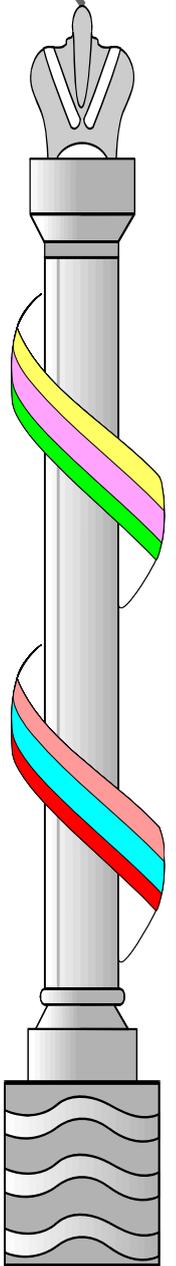
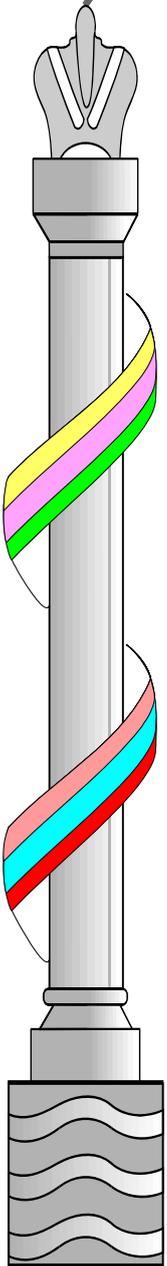




Secondary Two



UNITS (10 - 18)



Contents

<i>No</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Page</i>
1	Unit 10	4 - 14
Unit 10	Vocabulary	4 - 5
	Language Notes	5 - 7
	Communication Skills	7
	Exercises on Vocabulary	7- 11
	Grammar	12 - 13
	Exercises on Grammar	13 - 14
2	Unit 11	15 - 22
Unit 11	Vocabulary	15- 16
	Language Notes	16 - 17
	Communication Skills	17
	Exercises on Vocabulary	18 - 19
	Grammar	20
	Exercises on Grammar	20 - 22
3	Unit 12	23 - 32
Unit 12	Vocabulary	23 - 24
	Language Notes	24 - 26
	Exercises on Vocabulary	26 - 29
	Grammar	29 - 31
	Exercises on Grammar	31 - 32
4	Unit 13	33 - 44
Unit 13	Vocabulary	33 - 34
	Language Notes	34 - 35
	Communication Skills	35
	Exercises on Vocabulary	35 - 38
	Grammar	38 - 41
	Exercises on Grammar	41 - 44
5	Unit 14	45 - 57
Unit 14	Vocabulary	45 - 46
	Language Notes	46 - 47
	Communication Skills	48
	Exercises on Vocabulary	48 - 50
	Grammar	51 - 55
	Exercises on Grammar	55 - 57

6	Unit 15	58 – 69
Unit 15	Vocabulary	58 – 59
	Language Notes	59 – 60
	Communication Skills	60
	Exercises on Vocabulary	61 – 63
	Grammar	64 – 67
	Exercises on Grammar	67 – 69
7	Unit 16	70 – 80
Unit 16	Vocabulary	70– 71
	Language Notes	71 – 72
	Communication Skills	72
	Exercises on Vocabulary	72 – 75
	Grammar	76 – 78
	Exercises on Grammar	78 – 80
8	Unit 17	81 – 89
Unit 17	Vocabulary	81 – 82
	Language Notes	82 – 83
	Communication Skills	83
	Exercises on Vocabulary	83 – 85
	Grammar	86 – 87
	Exercises on Grammar	88 – 89
9	Unit 18	90 – 99
Unit 18	Vocabulary	90 – 91
	Language Notes	91 – 92
	Communication Skills	92
	Exercises on Vocabulary	93 – 95
	Grammar	96 – 98
	Exercises on Grammar	98 – 99

Unit 10- *Where food comes from*

add	يضيف	fertile	خصب	nourishment	الغذاء
addition	إضافة	fertilizer	سماد	nutrition	التغذية
additive	مادة مضافة	flavour	نكهة	nutritious	مغذي
agriculture	الزراعة	food poisoning	تسمم غذائي	nuts	الجوز
amount=quantity	كمية	food shortage	نقص الغذاء	organic	عضوي
Attack	يهاجم / هجوم	frequently	غالبا	organic farming	الزراعة العضوية
bread	الخبز	fruit	الفاكهة	over time	بمرور الوقت
breath	النفس	gene	جين	pasta	العجائن
breathe	يتنفس	genetic engineering	الهندسة الوراثية	pesticide	مبيد آفات
butter	الزبد	genetic modification	تعديل وراثي	poison	سم
carbohydrate	الكربوهيدرات	genetic structure	التركيب الوراثي	potential	شيء محتمل الحدوث
cell	خلية	genetically modified	معدل وراثيا	preservation	حفظ
cheese	الجبنة	global warming	الاحتباس الحراري	production	الإنتاج
collect	يجمع	guarantee	يضمن	protein	البروتين
Concern	يخش / يهتم	healthy food	طعام صحي	quality	نوعية / جودة
consumption	الاستهلاك	high yield seeds	محاصيل عالية الإنتاجية	ranch	مزرعة كبيرة
contain	يحتوي علي	hunter	صياد	remove	يزيل
country borders	حدود الدولة	improve	يحسن / يتحسن	Ripen	ينضج
crops	المحاصيل	indigestion	عسر الهضم	roots	الجزور
cultivation	الزراعة	ingredients	مكونات	rot	يتعفن
cut down	يقلل	inorganic	غير عضوي	rotten	متعفن
damage	ضرر/ تلف يتلف	insect	حشرة	seeds	بذور
Decay	يتعفن / يتحلل	irrigation	الري	soil	التربة
dental decay	تسوس الأسنان	laboratory	معمل	spray	يرش
desert reclamation	استصلاح الصحراء	later	فيما بعد	Starvation	مجاعة/الموت جوعا
Desertification	التصحّر	living things	الكائنات الحية	starve	يموت جوعا
Destroy	يدمر / يتلف	malnutrition	سوء التغذية	stream	مجري ماء / يتدفق
diet	نظام للتغذية	market	السوق	structure	تركيب
dietician	أخصائي تغذية	method	طريقة	supply	يمد / يزود
digest	يهضم	modern science	العلم الحديث	suppose	يفترض
digestion	الهضم	Modernize	يحدث / يجدد	swallow	يبتلع
disease resistant	مقاوم للأمراض	modification	تعديل	type = sort = kind	نوع
do damage	يسبب تلف	modify	يعدل	vegetables	الخضروات
farm	مزرعة / يزرع	normal	عادي	Vitamins	الفيتامينات
fat	دهن	notice	يلاحظ	wild plants	نباتات برية

Words & antonyms

agreement	اتفاق	disagreement	اختلاف
attractive	جذاب	unattractive	غير جذاب
fertile	خصب	infertile	غير خصب
merits	مزايا	demerits	عيوب
natural	طبيعي	unnatural	غير طبيعي
organic	عضوي	inorganic	غير عضوي
pro	مويد	anti	معارض
pros	مزايا	cons	عيوب
responsible	مسئول	irresponsible	غير مسئول
successful	ناجح	unsuccessful	غير ناجح

Important Vocabulary

circulatory system	الجهاز الدوري	nervous system	الجهاز العصبي
complications	مضاعفات / تعقيدات	respiratory system	الجهاز التنفسي
digestive system	الجهاز الهضمي	sample	عينة
epidemic	وباء	skeleton	هيكل عظمي
fever	الحمى	swine flu (H1N1)	أنفلونزا الخنازير
gland	غدة	the backbone	العمود الفقري
intensive care	العناية المركزة	vaccine	مصل

Expressions

be concerned to	مهتم بـ	lie to	يكذب علي
be concerned with	مهتم بـ	life on earth	الحياة علي الأرض
bring down	يقتل	poisonous for	سام لـ
come round	يزور	put genes into plants	يضع جينات في النباتات
experiment on/with	يجري تجربة علي	resistant to	مقاوم لـ
express opinion on/about	يعبر عن رأي في	rich in	غني بـ
harmful to	ضار لـ	smile at	يبتسم لـ
lead to	يؤدي إلي	spray with	يرش باستخدام (مادة معينة)

Derivatives

Verb		Noun		Adjective	
rot	يتعفن	rotting	تعفن	rotten	متعفن
modify	يعدل	modification	تعديل	modified	معدل
		genetics	علم الوراثة	genetic	وراثي
		gene	جين		
ripen	ينضج			ripe	ناضج
starve	يموت جوعا	starvation	الموت جوعا	Starving	يعاني من الجوع الشديد
fertilize	يسمد	fertilizer	سماد	Fertilized	مضاف له سماد

Language Notes

- لاحظ استخدام (ise) لتكوين الفعل من بعض الكلمات:

computer	computerise	general	عام	generalise
criticism	criticise	Memory	ذاكرة	memorise
economy	economise	Modern	حديث	modernise
familiar	familiarise	terror	رهيبة/ رعب	terrorise

Pesticide مبيد آفات
Herbicide مبيد أعشاب
Insecticide مبيد حشري

- Most pesticides are harmful.
- The use of herbicides must be under control.
- I don't recommend the use of insecticide at homes.

ingredients مكونات (مقومات) شيء
Compound مركب (كيميائي)
Elements عناصر / عوامل

- Flour is the basic ingredient of bread.
- Dr Zewail had the essential ingredients of success.
- Water is a compound , not an element.
- Oxygen is an element.
- Using the computer is an important element in the job.

Mixture مزيج / خليط (بدون تفاعل كيميائي)
Component مكون . جزء أساسي

- The city is a mixture of old and new buildings.
- The engine is the main component of a car.

-So+ adj. = very

- We enjoyed the trip very much(so much).

-Such+ adj. + n. = very

-She is such a polite girl.

Like مثل

Like يحب

look like يشبه

alike = like each other

- Don't shout at me like that.

- I like my two sisters.

- She looks like her mother.

- I and my brother are alike.

-تستخدم بعد الأشياء أو الأشخاص الذين نتحدث عنهم ويسبقها (v. to be)

- Unlike her mother, she is very lazy.

unlike مختلف عن . على العكس من

Rot يتعفن . يفسد

Decompose يتحلل (إلى عناصره الرئيسية) . ينحل

decay يتحلل / يتفكك (تدريجيا بعوامل طبيعية) يضعف

-Tomatoes rot quickly.

-Heat helps in decomposing water.

- Children's teeth decay because of sweets.

taste يتذوق

taste مذاق / طعم / ذوق

tasty لذيذ المذاق (مع الأكل والشرب)

tasteful حسن الذوق

- I tasted the soup to see if it needed salt.

-That chicken has a delicious taste.

-The food here is tasty.

-She has got a tasteful room.

- الفعل (make) يأتي بعده المصدر بدون (to) في المبني للمعلوم:

- The joke made me laugh.

- وفي المبني للمجهول يأتي بعد (make) (المصدر + to):

-Make + inf. (active) يجبر / يلزم

-I was made to laugh by the joke.

-Hope / Wish

-يأتي بعد hope إما مضارع بسيط أو مستقبل:

-We hope they pass(will pass) the exam.

-ويمكن أن يأتي بعد hope المصدر + to:

- She hopes to come first.

-نستخدم بعد wish ماضي بسيط للتعبير عن التمني في الحاضر:

- I wish I found the lost money.

- I wish people didn't throw rubbish in the street.

-وللتعبير عن التمني في الماضي نستخدم بعد wish زمن الماضي التام:

- I wish I hadn't lost the money.

-وللتعبير عن التمني في المستقبل نستخدم بعد wish إما could مع الضمائر I/we أو would مع باقي الضمائر:

- I wish I could see my friends tomorrow.

-I wish my friend would come to the party .

- Once = at some time in the past في وقت ما في الماضي / ذات مرة

- Once, people were hunters. Their food came from animals .

- Once = as soon as بمجرد أن

- Once I get home, I'll go to bed.

- Once = one time

مرة واحدة

-We go to Alexandria once a year.

-هناك (adverbs) تنتهي بـ (ly) تستخدم بدلا من (very) وتعطي معنى أقوى للجمل:

-Extremely- fantastically- tremendously- greatly- incredibly- unbelievably-awfully - terribly

-لاحظ أن (awfully) تستخدم عادة مع (sorry) :

- The mountain is extremely high. - He was incredibly rich. - I am awfully sorry for disturbing you.

Limit حد

- Don't exceed the speed limit. You will be fined.

Border يحد/حد (بين دولتين/ ولايتين...)

- Iraq borders Iran.

-There aren't any problems along the borders between Egypt and Sudan.

edge حافة الشيء

- He touched the edge of the cup with a spoon.

GM = Genetically Modified معدل وراثيا

-I think genetically Modified crops are harmful.

- starvation = famine مجاعة

- Most African countries suffer from starvation.

- drought = lack of water جفاف

- Many countries in Africa face drought.

-organic farming زراعة عضوية (لا تستخدم مبيدات أو اشياء اخري)

-inorganic farming زراعة تعتمد على رش مبيدات ومواد اخري

- Inorganic farming is harmful , but produces more yields.

-Who's = who is

- Ola is the girl who's wearing a green blouse.

-Who's = who has

-The boy, who's broken the window, will be punished.

-Whose ضمير وصل يدل علي الملكية او يسأل عنها

- That is the boy whose sister is a teacher.

Communication Skills

Expressing Opinions

<i>Expressing Opinions</i>	<i>Agreeing with opinions</i>	<i>Disagreeing with opinions</i>
As far as I'm concerned,	So do I / I do too.	I don't think so.
I think ...	I suppose so.	Really!
I'd say that ..	You are (quite) right	I disagree.
In my opinion,	I agree (with you).	I don't agree (with you)
It seems to me that ..	I think so	I'm not sure

Exercises

Respond the following situations:

1. A friend thinks biscuits and cakes are healthy foods. What do you say?
2. A friend thinks that sugar and salt are bad for health. What do you say?
3. A friend thinks that we should all eat less and do more exercise.
4. A housewife believes that food prices are going up all the time. What do you say?
5. A school friend asks what you think of fast food. What do you say?
6. One of your friends eats food with too much fat in it. What do you say to him or her?
7. Someone asks your opinion about the best places to buy food.
8. Someone thinks that Egypt will win the world cup, you disagree.
9. Your brother thinks that it is dangerous to use a mobile phone while driving. What do you say?
10. Your father believes that countries should try to produce all their own food.
11. Your friend believes that farmers have a very hard life. What do you say?
12. Your mother asks what you think of food cooked at home. What do you say?
13. Your sister thinks that many people today eat too much food.
14. Your teacher asks your opinion about using genetic engineering. What do you say?

- Mention the place and the speakers in each of the following two mini-dialogues:

- 1 - A: I want to have some bread. B: How many loaves? A: five please.

- Place: - Speaker A: - Speaker B:

- 2 - A: Look at the dinosaur. and here are its eggs. B: They are huge!
A: Don't touch anything, please.

- Place: - Speaker A: - Speaker B:

- 3- A: What's the matter? B: I can't sleep well and I have difficulty going up and down the stairs.
A: Do you smoke? B: Yes, I smoke about 20 cigarettes a day.

- Place: - Speaker A: - Speaker B:

- 4- A: May I see your ticket, please? B: Here you are. A: Seat 20A, the first row.
B: Thank you. What time does the film start? A: At 6.30.

- Place: - Speaker A: - Speaker B:

Choose the correct answer:

1. Fertilizers are substances that are used to make plants grow better.
a) organic b) non-organic c) natural d) not man-made
2. In organic farming, we use to enrich the soil.
a) fertilizers b) chemicals c) pesticides d) seeds
3. The river burst its banks and the fields around them.
a) flew b) rushed c) poured d) flooded
4. Farmers should improve the of the soil.
a) quantity b) price c) size d) quality
5. Scientists have developed genetically type of tomatoes that stays on the plant longer.
a) modify b) modifying c) modified d) modification
6. If you something, you change it slightly in order to improve it.
a) erect b) cancel c) return d) modify
7. Adding organic matter.....the quality of our soil.
a) decreases b) destroys c) improves d) reduces
8. Farmers use fertilizers to make the fields
a) fertilize b) fertility c) fertile d) fertilizing
9. farming methods produce greater yields than any other method.
a) Organic b) Non-organic c) Organism d) Organisation
10. Some..... can be added to let the food live longer.
a) flowers b) seeds c) chemicals d) roots
11. Insecticides are poisons that may..... our health.
a) affect b) defect c) reduce d) cause
12. A /An is a chemical used to kill unwanted plants.
a) insecticide b) herbicide c) gene d) pesticide
13. are chemicals used to kill insects.
a) Pesticides b) Herbicides c) Genes d) Insecticides
14. She gave no for her decision.
a) cause b) effect c) reason d) case
15. The crops are regularly with pesticides.
a) made b) given c) helped d) sprayed
16. He has lived and worked in France almost.....since 1990.
a) continue b) continuously c) continuous d) continued
17. The dog was killed by rat.....
a) poisoned b) food c) poison d) poisonous
18. Tomatoes best in sunlight.
a) make b) farm c) spray d) grow
19. They were deeply by the news of her death.
a) effective b) effectiveness c) affect d) affected
20. It is said that industry,..... and tourism are the main sources of our national income.
a) agriculture b) growing c) nourishment d) feeding
21. Farmers use fertilizers to enrich the
a) land b) growing c) soil d) floor
22. The referee was when he declared a penalty for the red team.
a) fear b) unjust c) afraid d) fair
23. What kind of..... does your uncle grow on his farm?
a) plants b) yields c) crops d) animals
24. In my opinion, organic food is and healthy.
a) natural b) industrial c) artificial d) abnormal
25. The of the tree holds it securely in the ground.
a) leaves b) branches c) roots d) fruits
26. Scientists make their experiments in
a) libraries b) laboratories c) playgrounds d) offices
27. are harmful to plants so farmers use insecticides to kill them.
a) Herbs b) Pets c) Flies d) Insects
28. One of the computer is that it stores a lot of information.
a) drawback b) defect c) advantage d) dement
29. Tame animals are easy to raise. The opposite of "tame" is
a) normal b) wild c) natural d) grown
30. Father always advises me to ... money for the time of need.
a) save b) gain c) spend d) lose

31. 32-As a child, he learned to and fish.
a) come b) hunt c) raise d) cheer
32.are the parts of the cells which control what a living thing will be like.
a) Genetical b) Genetically c) Genes d) Genetic
33. engineering aims at improving the quality of crops.
a) Genetic b) Scientific c) Geological d) Genetically
34. They collected the peaches when they fully.....
a) fitted b) prepared c) provided d) ripened
35. This fruit isn't..... yet. We can't eat it.
a) ripen b) rip c) ripple d) ripe
36. Scientists can change the genetic structure of plants and animals by using genetic.....
a) agriculture b) chemistry c) biology d) engineering
37. Thousands of people in some African countries die of..... They have little food to eat.
a) feeding b) starvation c) eating d) nourishment
38. Mother prepared all the she needed to make the cake.
a) parts b) ingredients c) divisions d) contents
39. The rain will make the grass
- a) grow b) plant c) farm d) decrease
40. She suffers a lot from that disease, but we are very pleased that her temperature is
- a) extraordinary b) unusual c) normal d) abnormal
41. A is an amount of something that is produced by cultivating the land.
a) consumer b) producer c) gene d) yield
42. Samples were from over 200 patients.
a) grown b) made c) developed d) collected
43. She was shaking with when she saw the police arresting the criminal.
a) afraid b) fear c) fearful d) dreadful
44. These electric wires are by a rubber covering.
a) made b) protected c) grown d) worked
45. The storm caused great.....
a) carelessness b) progress c) damage d) improvement
46. A is a person who hunts wild animals for food or sport.
a) scientist b) pilot c) mechanic d) hunter
47. The lid of this bottle is too hard to
- a) revise b) remove c) remember d) recover
48. A lot of people in Africa to death. They are in bad need of help.
a) starve b) die c) live d) survive
49. Fruit is ready to eat when it has been..... by the sun.
a) made b) ripened c) sprayed d) given
50. The main of the meal I'm cooking is cheese.
a) shape b) size c) ingredient d) colour
51. Scientists can crops by adding or removing certain genes.
a) prevent b) spray c) return d) modify
52. People who do not have enough food to eat may die of..
a) thirst b) freedom c) starvation d) heat
53. If you want to grow vegetables, you have to put..... in the ground.
a) branches b) leaves c) sides d) seeds
54. fruit usually tastes sweet.
a) Ripen b) Ripe c) Ripens d) Ripping
55. This tomato is I can't eat it.
a) rot b) rotten c) rots d) rotting
56. Many people were very hungry after the storm. Some even began to.....
a) starved b) starve c) starving d) starvation
57. As as I'm concerned, the answer isn't to continuously spray the land with chemicals.
a) fast b) long c) soon d) far
58. I'd that modern fanning makes more money than organic farming, wouldn't you?
a) talk b) speak c) tell d) say
59. This library a lot of useful books.
a) consists b) forms c) contains d) makes
60. I hate living in villages. They lack a lot of services.
a) near b) nearby c) next d) remote

61. I'm not..... about her. She can take care of herself.
a) *interested* b) *worried* c) *afraid* d) *fond*
62. A woman was and robbed by a gang of youths.
a) *made* b) *attacked* c) *given* d) *done*
63. After a long time of hard work, he became a in business.
a) *barter* b) *porter* c) *partner* d) *portion*
64. All the products are with comprehensive instructions.
a) *labelled* b) *addressed* c) *developed* d) *entitled*
65. We the two reports carefully.
a) *listened* b) *spoke* c) *compared* d) *hold*
66. Put..... in the local paper to sell your car.
a) *a menu* b) *a questionnaire* c) *a list* d) *an advertisement*
67. Some people travel abroad to money, others travel for sightseeing.
a) *help* b) *beat* c) *make* d) *do*
68. Farmers spray their crops insecticides to protect them.
a) *by* b) *for* c) *with* d) *in*
69. The chairman started his meeting a short word just to break the ice.
a) *with* b) *on* c) *by* d) *from*
70. Take an umbrella with you to protect yourself..... the heavy rain.
a) *of* b) *from* c) *off* d) *at*
71. Camping teaches our students how to depend themselves
a) *in* b) *about* c) *of* d) *on*
72. A lot of people all over the world die hunger.
a) *out* b) *from* c) *of* d) *on*

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

1. A filter is a thing which farmers put on soil to help plants to grow.
2. A leaf is the part of a plant from which a new plant of the same kind can grow.
3. A library is a room or building used for scientific experiments.
4. Automatic farming does not use chemical fertilizers.
5. Carbons provide our bodies with heat and energy.
6. Chemical fertilizers are organic.
7. Does the corn ripen in the sun?
8. Electrical engineering is the science of changing the structure of the genes of a living thing in order to make it healthier or stronger.
9. Fanners earn their money from culture.
10. Genetic modified crops can improve agriculture.
11. He needs to prove his French.
12. His uncle works in a farm.
13. I hope I am getting my university degree next month.
14. I hope you good health.
15. I want to study genetic at university.
16. I'd rather starving than work for that company.
17. I'd talk that the government should make more efforts to solve this problem.
18. If the pipe bursts, it will float the whole house.
19. If you want to grow vegetables, you have to put seats in the ground.
20. Imagination and hard work are the contents of success.
21. In organic farming, crops are sprayed with chemicals .
22. In organic farming, fruits are sprayed with chemical pesticides.
23. It's difficult to look unnatural when you're feeling nervous.
24. Michael Crichton wrote a book about phonetic engineering.
25. Millions of people face salutation because they don't have enough to eat.
26. Modern technology can protect people from starve.
27. Nobody saw the thieves who's robbed the gas station.
28. Nowadays we eat genetically modify food.
29. Our teacher made us to do our homework.
30. People get information at the internet
31. Protein is an animal which helps us to grow and be healthy.
32. Scientifically engineering means to make genes into plants and animals.
33. Scientists can exchange crops by adding or removing certain genes.
34. Sensation is suffering or death caused by lack of food.

35. She did the job well and neither did Hala.
36. Smoking has a bad affect on our health.
37. Some people in Africa died from starvation.
38. The boy whose written the e-mail is my cousin.
39. The cause why he died was lack of medical care.
40. The company who's employees went on strike closed down.
41. The crops are regularly covered with pesticide.
42. The doctor who's clinic is next to the bank is very clever.
43. The equality of the crops has unproved.
44. The fruit is starting to go rot.
45. The land must be infertile to produce good crops.
46. The man who's house collapsed during the earthquake was so sad.
47. The mountain is incredibly height.
48. The reason for the blood was all that heavy rain.
49. The software we use has been satisfied for us.
50. The stems of all living things control what they will be like.
51. The work of growing crops and raising animals is called engineering.
52. There are too much books in the bag.
53. These vegetables can be grown from seat.

Translation

Translate into Arabic:

There are two main forms of farming, organic farming that uses natural additions. The second type is inorganic farming that uses chemical fertilizers. it increases the quantity of yield , but it may be harmful.

.....

The problem of starvation affects many places in the world. the main reason why people are hungry is not that there is food shortage, but that methods of cultivation are not sufficiently advanced in some areas. Moreover, the food is not fairly distributed to all those who need it.

.....

All living things contain genes which control what they will be like. Now scientists can modify plants and animals' genes to change their characteristics and this is called "Genetic engineering".

.....

Translate into English:

– سوف يعاني العالم من مشاكل نقص المياه والمجاعة بسبب الحروب.

.....

– ما هو الفرق بين الزراعة العضوية والزراعة الغير عضوية ؟

.....

– تناول الكثير من الملح و الدهون و السكر ضار بالصحة، أليس كذلك ؟

.....

– تعتبر الألعاب الأولمبية مهرجانا رياضيا يقام كل أربع سنوات، تتنافس فيه العديد من الدول

.....

– تحتوي الأطعمة التي نتناولها على العديد من المكونات المعدلة وراثيا .

.....

– هل أنت مع أم ضد الهندسة الوراثية ؟

.....

Grammar

Tag Question - Question Tag

- السؤال المذيل هو سؤال قصير يوضع في نهاية الجملة المثبتة او المنفية :

- He is a clever young man,	isn't he?
- He works in a secondary school,	doesn't he?
- He will arrive at about twelve,	won't he?
- He can speak two languages,	can't he?

- الجملة المثبتة يتبعها سؤال مذب منفي و الجملة المنفية يتبعها سؤال مذب مثبت :

- السؤال المضاف للجملة معناه دائما "أليس كذلك؟" او " هل انا علي صواب؟":

- في السؤال المضاف للجملة نستخدم دائما ضمير فاعل و النفي يكون بالصيغة المختصرة للفعل المساعد او الناقص:

- تسمى الجملة كلها (Tag Question) بينما يسمى الجزء الاخير الخاص (Question Tag)

ملاحظات عامة علي السؤال المذيل

1- في حالة وجود am نستخدم في السؤال aren't وفي حالة وجود am not نستخدم am:

- I am a student, aren't I ?

- I am not a doctor, am I ?

2- الكلمات الآتية تعبر عن النفي ولذلك يكون السؤال مثبت:

seldom / never / scarcely / neither / little / few / hardly / rarely / no longer

-He no longer comes early, does he?

-There's hardly any food, is there?

3- إذا بدأت الجملة بـ Let's يكون السؤال المذيل shan't we - shall we لأنها تعبر عن إقتراح:

-Let's go fishing , shall we / shan't we ?

4- إذا بدأت الجملة بـ Let us يكون السؤال المذيل won't you - will you . لأنها تعبر عن طلب:

Let us go fishing, will you / won't you ?-

5-إذا جاء الفعل need في الإثبات يكون السؤال المذيل don't .

- We need your agreement, don't we ?

6-إذا جاء الفعل needn't نستخدم need في السؤال المذيل .

- I needn't hurry, need I ?

7-إذا جاء الفعل dare في الإثبات نستخدم don't في السؤال المذيل .

-They dare to go out in such a hot weather, don't they ?

8-إذا جاء الفعل aren't نستخدم dare في السؤال المذيل .

-They aren't tell their father, dare they ?

9-إذا كان الفاعل This / That يكون الضمير في السؤال المذيل it .

-That is your pen, isn't it ?

10-إذا كان الفاعل These / Those يكون الضمير في السؤال المذيل they .

-These are our friends, aren't they ?

11-إذا كان الفاعل There نضعها نفسها بدلاً من الضمير في السؤال المذيل .

-There is a cat under the bed, isn't there ?

12- لاحظ أن الكلمات everyone / someone / everybody / somebody / no one/ nobody يأتي بدلا منها في السؤال they:

-Everybody has finished the test, haven't they?

-Everyone is at the home, aren't they?

13- الكلمات something / everything / nothing يأتي بدلا منها في السؤال it:

- Something has happened, hasn't it?

- Everything is OK , isn't it?

14- لاحظ أن الجمل التي تبدأ بـ I think / I believe يكون السؤال المذيل على الجزء الثاني ولكن الجملة التي تبدأ بـ I don't

think /I don't believe تعتبر منفية:

- I think Ali will get up late, won't he?

-I don't believe they are thieves, are they?

15- في حالة وجود have كفعل أساسي (بمعنى يملك) يمكن استخدام do أو have في السؤال:

- He has a camera, doesn't he (hasn't he) ?

16- إذا جاءت a few يكون السؤال المذيل منفي:

- He invited a few friends, didn't he ?

17- إذا جاءت few يكون السؤال المذيل مثبت:

- He invited few friends, did he ?

18- لاحظ استخدام Question tag مع التعبيرات الآتية :

- You'd better wait here, hadn't you?

- I'd rather wait here, wouldn't I ?

19- في حالة وجود IF يكون السؤال علي الجزء الثاني من الجملة (جواب الشرط) :

- If she doesn't have a camera, she'll borrow mine, won't she?

20- في حالة وجود used to يكون السؤال بـ didn't :

- I used to get up early, didn't I ?

21- إذا جاءت must have + pp تستخدم didn't في السؤال المذيل .

- He must have spilt the milk, didn't he ?

23- في حالة الأمر المنفي نستخدم في السؤال will you :

- Don't open the door, will you?

24- في حالة الأمر المثبت نستخدم عادة won't you ويمكن أيضا استخدام will you :

- Open the door, won't you?

25- إذا جاءت الصفة منفردة نستخدم كما في المحادثات isn't it

Fantastic, isn't it ?

- Horrible, isn't it ?

الرد على السؤال المذيل Answers to tag questions

- يجب ان يكون الرد على السؤال المذيل مطابقا للواقع بغض النظر عن كون السؤال المذيل مثبتا او منفيًا:

Tag question	Correct answer	
-Snow is white, isn't it?	Yes, (it is).	- لاحظ ان الاجابة واحدة في الحالتين لان الثلج ابيض
-Snow isn't white, is it?	Yes, it is!	
-Snow is black, isn't it?	No, it isn't!	- لاحظ ان الاجابة واحدة في الحالتين لان الثلج ليس اسود
-Snow isn't black, is it?	No, (it isn't).	

Exercises

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

1.1. This car is very expensive, ?

a - isn't it b - isn't the car c - doesn't it d - is it

2.2- She can't read,?

a) isn't she b) doesn't she c) can she d) can't she

3.3- They arrived late,?

a) don't they b) didn't they c) weren't they d) won't they

4.4- Amgad will visit us tomorrow,.....?

a) will he b) won't he c) wasn't he d) doesn't he

5.5- He's gone abroad,.....?

a) isn't he b) hasn't he c) doesn't he d) won't he

6.6- He won't come to the party,.....?

a) will he b) doesn't he c) isn't he d) can't he

7.7- You didn't tell me anything,.....?

a) did you b) did I c) were you d) was I

8.8- Manor doesn't like his teacher,.....?

a) is he b) does he c) does Maher d) likes he

9.9- I don't know French,.....?

a) am I b) do I c) do you d) are you

10. 10- You'd better meet him,.....?

a) hadn't you b) wouldn't you c) hadn't I d) wouldn't I

11. 11-Let us go,.....?

a) shall we b) shan't we c) won't you d) do you

12. 12-1 haven't done it yet,?

a) have you b) have I c) do I d) do you

13. 13-You were late this morning,.....?

- a) *didn't you* b) *didn't I* c) *weren't I* d) *weren't you*
14. 14-I'd rather have some coffee,.....?
a) *hadn't I* b) *hadn't you* c) *wouldn't you* d) *wouldn't I*
15. 15-He plays the guitar well,.....?
a) *doesn't he* b) *isn't he* c) *does he* d) *is he*
16. 16-I had a bath,.....?
a) *hadn't I* b) *hadn't you* c) *didn't I* d) *didn't you*
17. 17-He never gets up early,.....?
a) *doesn't he* b) *does he* c) *isn't he* d) *is he*
18. 18- You should stop making noise,,..?
a) *won't you* b) *shouldn't you* c) *don't you* d) *aren't you*
19. 19-It has stopped raining,.....?
a) *hasn't it* b) *has it* c) *doesn't it* d) *isn't it*
20. 20-I'm playing the piano,.....?
a) *don't I* b) *aren't I* c) *don't you* d) *aren't you*
21. 21-No one came early,.....?
a) *didn't he* b) *didn't they* c) *did he* d) *did they*
22. Everything is O.K., (*doesn't – wasn't – isn't – hasn't*) it?
23. Few people attended the conference, (*did they- didn't they- hadn't they- wouldn't they*)?
24. Growing vegetables is quite easy, (*is it - isn't it - does it - doesn't it*)?
25. He can't remember her phone number, (*can't - won't - couldn't – can*) he ?
26. He hardly does any useful work, (*does he-doesn't he-don't we- haven't we*)?
27. He has a beautiful house , (*hasn't he – has he – doesn't he – does he*) ?
28. He'd hardly do it without permission, (*would- wouldn't- had - hadn't*) he ?
29. I don't think he will do it, (*won't – will – do - don't*) he ?
30. If he comes early, he can catch the bus, (*can – does – can't – won't*) he?
31. I'm very late for work ,(*aren't I- amn't I – don't I- am I*) ?
32. Let's find somewhere else to stay, (*will you- won't you- shall we- shan't we*)?
33. Let's go to the club, (*will we - shall we - can we - shan't we*) ?
34. No one believes such a liar, (*doesn't he - don't they - does he - do they*) ?
35. She'd rather stay home, (*hadn't – wouldn't – couldn't – won't*) she?
36. She's done a lot of good work, (*isn't – doesn't – haven't – hasn't*) she?
37. She's going to finish her work early, (*hasn't – wasn't – isn't – can't*) she?
38. Someone has watered the garden, (*hasn't he – haven't we – don't they – haven't they*)?
39. The boy came late to class, (*wasn't - didn't - isn't - doesn't*) he?
40. They dug the well,, (*didn't – don't – hadn't – weren't*) they?
41. We have earned a lot of money lately, (*haven't-don't- aren't- shouldn't*) we?

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

1. A lot of money has to be collected, has it?
2. He old us the truth, wasn't he?
3. He will come hack, doesn't he?
4. He will help us, will he?
5. I don't think he'll pass the driving test, can't he?
6. I never get up early, don't I?
7. I'm reading, don't I?
8. Let's stay, won't you?
9. Nobody is here, isn't he?
10. She didn't know the way to the station, was she?
11. She is speaking slowly, doesn't she?
12. She's done it, isn't it?
13. Someone's knocking at the door, are they?
14. That pepper is genetically modified, doesn't it?
15. That's not the right answer, does it?
16. The plane arrived early, wasn't it?
17. They behaved badly, don't they?
18. Things you grow yourself always taste better, aren't they?
19. We couldn't live without food and water, can we?

Unit 11 - Moby Dick

aboard	علي متن	determined	مصمم / عازم	poems	قصائد
above	فوق	development	تطور/نمو/ تنمية	primitive	بدائي
abroad	الخارج	distance	مسافة	purpose	غرض
actions	أفعال	drown	يغرق	ram	يصطدم بشدة بـ
adventure	مغامرة	Ecologically friendly	صديق للبيئة	recommendation	توصية
adventurer	مغامر	ecology	علم البيئة	remote	بعيد / نائي
adventurous	يتسم بالمغامرة	Environmentally friendly	صديق للبيئة	Remote control	جهاز تحكم عن
ahead	أمام	extinct	منقرض	remoteness	بُعد
alternative routes	طرق بديلة	extinction	الانقراض	rescue = save	ينقذ
ambition	الطموح	float	يطفو	review	عرض نقدي لكتاب
ambitious	لديه طموح	Force	قوة / يُجبر	reviewer	ناقد أدبي
armed	مسلح	foreign country	دولة أجنبية	row	يجدف
ashore	إلى الشاطئ	get revenge	يثأر / ينتقم	sailor	بحار
attack	يهاجم / هجوم	give	يعطي	sandcastle	قلعة من الرمال
balance	توازن	gold coin	عملة ذهبية	scene	مشهد / مكان
Be disappointed	يشعر بخيبة	harpoons	رماح لصيد	serious	جاد / خطير
blubber	دهن الحوت	humanity	البشرية	serious problem	مشكلة خطيرة
boredom	الملل	humans	البشر	Seriousness	جدية / خطورة
candles	شموع	hunt	يطارد بغرض الصيد	sink	يغوص /
cave	كهف	in his twenties	في العشرينات من عمره	spear	رمح
character	شخصية	Incredible	لا يُصدق	stage	مرحلة
collection	مجموعة	intelligent	ذكي	storyteller	راوي القصة
Consequences	نتائج	island	جزيرة	strange	غريب
continent	قارة	islanders	سكان الجزر	stubborn	عنيد
crew	طاقم طائرة/ سفينة	marine life	الحياة البحرية	the pacific ocean	المحيط الهادي
critic	ناقد	message	رسالة	unfortunately	لسوء الحظ
criticize	ينقد	motorised boat	قارب يعمل بمحرك	Vacuum cleaner	مكنسة كهربائية
date	تاريخ	multimedia room	غرفة مناهل المعرفة	whale	حوت
definitely	بالتأكيد	navy ship	سفينة تابعة	whaling	صيد الحيتان
destroy	يدمر	offer	يقدم / يعرض	whaling ship	سفينة لصيد
details	تفاصيل	painting	لوحة	whenever	في أي وقت

Expressions

armed with	مسلح بـ	life at sea	الحياة في البحر
at first	أولا	live on an island	يعيش على جزيرة
at the age of	في سن	look for = search for	يبحث عن
at the beginning	في البداية	on his last voyage	في رحلته الأخيرة بالسفينة
at the time of his death	في وقت وفاته	on the third day	في اليوم الثالث
at the weekend	في نهاية الأسبوع	play a vital role in	يلعب دورا حيويا في
be bored with	يشعر بالملل من	pull out	يسحب
born into a rich family	ولد في أسرة غنية	pull up	ينوقف
by accident	بالصدفة	ready for+n.	مستعد لـ
collide with	يصطدم بـ	ready to+inf.	مستعد لـ
come out	يصدر(للكتب)	sailor on a ship	بحار علي سفينة
crash into	يصطدم بـ	send off	يرسل بالبريد
essential to	ضروري / أساسي لـ	send off	يطرد (لاعب)
fall to his death	يسقط ميتا	work in ordinary jobs	يعمل في وظائف عادية
hold onto	يتشبث بـ	work on a farm	يعمل في مزرعة
lend someone a hand	يساعد شخص	work on a novel	يعمل في تأليف رواية

Words & antonyms

adventurous	مغامر	unadventurous	غير مغامر
ahead	أمام	behind	خلف
armed	مسلح	unarmed	أعزل / غير مسلح
ashamed	يشعر بالخجل	unashamed	غير شاعر بالخجل
credible	يُصدق	incredible	لا يُصدق
definitely	بالتأكيد	possibly	من المحتمل
destroy	يدمر	build	يبني
detailed	مفصل	brief	مختصر
enemy	عدو	friend	صديق
exciting	مثير	boring	ممل
negative	سليبي	positive	إيجابي
ordinary	عادي	unusual	غير معتاد
primitive	بدائي	civilized	متحضر
real	حقيقي	unreal	غير حقيقي
remote	بعيد	near / close	قريب
serious	جاد	funny	مضحك
sink	يغرق	float	يطفو
strange	غريب	familiar	مألوف
strong	قوي	weak	ضعيف

Derivatives

Verb	Noun	Adjective	Adverb
arm مسلح	seriousness جدية / خطورة army جيش arms أسلحة	serious جاد / خطير armed مسلح	seriously بطريقة جادة أو خطيرة
determine يحدد / يصمم	determination تصميم/تحديد	determined مصمم / عازم	
destroy يدمر	destruction تدمير	destructive مدمر	

Language Notes

- لاحظ استخدام المقطع multi- بمعنى متعدد مع كلمات معينة مثل :

multinational	متعدد الجنسيات	multicultural	متعدد الثقافات
multipurpose	متعدد الأغراض	multidimensional	متعدد الأبعاد
multimedia	وسائط متعددة	multilingual	متعدد اللغات

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Purpose غرض - aim هدف / يهدف - Intention نية/قصد - Plan يخطط/خطة | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - My purpose is to get full marks. - His aim is to help his parents. - He aims at helping his parents. - His good intentions made people love him. - This plan won't work. - He plans to travel abroad. |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Offer: يقدم / يعرض - Give: يعطي / يمنح | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -I offered her another drink. -We gave him time to reply. |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - primitive بدائي/ قديم الطراز - crude غير ناضج أو واضح / غير مهذب - Vulgar مبتذل / سوقي / بذئ | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Primitive tribes still exist in Middle Africa. - His behaviour is still crude. - It is a crude draft of a poem. - Her vulgar speech annoyed everybody. |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Think of ...as يفكر في شيء أو شخص باعتباره .. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The teacher thought of me as a trouble maker. |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ambitious طموح - opportunist إنتهازي | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - He is very ambitious . He never stops working. - Opportunists don't care for others. |

- advise + عاقل to + المصدر ينصح -The doctor advised me to live in the country.
- advise + عاقل not to + المصدر ينصح -The doctor advised me not to live in crowded cities.
- advise about future -Teachers always advise us about future.

- Recommend..... to شخص يوصى به /يرشح -I recommend this film to you.
- recommend for شئ - I recommended Ali for the job.
- Recommend to شئ - He recommended me a good film to watch.
- make recommendations اقتراحات/ يقدم توصيات/ - Can you make recommendation of/ bout a book to read?

- coast_ساحل - The North Coast has become a tourist site.
- beach الشاطئ (جزء من) البلاج/ - The children built houses of sand on the beach.
- ashore (adv.) إلى الشاطئ - After the boat had reached the port, we went ashore.
- bank_ضفة النهر أو البحيرة - Most Egyptians live on the Nile banks.

- Sink يغرق / يغرق (عادة للسفن و القوارب) -The mobile fell and sank to the bottom of the Nile.
- Sink ينخفض -The explosion sank the fishing boat.
- Drown : يغرق (عادة للأشخاص) -The Euro has sunk against the dollar.
- The boy drowned while he was swimming.

- Adventure مغامرة - He never likes adventure. He plays on the safe side.
- Risk مخاطرة - Smoking increases the risk of developing cancer.

- Remote نائي / بعيد (remoter / remotest) - Primitive tribes live in the remotest parts of Africa.
- I haven't the remotest idea. ليس لدي أدنى فكرة. -In the remote past_ في الماضي البعيد
- In the remote future في المستقبل البعيد -In the near future في المستقبل القريب
- Matter بهم -It doesn't matter to him when you leave.
- Matter أمر / مشكلة / مسألة = What's the matter with you? =What's the problem with you?
- It's a matter of life and death. مسألة حياة أو موت - As a matter of fact, ... في الواقع / في الحقيقة
- It's a matter of time. إنها مسألة وقت

- Whatever = anything or everything أى شيء -I can do whatever I want.
- Whenever = every time or any time حينما / عندما -I can visit you whenever you like.
- Wherever = to any place or every place أينما / حيثما -Wherever I goes, I see him.
- Whoever = the person who or any person أى شخص/ أيا كان
- Whoever doesn't respect old people, no one respects him.

- Be determined to+ inf. .. يكون مصمم أو عازم علي ..
- He was determined to succeed in his private business

- Hero& heroine بطل & بطلة (حقيقي او في الاعمال الادبية)
- Nasser was a national hero. - Who is the hero of this novel?
- champion بطل (رياضي . المدافع عن شخصية أو قضية)
- Martin Luther King champion of the poor all his life.
- The Undertaker was the heavy weight champion.

Communication Skills

Making Recommendations with reasons

Making Recommendation	Reasons
I'm sure you'd enjoy/love	It's a very exciting/interesting
You really should	The are so
I can really recommendto you.	You won't be able to put it down.

19. He wrote two books (*call- calls- calling- called*) Typee and Omoo.
20. His father (*imported- exported- sold- arranged*) goods from France.
21. I am bored (*to- too- with- in*) this silly talk.
22. In a higher position means (*abroad- ashore- aboard- above*).
23. In the storm, the ship (*sank- ate- drank - held*) and two people drowned.
24. Mid-twenties means about (*twenty- thirty- forty- twenty five*) years old.
25. (*Shore - Bank - Ashore - Coast*) means onto land by the side of the sea.
26. The (*richness- roughness - remoteness - closeness*) of my friend's village made me hesitate to visit him.
27. The elephant (*attached- attended- attempted- attacked*) the hunters and completely destroyed their car.
28. The last (*accident - scenery- scene - since*) of the film was usual.
29. The novel, Moby Dick came (*in- out- back- to*) in 1851.
30. The passengers were asked to (*broad - abroad - broaden - board*) the plane immediately.
31. The sailors (*left - went - boarded - headed*) their ship and went ashore in a small boat.
32. The word (*effective - deceptive - primitive - aggressive*) means very simple or old-fashioned.
33. The young girl (*sank- drowned- flew- floated*) yesterday.
34. They went on a (*flight- voyage- picnic- walk*) by ship.
35. This book is (*furious - serious - cautious - curious*) . It's not funny.

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

1. All the passengers and chew survived the crash.
2. Asia is the largest city in the world.
3. Can you do some recommendations?
4. Egypt lies on the North bank of the sea.
5. He allowed us watch a new film.
6. He commented me a good book to read.
7. He couldn't finish the book because it was too serial.
8. He lives in a close village. It's far from the nearest town
9. He went board on business.
10. He went on a flight by boat.
11. I'll visit you wherever I have time.
12. Relative people inhabited this island 2000 years ago.
13. Turn left and you'll see the hospital above of you.

Translation

Translate into Arabic:

People need to be determined if they want to reach their goals in life. It is possible to be ambitious and determined without hurting other people. You can achieve your goals by all means, but remember the rights of the others.

.....

.....

Is our planet a safe place for animals? Unfortunately, it doesn't seem like it. Thousands of species have become extinct and many more are now endangered. We need to do something fast before it is too late for them.

.....

.....

In the past whales were hunted and killed for their meat, their teeth, for oil and blubber to make candles. Whale meat is still very popular in some countries like Japan. The oil and fat from whales is used in the production of things like soap.

.....

.....

Translate into English:

- الطموح والتصميم من أهم وسائل تحقيق الأهداف .

.....

- أصبحت الإعلانات جزءاً هاماً من حياتنا اليومية.

.....

- إن قطع الغابات يمكن أن تكون له تأثيرات خطيرة على المناخ.

.....

- ينبغي عليك ألا تفكر في نفسك و أهدافك فقط بل يجب أن تراعي الآخرين أيضاً.

.....

Grammar

The past perfect continuous tense

Form

Subj. **الفاعل** + had + been + v.ing.

- He had been cleaning the room for two hours when I arrived home.

Negation

Subject + hadn't + been + v.ing.

-They hadn't been waiting for a long time before the train arrived.

Yes / No Q.

Had + Subj. **الفاعل** + been + v.ing. ?

- He was tired. Had he been working since dawn?

-Yes, he had.

-No, he hadn't.

'Wh-' Q.

Q.W **أداة استفهام** + had+ subject+been + v.ing. ?

- What had he been doing when the accident happened?

عند بناء جملة الماضي التام المستمر للمجهول تتحول الي جملة ماضي تام :

Passive

Obj **المفعول** + had+ been + p.p.

- The room had been cleaned for two hours when I arrived home.

يستخدم الماضي التام المستمر ليعبر عن حدث استمر لفترة في الماضي قبل وقوع حدث آخر ويستخدم عادة مع :

When/since / for/ all day / all weekend

ويأتي عادة مع أفعال يمكن أن تستغرق فترة طويلة مثل

(wait / do / study / live / work / stay / play / watch / sleep / paint / read / write / talk / run / walk / travel, ..etc)

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

- He was covered in paint. He had been painting the room since we left.

- Our game of tennis was interrupted. We had been playing for an hour when it started to rain.

هناك أفعال لا تستخدم في الأزمنة المستمرة عموما ومنها الماضي التام المستمر وهي افعال الشعور و الحواس و الملكية و المعرفة.

- We were good friends. We had known each other for 10 years.

كما لا يستخدم الماضي التام المستمر مع الأفعال التي لا تستغرق عادة فترة طويلة في حدوثها مثل وفي هذه الحالة نستخدم الماضي التام:

(break down / stop / close / open/ end / finish)

- She was late for the meeting because her car had broken down.

إذا ذكرنا مرات حدوث الفعل لا يستخدم الماضي التام المستمر بل نستخدم الماضي التام:

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

Exercises

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

1.After his father, she didn't send Alexander to school

a- died

b- has died

c- had died

d- have died

2.By the time Alexander ... 20, his mother had spent all her money.

a- was

b- had been

c- has been

d- were

3.He found work as a secretary to someone who a friend of his father's in the army.

a- was

b- had been

c- has been

d- have been

4.Before he wrote The Count of Monte Cristo, hefamous as a playwright.

a- became

b- becomes

c- had become

d- would become

5.They discovered that Dumasother people to write for him.

a- was employing

b- had been employing

c- employed

d- is employing

6.Before Dumas wrote his novels, he plays .

a- wrote

b- had written

c- has written

d- have written

7.His father probably died young because he in prison.

a- spent

b- had been spent

c- was spending

d- has spent

8.The man Dumas worked for in Parishis father.

a- knew

b- had known

c- has known

d- knows

9. Dumas already a successful writer when people realized that his books had been written by other people.
a- had been b- was c- had been d- is
10. Dumas checked what his assistants
a- wrote b- has written c- had written d- 'd write
11. When he died in 1870, his son after his finances for a few years.
a- looked b- has been looking c- had been looking d- was looking
12. When he got home, Samy was not at all hungry. He chocolate all day.
a- ate b- Has been eating c- had been eating d- was eating
13. When he arrived at school, Ahmed's hair was wet. It
a- had been raining b- was raining c- had rained d- rained
14. When we got up that morning, there was sand all over the streets, there a sandstorm.
a- was b- was raining c- had been d- has been
15. Sara went into the kitchen and found lots of fresh bread on the table. her mother
A - had been baking b- baked c- Was baking d- has been baking
16. By the time he was 12, my brother, three languages. He spoke, Arabic , English and French.
a- learnt b- has learnt c- was learning d- had learnt
17. When I went to my friend's flat, shefor school.
a- already left b- has already left c- had already left d- was leaving
18. Last year, I spent a month in France. I of going there since I was a child.
a- have dreamed b- had dreamed c- dreamt d- was dreaming
19. Leila and her husband into their own flat last weekend. Before that, they had lived with Leila's parents.
a- had moved b- moved c- has moved d- was moving
20. My father retired last week. He ... for the same company all his life.
a- worked b- has worked c- had worked d- was working
21. Karim fell asleep during the football match because he to bed late the night before.
a- had gone b- went c- gone d- has gone
22. Ali ate a sandwich during the game because he enough time to eat before it started.
a- didn't have b- hasn't had c- hadn't had d- had no
23. Hassan borrowed money from Ali because he his money at home.
a- left b- has left c- had left d- was leaving
24. Adel which team was red because he had not seen these teams before.
a- asks b- was asking c- asked d- had asked
25. Jack knew Steve was at the match because Steve him before he went.
a- phoned b- was phoning c- has phoning d- had phoned
26. Paulfor work for over a year before he got a job.
a- looked b- was looking c- had been looking d- has been looking
27. By the time she writing her report, she had drunk six cups of tea.
a- finished b- had finished c- has finished d- was finishing
28. The little children's clothes were dirty because they in the park all day.
a- played b- were playing c- had been playing d- have been playing
29. He had been driving for only three weeks, so it is not surprising that he his driving test.
a- had failed b- has failed c- fail d- failed
30. I to the doctor's yesterday evening because I had been feeling ill for nearly a week.
a- had gone b- have gone c- had been going d- went

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

1. After had read the instructions, I was able to use the machine.
2. After his father had died, the mother doesn't send her son to school.
3. As soon as he received the phone call, he has gone to the airport.
4. As soon as I see him, I told him the good news.
5. Before he went back to America, he has been living with us.
6. Before he wrote his novels, he has written plays.
7. By the time Ahmed was 20, his father has spent all his money.
8. Dalia sounded unhappy when I phoned her yesterday. Perhaps she has been watching a bad film.
9. Dumas checked what his assistants have written.
10. Hassan sounded very angry when I spoke to him this morning. Perhaps he loses his job.
11. He didn't know the truth until he reads the newspaper.
12. He finds works as a secretary to someone who had been a friend of his father's.

13. He had been finishing reading his book so he was looking for a new one.
14. He looked very tired. He works so hard all weekend.
15. He started writing in his mid twenties. By then, he travels all over the world.
16. He was a successful writer when people realized that his books had written by other people.
17. His father probably died young because he has spent time in prison.
18. I am watching a good film last night.
19. I was terribly afraid because I have never flown before.
20. Leila looked very happy when I saw her at the weekend. Perhaps she has won a prize.
21. No sooner he had left the building than it collapsed.
22. She seemed to be very happy. Perhaps she is receiving some good news.
23. The child was so exhausted because he has been playing all day.
24. The man Dumas works for in Paris had known his father.
25. They discovered that Dumas has been employing other people to write for him.

Unit 12- *A Place to Live*

adults	الكبار / البالغين	detached house	بيت منفصل	materials	مواد
advanced	متقدم	dieting	الالتزام بنظام غذائي	meet our needs	يفي باحتياجاتنا
air-conditioning	تكييف هواء	distributor	موزع	metallic	معدني
ancient Egyptians	قدماء المصريين	disturb	يزعج	methods	طرق
annoy	يضايق	dream house	منزل رائع الجمال	mud	طين / طمي
architect	مهندس معماري	earthquakes	الزلازل	multi-storey	متعدد الطوابق
area = region	منطقة	fantastic	رائع	outskirts	ضواحي
attitude	موقف	five-storey block	بناية من 5 طوابق	overlook	يطل على
autumn = fall	الخريف	flat	مستوي	owners	أصحاب / ملاك
balcony	بلكونة	flatten	يسوي	packaging	التعبئة
bathroom	الحمام	floor	أرضية / طابق	packet	عبوة
bedroom	غرفة نوم	foreign trade	التجارة الخارجية	papyrus	ورق البردي
block	عمارة سكنية	generate	يولد	peaceful	هادئ / مسالم
block of concrete	كتلة خرسانية	geography	الجغرافيا	pray	يصلي
block of flats	عمارة	glassy	شبيهه بالزجاج	realize	يدرك / يحقق
block of wood	كتلة من الخشب	guests	الضيوف	relaxed	مسترخي
break a promise	لا يفي بوعد	hamburger	هامبورجر	rock salt	ملح الصخور
bricks	طوب	hieroglyphics	الهيروغليفية	roof	سطح المنزل
calendar	تقويم (سنوي)	high-tech	ذو تقنية عالية	semi-detached	بيت شبه
cement	أسمنت	hollow	أجوف	skyscraper	ناطحة سحاب
choices	اختيارات	home trade	التجارة الداخلية	sloping	منحدر
city centre	وسط المدينة	imitate	يقلد	sophisticated	متقدم
climatic conditions	الظروف المناخية	immediately	في الحال	stairs	السلالم
coincidence	مصادفة	income	دخل	storey	طابق
concrete	خرسانة	informed	ذو معرفة	surface	سطح
conduct	يوصل	inhabit	يسكن	techniques	أساليب
conductor	موصل / كمساري	insulated	معزول	the countryside	الريف
confident	واثق	interpret	يفسر / يترجم	thick	سميك
construct	يبني / يشيد	interpreter	مترجم	tower block	برج سكني
control	تحكم / يتحكم	leaflet	نشرة	traditional	تقليدي
cook a meal	يطهي وجبة	lift	مصعد / أسانسير	traditions	تقاليد
create pollution	ينتج تلوث	limited number	عدد محدود	Upper Egypt	صعيد مصر
curved	منحني	local community	مجتمع محلي	view	منظر
customs	عادات	location	موقع	weather conditions	الظروف الجوية
day-dreams	أحلام يقظة	lock	قفل / يغلق / يحبس	wood pulp	عجينة الخشب
decimal system	النظام العشري	look surprised	يبدو مندهشا	world-famous	مشهور عالميا
design	تصميم / يصمم	main road	طريق رئيسي	wrapper	ورق تغليف

Derivatives

Verb		Noun		Adjective	
conduct	يوصل	conduction	توصيل	conductive	له القدرة على التوصيل
		conductor	موصل / كمساري		
flatten	يسوي	flattening	تسوية	flat	مستوي
insulate	يعزل	insulation	عزل	insulated	معزول
isolate	يفصل	isolation	فصل	isolated	منفصل
lock	يغلق / يقفل	lock	قفل	locked	مغلق
slope	ينحدر	slope	انحدار	sloping	منحدر
thicken	يصبح سميكاً	thickness	سُمك	thick	سميك

Words & antonyms

ancestors	أسلاف / أجداد	descendants	أحفاد
appear	يظهر	disappear	يختفي
calm	هادئ	noisy	صاخب / كثير الضوضاء
careful	حريص	careless	مهمل
cheerful	مرح / سعيد	sad	حزين
closed	مغلق	open	مفتوح
dangerous	خطير	safe	آمن
dry	جاف	wet	مبتل
lock	يغلق	unlock	يفتح
outside	خارج	inside	داخل
sit	يجلس	stand	يقف
upper	علوي	lower	سفلي
upstairs	الطابق العلوي	downstairs	الطابق السفلي
useful	مفيد	useless	غير مفيد

Important Vocabulary

birth control	تحديد النسل	majority	أغلبية
birth rate	معدل المواليد	migration	الهجرة
census	تعداد السكان	minority	أقلية
compulsory	إجباري	overpopulation	الانفجار السكاني
death rate	معدل الوفيات	rural areas	المناطق الريفية
family planning	تنظيم الأسرة	slums	الأحياء الفقيرة
labour force	القوة العاملة	urban areas	المناطق الحضرية
life expectancy	متوسط العمر المتوقع	voluntary	اختياري / تطوعي

Expressions

bring back	يعيد	live with	يعيش مع (شخص)
by mistake	عن طريق الخطأ	on the outskirts of	في ضواحي ..
compare .. with	يقارن .. بـ	park in a garage	يضع سيارته في الجراج
fall down	يسقط	park on the road	يركن في الطريق
get in	يدخل	reply to	يرد علي
get out	يخرج	respond to	يرد علي / يستجيب لـ
give up	يقلع عن / يتوقف عن	result in	يؤدي إلى
house with a garden	منزل ذو حديقة	sit on the balcony	يجلس في البلكونة
keep out heat	يمنع دخول الحرارة	suitable for	مناسب لـ
live in	يعيش في (مكان)	tend to	يميل إلى
live on	يعيش علي (دخل أو طعام معين)	work out a sum	يحل مسألة

Language Notes

- Story قصة
- storey طابق

- The story you tell is unbelievable.
- We live in a five-storey building.

- overlook = look over يطل علي
- Overlook يتغاضي عن

- Our house overlooks the Nile.

- I overlooked her mistake because she was very angry.

- Weather الطقس :. حالة الجو من مطر و رياح و ثلوج في فترة معينة
- What was the weather like yesterday?
- climate المناخ :. حالة الطقس في مكان محدد
- The climate of Egypt is windy in spring.
- atmosphere الغلاف الجوي :. ما يحيط الأرض أو المكان
- Atmosphere is the mixture of gases that surrounds the Earth.

- View (من مكان محدد) منظر -There is a nice view of the Nile from our balcony.
- scenery (لا تعد) منظر طبيعي من أي مكان - The Plant Island is famous for its wonderful scenery.
- scene مشهد / مكان حدوث شئ (حادثة / جريمة) -The last scene of the film was impressive.
- sight البصر / رؤية / منظر عابر - There was a man carrying a watermelon in sight.
- Sights معالم سياحية - Egypt has a lot of tourist sights.
- Sight رؤية شئ فجأة - After two months at sea, the sailors sighted land.
- Site (موقع / أثرى / بناء...) - The police stopped visitors from entering the site.

- Move (in) (لا يأتي بعدها مفعول) يغير سكنه / ينتقل لسكن جديد
- My house was uncomfortable, so I decided to move (in).
- move into + مفعول - They decided to move into a new house.

- marry = (be) get married بدون مفعول يتزوج -She married(was/ got married) two years ago.
- marry = (be) married to + مفعول متزوج من مفعول
- I married (was/got married to) my neighbour's daughter.
- (be) married with متزوج ومعه أطفال -She is married with two children.

- Insulate يغطي بمادة عازلة للصوت أو الكهرباء أو الحرارة - The studio is well insulated.
- Isolate يفصل شئ أو شخص عن آخر - Doctors isolate people with infectious diseases from others.
- Deserted مهجور -This house is deserted since the fire.

- get in (بدون مفعول) يدخل - She couldn't get in because the door was locked.
- get into (بعدها مفعول) يدخل -The thief got into the house through the window.

- stay with يقيم مع شخص - I stayed with my uncle during holiday.
- stay (at - in) يقيم في مكان -Tourists always stay at / in hotels.
- stay + (adj) يبقى / يظل - I stayed up late last night.

- Conduct يوصل حرارة / كهرباء - Water conducts electricity.
- Conduct يتصرف / سلوك - She conducted herself better than expected.

- bring up يربي / ينشئ - I was brought up in Cairo.
- raise يربي (إنسان - حيوان) / ينشئ - He raises sheep for living.
- Educate يعلم (في مدرسة / جامعة...) - She was educated at Ain-Shams university.

- Stairs السلالم - He climbed the stairs to his office.
- Escalator_ (كهربى) سلم متحرك - There is an escalator in this mole.
- elevator = lift (كهربى) مصعد - The elevator (lift) suddenly broke down .

- Floor أرضية -The floor of the kitchen isn't clean.
- Land (أرض صحراوية Desert land - building land) اليابسة / أرض تستخدم لغرض معين
- ground الأرض التي نسير عليها أو ارض مخصصة لغرض معين -While he was running, he fell to the ground.
- Earth كوكب الأرض / تراب

-The moon goes round the earth. -He covered the roots of the plant with earth.

-Middle (منتصف (طريق / شارع / فترة زمنية) -The middle of the street / the middle of the century / in the middle of the night / the middle of the road ...etc.

-Centre (وسط / مركز) -City centre / town centre / the centre of attention

-Whereas = but (في حين أن (أداة ربط تدل علي التناقض بين الجملتين)

-He is very clever, whereas his brother is very careless.

-Why is/are ...important? = What is the importance of...?

-Why is water important? = -What is the importance of water?

- another ونستخدم بدل الاسم كلمة one لاحظ عدم تكرار الاسم إذا جاءت قبله كلمة -

- From place to place = From one place to another

Exercises

Respond the following situations:

1. You broke your uncle's camera.
2. You have just been introduced to Mrs. Brown for the first time.
3. You want to know what type of home your friend would choose. What do you ask?
4. You want to know where your friend would really like to live. What is your question?
5. Your father has bought you a new watch.
6. Your father smokes heavily.
7. Your friend asks you whether your dream house would be modern or traditional.
8. Your friend wants to know where your dream house would be. What do you answer?

- Mention the place and the speakers in each of the following two mini-dialogues:

1- A: Helwan, please. B : Yes, but it will take a long time. A: Ok, but try to hurry please.

- Place: - Speaker A: - Speaker B:

2- A: Welcome to this famous Site, it was built by Salah El Din.
B: When was it built? A: in 1176

- Place: - Speaker A: - Speaker B:

Choose the correct answer:

1. It is great to have a which I can sit outside on during the hot summer months.
a) balcony b) flat c) window d) roofs
2. Many houses in England are separate from the houses of their neighbours. These are called houses.
a) alone b) detached c) separate d) single
3. The block of flats which my friend lives in is very high. It has 32
a) parts b) stairs c) levels d) storeys
4. Many modern buildings are made of , which is a mixture of sand, small stones, and cement.
a) iron b) wood c) concrete d) glass
5. Houses where I live have roofs because it rains a lot here.
a) sloping b) flat c) long d) big
6. Can you imagine what it must be like on the top of that skyscraper? Imagine what an incredible there must be of all the city!
a) valley b) view c) picture d) summit
7. Mr Sabry built his new hotel in a very good next to the Nile and near the new shopping mall.
a) operation b) view c) location d) outskirts
8. Don't forget to the door when you leave the house . There are some thieves around who might try to get in.
a) close b) lock c) push d) fix
9. The schools in our area are going to have a football this autumn. Twelve teams will participate.

- a) *match* b) *tournament* c) *competition* d) *game*
10. The bride wore a beautiful white dress made of expensive !
a) *nylon* b) *cotton* c) *silk* d) *leather*
11. is a dangerous sport, with many people each year dying from accidents on mountains.
a) *Climbing* b) *Racing* c) *Judo* d) *Netball*
12. The of my year was when I won the school art competition.
a) *happiness* b) *end* c) *top* d) *highlight*
13. Our school has been chosen to in a survey about how doing sport helps students to study better.
a) *take place* b) *take part in* c) *act* d) *run*
14. Can you ask Mr Milad's secretary to a meeting for him with the managing director of SportsRUs Company?
a) *distribute* b) *employ* c) *set up* d) *afford*
15. Some international manufacturing make more money per year than some small countries!
a) *people* b) *amateurs* c) *organisations* d) *corporations*
16. Be careful that you never borrow so much money that you end up with which you can never pay back.
a) *debt* b) *money* c) *finance* d) *gifts*
17. (*Carbohydrate – Concrete – Certificate – Accumulate*) is usually used for building.
18. A (*detached – flat – attached-farm*) house is not joined to another house.
19. A (*novel – flour – story – storey*) is a level of a building.
20. A (*separated / semi-detached / detached / joined*) house is joined to another by one shared wall.
21. A (*multi-story / multinational / multidimensional / multimedia*) car park has many levels.
22. A (*tower – shower – blower – drawer*) block is a building divided into flats or offices.
23. A lot of buildings in Egypt are made of bricks and (*concrete – wool – fur – rocks*).
24. A multi-storey car park is that with many (*grades- levels- degrees- marks*).
25. Children must be accompanied by an \ a (*usher – adult – kid – lair*).
26. He has a very old-fashioned (*altitude-latitude- attitude- attribute*) towards women.
27. He is (*so – enough – to – too*) old to move.
28. He lives (*in – at – on – over*)the tenth floor of a vary modern skyscraper .
29. I don't trust him because he never (*keeps – takes - breaks – makes*) his promise.
30. I'm ready to (*overhear – overhear – overlook – overtime*) his behaviour this time.
31. In Egypt, where there is little rain, most houses have (*bending – brick – high – flat*) roofs.
32. In hot countries, buildings often have (*thin – stick – black – thick*) walls to keep people cool
33. In places where there is a lot of rain or snow, hoses usually have (*stopping – sloping – flat – concrete*) roofs.
34. I've always wanted to live in a building that (*overcomes – oversees – overlooks – overweighs*) a football ground so that I can watch matches without leaving the flat.
35. Many supermarkets are built on the (*outskirts- outlets- outlooks- outlines*) of towns and cities.
36. Modern houses can be very high-(*tech – trick – brick – stick*).
37. Much of the countryside is (*concrete – flat – detached – attached*). It has no high areas.
38. My balcony (*overlooks – overlaps – overheats – overhears*) the Nile.
39. My uncle doesn't have any close neighbours. He lives in a\an (*attached – detached – semi-detached – insulted*) house with a huge garden.
40. On cool evenings, people who live in flats like to sit out on their (*ceiling – wall – balcony- block*) and read.
41. Some houses do not (*corrupt- instruct – conduct- detect*) heat well, so the inside stays cool.
42. The (*fleet – herd – block – flock*) of flats where my cousin lives has eight storeys .
43. The (*thickness- sickness - stiffness -fitness*) of walls in my house helps to keep us cool in summer.
44. The animal's thick fur provides very good (*insulation - isolation – anticipation – decoration*) against the arctic cold.
45. The balcony is (*such – so – too – such a*) hot that we can't sit out on it.
46. The opposite of " thin" is (*thick– tall– fat– young*).
47. Ayman lives (*in– by– with– at*) his family.

48. My flat *is* (*at- by- in- on*) the first floor.
49. Our house (*helps- overlooks- looks after- looks for*) the Nile.
50. Parents should bring (*up- with- to- off*) their children well.
51. Our house is made (*of- off- in- by*) bricks.
52. We live here (*in- by- with- at*) ourselves.
53. They are (*to-two- toe- too*) old to move now.
54. He has to travel abroad (*on- at- by- with*) business.
55. His wife works (*like- as- same- on*) a teacher.
56. They are old enough to look (*at- for- up- after*) themselves.
57. The main purpose (*with- of- in- with*) building has been to protect people.
58. We use hats to protect us - (*for- with- in- from*) heat and rain.
59. In some countries roofs are (*sleep- sloping- circle- triangle*).
60. He (*adopted- adapted- failed- won*) to his new life.
61. My friend lives in a flat which (*sees-watches - overlooks - looks*) the market. It's always very noisy.
62. The opposite of thin is (*big - large - thick - sick*).
63. A (*balcony - floor - ground - roof*) is a small area outside an upstairs window where people can sit or stand.
64. A (*few - view - sign - signal*) is everything you can see from a place.
65. A (*story - novel - storey - ground*) is a level of a building.
66. (*Outdoors-Indoors-Outweighs- Outskirts*) are parts of a city that are furthest from the centre.
67. A (*block - brick - check - click*) is a large building with many homes in it.
68. These books belong to (*they - their - theirs - them*).
69. This electric wire is (*activated - adapted - insulated - affected*). It is covered with plastic.
70. This house is joined to another house on only one side. It is a semi- (*final - detached - circle - colon*) house.
71. This metal (*infects - constructs - deducts - conducts*) electricity.
72. We couldn't get into our house because the doors were (*checked - close - locked - open*).
73. We have lived in this house since we got (*marry - marries - married - to marry*).
74. We think that those stories are (*us - ours - our - we*).

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

1. Biography plays a vital role in building design.
2. Buildings with thick walls keep on the heat.
3. Copper commits electricity better than other materials do.
4. He used the close control to turn off the TV.
5. It took us several minutes to overlook the front door and get in.
6. People sometimes think in a similar way to their descendants.
7. Some houses are very cold because they have no roof installation.
8. The Pyramids took a long time to conduct.
9. The whole area was fattened by the storm.
10. This block of flats is twenty stairs high.

Translation

Translate into Arabic:

There are many things to be said in favour of technological advancement. It undoubtedly makes people's lives easier. Without the benefits that technology brings, the world would be a much harder place to live in.

.....

.....

A skyscraper is a very tall building with many floors, usually built in cities where the cost of land is high. The first skyscraper was built in New York in 1868, and now there are lots in other cities. Can building skyscrapers in our cities be possible and will it help to solve the serious problem of housing?

.....

.....

There are many elements that affect the design and shape of buildings. The location, the climate conditions and materials of buildings available

Translate into English:

- تحدث الكثير من الزلازل في اليابان ولذلك فإن معظم المنازل هناك تصنع من الخشب.

- تبذل الدولة جهودا مضمينة لحل مشكلات الإسكان والمواصلات في مصر.

- لقد أحرزت مصر تقدما كبيرا في مجالات الصناعة و التجارة و وسائل الاتصال.

- في مصر المباني لها أسقف مسطحة .

Grammar

Pronouns

Subject Pronouns ضمائر الفاعل	Object Pronouns ضمائر المفعول	Possessive adjectives صفات الملكية	Possessive Pronouns ضمائر الملكية	Reflexive Pronouns الضمائر المنعكسة
I	me	my	mine	myself
He	him	his	his	himself
She	her	her	hers	herself
It	it	its	-----	itself
You	you	your	yours	yourself yourselves
They	them	their	theirs	themselves
We	us	our	ours	Ourselves
One	one	One's	One's	oneself

- تستخدم ضمائر الفاعل كفاعل للجملة:

- I went to school.
- Ola (She) helps the poor.
- You broke the cup, don't you?
- Ali and Menna(They) are clever.
- One can get information from the internet.
- Ahmed (He) played tennis.
- The cat (It) eats fish.
- Aya and I (We) went shopping.
- Lions (they) eat meat.

- تستخدم ضمائر المفعول كمفعول للجملة وتأتي أيضا بعد حروف الجر:

- Mustafa helped me with my homework.
- I sent a letter to Soha(her) yesterday.
- I won't help you.
- I don't like rats(them).
- I saw Ali (him) yesterday.
- Amal fed the cat (it).
- Mum shouted at Ali and me(us).
- I saw Omer and Heba(them).

- صفات الملكية يأتي بعدها اسم:

- That is his bag.
- Soha cleaned her room.
- Don't waste your money.
- They lost their tools.
- My brother is a doctor.
- The horse broke its leg.
- We moved into our new house.
- The two birds built their nest.

-ضمائر الملكية تستخدم بدون اسم بعدها:

- This camera is mine.
- The yellow bag is hers.
- That bag is his.
- That pen isn't yours ;it's mine.
- This house is theirs.

لاحظ أننا نستخدم ضمائر الملكية بعد (a friend of)

- Ali is a friend of mine. = He is my friend.
- Shima is a friend of yours. = She is your friend.

ملاحظات علي استخدام الضمائر

- لاحظ أن (its) للملكية و يأتي بعدها اسم او صفة بعدها اسم :
- The dog ate its food. - The fox moved its long tail.
- أما (it's) تكون اختصار (it is / it has):
- It's a new car. - It's rained for two days.
- الضمير it يستخدم لغير العاقل المفرد (فاعل / مفعول) وفي حالة الجمع نستخدم (they) للفاعل و (them) للمفعول:
- The cat (It) eats fish. - Lions (they) eat meat.
- Amal fed the cat (it). - I don't like rats(them).
- لاحظ استخدام (it) للتعبير عن الزمن و المسافة و الطقس:
- It is half past nine. - It is a long way to school.
- It is quite cold today.
- يستخدم الضمير (one) بمعنى " المرء " وتدل علي الناس بصفة عامة ويمكن استخدام (you) بدلا منها:
- One(You) should eat healthy food.
- وفي حالة الملكية نستخدم (one's) ويمكن استخدام (your) بدلا منها:
- It is easy to lose one's (your) money in a bus in Cairo.
- يمكن استخدام (one) بدلا من تكرار اسم مفرد يعد وفي حالة الجمع نستخدم (ones):
- I want to buy a car. I'd like a second hand one.
- Japanese cars are always better than German ones.
- لاحظ صيغة السؤال التالية عن الملكية:
- Whose pen is this? = Who does this pen belong to?

Reflexive Pronouns

- يستخدم الضمير المنعكس عندما يكون الفاعل هو نفسه المفعول:
- I bought myself a cold drink. - Ali hurt himself.
- She saw herself in the mirror. - We'll pay for ourselves.
- يستخدم الضمير المنعكس للتأكيد ويأتي بعد الفاعل / المفعول:
I myself polished the shoes. = - I polished the shoes myself.
- يستخدم الضمير المنعكس بعد (by) بمعنى "بمفرده " أو "بدون مساعدة" :
by myself = on my own = alone / without any help
- I went shopping on my own. = alone
- He lives on his own. = alone / by himself
- Did Ali paint that picture on his own? = without any help
- I learned to use this computer by myself. = without any help
- لا تستخدم الضمائر المنعكسة بعد أفعال معينة مثل :

approach	يقترّب من	complain	يشكو	wonder	يتساءل
remember	يتذكر	Rest	يستريح	relax	يسترخي
shave	يحلّق	wash	يغسل	worry	لّق
wake up	يستيقظ	lie down	ينام	stand up	يقف

- لا تستخدم الضمائر المنعكسة بعد حروف الجر الخاصة بالموقع أو المكان أو الاتجاه:
- She doesn't want anyone to sit next to her. - We took our cameras with us.
- The car was coming fast towards me.
- يمكن أن نستخدم الضمائر المنعكسة بعد حروف الجر after / for / on
- The girls looked after themselves. - Always depend depend on yourself.
- هناك فرق بين (Of his own / On his own)
- on his own = alone / without help
- I live on my own. = I live alone .
- I cleaned the kitchen on my own. = I cleaned the kitchen without help.
Of his own = belonging to him and to no one else تدل علي الملكية
- I'd like to have a room of my own.(belonging to me)

- Enjoy yourself = have a good time
- Take care of yourself
- Help yourself = take what you want
- Make yourself at home. = behave freely as if it were your own home
- Behave yourself = be polite /behave well **كن مهذبا**
- He made a name for himself = He became famous **أصبح مشهورا**

Exercises

Choose the correct answer:

1. The Smith family's garden is much larger than
 a) *our* b) *ours* c) *ourself* d) *ourselves*
2. Please take care with that camera. It has been for many years.
 a) *my* b) *owned* c) *mine* d) *mind*
3. We painted the school walls without any help.
 a) *ourself* b) *us* c) *ours* d) *ourselves*
4. Please tell Fatma that her mother would like to speak to
 a) *she* b) *hers* c) *her* d) *herself*
5. I was surprised at how dirty I was when I saw in the mirror.
 a) *I* b) *me* c) *myself* d) *mine*
6. My sisters and brothers and I are all married, so my parents live by now.
 a) *themselves* b) *themselves* c) *theirselves* d) *ourselves*
7. We have five bedrooms. Three are for and the others are for guests.
 a) *ourselves* b) *us* c) *ours* d) *we*
8. Did you hurt when you fell down the stairs?
 a) *they* b) *you* c) *yourself* d) *yours*
9. Before I made the decision to move to a new country, I about it for years.
 a. *had thought* b. *had been thinking* c. *was thinking* d. *thought*
10. Mona her report by the time it was due, and her boss was angry.
 a. *hadn't been finishing* b. *hadn't finished* c. *wasn't finishing* d. *didn't finish*
11. In the hours before the accident happened, the children in a dangerous old building site.
 a. *had been playing* b. *have played* c. *were playing* d. *played*
12. By the time Hany was 25, he two books and five short stories.
 a. *had been writing* b. *was writing* c. *had written* d. *wrote*
13. We cleaned up the garden without any help.
 a. *ourself* b. *us-self* c. *ours* d. *ourselves*
14. Please tell Samia that her father would like to speak to
 a. *she* b. *hers* c. *her* d. *herself*
15. She was surprised at how old she looked when she saw in the mirror.
 a. *me* b. *her* c. *herself* d. *hers*
16. Omar's collection of books is much bigger than
 a. *my* b. *mine* c. *myself* d. *me*
17. Ahmed is a great friend of (*me – I – mine – my*).
18. Children sometimes hurt (*them – themselves – himself – ourselves*) when they are playing.
19. Did you both hurt (*yourself – yourselves – herself – themselves*)?
20. Do these keys belong to you? –No, they are (*she – them – their – theirs*).
21. Hala (*cut – had cut – cut herself – cut themselves*) on a piece of glass.
22. I (*showered-showered myself – showered by myself – showered to myself*) and dressed in ten minutes.
23. I love you for (*yourself – itself – oneself – themselves*), not for your money.
24. If you see Ali, can you tell (*he – his – him – them*) to phone me tomorrow.
25. Is she the owner of that red car? No, it's (*me – mine – I – my*).
26. Is that white scarf (*hers – she – her – Mona*)?
27. Is this computers (*you – you're – your – yours*)?
28. Is this your brother's bike? No, it's (*his – him – me – mine*).

29. Make (*themselves – yourself – you – your*) a cup of tea.
30. My brothers hurt (*ourselves – themselves – himself – yourselves*) on a broken door.
31. Our house is not as modern as (*her – your – their – hers*).
32. Peter fell off his bike, but he wasn't (*hurt – hurt himself – hurting – hurt itself*).
33. Sally, did you and Mona paint the room (*yourself – yourselves – themselves – herself*)?
34. She fell down the stairs, but she didn't (*hurt – hurt her – hurt herself – hurt hers*).
35. Take an umbrella with (*you – yourself – your – yours*) in case it rains.
36. The dog barked on seeing (*it – its – itself – herself*) in a mirror.
37. The door of this room sometimes opens (*himself – themselves – by itself – oneself*).
38. The girl is feeling faint. Take (*herself – yourself – hers – her*) to hospital.
39. The house (*themselves – itself – yourself – myself*) is nice, but the garden is very small.
40. The house (*it – its – itself – themselves*) is nice, but it is in a remote area.
41. The woman looked surprised when she saw (*herself – itself – himself – ourselves*) in the mirror.
42. This book isn't (*they – them – there's – theirs*). It's ours.
43. We didn't ask for help. We did all the work (*myself – yourself – ourselves – yourselves*).
44. We got out of the water and dried (*us – we – ourselves – themselves*).
45. We wanted to buy the table, but (*it's – it – itself – its*) surface was damaged.
46. Would you like to try the new car out (*itself – myself – yourself – oneself*)?
47. You both must do the job by (*you – your – yourself – yourselves*).
48. You should take your umbrella. (*It – Its – It's – They're*) raining outside.

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

1. Can you introduce your, please?
2. He cut him while shaving.
3. I mended the watch meself.
4. Make you at home.
5. My brother and I went to the club by himself.
6. People live in houses to protect ourselves from the weather.
7. Please help myself to more tea.
8. She dressed her self and went out.
9. She made a name for her as a painter.
10. She went to the cinema by her.
11. She went to the concert of her own.
12. The children cooked their meal by them.
13. The children enjoyed himself when they were on holiday.
14. The dog moved it's tail when it saw me.
15. The flat overlooking the park belongs to ours.
16. The job herself is good but the boss is unkind.
17. The patient is insulating from others.
18. There house is so big.
19. This car belongs to our neighbours. It's them.
20. This is not your camera. It's him.
21. This machine is automatic. It works by himself.
22. Very young children shouldn't go swimming by them.
23. We designed our house by itself.

Unit 13- Wise words

accomplish	يحقّق	have an operation	تُجرى له جراحة	politician	شخص سياسي
ambition	الطمّوح	include	يشمل	postpone = put off	يؤجل
ambitious	طمّوح	inclusion	تضمين / ضم	pour	يسكب / يصب
ambulance	سيارة إسعاف	inform	يخبر	priority	أولوية
announcement	إعلان	interrupt	يقاطع	probably	من المحتمل
arrival time	وقت الوصول	jeweller	جواهرجي	professor	أستاذ جامعي
block the road	يسد الطريق	keep trying	يستمر في	proof	برهان / دليل
cancel	يلغي	lecturer	مُحاضر	prove	يثبت / يبرهن
chat	يُدرّش /	meaningful	ذو مغزى	radio	راديو/ جهاز
civil engineer	مهندس مدني	meaningless	بلا مغزى	regret	يندم
conductor	كمساري /	mechanic	ميكانيكي	rush	يندفع
contact	يتصل به	minister	وزير	shake head	يهز رأسه رافضاً
correction	تصحيح	ministry	وزارة	silence	الصمت
costs	تكاليف	moral	درس أو مغزى	silent	صامت
customers	العملاء	newspaper	صحيفة	space	فراغ / الفضاء
definition	تعريف	newsreader	قارئ الأخبار	surgery	جراحة/ عيادة
departure time	وقت المغادرة	nod	يشير برأسه	tank	خزان
edge	حافة	optician	صانع النظارات	therapy	علاج
emergency	حالة طارئة	paramedic	مسعف	time management	إدارة الوقت
eventually	في النهاية	passenger	راكب / مسافر	traffic jam	ازدحام المرور
frequent	معتاد / متكرر	place = put	يضع	transfer	ينقل
golf ball	كرة جولف	plumber	سباك	well-known	معروف/ مشهور

Words & antonyms

ambitious	طمّوح	unambitious	غير طمّوح
include	يشمل	exclude	يستبعد
silent	صامت	audible	مسموع
ill	مريض	well	بصحة جيدة
sufficient	كاف	insufficient	غير كاف
equal	متساوي	unequal	غير متساوي
regretful	شاعر بالندم	glad	سعيد
tired	مرهق	energetic	مليء بالنشاط
front	أمام	rear = back	خلف
meaningful	ذو معنى	meaningless	بلا معنى
hopeful	مفعم بالأمل	hopeless	يائس / ميئوس منه
busy	مشغول	free	غير مشغول
winner	فائز	loser	خاسر
understand	يفهم	misunderstand	يسيء فهم

Important Vocabulary

a campaign against	حملة ضد	negotiations	مفاوضات
agenda	جدول الأعمال	physiotherapy	العلاج الطبيعي
Arab League	جامعة الدول العربية	press statement	بيان صحفي
compass	بوصلة	slight damage	ضرر خفيف
counter attack	هجوم مضاد	sound effects	مؤثرات صوتية
crushing defeat	هزيمة ساحقة	strengthen relations	يدعم العلاقات
fight terrorism	يحارب الإرهاب	summit conference	مؤتمر قمة
local time	التوقيت المحلي	underground water	مياه جوفية

Expressions

arrange for + n.	يرتب لـ	help with a problem	يساعد في حل مشكلة
arrange to + inf.	يرتب لـ	instead of	بدلاً من
ask about	يسأل عن	move around the room	يتحرك في أنحاء الغرفة
ask for	يطلب	on the beach	على البلاج
become friends with	يصبح صديقاً لـ	phone for an ambulance	يتصل لطلب سيارة إسعاف
break down	يتعطل	phone him on his mobile	يتصل به على تليفونه المحمول
call to someone	ينادي على شخص	phone someone at the hospital	يتصل بشخص في المستشفى
cut off from others	يعزل نفسه عن الآخرين	revise for exams	يراجع من أجل الامتحانات
filled with	مليء بـ	take to	يعتاد على
full of	مليء بـ	write about something	يكتب عن شيء
half an hour away from	على بعد نصف ساعة	write to someone	يكتب لشخص

Derivatives

Verb	Noun	Adjective
	ambition الطموح	ambitious لديه الطموح
Announce يذيع / يعن	announcement إعلان / announcer	معلن / مذيع
Include يشمل	Inclusion ضم / اشتمال	
inform يخبر	information معلومات	Informed موثوق في معلوماته / مطلع
mean يعني	meaning معني	meaningful له معنى
regret يندم	regret الندم	regrettable مؤسف
silence يُسكت	silence سكوت صمت	silent صامت

Language Notes

- Regret + n. يندم على
- Regret to + (inf) بأسف لأنه مضطر لعمل شيء
- Regret to + (v+ing) يندم على شيء عمله من قبل
- Regrettable يؤسف له
- Regretful نادم
- I regretted my carelessness
- We regret to close our branch her.
- We regret wasting our time.
- Your carelessness in exams is regrettable.
- I was regretful when I missed the goal.

- Announcement إعلان (غالباً بصفة رسمية) عن شيء حدث أو سيحدث أو شيء مطلوب.... الخ.
- Advertisement إعلان الهدف منه إقناع الناس بشراء منتج أو خدمة معينة
- Commercial إعلان تجاري يُذاع في الراديو أو التلفزيون بين البرامج
- The announcement was published in newspapers.
- Most advertisements trick customers.
- Long commercials during programmes are boring.

- تستخدم (by) قبل وسائل المواصلات إذا لم يسبقها أداة أو صفة ملكية::

- By (car- taxi-train -plane- boat- ship- bike ...etc.)
- He travelled to London by plane. - I go to school by bike.
- تستخدم (in) قبل (car / taxi) إذا سبقها أداة أو صفة ملكية:
- I went to the party in my car. - I decided to go home in a taxi.
- وتستخدم (on) قبل باقي وسائل المواصلات إذا سبقها أداة أو صفة ملكية::
- The passengers on the train were noisy.

- Compare ..to يشبه شيء باخر -You can't compare rats to small rabbits.
- Compare..with يقارن شيء بشيء آخر من نفس النوع
- If you compare your life with mine, you'll find yours much better.
- Compared to/with بالمقارنة بـ - This student is quite clever compared to(with) my brother.

- remind someone to+inf. يذكر
- remind someone of +v.ing /n. يذكر
- Remember (من تلقاء نفسه) يتذكر
- remember me to... بلغ تحياتي لـ
- remembering التذكر
- Memory الذاكرة /ذكري

- Remind me to change the oil.
- He reminds me of my childhood.
- I remembered his name and address.
- Rememner me to the big boss.
- He is good at remembering faces.
- Our brain stores past memories.

- on my mobile بالموبايل

- She will phone me on her mobile.

- have an operation تجرى له عملية جراحية

- My uncle had a serious operation last week.

- Thank الشخص / المفعول يشكر For

- I want to thank you for your present.

- Without + v + ing / n.

- Without your help, I might have died.

- pourinto يصب في

- He poured the petrol into the tank.

- In what way = How

-In what way(How)is this car better than my old one?

- Look forward to + V+ing. يتطلع الي

- I'm looking forward to going to Aswan.

- Politician رجل سياسة

- Most politicians are big liars

- diplomat رجل دبلوماسي

- Ehab El-Sherief was a diplomat in the Egyptian embassy in Baghdad.

- Come and + inf..... أسلوب يستخدم للدعوة

- Come and have lunch with us.

- Conductor (كمساري) محصل تذاكر

- The conductor forgot to ask me about the ticket.

- Conductor (حرارة / كهرباء...) موصل لـ

- Iron is a good conductor of heat and electricity.

- Including (بدون حرف جر) بما فيه / وهذا يشمل

-Take every thing with you including your food.

- Prove يبرهن / يثبت

- Abu Terika proved that he is a great player.

- Proof دليل / برهان

- The dollars in his bag were a proof against him.

Wise Sayings

- Good friends are hard to find, harder to leave, and impossible to forget.
- Life is not a race. It's a journey.
- It's not what you do that you should regret, it's what you don't do.
- If you do good things in your life, you will be remembered for these things.
- If you don't succeed, try, try and try again..
- The road to success is not straight.
- Some people are lonely because they build walls instead of bridges.

Exercises

Respond the following situations:

1. You ask your friend about the real subject of the story.
2. You ask your teacher about his opinion of your homework.
3. You have just read a magazine story. You understand the story, but you are not sure what its real subject is. What do you say?
4. You have to phone a friend's mother and tell her that her child is ill. What do you say?
5. You visit your friend in hospital.
6. Your class has read a short story. You are not sure what it shows. What do you ask your teacher?

7. Your friend asks what the film you have just seen together is really about. You think it's about helping people. What do you say?

8. Your friend spelt water on your new book.

- Mention the place and the speakers in each of the following two mini-dialogues:

1- A: What is the wrong with you? B: I have a toothache. A: let me examine you.

- Place: - Speaker A: - Speaker B:

2- A) Thank you for rescuing me. I could have died.

B) You're going to be Ok. This oxygen mask will help you breathe. A) Where are we going?

B) We're on our way to Kasr Al Aini Hospital. The doctors will take care of you there.

- Place: - Speaker A: - Speaker B:

3- A : I understood the instructions for the new video player.

B : I'm sure you would be very pleased as you use our products. A : Thanks a lot for your help.

- Place: - Speaker A: - Speaker B:

4- A: car hit mine and broke its door.

B : Have you got the number of the car ?

A: Taxi 37645

B : O.K. we'll find the taxi driver.

- Place: - Speaker A: - Speaker B:

Choose the correct answer:

1. The bus asked all the people on the bus for their tickets.

a. man

b. officer

c. driver

d. conductor

2. The on the aeroplane were really afraid when the captain had to make an emergency landing.

a. riders

b. passengers

c. people

d. customers

3. What I love about biology, chemistry and physics are the different we do at school.

a. experiments

b. lessons

c. games

d. tests

4. When Peter is on holiday he likes to visiting old buildings.

a. save his money

b. spend his time

c. travel

d. use his money

5. Tomorrow I have to speak to my class about the Pharaohs. I am going to in my talk some examples of the well-known Pharaohs.

a. include

b. make

c. write

d. speak

6. If you do not explain exactly what you are writing about, then it will be for most people.

a. no meaning

b. meaningless

c. messy

d. easy

7. Our teacher told us not to talk during the exam — if we could not stay then we would have to leave the room.

a. noiseless

b. peaceful

c. not talking

d. silent

8. The director the employees by e-mail that new jobs were going to be created soon.

a. spoke to

b. wrote

c. informed

d. announced

9. A (*barometer – thermometer – parasitic – paramedic*) is someone who is trained to help people who are ill or injured but is not a doctor or nurse.

10. A (*dentist-patient-passenger-paramedic*) is someone who is trained to help people who are ill or injured but is not a doctor or nurse.

11. A surgeon (*makes – performs – operates – trains*) medical operations in a hospital .

12. A/An (*department – advertisement – announcement – apartment*) is an important official statement about something that has happened or will happen.

13. British Airways regret (*announce – announcing – announced - to announce*) the flight BA205 to Madrid has been cancelled.

14. Could you please (*remember – arrange – revise – remind*) me of your birthday?

15. He failed to (*reveal – prove – modify – respect*) himself in the USA .

16. He's quite a good player, but his (*include – inclusion- closure – illusion*) in the national team is a surprise.

17. (*Historic – Historian – Historical – History*) documents are necessary if there is a dispute between two countries .
18. I didn't understand the film on TV last night. It was completely (*meaningful – mean – meaningless – thoughtless*) to me.
19. I filled the bucket (*by – of – in – with*) water.
20. I rang Jill and (*remember- recall-mind-remind*) her that the conference had been cancelled.
21. I'm not a scientist, so these numbers are (*meaningless – meaningful – meaning – mean*) . | don't understand them.
22. It's a traditional song, but its message is very modern. Its words are still (*meaningless - meaningful- lifeless – hopeless*) today.
23. It's early, we needn't (*rush – rash – pull – push*)
24. Mother insists on giving me a piece of (*caution – regret – advice – instruction*)
25. My (*belief – concept – ambition – relation*) is to become a surgeon.
26. She is very (*cheerful- ambition-ambitious- ambiguous*) and wants to be a newsreader on TV.
27. She's looking forward to (*see – seeing – being seen – saw*) the Pyramids.
28. The book is full of very useful (*information – reclamation – distribution – registration*).
29. The children (*supported – complained - chatted – expanded*) excitedly when they heard the good news.
30. The driver said the accident was very (*regretful – readable – reliable - regrettable*).
31. The footballer (*regretted – affected – enjoyed – angered*) his mistake when the other team scored a goal.
32. The head teacher makes an (*advertisement - announcement – advert – accomplishment*) when there is something important to know about in the school.
33. The passengers were (*chatting-cheating- checking -stealing*), reading or listening to music.
34. The politician said she had an important (*adjustment – amazement – announcement – armament*).
35. The river (*flows – follows – floats – flies*) through three counties before flowing into the sea just south of here.
36. The soldiers listened in (*noise – talk – regret – silence*) as their captain gave the orders.
37. The teacher (*informed - reformed - deformed - exploded*) the class that they had all passed the exam.
38. The tourists insisted on visiting all (*history- historical- historic- historical*) places in Luxor .
39. There will be a penalty for late (*payment – cost – expenses – sale*) of bills .
40. They suspected that she had killed him but they could never actually (*improve – prove – include – advertise*) that it was her.
41. We (*detect- regret- enjoy – defect*) to tell you that the journey will be delayed.
42. We (*suggest – regret – announce – refuse*) to tell you that the journey will be delayed.
43. When brass is heated to a very high temperature, it (*melts- refines-declines-refreshes*).
44. When he heard the news, he was (*willing – silent – noisy – talking*). He said nothing.

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

1. An accountant is a person who collects fares on a bus or a train.
2. An animation is something that you have been wanting to achieve for a long time.
3. Buildings with thick walls keep on the heat.
4. He had read the newspaper for an hour after the mobile phone rang .
5. He was concluded in the team because he was a good player.
6. He wasn't awarded the gold medal until he scored twenty points .
7. No sooner had he reached home when he invited Hazem to lunch .
8. She spilled the juice while she was touring it.
9. Some people are too determined to arrive their goals .
10. The ship sailed round the country of Africa .

Translation

Translate into Arabic

Today tourism has become a huge business. It is a good source of national income for countries on the Mediterranean coast. Hence, we have to attract more and more tourists to visit Egypt all year round by building more comfortable hotels and making all tourist facilities available.

- وقد تعبر هذه الحالة عن موقف ربما يكون حقيقي في المضارع:

- If you are hungry, I'll get you a sandwich.

- يمكن ان تكون جملة جواب الشرط في صيغة الامر لاعطاء الامر المشروط :

-If Ali phones, tell him to meet me at the cinema.

- If you meet the big boss, ask him for higher salaries.

- لاحظ انه يمكن استخدام (it is + adj. + to + inf.) في جملة جواب الشرط:

- If I find a good flat, it is easy to get married. - It is difficult to breathe if you climb Mount Everest.

بدائل أداة الشرط (If)

- أولا : يمكن استخدام الكلمات الآتية بدلا من (If) ويليهما جملة مع مراعاة معني كل اداة:

بشرط أن (that) providing - في حالة حدوث (that) in the event - في حالة (in case) فقط لو only if
سواء أو لا Whether.....or not طالما As long as بشرط ان provided(that)

- I'll attend the party provided that he invites me.

- I'll lend you the money as long as you promise to pay it back soon.

- He will travel abroad in case he gets the passport.

- She will pass the test only if she studies hard.

- ثانيا : يمكن استخدام الكلمات الآتية بدلا من (If) ويليهما (n. / v.ing) :

→ In case of في حالة / With بـ / By بـ + noun/ v. ing.....

- In case of getting his passport, he will travel abroad.

- She will pass the test with / by studying hard.

→ Unless = Except if = If not + جملة

- You will be late if you don't hurry. = You will be late unless you hurry.

= You will be late except if you hurry.

→ Without (But for) + noun/ v. ing.....

- Without (But for) hurrying, you will be late. - It is difficult to breathe if you climb Mount Everest.

حذف أداة الشرط (If) في الحالة الاولى

-يمكن استخدام (should) بدلا من (If) في الحالة الشرطية الاولى كالتالي:

→ Should + subj. + inf....., → subj.+ will+inf.....

- Should she study hard, she will pass the test.

- Should he get his passport, he will travel abroad.

3-Second Conditional

→ If + Past simple, → subj. + would/could/might + inf....

→ subj. + would/could/might + inf... → If + Past simple

- تعبر الحالة الثانية عن موقف غير محتمل أو شيء تخيلي في المضارع:

- If I had a million dollars, I would buy a big house.

= I would buy a big house if I had a million dollars.

- If he liked milk, he would drink this glass.

- If I were a bird, I could fly.

- يمكن أن تعبر الحالة الثانية أحيانا عن شيء مستحيل:

- If dogs had wings, they would be able to fly.

- يمكن استخدام (was/were) مع المفرد:

- If I (was/were) a millionaire, I'd build a big hospital.

- If she (was/were) healthy, she could help her mum.

- It is difficult to breathe if you climb Mount Everest.

- تستخدم الحالة الثانية ايضا للتعبير عن النصيحة:

- If I were you, I'd help poor people.

- If I were you, I wouldn't waste my time.

- لاحظ ان الصيغة السابقة تستخدم ايضا للتخيل:

- If I were a car , I'd like to be a Mercedes.

- If she were a boy, she wouldn't be more brave.

بدائل أداة الشرط (If)

- أولا : يمكن استخدام الكلمات الآتية بدلا من (If) ويليها جملة مع مراعاة معنى كل أداة:

- only if فقط لو - in case في حالة - in the event(that) في حالة حدوث - providing(that) بشرط أن
- provided(that) بشرط ان - Whether.....or not أو لا سواء

- I'd attend the party only if he invited me.

- He would travel abroad in the event(that) he got the passport.

- She would pass the test in case she studied hard.

- ثانيا : يمكن استخدام الكلمات الآتية بدلا من (If) ويليها (n. / v.ing) :

→ In case of في حالة / With بـ / By بـ + noun/ v. ing.....

- In case of getting his passport, he would travel abroad.

- She would pass the test with / by studying hard.

→ Unless = Except if = If not + جملة

- You would be late if you didn't hurry. = You would be late unless you hurried.

= You would be late except if you hurried.

→ Without / But for / If it weren't for + noun/ v. ing.....

- Without (But for) hurrying, you would be late.

- تحل (If it were not for+V. ing /n.) محل (But for - without) في الحالة الثانية:

→ If it were not for + v.ing/n... → subj.+ Would + inf. ...

- But for (Without) her cleverness, she would get low marks.

= If it weren't for her cleverness, she would get low marks.

حذف أداة الشرط (If) في الحالة الثانية

1- يمكن ان تحذف (if) وتبدأ الجملة بـ (were) يأتي بعدها (to + inf.) :

→ Were+ subj. / obj. + to+ inf....., → subj. / obj. + would+inf.....

- If he worked hard, he would succeed. = Were he to worked hard, he would succeed.

2- وإذا كانت (were) فعل أساسي في الجملة تأتي مكان (if):

→ Were+ subj. / obj., → subj. / obj. + would+inf.....

- If I were tall, I would play basketball. = Were I tall, I would play basketball.

3- تحل Had محل If في الحالة الثانية ويليها اسم بشرط أن تكون فعلا اساسي للجملة :

→ Had+ subj., → subj. / obj. + would+inf.....

- If I had a million dollars, I would buy a big house.

= Had I a million dollars, I would buy a big house.

4- يمكن استخدام (should) بدلا من (If) في الحالة الشرطية الاولى كالتالي:

→ Should + subj. + inf....., → subj.+ would+inf.....

- Should I have a million dollars, I would buy a big house.

3-Third Conditional

If + Past perfect → subj. + (would/could/might) have + PP...

subj. + (would/could/might) have + PP... → If + Past perfect

-تستخدم الحالة الثالثة للتعبير عن احداث وقعت في الماضي و بالتالي فهي شرط مستحيل الحدوث و تستخدم للانتقاد او التعبير عن الندم:

- If you had driven more carefully, you would not have had an accident.
- If we had played a little better, we could have won the game.
- You could have bought a computer if you had saved your money.

- يمكن أن تأتي (Had) بدلا من (if) :

- Had you driven more carefully, you would not have had an accident.
- Had you played a little better, we could have won the game.

- تحل (If it hadn't been for+V. ing /n.) محل (But for - without) في الحالة الثالثة:

If it hadn't been for + v.ing/n... → subj.+ Would + inf.

- Without (But for) his help, I would have failed.
- = If it hadn't been for his help, I would have failed.

ملاحظات علي الجمل الشرطية

2- لاحظ ان جملة جواب الشرط هي الجملة الرئيسية و هي التي يتكون منها السؤال:

- If she wins the prize, she will buy a camera.
- Will she buy a camera if she wins the prize? - What will she do if she wins the prize?

Exercises

Choose the correct answer:

1- If I hard, I will become really good at playing basketball.

- a) will practise b) would practise c) practise d) practised

2- If my brother had a lot of money he it all on music and clothes.

- a) would spend b) will spend c) would have spent d) spends

3- If my mother met my father, I would not have been born!

- a) would not b) hadn't c) didn't d) will not

4- Ehab fishing if he finishes all his work before the weekend.

- a) will go b) had gone c) would go d) going

5- Even if you no money, you can still have some fun.

- a) would have b) are having c) had d) have

6- If I I will become very fat.

- a) wouldn't exercise b) haven't exercised c) don't exercise d) hadn't exercised

7- Ali would act in the school play if he good at acting.

- a) had been b) would be c) will be d) were

8- If I need advice about my life, I usually to my mother.

- a) would talk b) will talk c) had talked d) talk

9- If we didn't get heat and light from the sun, there..... no life on Earth.

- a- would be b- will be c- is d- would have been

10-If you..... the temperature at its centre, you'd find it was 15 million degrees.

- a- take c- took d- had taken d- 'd take

11-If you look at the sun, you.....your sight.

- a- damage b- 'd damage c- 'll damage d- would have damage

12-..... OK if you look at the sun wearing sunglasses?

- a- was it b- will it be c- would it be d- Is it

13-If heat the sun, he wouldn't have damaged his sight.

- a- hadn't looked b- didn't look c- doesn't look d-wouldn't look

14-If it hadn't rained so heavily, wefloods.

- a- wouldn't have b- won't have c- wouldn't have had d- hadn't had

15- I to the moon if I were asked.

- a- irrigates b- will irrigate c- would irrigate d- irrigated*
- 44-If the wind is very strong, ita lot of damage .
a- would do b- will do c- would have done d- did
- 45-If there is a sandstorm tonight, all buildingsdusty .
a- would be b- are c- will be d- be
- 46-If you mix yellow and blue , yougreen.
a- will get b- get c- would get d- got
- 47-If you don't water these plants soon, they
a- will die b- die c- would die d- would have died
- 48-If you heat ice, it
a- will melt b- would melt c- melts d- would have melted
- 49-If scientists study the rings of trees, theyinformation about our climate in the past.
a- could find b- can find c- would find d- would have found
- 50-If you pick those apples now, theytaste very sweet.
a- won't b- don't c- wouldn't d- didn't
- 51-If you leave now , youcatch the train.
a- would b- will c- ought to d- should
- 52-If a tree has deep roots, itover in strong winds.
a- wouldn't have fallen b- doesn't fall c- wouldn't fall d- won't fall
- 53-waterif the temperature is zero or below.
a- freezes b- freeze c- will freeze d- would freeze
- 54-If you throw that stone , youa window.
a- break b- will break c-would break d- have broken
- 55-I will get a headache if Itoo long the computer.
a- spend b- will spend c- would spend d- spent
- 56-If she trains hard , shenext week's race.
a- wins b- will win c- would win d- won
- 57-If you will mix red and white , youpink.
a- get b- will get c- would get d- got
- 58-If you practise a sport, youin the sports team.
a- gets b- will get c- would get d- got
- 59-If you work hard , youthe first.
a- will be b- are c- would be d- shall be
- 60-I want to make tea the English way .whatI do ?
a- will b- can c- would d- should
- 61-It is a goodto wait for three or four minutes-the tea tastes better if you wait.
a- thought b- thinking c- idea d- way
- 62- (*Unless – If – Without – But for*) I had gone to England, I would have met my pen friend.
 63- (*Would it be – Could it be – Is it – Was it*) OK if you look at the sun wearing sunglasses?
 64- (*Were -If- In case of- Unless*) you watch the sky on a clear night, you can see stars and planets.
 65- (*If – Unless – Should – Had*) you hadn't spent so long in the sun, you wouldn't have got burnt.
 66- I would go to the moon if I (*am asked – were asked – have been asked – had been asked*).
 67- If I (*had discovered-discovered- discover -have discovered*) a planet, I would give it my aunt's name.
 68- If it (*is – were – had been – was*) very hot tomorrow, we will not go to the beach.
 69- If it had been an eclipse, the sky (*would have gone – will go – might go – should go*) dark.
 70- If it hadn't rained so heavily, we (*would have – have – have had – wouldn't have had*) floods.
 71- If it's warm and sunny tomorrow, I (*go – might go – would have gone – will go*) swimming.

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

1. Don't worry if I was late tonight.
2. Had he been there, he would meet her.
3. Had he seen the signal, he wouldn't make that accident.
4. He can stay with me provided he agreed to help with the housework.
5. Hurry up! If we don't hurry, we'd be late
6. I will tell you if I saw anything unusual.
7. I would have been angry if it happens again.
8. If he arrive early, he will catch the bus.
9. If he were a lawyer, he helps me.

10. If he will be sick, he had better go to bed.
11. If his father hadn't help him, his business will fail.
12. If I felt tired, I will go to bed.
13. If I found any money at school, I will take it to the teacher.
14. If I haven't taken those photos, I wouldn't have remembered our holiday.
15. If I realize it was such a long way, I would have taken a taxi.
16. If I went to England, I would have met my pen friend.
17. If it has been an eclipse, the sky would have gone dark.
18. If it would have continued raining, the town would have flooded.
19. If metals heat, they expand.
20. If she ran all the way, she'll get there in time.
21. If she trains hard, she wins next week's race.
22. If she were honest, she will do her job well.
23. If she works hard, she earns more money.
24. If the bark of the tree was badly damaged, the tree dies.
25. If the film hadn't been funny, I wouldn't laugh.
26. If the volcano erupted yesterday, most people would have left their homes.
27. If there hadn't been a doctor on the train yesterday, the man would die.
28. If there is an eclipse of the sun in my country, I would definitely watch it.
29. If there was a lot of rain during the year, the rings are quite wide.
30. If they didn't come soon, I'm not going to wait.
31. If water is heated, it will evaporate.
32. If you didn't like this shirt, I'll bring you another.
33. If you heat ice, it would turn to water.
34. If you heat ice, it freezes.
35. If you look at the sun, you would damage your sight.
36. If you throw that stone, you break a window.
37. If you walked all the way, it will take about three hours.
38. If you will mix red and white, you get pink.
39. I'll call you if I needed any help.
40. In case of I find your passport, I'll telephone you at once.
41. In case of the flood had been here, houses would have been damaged.
42. It's raining hard. We get wet if we go out.
43. Metal floats if it puts in water.
44. The dog doesn't attack you if you sit quite still.
45. Unless I had had a quiet room, I won't be able to do any work.
46. Unless she had been absent from school last week, she will understand the lesson.
47. Unless you don't wear boots, you may get bitten by snakes.
48. Water will freeze if the temperature is zero or below.
49. We see the whole match if we leave now.
50. We will die if we don't drink water.
51. Were he to arrives early, he would see us.
52. What would happen if the storm reaches our area?

Unit 14 - King Solomon's Mines

abroad	الخارج	environmental	بيئي	poet	شاعر
across the	عبر الصحراء	escape = run away	يهرب	popularity	شهرة / شيوع
adventurer	شخص مغامر	eventually	في النهاية	position	وضع
adviser / advisor	مستشار / ناصح	explain	يشرح	power	قوة
almost	تقريبا	explanation	شرح / تفسير	powerful	قوى
armed forces	قوات مسلحة	explorer	مستكشف	reform	إصلاح / يصلح
army	جيش	fair	عادل / جميل / معرض	relationship	علاقة
battle	معركة	faraway	بعيد	rescue	ينقذ
behave	يتصرف / يسلك	forces	قوات	servant	خادم
behaviour	سلوك	fortunately	لحسن الحظ	society	مجتمع
best-seller	يحقق أعلى مبيعات	global society	مجتمع عالمي	soldiers	جنود
bookshop	مكتبة لبيع الكتب	go missing	يصبح مفقود	space exploration	استكشاف
capture	يأسر	hidden	مخفي	Spanish flu	انفلوانزا اسبانية
challenge	تحدي	hunter	صائد (حيوانات)	strangely	بشكل غريب
civil war	حرب أهلية	journey	رحلة	struggle	يكافح
civilisation	الحضارة	king Solomon	الملك سليمان	system	نظام
climate change	تغير في المناخ	mine	منجم	tolerant	متسامح
collect	يجمع	musician	موسيقيار	trap	يحتجز
criminal	مجرم/اجرامي	mysterious	غامض	treasure	كنز
critical thinking	تفكير نقدي	oasis	واحة	university	الجامعة
cruel	قاس	oases	واحات	unknown	مجهول
diamond	ماس	objectives	أهداف	valley	وادي
diamond mine	منجم ماس	oil company	شركة بترول	violent	عنيف
educational	تعليمي	oppose	يعارض	website	موقع على
effective	فعال / موثر	partner	شريك	well-organised	جيد التنظيم

Expressions

an adviser on	مستشار في	kind to	عطوف على
an adviser to	مرشد / مستشار	manage to	يتمكن من
ask for help	يطلب المساعدة	move from ... to	يتحرك من ... إلى ...
aware of	على علم أو دراية بـ / واعى بـ	on their way	في طريقهم
catch up with	يساير / يواكب	opposition to	معارضة لـ
die of thirst	يموت من العطش	popular with	مألوف لدى
get out of	يخرج من	rich in	غني بـ
have advice for	لديه نصيحة لـ	say goodbye to	يودع
keep up with	يساير / يواكب	stop at an oasis	يتوقف في واحة
kind of	نوع من	succeed in	ينجح في

Important Vocabulary

condemn	يدين / يستنكر	insurance	التأمين
crisis (crises)	أزمة (أزمات)	overcome obstacles	يتغلب على العقبات
customs	عادات / الجمارك	political party	حزب سياسي
disputes	نزاعات	private sector	القطاع الخاص
drought	جفاف	promote	يرقى / يطور
flourish	يزدهر	prosper	ينجح / يفلح
freedom of expression	حرية التعبير	protest against	يحتج ضد
freedom of thought	حرية الفكر	public sector	القطاع العام
impede = hinder	يعوق	resignation	استقالة

Words & antonyms

correct	صحيح	incorrect	خطأ
fortunate	محظوظ	unfortunate	سوء الحظ
keen	مهتم	indifferent	لا مبالي
master	سيد	servant	خادم
strange	غريب	familiar	مألوف
victory	نصر	defeat	هزيمة
well	بشكل جيد	badly	بشكل سيء

Derivatives

Verb	Noun	Adjective
Advise ينصح	advice نصيحة	advisable مرغوب فيه
behave يسلك/ يتصرف	behaviour سلوك	behavioural سلوكي
civilize يهذب	civilization حضارة	civilized متحضر
Explore يستكشف	Exploration استكشاف	exploratory استكشافي
Oppose يعارض	opposition معارضة	opposing معارض
reform يصلح/إصلاح	reformation إصلاح	
Trap يحتجز	trap فخ / مصيدة	trapped محتجز

Compound nouns

One word	Two words	Hyphenated word
bathroom حمام	Adventure story قصة مغامرات	air-conditioning تكييف هواء
bookshop مكتبة لبيع الكتب	alarm clock منبه	best-seller أفضل مبيعا
footballer لاعب كرة	bus stop محطة أتوبيس	brother-in-law أخو الزوج أو الزوجة
goalkeeper حارس مرمي	diamond mine منجم ماس	Father-in-law والد الزوج أو الزوجة
goldmine منجم ذهب	shoe shop محل أحذية	mother-in-law أم الزوج أو الزوجة
motorbike دراجة نارية	Shop assistant بائع / بائعة	sister-in-law أخت الزوج أو الزوجة
playground ملعب	train station محطة قطار	Old- aged قديم

Language Notes

-One of ... (is) ... لاحظ استخدام فعل مفرد

- One of these boys is my brothers.

- One of my books was lost.

- لاحظ الفعل المفرد في الجمل التالية:

- Riding bikes is a useful hobby.

- Washing the dishes gets me wet.

- العبارات الدالة على الثمن والزمن والمسافة يأتي معها الفعل في صورة المفرد:

- Three hundred dollars is too much for this bike.

- Fifteen kilometres is a long way to travel everyday.

- Like+ v.ing/n. يحب

- I like fishing.

- (be) keen on+ v.ing/n. محب لـ

- They aren't keen on playing tennis.

- (be) fond of+ v.ing/n. مغرم بـ

- He is fond of watching football matches.

- (be) interested in+ v.ing/n. مهتم بـ

- I'm interested in farming.

- Oppose يقاوم/يعارض	- Most people oppose the new labour law.
- Protest يعترض /يحتج	- All the workers protested against the new manager's decisions.
- Reform إصلاح (نظام . مؤسسة)	- The reforms in the factory are useless.
- Repair ترميم (شئ/مبنى)/إصلاح	-The stairs need repair.
- Desert يهجر/ صحراء	-The deserts in Egypt are almost lifeless.
	- He deserted his family long ago.
- Dessert الحلو بعد الأكل	- We had apples for dessert.
- fail + (N) يرسب/ يفشل في	- She failed the driving test.
- fail + (to + inf) يرسب/ يفشل في	- I failed to fix the bike.
- manage to + inf. يتمكن من	- They managed to control the fire.
- succeed in +v . ing ينجح في	- They succeeded in controlling the fire.
- Civilization حضارة / تحضر	-The ancient Egyptians had a great civilization.
- Civility لطف/ مجاملة (في المعاملة)	- Civility doesn't work at all times.
- battle معركة/ قتال (بين أشخاص/ جيوش) / صراع	- An officer was killed in the battle with thieves.
- win /lose a battle يكسب / يخسر معركة	- Egypt won the 1973's battle.
	-The army lost its first battle.
- quarrel نقاش حاد/ شجار / نزاع	- The boy's quarrel with his friends lasted for half an hour.
- Dispute خلاف / نزاع	
	- The dispute between India and Pakistan about borders hasn't stopped yet.
- Treasure كنز	-The ancient Egyptian treasures show their greatness.
- Treasury الخزانة العامة	-The Minister of Treasury refused the increase in salaries.
- Adviser مرشد/ ناصح	- Advisors help in making decisions.
- Consultant خبير/ مستشار	- A team of consultants are studying the project.
- Wonder يتساءل/ يتعجب	- He wondered if we would come to the party.
- Wander يتجول	- We wandered along the shore.
- Search يفتش	-The police searched the house of the thief.
- search for = look for يبحث عن	-The police searched for the stolen money.
-the problem of .. مشكلة ..	-The problem of overpopulation needs a lot of effort.
- What's the problem with..? ما المشكلة في ..	
	- What's the problem with your teeth? = - What's wrong with your teeth?
- What relation isto? ما صلة القرابة(العلاقة) بين ..و..	
	-What relation is Ali to Ahmed? -They are brothers.
-Almost = nearly	- I have almost finished. = I have nearly finished.
	: almost لاحظ أنه مع الكلمات الدالة علي النفي نستخدم عادة
- Almost nobody liked him.	- He did almost nothing.
-most = very	- I'm most interested in football.
- go missing = get lost يتو / يضل الطريق	
	- He has gone missing while searching for King Solomon's Mines.

- a. working* *b. late* *c. away* *d. busy*
44. My father really the idea that women can have children and a job at the same time!
a. supposes *b. opposes* *c. fights* *d. ignores*
45. Our car was nearly running out of gasoline, but we found a gas station just in time.
a. fortunately *b. lucky* *c. almost* *d. after*
46. Many people lost their lives in the terrible of the Second World War.
a. fights *b. battles* *c. wars* *d. captures*
47. I love playing with words to give new meanings, and I love to write creatively, about romantic things and important ideas. I would like to be
- a. a bestseller* *b. an author* *c. a poetry* *d. a poet*
48. Robert F. Scott was a world-famous who died while travelling and exploring in the Antarctic.
a. traveller *b. explorer* *c. writer* *d. adventurer*
49. If I become a writer, I will not rest until I have written a and my books are read all over the world.
a. success *b. novel* *c. bestseller* *d. lot*
50. A lot of employees (*opposed- poisoned-imprisoned- deposited*) the manager's decision.
51. After the accident, the man was (*tricked – stepped – stayed –trapped*) in his car for two hours, but someone heard him and rescued him.
52. An (*adventurer- accountant- electrician- adviser*) is someone whose job is to give advice.
53. An area where school children play during breaks is called a (*play around – playground – play floor – play earth*).
54. Ancient Egyptian (*organisation – colonization – civilization – privatization*) began around 5000 years ago.
55. Common salt is an (*element – mixture – blend – compound*) of sodium and chlorine .
56. Could you work (*for – on – out – into*) This sum, please ?
57. go out in the sun.
58. He (*thanked- apologized-complained*) To his teacher for his late return .
59. He does a lot of volunteer work in the local (*association- community- society- assembly*)
60. He is (*pleased – interested – fond – keen*) To study German .
61. He was dismissed from the company due to his bad (*idea – notion – behaviour – mood*).
62. He was naughty as a child, but now his (*behave-behaviour- behaving- behaved*) is much better.
63. He was so thirsty that he (*most – almost – most of – must*) died.
64. He went (*fishing – camping – swimming - missing*). This means he became lost.
65. I didn't have much sleep last night, but (*unluckily – fortunately – unfortunately – unusually*) I don't have to go to school today.
66. I didn't know it was so late. It's (*almost – most – must – waste*) 3 o'clock.
67. I think the man in the local shop is (*offending – overusing – opposing – imposing*) the opening of the new supermarket.
68. If you visit Egypt, it is (*achievable -advisable- adjustable- available*) to wear a hat if you
69. I'm proud (*at – for – about – of*) our Football National Team .
70. It was the most important (*bottle- settle- battle- cattle*) in the whole war.
71. James Bond novels have been (*bestsellers - lost sellers – quick sellers – slow sellers*) since they were first written.
72. King Twala was (*awarded – redressed – killed – rewarded*) in the battle.
73. Love is a (*rough – smooth – powerful – worried*) emotion.
74. Many people (*opposed – advertised – supported – collapsed*) the construction of the new tower. They didn't like it at all.
75. Marco Polo was an Italian (*hunter- lecturer-explorer- shoemaker*) who travelled to China.
76. My uncle is an (*adviser – accuser -admirer- avenger*) to the government on the economy.
77. Our football team beat the (*opposed – opposing – oppose – depositing*) team 3-1.
78. Shakespeare was one of England's greatest (*poets-poems- bullets- parrots*).
79. She is keen (*to – in – on – for*) Visiting Saudi Arabia Kingdom .
80. That bike belongs (*to – for – with – of*) My young cousin .
81. The (*cause – idea – reason – motive*) of the crash is quite clear now.
82. The crew of a small fishing boat has (*done-made – acted – gone*) during a storm at sea.

83. The new educational (*reforms – fumes – frames – fans*) mean that children will start learning English when they are five years old.
84. There has been a decrease (*about- in-on- of*) the number of ships crossing the Suez Canal today.
85. There is growing (*composition – preposition – opposition – position*) in Europe to factories that make a lot of pollution,
86. They waited for six hours. (*Ending- Eventually- Secondly-Usually*) they decided to leave.
87. To (*trap – tap – trip – tick*) means to put someone in a position they cannot escape from.
88. (*Unfortunately – Interestingly – Hopefully – Normally*), my brother failed his exam, even though he had worked very hard,
89. We are (*fortunate – stubborn – gloomy – unfortunate*) to have one of the country's best musicians visiting us today.
90. We are interested (*on – in – about – with*) studying Arabic.
91. When you're child, life is one big (*adventure – serial – toy – episode*).

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

- 1) A playwright is a person who writes poems
- 2) Can you tell me the reason of his absence?
- 3) Don't worry for your exam.
- 4) His latest novel was a best sale.
- 5) I lost my book, can you help me look at it?
- 6) My brother was not very good for basketball.
- 7) The government does its best to reclaim the education system.
- 8) The police set a trip for the thieves.
- 9) They are keen in watching films.
- 10) We should all take part in the bottle against disease and poverty.

Translation

Translate into Arabic:

Global warming is a problem that affects all world countries nowadays. Scientists believe that the main cause of global warming is the pollution from factories and the use of too many cars. Global warming has a very serious effect on the earth's climate.

Pollution is considered as an environmental problem that arises from unwise use and dealing with the natural resources such as air and water .

Translate into English:

– ماذا تفعل ان لم تستطع النوم ليلاً؟

– يجب أن يشارك الشباب في استصلاح الصحراء وتحويلها الى أرض خضراء .

– مصر غنية بالكثير من الموارد الطبيعية التي يجب أن نحسن استغلالها.

Grammar

Prepositions after nouns / verbs / and adjectives

1-verb+ to+ inf.

agree to	يوافق	fail to	يفشل	pretend to	يتظاهر
arrange to	يرتب	hope to	يأمل	promise to	يعد
attempt to	يحاول	learn to	يتعلم	refuse to	يرفض
choose to	يختار	Long to	يشتهق إلى	seem to	يبدو
dare to	يجرؤ	manage to	يتمكن	swear to	يحلف/ يقسم
decide to	يقرر	mean to	يعني	tend to	يميل إلى
demand to	يطالب بـ	offer to	يعرض	threaten to	يهدد
deserve to	يستحق	plan to	يخطط	want to	يريد
expect to	يتوقع	prepare to	يستعد	wish to	يتمني

2-verb+ gerund (v.ing)

Admit	يتمتع	enjoy	يتمتع	postpone	يؤجل
appreciate	يقدر	fancy	يتوهم -يتخيل	practise	يمارس
avoid	يتجنب	finish	ينهي	prevent	يمنع
burst out	ينفجر	give up	يتوقف عن/ يقلع	put off	يؤجل
can't help	لا يستطيع أن يتوقف	go on	يستمر	quit	يلغي
can't stand	لا يطيق	imagine	يتخيل	resist	يقاوم
complete	يكمل	include	يشمل	risk	يخطر
consider	يفكر في	involve	يتضمن	spend	يقضي
delay	يؤجل	keep (on)	يستمر في	suggest	يقترح
deny	ينكر	mind	يمانع	understand	يفهم
dislike	يكره	miss	يفتقد	waste	يضيع/ يبدد

3- Expression + gerund (v.ing)

Be accustomed to	معتاد علي	How about	ما رأيك في
be busy	مشغول	in addition to	بالإضافة إلى
Be going to	سوف	It's a waste of money	مضيعة للمال
Be interested in	مهتم	It's a waste of time	مضيعة للوقت
be opposed to	معارض لـ	It's no good = It's no use	لا فائدة من
be used to	معتاد	It's worth	يستحق
Be worth	يستحق	lead to	يؤدي إلى
can't stand	لا يطيق/يكره	look forward to	ينتظر إلى
can't help	لا يسعني إلا أن	owing to	بسبب
Don't mind	لا يمانع / لا يبالي	own up to	يعترف بـ
due to	بسبب	take to	يعتاد علي
Feel like	يود/ يريد	thanks to	بفضل
get round to	يجد الوقت لـ	There is no point in	لا فائدة من
get used to	يعتاد علي	What about	ما رأيك في
Have difficulty (in)	يجد صعوبة في	Would you mind	هل تمانع

4-Verb + object + preposition

accuse of	يتهم بـ	lead (something) against	يقود ضد
blame for	يلوم على	prefer (something) to	يفضل على
blame (something) on	يلوم على	protect (someone) from	يحمي من
charge (someone) with	يتهم بـ	provide (someone) with	يزود بـ
congratulate (someone) on	يهنئ على	remind (someone) of	يذكر بـ
criticize (someone) for	ينتقد على	remind (someone) to	يذكر بـ
do (something) for	يفعل شيئاً من أجل	set up (something) for	يقيم من أجل
hold (something) against	يعقد ضد	thank (someone) for	يشكر على

- I congratulated Ahmed on his success.

- The police blamed the explosion on terrorists.

- ولكن لاحظ : في حالة المبنى للمجهول يبقى حرف الجر بعد الفعل :

- We thanked them for their help.

= They were thanked for their help.

الأفعال الآتية يأتي بعدها to + inf. أو فعل مضاف له ing بدون اختلاف في المعنى:

hate	يكره	like	يحب
love	يحب	prefer	يفضل

- ولكن لاحظ أنه إذا استخدمنا would قبل الأفعال السابقة فإنه يأتي بعدها to + inf.

-I'd like to finish my work early today.

-I'd prefer to drink coffee.

- الأفعال الآتية يمكن أن يأتي بعدها to + inf. أو فعل مضاف له ing مع وجود اختلاف في المعنى:

1 - Remember

-Remember to + infinitive	يتذكر أن يفعل شيء ثم يفعله	- He remembered to close the gate.
-Remember + gerund	يقوم بعمل شيء ثم يتذكر أنه فعله	- He remembered seeing the man. = He saw the man and later remembered.

2 - Forget

- Forget to + infinitive	ينسى أن يفعل شيئاً (لم يفعله)	- Nadia forgot to meet the customer. = She didn't meet the customer.
- Forget + gerund	يفعل شيئاً ثم ينسى أنه فعله	- Nadia forgot meeting the customer. = She met the customer but then forgot.

3- Regret

-Regret to + inf.	يشعر بالأسف لأن يقول أو يخبر شخص شيئاً ما	- He regretted to say that I didn't succeed. = He was sorry that it was necessary to say it.
-Regret + gerund	يشعر بالندم على شيء حدث	- He regretted saying that I didn't succeed. = He was sorry that he had said it.

4 - Try

-Try to + infinitive	يحاول عمل شيء (وغالباً لا ينجح)	- He tried to fix the door.
-Try + gerund	(يقوم بعمل شيء ليرى نتيجه / يُجرب عمل شيء)	- She tried using petrol to remove the spots.

5- Stop

-Stop to + infinitive	يتوقف لكي يفعل شيئاً	- He stopped to read his newspaper. = He stopped what he was doing to read the paper.
-Stop + gerund	يتوقف عن عمل شيء	- He stopped reading his newspaper. = He had read what he wanted to read.

- الأفعال الآتية يأتي بعدها ING في حالة عدم وجود مفعول ، و يأتي بعدها to + inf. في حالة وجود مفعول:

advise	ينصح	recommend	يوصي بـ
allow	يسمح	permit	يسمح
forbid	يمنع	encourage	يشجع

- We don't allow smoking here. = we don't allow anyone to smoke here

- Would rather + inf. - I'd rather stay at home.
 = Would prefer + to + inf. - I'd prefer to stay at home.
 - Would rather + inf.than + inf. يفضل - We'd rather go to the park than watch TV.
 - Would rather + inf. +n. than + n. يفضل - I'd rather have coffee than tea.
 - rather + adj. / adv. = fairly / to some degree إلى حد ما - It's rather hot today, isn't it?
 - Prefer + to + inf. / V+ing. يفضل - He prefers to play tennis. - He prefers playing tennis.
 - would prefer to + inf. يفضل - I'd prefer not to discuss this issue.
 - Prefer + V+ing. + to + V+ing - He prefers watching football to playing it.

- الأفعال و الظروف الآتية يأتي بعدها inf. فقط بدون to:

had better	ينبغي	would rather	يفضل
let	يسمح	make	يرغم

- She would rather stay at home. - Let me have a look at that letter.

- في حالة وجود فعل بعد الصفات التالية نستخدم to + inf.

happy / sad / glad / willing مستعد / unwilling / eager متلهف / pleased / lucky / relieved / amazed
 / astonished مندهش

- He is eager to know his result.

- في حالة وجود فعل بعد know / show نستخدم how to + inf.

- I don't know how to use this mobile.

- في حالة وجود فعل بعد what / how / where نستخدم to + inf.

- He got lost; he didn't know where to go.

- ينفى الفعل المضارع له ING باستخدام not:

- Thank you for not coming late. - I apologize for not posting your letter.

5- Verb + object + to + inf.

advise	- Mum always <u>advises</u> us <u>to</u> pray on time.	ينصح
allow	- I <u>allowed</u> him <u>to</u> use my mobile.	يسمح
ask	- The manager <u>asked</u> me <u>to</u> discuss the problem with my friends.	يطلب
beg	- He <u>begged</u> the thief <u>to</u> give him the money.	يتوسل
challenge	- I <u>challenge</u> anyone who claims <u>to</u> be the leader.	يتحدي
choose	- They <u>chose</u> him <u>to</u> lead the search group.	يختار
command	- The officer <u>commanded</u> his soldiers <u>to</u> cease fire.	يأمر
encourage	- Mum always <u>encourages</u> me <u>to</u> depend on myself.	يشجع
expect	- What do you <u>expect</u> me <u>to</u> do?	يتوقع
force	- The bad weather <u>forced</u> people <u>to</u> stay at home all day.	يجبر
help	- He can <u>help</u> me (<u>to</u>) understand this lesson.	يساعد
hire	- I <u>hired</u> a plumber <u>to</u> fix the pipe.	يؤجر شخصا
instruct	- The policeman <u>instructed</u> drivers <u>not to</u> drive too fast.	يأمر
invite	- They <u>invited</u> us <u>to</u> have lunch with them.	يدعو
motivate	- We should <u>motivate</u> everyone <u>to</u> learn new skills.	يحفز

order	- The leader <u>ordered</u> the soldiers <u>to</u> attack.	يأمر
permit	- The security will not <u>permit</u> anybody <u>to</u> enter .	يسمح
persuade	- I <u>persuaded</u> her <u>to</u> start a new website.	يقنع
promise	- She <u>promised</u> us <u>to</u> do her best.	يعد
remind	- I <u>reminded</u> him <u>to</u> do the shopping.	يُذكر
require	- You are <u>required</u> <u>to</u> wear a school uniform.	يتطلب
teach	- My sister <u>taught</u> us <u>to</u> read carefully.	يعلم
tell	- She <u>told</u> him <u>to</u> leave the office.	يأمر
urge	- He <u>urges</u> me <u>to</u> join the club.	يحث
want	- He <u>wants</u> you <u>to</u> sign this contract.	يريد
would like	- I'd <u>like</u> you <u>to</u> get some coffee for me.	يود / يريد

- في حالة وجود that وبعدها فاعل بعد التعبيرات والأفعال الآتية نستخدم inf. أو should + inf.

suggest / insist / recommend / It is essential / It is important / It is necessary (that)..

- I suggested (that) he come with me. = - I suggested that he should come with me.
- It is essential that every child should have the same educational opportunities.
- It is necessary that she should talk to me when she gets here.

6- Verb + Preposition

accuse of	يتهم بـ	hear from	يتلقى أخبارا من
Apologise to someone for	يعتذر عن شيء	help in/with	يساعد في
apply for (a job)	يتقدم بطلب لوظيفة	hope for	يأمل في
apply to	يتقدم بطلب لشخص أو شركة	know about	يعرف عن
believe in	يؤمن بـ	object to	يعترض على
belong to	يخص	prevent from	يمنع من
blame .. for	يلوم علي	prevent from	يمنع من
charge with	يتهم بـ	protect ..from / against	يحمي من
complain about	يشكو من	read about	يقرأ عن
complain to	يشكو لشخص	recover from	يشفي من
concentrate on	يركز علي	rely on = depend on	يعتمد علي
congratulate on	بهنيء بـ	result from	ينتج من
consist of	يتكون من	result in	يؤدي الي
deal with	يتناول / يتعامل مع	search for	يبحث عن
die of	يموت بسبب	succeed in	ينجح في
differ from	يختلف عن	suffer from	يعاني من
do without	يستغني عن	talk about	يتحدث عن
dream about/of	يحلم بـ	tell someone about	يخبر شخص عن
find out about	يعرف عن	think about / of	يفكر في
hear about / of	يسمع عن	warn about	يحذر من

- في حالة وجود فعل بعد know / show/learn نستخدم how to + inf.

- I don't know how to use the computer.

- في حالة وجود فعل بعد what / how / where نستخدم to + inf.

- I don't know where to put these books.

- I have no idea where to look for my lost bag.

7- Noun + Preposition

addiction to	إدمان	dedication to	تفاني	increase in	reason for
advantage of		delay in		interest in	regret for
anxiety about	قلق	devotion to	إخلاص/تكريس	knowledge of	report on

belief in	اعتقاد	disadvantage of	love of	reputation for	سمعة
cause of		experience in	memory of	responsibility for	
credit for	شرف / فخر	fear of	preference for	story about	
decline in	انخفاض	fondness for	process of	talent for	موهبة
decrease in		habit of	reaction to		

8- Adjective + Preposition

accustomed to	معتاد	content with	فانع	fond of	مغرم	opposed to	معارض
addicted to	مدمن	dedicated to	متفاني	frightened of	خائف	remembered for	
anxious about	قلق	devoted to	مكرس	guilty of	مذنب	responsible for	
bored of		disappointed with		happy about		scared of	خائف
capable of		discouraged by		interested in		terrified of	مرعوب
committed to	ملتزم	excited about		involved in	متورط	tired of	
concerned about	قلق	famous for		known for		worried about	

- لاحظ ما يلي :

It + be + Adj. + to + inf.

- It is difficult (for him) to study Physics.

- It was easy for me to do the job.

- في حالة وجود فعل بعد الصفات التالية نستخدم to + inf.

happy/ sad/ glad/ willing مستعد / unwilling/ eager متلهف / pleased/ lucky/ relieved / amazed/ astonished مندهش

الأفعال الآتية يستخدم بعدها المصدر ليبدل علي أننا شاهدنا أو سمعنا الحدث بالكامل ويأتي بعدها الفعل مضافا له ing ليبدل علي أننا سمعنا شاهدنا جزء من الحدث:

hear	يسمع	notice	يلاحظ
see	يرى	watch	يشاهد

- I heard Peter sing a song. = I heard the whole song.

- I heard Peter singing a song. = I heard part of the song.

- لاحظ استخدام to + inf. بعد الكلمات the first / the second .. / the last / the next

- Gagarin was the first to fly in a spaceship.

- Mona was the last to watch the film.

- يُستخدم المصدر بدون to بعد الأفعال الناقصة:

can / could / may / might / must / mustn't / needn't / shall / Should / will / would

-They needn't do the job today.

-She can speak 3 languages.

- فعل help يأتي بعده المصدر مع to أو بدون to:

- He helped me do the job.

He helped me to do the job.

- الأفعال الآتية يأتي بعدها ING في حالة عدم وجود مفعول ، و يأتي بعدها to + inf. في حالة وجود مفعول:

advise	ينصح	forbid	يمنع	permit	يسمح
allow	يسمح	recommend	يوصي بـ	encourage	يشجع

- They do not permit parking here.

- They do not allow anyone to park here.

Exercises

Choose the correct answer:

1.I haven't heard my friend Hana for several months.

a. on

b. from

c. to

d. with

2.Your brother is very good using a computer.

a. at

b. on

c. with

d. about

3.Don't use that pen, it belongs the director!

54. She threatened (*to call - calling - calls - to calling*) the police if I didn't leave.
55. That little black car belongs (*from - to - for - about*) my uncle
56. The earthquake caused damage (*about - for - to - in*) many houses.
57. The explorers were looking (*for - in - with - about*) diamonds.
58. The officer ordered the soldiers (*attack - attacking - attacked - to attack*) the enemy.
59. The police instructed people (*evacuates - evacuating - evacuated - to evacuate*) the buildings.
60. The teacher (*warned - hoped - wondered - opposed*) the students not to talk during the test.
61. They are never late, so I (*expect - accept - prepare - force*) them to arrive in a few minutes.
62. They do not allow (*smoke - to smoke - smoking - smoked*) inside the building.
63. Until I read King Solomon's Mines, I'd never heard (*for - in - at - of*) Rider Haggard.
64. We were encouraged (*learning - to learn - learn - of learning*) foreign languages at school.
65. What was the reason (*about - for - to - in*) the accident?
66. When I finish university, I'm going to apply (*from - to - for - about*) a job abroad.
67. Where can I find out (*for - in - at - about*) climate change?
68. William Shakespeare is more famous (*for - by - from - of*) his plays than his novels.
69. You should apologise to your teacher (*from - to - for - about*) forgetting your homework.
70. You weren't at school yesterday, so how did you find out (*from - to - for - about*) the homework?

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

1. A lot of people admire the nationalization of ancient Egypt.
2. Don't worry for your exam. I'm sure you'll pass.
3. Egypt is most famous at its beautiful Pyramids.
4. He agreed on helping me with my homework.
5. He complained with hotel manager about the food he had for breakfast.
6. He has works very hardly. He needs some rest.
7. He is a well speaker of English.
8. He lowered his voice with the aim of she couldn't hear him.
9. He reminded me with buying a newspaper for him.
10. He suggested that she applies for the job.
11. He suggested to look for the information on the internet.
12. He told me phoned him the next day.
13. He went out to the Far East in order to he could set up his own import-export business.
14. Her parents wanted her gone to a good university.
15. Holidays in Egypt are popular for all kinds of tourists.
16. Ibn Batuta was a famous Arab exploiter.
17. I'd encourage everyone from working for a charity.
18. I'd like to find out more with studying in a different country.
19. I've lost one of my school books. Can you help me look at it?
20. Khaled is excepting his friends to arrive soon.
21. My brother isn't very good for playing basketball.
22. My elder brother decided for traveling abroad.
23. Oil prices rose sharp last week.
24. Salem encouraged his brother working harder.
25. She gave a loudly cry.
26. She recovered about her illness.
27. She told me she is going to buy a new house.
28. She was ashamed about herself when she made a mistake.
29. Smoking may result from cancer.
30. So that to be a doctor, you have to study for six years.
31. Teachers often forbid their students to work harder.
32. The main cause for global warming is the pollution from factories.
33. There was a remarkably improvement in the economy.
34. They went dismissing while they were searching for the treasure.
35. We must find an answer for the problem of climate change.
36. We should protect the environment with pollution.
37. When I was younger, I always wanted my mother read me stories.
38. When I was younger, my father often warned me not to waste time.
39. You must eat sensibly so that you losing weight.

Unit 15 - Off The Beaten Track

abandon	يهجر / يترك	history	التاريخ	overland	برا
agricultural	زراعي	huge	ضخم	palace	قصر
allege = claim	يزعم / يدعي	impressive	مؤثر / مبهر	palm trees	أشجار النخيل
amphitheatre	مدرج	inhabitants	سكان	period of time	فترة من الوقت
antiquities	آثار	inspect	يفحص / يفتش	persuade	يقنع
archaeologist	عالم آثار	invade	يغزو	polishing	تلميع
artifacts	قطع أثرية	invaders	الغزاة	pond	بركة
attractions	مناطق جذب	invasion	غزو	process	عملية
beauty	الجمال	irrigate	يروي	regularly	بانتظام
beneath	تحت	irrigation	رى	remain	يبقى/يبقى
borders	حدود	landscape	منظر طبيعي	rethink	يعيد التفكير في
capital	رأس مال/عاصمة	legend	أسطورة	settle down	يستقر
church	كنيسة	lift	يرفع	settlement	مستوطنة / تسوية
clearly	من الواضح	location	موقع	site	موقع أو مكان
comfortable	مريح	magnificent	رائع	spring	ينبوع ماء
contain	يحتوي علي	man-made	من صنع الإنسان	statue	تمثال
convince	يقنع	massive	هائل	supplies	إمدادات / مؤن
dinosaur	ديناصور	monastery	دير	supply	يزود / يمد
disagreements	خلافات	monks	رهبان	temples	معابد
entrance	مدخل	monuments	آثار	tombs	مقابر
expert	خبير	mosque	مسجد	traditional style	أسلوب تقليدي
fertile	خصب	museums	متاحف	treasures	كنوز
floods	فيضانات	mushroom	فطر عيش الغراب	tunnel	نفق
forever	إلى الأبد	naturally	بشكل طبيعي	waterwheels	سواقي المياه
fortnight	أسبوعين	nature lover	محب للطبيعة	waves	أمواج
fortress	قلعة	Newly discovered	مكتشف حديثا	weight	وزن / ثقل
fox	ثعلب	nuns	راهبات	wildlife	الحياة البرية
historical places	أماكن تاريخية	oasis	واحة	wolf	ذئب

Expressions

above sea level	فوق مستوى سطح البحر	deprive of	يحرم من
all over Egypt	في كل أنحاء مصر	find his way around	يجد طريقه في أنحاء المكان
at any time	في أي وقت	get to	يصل الي
attractive to	جذاب لـ	has a population of	عدد السكان بها هو
be cut into the hills	محفورة في التلال	impressed by	منبهر أو متأثر بـ
be home to	موطن لـ	over time	بمرور الوقت
be/feel confident about	يشعر بالثقة بشأن	show someone round/around	يصطحب شخص لتعريفه على مكان
below sea level	تحت مستوى سطح البحر	walk through forests	يمشي عبر الغابات

Words & antonyms

bearable	يمكن تحمله	unbearable	لا يحتمل
clear	واضح	unclear	غير واضح
convincing	مقنع	unconvincing	غير مقنع
demand	الطلب	supply	العرض
facilitate	يسهل	impede/hinder	يعوق
frequent	معتاد / متكرر	rare	نادر
limited	محدود	unlimited	غير محدود
Persuade.... to	يقنع (شخص) بعمل شيء	Dissuade.. from	يثني (شخص) عن
provide	يوفر	deprive	يحرم
scream	يصرخ	whisper	يهمس

Important Vocabulary

air transport	النقل الجوي	non-governmental	غير الحكومية
civil societies	جمعيات أهلية	political rights	حقوق سياسية
death penalty	عقوبة الإعدام	security council	مجلس الأمن
deputy	نائب	self-defence	الدفاع عن النفس
despair	يأس	street children	أطفال الشوارع
development plan	خطة تنمية	the United Nations	الأمم المتحدة
human rights	حقوق الإنسان	top officials	كبار المسؤولين
marine transport	النقل البحري	victims	ضحايا

Derivatives

Verb		Noun		Adjective	
abandon	يترك / يهجر	abandonment	هجر / ترك	abandoned	مهجور
settle	يستقر	settlement	استقرار / تسوية / قرية صغيرة		
persuade	يقنع	persuasion	إقناع	persuasive	مقنع
inhabit	يسكن	inhabitant	ساكن	inhabited	مسكون

Language Notes

- use + object + to + inf يستخدم
- use + object + for + (v + ing) يستخدم
- used to + (inf) اعتاد أن
- (be) used to +v.ing /n. معتاد على
- Carpenters use wood to make furniture .
- Carpenters use wood for making furniture.
- She used to get up early.
- I'm used to living alone .

- Settlement تسوية / حل
- Settlement استيطان / مستوطنة
- The settlement over borders has not been achieved yet.
- Israeli settlements in Palestine are illegal.

- Historic (speech - event - sight - victory - moment) تاريخي / من التاريخ / هام في التاريخ
- The 6th October war is a historic date for Egypt.
- Historical (Research -studies -novel - play -film -place - site) تاريخي (متعلق بدراسة التاريخ / يتحدث عن التاريخ)
- El-Resala is a great historical film.
- Historian (يكتب عن التاريخ) مؤرخ
- El-Gabarty was an Egyptian historian.

- Rise / rose / risen لا يليها مفعول
- = (go up, increase يزداد , stand up ينهض / يقف , get out of bed ينهض من الفراش)
- Tomato prices are rising all the time.
- Smoke rose from the chimneys of the factory.
- The sun rises at about six.
- rise (n.) زيادة / ارتفاع
- There was a sudden rise in temperature yesterday.
- We got a 15% rise in 2005. زيادة في الأجر

Raise / raised/ raised_ يليها مفعول

- Raise your hand if you know the answer. يرفع
- The government does its best to raise the standard of living.
- The match raised a lot of money for children's cancer hospital. يجمع
- Raise your voice ارفع صوتك -Raise (hopes/ fears/ suspicions...) (يشير (الامل/ الخوف/ الشك)....)
- Raise (a subject / question / point...) يطرح للمناقشة موضوع أو نقطة أو يثير تساؤل
- Arise / arose / arisen (بدون مفعول) = begin to happen ينشأ / يحدث
- A lot of problems usually arise from nothing.
- Arouse/aroused/ (يليه مفعول) يثير (للمشاعر والأحاسيس)
- Her behaviour aroused the suspicions of the police.

- Persuade (شخصاً ليقوم بعمل شيء) يقنع
- Convince (شخصاً بأن شيء ما صحيح) يقنع
- I persuade him to go shopping with me.
- I convinced them that he was wrong.

- be located on = be situated on = lie on (يقع علي بحراو بحيرة او نهر او محيط(مسطح مائي)

-The park is (situated) located on the Nile

- be located in = be situated in (يقع في دولة / قارة / مدينة...)

-Sinai is located in the north east of Egypt.

- Lie يقع

- The hospital lies in the city centre.

- lie to يكذب على

- I never lie to my mother.

- lie about يكذب بخصوص

- He lies about his job . He is not really a doctor.

- arrive in يصل مكان كبير

- We arrived in London.

- arrive at يصل مكان صغير

- He arrived at Luxor Airport at midnight.

- arrive (بدون حرف جر) يصل

- She didn't arrive yet.

- reach + object يصل مكان (بدون حرف جر)

- He reached the the stadium at about four.

- get to يصل إلى (بشيء من الصعوبة)

- We got to the airport at 10:30.

- Spring فصل الربيع

- Spring is usually windy in Egypt.

- Spring نبع ماء

- Water springs are rare in mountains.

- Spring يقفز/ينبثق / يظهر فجأة

- He looked at the clock and sprang out of bed.

- His success springs from his hard work.

- A huge van sprang out in front of our car.

- Sight حاسة البصر

- Taha Hussein lost his sight when he was young.

- Sight رؤية /منظر عابر

- We didn't agree with his sight.

- Sights معالم سياحية

- Luxor has the most sites that attract tourists.

- Site موقع (أثرى / بناء/ مشروع)

- There was only an engineer in the site.

- Site موقع على شبكة الإنترنت

- Our site has all the information about the project.

- abandon

يهجر (لفترة طويلة) / يتخلى عن / يبعد

-The president abandoned the prime minister after the accident.

- desert

يهجر (مكان / إنسان)

- He deserted his family long ago.

- Her couraage deserted her as soon as she had seen the boss.

- give up

يتوقف عن / يتخلى عن / يقلع عن

- She will give up work when she has the baby. - He gave up smoking five years ago.

- hardly (any / ever) = almost not بالكاد / تقريبا لا (تدل علي النفي)

- We have hardly any money. = We have almost no money.

-supply (someone / something) with يمد / يزود بـ

- We should supply our schools with modern technology.

-Supply (something) to.. يمد / يزود بـ **- His parents supplied a lot of books to him.**

-Supplies = food or other items necessary for living (إمدادات غذائية / طبية / مياه)

-After the earthquake, a lot of people were in need of food and medical supplies.

Communication Skills

Persuading someone to do something

إقناع شخص بعمل شيء معين

Finding out more information

معرفة المزيد من المعلومات

I recommend (going to / visiting / reading.....etc.)

Can you tell me more about.....?

You really must (visit / read / go to.....etc.)

What would I see there?

Can't I persuade you to (visit / go to.....etc.)

What is special about.....?

It would be a pity if you didn't (see / read / go to..etc.)

How isdifferent from.....?

Exercises

Respond to each of the following situation

- 11) A friend is trying to persuade you to visit a place you have never heard of. You'd like more information about this place.
- 12) A travel agent is trying to persuade you to go to a newly discovered tourist site. You want to know why this place is better than another. What do you ask?
- 13) You are trying to persuade a foreign friend to visit an interesting place which is off the beaten track. You think your friend will regret it if he or she doesn't go.
- 14) You didn't go to school, you ask your teacher to explain the lesson.
- 15) You have met a foreign tourist who does not know your town. You think he or she would like this place even though it is off the beaten track.
- 16) You want your friend's help.
- 17) Your friend asks your help in a problem with his computer.
- 18) Your friend asks your opinion about " King Solomon's Mines "

- Mention the place and the speakers in each of the following two mini-dialogues:

- 1- A : Good morning . Can I help you? B : Yes, I need two tickets to Tanta, please.
A : Single or return ? B : Return , please.

- Place: - Speaker A: - Speaker B:

- 2- A: May I have your attention, please? I hope you are enjoying the views of the Sinai desert?
B: What's that huge building? A: It's the monastery of St Catherine.
B: When was it built? A: It was built in the sixth century by Justinian, the Roman Emperor.

- Place: - Speaker A: - Speaker B:

- 3 A : How many books can I borrow at a time? B : Two.
A : And for how long ? B : For a fortnight.

- Place: - Speaker A: - Speaker B:

- 4 A: Have you finished the work on my car? B: I'm afraid not. We haven't got the parts yet.
A: Oh, that's a nuisance. When do you think it'll be ready?
B: Well, we're getting the parts in the morning. You'll be able to collect the car tomorrow evening.

- Place: - Speaker A: - Speaker B:

- 5- A: Passport and ticket, please. B: Here you are.
A: Smoking or non-smoking? B: Non-smoking, please.
A: Thank you. I've given you a window seat, 20B. Here's your boarding card.

- Place: - Speaker A: - Speaker B:

Choose the correct answer:

- 1- The White Desert is so low that it is below
- a. water b. sea level c. the ocean d. the ground*
- 2- The Electricity Companyelectricity to houses and businesses all over the country.
- a. supplies b. gives c. takes d. carries*
- 3- Mycame from Syria two hundred years ago and settled in this town.
- a. relatives b. ancestors c. family d. children*
- 4- We went on a tour of Luxor and Aswan and there we saw many ancient
- a. buildings b. places c. sites d. museums*
- 5- The men had been travelling in the desert for days and they were extremely happy to come to an oasis and to drink the refreshing water of its
- a. springs b. lakes c. oceans d. rivers*

- 6- Some people say that there is not muchin the desert, but you can find some plants, as well as foxes, birds, snakes and many other animals.
a. animals b. wildlife c. there d. around
- 7- It was aevent when Egypt won the African Football Championship.
a. real b. old c. important d. historic
- 8- Theof Siwa mainly make their money by producing oil from palm trees, selling figs, and through tourism.
a. family b. inhabitants c. men d. livers
- 9- My mother waswhen she saw how dirty my little sister had made her new dress.
a. regretful b. furious c. shouting d. aggressive
- 10- All that I care about when choosing a holiday destination is a beautiful
a. travel b. challenge c. landscape d. reform
- 11- St Catherine'sin the Sinai holds many important historical and religious documents.
a. monastery b. church c. site d. palace
- 12- I hope to become a writer and to write alike Harry Potter that will make me rich.
a. story b. bestseller c. book d. novel
- 13- I have so much homework to do and I need to prepare for my exams. I am tooto have fun!
a. busy b. crowded c. full d. empty
- 14- Please could youthe manager that Mrs Adams is here to meet him.
a. announce b. inform c. say d. request
- 15- I was not able to qualify to become a doctor, so instead I became ato help the sick and injured.
a. engineer b. consultant c. surgeon d. paramedic
- 16- I am notswimming because the water always goes in my ears!
a. keen on b. liking c. interesting about d. happy with
- 17- A (*kite – bite – fight - site*) is a place where something important or interesting happened.
- 18- A (*landscape – landmine – landslide - land rover*) is a view across an area of land.
- 19- A (*museum – village – oasis - monastery*) is a place where monks live.
- 20- A person who lives in a place is *alan (absent- accent- dependent- inhabitant)*.
- 21- A/An (*agreement – government – settlement – department*) is a place where a group of people lives.
- 22- After years of travelling, he decided to (*settle- stay- live- move*) down and have a family.
- 23- Ahmed and Ali have reached a (*disagreement- dispute - rage - settlement*) over working conditions.
- 24- Although he was quite busy, Ali didn't need much (*persuasion – presentation- situation - intention*) to come to the beach with us.
- 25- At the beginning of the school year, students are (*implied – supplied – simplified – given*) with a lot of books.
- 26- Don't let your self (*hear – heard – being heard – be heard*).
- 27- Fayoum Oasis is a very fertile (*economical – industrial – agricultural-commercial*) area.
- 28- (*Geography-Philosophy-Psychology-History*) means all things that happened in the past.
- 29- He is strong enough to (*elevate – raise – lift – leave*) the bag easily.
- 30- If she doesn't want to go, nothing you can say will (*persuade-decide- admit-deny*) her.
- 31- (*Historic- Historian- History- Historical*) Documents are always interesting and exciting .
- 32- It (*is believed – believes – believed – will believed*) that he was attentive and alert .
- 33- Many people settle (*about- with- in- down*) in their twenties or early thirties.
- 34- Monks usually live in (*temples – monasteries – villas – tombs*).
- 35- Our ancient (*mills – waterwheels – monuments – landscapes*) attract different tourists from different countries .
- 36- Prices (*raise – rise – arise – arouse*) almost every day.
- 37- She likes herself (*to praise – praised – to be praised – praises*).
- 38- Some people believe that (*spring – sting – string - sink*) water is good for health.
- 39- Students (*are asking- are asked- asked-will ask*) to bring their books with them every day.
- 40- The farmers used a modern (*irrigation- drainage- fertilization- harvest*) system to save water.
- 41- The e-mails (*are – were – are being – have been*) Sent now .
- 42- The farmhouse we stayed in was completely off the beaten (*truck – trick – track – duck*).
- 43- The government is doing its best to (*rise – arise – arouse – raise*) the standard of living.
- 44- The mirror (*break – broke – broken – was broken*) Yesterday .

- 45- The team went to the (*phonological- archaeological- social – internet*) site to kill the deadly spider .
- 46- The TV (*was broken- broke- breaks-will be broken*)yesterday be accident .
- 47- The two countries are trying to reach a peaceful (*disagreement – achievement – measurement – settlement*) of the conflict.
- 48- There are hardly (*some – a lot – any – no*) people living in this area.
- 49- There are so many tourist (*infections – attractions – elections – injections*) in Egypt.
- 50- This place is very (*famous – furious – curious - porous*). Many people know about it.
- 51- Vast areas of the desert (*will be reclaimed- are reclaimed- reclaimed- reclaim*)next year .
- 52- We need a lot of water to (*communicate – concentrate – irrigate delegate*) this land.
- 53- When employees do not co-operate, many problems (*raise – arouse – arise – praise*).

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

1. Cairo has a pollution of over 10 million people.
2. Giza is well-known for its waterwheels.
3. Historic buildings can be seen in the center of Cairo.
4. Iron expands if it cooled.
5. Many European tourists are interested in our modern history.
6. My advice is not to put off your homework.
7. My father raises at 5 every morning to do exercise.
8. Objects of historical interest are usually kept in companies.
9. She was made plant his flowers.
10. The hotel is in a lovely vacation overlooking the lake.
11. The Red Sea has two beautiful banks.
12. These remote islands are only inhibited by birds and animals.
13. Water from the Nile are used to irrigate farmers' fields.
14. We blame to inform you that one of our friends is not well.

Translation

Translate into Arabic:

The internet is the fastest communication system in human history. It provides information on millions of different subjects. It also allows people to send messages and e-mails to any person all over the world in seconds.

.....

.....

Due to the enormous progress in the means of communications, the world has become a global society. No country can live in isolation any more. Therefore, all countries must co-operate to solve their problems.

.....

.....

Today tourism has become a huge business. It is a good source of national income from countries on the Mediterranean coast . Hence , we have to attract more and more tourists to visit Egypt all year round by building more comfortable hotels and facilities.

.....

.....

Translate into English:

- بعض الناس يشعرون بالعزلة لأنهم يبنون الحواجز بدلا من الجسور

.....

.....

- يحب السياح عادة زيارة الأماكن التي تختلف عن المكان الذي يعيشون فيه.

.....

.....

- لا بد من بناء المزيد من الطرق و الفنادق و القرى السياحية لجذب المزيد من السياح.

.....

.....

- يموت الكثير من الأفارقة بسبب نقص المياه والطعام وانتشار الأمراض .

.....

.....

Grammar

The Passive Voice المبنى للمجهول

1-The passive present simple المضارع البسيط المبنى للمجهول

➔ Object مفعول + am / is / are + p.p.

- He plays table tennis. = Table tennis is played (by him).
-They don't watch films. = Films aren't watched (by them).

2-The passive present continuous المضارع المستمر المبنى للمجهول

➔ Object مفعول + am / is / are + being + p.p.....

- She isn't eating a sandwich. = A sandwich isn't being eaten (by her).
- Ali is watering the plants. = The plants are being watered (by Ali).

3-The passive present Perfect المضارع التام المبنى للمجهول

➔ Object مفعول + has / have + been + p.p.....

- I have fed the baby. = The baby has been fed (by me).
- Mum has washed the dishes. = The dishes have been washed (by mum).

4-The passive past simple الماضي البسيط المبنى للمجهول

➔ Object مفعول + was / were + p.p.....

- They built this house long ago. = This house was built long ago (by them).
- I didn't eat fish for lunch. = Fish wasn't eaten (for lunch) by me.

5-The passive past continuous الماضي المستمر المبنى للمجهول

➔ Object مفعول + was / were + being + p.p.

- Aya wasn't studying English. = English wasn't being studied (by Aya).
- We were doing homework. = Homework was being done (by us).

6-The passive past Perfect الماضي التام المبنى للمجهول

➔ Object مفعول + had + been + p.p.....

- She had sold the goat. = The goat hadn't been sold (by her).
- Omer hadn't seen a wolf before. = A wolf hadn't been seen (by Omer) before.

7-The passive with simple modals and semi-modals

المبنى للمجهول مع الأفعال الناقصة البسيطة و نصف الناقصة

➔ Object مفعول + (will-would-can-could-may-might-shall-should-must-have to- has to- had to- will have to-ought to-need to- needn't-used to- be used to- be going to- be to- seem to - appear to- be about to-be supposed to-would rather - had better)+ be + p.p.....

- He will feed the camel. = The camel will be fed.
- I can carry this bag. = This bag can be carried.
-He should use a spoon. = A spoon should be used.
- He used to help his mother. = His mother used to be helped.
- He needs to see a doctor. = A doctor needs to be seen.
-He is going to buy a mobile. = A mobile is going to be bought.
- He has to pay a fine. = A fine has to be paid.

8-The passive with perfect modals and semi-modals

المبني للمجهول مع الأفعال الناقصة التامة و نصف الناقصة

→ Object مفعول + (will-would-can-could-may-might- should-must- ought to-need to- needn't..) + have + been + p.p..... .

- She will have saved enough money. -Enough money will have been saved.
- He should have done the job. -The job should have been done.
- He could have paid the bill. -The bill could have been paid.
- He must have lost his money. - His money must have been lost.
- She needn't have made the cake. - The cake needn't have been made.

ملاحظات عامة علي المبني للمجهول

- People /They (think - say - believe - know - suppose - expect - allege..)
- = It + is +(thought-said-believed-....etc.) + that + جملة
- = الضمير / الاسم (am / is are) + p.p + to + + inf. مصدر.....
- = Object مفعول + am / is / are +(thought-said-believed-....etc.) + to + inf.

- People believe that Ali is able to win the cup. - I t is believed that Ali is able to win the cup.
- Ali is believed to be able to win the cup. - The cup is believed to be able to be won by Ali.

- People /They (thought - said - believed - knew - supposee - expected - alleged..)
- = It + was +(thought-said-believed-....etc.) + that + جملة
- = الضمير / الاسم (was / were) + p.p + to + inf. مصدر..... /to have + p.p.....
- =Object مفعول +was/were+thought-said....etc.+to+inf. مصدر...../to have been+ p.p.....

- I thought that Omer opened the front door. - It was thought that Omer opened the front door.
- Omer was thought to have opened the front door. - Omer was thought to open the front door.
- The front door was thought to have been opened by omer.

- في حالة وجود مضارع مستمر نستخدم (to be + ing) :

- I think he is making a plan. - It is thought that he is making a plan.- He is thought to be making a plan.

- في حالة وجود ماضي مستمر نستخدم (to be +V- ing) أو (to have been +V- ing)

- I think she was making a cake. - It is thought that she was making a cake.
- She is thought to be making/ to have been making a cake.

-إذا كان الفاعل (No one- Nobody) فيمكن ألا نضع (by) وننفي الجملة

- No one wrote the passage. -The passage was written by no one. -The passage was not written.

- كلمة (all) يمكن أن تحول الي (Not all) وكلمة (any) يمكن أن تحول الي (No):

- He didn't eat all the sweets. - All the sweets weren't eaten by him. -Not all the sweets were eaten.
- She didn't buy any books. - Any books weren't bought by her.
- No books were bought by her.

- إذا جاء في الجملة مفعولين احدهما عاقل والآخر غير عاقل :

- He sent me a letter. -A letter was sent to me. - I was sent a letter.

-يستخدم حرف الجر for مع أفعال معينة مثل:

buy / build / find / order / make / leave / save / get / keep...

- He bought his mother a present. - A present was bought for my mother by me.
- The woman kept the cat hungry. - The cat was kept hungry.

give / bring / lend / offer / pass / read / sell / show / write.....

- He passed me the ball.
- The offered her some juice.

- The ball was passed to me.
- Some juice were offered to her.

- صيغة الأمر عند التحويل لمجهول نستخدم :

Let + مفعول + be + p.p

- Finish your homework. -Let your homework be finished
- Don't open the door. -Don't let the door be opened.

- مع الأفعال make / see / help / hear / notice / watch / watch تستخدم inf. في المعلوم و تستخدم to + inf. في المجهول:

- I saw him steal the money. - He was seen to steal the money.
- I heard him say so. -He was heard to say so.
- We made her study hard. -She was made to study hard.

- إذا جاء بعد الأفعال السابقة ing في المعلوم ، نستخدم ing في المجهول أيضا :

- I saw him playing tennis. He was seen playing tennis.

يمكن استخدام (get) بدلا من (be) مع بعض الأفعال مثل :

get arrested / get killed/ get married / get divorced يطلق / get caught علي يقبض / get elected ينتخب /
get lost / get hurt / get beaten يهزم / get delayed يتأخر / get confused يرتبك / get burnt / get
damaged / get fired يفصل من العمل / get run over يصدم.....

- The police caught him. -He was caught by the police. = He got caught by the police.
- She beat me at chess. -I was beaten at chess. = I got beaten at chess.

- غالبا يتحول الفعل (let) للمجهول باستخدام (مصدر + be allowed to):

- My father let us go out. -We were allowed to go out.

- الأفعال مثل (like/hate/ love/ dislike) ممكن أن يأتي بعدها (مصدر + to) أو (v.ing) فتختلف صيغة المجهول :

- I don't like people cheating me. -I don't like being cheated.
- I don't like people to cheat me. -I don't like to be cheated.

- عند تحويل السؤال الى مجهول تتبع الخطوات التالية :

1 - نحول السؤال الى جملة 2 - نحول الجملة الى مجهول 3 - نحول الجملة الى سؤال

- When does he drink milk?
1 - He drinks milk. 2 - Milk is drunk(by him). 3 - When is milk drunk (by him)?
- Did you buy a car ?
1-You bought a car. 2- A car was bought (by you). 3-Was a car bought (by you).

احيانا لا بد من استخدام (الفاعل + by) مع أفعال معينة مثل:

build / invent / discover / design / write / damage / compose / destroy

- Naguib Mahfouz wrote' The Thief and the Dogs'.
- ' The Thief and the Dogs' was written by Naguib Mahfouz.

لاحظ هذه التغييرات التالية عند التحويل الى المبني للمجهول:

Active	Passive
It is possible	= can be + PP
It's impossible	= can't be + PP
It's necessary	= must be + PP
It's unnecessary	= needn't be + PP
It's probable	= may be + PP
It's improbable	= might be + PP
It's advisable	= should be + PP
It's inadvisable	= shouldn't be + PP

- It's necessary to wash vegetables before eating. -Vegetables must be washed before eating.
- It is impossible to drink petrol. - Petrol can't be drunk.

عند تحويل الجملة الخبرية إلى مبنى للمعلوم تتبع الآتي :-

- نضع الفاعل بعد **by** في أول الجملة وإذا كان محذوفاً يمكن استنتاجه .
- نحذف (**v. to be**) ونضع فعل التصريف الثالث يناسب زمن و فاعل الجملة .
- نحذف (**v. to be**) ، **by** ، إن وجدت .
- نأتي بالمفعول من أول الجملة ونضعه بعد الفعل مباشرة .
- The lesson is prepared by me. - I prepare the lesson.
- The match will be played by him. - He will play the match.

- الفعل **have** لا يبني للمجهول ويحول إلى ما يساويه في المعنى .

Have = own – possess – belong to – suffer – eat – buy – spend – take

- I have a car. - A car is (possessed – owned) by me.
- I had a new shirt yesterday. - A new shirt was bought by me yesterday.

Exercises

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

- The walls of St Catherine's Monastery to protect its treasure.
a. built b. are built c. were built d. were builded
- The tomb of the great king can still
a. seen b. be seen c. be watched d. have seen
- The water wheels to lift water from the river.
a. were designed b. designed c. are design d. were designing
- People that this castle was built by a great Roman emperor.
a. are believed b. were believed c. are believing d. believe
- I to always keep my room tidy.
a. taught b. had taught c. were taught d. was taught
- from very far away to visit the amazing monument.
a. They were travelled b. They travelled c. It was travelled d. Travelled
- that girls do better at school than boys.
a. They are thinking b. It is thought c. They were thought d. They was thought
- This delicious cake here by Samia.
a. was brought b. brought c. is brought d. was bringing
- She is thoughtsuffered from illness.
a- to b- to be c- to have d- having
- Itthat she cleaned and repaired some of the things that were found..
a- thinking b- was thinking c- thought d- was thought
- Some of her storieson her travels to these countries.
a- be based b- base c- are based d- have based
- The playperformed without a break.
a-'d performed b- have been performed c- has been performed d-performed
- The Playin 1947 by Agatha Christie.
a- was written b- is written c- wrote d- was writing
- It was written as a radio playThree Blind Mice.
a- is called b- calling c- was called d- called
- The same charactersfor the first eleven years .
a- played b- were playing c- were played d- play
- Since then the actors many times.
a- changed b- have been changed c- have changed d- were changed
- It is now known that last month wasfor two years.
a- hot b- hotter c- the hotter d- the hottest
- Egypt is believed tothe best tourist attractions .
a- has b- have c- having d- be having
- It has been reported that foreign tourismby 20% last year.
a- is increasing b- has increased c- increase d- increased
- The Mousetrapas a radio play in 1947.

- a- is written b- was written c- has written d- has been written
21. Agatha Christie's booksmore than 40 languages.
a- had translated b- were translated c- translated d- translate
22. 2008 Olympic Games ...by millions of people all over the world.
a- are watched b- have been watched c- were watched d- has been watched
23. Petraby the Romans in 106 AD.
a- has been captured b- was captured c- captured d- was being captured
24. The Eiffel Towerby Gustave Eiffel in 1889.
a- have been designed b- was designed c- had designed d- have designed
25. The Cairo Metro is used toabout 10 million passengers every day.
a- be carrying b- was carrying c- carrying d- carry
26. Many of Agatha Christie's storiesinto films .
a-'ve been made b-had made c-were making d-made
27. This year's prize for crime fictionby a 78-year-old man.
a - was won b-has been won c-was winning d-will be won
28. The last World Cup Finalon TV by three hundred million people.
a- saw b-is seen c-was seen d-will be seen
29. English and Arabicin most tourist offices.
a - speak b-spoken c-is spoken d-are spoken
30. One of the classroom windows.....
a- were broken b-broken c-has been broken d-are broken
31. A famous tennis player is believedafter a city centre road accident.
a- to hurt b-to be hurt c-to have hurt d-hurt
32. It is now known that Egyptby increasing numbers of tourists last year.
a- visited b-was visited c-is visited d-has been visited
33. it is believed that languages to younger children at schools.
a -taught b-are teaching c-is taught d-are taught
34. It archaeologists have found a new pyramid at Saqqara
a - reports b-reported c-was reporting d- has been reported
35. He is to have suffered from amnesia.
a - think b - thinking c - to think d - thought
36. A famous tennis player to be hurt in the accident.
a - is believed b - are believed c - is believing d - are believing
37. Money to bring happiness.
a - thought b - will think c - has thought d - is thought
38. It was reported cancelled.
a - that the match b - that the match was c - to have d - have been
39. They are expected the cup.
a - to have won b - that they will win c - to win d - to have been won
40. My son to get full marks.
a - believes b - believed c - is believing d - is believed
41. It that money is very important.
a - can't deny b - can't have denied c - denied d - can't be denied
42. We don't know where he lives believed to live in Tanta.
a - It is b - It was c - He is d - He has
43. He to be one of the most intelligent pupils.
a - considers b - is considered c - has considered d - is considering
44. is known that smoking is harmful to health.
a - Everyone b - It c - No one d - He
45. It has reported that he the criminal.
a - be b - been c - being d - is
46. thought that he will take part in the race.
a - It is b - It has c - He is d - He was
47. It was that he killed the old woman.
a - suppose b - supposing c - supposes d - supposed
48. It is reported she cleaned her room.
a - to b - that c - be d - been
49. 1. I'll be back here by 9 pm if the train late.

- a. isn't* *b. will not be* *c. wasn't* *d. had been*
50. 2. I believe that most people if they won a million pounds.
a. will stop work *b. would stop work* *c. stop work* *d. had stopped work*
51. 3. more you won't fail your exams.
a. When you studied *b. If you studied* *c. If you study* *d. If you would study*
52. 4. up earlier, I wouldn't have missed the bus and arrived late.
a. When I woke *b. If I wake* *c. If I woke* *d. If I had woken*
53. 5. Cats happy if you feed and look after them.
a. would be *b. were* *c. are* *d. will be*
54. 6. A big battle on this historic site a long time ago.
a. was fought *b. fought* *c. had fought* *d. been fought*
55. 7. The plates in the kitchen by the new waitress.
a. breaked *b. were broke* *c. was broken* *d. were broken*
56. 8. A new school in this neighbourhood last year.
a. had been built *b. has been built* *c. was built* *d. is built*

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

11. A 78-year old man has been won this year's prize for crime fiction.
 12. A famous tennis player is believed to be hurting after a city centre road accident.
 13. A new pyramid at Saqqara has found by archaeologists.
 14. A terrible thing was happened yesterday.
 15. He is said too be a thief.
 16. He is thought to have making a plan.
 17. Her best books have published in over a hundred countries.
 18. It believes that the terrorists escaped.
 19. It has been reporting that foreign tourism increased by 20% last year.
 20. It has known that smoking causes serious diseases.
 21. It is been reported that he took the money.
 22. It is believed that young children can be teaching languages at school.
 23. It is fear that there are no survivors of the crash.
 24. It is know that he can help us.
 25. It is now being known that last month was the hottest for two years.
 26. It said that the Wall of China is the greatest building on Earth.
 27. It thought that he is making a plan.
 28. It was believed that he stole the bank.
 29. It was reported that the team to lose the game.
 30. Many of Agatha Christie's stories have made into films and TV programmes.
 31. I remember being giving advice.
 32. I want to be telling the truth.
 33. It is saying that many people are homeless after the floods.
 34. Karen is going to prepared the refreshments.
 35. Mail doesn't deliver mail on Christmas Day.
 36. Mona was severely punishing by her mother.
 37. More money will spent on education.
 38. My car has been damaging in the car park.
 39. Our products export to many countries.
 40. People are not allowing to park here.
 41. She got hurting while cleaning the kitchen.
 42. The contract must have checked before signing it.
 43. The injured man couldn't walk and his friends had to be carried him.
 44. The job is doing at the moment.
 45. The man is questioning at the police station at the moment.
 46. The secretary will have typing the letter before 5 pm.
 47. They are repaired the streets this month.
 48. This painting is going to exhibit at the art gallery.
 49. This problem should solve soon.
 50. Tickets can be buy on the day of the concert.
 51. Today windmills are using to make electricity.
 52. You may persuade to think again if you visit this oasis.

Unit 16- Tourism Today

accommodation	إقامة	excess luggage	زيادة في وزن	pretend	يتظاهر
air travel	السفر جوا	express feelings	يعبر عن المشاعر	promote	يدعم/يشجع/ينهض
air-conditioned	مكيف الهواء	extend stay	يُمد الإقامة	relaxing	مريح
air-hostess	مضيفة جوية	five star hotels	فنادق خمسة	reputation	سمعة
aliens' department	إدارة الأجانب	fixed price	سعر ثابت	resort	منتجع
ancient history	التاريخ القديم	golf course	ملعب جولف	school uniform	زى مدرسي
astronauts	رواد فضاء	Greece	اليونان	splendid	رائع
block the way	يسد الطريق	Greek times	العصور الإغريقية	staff	هيئة موظفين
book = reserve	يحجز	holidaymakers	السياح	stone floor	أرضية من الحجر
building workers	عمال البناء	horse-riding	ركوب الخيل	take it easy	يسترخي/ يتمهل
cathedral	كاتدرائية	hotel staff	العاملين بالفندق	tourist industry	صناعة السياحة
cause damage	يسبب أضرارا	huge business	عمل تجاري ضخم	tourist season	موسم سياحي
consequences	نتائج	indispensable	لا يمكن الاستغناء	tourist sites	أماكن سياحية
cook	طاهي	isle seat	مقعد بجوار الممر	traffic	تكديس المرور
cooking	الطهي	local people	السكان المحليون	travel agency	وكالة سفر
crowded	مزدحم	maintain	يحافظ علي	travel agent	وكيل سفريات
culture	ثقافة	manager	مدير	travel company	شركة سياحية
currency	عملة	mass tourism	السياحة الجماعية	vacancy	وظيفة خالية /
customer	عميل	mathematician	عالم رياضيات	valley of the kings	وادي الملوك
demolish	يهدم	mathematics	الرياضيات	valley of the queens	وادي الملكات
destination	جهة الوصول	Morocco	المغرب	value for money	يستحق ما يُدفع
disrupt	يعطل	necessitate	يُحتم / يستلزم	waiter	نادل (جرسون)
earner	مصدر (الدخل)	Nepalese family	أسرة من نيبال	waitress	نادلة
ecotourism	السياحة البيئية	nuisance	إزعاج/ مضايقة	wear away	يتآكل لكثرة
ecotourist	سائح يراعي	overcrowding	الازدحام الشديد	welcome	يرحب / ترحيب
employ	يوظف / يُشغل	package tour	رحلة شاملة	window seat	مقعد بجوار النافذة

Words & antonyms

chase	يطارد	run away from	يهرب من
check in	تسجيل البيانات عند الوصول	check out	مغادرة الفندق بعد دفع الفاتورة
conceited	مغرور	modest	متواضع
costly	غالي الثمن	cheap	رخيص
essential	أساسي / ضروري	inessential	غير ضروري
nearby	قريب	faraway	بعيد
negligent	مهمل	careful	حريص
object to	يعترض علي	accept	يقبل
obviously	من الواضح	perhaps	ربما
take off	تقلع (الطائرة)	land	تهبط
tidy	منظم	untidy	غير منظم

Important Vocabulary

architecture	فن العمارة	panorama	منظر عام
conducted tour	جولة منظمة	pre-historic times	عصور ما قبل التاريخ
conference tourism	سياحة المؤتمرات	summer resort	مضيف
curative tourism	السياحة العلاجية	the seven wonders of the world	عجائب الدنيا السبع
influx of tourists	تدفق السياح	tour leader	قائد الرحلة
inscriptions	نقوش	tourist revenue	الدخل من السياحة
labour camps	معسكرات عمل	tourist-related business	أنشطة تجارية مرتبطة بالسياحة
manuscripts	مخطوطات	winter resort	مشاتي

Derivatives

Verb		Noun		Adjective	
accommodate	يوفر الإقامة	accommodation	إقامة		
		culture	الثقافة	cultural	ثقافي
pretend	يتظاهر	pretence	تظاهر		
		mass	عدد أو كمية كبيرة من	massive	هانل / ضخمة

Expressions

at its best	في أفضل صورة	in a friendly way	بطريقة ودية
at particular times	في أوقات معينة	knock down = pull down	يهدم
benefit from	يستفيد من	make money out of	يجني مالا من
bring in	يجلب	on the Red Sea coast	على ساحل البحر الأحمر
compared to	بالمقارنة بـ	stay at / in a hotel	يقدم في فندق
cut down	يقطع / يقلل	take a trip to	يقوم برحلة الي
fill in a form	يملأ استمارة	travel by public transport	يسافر بالمواصلات العامة

Language Notes

- wear away يتآكل ويصبح أقل سمكا نتيجة لكثرة الاستخدام - The rocks along the shore wear away because of waves.
- wear down يُضعف / يتغلب بالتدريج علي - Politicians always try to wear down their partners.
- wear off يختفي أثره أو يزول بالتدريج - The headache is slowly wearing off.
- wear on يمر ببطء (للوقت) - As the time was wearing on, I had a good opinion about her.
- wear out يبلى ولا يصلح للاستخدام - Almost all my clothes have worn out. I need to buy new clothes.

يمكن استخدام (to+inf.) بعد الكلمات (how / what / where):

- We have decided on where to spend our holiday.
- I don't know what to do with my noisy neighbours.
- He doesn't know how to operate this machine.

- recommend + V-ing / n. - I recommend visiting him in hospital.
- recommend someone to + inf. - They recommended Mona to take part in the competition
- Recommend + something + to + someone - I recommend this book to you.
- Recommend + someone + something + to + inf.. - He recommended me a good book to read.
- Recommend + someone + for + something - We recommended Ali for the sales department.

- plan خطة - His plans for the future show that he is ambitious.
- plane طائرة - I don't like travelling by plane.
- plain واضح - It has become plain that he is selfish.
- plains سهول - Wild animals live in green plains and forests.

- Souvenir هدية تذكارية - He sells souvenirs to tourists.
- memory ذكري / ذاكرة - He has a good memory.
- memorial نُصْب تذكاري - They visited the memorial of the great leader.
- Have you got anything to declare? هل لديك ما تعلن عنه؟ (في الجمارك)
- Encourage someone to + inf - My parents encourage me to be independent.
- Encourage + V.ing / n. - We should encourage reading.
- discourage someone from +(v + ing) - My parents discouraged me from being dependent.
- Reputation (آراء الناس) سمعة - The restaurant acquired reputation all over the city.
- Fame شهرة - Fame is a problem to famous people.
- Earner مصدر ربح أو دخل / كاسب رزق - We have one earner in the family; my father.
- Breadwinner عائل الأسرة - This old man is the only breadwinner of his family.
- Value for money يستحق ما دفع فيه من مال - This camera is good value for money.
- Take it easy يأخذ والامور ببساطة - You shouldn't worry about everything, take it easy.
- For a fixed price (ثابت) بسعر موحد - This company arranges package tours for a fixed price.
- Package tour رحلة شاملة - The travel agency will arrange a package tour including meals.
- Destination = arrival place الجهة المقصودة / مكان الوصول - Can you tell us about your next destinations.
- Holiday- makers = tourists - Holiday- makers visit every place in Egypt.

Communication Skills

- I'd prefer to, but I'm happy to instead. أفضل أن ولكنى سعيد أن بدلا من ذلك.
- I'd like to, but it's probably better to..... أريد أن ولكن من المحتمل أنه سيكون من الأفضل أن
- Do we all agree? So we're going to ... هل نتفق جميعا؟ إذا نحن سوف
- That's good – we all agree. حسنا. نحن نتفق جميعا.

Formal and informal language in letters لغة الخطابات الرسمية

Informal	formal
Hi,	Dear,
I got your name from a friend	I was given your name by a friend
I'm looking for.....	I am searching for.....
I want to.....	I would like to.....
Send me.....	Please could you send me.....?
As quickly as possible	Promptly.....
I can't wait to hear from you.	I look forward to hearing from you
Bye,	Yours faithfully,

Exercises

Respond to each of the following situation:

- 1- You advise someone who has touched a bird infected by bird flu.
- 2- You and three friends have just decided which film to see at the cinema. You are happy that the decision has been made. What do you say?

- 3- You believe that countries should try to produce all their own food.
- 4- You can't hear what someone has said.
- 5- You chose a holiday to Spain, but your friends all chose Italy, which was cheaper. You think their idea is probably better. What do you say?
- 6- You have just agreed to see a film at the cinema with two friends. You are quite happy, but you did not choose the film. What do you say?
- 7- You offer help to a classmate with his bag.
- 8- You think that organic farming is the best way to farm. What do you say?
- 9- You think that pesticides can be poisonous.
- 10- You think that sugar and salt are bad for health. What do you say?
- 11- You want to borrow your friend's novel.

- Mention the place and the speakers in each of the following two mini-dialogues:

1-A : There is a good movie on space on channel 2.

B : You had better go to bed early. You have school in the morning. A : Ok, Mum.

- Place: - Speaker A: - Speaker B:

2- A : What is he suffering from?

B : He has high temperature and always cough.

A : Let me see. Oh he caught swine flu. B : Oh my God.

A : Don't worry I will give him the correct medicine.

- Place: - Speaker A: - Speaker B:

3 A: Welcome to this famous Egyptian site. It was built by Salah El Din Al Ayyoubi.

B: When was it built? A: It was built in 1176. It was built to protect Cairo from enemies.

B: It's amazing!

- Place: - Speaker A: - Speaker B:

4 A: Helwan, please.

B: Certainly, sir. But it will take a long time.

A: Yes, I understand.

B: (after an hour) Here we are, sir. That will be twenty pounds.

A: Thank you. Here you are.

- Place: - Speaker A: - Speaker B:

5 A: Can I help you?

B: Yes, I'd like a pair of shoes, please.

A: What size?

B: 43.

- Place: - Speaker A: - Speaker B:

6 A: This is not what I ordered. I want roast beef and rice.

B: I'm sorry, sir. We don't have any roast beef today.

A: Please let me have grilled steak.

- Place: - Speaker A: - Speaker B:

Choose the correct answer:

1. We would like to visit Luxor but we do not know where we can find good
a. hotel b. accommodation c. rest d. sleeping
2. The package tour which my sister went on last year was very good The agreement was that her two children could travel for free, and they had a lovely time!
a. value for money b. price c. cost d. deal
3. The Red Sea is famous for its fish, corals and beautiful wildlife.
a. area b. beach c. coast d. ocean
4. It is that my uncle wears his glasses when he drives — he can hardly see without them!
a. essential b. important c. a duty d. interesting
5. The steps leading up to the old temple at Petra, in Jordan, have been by many visitors over hundreds of years.
a. destroyed b. worn away c. broken d. tired
6. My sister has a for being a kind person and helping all other people.

a. fame

b. famous

c. title

d. reputation

7. Different countries use different kinds of money, which are called
- a. coins b. currencies c. dollars d. note*
8. The doctor told Yousef to after his operation and not to do any hard exercise.
- a. take it easy b. take it out c. make it easy d. make over*
9. A (*cost – cast – coast – crust*) is an area of land next to the sea.
10. Aeroplanes became cheaper, so the number of (*fight- lights- weights- flights*) increased.
11. After only a month, Adel had worn (*down – off – out – on*) the soles of his shoes .
12. Alexandria is on the Mediterranean (*Coast – Bank – Horizon – Line*).
13. (*Collect- Mass-Gather- Miss*) tourism is very important to many countries.
14. Countries on the Mediterranean (*coast- bank -water - limits*) attract millions of tourists.
15. I enjoyed that meal and it didn't cost much. It was really good (*range- value - change - respect*) for money .
16. I enjoyed that meal and it didn't cost much. It was really good (*restaurant - value -argue - avenue*) for money.
17. I like taking it (*rash – easy – difficult – serious*) on holiday so as not to get disturbed .
18. I really like to take it (*lazy- easy- hard -relax*) at the weekends, as I work hard in the week.
19. I want to be a doctor when I'm older, so it's (*annual – initial – material – essential*) that I go to a good university.
20. If children play football for too long, they will (*tear - wear – bear – clear*) away the grass.
21. If you take this medicine now, it won't (*wear off - wear down - wore on - wore away*) until tomorrow.
22. In the second half, we (*wore down – wore out – wore away – wore on*) the other team and won the match 3-2.
23. It became hotter as the day wore (*off – away – on – out*).
24. It is said that a/an (*behaviour- belief – idea – culture*) Of success exists in some school today .
25. It was hard work and as the day (*wore away – wore out – wore off - wore on*), I became more and more tired.
26. Luxor is a popular Egyptian (*deviation – vacation – deterioration - destination*) for many visitors to Egypt.
27. Millions of (*dressmakers – peacemakers – troublemakers - holidaymakers*) are carried by air to destinations all over the world.
28. My brother and I used to play a game where we (*pretended – extended – expanded – blended*) to be astronauts.
29. My friends and I used to play a game where we (*donated - volunteered - pretended - attempted*) to be pilots .
30. Our family dentist has a very good (*radiation – reclamation – reputation – recreation*). Everyone says how good he is.
31. Our school has a (*stuff – staff – stiff – chief*) of 40 people. Most of them are teachers.
32. Prices should (*rise – soar – go up – be fixed*) so as not to suffer more and more.
33. Sharm El-Sheikh is on the Red Sea (*beach – coast – border - boast*).
34. (*Terrorism- Capitalism-Tourism- organism*) is important because it brings money into countries.
35. The (*deficiency – efficacy - currency – occurrence*) of Britain is the pound.
36. The cost of a flight from Europe to Egypt is (*fixed – faxed – mixed - taxed*). It will not change until next year.
37. The feet of tourists usually wear (*down - on - off - away*) the stone floors of many historic places.
38. These shoes are going to (*wear off - wear on - wear out - wear*) soon. I'll have to buy some more.
39. This company arranges (*pack- packet- package- pocket*) tours at good prices.
40. Tourism (*takes-brings-fetches-receives*) foreign currencies into countries .
41. Tourism can cause damage to historical (*minutes- departments-monuments- moments*).
42. Tourism helps to (*remote- promote- provoke- prevent*) the cultures of different countries.
43. Tourists can (*bankrupt – disrupt- erupt - interpret*) the life of local people and change the feeling of the location.
44. We should (*discourage- encourage –coverage- enrage*) tourists from polluting the environment.
45. When we went on holiday last year, we arranged our own (*accommodation – accusation – activation – accumulation*) in a small hotel.

46. When I go somewhere on holiday, I like to find out about the (*capture – creature – departure – culture*) of the people who live there.

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

1. A distillation is the place you are going to.
2. A wreckage tour is a holiday arranged by a company for a fixed price.
3. Historic buildings can be seen in the center of Cairo.
4. Many European tourists are interested in our modern history.
5. Most hotels in Egypt have a good repetition.
6. She was made plant his flowers.
7. The current of Egypt is the pound.
8. The Red Sea has two beautiful banks.
9. Water from the Nile are used to irrigate farmers' fields.
10. We should protect our historic and famous moments.

Translation

Translate into Arabic:

Most tourists come to Egypt to visit the antiquities in Cairo and Upper Egypt. Yet, there are other wonderful historic sites in other parts of the country, which are worth visiting, such as Sinai, El Minya and Siwa Oasis. We should encourage tourists to visit these places.

Ecotourism is different from other kinds of tourism. It tries to respect the local environment. It doesn't cause any damage to the local community or wildlife.

The Egyptian government pays great attention to women and provides them with education, jobs, health care and social welfare.

Translate into English:

- لقد وهب الله مصر الكثير من الأماكن السياحية الجذابة و الطقس الرائع.

- السياحة هي ثاني أهم مورد للعملة الأجنبية لمصر بعد البترول.

- تتأثر السياحة كثيرا بالأحداث الجارية في العالم.

تلعب وسائل الإعلام دورا هاما في توعية الناس بمخاطر

- تعتبر السياحة مصدر هام من مصادر الدخل القومي .

- ماهي أعراض انفلونزا الخنازير ؟

Grammar

1-Present Necessity الضرورة في المضارع

1 must + inf. مصدر

- تعبر عن ضرورة أو الزام من داخل الشخص أو من وجهة نظرة؛ وتستخدم أيضا في حالات مثل تقديم نصيحة قوية لشخص أو الدعوة :
 - I must go to bed earlier. - We must do something about their old house.
 - You must come and see us some time. - I must say, I don't think you were very nice to him.

2 have to / has to + inf. مصدر

- أما have to فتعبر عن الزام خارجي مثل قوانين أو قواعد أو اعراف (أي لا يوجد اختيار للفرد)
 - I have to arrive at work at 9 sharp. My boss is very strict.
 - They have to give him our answer today or lose out on the contract.
 - He has to pass his exams or the university will not accept him.

3 have got to / has got to + inf. مصدر

- في الإنجليزية البريطانية تستخدم (have/has got to) بنفس معنى (have to / has to):
 - I've got to take this book back to the library or I'll pay a fine.
 - We've got to finish now as somebody else needs this room.

4 need to / needs to + inf. مصدر

- I need to go to bed earlier. - He needs to something about his old house.
 - You need to come and see us some time.

5 It is necessary for + فاعل / ضمير مفعول + to + inf. مصدر

- It is necessary for him to arrive early. -It is necessary for us to follow the rules.
 -It is necessary for her to come to the party.

6 It is a necessity (a must) for + فاعل / ضمير مفعول + to + inf. مصدر

- It is a necessity for him to arrive early. -It is a must for us to follow the rules.
 -It is a necessity for her to come to the party.

Lack of Present Necessity نقص (عدم) الضرورة في المضارع

1 don't / doesn't have to + inf. مصدر

- I don't have to get up early on Fridays. - He doesn't have to carry all the bags alone.

2 haven't got to / hasn't got to + inf. مصدر

- I haven't got to do all the housework.
 - She hasn't got to water the plants in the garden as her sister has already watered them.

3 - don't / doesn't need to + inf. مصدر

- needn't + inf. مصدر

- I don't need to go to bed early. = I needn't go to bed early.
 - He doesn't need to pay the bill now. = He needn't pay the bill now.

4 It isn't necessary for + فاعل / ضمير مفعول + to + inf. مصدر

- It isn't necessary for her to come to the party.

5 It isn't a necessity (a must) for + فاعل / ضمير مفعول + to + inf. مصدر

- It isn't a necessity for him to arrive early.

- لاحظ الفرق بين استخدام need to كفعل ناقص واستخدام need كفعل عادي بمعنى يحتاج أو يتطلب:
 - This house needs a lot of repair.
 -I need to get up early early. = - I must get up early.

- تستخدم Must في السؤال بدون فعل مساعد:

- Must he get up early? - What must I do when I see a fire ?

- في حالة استخدام have to / need to في السؤال نستخدم معهما فعل مساعد do/does:

- Do you have to do the job now? - Does she need to go now?

- Have you got to be at the office every day?

2-Past Necessity الضرورة في الماضي

1 had to + inf. مصدر

- تستخدم **had to** لتعبر عن الزام خارجي مثل قوانين أو قواعد أو اعراف (اي لا يوجد اختيار للفرد)
- I had to arrive at work at 9 sharp. - They had to give him their answer yesterday.

2 needed to + inf. مصدر

- I needed to go to bed earlier. - He needed to do something about his old house.

3 It was necessary for + فاعل / ضمير مفعول + to + inf. مصدر

-It was necessary for him to arrive early. - It was necessary for us to follow the rules.
-It was necessary for her to come to the party.

4 It was a necessity (a must) for + فاعل / ضمير مفعول + to + inf. مصدر

-It was a necessity for him to arrive early. -It was a must for us to follow the rules.

Lack of past necessity نقص (عدم) الضرورة في الماضي

1 didn't have to + inf. مصدر

يعبر هذا عن شيء غير ضروري ؛ لذلك لم نفعله :
- I didn't have to arrive at work at 9 sharp. - They didn't have to give him their answer yesterday.

2 didn't need to + inf. مصدر

- يعبر هذا عن شيء غير ضروري ؛ لذلك لم نفعله :
- I didn't need to get up early because it was a holiday.
needn't have +p.p.....
و يعبر هذا عن شيء غير ضروري ؛ لكننا فعلناه :
- You needn't have bought milk. Your father had bought a bottle.

3 It wasn't necessary for + فاعل / ضمير مفعول + to + inf. مصدر

- يعبر هذا عن شيء غير ضروري ؛ لذلك لم نفعله:
-It wasn't necessary for him to arrive early. -It wasn't necessary for her to come to the party.

4 It wasn't a necessity (a must) for + فاعل / ضمير مفعول + to + inf. مصدر

- يعبر هذا عن شيء غير ضروري ؛ لذلك لم نفعله :
-It wasn't a necessity for him to arrive early.
-It wasn't a necessity for her to come to the party.

3-Future Necessity الضرورة في المستقبل

1 must + inf. مصدر

- تعبر **must** عن ضرورة أو الزام من داخل الشخص أو من وجهة نظرة؛ وتستخدم أيضا في حالات مثل تقديم نصيحة قوية لشخص أو الدعوة :
- I must go to bed earlier tomorrow. - You must come and see us some time next week.

2 Will have to + inf. مصدر

- أما **will have to** فتعبر عن الزام خارجي مثل قوانين أو قواعد أو اعراف (اي لا يوجد اختيار للفرد)
- I will have to arrive at work at 9 sharp tomorrow. I have an important meeting.
- They will have to give him our answer next Monday or lose the contract.

3 Will need to + inf. مصدر

- I will need to go to bed earlier. - He will need to something about his old house.

4 It will be necessary for + فاعل / ضمير مفعول + to + inf. مصدر

-It will be necessary for him to arrive early. -It will be necessary for us to follow the rules.
-It will be necessary for her to come to the party.

5 It will be a necessity (a must) for + فاعل / ضمير مفعول + to + inf. مصدر

-It will be a necessity for him to arrive early. -It will be a must for us to follow the rules.

Lack of Future Necessity نقص (عدم) الضرورة في المستقبل

1 won't have to + inf. مصدر

- يعبر هذا عن شيء غير ضروري ؛ لذلك لن نفعله :

- She won't have to cook lunch. Her mother will do that.

2 won't need to + inf. مصدر

- يعبر هذا عن شيء غير ضروري ؛ لذلك لن نفعله :

- She won't need to cook lunch. Her mother will do that.

3 It won't be necessary for + ضمير مفعول / فاعل + to + inf. مصدر

- يعبر هذا عن شيء غير ضروري ؛ لذلك لن نفعله :

-It won't be necessary for him to arrive early.

-It won't be necessary for her to come to the party.

4 It won't be a necessity (a must) for + ضمير مفعول / فاعل + to + inf. مصدر

- يعبر هذا عن شيء غير ضروري ؛ لذلك لن نفعله :

-It won't be a necessity for him to arrive early. -It won't be a necessity for her to come to the party

Prohibition المنع / التحريم

1 - Must not / mustn't + inf. مصدر

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

- We mustn't talk about it. It's a secret. - I mustn't eat chocolate. It's bad for me.

- You mustn't phone me at work. We aren't allowed personal calls.

- They mustn't see us talking or they'll suspect something.

2 = (be) not allowed / against the law + to + inf. مصدر.....

-You aren't allowed to talk in class. = Talking in class isn't allowed.

3 =(be) not permitted to+ inf. مصدر.....

-You aren't permitted to talk in class. = Talking in class isn't permitted.

4 - It is banned + to + inf. مصدر = (be) banned from + V.ing

-It is banned to park your car here. = You are banned from parking here .

5 - It is prohibited + to + inf. مصدر = (be) prohibited from + V.ing

-It is prohibited to park your car here. = You are prohibited from parking here.

6 - It is forbidden / illegal + to + inf. مصدر = (be) forbidden to + inf. مصدر

-It is forbidden to park your car here. = You are forbidden to park here.

Exercises

Choose the correct answer :

1. I _____ finish my homework until next week. The teacher wants it next Sunday.
a. don't must b. have to c. mustn't d. don't have to
2. You _____ to be so rude! Why don't you try saying "please" once in a while?
a. mustn't b. don't need c. haven't d. needn't
3. I _____ help my father with repairing things in the house yesterday.
a. have to b. had to c. need to d. must
4. Drivers _____ carry a valid driving license when operating a motor vehicle.
a. need to b. doesn't need to c. must d. have to
5. Don't forget to take your wallet. You _____ have your driving license with you when you drive.
a. don't need to b. must c. need d. have to
6. We _____ forget to take the chicken out of the freezer.
a. don't have to b. haven't to c. mustn't d. don't need to

7. I _____ study hard for my final geography exam. I want to get a good grade.
a. must b. had to c. have to d. had must
8. _____ work next weekend? If you're free, let's go out.
a. Do you have to b. Must you c. Mustn't you d. Have you to
9. You _____ phone him because I have already talked to him.
a. mustn't b. have to c. don't have to d. hadn't to
10. You _____ phone him because he'll get angry. You've already asked him many times.
a. mustn't b. have to c. don't have to d. hadn't to
11. You _____ phone him before 3 pm. He won't be available after that.
a. must b. have to c. don't have to d. hadn't to
12. You _____ phone him now. It's very urgent.
a. must b. have to c. don't have to d. hadn't
13. Does he (*need- have to- ought to- have got*) bring the money with him?
14. He didn't send the letter, he (*should have sent- should send- mustn't send- has to send*) it yesterday.
15. He had to come early because it (*is necessary- will be necessary- are necessary-was necessary*)
16. He shouldn't have arrive late means he (*arrives early- arrived early- arrived late- arrived early*)
17. I (*don't have t- shouldn't- needn't have- must*) hurry. My train leaves in 5 minutes.
18. I (*mustn't - have to - should have - needn't*) be at work at 8 a.m. or my boss will be furious.
19. I (*shouldn't - have to - must - need*) get up early on school days.
20. I (*have to - must - need - should have*) phone my friend this evening. I promised him I would.
21. I (*don't have - needn't have - didn't have to - should*) cut the grass myself yesterday. The gardener did it.
22. I (*must- have to- has to- mustn't*) get up early on school days.
23. I (*needn't- has to- have to- mustn't*) be at work at 7.30 am or I will be punished.
24. I (*need to take- needn't take- needn't have taken- don't need to take*) the umbrella, it was not raining.
25. I (*didn't answer- needn't answer - may answer- needn't have answered*) the question, but I am glad I did.
26. I have been tired all week. I (*needn't - have got - don't have to - must*) get more sleep.
27. I think you (*have to- may- should- ought*) see a doctor.
28. I want to go to university. I (*need to - mustn't - shouldn't - don't need*) apply before the deadline.
29. In some countries, children (*don't have - don't need - don't need to - mustn't*) wear school uniform.
30. Most school children in Britain (*need- have to- has to - shouldn't*) wear a school uniform.
31. My friend sent me an e-mail this morning. I (*don't have to - mustn't - don't need to - need to*) reply soon or he'll start to worry.
32. My son (*has to - needn't - needn't have - need*) study mathematics at school next year so that he can join the faculty of engineering.
33. People (*mustn't - don't have to - should - need to*) drive too fast in the city center.
34. She's on holiday. She (*doesn't have to - needs to - shouldn't have - needn't have*) go to bed or get up at particular times.
35. These old buildings (*need - must - have to be - needn't*) knocked down.
36. This is a private garage, you (*may not- couldn't- needn't- mustn't*) park here.
37. To (*intend - blend - pretend - exist*) is to behave as if something is true when it is not.
38. Tomorrow is a national holiday. I (*will have to - need to - won't have to - should*) get up early.
39. Try to avoid working too hard. You should really take it (*light - heavy - easy - difficult*).
40. We (*have to - mustn't - won't have to - should have*) forget that tourism is very important for Egypt.
41. We (*should - need to - mustn't - don't have to*) give our homework to the teacher until next week.
42. We (*don't need to- need to - have to - should*) cut the tree down – it can be part of the hotel garden.
43. When something is good value for (*money - coins - currency - banknotes*), it is high quality considering the price.
44. When you arrive in another country, you (*have to - don't need to - mustn't - haven't*) show your passport.
45. You (*should - have to - need to - needn't*) buy a pen. I can lend you one.
46. You (*mustn't - don't have to - need to - needn't*) speak so loudly. We are in the library.
47. You (*have - have to - need to - don't need to*) do all this hard work alone. I can help you.
48. You (*had to write - didn't have to write - needn't have written - should have written*) such a long essay. The teacher asked for 300 words and you have written 700.

49. You (*should add – didn't have to add – needn't have added – needn't add*) any more salt to the food. Now we can't eat it.
50. You (*mustn't– needn't– should– ought*) smoke in petrol stations.
51. You (*must– should– have to– mustn't*) drive without a licence.
52. You (*must– have to– don't have to– mustn't*) take a taxi; I will give you a lift.
53. You (*mustn't– shouldn't - needn't– mightn't*) have gone to the office. it wasn't necessary.
54. You (*mustn't - should – have to – don't need to*) spend too much money. You won't have any left for your holiday.
55. You (*must – don't have to – mustn't – need to*) take that book back to the library yet. You can keep it for another week.
56. You (*have to – should – don't need to – must*) take an umbrella if you are going to Egypt. It doesn't often rain there.
57. You (*mustn't- don't have to- must- can't*) see a doctor. You look very ill.
58. Your marks are very bad. You (*should– shouldn't– may– might*) have studied hard.

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

1. All the prices here are flexible. They cannot be changed.
2. Do you mind if I borrowing your dictionary?
3. Does it necessary for you to pay now?
4. Does she got to send the e-mail today?
5. He doesn't have to come, it wasn't necessary.
6. He is busy than his friend.
7. I advice you to study hard.
8. I gave him a souvenir for his birthday.
9. I got to finish this work at 7 p.m.
10. I needn't pay the telephone bill last year. My brother was here then and he paid it.
11. I'll needn't to go in a few minutes. I don't want to miss my plane.
12. It isn't allowed to park here , so you must park.
13. Should you have to clean the house yourself? – No, someone did it for me.
14. The Nile has two shores.
15. The place you are going to is your estimation.
16. We arrived at our desperation tired and hungry.
17. We didn't have waited long. A bus came at once.
18. We should encourage terrorism as it brings a lot of hard currency into our country.
19. We should look up tourists when they visit Egypt.
20. We went on a flight by train.
21. When I were you, I would revise well.
22. You can stay at home if you want. You mustn't come with us.
23. You don't need to take that medicine. You will get worse if you don't.
24. You have to buy that book. I can lend you mine.
25. You have to clean the kitchen today. I'll do it in a few hours.
26. You have to take any more pills. You are quite well now.
27. You must drink this liquid. It's poisonous.
28. You need to bring any food with you tomorrow. I'll have enough for us all.

Unit 17 - Jurassic Park

admiration	إعجاب	fire alarm	جهاز إنذار ضد الحريق	nuclear energy	الطاقة النووية
alarm clock	منبه	food production	إنتاج الغذاء	nuclear waste	النفايات النووية
alarm system	جهاز إنذار	forms of life	أشكال الحياة	organisation	مؤسسة / منظمة
anthropology	علم دراسة	fossils	حفريات	pack of animals	قطيع من
argue	يجادل	genetic engineering	الهندسة الوراثية	paleontologist	عالم في الحفريات
aspects of life	جوانب الحياة	genetically engineered	مهندسة وراثيا	paleontology	علم دراسة الحفريات
avoid	يتجنب	germs	جراثيم	park	محمية
award	جائزة / يمنح	global warming	الاحتباس الحراري	prehistoric	ما قبل التاريخ
beliefs	معتقدات	human beings	البشر	produce	يُنتج
billionaire	من أصحاب البلايين	illegal	غير قانوني	producer	منتج
brilliant student	طالب متميز	Improve human health	يحسن صحة	radiation	اشعاع
cautionary tale	قصة تحذيرية	infect	يُصيب بالعدوى	remarkable	رائع/ ملحوظ/ غير
copy	نسخة	infected	معدى	safely	بأمان
create	يخلق	infection	عدوى	scientific experiments	تجارب علمية
create problems	يخلق مشكلات	inhabit	يسكن	scientific research	الأبحاث العلمية
customs	عادات / الجمارك	interfere	يتدخل	seize	يمسك / يستولي على
danger	خطر	interference	تدخل	set up	ينشئ
deliberately	عمدا / عن قصد	it is too late	فأت الأوان	space travel	السفر للفضاء
deserve	يستحق	ivory tower	برج عاجي	state of fear	حالة خوف
director	مخرج / مدير	live naturally	يعيش بشكل	strain = breed	سلالة / نوع
enclose	يُرفق / يحيط بـ	lost world	العالم المفقود	survivor	ناجي
endanger	يُعرض للخطر	mainland	البر الرئيسي	train as a doctor	يتدرب كطبيب
era	عصر / حقبة	make improvements	يُحسن	upright	معتدل / مستقيم
excitement	إثارة	notably	وخصوصا	violence	العنف
feed	يُطعم	noticeable	ملحوظ	wildlife	الحياة البرية
fence	سور	Nuclear radiation	الإشعاع النووي	wooden posts	أعمدة خشبية

Words & antonyms

capable	قادر	incapable	غير قادر
cautious	حذر / حريص	incautious	غير حذر
destroy	يدمر	preserve	يحافظ على
direct	مباشر	indirect	غير مباشر
famous	مشهور	unknown = obscure	غير معروف / مغمور
global	عالمي	local	محلي
immense	هائل	tiny	ضئيل
improve	يُحسن / يتحسن	worsen	يسوء / يصبح أسوأ
in general	بصفة عامة	in particular	بصفة خاصة
mature	ناضج	immature	غير ناضج
pure	نقي	impure	غير نقي
regular	منتظم	irregular	غير منتظم

Expressions

be fascinated by	ينبهر بـ	introduce...to	يقدم (شخص) إلى
become involved in	يصح متورط في	knock over	يصدم أو يسقط
Divide.....into	يُقسم..إلى	off the coast	قبالة الساحل
find information on the internet	يجد معلومات على الانترنت	related to	مرتبط بـ
give instructions to	يعطي تعليمات لـ	sail towards	يبحر تجاه
have serious effects on	لها تأثيرات خطيرة على	threatened with extinction	مهددة بالانقراض
have the right to	لديه الحق في	turn off the alarm	يُغلق جهاز الإنذار
in the same way	بنفس الطريقة	Warn.... of /against	يُحذر..من

Important Vocabulary

bilateral	ثانتي	gross negligence	إهمال جسيم
blackmail	يبتز / ابتزاز	infrastructure	البنية التحتية
cautious optimism	تفاؤل حذر	multilateral	معدل متعدد الأطراف
Destruction weapons of mass	أسلحة الدمار الشامل	return of capital	عائد رأس المال
domestic policy	السياسة الداخلية	security measures	إجراءات أمنية
extremism	التطرف	superpower	قوة عظمى
eye witness	شاهد عيان	terrorist acts	أعمال إرهابية
foreign policy	السياسة الخارجية	unrest	قلاقل

Derivatives

Verb		Noun		Adjective	
caution	حذر	caution	حذر	cautious	حذر / حريص
Direct	يُخرج (فيلم) يدير/يوجه	director direction	مخرج إخراج		
interfere	يتدخل	interference	تدخل		
produce	ينتج	producer production	منتج إنتاج	productive	إنتاجي
survive	ينجو / يبقى علي قيد الحياة	survivor survival	ناجي البقاء / النجاة		
remark	يلق / يبدي ملاحظة	remark	تعليق / ملاحظة	remarkable	ملحوظ / رائع / غير عادي

Language Notes

award يمنح / منحة / جائزة (مقابل عمل شئ باجادة)

- He was awarded his degree in 2008. - He won the university award last year.

reward يكافئ / مكافأة (مقابل سلوك حسن / عمل جيد / تقديم خدمة للمجتمع)

- The teacher gives us pens as a reward.

Present=gift هدية بدون مقابل
- My sister gave me a camera as a present on my birthday.

a ward جناح / عتبر في مستشفى
-The patient was taken to a ward No. six.

prize جائزة (نقدية أو رحلة مثلا) تمنح لشخص نجح في عمل شئ

- Shimaa got the first prize in painting.

go on + v. ing يستمر في عمل نفس الشئ
- She went on taking to herself as she left the room.

go on to + (inf) يستمر في عمل شئ آخر
-Mum went on to clean the kitchen after cooking lunch.

Caution حذر/ حرص
- Eggs must be carried with great caution.

Warning تحذير/إنذار
- The leader gave a warning that we mustn't move.

Fence سور
- Our school is enclosed with a high fence.

hedge سور من الأشجار/سياج
-My farm is surrounded with a beautiful hedge.

alarm جهاز إنذار / إنذار بخطر
- The fire alarm was heard at about midnight.

- Women shouted loudly to raise the alarm.

ultimatum إنذار خطير (لشخص/ لدولة للتوقف عن اوللخضوع لشي ما)

-The police gave an ultimatum to the robbers to surrender.

- intend to + inf. ينوي / يقصد
-I intended to go to Aswan but I got up late.

- be intended to + inf. المقصود به / الهدف منه

- Education is intended to provide people with the keys of knowledge.

= Be intended for + n. المقصود به / الهدف منه

-This hospital is intended for young children.

- بعد الأفعال "begin / start" نستخدم إما "to + inf." أو فعل مضاف له "ing":

- He started to do homework. = - He started doing homework.

- عندما تكون الأفعال "begin / start" في المضارع المستمر أو الماضي المستمر يأتي بعدهما "to + inf." فقط:

- It is starting to rain.

-تستخدم start فقط بمعنى يبدأ في تشغيل (آلة مثلا) :

- I can't start my car. - He started the computer.

- Holiday- makers = tourists - Holiday- makers visit every place in Egypt.

- احظ استخدام فعل مضاف له ing بعد ما يلي:

look forward to	يتطلع إلى	in addition to	بالإضافة إلى
be used to	معتاد علي	take to	يعتاد علي
contribute to	يسهم في	lead to	يؤدي إلى

Communication Skills

Making Comparisons عمل المقارنات

Informal	Example
-Compared to,	- Compared to movies, books are more valuable.
-You can't compare and	- You can't compare books and movies. Books are more valuable.
-There's no comparison.	-There's no comparison. Books are more valuable than movies.
-I think that more/less.....	-I think that books are more valuable than movies.
-In my opinion,	-In my opinion, books are more valuable than movies.
-If you ask me,	-If you ask me, books are more valuable than movies.

Exercises

Respond to each of the following situation:

53. A friend asks you what you thought of the film.
54. A friend asks your opinion about a film director he or she likes. You don't agree with your friend.
55. A friend thinks that books are less useful than the internet.
56. A school friend asks what you think of fast food. What do you say?
57. Someone asks you about the place where you spend your holiday.
58. Someone stops you in the street to ask you some questions , but you are in a hurry.
59. You have just seen the film of a book you like. You did not enjoy the film as much as the book.
60. You think that it is dangerous to use a mobile phone while driving.
61. You think that many people today eat too much food.
62. You think that we should all eat less and do more exercise.
63. You want to know what your friend likes about this director's films.
64. You want your teacher to answer some questions.

- Mention the place and the speakers in each of the following two mini-dialogues:

- 1- A : Your ticket please. B : Here you are. What time do we arrive at Banha?
A : in half an hour. B : will we stop at Tanta ?
A : No, we are going straight to Alexandria.

- Place: - Speaker A: - Speaker B:

- 2- A: Thank you for rescuing me. I could have died. B : You are going to be ok.
A : where are we going? B : We are on our way to Kasr Al Aini Hospital.

- Place: - Speaker A: - Speaker B:

- 3 A. How much is that vacuum cleaner? B : It's 2000 pounds. A : O.K. I'll buy it.

- Place: - Speaker A: - Speaker B:

4. A: I'd like to get a visa to Spain, please. B: How long do you intend to stay? A: Three months.

- Place: - Speaker A: - Speaker B:

Choose the correct answer:

1. The University of Rochester an honorary degree to the man who invented the digital camera.
a. rewarded b. awarded c. prized d. gifted
2. The story of Adrian Smith and how he lost all his money by spending it on failing businesses is a
a. cautionary tale b. loss c. message d. disaster
3. The of the company is a very important and busy man, and it is difficult to get an appointment with him.
a. employee b. officer c. producer d. director
4. When the ship sank, there was just one who was a very strong swimmer.
a. crew b. survivor c. survived d. rescuer
5. My uncle did not want people to see into his house, so he built a tall all around it.
a. trees b. fence c. barrier d. gate
6. I was late for school because my clock did not wake me up.
a. time b. warning c. alarm d. mobile
7. The owner of the luxury hotels here is so rich that he is a
a. business man b. billion c. billionaire d. profit
8. You should not touch cats on the street because they may be carrying which will make you sick.
a. illness b. germs c. dirt d. survivors
9. A (*defence- licence- fence-substance*) is used to enclose an area of land.
10. A (*revolutionary-cautionary-secondary- summary*) tale is a story that warns people of something.
11. A (*survivor-conductor- ambassador-ancestor*) is someone who continues to live after an accident.
12. A (*user- producer- director-manager*) is a person who controls the making of a TV programme.
13. A (*user-producer- director – manager*) is someone who gives instructions to film actors.
14. Adel (*is being awarded -awards - was awarded - has awarded*) the first prize in running last Saturday
15. Ahmed (*can introduce – could be introduced – introduced – introduces*) to all my friends provided to came to the party .
16. Ahmed works for a television (*assumption -production –preparation- investigation*) company .
17. An (*arm – army – inform – alarm*) is a loud noise or light which warns people of danger.
18. (*Anthropology – psychology – pharmacology – ecology*)is the scientific study of people, their belief and customs .
19. Crichton went back to Harvard (*to train-is training- to be trained- trains*) as a doctor .
20. Crichton writes about humans (*been infected- infects - being infected -infected*)by germs from space .
21. Eman told her son a (*love - historical - fiction - cautionary*)tale about a boy who swims in a canal .
22. Genetic engineering can lead to (*improve – improving – improves – improved*) food production.
23. Having (*been infected – infected – infect – being infected*)they called for the family doctor .
24. He (*bears – borne – was born – was borne*) in 1980.
25. He decided to (*sit – seat – set – sat*) up a company that makes furniture.
26. He deserved (*get – getting – to get – gets*) the first prize.
27. He trained (*to be – being – to being – been*) a film director.
28. He tried to avoid (*meeting – to meeting – to meet – meets*) his boss.
29. He wrote in a way that could (*understanding - understand - understood - be understood*)by all students .
30. He's very rich, but I don't think he is a (*solitaire – billionaire – wealth – fortune*) yet.
31. I'd like (*buying – to buying – to buy – buy*) a new computer.
32. (*Interruption – Independence – Interference – Reference*) means getting involved in a situation when you are not wanted.
33. Israel (*was defeated – invaded – conquered – shocked*)during the October war,1973 .

34. (Local – International – World – Global) warming is a very serious problem.
35. My car (checks – is being checked – was checked – are being checked)at the garage now .
36. My job doesn't include (make – making – makes – to make) coffee for the boss.
37. My uncle is a very careful driver . he drives (carelessly – quickly – cautiously – primarily).
38. (Paleontology – Archaeology – Anthropology – Egyptology) is the study of people, their beliefs and customs.
39. She got the Academy (gift – present – souvenir – award) for best actress.
40. The park is (deserted – inhabited – abandoned-cultivated)by dinosaurs .
41. They always (forward – backward – ward – award) medals to the first, second and third athletes in a race.
42. This man has a (remarkable – regrettable – removable - reusable) memory. He has the ability to remember things in great detail after seeing them.
43. This novel is about genetic (engines- engineers-engineering- generations).
44. This year, my brother is (sitting-standing- setting- settling) up a computer repair business.
45. To (abbreviate- accommodate- create -advocate) is to make something happen or develop.
46. Unknown animals (report – reported – are reported – have reported) to be eating crops and attacking animals in Costa Rica .

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

- 1.A psychologist studies prehistoric forms of life.
- 2.Dr. Zewail got several international rewards for his achievements.
- 3.He needs a great deal of money to reduce the film.
- 4.Many wild animals are threatened with extension.
- 5.The boat sailed towards the main ground of France.
- 6.There were over 100 survival of the crash, but 50 people died.
- 7.We have a smoke arm in our kitchen to warn us in case of fire.
- 8.We should stop referring with nature.
- 9.You should be curious while driving your car or you'll have an accident.
10. Zoos have lenses to keep animals in and to keep people out.

Translation

Translate into Arabic:

Science can affect us in different ways. Science can help us improve health, food production and nearly every aspect of our lives. However, modern science has created new problems such as global warming and environmental pollution.

.....

.....

Ice cream is frozen food made of milk or cream and sugar. The Chinese were the first people to invent ice cream in the fourth century BC. It is surprising that the amounts of ice cream eaten in cold European countries are more than those eaten in hot countries.

.....

.....

Translate into English:

- لا بد من بذل المزيد من الجهود لحماية الحيوانات البرية المهددة بالانقراض.

.....

.....

- يحاول العلماء إنتاج سلالات جديدة من النبات باستخدام الهندسة الوراثية.

.....

.....

- كل المعلومات التي تريدها موجودة على شبكة الانترنت .

.....

.....

- لا تستطيع أن تقود السيارة دون الحصول على رخصة قيادة .

.....

.....

Grammar

صيغة المصدر في المبني للمجهول

- Subj. + V. فعل + Obj. مفعول + to + inf. مصدر = Obj. مفعول + be + p.p. + to + inf. مصدر

- Mr Mohamed has taught us to speak English. = - We have been taught to speak English.
- وهناك العديد من الأفعال التي تتحول بنفس الطريقة مثل advise / allow / ask / believe / consider / tell
- The manager allowed us to leave. - We were allowed to leave by the manager.
- وفي بعض الحالات يتحول الفعلين إلى المجهول

It + be + مصدر + مفعول

- We expect the government to make improvements to education.
- It is expected that improvements to education are made.

- Subj. + V. فعل + to + inf. مصدر + Obj. مفعول = Obj. مفعول + V. فعل + be + p.p.

- Supermarkets started to sell fresh fish only in 1990.
- Fresh fish started to be sold by supermarkets only in 1990.
- وهناك بعض الأفعال التي تتغير بنفس الطريقة مثل appear / begin / continue / seem / attempt / hope

صيغة اسم الفاعل أو اسم المفعول في المبني للمجهول

- Having + been + p.p.

- Having been freed from the island, the dinosaurs destroyed many building.
- Having been taught to swim, he won the gold medal.

Being + pp

- He is afraid that the police arrest him. - He is afraid of being arrested.

- remember / hate / like / love / prefer + being + p.p. + فاعل

- She remembered being asked about the accident. - I hate being laughed at.

Passive Questions

تحويل السؤال الي صيغة المبني للمجهول

- بصفة عامة عند تحويل السؤال إلى المبني للمجهول نتبع ما يلي:

- 1- نحول السؤال إلى جملة
- 2- نحول الجملة إلى المبني للمجهول
- 3- نحول الجملة التي تم بنائها للمجهول إلى صيغة السؤال

السؤال في المضارع البسيط المبني للمجهول

- | | | |
|--|--|--------------------------|
| - Does Omer play tennis on Friday? | 1- Omer plays tennis on Friday. | |
| 2- Tennis is played on Friday by Omer. | 3- Is tennis played on Friday by Omer. | |
| - When do they cook lunch? | | |
| 1- They cook Lunch. | 2- Lunch is cooked. | 3- When is lunch cooked? |

السؤال في المضارع المستمر المبني للمجهول

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| - Is she doing homework? | 1- She is doing homework. |
| 2- Homework is being done by her. | 3- Is homework being done by her? |
| - Who is feeding the hens? | 1- Someone is feeding the hens. |
| 2- The hens are being fed . | 3- By whom are the hens fed? |

السؤال في المضارع التام المبني للمجهول

- | | |
|--|---|
| - Has she watered the flowers. | 1- She has watered the flowers. |
| 2- The flowers have been watered. | 3- Have the flowers been watered? |
| - How long have you taken this medicine? | 1- I have taken this medicine. |
| 2- This medicine have been taken? | 3- How long has this medicine been taken? |

4-The passive past simple Questions السؤال في الماضي البسيط المبني للمجهول

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| - Did they grow tomatoes? | 1- They grew tomatoes. |
| 2- Tomatoes were grown. | 3- Were tomatoes grown by them ? |
| - How much water did you drink? | 1- I drank much water. |
| 2- Much water was drunk. | 3- How much water was drunk by you? |

5-The passive past continuous Questions السؤال في الماضي المستمر المبني للمجهول

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| - Was she sweeping the floor? | 1- She was sweeping the floor. |
| 2- The floor was being swept. | 3- Was the floor being swept? |
| - Why was Mona collecting old books? | 1- Mona was collecting old books. |
| 2- Old books were being collected. | 3- Why were old books being collected by Mona? |

6-The passive past Perfect Questions السؤال في الماضي التام المبني للمجهول

- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| - Had she sold the goat? | 1- She had sold the goat. |
| 2- The goat had been sold (by her). | 3- Had the goat been sold by her? |
| - How had Omer crossed the river? | 1- Omer had crossed the river. |
| 2- The river had been crossed by Omer. | 3- How had the river been crossed? |

7-The passive with simple modals and semi-modals Questions

السؤال في المبني للمجهول مع الافعال الناقصة البسيطة و نصف الناقصة

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| - Will he feed the camel? | 1- He will feed the camel. |
| 2- the camel will be fed. | 3- Will the camel be fed? |
| -Why should he use a spoon? | 1- He should use a spoon . |
| 2- A spoon should be used. | 3- Why should a spoon be used? |

8-The passive with perfect modals and semi-modals Questions

السؤال في المبني للمجهول مع الافعال الناقصة التامة و نصف الناقصة

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| - Will she have saved enough money? | 1- She will have saved enough money. |
| 2-Enough money will have been saved. | 3- Will enough money have been saved? |

ملاحظات عامة علي المبني للمجهول

- عند وجود (Who) تستخدم (by) في نهاية السؤال المبني للمجهول:

- | | |
|---|--|
| - Who discovered the Australia? | |
| -Who was Australia discovered by? = By whom was Australia discovered? | |

- عند وجود (to + inf.) نستخدم في المجهول (to be + P.P.) :

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| -He wanted us to tell him the truth. | - He wanted to be told the truth. |
| | : (to have been + P.P.) نستخدم في المجهول (to have + PP.) |
| -He seems to have caught a fish. | - A fish seems to have been caught. |
| | : (being + P.P.) نستخدم في المبني للمجهول (ing) |

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| - I don't like you telling lies. | - I don't like being told lies. |
| -He entered the building without anyone seeing him. | |
| - He entered the building without being seen (by anyone). | |

-إذا كانت الجملة في الماضي التام بعد after / as soon as نستخدم في المجهول :

→ - Having been + P.P.

- | | |
|---|--|
| -After they had freed the dinosaurs from the island, they destroyed many buildings. | |
| - Having been freed from the island, the dinosaurs destroyed many buildings. | |
| -As soon as we had told her the news, she began to cry. | |
| - Having been told the news, she began to cry. | |

- لاحظ أن فعل (have) يُستبدل في المبني للمجهول بفعل آخر يساويه في المعنى:

- | | |
|--|--|
| - She had an English test yesterday. = An English test was taken yesterday. | |
| - I have two glasses of milk every morning. = Two glasses of milk are drunk every morning. | |
| - I had an e-mail from Coca. = An e-mail was received from Coca. | |

- إذا بدأ السؤال بـ (Whom) في المبني للمعلوم تتحول إلى (Who) في المبني للمجهول:

- | | |
|---|--|
| - Whom did the teacher punish yesterday ? | |
| Who was punished by the teacher yesterday ? | |

Exercises

Choose the correct answer :

- Salt _____ by humans many years ago instead of money.
a. is used b. used c. has been used d. was used
- 500,000 copies of the latest book by JK Rowling _____ so far.
a. sold b. have been sold c. have sold d. were sold
- My brother _____ the flu virus from his school friend.
a. caught b. has been caught c. was caught d. have been caught
- When we got home, we found that our front door _____ and all our valuable things taken by thieves.
a. broken b. was broken c. had been broken d. broke
- Sameh _____ all his money to buy himself a new mobile phone last week.
a. used b. was used c. were used d. uses
- The dying woman _____ at the very last moment by the paramedics.
a. rescued b. was being rescued c. was rescued d. had rescued
- The paramedics _____ the dying woman at the very last moment.
a. rescued b. was being rescued c. was rescued d. had rescued
- _____ that birds might have similar genetic information to that of dinosaurs.
a. Scientists were believed b. People are believed c. It believed d. It is believed
- (*Had- Have – Has – Did*) you ever been awarded a prize?
- (*Has Ali blamed / Has Ali been blamed / Has Ali been blaming / Had Ali blamed*) for the mistake he made?
- (*Have seen – Has seen – Having seen – Had seen*) the robbers break into the building, she called the police.
- (*Having arrested – Having to arrest – Having arresting – Having been arrested*) for murder, he was sentenced to life imprisonment.
- (*Having written – Having been written - Had written – Have to write*) in a hurry, the letter was completely unreadable.
- (*Is – Are – Have – Do*) the applicants being interviewed at the moment?
- A language that is too difficult for ordinary people (*used often / is often used / had been using / have been often used*) by scientists.
- Ahmed Zwait (*has awarded / was award / was awarded / was awarding*) the Noble Prize.
- Amin (*will be told / will tell / will be telling / will have told*) that you are leaving.
- Do you want to (*woke – to be woken – be woken – waking*) up early in the morning?
- Father taught me (*write / writing / to write / to writing*) with my right hand.
- Having (*been deceived / being deceived / deceive / deceiving*) by many people, he decided not to trust anyone.
- Having (*eating / eats / ate / eaten*) the whole meal, he felt severe pain.
- He avoided (*seeing – being seen – to see – to be seen*) by the policeman.
- He went to university (*to be trained / be training / to be training / train*) as a doctor.
- He wrote about global warming in a way that (*can understand – could be understood – could understand – will understand*) by ordinary people.
- His science fiction story was a success because he wrote about scientific problems in away that could (*understand / have understand / be understood / been understood*) by ordinary people.
- How much (*paid – will pay – was paid – is paying*) for the dress?
- Humans can be (*affects / affecting / affect / affected*) by wrong science experiments.
- I can't remember (*be telling / be told / telling / being told*) about this arrangements.
- I don't enjoy being (*laughed / laughs / laughing / laugh*) at.
- I don't know why, but the roads were (*rapidly - recklessly - legally - remarkably*) quiet this morning.
- I expect (*give – given – to be given – being given*) a rise next week.
- I hate (*giving – being given – to give – be given*) orders by other people.
- I hate being (*lies / lied / lying / lie*) to.
- I hope to (*be chosen / chose / chosen / be choosing*) for the team of volleyball.

35. I insist on (*to meet / meeting / being met / to be met*) by all my friends.
36. I remember (*being taken – taking – taken – to take*) to the national theatre when I was young.
37. I want to (*be meeting / meet / met / be met*) at the airport.
38. I was allowed to (*answering / being answered / b answered / answer*) the phone this morning.
39. I'd like to (*be honoured / honoured / honour / have honoured*) by people.
40. Information about genetic engineering can be (*find / found / finds / finding*) on the internet.
41. John Lange was one of the names (*used- had used - was used- would use*) by Michael Crichton.
42. Jurassic park (*wrote / was writing / was written / written*) in 1980.
43. Language that is too difficult for ordinary people (*is using- used-has used- is used*) by scientists.
44. Many people (*has been introduced / introduced / were introduced / introduce*) to the danger of genetic engineering by Jurassic park.
45. Many people (*introduce – are introducing – were introduced – is introduced*) to the dangers of genetic engineering.
46. Many people (*were introduced / were introducing / introduced / are introducing*) to the dangers of genetic engineering.
47. Nuclear radiation (*can lead – can be led – are leading – will be led*) to serious diseases.
48. Plant and animal species (*destroy / destroying / are destroyed / have destroyed*) everyday.
49. Rainforests plants (*using / are being used / are using / have been using*) by many medical companies in their products.
50. She insisted on (*seeing- to see- seen- being seen*) by the Prime Minister.
51. She would like (*to be employed – employing – employ – to employ*) as a secretary.
52. Soha hoped (*to help / to being helped / to helping / to be helped*) by some of her classmates.
53. The Andromeda Strain (*written – wrote – is written - was written*) in 1969.
54. The Great Wall of China could (*seen / see / be seeing / be seen*) from space.
55. The man asked (*to give – to giving – to be given – be given*) a chance to prove his innocence.

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

1. Has been given the first prize, he invited all his friends to lunch.
2. Having interviewed for two hours, she was accepted for the job.
3. Having winning , the team received the medals.
4. He awarded a prize for one of his novels.
5. He disguised himself so as not to recognize by the police.
6. He hopes to promote to general manager.
7. He writes about humans be infected by germs.
8. In what ways can human affected by science?
9. More than 150 million copies of the books have sold.
10. New cities could build in the desert.
11. The car was robbed last week.
12. This island inhabits only by birds.
13. This scientific report can understand by ordinary people.
14. What must done to solve this problem?
15. When were they held the conference?

Unit 18- Global Issues

ability	قدرة	final plan	خطة نهائية	permission	إذن / سماح
actually	في الواقع	flood	فيضان	physical power	قوة بدنية
air pollution	تلوث الهواء	food waste	فضلات الطعام	politics	السياسة
amount	كمية / مقدار	fuel	وقود	possibility	احتمال
Antarctic	منطقة القطب	generate electricity	يولد الكهرباء	power	طاقة
Arctic	منطقة القطب	genetic family	فصيلة وراثية	produce oxygen	ينتج الأكسجين
atmosphere	الغلاف الجوي	get worse	يصبح أسوأ	protect the earth	يحمي الأرض
atmospheric conditions	الظروف الجوية	globalization	العولمة	public transport	المواصلات العامة
authority	سلطة	greenhouse effect	تأثير الصوبة	rainforests	الغابات المطيرة
available	متاح / متوافر	heat and light	الحرارة و الضوء	reduce	يقلل
ban	يمنع/ يحظر/منع	homeless	بلا مأوى / مشرد	remain	يبقى / يظل
barriers	حواجز	hunger	الجوع	remarkable discovery	اكتشاف رائع
burn	يحرق	ice caps	قمم جليدية	reproduce	يتكاثر / يعيد إنتاج
carbon dioxide	ثاني أكسيد	individuals	أفراد	run out (of)	يستنفذ / ينتهي
cattle	الماشية	issue	قضية / مسألة	sand storm	عاصفة رملية
climate	المناخ	last	يستمر	severe lack	نقص حاد
climate change	تغير المناخ	lift	يرفع	shortage	نقص
congestion	تكدس / ازدحام	light bulbs	مصابيح إضاءة	skeleton	هيكل عظمي
convenient	مناسب / ملائم	mainly	أساسا	solve	يحل
demand	طلب/الطلب	melt	يذوب / ينصهر	suggestion	اقترح
dependence	اعتماد	mental skill	قدرة عقلية	surprisingly	من المدهش
energy	طاقة	migration	الهجرة	temperature	درجة الحرارة
energy- recycling	إعادة استخدام الطاقة	mixture	خليط	the wind	الرياح
erupt	يثور (للبركان)	molten rocks	صخور منصهرة	threat	تهديد
explode	ينفجر	movement	الحركة	threaten	يهدد
extreme weather	مناخ متطرف	natural reasons	أسباب طبيعية	waterfalls	شلالات مياه
factories	مصانع	officially	بصورة رسمية	waves	أمواج
feathers	ريش	oppose	يعارض	wind power	طاقة الرياح

Derivatives

Verb		Noun		Adjective	
ban	يمنع / يحظر	ban	حظر / منع	banned	ممنوع
		climate	المناخ	climatic	مناخي
demand	يطلب	demand	طلب	demanding	يتطلب اهتمام و جهد
depend	يعتمد	Dependence	اعتماد	Dependent	معتمد
dust	ينفض التراب	dust	التراب	dusty	متراب
erupt	يثور	eruption	ثوران		
		hunger	الجوع	hungry	جانع
		oil	الزيت / البترول	oily	زيتي
		Possibility	احتمال	possible	محتمل
reduce	يقلل	reduction	تخفيض		

Words & antonyms

accept	يقبل	reject	يرفض
avoid	يتجنب	confront	يواجه
breathe in	يستنشق	breathe out	يخرج زفير
curable	يمكن علاجه	incurable	لا يمكن علاجه
faithful	مخلص	unfaithful	غير مخلص
freeze	يتجمد	melt	يذوب / ينصهر
hospitable	كريم الضيافة	inhospitable	غير مضياف
rise	يرتفع / ارتفاع	fall	ينخفض / انخفاض
solid	صلب	liquid	سائل
turn up	يعلى	turn down	يخفض

Expressions

adapt to = adjust to	يتأقلم على	increase by 2 degrees	يزداد بمقدار درجتين
allow ... to	يسمح .. بـ	make way for	يفسح الطريق لـ
answer to	حل أو إجابة لـ	on a big scale	على نطاق واسع
ban ... from	يمنع .. من	on account of	بسبب
bring back	يعيد	permit ... to	يسمح .. بـ
by way of	عن طريق	prohibit ... from	يمنع .. من
come out of	يخرج من	strange to (him)	غريب على ..
demand for	الطلب على	take down	يدون / يسجل
do a project on/about	يعد بحث عن	take in	يمتص / يخدع / يفهم / يؤوي

Important Vocabulary

consent	موافقة	labour productivity	إنتاجية الأيدي العاملة
discount	خصم	maximum	حد أقصى
economic recovery	انتعاش اقتصادي	minimum	حد أدنى
financial crisis	أزمة مالية	over-consumption	إفراط في الاستهلاك
fiscal policy	السياسة المالية	promotion of exports	تنمية الصادرات
free zone	منطقة حرة	rationalize	يرشد
inflation	التضخم	supply and demand	العرض و الطلب
inputs	مستلزمات	surrender	يستسلم

Language Notes

- erupt يثور / ينفجر (بركان) - The eruption of the volcano caused the cloud of volcanic ash.
 - revolt يثور على (وضع / نظام) - The Egyptians used to revolt against English occupation.

- on time فى الموعد المحدد تماما -Trains in Egypt never arrive on time.
 - in time فى الوقت المناسب - He was in time for the plane to London.

- spend time + v. ing يقضي الوقت في - She spends most of her time playing computer games.
 - spend money on ينفق المال على - He spent one million pounds on his new house.

- diary مذكرات يومية - It is rude of him to look at his sister's diary.
 - diary مفكرة - The manager wrote down my appointment in his diary.
 - dairy معمل ألبان - I don't like dairy products. - Butter and cheese are made in the dairy.
 - dairy مائدة - The dairy had different kinds of food.

- permission إذن / تصريح -Did your father give you a permission to use his car.
 - allowance علاوة/مصروف - His father gives him a suitable allowance.

- melt (بالحرارة) ينصهر / يصبهر - The ice in the freezer started to melt.

- dissolve (في سائل) يذوب/ يذيب - Sugar dissolves easily in water.

- ability مقدره/ قدرة - He has the ability to study six hours a day.

- Capacity for قدرة - She has a real capacity for hard work.

- Capacity of سعة - Cairo Stadium has a seating capacity of 65,000.

- Feed يطعم - Mothers feed their babies. - Noha fed the cat.

- Eat يأكل - My baby brother eats every thing his hands can reach.

-by بنسبة أو بمقدار كذا - Salaries were increased by 10 percent.

-be busy + V+ing مشغول بـ - He was busy doing the homework.

-When did ...? = How long ago did...?

- When did he do the shopping? = How long ago did he do the shopping?

- In case + مصارع بسيط ... لربما / لأن من المحتمل أن ...

-He wears two watches in case one of them stops. - I don't want to go out in case he phones.

- Cut by percent ينقص بنسبة

The government plans to cut traffic pollution by fifty percent.

- Run out (بدون مفعول) ينفذ/ ينتهي -Oil will run out soon.

- Run out of+ مفعول ينفذ ما لديه من -We will run out of oil soon.

- Find an answer to يجد اجابة لـ -Can you find an answer to this question?

- Find solution to يجد حلاً لـ -We always try to find a solution to our problem.

- Give permission يعطي اذن / يصرح - He gave me a permission to go out.

- Have permission يحصل علي اذن - I had a permission to go out.

- On a big scale على نطاق واسع -There is migration on a big scale.

- Make matters worse يجعل الأمور أسوأ -Pollution makes matters worse.

- Do a project on - He is doing a project on traffic in cities.

Holiday- makers = tourists - Holiday- makers visit every place in Egypt.

- لاحظ الجمع الشاذ للكلمات الآتية:

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>	<i>singular</i>	<i>plural</i>
child	children	oasis	oases
crisis	crises	phenomenon	phenomena
foot	feet	thief	thieves
knife	knives	tooth	teeth
man	men	wife	wives
mouse	mice	woman	women

Communication Skills

الأذن Permission

<i>Asking for permission</i>	<i>Giving Permission</i>	<i>Refusing Permission</i>
May I + inf. ?	Certainly.	Sorry, I'm afraid you can't.
Can I + inf. ?	Yes, of course.	I'd rather you didn't.
Could I + inf. ?	No problem.	Sorry, I'm using it at the moment.
Do you mind if I + inf. ?	Not at all. / No problem.	Yes, I do.
Would you mind if I + past simple ?	No, of course not.	
I wonder if I could + inf. ?	Sure.	I'm sorry you can't.

Exercises

Respond to each of the following situation:

65. A friend asks if they can interview you to find out your opinion on the environment. You are happy about this. What do you say?
66. A friend thinks biscuits and cakes are healthy foods. What do you say?
67. A friend who has been ill asks for advice about food. Suggest fruit.
68. One of your friends eats food with too much fat in it. What do you say to him or her?
69. Someone asks if they can interview you. Unfortunately, you have much to do. Your friend asks you about another word that means "explode".
70. Someone thinks that we should ban cars 3 days a week.
71. You are doing a project on your local environment. You want some information from an important person in your town. What formal question do you ask?
72. You are doing a project on public transport. You want to find out information from a friend. What do you ask him?
73. You give your brother a permission to use you mobile.
74. You suggest reducing the amount of carbon dioxide.
75. You want to ask the way to the museum.
76. You want to find out information from your friend about dinosaurs.
77. You want your sister to open the door.
78. Your teacher asks your opinion about using genetic engineering to improve crops.

- Mention the place and the speakers in each of the following two mini-dialogues:

1- A: Can I get some information about restaurants where I can have my meals?

B: Certainly sir. What kind of restaurants? A: Not expensive ones. But not cheap either.

- Place: - Speaker A: - Speaker B:

2- A: How can I help you?

B: I have an appointment with the director.

A: May I have your name, please?

B: Ali Ahmed.

A: O.K. I'll tell him you are here.

- Place: - Speaker A: - Speaker B:

Choose the correct answer:

47. My mother had _____ sugar so she asked me to go and buy some more from the local shop.
a. run out of b. ended c. finished d. wanted
48. When you add hot water to ice, it will _____.
a. disappear b. melt c. go away d. vanish
49. An active _____ is a terrifying thing. It may erupt at any time, and destroy all the area around it.
a. fire b. mountain c. volcano d. bomb
50. Humans breathe in oxygen, and breathe out _____, which is a gas that causes global warming.
a. air b. carbon dioxide c. nitrogen d. hydrogen
51. I have no choices, no _____. There is only one thing that I can do.
a. chances b. possibilities c. chooses d. possibility
52. The _____ in Cairo is getting much worse. There are more and more cars, and sometimes it is almost impossible to drive.
a. traffic b. cars c. transport d. jam
53. Scientists say that the _____ is caused by an increase of gases in the atmosphere which raise temperatures on the earth and in the sea.
a. problem b. climate c. pollution d. greenhouse effect
54. There is so much _____ in my flat. I need to clean it at least once a day!
a. dirtiness b. dust c. pollution d. carbon dioxide
55. After Fatima and Marwa finished their coffee, another two of their friends _____ them to go to the cinema.
a. came b. joined c. greeted d. introduced
56. Our neighbour upstairs causes problems by _____ with the other neighbours' disagreements.
a. interfering b. relaxing c. producing d. demanding

57. If we do not take care, the _____ that is damaging the environment will create a problem for us, and for our children, and for our grandchildren.
a. dirt b. pollution c. dust d. atmosphere
58. Inside the ancient tomb our tour guide showed us two very old _____.
a. humans b. people c. bodies d. skeletons
59. When I got 100% in my English test, I was really _____ because I thought that I had made a lot of mistakes!
a. surprised b. happy c. interested d. worried
60. When John's family moved to Egypt, their household goods were _____ by ship.
a. banned b. lifted c. transported d. reduced
61. A _____ is an extremely large person who is not of ordinary size.
a. giant b. man c. body d. skeleton
62. I am planning my holidays, and I prefer to go on a _____ because I do not want to arrange all the travel myself.
a. travel agent b. trip c. tour d. package tour
63. A (*hurricane-storm- flood- volcano*) is a mountain that sends out smoke and fire.
64. After a sand storm, everything is very (*dusty – rusty – modesty – thirsty*).
65. All over the world, people die of (*anger - hunger – hanger – danger*) every day. They hardly find anything to eat.
66. All world countries should find a (*solution – revolution – contribution - precaution*) to the problem of over-population.
67. Carbon dioxide is the main (*white house – red house – farm house - greenhouse*) gases.
68. Countries must stop destroying (*plains – oases – wells – rainforests*) and produce less carbon dioxide .
69. Cutting down (*rainforests – raincoats – rainbows - rainstorms*) causes harm to the environment.
70. Driving down that street is (*allowed - not allowed - banned - prohibited*). There is an " Entry " sign.
71. Global (*warming – warning – warmth – thinking*) affects the world badly .
72. Global warming may lead to serious (*critic – electric – climatic – geometric*) changes.
73. Heat escaping increases the earth's (*validity – temperature – humidity – moisture*)
74. If sea levels rise, some parts of the world will be (*sublimated- flooded- distilled -volatile*).
75. It is (*lawful – forbidden – allowed – not prohibited*) For anyone to take photos here as there is a "No photo" sign .
76. It is (*allowed – prohibited – not against the law – lawful*) To play at crossroads. It is dangerous .
77. I've run (*out – away – across - down*) of money. I need to borrow some from a friend.
78. (*May – Can't – Do – Didn't*) I use your ruler, please ? OK .
79. That old factory is (*saluting – diluting – contributing - polluting*) the air in our city.
80. The (*consumption- corruption-eruption- interruption*) of the volcano lasted for nearly three days.
81. The carbon dioxide in the atmosphere is increasing because we (*burn – recycle – distilled – filter*) Fuels .
82. The charity is totally (*confident – descendant – dependent - evident*) on money from the public.
83. The company needs to reduce its (*dependence – acceptance – appliance – attendance*) on just one particular product.
84. The flight was late because of the (*genetic – atmospheric – athletic - diplomatic*) conditions.
85. The gas formed when carbon is burned, or when people or animals breathe out is (*oxygen – nitrogen - carbon dioxide – carbon paper*)
86. The snow in this area usually (*boils – melts – results - spills*) by mid March.
87. The sun gives us (*heat – beat – cheat - defeat*) and light.
88. There are huge price (*reductions – instructions - introductions – connections*) in all shops this week.
89. We all accept the fact that the world's climate is (*changing – soaring – rising – driving*).
90. When a (*hurricane – deluge – storm – volcano*) erupts, it sends out dust in the atmosphere .
91. When a volcano (*adopts-adapts-erupts-attempts*), it sends out smoke and fire.
92. When our car broke down, it left (*oily- bodily- busily- heavily*) marks on the road.

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

11. I have written too much notes.
12. Plants are the main source of electronic oxygen.
13. She is making a project on climate.

14. The command for oil this month has exceeded supply.
15. The government is going to put a pan on the import of cars.
16. The milk has run away. We need to buy some.
17. The plane deduced speed as it approached the airport.
18. We are worrying about his health.
19. What do you know about global warmed
20. When volcanoes erupts, it sends dust into the atmosphere.

Translation

Translate into Arabic:

Millions of people are suffering very badly from hunger in the poorer countries of the world. The world produces enough food to feed everyone, but it does not reach all those who need it.

The carbon dioxide in the air causes the temperature of the earth to rise. This will cause the snow at the Poles to melt. If this happens, it will cause flooding, food shortages and migration on a very big scale.

As a result of modern technology and development , there are a lot of serious problems that we face . These problems include pollution , over population in addition to greenhouse effect.

Translate into English:

- ماذا تعرف عن الزلازل ، البراكين ، الفيضانات و الاحتباس الحراري ؟

- الشمس ورياح والمياة هي مصادر للطاقة المتجددة .

- عُقدت الكثير من المؤتمرات الدولية لمحاولة العثور علي حل لمشكلة الاحتباس الحراري.

- إن قطع الغابات المطيرة يؤثر تأثيرا سلبيا علي البيئة و المناخ.

تشجع الحكومة الصناعات المحلية حتى تستطيع أن تستغنى عن كثير من الواردات التي تحتاج الى عملية صعبة.

Grammar

التعبير عن القدرة Expressed Ability

1-Present Ability القدرة في المضارع

	<i>Can</i>	<i>am / is / are ble to</i>
form	Subj. الفاعل + can + inf. - I can speak English.	Subj. الفاعل + am/is/are+ able to + inf. - I am able to speak English.
Negative	Subj. الفاعل + can't + inf... - I can't drive a car.	Subj. الفاعل + am not /isn't /aren't+ able to + inf.... - I'm not able to drive a car.
Yes/No Q.	Can + Subj. الفاعل + inf.... ? - Can Ola make a cake? - Yes ,she can(make a cake). -No, she can't(make a cake).	Am/Is/Are+Subj. الفاعل+able to+inf? - Is Ola able to make a cake? -Yes, she is(able to make a cake). - No, she isn't(able to make a cake).
' Wh-' Q.	Q.W.+ can / can't+ subj.+ inf? - What can Ola do?	Q.W.+am/is/are+subj.+able to+ inf. .? - What is Ola able to do?
passive	Obj. المفعول + can + be + P.P...? - English can be spoken(by me).	Obj. المفعول + am/ is/ are+ able to +be +P.P. ? - English is able to be spoken(by me).

- هناك صيغ اخري للتعبير عن القدرة علي عمل شيء في المضارع:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| -Can = am/is/are able to + inf. | = am/is/are capable of + V. + ing |
| = have/ has the ability to + inf. | =manage to + inf. = succeed in+ v.ing |
| - I can swim easily. | = I am able to swim easily. |
| = I have the ability to swim easily. | = I am capable of swimming easily. |

2-Past Ability القدرة في الماضي

	<i>Could</i>	<i>Was / were ble to</i>
form	Subj. الفاعل + could + inf. ... - I could carry the box.	Subj. الفاعل + was/were+ able to + inf. ... - I was able to carry the box.
Negative	Subj. الفاعل + couldn't + inf... - I couldn't clean the car.	Subj. الفاعل + wasn't /weren't + able to + inf.... - I wasn't able to clean the car.
Yes/No Q.	Could + Subj. الفاعل + inf.... ? - Could Ola make a cake? - Yes ,she could(make a cake). -No, she couldn't (make a cake).	Was / Were+ Subj. الفاعل+ able to +i nf.? -Was Ola able to make a cake? -Yes, she was (able to make a cake). - No, she wasn't (able to make a cake).
' Wh-' Q.	Q.W.+ could/ couldn't + subj.+ inf..? - What could Ola do?	Q.W.+ was /were +subj.+ able to + inf.? -What was Ola able to do?
passive	Obj. المفعول + could + be+ P.P..? - The bike could be fixed(by me).	Obj. المفعول + was /were + able to +be +P.P.....? - The bike was able to be fixed(by me).

- هناك صيغ اخري للتعبير عن القدرة علي عمل شيء في الماضي:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| -Could = was/were able to + inf. | = was/ were capable of + V. + ing |
| = had the ability to + inf. | = managed to + inf. = succeeded in + v.ing |
| - I could win the race. | = I was able to win the race. |
| = I had the ability to win the race. | = I was capable of winning the race. |
| = I managed to win the race. | = I succeeded in winning the race. |

لاحظ :- تستخدم (was - were able to/managed to / succeeded in) للتعبير عن أنه أستطاع فعل الشيء ولكن بصعوبة

- He could operate the machine. (He had the ability, so it was easy for him.)
- He managed to operate the machine. (with some effort)
- He succeeded in operating the machine. (with some effort)

- نستخدم الشكل الاتي للتعبير عن ان الشخص كان يستطيع أن يفعل الشيء في الماضي ولكن لم يفعل

- Could have + p.p.

- He could have watched TV , but he preferred to read. - She could have gone out, but she stayed at home.

القدرة في المستقبل 3-Future Ability

	Can	Will be ble to
form	Subj.الفاعل + can + inf. - I can go with you tomorrow.	Subj.الفاعل + will be + able to + inf. - I will be able to go with you tomorrow.
Negative	Subj.الفاعل + can't + inf... - I can't leave next Monday.	Subj.الفاعل + won't be + able to + inf.... - I won't be able to leave next Monday.
Yes/No Q.	Can + Subj.الفاعل + inf.... ? - Can Ola make a cake tomorrow? - Yes ,she can. -No, she can't .	Will + Subj.الفاعل+ able to + inf. ? Will Ola be able to make a cake tomorrow? -Yes, she will. - No, she won't.
' Wh-' Q.	Q.W.+ can/can't+subj.+ inf...? - What can Ola do tomorrow?	Q.W.+ will +subj.+ be able to +inf. ..? What will Ola able to do tomorrow?
passive	Obj.المفعول + can + be + P.P....? - A cake can be made by Ola tomorrow.	Obj.المفعول+will be+ able to +be +P.P..? - A cake will be able to be made by Ola tomorrow.

- هناك صيغ اخري للتعبير عن القدرة علي عمل شيء في المستقبل:

- Can = will be able to + inf. = will be capable of + V. + ing
- = will have the ability to + inf. = will manage to + inf. = will succeed in + v.ing
- I can buy it next week. = I will be able to buy it next week.
- = I will have the ability to buy it next week. = I will be capable of buying it next week.
- = I will manage to buy it next week. = I will succeed in buying it next week.

التعبير عن الامكانية/ الاحتمال Expressing Possibility

- تستخدم (can / could) للتعبير عن الاحتمال (Possibility) في المضارع:

- Cars can use electricity. (This is possible.)
- We could ban cars from cities. (This would be possible if we wanted it.)
- She can't be American – she doesn't speak English. (This is not possible)

التعبير عن الأذن / السماح Expressing Permission

- تستخدم (can / can't) للتعبير عن أن شيء مسموح به أو غير مسموح به في المضارع:

- Can / Could = Be allowed to / Be permitted to + inf. مسموح له
- Can't / Couldn't = Be prohibited from +v. ing ممنوع من
- You can use my mobile. = You are allowed to use my mobile. = You are permitted to use my mobile.
- In some countries, you can drive at the age of 17. (It is permitted by the law مسموح به قانونا)
- In some cities, people can't use their cars every day.
= In some cities, people are prohibited from using their cars every day.

(ضد القانون. It is against the law.)

- تستخدم (could / couldn't) للتعبير عن أن شيء كان مسموح به أو غير مسموح به في الماضي :

- In the past, people could drive a car without passing a driving test .
- In the past women couldn't vote in elections.

- تستخدم (can / could) للتعبير عن أن شيء سيكون مسموح به في المستقبل:

- You can / could wait in my office tomorrow.
- Can / Could I borrow your car tomorrow?

- يمكن أيضا أن تستخدم (may) للتعبير عن أن شيء مسموح به في المضارع أو المستقبل وهي صيغة رسمية مهذبة:

- May I use your pen, please?
- You may borrow my CD player tomorrow.

Exercises

Choose the correct answer :

1. We _____ do our homework because we were watching the football match!
a. could b. can't c. can d. couldn't
2. Most birds _____ fly, but a few cannot.
a. could b. can't c. can d. couldn't
3. Two hundred years ago, not many people _____ read or write.
a. could b. can't c. can d. couldn't
4. Driving a car while talking on a mobile phone _____ be dangerous.
a. could b. can't c. can d. couldn't
5. My mother told me that I _____ go and play with my friends if I do my homework first.
a. could b. can't c. can d. couldn't
6. Without my glasses I can't see what that is on the wall, but it _____ be a spider.
a. could b. can't c. can d. couldn't
7. You _____ smoke inside the building. Smoking is forbidden indoors.
a. could b. can't c. can d. couldn't
8. If you go up to the roof of our building a fine day, you _____ see the Pyramids.
a. could b. can't c. can d. couldn't
9. Scientists say that if the earth's surface temperature increases, some places _____.
a. will have flooded b. would be flooded c. will be flooded d. will be flooding
10. People _____ end hunger if they thought it was important enough.
a. could b. can't c. can d. couldn't
11. Lots of information about global warming _____ on the internet.
a. could find b. can be found c. could be found d. can find
12. People _____ drive in central London without paying an extra charge.
a. could b. can't c. can d. couldn't
13. The school magazine _____ by students in Secondary Two.
a. was written b. written c. wrote d. can write
14. Samira _____ walk easily because she broke her leg recently.
a. could b. can c. can't d. couldn't
15. Only 10 people in the accident _____.
a. were survived b. survived c. could survived d. were being survived
16. You _____ borrow my book if you promise to give it back to me next week.
a. could b. can't c. can d. couldn't
17. A hundred years ago, many people (can't – shouldn't – won't – couldn't) read or write.
18. A small dog had somehow (managed to – succeeded in – was able – could) surviving the fire.
19. Accidents (shall – mustn't – can – could have) happen if there are too many cars in city centers.
20. By the age of five, I (can – may – should – could) swim, but I couldn't go swimming on my own.
21. He (could have – may have – needn't have – won't have) gone to the cinema, but he preferred to watch a film on TV.
22. He (must be – can't be – won't be – must have been) British. He speaks English fluently.
23. He (must be- can't be- won't be- must have been) ill. He eats like a horse.
24. He (will have – must have - could have – need to have) taken the early train. I'm really not sure.
25. He (was able to- managed to- succeeded in- could) producing an exciting film .
26. He (can – can't – couldn't – may) be Ahmed as he has gone to London .

27. He (*can – can't – could – couldn't*)swim until the age of nine .
28. He worked on his bike for a long time. Finally, he (*could- able- ability-managed*) to mend it.
29. I (*shouldn't – can't - couldn't – might not*) find my keys this morning so I got into the house through the window.
30. I (*can't – mustn't – needn't – shouldn't*) see well without my glasses.
31. I (*can – could – was able to – can't*)smell well with no difficulty now .
32. I took my motorbike to the mechanic's where one of the mechanics(*succeeded in – can't – can – was able to*)mend it .
33. If there is not enough food, people can die of (*thirst – hunger – headache – drowning*).
34. In my country, you (*must – may – can't – ought*) go on public roads until you are 18 even if you can drive.
35. In the past, women (*can't – will – shall – couldn't*) do certain jobs.
36. In the future, more cars will use electricity instead of (*oil- foil –boil- soil*).
37. (*May – Might – Should – Can*) you buy me some stamps, please?
38. (*Ought – May – Have – Don't*) I ask you a few questions, please?
39. Parking is strictly (*inhabited- indebted- prohibited- infected*) in this area.
40. She (*is capable – has the ability – can – could*) to explain things clearly.
41. (*Should – Might – Will – Could*) I speak to Mr. Davis, please?
42. Some people believe we should (*brain- ban- plan-draw*)cars near schools.
43. The doctors are doing all that they (*shall – will – may – can*), but she's still not breathing properly.
44. The rain (*might- must- shall-need*) have stopped by now. I'm not sure.
45. There are cars which (*may have- can't have- can- need*) use electricity.
46. There is plenty of food in the world. We (*can- won't- have- should have*) feed everyone.
47. They (*might have - must have- should have- will have*) sold their old car. We can't be sure.
48. When I was younger I (*could – can – was able – managed*) stay up all night and not get tired.
49. You (*ought to – might not – can – won't*) borrow my car tomorrow as long as you drive carefully.

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

56. Almost any information you need shall be found on the internet.
57. Excuse me, should you tell me the way to the station, please?
58. Hanger causes the death of thousands of people every year.
59. He can read or write. He is illiterate.
60. He had no keys. He must get into the house through the window.
61. He uses a stethoscope and wears a white coat. He can't be a doctor.
62. He was able of winning the match.
63. I don't see my neighbour any more. He must moved to a new house.
64. In the past, people can't find clean water, so there were a lot of diseases.
65. Mona is able to making dresses.
66. She can the ability to do her job very efficiently.
67. She could have buy a mobile.
68. She was capable of send me the e-mail.
69. She's been trying to pass her driving test for six years and she's finally managed in passing it.
70. The demand on oil is increasing all the time.
71. The government was manage to solve the traffic problems.
72. The volcano adapted and caused a lot of damage.
73. They can swam well.
74. We could get into our car because our keys were locked inside.
75. We will keep out of oil in 20 years.
76. When I was young, I can ride a bicycle.
77. You may not park your car here. It's against the law.