

Unit seven

Vocabulary

Health and safety

الصحة و الأمان

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cleanliness	النظافة	surprising	مدهش	detergents	منظفات صناعية
hygiene	النظافة الشخصية	trust	يثق بـ - ثقة	speck : stain	بقعة
sanitation	النظافة العامة	website	موقع علي النت	rubbish	قمامة
first aid	إسعافات أولية	link	رابط - يربط	trash	قمامة
breathe	يتنفس	advance	التقدم - يتقدم	waste	نفاية - يضيع
breathing	التنفس	question	يستجوب - يشك في	driving licence	رخصة قيادة
lung	رئة	allergy	حساسية	neighbour	جار
resuscitate	ينعش - يفيق	allergic	مصاب بحساسية	empty	فارغ - يفرغ
chest	الصدر	at least	على أقل تقدير	complain	يشكو
cardiac arrest	أزمة قلبية	bedding	طقم سرير	complaint	شكوى
danger	الخطر	dust	غبار - ينفض الغبار	hurt	يؤلم - يؤذي
respond	يرد - يستجيب	take off	يخلع ملابسه	come up	يقترّب - يدنو
response	رد - استجابة	skin	الجلد	rash	طفح جلدي
reaction	رد فعل	floor	أرضية - طابق	mattress	مرتبة
medical	طبي	soapy water	ماء بصابون	sheet	ملاءة - فرخ ورق
basic	أساسي	remove	يزيل	cover	غطاء - غلاف
nearby	في مكان قريب	pet	حيوان أليف	kit	مجموعة أدوات
cut	جرح - يجرح	gloves	قفاز	poison	سم
bacteria	بكتيريا - جراثيم	soil	تربة زراعية	poisonous	سام
living thing	كائن حي	gardening	أعمال الحديقة	blanket	بطانية
research	بحث - يجري بحث	contain	يحتوي علي	evacuate	يُخلي
breed	يتكاثر	bin	سلة مهملات - يرمي	instruct	يأمر - يطلب
dirt	قذارة	rule	قاعدة - يحكم	immediately	فوراً - في الحال
dirty	قذر	law	قانون	damage	ضرر - أذي - يتلف
properly	كما ينبغي	separate	منفصل	wrap	يغلف
warm	دافئ	clean (up)	ينظف	burn	يحرق - حرق
sponge	إسفنج	trousers	بنطلون	injury	إصابة
regularly	بانتظام	mess	فوضى	injured	مصاب
tissue	منديل - نسيج - قماش	messy	غير مرتب - فوضوي	running water	ماء الحنفية
sneeze	يعطس	cough	يكح - يسعل - سعال	mild	معتدل
spread	ينتشر - ينشر	argument	جدال - شجار	fire	نار - حريق
extra	إضافي	realise	يدرك	a bit of	قليلاً من
clean	تنظيف - نظيف	smell	يشم - رائحة	destructive	مدمر
replace	يستبدل	everywhere	في كل مكان	relationship	علاقة
cleaners	منظفات صناعية	allow	يسمح	fire alarm	جهاز إنذار الحريق
casualty	مصاب - جريح	particular	معين - محدد	broom	مقشة
interpret	يفسر	substance	مادة - خامة	citizen	مواطن
available	متاح - متوفر	powder	مسحوق	citizenship	المواطنة
article : essay	مقالة	consist of	يتكون من	empathy	تعاطف
unusual	غير معتاد	layer	طبقة	bookshelf	رف الكتب

Definitions

breathe	taking air in and out of your body	يتنفس
CPR	something you do to help someone take air in and out of their body	إنعاش قلبي رئوي
danger	the possibility of being hurt or killed	الخطر
emergency services	basic medical help given quickly	خدمات الطوارئ
research	studying something to find new facts about it	بحث
respond	do something when someone talks to you	يستجيب - يرد

bacteria	very small living things that cause diseases	بكتيريا - جراثيم
allergy	when your skin becomes red as you have touched a particular substance	حساسية
at least	not less than a particular number or amount	على أقل تقدير
bedding	sheets ,covers etc that you put on a bed	طقم سرير
dust	dry powder consisting of extremely small bits of dirt.	غبار
soil	the top layer of the earth in which plants grow	تربة زراعية

Drill 1 : Guess the NEW meanings of the underlined words

1. Ali **sponged** his shirt after he spilled coffee on it. (.....)
2. I've just been **fired** from my job, and I don't know what to do. (.....)
3. He is hungry. All he had for breakfast was a **bit** of bread? (.....)
4. Many strange plants and fish live on the sea **bed**. (.....)
5. We bring the car to the garage for **service** every ten thousand miles. (.....)
6. Last week, all my family **boarded** the ship for America. (.....)
7. He **wasted** his chances of success at college by not studying enough. (.....)
8. What's your favourite **breed** of dog? (.....)
9. Little Mona **soiled** her clothes at school, so mum punished her. (.....)
10. A cleaner visits my grandpa twice a week to clean his villa. (.....)

Expressions

emergency services	خدمات الطوارئ	scientific research	البحث العلمي
deal with	يتعامل مع	bottom of shoes	نعل الحذاء
CPR (cardiopulmonary resuscitation)	إنعاش للقلب و الرئتين	as often as you can	بقدر ما تستطيع
give first aid	يقدم الإسعافات الأولية	as often as you like	و كلما تشاء
move ... sb. ... away	يبعد	DOs and DON'Ts	قواعد و أحكام
do / carry out research	يجري بحث	stay calm	يبقي هادئاً
keep ... sth ... clean	يحافظ على نظافة	in the morning	في الصباح
full of	مملوء بـ	on Sunday morning	في صباح يوم الأحد
chopping board	لوح تقطيع	take air in : breathe in	يستنشق : يأخذ شهيقاً
move around	ينتقل و يتجول	take air out : breath out	يزفر : يخرج زفيراً
make / take a decision	يتخذ قرار	give advice	يقدم نصيحة
develop an illness	يصاب بمرض	take advice	يقبل نصيحة
make it difficult	يجعل الأمر صعباً	keep ... sb. still	يجعل ثابتاً في مكانه

Antonyms

healthy	صحي	unhealthy	غير صحي
trust	يثق - ثقة	doubt	يشك - شك
at least	على أقل تقدير	at most	كحد أقصى
take off	يخلع ملابسه	put on / wear	يلبس / يرتدي
full	ممتلئ	empty	فارغ
available	متاح - موجود - متوفر	unavailable	غير متاح - غير موجود
mild	بسيط - معتدل	serious / severe	خطير - شديد

Drill 2 : Complete the sentences with the correct words.

- | | | | | | | |
|---------|----------|---------|-----|------|------|------|
| allergy | at least | bedding | bin | dust | grow | soil |
|---------|----------|---------|-----|------|------|------|
1. You should put your rubbish in the and remember to clean it because there is a lot of bacteria inside.
 2. When we returned from our holiday, the house didn't feel clean because there was on all the furniture.
 3. Plants need sunlight, water and good to grow well.
 4. My mum tells me to change the on my bed once a week.
 5. His room is dirty and the bathroom is messy, but he had a shower this morning!
 6. I can't stop sneezing because I have an to your pets.
 7. Bacteria like to in warm, wet places like a kitchen sponge.

READING

Most people like to keep their homes clean, but there are many places that we don't think about and so they become full of dirt and bacteria.

Research shows that the deep cuts in chopping boards are often a home for bacteria because people don't clean them properly. Bacteria often move around our homes when we touch things, so phones, tablets and computer keyboards often have a lot of bacteria on them, too. However, bacteria really love warm, wet places and so your kitchen sponge probably has more bacteria than anything else in your home.

Experts say that it's most important to wash our hands regularly. If we touch animals, we should wash our hands, and we need to use a tissue when we sneeze to stop the bacteria spreading in the air. They suggest using plastic chopping boards and giving them an extra clean once a week. We should replace kitchen sponges every two weeks, and we can buy special cleaners for phones, tablets and computers.

READING

Hygiene at home: Seven DOs and DON'Ts for a healthy life

1 Take your shoes off

The bottoms of your shoes can carry a lot of bacteria into your house. You should always take your shoes off at the door.

2 No more dust

Dust quickly comes back again after you've cleaned. However, dust can make it difficult to breathe and it can cause skin problems. You should clean your house or flat as often as you can.

3 Wash the kitchen floor

Food and drinks can easily fall on the kitchen floor. You should clean your kitchen floor **at least** once a week. You should use warm, soapy water so you can remove all the bacteria.

4 Change your bedding

We spend a lot of our time asleep in bed. You should change your **bedding at least** once every two weeks so bacteria can't live in it.

5 Wash your hands after spending time with your pets

Research has shown that contact with pets early in life can protect you against **allergies**. But animals can also carry bacteria. If you touch your pet, you shouldn't touch anything else until you've washed your hands.

6 Stay clean in the garden

You should wear gloves if you're going to touch **soil** in the garden because it can contain bacteria. You should wash your hands when you've finished gardening, too.

7 Don't forget to keep your bins clean

A lot of bacteria can grow in your bin. You shouldn't leave your bin open.

Hygiene rules around the world

In the UK, you must put your food waste in a separate bin.

In Thailand, you must take your shoes off before going into someone's house.

In the USA, you should offer to help clean up after dinner at a friend's house.

COMMUNICATION SKILLS

GIVING ADVICE تقديم النصائح

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1. In my opinion, you should / must | - في رأيي, يجب عليك أن |
| 2. Why don't you | - لماذا لا |
| 3. I think it would be a good idea to | - أعتقد أنها ستكون فكرة جيدة أن |
| 4. I'd advise you to | - أنصحك أن |
| 5. It would be a good idea if you could ... | - ستكون فكرة جيدة لو استطعت أن |
| 6. You'd better (not) | - من الأفضل أن / ألا |

Grammar

MODAL VERBS OF NECESSITY, PROHIBITION AND LACK OF NECESSITY

الأفعال المساعدة الدالة على الضرورة و التحريم و غياب الضرورة

1- Should : ought to

- تستخدم (Should) للتعبير عن النصح و الإرشاد

- You **should** play tennis. You'll enjoy it!
- You **shouldn't** eat sweets. They're bad for your teeth.

- تستخدم (Should) أيضاً لتقديم الاقتراحات

- You **should** see the new James Bond movie. It's great!

2- Should have p.p.

- تستخدم (Should have p.p.) للتعبير عن اللوم و العتاب

- I **should have studied** harder when I was young. I wish I had gone to college.
- Everyone knows that this is a busy restaurant. They **should have made** a reservation.

3- Must = it is necessary to

يجب أن

- تستخدم **Must** للتعبير عن ضرورة عمل شيء وتستخدم لتقديم نصيحة قوية لشخص أو دعوة أو نذكر أنفسنا بضرورة عمل شيء ما

- You **must come** home before 8 o'clock. (Necessity)
- They **must come** and have lunch with us. (a warm invitation)
- **You must** wash your hands before you eat. (strong advice)
- We **must buy** souvenirs for our friends here. (a strong reminder to ourselves)

- لاحظ استخدام **Must** للتعبير عن الضرورة في المضارع والمستقبل

- I **must** go now. - I **must** see my doctor tomorrow.
- تستخدم **Must** في السؤال بدون فعل مساعد وتأتي في بداية السؤال:

مضطراً

4- Have to / Has to

- تستخدم (Have to / Has to) للتعبير عن إلزام مفروض علينا وليس أماننا اختيار

- **Have to / Has to** = **It is necessary to do.....** (We have no other choice)
- You **have to** show your passport when you leave the country.
- I can't go out. I **have to** work. - My children **have to** go to school next year.
- يمكن استخدام **have to** في الأزمنة المختلفة (ما عدا الأزمنة المستمرة)
- I **had to** work six days a week. = - **It was necessary** for me **to** work six days a week.
- My flight is at six in the morning. I'll **have to** get up early.
- **Have** you ever **had to** go to hospital?

- تستخدم (do / does) مع (Have to / Has to) في السؤال و النفي

- Do you have to put on a uniform at school?
- She doesn't have to buy a new dictionary for school?

5- Had to : It was necessary to do.....

اضطراً

- تستخدم (Had to) للتعبير عن إلزام و ضرورة في الماضي

- We **had to do** a test at school today.

6- Mustn't : It is necessary NOT to do.....

يجب ألا

- تستخدم **Mustn't / Must not** للتعبير عن أن شيء ممنوع أو غير مسموح به أو تترتب عليه نتيجة سيئة إذا قمنا به

- **Mustn't = (be) not allowed = (be) not permitted to = (be) banned = (be) prohibited = (be) forbidden to**
- You **mustn't park** here. It is not allowed.
- You **mustn't** smoke in hospitals. = You **aren't allowed to** smoke in hospitals.
- = You **aren't permitted to** smoke in hospitals. = you **are forbidden to** smoke in hospitals.
- = You **are banned from** smoking in hospitals. = You **are prohibited from** smoking in hospitals.
- ويمكن أن تبدأ الجمل بالشيء الغير مسموح به
- Smoking **is not allowed** in hospitals. - Parking **is forbidden** here.

7- Don't / Doesn't have to / Don't / Doesn't need to / needn't :

It is NOT necessary to do.....

غير مضطر - لا داعي أن

- She isn't late for school so she **doesn't have to / needn't** hurry.
- When you are on holiday, you **needn't** go to bed early.
- She **doesn't have to** work on Saturday.

8- - Didn't have to = didn't need to = It wasn't necessary to...., so we didn't لم نضطر أن

- تستخدم هذه الأفعال للتعبير عن عدم الضرورة في الماضي (حدث لـم يتـم في الماضي لأنه لم يكن ضروريا)

- We **didn't have to** go to school yesterday. It was a holiday.
- I **didn't have to** do the shopping yesterday. My brother did it.

9- Needn't have + PP. : It wasn't necessary to....., but we did

- يستخدم هذا الفعل للتعبير عن عدم الضرورة في الماضي (حدث تـم في الماضي على الرغم من كونه لم يكن ضروريا)

- You **needn't have brought** your umbrella. It's not going to rain.

- لاحظ الفارق في المعنى في الجمل الآتية

- I **didn't have to buy** more bread. We already have a lot.

(I **didn't buy** bread because we have some.)

- I **needn't have bought** more bread. We already have a lot.

(I **bought** bread, but it was not necessary because we have some.)

- في حالة التعبير عن الضرورة في المستقبل نستخدم **must / have to / will have to**

- I **have to get** up early tomorrow. - I'll **have to** send the fax tomorrow.

- لاحظ الفرق بين استخدام **need to** كفعل ناقص واستخدام **need** كفعل عادي بمعنى يحتاج أو يتطلب

- This job **needs** computer skills. - I **need to** finish the job early. = I **must** finish it early.

Drill 3: Fill in MUST or MUSTN'T:

1. It's cold. You leave without your jacket.
2. You eat fruit and vegetables to stay healthy.
3. I go to the post office. I have a letter to send.
4. You speak rudely to your parents.
5. You park here – it's illegal.
6. We hurry or we'll miss the bus.

Drill 4: Circle the best option to complete the sentences.

1. You must / mustn't talk when the teacher is explaining things to you.
2. You should / shouldn't wash your hands after working in the garden.
3. You must / mustn't eat food after it falls on the floor.
4. You shouldn't / mustn't clean your keyboard frequently.
5. You shouldn't / mustn't drive a car without holding a driving licence. It's against the law.

Drill 5: Fill in the blanks with MUST (NOT) / (NOT) HAVE TO / NEEDN'T:

1. "Do you want me to wait for you?"
"No, it's okay. You wait."
2. Smith gave me a letter to post. I forget to post it.
3. You come if you don't want to but I hope you will.
4. We have enough food at home so we go shopping today.
5. This book is very valuable. You look after it very carefully and you lose it.
6. You have got a new skirt, so you buy another.
7. It's holiday tomorrow. You get up early.
8. He's ill, so he see the doctor.
9. It's snowing. You put on your coat.
10. You take too many aspirins in one day.
11. You park in that street. It is not permitted.
12. Ali's car is here. He be here.
13. The baby is asleep. You shout.
14. You've got plenty of time. You hurry.
15. I can't get any answer from my telephone. It be out of order.
16. Tom has just given me a letter to post. I forget to post it.
17. She will stay in bed till 10 o'clock this morning. Because she go to work.
18. Many students in Turkey wear uniform when they go to school.
19. I'm sorry I couldn't come yesterday. I work late.
20. You've been coughing a lot recently. You smoke so much.

EXERCISES ON VOCABULARY

Choose the correct answer

1. The booklet lists the dos and of caring for allergic children.
a) **does** b) **did** c) **not's** d) **don'ts**
2. An orange cat named Bussy was our first family
a) **bit** b) **pet** c) **bet** d) **let**
3. The victims were all first aid at the scene of the accident.
a) **received** b) **produced** c) **given** d) **introduced**
4. Do you think this milk is still good? No, you'd better it.
a) **sin** b) **bin** c) **pin** d) **fin**
5. I have an to strawberries. I get a rash if I eat just one.
a) **allergy** b) **allergic** c) **allege** d) **infection**
6. The mother moved the medicine, out of the child's reach.
a) **out** b) **into** c) **away** d) **in**
7. All the hotel rooms are equipped with a soft mattress and fresh
a) **feeding** b) **kidding** c) **wedding** d) **bedding**
8. Poor and sanitation in the restaurant keeps many customers away.
a) **vitamin** b) **clearance** c) **clean** d) **hygiene**
9. Having played in the garden, the children each other down and walked home.
a) **rusted** b) **dusted** c) **trusted** d) **insisted**
10. The was carried out by a team of scientists at Cairo University.
a) **enquiry** b) **enquire** c) **research** d) **reserve**
11. A cloud of rose into the air as the woman was beating the rug.
a) **mud** b) **soil** c) **dust** d) **floor**
12. It's a good idea to take a first kit with you when you go camping.
a) **add** b) **aid** c) **aim** d) **air**
13. He lost his job, but at he still has a home.
a) **feast** b) **lost** c) **last** d) **least**
14. Officers tried to him but he did not regain consciousness.
a) **translate** b) **negotiate** c) **resuscitate** d) **facilitate**
15. Most people stay in bed late Friday morning.
a) **at** b) **on** c) **in** d) **out**
16. The injured driver was able to get out of his car and call services on his mobile phone.
a) **emergent** b) **hostel** c) **hotel** d) **emergency**
17. If you're hot, why not take that woolen suit?
a) **out** b) **in** c) **off** d) **down**
18. The room filled with smoke, and it was becoming difficult to
a) **clothe** b) **bread** c) **breathe** d) **breathing**
19. During the school year students have to study hard as as they can
a) **few** b) **little** c) **many** d) **often**
20. What can you suggest your home clean?
a) **to keep** b) **keeping** c) **to keeping** d) **kept**
21. For health reasons he always takes the stairs to the first rather than the lift.
a) **floor** b) **flour** c) **flower** d) **flood**
22. The government called an meeting to discuss the crisis.
a) **currency** b) **emergency** c) **emergent** d) **embassy**
23. I've just cleaned the kitchen. There's not a speck of in it.
a) **dusk** b) **most** c) **must** d) **dust**
24. will breed in your kitchen if you don't keep the surfaces clean.
a) **Infants** b) **Bacteria** c) **Genes** d) **Criteria**
25. The house still needed a lot of work, but..... least the kitchen was finished.

EXERCISES ON GRAMMAR

Choose the correct answer

1. You..... sit so near the TV for long. It's bad for your eyes.
a) shouldn't have b) have to c) shouldn't d) must
2. You..... sat so near the TV. your sight has become so poor.
a) shouldn't have b) have to c) shouldn't d) must
3. You read this story. it's very funny.
a) should b) need to c) mustn't d) have to
4. You forget the lunch with our neighbours! We have already invited them.
a) don't have to b) should c) mustn't d) have to
5. Please, tell her that she get good results at school!
a) mustn't b) have to c) needn't d) has to
6. You her in hospital - she is extremely sick!
a) must see b) should have seen c) shouldn't see d) mustn't see
7. You her in hospital - she was extremely sick!
a) must see b) should have seen c) shouldn't see d) mustn't see
8. Dad and see a doctor. He has no health problems.
a) should go b) shouldn't have gone c) shouldn't go d) doesn't need to
9. Dad and see a doctor. His cough is getting worse all the time.
a) should go b) shouldn't have gone c) shouldn't go d) doesn't need to
10. I am Ben. You call me Mr. Clark.
a) must b) had to c) don't need to d) shouldn't
11. I to work on Saturdays. It's my day off.
a) must b) must not c) needn't go d) didn't have to go
12. I to work last Saturday. It was my day off.
a) must b) must not c) needn't go d) didn't have to go
13. At the end of the month, the Post Office will send him an enormous bill which he pay.
a) have to b) mustn't c) will have to d) had to
14. You've got plenty of time. You hurry.
a) shouldn't b) needn't c) must d) should
15. He sees very badly, he wear glasses all the time.
a) has to b) shouldn't c) needn't d) can't
16. You pay to use the library. it's free.
a) don't have to b) have to c) will have to d) must
17. I had no money, so I sold her car. A few days later I won a lot of money in a competition.
I my car.
a) shouldn't sell b) should sell c) mustn't sell d) shouldn't have sold
18. The buses were all full; I take a taxi.
a) mustn't b) don't have to c) has to d) have to
19. You drive fast; there is a speed limit here.
a) should b) needn't c) mustn't d) has to
20. You argue with your father, you must obey him.
a) have to b) don't have to c) mustn't d) need to
21. A: I bought two bottles of milk.
B: You milk; we have heaps in the house.
a) mustn't b) needn't c) needn't have bought d) didn't have to buy
22. You be 18 to see that film.
a) must b) has to c) doesn't need to d) should
23. The accident happened because he was driving on the wrong side of the road. He on the right.
a) shouldn't drive b) shouldn't have driven c) should have driven d) had to drive
24. You shout. I can hear you very well.
a) must b) don't need c) should d) don't have to

25. You look pretty tired. I think you go to bed early tonight.
a) **mustn't** b) **needn't** c) **should** d) **has to**
26. Children, you cross the street if the lights are red !
a) **don't have to** b) **have to** c) **mustn't** d) **needn't**
27. Sarah use glasses, because she wears contact lenses.
a) **needn't** b) **needn't have** c) **mustn't** d) **have to**
28. You really go to the Louvre if you're in Paris. it's wonderful.
a) **must** b) **needn't** c) **shouldn't** d) **don't have to**
29. You come to the party if you don't feel well.
a) **don't have to** b) **should** c) **shouldn't** d) **doesn't need to**
30. You smoke in your car, especially if there are children sitting in the back.
a) **needn't** b) **mustn't** c) **shouldn't** d) **should**
31. You work this evening. I can do the tasks for you.
a) **must** b) **mustn't** c) **don't have to** d) **shouldn't**
32. Passengers open the door when the train is moving.
a) **mustn't** b) **can** c) **should** d) **don't have to**
33. I pay for the tickets because I got them from Sam for free.
a) **don't need to** b) **shouldn't** c) **should** d) **must**
34. Tom has given me a letter to post. I forget to post it.
a) **mustn't** b) **don't have to** c) **should** d) **shouldn't**
35. Ann stayed in bed this morning because she to work.
a) **mustn't go** b) **didn't need to go** c) **doesn't need to go** d) **needn't have gone**
36. My mother keeps telling me that we wash our hands before we sit down at the dinner table.
a) **needs to** b) **mustn't** c) **must** d) **don't have to**
37. You forget to turn off the lights when you go to bed.
a) **had to** b) **don't need to** c) **need to** d) **mustn't**
38. I take a taxi because the bus was on time.
a) **shouldn't** b) **should** c) **had to** d) **didn't need to**
39. You go to the grocery store. We have some milk in the fridge.
a) **needn't** b) **had to** c) **didn't need to** d) **shouldn't**
40. You buy the tickets. I got two for free from dad.
a) **needn't have** b) **didn't need to** c) **shouldn't** d) **mustn't**
41. She speak so rudely to her parents.
a) **needn't** b) **had to** c) **should** d) **mustn't**
42. The teacher always tells us we cheat during a test.
a) **mustn't** b) **should** c) **don't need to** d) **can**
43. We be in the office at the same time. Our boss told us.
a) **have to** b) **mustn't** c) **should** d) **should have**
44. You worry, I'll get the tickets for you.
a) **mustn't** b) **needn't have** c) **don't need to** d) **didn't need to**
45. Whatever you do, you touch that switch. It's very dangerous.
a) **mustn't** b) **don't have to** c) **should** d) **shouldn't**
46. I have plenty of time. You it now.
a) **needn't to do** b) **needn't have done** c) **mustn't do** d) **don't have to do**
47. School children to school for three months in summer.
a) **needn't** b) **had to** c) **don't need** d) **shouldn't**
48. It's a holiday tomorrow. We work
a) **won't have to** b) **have to** c) **must** d) **mustn't**
49. I don't want anyone to know ; you tell anyone.
a) **should** b) **needn't have** c) **don't need to** d) **mustn't**
50. He wear a suit to work but he usually did.
a) **mustn't** b) **doesn't need to** c) **didn't need to** d) **should**

CLOZE TESTS

Complete each space with one word:

Long before there were airplanes, people wanted to be able 1)..... fly. Early scientists studied birds' wings to see 2)..... they worked. Then they tried to build wings 3)..... feathers. But when they actually tried to fly, they never stayed up 4)..... long.

Complete each space with one word:

When people first began to try to fly in the 18th century, they used hot-air balloons. 1)..... , it was not really possible 2)..... control the balloons. They went wherever the wind 3)..... blowing. The idea of a real flying machine remained a dream 4)..... a long time to come. The dream finally came true in 1903. That year, The Wright made their first successful flight in an airplane.

Complete each space with one word:

What would you do if you got lost in a desert? The most important thing is 1)..... find water. But where can you find drinking water in 2)..... middle of all that sand? The answer 3)..... simple: in the desert plants. In fact, the 4)..... common desert plant, the cactus, contains lots of good water. With the right method and some simple tools, you can get only a few drops of water a day.

Complete each space with one word:

In different parts of the world, people build their houses of different materials. In areas 1)..... there is 2)..... lot of wood, houses are made of wood. In hot, dry areas with little wood, houses 3)..... often made of clay bricks. In the far northern areas, people even build their houses 4)..... ice. Generally, people build their houses with whatever they can find.

READING COMPREHENSION

Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

It seems that the desire for money is part of human nature, though this desire varies from one more money a person has, the more prestige he is likely to acquire. Money plays a different role in every stage of our life. To a child at school age, it is a means of buying things he likes (sweets for example). His school mates who can't do this, look upon him with admiration and respect. To the teenager, it means independence and helps him gain a marked social status. He learns that popularity and leadership can be obtained through money. If a young man or woman has money, it will be easy to join a good university and start a respectable career. An adult realizes the value of money as the breadwinner of the family. Satisfaction of the family needs brings him happiness. On the other hand, it is also associated with fear and worry. At the age of retirement, money is the main source of security to a person. Money certainly affects many of our feelings and opinions. However, two important things must be put into consideration. The first is that money must be legally earned. It mustn't be stolen or taken by force or trickery. The second is that people should be moderate in spending money. They shouldn't be **stingy** or wasteful. In other words, money must benefit its holder not spoil him.

Choose the correct answer

1. Money is the main source of security to a
a) retired person b) a child c) a wasteful person d) a baby
2. The desire for money
a) is related to adults b) is related to breadwinners
c) is the same for all people d) differs between people
3. The word "**stingy**" means
a) miserly b) pleasant c) helpful d) meaningful
4. The underlined pronoun "he" refers to
a) things b) means c) school d) child

Answer the following questions

5. How does the breadwinner of the family feel when he satisfies the needs of his family?
6. How do you think people should act when it comes to spending money?
7. Suggest a suitable title to the passage.

-MAIL WRITING

- الإمام بكيفية كتابة الرسالة الالكترونية (E-mail) ضروري جدا لكل مستخدمي الإنترنت فهذه الرسائل هي البديل العصري للخطابات التقليدية

- تتميز الرسالة الالكترونية (E-mail) بأنها تشبه الخطاب العادي من حيث المحتوى و لكنها تختلف من حيث الشكل و التنظيم.

THE OUTLINE OF THE E-MAIL

To	:	.....	عنوان البريد الإلكتروني للمرسل إليه
From	:	.....	عنوان البريد الإلكتروني لكاتب الرسالة
subject	:	.....	موضوع الرسالة
Dear,	اسم المرسل إليه,	.....
مقدمة	:	.....
غرض	:	.....
خاتمة	:	.....
اسم كاتب الرسالة	:	.....

- نستخدم الآتي عند التحية بشكل في الرسائل الغير رسمية.

- Hi there Mona,
- Hello Adel,
- Dear Mum,

- مقدمة الرسالة الالكترونية (E-mail) مختصرة دائما و نستخدمها عادة في الرسائل الغير رسمية
- إذا أردت أن تكتب مقدمة , فيجب اختيار المقدمة بما يتناسب مع موضوع الرسالة.

Examples

- How are you? / How have the family been? / How's it going? / I hope you are all well.
- It was good / nice / great to hear from you again.
- I was so surprised to hear that...
- I'm sorry I haven't written / haven't been in touch for such a long time.
- It's ages since I've heard from you. I hope you're well / you and your family are well.
- I hope you are doing well.
- It gives me the greatest pleasure to send you this e-mail
- I was so sorry to hear that you (had an accident....)
- Thanks for your e-mail, it was wonderful / great to hear from you.

recent حديث hear from يتلقى أخبار من It's ages لقد مر فترة طويلة
(be) in touch يكون علي اتصال pleasure سرور

- في الغرض نكتب فقرة بنفس طريقة الفقرة الإنشائية و نعطي فيها تفاصيل الموضوع
- في الخاتمة نستخدم العبارات التالية

- Looking forward to seeing or hearing from you.
- Anyway, I must go and get on with my work.
- Hope to hear from you soon
- Best regards
- Best wishes
- Regards,
- Yours,
- Lots of love
- All the best
- Take care,
- Yours Truly,

Drill You are going to think of some helpful ideas and suggestions for a friend who has a problem.

To: (name)

Subject: Advice

Dear

How are you? I'm well, but I'm writing to ask for some advice. Do you remember my neighbour, Mrs Zeinab? She had an accident last year and now she doesn't go out much. And it isn't easy for her to clean. I went to her flat yesterday and the bins were full. The floor and kitchen were dirty, too. She complained about her back hurting and I think she needs help, but I have a lot of exams coming up. What do you think I should do?

I hope you can help me.

Best wishes,

Drill After reading the e-mail Imagine you are Maher's friend. Write an email to him with your advice. Tell him what he should and shouldn't do.

To: Amir

Subject: Help!

Hi Amir,

How are you? I hope you had a good weekend at the beach. Samy told me about the argument you had with Hany. I think it would be a good idea to say that you are sorry for getting angry. Stay calm and explain that he should ask you before he borrows your things. I'm sure he will realise that he made a mistake and he will say sorry too. Why don't you talk to him tomorrow? I suggest talking to him in the morning because he is usually busy on Sunday afternoons.

Now I hope you can help me with my problem. Do you remember that I was planning to clean my house at the weekend? Well, I was busy and I forgot about it! The problem is that my parents are coming home tomorrow and the house is really dirty. There's dust everywhere and there's a strange smell in the kitchen!

What should I do? Help!

Regards,

Maher

TRANSLATION

1) Translate into Arabic:

1- يلعب الإعلام دوراً هاماً في تشكيل الرأي العام كما يعتبر من أهم الوسائل التي تساعد في نشر الثقافة و المعرفة.

2- يقام معرض الكتاب في مصر كل عام وفيه تتوافر ملايين الكتب في فروع العلم المختلفة و لذلك يقبل الكثير من الشباب علي زيارته.

3- لابد من بناء المزيد من الطرق والفنادق والقرى السياحية و حل مشاكل المرور و الازدحام لجذب المزيد من السياح.

4- يجب أن يستغل الشباب أوقات فراغهم في خدمة البيئة و المشاركة في الأعمال التطوعية لاكتساب مزيد من الخبرات في الحياة.

5- كن متعاوناً مع الآخرين في أداء أعمالهم, تتل محبتهم و تعش معهم في سعادة و سلام.

2) Translate into Arabic:

1. Men and women must realize their equal roles and strive to complement each other in their shared struggle to improve their life and achieve happiness.
2. Do you know how dangerous stress can be? It affects us both physically and mentally. So, reducing stress is something that we should all try to do through some form of exercise.
3. Nobody is going to hand you success on a silver plate. In order to be successful, you should have courage, ambition, self-confidence and self-dependence.
4. Poverty has become a great issue in our world. Though many organizations have been created to find solutions for this problem, nobody could not save our world completely from poverty.
5. Technological advancement undoubtedly makes people's lives easier. Without the benefits that technology brings, the world would be a much harder place to live in.

Key Vocabulary

book fair	معرض الكتاب	voluntary work	عمل تطوعي	issue	قضية - مسألة
congestion	الازدحام	complement	يكمل	advancement	التقدم
attract	يجذب	struggle	كفاح	undoubtedly	مما لا شك فيه
equal roles	أدوار متساوية	strive	يسعى - يبذل جهداً	self-dependence	اعتماد على النفس

TEST SEVEN

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

1. The use of computer technology has into all fields of work.
a) splash b) read c) spread d) speed
2. All the family trust him. No one his decisions.
a) answers b) requires c) inquires d) questions
3. The tyres of my car were in such bad condition that they needed to be completely
a) placed b) replaced c) moved d) fixed
4. The teacher asked us a question, but we gave no
a) request b) offer c) response d) respond
5. He got a bad while lying in the sun at the pool yesterday.
a) injured b) injury c) cut d) burn
6. People who don't have water have to rely on wells for their water supply.
a) run b) running c) frozen d) dirt
7. Since we are on vacation, I let the kids stay up an hour.
a) more b) extra c) plus d) extreme
8. They all sat around the camp, singing songs and having fun.
a) fire b) fine c) fear d) fur
9. If there is a fire, we were told to calm and evacuate the building quickly.
a) survive b) die c) live d) stay
10. For more information on weight loss and healthy eating, visit our
a) home b) website c) hotel d) castle
11. If you want to work in the USA, you speak good English.
a) had to b) don't have to c) have to d) shouldn't
12. You are ill. You go to school today.
a) shouldn't b) mustn't c) needn't d) must
13. You remember to feed the dog before you go out.
a) had to b) shouldn't c) has to d) must
14. You say anything stupid if you want to keep your job.
a) mustn't b) have to c) should d) needn't
15. Tomorrow is Friday! So I go to school!
a) needn't b) had to c) must d) mustn't
16. You forget what I told you. It's very important.
a) mustn't b) can c) should d) don't have to

fort	حصن	truce	هدنة	supplies	مؤن
gun fire	إطلاق النار	mist	شبورة	offer	عرض - يعرض
somewhere	في مكان من	trick	خدعة - يخدع	in chains	مقيد بالسلاسل
cough	يكح - يسعل	fence	سور	trial	محاكمة
firewood	حطب	honest	صديق - صريح	advantage	ميزة

TEXT

I walked with Ben Gun and we soon saw the fort. "Your friends will be inside, Jim," said Ben. "It might be the pirates," I replied.

"No, look at the flag! They will be good men," he answered. "The fort was made by Flint. He was a clever man and he wasn't frightened of anyone, except Silver."

"Let's go inside," I said.

"I can't go in there," Gun replied. "I don't trust anyone. I'll wait for you. Remember what I told you. I can help you. Come and find me tomorrow."

Before I could go to the fort, there was the sound of more gun fire and I had to hide so I wouldn't be hit. From the trees where I waited, I could now see the Hispaniola. It was also flying a flag, but it was the black pirate's flag.

When it was nearly dark, I walked round to the back of the fort and called out. The door opened, and Dr Livesy let me inside. I sat down and told them my story. The wind blew sand inside the fort and we found it everywhere, in our clothes, in our food and in our eyes. There was a fire to keep us warm, but the room was also full of smoke and we all coughed.

Captain Smollett gave us all jobs: some looked for firewood, others went to cook food, and I was asked to guard the door. He kept us all busy, and that made us all feel better.

"Captain Smollett is a good man," said Dr Livesy later that day. "And what about Ben Gun? Is he a good man?"

"I don't know," I answered. "I think he's a little crazy."

"Any man on an island for three years will be a bit crazy," explained the doctor.

"Did you say that he wanted some good food?"

"Yes," I replied.

"I've brought some cheese with me on this journey. Let's give it to Ben Gun!" said the doctor.

That evening, the men talked about how little food we had. We hoped that the pirates would leave the island with the Hispaniola. The doctor said that they would become ill if they slept outside on the island for long. And if the pirates left, we could wait until help arrived.

I slept very well that night. The next morning, a voice woke me up. I heard someone say,

"Some pirates are coming to the fort with a white flag. Look, it's Silver! He wants a **truce**!"

I got up and looked from the fort. It was a cold morning, and although it was sunny, there was a low **mist**. We could only see the head of Silver and another pirate.

"Stay in the fort," said Captain Smollett. "I'm sure that this is a **trick**." Then he called out to Silver,

"Tell us what you want."

"I want a truce," said Silver.

Captain Smollett quietly told us to move to different corners of the fort and to watch Silver carefully. Then he called to Silver, "What do you want us to do?"

"Come to my ship and we can talk about how to get home," said Silver.

"Your ship? I didn't know you had a ship here," replied Captain Smollett.

"Well, the crew chose me to be their captain after you left the ship," said Silver.

"If you have something to say, you can come into the fort and say it," said Captain Smollett. The other pirate tried to stop Silver, but he laughed and walked quickly towards the fort. He climbed over one of the fences and walked slowly up the hill. Soon he was standing in front of Captain Smollett, who was waiting for him outside the door to the fort.

"Can't I come inside?" asked Silver. "It's a cold morning."

"If you were an **honest** man, you could come inside," said Captain Smollett. "But are you my ship's cook, who I looked after, or Captain Silver, a pirate?"

"OK, we can stay here," said Silver, sitting down on the sand. "You've got a nice place here. Look, there's Jim! Good morning."

"If you have anything to say, say it now," said Captain Smollett.

"Captain, we want the treasure, and we're going to find it. However, I think you all want to leave the island safely. You have the map, don't you?" asked Silver.

"Perhaps," said Captain Smollett.

"I know you have it," said Silver. "We don't want to hurt you. Give us the map and then we will take you home on the ship. We'll take you somewhere safe. Or, if you prefer, we'll leave you some supplies and you can stay on the island. Then we can ask another ship to come and take you home. It's a kind **offer**, and I hope you all want to take it." He said this last part loudly, so that we could all hear in the fort.

"Is that all you can offer?" said Captain Smollett. "It is, and if you don't accept my offer, all you will hear from me is the sound of guns!"

"Now you can listen to me," replied Captain Smollett. "If you come up to the fort, one by one, without any guns, I'll put you all in **chains** and take you back to England for **trial**.

If you don't, you'll have problems. You can't find the treasure. You don't have enough men to sail the ship, and you can't fight us here in the fort."

Silver looked very angry. "This will not end well for any of you," he said, and then he walked slowly back down the hill.

Captain Smollett came back into the fort and said to us, "He'll be back in an hour to attack us. There are more of them than us, but we have the **advantage** inside the fort, and I am sure that we can win."

Drill 1: Complete the sentences with these words from the story.

chain offer mist advantage trial tricks truce honest

- 1 You can trust him. He is a/an man.
- 2 A/An. stopped the war for a short time.
- 3 We often see in the morning, and we can't see the ground.
- 4 My little brother likes to play on me.
- 5 Thank you for your kind
- 6 Gamal put a big around his bike when he went into the shop.
- 7 After the the criminal went to prison.
- 8 What are the of travelling by train?

Drill 2: Complete the sentences with these adjectives.

busy clever crazy honest frightened safe

- 1 Ben Gun thought that Flint was a man.
- 2 Flint was not of anyone except for Silver.
- 3 Captain Smollett kept all the men inside the fort.
- 4 Jim thought that Ben Gun was a little
- 5 Captain Smollett does not think that Silver is an man.
- 6 Silver offers to take Captain Smollett and his men to somewhere