miss Maylie."** explained Nancy. **"I don't think she will want to see someone like you!"** said the woman, looking at Nancy's old clothes. **"Please! Tell her I must speak to her. It's very important. Then you can send me away."** A servant went upstairs to tell Miss Maylie about this young woman. A few minutes later, he returned and said that Nancy could see her. Rose was puzzled to see such a poor woman enter her room. **"How can I help you?"** she said kindly. **"Oh dear lady, I am the woman who took Oliver back to the house of thieves!"** Nancy cried. **"But you do not understand why I did it and what it is to be poor like me!"** **"I am sorry to hear this."** said Rose. **"Do you know a man called Monks?"** asked Nancy. **"No."** said Rose. **"He is an evil man. He knows you and he knows you are here. That is how I found this hotel. I heard him talking to Fagin."** continued Nancy. **"He wanted Fagin to make Oliver a thief."** **"But why?"** asked Rose. **"He said that the only thing that could explain who the boy really is lies at the bottom of the river. He said that he had the boy's money and now wanted his brother Oliver put in prison."** **"His brother?"** said Rose in surprise. **"Yes. And he said he knows that Oliver is staying with you and Mrs Maylie."** **"This is not good. But what can I do?"** said Rose. **"You must know someone who can advise you."** said Nancy. **"Now I must go."** **"Where can I find you if I need information?"** **"Every Sunday night at eleven o'clock, I'll walk across London Bridge."** said Nancy.

نظرت امرأة تجلس على مكتب الفندق دهشة إلى شابة فقيرة ترتدي شالاً حول كتفها تدخل إلى فندق يبدو غالياً، قالت المرأة التي على المكتب: "حسناً يا أنسى، ماذا تريدين؟" شرحت نانسي لها: "أريد أن أتحدث إلى السيدة مايلي." فقالت المرأة وهي تنظر إلى ثياب نانسي القديمة: "لا أظن أنها تريد أن ترى شخص مثلك." "أرجوك أخبريها أنني يجب أن أتحدث معها في أمر مهم جداً، وبعد ذلك يمكنك أن تطرديني." ذهب أحد الخدم للدور العلوي ليخبر السيدة مايلي عن هذه الشابة، وبعد بضع دقائق، عاد وقال أن نانسي يمكنها أن تراها، تحيرت روز عندما رأت هذه المرأة الفقيرة تدخل غرفتها، قالت بعطف: "كيف استطيع أن أساعدك؟" فقالت نانسي: "سيدتي العزيزة، أنا المرأة التي أعادت أوليفر إلى بيت اللصوص مرة أخرى، ولكنك لا تفهمين لماذا فعلت ذلك أو ماذا يعنى أن تكوني فقيرة مثلي!" قالت روز: "أنا أسفة لسماع هذا." قالت نانسي: "هل تعرفين رجلاً يسمى مونكز." قالت روز: "لا." فأكملت نانسي: "إنه رجل شرير، هو يعرفك وهو أنك هنا، وهذه هي الكيفية التي وجدت بها هذا الفندق، لقد سمعته يتحدث إلى فاجن، إنه يريد من فاجن أن يحول أوليفر إلى لص." سألت روز: "ولكن لماذا؟" قال أن الشيء الوحيد الذي يبين من يكون هذا الولد حقاً يرقد الآن في قاع النهر، وقال أنه أخذ مال الولد والآن يريد لأخيه أوليفر أن يوضع في السجن." فقالت روز في دهشة: "أخيه؟" قالت نانسي: "نعم، وقال أنه يعلم أن أوليفر يقيم معك ومع السيدة مايلز" قالت روز: "هذا ليس جيداً، ولكن ماذا يمكنني أن أفعل؟" قالت نانسي: "من المؤكد أنك تعرفين شخصاً ما يستطيع أن ينصحك، والآن يجب أن أرحل." "أين يمكنني أن أجدك إذا احتجت إلى معلومات؟" قالت نانسي: "كل يوم أحد ليلاً في الحادية عشرة، سوف أمر من فوق كوبري لندن."

She turned and left the room, leaving Rose worried and extremely upset. She was only in London for two days with her family and Oliver. Who could she ask for advice? At that moment, Oliver ran into the room. **"I have seen him!"** he cried.

"Who have you seen?" asked Rose. **"Mr Brownlow! I saw him walk into a house. Mr Giles asked a servant who lived there and it is him! Look, I have his address!"** Oliver showed Rose some paper with the address written on it. **"We must go and see him."** said Rose. **"We will take a coach at once."**

أستدارت وتركت الغرفة، وتركت روز قلقة ومكتئبة جداً، لقد كانت في لندن ليومين فقط مع عائلتها وأوليفر، من يمكن أن تطلب منه المساعدة؟ في هذه اللحظة، دخل أوليفر الى الغرفة مسرعاً، وقال: "لقد رأيته." فسألته روز: "رأيت من؟" السيد براونلو! لقد رأيته يدخل الى بيتا ما، وسأل السيد جايلس أحد الخدم الذين يعيشون هناك، وثبت أنه هو! أنظري، لقد حصلت على عنوانه. "عرض أوليفر لروز بعض الأوراق التي كان بها عنوانا مكتوباً، فقالت روز: "يجب أن نذهب ونراه، سنستقل عربة حنطور في الحال."

When they arrived at the address, Rose went first to talk to the gentleman, Mr Brownlow. She saw that he was a cheerful-looking man and knew at once that she could trust him. He was with another gentleman too. Mr Brownlow introduced Rose to Mr Grimwig. **"I believe you were very kind to a young friend of mine."** explained Rose. **"And who is this friend?"** asked Mr Brownlow. **"Oliver Twist."** said Rose. Mr Grim wig looked surprised and said, **"He was a thief!"** **"Do not listen to my friend."** said Mr Brownlow, smiling. **"Oliver is a good boy who has had a very difficult time."** explained Rose. **"What can you tell me about this boy who disappeared after I helped him?"** asked Mr Brownlow. Rose told him all the things that had happened to Oliver after he left his house. **"Then I must see the boy!"** said Mr Brownlow when he heard her story. Oliver was asked to come inside. When he saw his nurse, Mrs Bedwin, he ran up to her. **"Oliver, I knew I would see you again!"** she cried. **"You look like a gentleman's son!"** Meanwhile, in another room, Rose sat down and told Mr Brownlow everything that Nancy had told her. He looked worried and said he would visit her and Mrs Maylie at their hotel that evening.

وعندما وصلوا الى العنوان، ذهبت روز أولاً لتتحدث مع الرجل النبيل، السيد براونلو، لقد رأت انه رجلاً ذو وجه بشوش وعلمت في الحال انه يمكنها الوثوق به، كان جالساً مع رجل نبيل آخر، قام السيد براونلو بتقديم روز الى السيد جريم ويج، قالت روز: "اعتقد أنك كنت عطوفاً جداً مع صديقي الصغير." سألتها السيد براونلو: "ومن هذا الصديق؟" قالت روز: "أوليفر نويست." نظر السيد جريم ويج بدهشة وقال: "لقد كان لصاً." فقال السيد براونلو وهو يتنسم: "لا تستمعي الى صديقي." قالت روز: "أوليفر ولد جيد مر بوقت صعب جداً." فسألها السيد براونلو: "ماذا يمكنك أن تخبريني عن هذا الولد الذي أختفى بعدما ساعدته." أخبرته روز بكل الاشياء التي حدثت لأوليفر بعدما غادر بيته، فقال السيد براونلو عندما سمع قصتها: "إذا يجب ان أرى الولد." خلب من أوليفر أن يدخل البيت، وعندما رأى ممرضته، السيدة بيدوين، جرى إليها، قالت: "أوليفر، لقد علمت أنني سأراك مرة أخرى، تبدو كأنك ابن رجل نبيل." في نفس اللحظة، وفي غرفة أخرى، جلست روز مع السيد براونلو لتخبره بكل شيء قالت نانسى لها، نظر بقلق وقال انه سوف يزورها هي و السيدة مايلى في الفندق هذا المساء.

At the hotel that evening over tea, they were all very anxious. Mr Brownlow discussed the problem with Mrs Maylie and Dr Losberne. **"We must find out who Oliver's mother was."** said Mr Brownlow, **"and about the money that should be his."** **"How can we do this? We could tell the police."**

suggested Dr Losberne. **"The police will put the gang in prison but that would not help Oliver."** said Mr Brownlow. **"We must speak to this man Monks alone. We can ask Nancy where we can find him."** But as they were all sensible people, they agreed that it would be a good idea to get other people to help them. Mr Brownlow suggested Mr Grimwig, and Dr Losberne suggested Harry Maylie. **"We will stay in London for a while."** said Mr Brownlow. **"And when this is all finished, my good friends, I will tell you why I left the country."**

في الفندق ذلك المساء وأثناء تناول الشاي، كانوا جميعاً قلقين جداً، ناقش السيد براونلو المشكلة مع السيدة مايلي والدكتور لوسبيرن، قال السيد براونلو: "يجب أن نعرف من هي أم أوليفر، وما هو المال الذي يخصه." قال الدكتور لوسبيرن: "كيف نستطيع فعل هذا؟ يمكننا أن نبلغ الشرخمة." فقال السيد براونلو: "الشرخمة سوف تضع العصا في السجن، ولكن هذا لن يفيد أوليفر، يجب أن نتحدث مع هذا الرجل الذي يدعى مونكرز على أنفراد، يمكننا أن نسأل نانسي أين نجاهه." ولأنهم كانوا جميعاً عاقلين، اتفقوا أنها ستكون فكرة جيدة أن يجدوا أناس آخرين ليساعدوهم. أقترح السيد براونلو السيد جريم ويج واقترح الدكتور لوسبيرن هاري مايلي، قال السيد براونلو: "سوف نظل في لندن لفترة، وعندما ينتهي كل هذا، يا أصدقائي الأعزاء، سوف أخبركم لماذا غادرت البلد."

Soon after Oliver had disappeared from Mr Sowerberry's shop, Noah Claypole met a young woman called Charlotte and they got married. Afterwards, they decided to leave their town and go to London. So, Noah and his wife Charlotte were walking through the streets of London looking for somewhere to eat and sleep. **"Are we there yet?"** said the tired woman. **"We are nearly there."** he answered. They walked into an old inn and Noah asked a man who worked there for some food. While they were eating at the inn, Noah told Charlotte how he would like to be rich. **"It was easy to take money from Mr Sowerberry."** said Noah. **"So we can also take things from other people. I think I would be a good thief."** They did not realise that Fagin was sitting at a nearby table. He heard them talking and decided to introduce himself. **"So, you took some money, did you?"** said Fagin, as he stood up to join them.

بعد أن اختفى أوليفر من محل السيد ساوربيرى بقليل، قابل نوح كلايپول شابة تُدعى تشارلوت وتزوجا، وبعد ذلك قررا أن يتركا المدينة ويذهبا إلى لندن، لذلك، كان نوح وزوجته تشارلوت يتجولان في شوارع لندن يبحثان عن مكان ما يجدوا فيه الطعام والنوم، قالت المرأة المتعبتة: "هل وصلنا؟" فأجابها: "تقريبا وصلنا." دخلوا إلى نُزل قديم وجلب نوح من رجل يعمل هناك أن يحضر لهما بعض الطعام، وبينما كانوا يأكلون في النُزل، أخبر نوح تشارلوت كيف يود أن يكون غنيا، قال نوح: "لقد كان سهلا أن نأخذ المال من السيد ساوربيرى، لذلك يمكننا أن نأخذ المال من أناس آخرين، أعتقد أنني سأصبح لصا جيدا." لم يدركوا أن فاجن كان جالسا على منضدة مجاورة، لقد سمعهم وهم يتكلمون وقرر أن يُقدم نفسه، قال فاجن وهو يتهنئ لينضم إليهم: "إذا، أنت سرقت بعض المال، أليس كذلك؟"

Noah looked up in surprise. **"I didn't steal anything. It was her!"** he cried, pointing at his wife. **"Don't worry, you've come to the right place."** said Fagin, laughing. He sat down at their table. **"I can get you work. You keep half of what you take and you get food and a bed. I keep the other half."** Noah looked pleased. **"When can I start?"** he asked. **"Tomorrow. I'll show you**

where you can take money from children who have been sent by their mothers to buy things." said Fagin. **"Thank you. I'm Mr Morris Bolter."** said Noah, pretending to have a different name. **"And this is my wife Mrs Bolter."** **"Good."** said Fagin. **"I'm pleased to meet you."** At that moment, Charley Bates came into the inn. He looked frightened. In a low voice, he told Fagin that the police had arrested the Artful Dodger. Fagin looked carefully at his new friends, Noah and Charlotte. **"Do what I say and I will keep you safe."** he explained; **"But if you don't do what I say, you will be sent to prison like the Artful Dodger!"** Noah and Charlotte began to look rather worried.

نظر نوح ناحيته في دهشة، ثم قال وهو يشير الى زوجته: "لم أسرق أى شئ، لقد كانت هي!" فقال فاجن وهو يضحك: "لا تقلق، لقد أتيتم الى المكان الصحيح." جلس الى المنضدة الخاصة بهما ثم قال: "يمكنني ان أعطيكما عمل، ستحتفظون بنصف ما تسرقون وتحصلون على خعام وسرير واحتفظ أنا بالنصف الآخر." نظر نوح بسرور وسأل: "متى يمكنني البدء في العمل؟" فقال فاجن: "غدا، ساريكم مكانا تأخذون فيه المال من الأخفال الذين ترسلهم أمهاتهم لشراء الاشياء." قال نوح وهو يتظاهر بأن له اسم مختلف: "شكرا لك، أسمى السيد موريس بولتر، وهذه زوجتي السيدة بولتر." قال فاجن: "جيد أنا مسرور بلقائكما." وفي هذه اللحظة، دخل تشارلي بايتس الى النزل، كان خائفا، وبصوت منخفض، أخبر فاجن ان الشرخية قد قبضت على المراوغ البارغ، نظر فاجن بحرص إلى أصدقاءه الجدد، نوح وتشارلوت، ثم قال: "أفعل ما أقوله وسوف أجعلك في أمان، ولكن إن لم تفعل ما أقوله، سوف تذهب الى السجن مثل المراوغ البارغ!" بدأ نوح وتشارلوت يقلقان جدا.

Questions & Answers

- 1- **Why did Mr and Mrs Bumble look worried when they looked at the water running after them?**
- They were frightened that Monks would throw into the water.
- 2- **What did Monks drop in the water?** (WB)
- He dropped the gold locket that Mrs Corney took from Nurse Sally.
- 3- **Where did Mr Monks throw the locket?**
- He threw it in the river.
- 4- **Why did Monks drop the gold locket in the river?**
- Because it was the only evidence دليل that Oliver was his half-brother.
- 5- **What did Monks ask Mr Bumble to do before leaving the old factory? Why?**
- He asked him to forget the story of Oliver's mother because he didn't want anyone to know about it.
- 6- **Why was Mr Bumble happy to leave the old factory alive?** (SB)
- He was afraid that Monks would kill him and Mrs Bumble, so he was happy to still be alive.
- 7- **What was Mr Bumble's feeling on leaving the old factory after meeting Monks?**
- He was happy to leave it alive.

8- Approximately تقريباً how long was Bill Sikes away from London? How long has he been ill in bed? (SB)

- He was away for several months — most of the time that Oliver was with the Maylies. He has been back for three weeks and ill in bed all that time

9- Who went to visit Mr Sikes? What did they bring him?

- Fagin, Charley Bates and the Artful Dodger went to visit Sikes. They brought him some food

10- What did Bill Sikes want from Fagin when he was ill?

- He wanted some money.

11- Why did Nancy go to Fagin's house? (SB)

- She went to Fagin's house to get some money for Bill Sikes.

12- Who did Nancy meet at Fagin's house? (SB)

- She met Monks, who had come to talk to Fagin.

13- Why did Fagin send the gang out after his visit to Bill Sikes?

- Fagin sent the gang out to do some work in the streets so he could talk to Nancy.

14- What did Nancy do while Fagin and Monks were talking? (SB)

- Nancy crept upstairs and listened to their conversation.

15- Why do you think Nancy cried when she heard the conversation between Fagin and Monks? (WB)

- Because she heard Monks's evil plan خطة شريرة to put Oliver in prison

16- What did Nancy learn from Monks? What did she do with that information? (SB)

- Nancy learned that Monks was Oliver's half-brother, who he was trying to make Oliver a criminal and get him imprisoned. She also learned that Monks knew that Oliver was staying with Mrs Maylie, and she learned where Mrs Maylie was staying in London. She went to the hotel to tell Rose Maylie all of this.

17- How did Nancy know about Monks's secret?

- She heard Fagin's and Monks's plan to put Oliver in prison.

18- Why do you think Nancy wants to help Oliver?

- Perhaps she didn't want him to join the gang and suffer like her.

19- Why did Nancy go to such an expensive hotel?

- Because she wanted to speak to Rose Maylie.

20- Why was Nancy keen to meet Mrs Maylie and Rose at the hotel?

- Because she wanted to tell her about had overheard Fagin's and Monks's plan to put Oliver in prison.

21- Why was Rose puzzled when she first saw Nancy at her hotel room?

- Because she had not expected such a poor woman to come and visit her.

22- How did Nancy introduce herself to Rose?

- She said she was the woman who took Oliver back to the house of the thieves.

23- What did Nancy tell Rose about Oliver?

- Monks wanted Fagin to make Oliver a thief.

24- What is the relationship علاقة between Monks and Oliver Twist?

- They are half-brothers.

25- Why would it be impossible to find out who Oliver was?

- The only thing that could explain who the boy really is lies at the bottom of the river.

26- What did Monks do to hide يخبي his relation to Oliver?

- He dropped the locket in the river.

27- What did Monks ask Fagin to do with Oliver? Why?

- He asked him to make Oliver a thief to take his money

28- Why did Monks want Oliver to become a thief?

- He wanted him to become a thief to take his money.

29- Where could Rose find Nancy if she needed more information?

- She could find her on London Bridge every Sunday night at eleven o'clock.

30- How could Rose Maylie contact Nancy if she needed information?

- Nancy walks across London Bridge every Sunday night at 11 o'clock. (WB)

31- Oliver was very happy to have seen someone in London. Who was it? Where did he talk to him? (SB)

- Oliver saw Mr Brownlow. He got the address, and Rose and Oliver went to meet him at his home.

32- How did Oliver find Mr Brownlow again? (WB)

- He saw him walking into a house.

33- Who did Oliver and Rose visit while they were in London?

- They visited Mr Brownlow.

34- Whose address did Oliver give to Rose?

- Mr Brownlow's address.

35- Who does Rose visit for advice about Oliver? (WB)

- She visits Mr Brownlow.

36- What did Rose say when Mr Grimwig called Oliver a thief?

- She said he was a good boy but he had had a very difficult time.

37- Why did Mr Brownlow refuse Dr Losberne's suggestion to tell the police?

- Because the police would put the gang in prison but wouldn't help Oliver.

38- Why doesn't Mr Brownlow want to tell the police about Fagin's gang? (WB)

- It won't help Oliver to get his inheritance.

39- Why do you think Mr Brownlow and Dr Losberne want Mr Grimwig and Harry Maylie to help them? (WB)

- Because they were facing a dangerous gang without the help of the police.

40- What was the real name of Morris Bolter?

- Noah Claypole.

41- Do you think Noah Claypole had to take a new name when he went to London? Why? Why not? (WB)

- Yes, I think so. He needed a new name because he wanted to work as a thief. He didn't want the police to know his real name.

42- Where did Noah Claypole and Charlotte go after they had married?

- They went to London.

43- Why did Noah and his wife have hard times in London?

- They had to walk through the streets of London looking for somewhere to eat and sleep.

44- What did Noah and Charlotte do to Mr Sowerberry before they went to London?

- They took money from Mr Sowerberry.

45- What would Noah do to achieve his ambition?

- He would take money from children who have been sent by their mothers to buy things

46- Who agrees to help Fagin to take money from children? (WB)

- Noah Claypole / Morris Bolter agrees to help Fagin.

47- What bad news did Charley Bates tell Fagin in the inn? (SB)

- He told him that the police had arrested the Artful Dodger.

48- Who was the first person in Fagin's gang to be arrested?

- The Artful Dodger.

49- According to Fagin, what should Morris Bolter do to be safe?

- He should do what he said or he'd be sent to prison like the Artful Dodger.

Quotations

1- "Don't worry. The only thing that is going in the water is the locket."

1- Who said this to whom?

- Monks said this to Mr and Mrs Bumble.

2- Who was the speaker talking about?

- He was talking about Oliver's mother.

3- What was that thing?

- It was the locket of Oliver's mother.

2- "Now we can all forget all about this story, can't we?" (SB)

1- Who said this to whom?

- Monks said this to Mr and Mrs Bumble.

2- Where were they and what had the speaker just done?

- They were in an old factory in the slums and Monks had just dropped the gold locket into the river.

3- What does he want them to forget and why?

- He wants them to forget that they met him and gave him the locket. He doesn't want anyone to know about it or about who Oliver is.

3- "You should be happy to see us with these things."

1- Who said this? To whom?

- Fagin said this to Bill Sikes.

2- Where was this said?

- At Bill Sikes's house in London.

3- What were "these things"?

- Some food.

4- "Let's talk in another room."

1- Who said this? To whom?

- Monks said this to Fagin.

2- Where was this sentence said?

- At Fagin's house.

3- Why did the speaker want to talk in another room?

- Because he didn't want Nancy to hear what he was going to say.

5- "We had a little business to do. Now, here is your money."

1- Who said this? To whom?

- Fagin said this to Nancy.

2- Where was this said?

- At Fagin's house

3- What business did they have to do?

- Monks and Fagin were planning to make Oliver a thief to be put in prison.

6- "I don't think she will want to see someone like you!"

1- Who said this? To whom?

- The woman at the hotel desk said this to Nancy.

2- Who was the speaker talking about?

- She was talking about Rose.

3- Why did the speaker think so?

- Because Nancy was very poor with an old shawl on her shoulder.

7- "Please! Tell her I must speak to her. It's very important."

1- Who said this to whom? Where?

- Nancy said this to the woman at the hotel desk.

2- What does the word 'her' refer to? - It refers to Rose.

3- What important thing does the speaker want to talk about?

- She wants to talk about Fagin's and Monks's plan to put Oliver in prison.

8- "Please! Tell her I must speak to her. It's very important."

1- Who said this to whom? Where?

- Nancy said this to the woman at the hotel desk.

2- Who did the person want to speak to?

- She wanted to speak to Rose.

3- What did the speaker want to tell the other person?

- She wanted to tell her about Fagin's and Monks's plan to put Oliver in prison.

9- "I am the woman who took Oliver back to the house of thieves. But you do not understand why I did it and what it is to be poor like me!"

1- Who said this?

- Nancy said this.

2- To Whom was it said?

- It was said to Rose.

3- Do you think the "dear lady" really doesn't know what it is like to be poor? Explain.

- No, Rose does know what it is like to be poor, because she herself was poor after her parents died up until Mrs Maylie adopted her.

10- "He is an evil man. He knows you and he knows you are here."

1- Who said this to whom?

- Nancy said this to Rose.

2- Who were they talking about?

- They were talking about Monks.

3- Why was he an evil man?

- He wanted his brother to become a thief to take his money.

11- "He wanted Fagin to make Oliver a thief."

1- Who said this to whom?

- Nancy said this to Rose.

2- Who was the person?

- Fagin.

3- Why did the man want to make Oliver a thief?

- To take his money.

12- "He said that the only thing that could explain who the boy really is lies at the bottom of the river." (SB)

1- Who said this to whom?

- Nancy said this to Rose.

2- Whose speech is the person reporting?

- She's reporting Monk's speech (to Fagin).

3- What is it that lies at the bottom of the river?

- The gold locket that Nurse Sally had stolen from Oliver's mother lies at the bottom of the river.

13- "He said that the only thing that could explain who the boy really is lies at the bottom of the river." (WB)

1- Who is 'he' that Nancy is talking about.

- He is Monks.

2- What do you think is in the locket that could explain who the boy really is?

- The name of Oliver's mother. (Agnes)

3- Why do you think he wants to keep the boy's money?

- I think he wants to keep rich.

14- "Where can I find you if I need information?"

1- Who said this? To whom?

- Rose said this to Nancy.

2- Where was that said?

- At a hotel in London.

3- What was the information about?

- It was about the plans of the criminals against Oliver.

15- "Every Sunday night at eleven o'clock, I'll walk across London Bridge."

1- Who said this to whom?

- Nancy said this to Rose.

2- Where were they?

- At a hotel in London.

3- Why would they need to meet?

- To get some information about the plans of the criminals against Oliver.

16- "It was easy to take money from Mr Sowerberry. So we can also take things from other people. I think I would be a good thief." (SB)

1- Who said this to whom?

- Noah Claypole said this to his wife Charlotte.

2- Where were they when he or she said this?

- They were in an inn in London, where they were eating dinner.

3- Who overheard these words and what was the result?

- Fagin heard this and he offered to let them join his gang of thieves. They agreed.

Homework

A) Answer the following questions:

1- What did Monks do with the gold locket?

2- Why did Monks try hard to get Oliver into trouble?

3- When and where did Nancy and Rose agree to meet?

4- Show that Nancy was a kind-hearted woman.

5- What did Noah call himself?

6- Why did Monks get rid of the locket?

7- What bad news did Charley Bates tell Fagin in the inn?

8- Why doesn't Mr Brownlow want to tell the police about Fagin's gang?

9- Who did Oliver see someone in London? Where did he talk to him?

10- Why did Nancy go to the hotel to meet Rose Maylie?

11- What was Noah's dream and ambition?

12- What did Monks throw in the water?

13- What did Nancy do to stop Monks evil plan towards Oliver?

14- What was Monks' evil plan to get rid of Oliver?

15- How did Nancy defend Oliver when Mr Grimwig said that Oliver was a thief?

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

1- "Now we can all forget all about this story, can't we?"

- 1- Who said this? To whom?
- 2- What story did the speaker talk about?
- 3- How did the addressee feel about this situation?

2- "Oh dear lady, I am the woman who took Oliver back to the house of thieves."

- 1- Who said this to whom?
- 2- Where were they?
- 3- What was the occasion?

3- "I need to speak to Miss Maylie."

- 1- Who said this? To whom?
- 2- Where was this said?
- 3- Why did the speaker need to speak to Miss Maylie?

4- "Do you know a man called Monks?"

- 1- Who said this? To whom?
- 2- Where was this said?
- 3- What was the addressee's reply?

5- "You must know someone who can advise you."

- 1- Who said this? To whom?
- 2- Where was this said?
- 3- Why did the speaker say these words?

6- "So, you took some money, did you?"

- 1- Who said this to whom?
- 2- How did the addressee get the money?
- 3- What was the reply of the addressee?

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 الي 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 طريقة أخرى لحل المشكله and. 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 اى 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**

Democracy **is** the cornerstone of our era. مثال : تعتبر الديمقراطية حجر الأساس في عصرنا .

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 + so as to / in order 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 التقدم 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	يحقق-ينجز	natural resources	موارد طبيعية	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 - حصة	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	يضييق		
Unprecedented	غير مسبق - 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 / يشرح
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		

السلام والحرب والسياسة Peace & War & Politics

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

الإعلام Mass Media

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		

لقد اجتهدنا
فإن أحسنا فمن الله وإن أسأنا فمنا ومن الشيطان
اللهم علما ينتفع به
والله الموفق