

Unit Ten

★ Vocabulary ★

Communications today

الاتصالات اليوم

By: Mr B.M. Ghroeb

blog	مدونة	evident	واضح	equipment	معدات
personal	شخصي	traditional	تقليدي	relating to	مرتبط بـ
diary	مفكرة	traditions	تقاليد	ability	قدرة
social	اجتماعي	persuade	يقنع	popular	شعبي - محبوب
society	مجتمع	persuasion	إقناع	popularity	شعبية
site	موقع نت	official	رسمي	common	شائع
website	موقع نت	officially	رسمياً	text message	رسالة نصية
share..... with	يشارك..... مع	details	تفاصيل	continue	يستمر
interests	اهتمامات	detailed	مفصل	complex	معقد
advertise	يعلن عن	exchange	يتبادل	further	ابعد - أكثر
advertisement	إعلان	join	يلتحق بـ	helmet	خوذة
apply	يتقدم بطلب	connect	يوصل	brain	المخ
applicant	متقدم بطلب	disconnect	يفصل	washing machine	غسالة
complicated	معقد	connection	وصلة	special	خاص - مميز
comment	تعليق	development	تطوير - تنمية	partner	شريك
message	رسالة	device	جهاز - آلة	replace	يحل محل
immediately	فوراً	digital	رقمي	consider	يعتبر
sports club	نادي رياضي	fax : facsimile	صورة طبق الأصل	process	عملية
amazing	مدهش	high-quality	عالي الجودة	combination	مجموعة
practise	يمارس	smart	ذكي - أنيق	electrical	كهربائي
social media	وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي	technology	تقنية	electricity	الكهرباء
waste	يضيع	visual	بصري	produce	ينتج
particular	معين - محدد	ring	يتصل بـ	production	إنتاج
subject	موضوع	result	نتيجة	products	منتجات
update	يحدث - يطور	purpose	غرض	serve	يخدم - يقدم طعام
instead	بدلاً من ذلك	signal	إشارة	services	خدمات
Instead of	بدلاً من	system	شبكة - نظام	find out	يكتشف
stand still	يبقى ساكناً	document	وثيقة	emergency	حالة طارئة
prediction	تنبؤ	print	يطبع	restrictions	قيود
generation	جيل	standard	مستوي	overuse	يفرط في استخدام
based on	قائم علي	method	طريقة	annoying	مزعج
evidence	دليل	industrial	صناعي	overhear	يسمع دون قصد
reply to	يرد علي	industry	صناعة	conversations	محادثات
signal	إشارة	get involved in	يشترك في	rather than	بدلاً من

Expressions

social networking sites	مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي	talk to / with	يتحدث إلي
make new friends	يكون صداقات جديدة	power of thought	قوة التفكير
at the top of the page	أعلى الصفحة	connected to	موصول بـ
make comments on	يعلق علي	agree with an opinion	يتفق مع رأي
post a letter	يرسل خطاب عبر البريد	keep in touch with	يوكب - يساير
make a promise	يقدم وعدا	cope with : keep up with	يوكب - يساير
on the edge of	علي حافة	keep track of	يوكب - يساير
do research	يجري بحثاً	replace : take the place of	يحل محل
five-year-old girl	بنت عمرها خمس سنوات	satellite navigation	تحديد اتجاه عبر الأقمار الصناعية



etc. : et cetera	إلى آخره	find out about	يتعرف علي
be away	غائب	take ...into consideration	يأخذ في الاعتبار
online	متصل بالانترنت	keep in touch with	يكون علي اتصال بـ
offline	غير متصل بالانترنت	go on a business trip	يقوم برحلة عمل
stand still	يقف ساكنا	share	يشارك مع

Definitions

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

Derivatives

Verb		Noun		Adjective	
interest	يهتم	interests	اهتمامات	interested	مهتم
apply	يتقدم بطلب	application	طلب التحاق	.....	.....
predict	يتنبأ	prediction	تنبؤ	predictable	متوقع
persuade	يقنع	persuasion	إقناع	persuasive	مقنع
complicate	يعقد	complication	تعقيد	complicated	معقد
connect	يوصل	connection	وصلة	connected	موصول
communicate	يتصل	communications	اتصالات	.....	.....
develop	يطور	development	تطوير - تنمية	developed	متطور
practise	يمارس	practice	ممارسة	practical	عملي
equip	يعد - يجهز	equipment	معدات	equipped	مجهز
amaze	يدهش	amazement	دهشة	amazed	مندهش

★ Language Notes ★

1- لاحظ الاختصارات التالية لهذه الأسماء

- fax : facsimile : a copy of.
- television : TV
- electronic mail : e-mail
- the internet : the net
- sat nav : satellite navigation



2- diary dairy	مفكرة - يوميات معمل ألبان	- I used to keep a diary of events during the war - A building, room, or establishment for the storage, processing, and distribution of milk and milk products.
3- site location sight sights	موقع علي النت / موقع بناء موقع جغرافي / مكان التصوير حاسة الإبصار معالم سياحية	- This web site offers a lot of services in all fields - The dam lies in a good location on the Nile - He lost his sight when he got old. - Egypt is full of fantastic sights.
amazed interested frightened tired	مندعش مهتم خائف مرهق	- amazing مدعش - interesting شيق - frightening مخيف - tiring مرهق
tired man	رجل مرهق	- tiring boy ولد مرهق
4- (be) based on (be) based in	قائم علي مقره في	- Success in life is based on hard work not luck. - The national bank is based in Cairo.
5- share in share + مفعول with	يشارك في	- Messi will share in the next match. - He shared the meal with his friends.
6- device	جهاز - آلة	- He invented a device for catching flies.
7- purpose suppose	غرض يفترض	- The purpose of the meeting is to solve our problems. - I'm supposed to meet someone at the airport tonight.
8- special private	خاص (مميز) خاص	- They always made a special effort at Christmas - He doesn't like anyone to use his private car.
9- connect contact : communicate with	يوصل يتصل بـ	- She connected her computer to the printer. - I contacted my brother to tell him the news.
10- social sociable	اجتماعي (خاص بالمجتمع) اجتماعي (ودود)	- Poverty is a social problem. - Our uncle is very sociable. We all like him.
11- visual	بصري	- visible يمكن رؤيته
12- advertise	يعلن عن (سلعة)	- announce يعلن (يصرح)
13- connected to	متصل بـ	- connected with مرتبط بـ / علي علاقة بـ
14- industrial	صناعي (خاص بالصناعة)	- artificial : man-made صناعي (من صنع الإنسان)
15- make life easier	يجعل الحياة أسهل	- The internet has made our life easier.
16- deal with	يتعامل مع - يعالج (مشكلة)	- It's difficult to deal with these people / problem.

17- **Notice that there is a comma after each time word or phrase when it starts a sentence:**
- إذا بدأنا الجملة بعبارة دالة علي الوقت نضع بعدها فاصلة :-

Twenty years ago, communications between people were very different.

18- abroad	خارج البلاد	- She has been living abroad for five years.
aboard	علي متن	- The plane crashed, killing all 158 people aboard.
board	يركب	- We boarded the plane for London
19- have interest : be interested in	مهتم بـ	- He <u>is interested in</u> / <u>has interest in</u> music.

★ Situations ★

MAKING PLANS إعداد الخطط

- | | |
|--|--|
| - Do you have any plans ... ? هل لديك خطط لـ...؟ | - Do you have any plans for the weekend? |
| - My plan is to مصدر | - I plan to مصدر |
| - I'm planning to مصدر | - We' re going to مصدر |

MAKING PROMISES تقديم الوعود

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| - I promise to..... مصدر | - I promise that I'll مصدر |
| - I promise I will..... مصدر | - I promise I won't..... مصدر |

- A friend asks you what you are doing this weekend. You want to go to the beach.
I'm planning to go to the beach
- You borrow a CD from a friend. He / She says you must not forget to bring it back tomorrow.
- You want to know if your friend is doing anything this summer.
- Your grandmother says she would like you to phone her every day when she is away.
- Your mother asks you to tidy the house. Tell her you will tidy your bedroom first.



★ Critical Thinking ★

1. **Would you always like to see the person you are talking to on the phone? Why? Why not?**
- Yes, this will enable me to communicate with them well.
2. **In what situations are mobile phones most useful?** - When people are in a difficult situation with no other means of communicating, for example, while travelling or in an emergency.
3. **Are there situations in which people should not use a mobile phone?**
- In many countries there are restrictions on where mobile phones can be used, for example, in schools, in parts of trains and buses, in hospitals or on planes. You should never use a mobile phone when driving a car.
4. **Do you think that mobile phones will replace all traditional phones?** - Sooner or later, they will.
5. **What are the main disadvantages of mobile phones?** - They can be very expensive if overused; it can be annoying to overhear other people's conversations; batteries may run out at times when it is impossible to recharge them; sometimes you cannot get a signal.
6. **Why do some people prefer to send text messages rather than to make phone calls?**
- Text messages are usually cheaper than calls; they are very quick to send; you don't have to get involved in a long conversation with someone; they are quick and easy to reply to.
7. **What are visual communication mobiles?**
- They will be mobile devices that give us high - quality visual communication.
8. **How can people send messages by the power of thought?**
- A special helmet connected to our brain will turn what we are thinking into a digital form which we will then be able to communicate to other people that we know.
9. **Are you with or against new technology?**
- I am with modern technology because it makes our life easier.
10. **What is a social networking site?**
- It is a website where people can write information about themselves and share it with others
11. **What is a blog?** - A blog is a personal website diary for other people to read.
12. **Are people still using these methods of communications?**
- Yes they are still used but they are becoming less popular because of new technology.
13. **What are the most common forms of communications today?**
- They are mobile phone calls, text messages and e-mails.
14. **What are smart phones?**
- They are phones with computers which can connect to the internet and sent e-mails.
15. **Why is technology not going to stand still?**
- Because scientists are going to continue inventing new, more complex ways of communicating.
16. **How were communications twenty years ago?**
- Communications were very different from today. People used telephones, letter and fax.
17. **What did people do to call friends quickly?** - They found a telephone to ring others.
18. **What are faxes?**
- They are documents sent down a telephone line and printed by special machines.

★ Grammar ★

FOTMS OF FUTURE

1- USES OF : WILL

- 1- التعبير عن الحقائق المستقبلية
- She'll be sixteen tomorrow. - My mum will be very old in twenty years.
- 2- التنبؤ بما قد يحدث مستقبلا في حالة عدم وجود دليل
- I expect she will get married soon. - She'll probably leave early today.
- We don't think they will help us. - I wonder when you will buy the computer.
- 3- اتخاذ قرار سريع بعمل شيء ما
- The doorbell is ringing. I'll open it.
- We are very thirsty. We will stop for a drink.
- I'll wash the dishes. - I'll fix the car for you.
- 4- عند عرض عمل شيء أو تقديم خدمة
- 5 - عندما نطلب من شخص عمل شيء
- Will you help me carry this bag, please?
- I hope you will look after the baby.
- 6 - الترتيب لعمل شيء وقت الحديث دون تخطيط مسبق:
- This matter is very urgent. I and you will meet this evening.



- I'll buy you a computer when you pass the final exam.
- You won't get your prize if you come late.

7 - عمل الوعود والتعهدات

To sum up : We use " will " for decisions taken now

2- BE + GOING TO + INF.

- تستخدم هذه الصيغة للتعبير عن نية أو عمل مخطط له قبل لحظة الحديث ويدل على ذلك كلمات مثل

Intend / intention / plan / have ... in mind / be about to + inf

- Omer intends to build a new house. He is going to look for a good place.
- A: What are your plans for the next weekend? - B: I'm going to play computer games.
- I think it's going to rain because the sky seems very cloudy.
- والتنبؤ بما قد يحدث مستقبلا في حالة وجود دليل
- و تستخدم أيضا للتعبير عما سيحدث في المستقبل إذا كان هناك قرار مسبق ويدل على ذلك كلمات مثل:

decided / have decided / made a decision / made up ... mind

- They are going to go shopping. They have decided.
- Watch out! You are going to fall.
- و تستخدم أيضا للتعبير عن أشياء على وشك الحدوث

To sum up : We use " going to " for decisions taken before

THE PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE

زمن المضارع البسيط

- 1- نستخدم المضارع البسيط بدلا من المستقبل مع المواعيد الزمنية الثابتة
- The train leaves at 6 o'clock.
- The final exams take place in next June.
- When does the film start ?
- It starts at 7.00 p.m tonight
- 2- ويستخدم كبديل عن المستقبل بعد الروابط الزمنية و (If) الشرطية
- After I finish university, I will look for a job.
- If I have time tomorrow , I will watch the match.

THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

زمن المضارع المستمر

نستخدم المضارع المستمر (am - is - are + v. + ing) للتعبير عن فعل في المستقبل تم الترتيب له

- I can't meet you tomorrow. I'm seeing the dentist.
- I am leaving the office at 11. (I have permission)
- We have arranged everything. We are giving a party tomorrow.
- We are watching the match on the stadium next Friday. I have arranged everything.

UNIT 10 Communications Today (Workbook)

1 Match these words and phrases to the correct definitions.

- a social networking site 1 connected to the internet
- b blog 2 a place on the internet where you can go to find out information about a company, person, subject, etc.
- c website 3 a website where people can write information about themselves and share it with other people
- d online 4 a system that allows people using computers around the world to exchange information
- e internet 5 a personal website diary for other people to read

Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

- a I know you like art, but what are your other **interests / interesting?**
- b My uncle is going to **apply / application** for a job at the hospital.
- c Many companies pay a lot of money to **advertisement I advertise** on television.
- d Ahmed can't do his maths homework because it is very **complicate I complicated.**

1 Find and correct the mistakes in these sentences.

- a I think it ~~going to be~~ hot tomorrow. (will be)
- b I promise I going to work hard this year. (.....)
- c Look at those clouds. Do you think it rains? (.....)
- d When Magda finishes university in two years time, she is 21. (.....)
- e "Why are you carrying those bags?" "I will go shopping." (.....)

2 Complete with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- a One day, I think we ...will live..... (live) on the moon.
- b "What's that?" " It's my train ticket. I (take) the train to Luxor this afternoon"
- c I promise I(write) to you every day when I am away.
- d After ten months of warm weather, scientists say that this year (be) the hottest year ever.
- e If you go to England in December, take your coat because it (be) cold.

1 Choose the correct words to complete the definitions.

- a **device:** a machine or tool used for **any / particular** purpose



b digital: using a system in which *train times / information* is shown in the form of changing electrical signals

c high-quality : very *good / bad*

d visual: relating to *drawing / seeing* or your ability to *draw / see*

2 Now complete the sentences with the correct words from Exercise 1.

a The computer is a**device**..... which has changed our lives.

b I love these photographs that you took, they are very

c Is that a new radio?

d Waving is a form of communication.

3 Complete these sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets.

a Can you... **connect**... this computer to the internet. (*connection*)

b The boy only speaks Chinese, so he cannot with the other children in the class. **communications**

c My is that it will be very hot tomorrow. (*predict*)

d Over the last few years, there have been some important in medicine. (*develop*)

4 Match the short forms with the long forms (both forms are correct).

- | | |
|-----------|------------------------|
| a fax | 1 television |
| b sat nav | 2 electronic mail |
| c e-mail | 3 facsimile |
| d TV | 4 the internet |
| e the net | 5 satellite navigation |

1 Match sentences with the answers.

a What are you planning to do tonight?

b What about your blog?

c Don't be late for school tomorrow.

d Do you have any plans for the weekend?

e You must work hard this year

1 No, I don't.

2 I promise I won't .

3 I promise I will.

4 I'm going to do that tomorrow.

5 I plan to finish my project.

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

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

I'm planning to go to the beach

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

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

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

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

★ Translation ★

- 1- تبذل الحكومة قصارى جهدها لتمكين المواطن المصري من مجابهة ارتفاع نفقات المعيشة.
1- The government does its best to enable the Egyptian citizen to face the rising cost of living.
- 2- تبذل الحكومة جهدا عظيما لاستصلاح جزءا من الصحراء وتحويله إلى حقول خضراء
2- The government makes great efforts to reclaim part of the desert and change it into green fields.
- 3- تشجع الحكومة الصناعات المحلية حتى تستطيع أن تستغني عن كثير من الواردات.
3- The government encourages local industries so that we can do without a lot of imports.
- 4- للتلفزيون تأثير عظيم على الأطفال ولذا يجب أن يزيد ثقافتهم بطريقة بسيطة.
4- Television has a great influence on children as It increases their culture in a simple way.
- 5- تسعى الحكومة إلى توفير احتياجات الشعب بكل السبل وهذا يستلزم زيادة الإنتاج وتنظيم النسل.
5- The government is trying to provide the people with what they need in every way. This requires the increase of production and birth control.

A- Translate into Arabic:

- 1- Travel helps us to gain knowledge and experience in life.
- 2- Toshka is done for the welfare of the Egyptians, especially the coming generations.
- 3- Many animals have adapted to life in extreme heat and cold.
- 4- One of the animals best adapted to heat is Egypt's sand cat.

B- Translate into English:

- 1- لقد وهب الله مصر كثيرا من المصادر الطبيعية التي لو أحسن استغلالها لأصبحنا من أغنى الدول
- 2- إن الضوضاء التي تسببها المدينة الحديثة تؤثر تأثيرا سيئا على سمعنا.
- 3- علينا ألا نزرع المرضى أو الطلبة الذين يستذكرون دروسهم وذلك بمراعاة الهدوء.
- 4- لقد أثبت الأطباء أن من لا يدخنون مطلقا يعيشون حياة أطول وأكثر صحة.



Unit Eleven

Charlotte Bronte: Jane Eyre

شارلوت بروننت : جين اير

By: Mr B.M. Ghreeb

Vocabulary

fortunately	لحسن الحظ	nearby	مجاور	social life	حياة اجتماعية
unfortunately	لسوء الحظ	head teacher	معلم أول	common	شائع - منتشر
continue	يستمر	advertise	يعلن عن	pay for	يسدد ثمن
go on	يستمر	move	يتحرك	free	مجاني
clothe	يكسو	settle	يستقر	miss	يفتقد
feed	يطعم	governess	مربية - حاكمة	In addition to	بالإضافة إلى
touch	يلمس	comfortable	مريح	discomfort	إزعاج - عدم راحة
push	يدفع	kind to	عطوف علي	disability	إعاقة
naughty	مشاغب	offer	يعرض - عرض	physically	بدنيا
servant	خادم	got on (with)	يتفاهم - ينسجم مع	mentally	عقليا
lock (v)	يغلق	contact	يتصل بـ	fit	لائق بدنيا
upstairs	في الطابق العلوي	pass	يمر بـ	remote	بعيد
downstairs	في الطابق الأسفل	recently	مؤخرا - حديثا	area	منطقة
silent	صامت	icy	جليدي	mix with	يختلط بـ
silence	صمت - هدوء	extremely	للغاية	equipment	معدات
furniture	أثاث منزلي	hoof	حافر	available	متاح - متوفر
opposite	مقابل - عكس	hooves	حوافر	unavailable	غير متاح
miserable	تعس - بائس	enormous	ضخم - هائل	tutor	معلم خصوصي
relation	علاقة - قريب	slip	ينزلق	social skills	مهارات اجتماعية
relations	ذوي القربى	slide	يتزحلق	law	قانون
behave	يتصرف	pain	ألم	lawful	قانوني
adult	بالغ - راشد	rider	راكب	accompany	يصطحب
frightened	خائف - مرعوب	success	النجاح	suppose	يفترض
exhausted	مرهق	surprised	مندهش	blood	دم
neighbour	جار	quite	إلى حد ما	marriage	الزواج
provide	يمد - يزود	finally	في النهاية	physical	بدني
rule	قاعدة	manage	يتمكن	physically	بدنيا
belong to	ينتمي إلى	follow	يتبع	mental	عقلي
deserve	يستحق	towards	نحو - تجاه	mentally	عقليا
punish	يعاقب	horseback	ظهر الخيل	unavailable	متاح
start	بداية	carriage	عربة - حافلة	unavailable	غير متاح
education	تعليم	trap	فخ - ينصب فخ	equipment	معدات
delighted	مسرور	cover	يغطي - غطاء	miss	يفتقد - يفوته
noisy	مزعج	accidentally	من غير قصد	family name	اسم العائلة
completely	تماما	method	طريقة - أسلوب	lonely	وحيد

Expressions

have no right	ليس له الحق	set off = set out	ينطلق / يبدأ رحلة
provide for	يقدم - يوفر	walk along	يمشي بطول
get back	يسترد	ran past	يجرا مارا بـ
lock.....sb ....in	يحبس - يحتجز	throw... sb... to the ground	يطرح..... أرضا
get on (with)	ينسجم مع	do sth..... wrong	يخطأ
kind to	عطوف علي	receive no reply	لا يتلقى ردا
have a cold	تتجب طفلا	face to face	وجها لوجه
provide with	يزود	spent money on	ينفق مال علي
settle down / in	يستقر	climb on to the roof	يصعد علي السطح



shout at	يصرخ في - يسب	come from a poor family	يأتي من أسرة فقيرة
run towards	يجري تجاه	throw ...sb... to the ground	يطرحه أرضاً
call for	يدعو - يستدعي	covered in / with / by	مغطي بـ

Derivatives

Verb		Noun		Adjective	
.....		fortune	حظ / ثروة	fortunate	محظوظ
clothe	يكسو - يزود بملابس	clothes cloth	ملابس قمماش	.....
serve	يخدم - يقدم طعام	servant	خادم	servant	خادم
succeed	ينجح	success	النجاح	successful	ناجح
marry	يتزوج	marriage	الزواج	married	متزوج
surprise	يفاجئ - يدهش	surprise	مفاجأة	surprised	مندehش
behave	يتصرف	behaviour	تصرف - سلوك	.....

Definitions

clothe	put clothes on (oneself or someone); dress.	يكسو - يزود بملابس
dislike	not like something	يكره
miserable	(of a person) unhappy or uncomfortable.	بانس - تعس
naughty	(especially of children) disobedient; badly behaved.	مشاغب
relation	a person who is connected by blood or marriage.	قريب
right	something one may do or have by law	حق
silent	not making or accompanied by any sound.	صامت - ساكن
contact	communication with	اتصال
governess	a woman who lives with a family and teaches children at home	مربية
hoof	the foot of an animal such as a horse	حافر
icy	covered in ice	بارد جدا - مغطي بالتلج
settle in	start to feel happy after moving to a new home, etc	يستقر
slip	accidentally slide so that you fall	يتزلق - ينزلق

★ Language Notes ★

1- Irregular plural

الجمع الشاذ

Singular		plural	Singular		plural
man	رجل	men	child	طفل	children
foot	قدم	feet	tooth	سنة	teeth
wolf	ذئب	wolves	wife	زوجة	wives
half	نصف	halves	loaf	رغيف	loaves
hoof	حافر	hoofs - hooves	roof	سطح	roofs
woman	سيدة	women	shelf	رف	shelves
knife	سكيننة	knives	proof	إثبات - دليل	proofs

- 2- surprised منددهش - Many people were surprised when I won the prize.
surprising مددهش - The result of the exams was surprising.
- 3- hard (adj.) جاد - صعب - صلب - His work was hard. - The exam was hard.
hard (adv.) بجد - بغزارة - It was raining hard. - We must study hard.
hardly: (adv.) almost no بصعوبة / بشق النفس / بالكاد (تدل على النفي)
تأتي قبل الفعل الأساسي و غالباً يسبقها can / could و يمكن أن يليها any
- I could hardly hear her at the back. - I've hardly done any school work this weekend.
4- dislike : hate : detest يكره
5- advertise يعلن عن (سلعة) - We must advertise these goods to increase our sales.
announce يعلن (يصرح) - He announced that he would travel abroad.
6- teach...sb...(to do / how to do) .. sth... يعلم - I taught her to swim / how to swim.
learn (to do / how to do) .. sth... يتعلم - Students learn a lot of subjects at school.
7- contact ...sb... يتصل بـ (لا تحتاج الي حرف جر) - I contacted him to tell him the news.
contact with (n.) اتصال بـ - I needed contact with the outside world.
8- miserable تعس - بانس - miserly بخيل
9- deserve يستحق يحافظ علي - preserve



reserve : book	يحجز	- observe : notice	يلاحظ
10- trap	فخ - ينصب فخ	- trip	رحلة
11- instead of + (n.) / v.ing	بدلا من	- <u>Instead</u> of sleeping, I watched a movie.	
- instead + جملة	بدلا من ذلك	- I didn't sleep. <u>Instead</u> , I watched a movie.	
12- kind to : good to	عطوف علي	- cruel to	قاسي علي
13- have the right to ... مصدر ...	لديه الحق لـ	- You have no right to read our books in this room.	
14- feed	يطعم	- We feed and clothe our children.	
feed on	يتغذي علي	- Elephants feed on plants.	
15- push	يدفع	- pull	يجذب - يشد
16- servant	خادم	- waiter	جرسون
17- What / how (a / an) + صفة + اسم	- master سيد	(أسلوب تعجب)	يا له من !
- What a kind man he had been when I first moved there!			
18- make ... sb..... + (adj.)	يجعل	- Her father's death made her miserable.	
19- lonely	وحيد	- He is sad as he feels lonely.	
alone	بمفردة	- No one went with her to school. She want alone.	
only	فقط	- He has only a little money.	

Communication Skills

AGREEING & DISAGREEING الموافقة و عدم الموافقة

Agreeing

- That's true.	هذا صحيح	- I'd go along with that.	أتفق مع هذا
- I couldn't agree more.	أتفق تماما	- I agree (with) ...	أتفق مع
- You're right.	هذا صواب	- I suppose so.	أعتقد ذلك - تماما

Disagreeing

- I'd say the opposite.	أعتقد العكس	- I'm not so sure.	لست متأكدا
- I don't agree (with) ...	لا أتفق مع	- That's not always true.	هذا ليس صحيح دائما
- I don't think so.	لا أعتقد ذلك	- I disagree (with) ...	لا أتفق مع
- I'm completely against ...		أنا تماما ضد...	

Critical Thinking

1. Why do children sometimes have to live with relations who are not their parents?
- Because their parents have died.
2. Do you think it would be easy to live in a house with another family? Why/Why not?
- I don't think so, Children of other families usually cause them much trouble.
3. Would you like to live in a big house a long way from any city? Why/Why not?
- Yes, I would. because it would be quiet and comfortable. / No, There would be little social life
4. Why did the children think that they were better than Jane?
- They had a family and their own home, but Jane did not.
5. Why does John say to Jane, "You have no right to read our books"?
- He thinks that everything in the house is theirs and does not belong to Jane.
6. Do you think Mrs. Reed was right to lock Jane in a room? Why/Why not?
- No, because it made Jane very unhappy. She did not deserve يستحق to be punished as she had done nothing wrong.
7. How do you think Jane became a successful adult after such a sad start to her life?
- She worked hard and continued to read books. She probably learned that it was important to have a good education to be successful
8. What do you think Jane's life was like as the governess for a young child in a large house in the country in nineteenth-century England?
- It was lonely. There was little social life; she had no friends with her or people of her own age.
9. Which subjects do you think Adele was taught?
- She was probably taught maths, music, history, geography, science and a language.
10. Why do you think she needed contact with the outside world?
- Because she spent most of her time in the big house with the family of the child she taught.
11. Why do you think the gentleman left without thanking Jane?
- Because he was an important person and she was just a governess
12. In the nineteenth century, do you think there were more or fewer schools than there are today?
- There were fewer schools.



- 13. Why do you think it was the children of rich or important people who had lessons at home?**
- The families had enough money to pay for teachers to come to their homes at a time when people had to pay for education anyway. This may have been necessary if they lived a long way from a school. The nearest school may not have been very good.
- 14. Why do you think it is less common now?**
- Today we all live near to a good school where education is free.
- 15. Why must some children have lessons at home today?**
- Sick children or children with disabilities may have to be taught at home because they cannot get to school or are physically *بدنيا* or mentally *عقليا* not fit enough. Sometimes children who live in very remote areas also need to be taught at home.
- 16. What do you think these children miss by not going to school?**
- They don't meet or mix with other children the same age as themselves. They miss interesting lessons using equipment unavailable *غير متاح* to home .
- 17. In addition to learning from their teachers, who do children learn from at school? What do they learn from them?** - They also learn from other children. They learn social skills, games, etc.
- 18. Why did Jane live with her uncle ?** Because her parents died
- 19. Why did her cousins Eliza , John and Georgina dislike her?**
- They said that she wasn't as good as them because she had come from a poorer family.
- 20. How did John insult Jane while she was reading ?**
- He shouted at her pushing the book out of her hand and told her that she had no right to read their books. He said they had to feed and clothe her.
- 21. How did Mrs Reed add to Jane's misery?**
- She told Jane that she was naughty and ordered a servant to lock her in a cold room.
- 22. Why did Jane live many difficult years at the school ?**
- Because the head teacher spent little money on the school so she advertised for a job.
- 23. What was her job at Thornfield Hall?**
- She worked as a governess and she settled at a large house at Thornfield Hall .
- 24. What was Jane's opinion of Mrs. Fairfax and Adele?**
- Mrs. Fairfax was always really kind to her and She got on well with Adele (her student).
- 25. What kind of work does a governess do ?** - She lives with a family to teach their children.
- 26. Why did Jane often climb on to the roof of the house at Thornfield Hall?**
- To look over the countryside as she needed contact with the outside world.
- 27. Why did Jane go to the village of Hay ?** - She went there to post a letter for Mrs Fairfax
- 28. Why did Jane have free time?** - Because Adele had a cold and Jane didn't have to teach her.
- 29. How far was the village of Hay ?** - It was eight kilometres away .
- 30. What was the weather like that day?**
- It was really a beautiful day ; it was sunnier but colder than it had been and the roads were icy.
- 31. Why was the gentleman was on the ground in pain?**
- Because the horse slipped and threw the gentleman to the ground .
- 32. When was the gentleman looked surprised?**
- When Jane told him that she was the governess at Thornfield hall.
- 33. How did Jane help the gentleman?**
- She caught the horse and helped the gentleman get back on to the horse.
- 34. How did the gentleman behave towards her ?**
- He didn't thank Jane ; he called his dog Pilot to follow and set off towards Thornfield Hall.
- 35. What do you think Jane's life was like as a governess?**
- It was lonely .There was little social life .She had no friends or people of her own age.
- 36. Which subjects do you think was Adele taught ?**
- She was probably taught maths , music , history , geography , science and a language.
- 37. Why do you think Jane needed contact with the outside world ?**
- Because she spent most of her time in the big house with the family of Adele .
- 38. Why do you think the gentleman left without thanking Jane?**
- Because he was an important person and she was just a governess.
- 39. Were there fewer schools in the nineteenth century than today ?**
- Yes ,there were fewer schools in the nineteenth century



★ Grammar ★

THE PAST SIMPLE TENSE

الماضي البسيط

- 1- يعبر الماضي البسيط عن حدث انتهى في الماضي في وقت محدد
I studied French when I was in secondary school.
- 2- يعبر عن عادة في الماضي
Aya used to play tennis, when she was young.
- 3- يستخدم لوصف أحداث في سرد قصة
Ali found a bag ,then he went to the police station.
- 4 - يستخدم الماضي البسيط مع التعبيرات الآتية

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

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

THE PAST PERFECT TENSE

الماضي التام

Form: had + P.P.

- I had studied English before I travelled to New York.

Uses:

- يعبر الماضي التام عن حدث وقع قبل حدث آخر في الماضي.
- يعبر الماضي التام عن حدث وقع قبل وقت معين في الماضي.
- كما يستخدم الماضي التام بدلا من الماضي البسيط و المضارع التام في صيغة الغير مباشر
- He told me that they had already paid the bill. - He said that he believed that Ali had moved to Luxor

ملاحظات عامة على الماضي التام

After/ As soon as / When ماضي تام , ماضي بسيط

- **After** she had done the shopping, she stopped a taxi to take her home.
- He told me **as soon as** he had heard the news.

After + n. / v.ing..... ماضي بسيط

- **After** doing the shopping, she stopped a taxi to take her home.
- He told me **after** hearing the news.

Having + p.p. ماضي بسيط

- **Having done** the shopping, she stopped a taxi to take her home.
- **Having heard** the news, he told me.

Before / by the time / When ماضي بسيط , ماضي تام

- Before she stopped a taxi to take her home, she had done the shopping.
- = He had heard the news by the time he told me.

Before + n. / v.ing ماضي تام

- **Before** stopping a taxi to take her home, she had done the shopping.

After / As soon as / When..... ماضي بسيط , ماضي بسيط

- **After** she did the shopping, she stopped a taxi to take her home.
- He told me **as soon as** he heard the news.

- **Before** she stopped a taxi to take her home, she did the shopping.

- **When ... ماضي تام , ... ماضي بسيط** - When I arrived at the station, the train had left.

- **When... ماضي بسيط , ... ماضي تام** - When I had arrived at the station, the train left.

- : **On ... ماضي بسيط , ... اسم / v.ing** - On my arrival at the station, the train left.

- **When... ماضي بسيط , ... ماضي بسيط** - When I arrived, the train left.

... ماضي بسيط (منفي غالبا) till / until , ... ماضي تام

- I didn't go to school till/until I had had my breakfast. -They didn't start the game until I had arrived.

... ماضي بسيط (منفي غالبا) till / until , ... (v.ing) / (n. اسم) ...

- I didn't go to school till/until having my breakfast. - They didn't start the game until my arrival.

- لاحظ انه مع الروابط الزمنية السابقة يأتي الحدث الذي وقع أولا (ماضي تام) والحدث الذي وقع بعده يكون (ماضي بسيط)

- First I switched on the light, and then he entered the room.

- : After I had switched on the light, he entered the room.



: He didn't enter the room until / till I had switched on the light.

– يأتي الماضي التام والماضي البسيط مع التعبيرات الآتية ومعناها (لم يكدحتى.....)

- **Subj. + had + no sooner + P.P. than ... ماضي بسيط....**

- She had no sooner left than her friends arrived.

- **Subj. + had + hardly + P.P. when ... ماضي بسيط...**

- She had hardly left when her friends arrived.

- **Subj. + had + hardly + P.P. when... ماضي بسيط...**

- She had scarcely left when her friends arrived.

لاحظ عندما تأتي هذه الروابط في اول الجملة فيجب أن يأتي بعدها فعل مســــاعد:

- **No sooner + had + Subj. + P.P. than ... ماضي بسيط ...**

- No sooner had she left than her friends arrived.

- Hardly had she left when her friends arrived.

- Scarcely had she left when her friends arrived.

UNIT 11 Charlotte Bronte: Jane Eyre (Workbook)

1 Read and put the sentences in the correct order.

- a Jane's uncle, Mr. Reed, also dies (....)
- b Jane's cousin John pushes the book from her hand. (....)
- c Jane's parents die. (....)
- d Mrs. Reed says Jane is naughty. (....)
- e Jane is reading a book near the window. (....)
- f Jane goes to live at Gateshead Hall. (....)
- g A servant locks Jane in a cold room. (....)

2 Match the opposites.

- a dislike 1 delighted
- b miserable 2 like
- c silent 3 good
- d naughty 4 noisy

3 Complete the sentences with the correct form of these words.

clothe dislike lock in miserable relation right silent

- a It can be expensive to feed and children if you have a large family.
- b It is often completely..... in the desert at night: you cannot hear anything.
- c He does not like the cold and he really..... going outside in the rain .
- d She has the same family name as me, but she is no
- e Poor Sara. She has a cold, she's got a pain in her arm and she feels
- f All children have the to go to school.

1 Choose the correct form of the verbs.

- a Mona was tired this morning because she **didn't sleep / hadn't slept well** the night before.
- b Samira's father had been a vet before he **became / had become** a science teacher.
- c Mr Jones **learnt / had learnt** Arabic after he had been to Egypt on holiday.
- d I **had always lived / always lived** in the country before my family moved to Alexandria.
- e Abdul **never went / had never been** outside Egypt before he went to Rome.

2 Match to make sentences.

- a Before I studied the map, 1 it had not rained for months.
- b When we sat down for a rest, 2 her cousins had already left
- c The ground was very dry because 3 that they had met before
- d When Tarek saw Ahmed, he remembered that 4 I had never known that England was so small.
- e Manal arrived home late so 5 we had already walked more than 15 kilometres

3 Complete the sentences with the past simple or past perfect form of these verbs.

arrive be forget leave read speak take

When Abdulin England, he was surprised to find that it was hot. Before he Cairo, he a lot of books about the country. Also, he..... to people in his family who had been to England before. They all him that England was usually rainy and cold! So he a big coat, jumpers and gloves! However, on that first day in London, it 30C and it was sunny. He to bring his sunglasses, too!

4 Answer the questions.

- a What had you done before you came to school this morning?
- b Which unit had you finished before you started this one?
- c Which school had you been to before you came to this one?
- d Where had you lived before you moved to your home?



1 Rewrite the sentences with words in brackets to give the same meaning

a When she was young, she had a teacher who lived with her family and taught her at home. (governess)

When she was young , she had a governess

b It was hard to walk at the top of the mountain because the rocks were covered in ice. (icy)

c They have washed the floor, so be careful or you could accidentally fall. (slip)

d Hisham did not like his new school at first, but now he has started to feel happy. (settle in)

e She has hurt her leg. She is in discomfort. (pain)

f Some people who live in the mountains have little communication with the outside world. (contact)

2 Rewrite the sentences in the plural.

a Can you see the child in the car?

Can you see the children in the cars?

b Please can you pass me that knife?

c They put the potato on the table.

d He has no shoe on his foot.

e Cut the apple into half.

3 Write a paragraph about people who have taught you things in the past

1 Complete these conversations with these expressions .

That's true

Exactly

I couldn't agree

I'd go along with that

I'm not

the opposite

I suppose

1 Khaled I think we should all learn two foreign languages at school.

Nabil*I'd go along with that*.... But which ones?

Khaled I think Spanish and English are the most important languages.

Nabil so sure. I don't think Spanish is so important.

Khaled I'd say People speak Spanish all over the world.

Nabil so.

2 Nevine I think it's really important to go to university.

Randa more.

Nevine People with a degree usually get the best jobs.

Randa

Nevine I think we should both go to university.

Randa

★ Translation ★

1- تنفيذ الحكومة العديد من المشروعات لحل مشكلة النقل العام بالقاهرة.

1- The government carries out a lot of projects to solve the problem of public transport in Cairo.

2- تساعد وسائل النقل الحديثة التجارة على النمو والازدهار.

2- Modern means of transport help trade to grow and flourish.

3- في الوقت الحاضر لا تستطيع أي دولة أن تقف بمعزل عن الدول الأخرى ولا تستطيع دولة أن تنتج كل ما تحتاج إليه من طعام.

3- At present, no country can stand in isolation from other countries. No country can produce all the food that it needs.

4- علينا أن نتعلم كيف نعيش مع غيرنا من الناس. أن كل فرد يختلف عن الآخرين في عدة نواحي.

4- We have to learn to live with other. people. Every individual differs from others in many aspects

5- لقد أدى العلم خدمات قيمة للإنسانية. لقد تمكن الإنسان من الوصول إلى القمر.

5- Science has rendered valuable services to humanity. Man has been able to reach the moon.

A- Translate into Arabic:

1- Television is a means of spreading knowledge. Both the old and the young enjoy watching it.

2- Over-population is a problem that faces all developing countries. It hampers their progress especially when their natural resources are limited.

3- Increasing production and improving is quality are the only way to achieve an income which helps to raise the standard of living.

4- The Suez Canal is the greatest water way between East and West. It has become an important source of national income.

5- Honesty comes at the top of the salient characteristics of a virtuous man.

B- Translate into English:

1- إن العدل الاجتماعي هو الشرط الأساسي للسلام والاستقرار لأي مجتمع.

2- إن الإفلاق عن العادات السينة يتطلب عزيمة قوية

3- من الأفضل أن تخطط لمستقبلك من الآن.

4- الشباب دائما مغرم بالمغامرات.

5- تمكننا المخترعات الحديثة من أن نحيا حياة أفضل وأكثر راحة.



Unit Twelve

Vocabulary

People at work

التناس في العمل

By: Mr B.M. Ghreeb

travel agency	مكتب سفريات	colleague	زميل (عمل - دراسة)	satisfaction	رضا - قناعة
e- mail	بريد إلكتروني	customer	زبون - عميل	satisfy	يشبع - يرضي
request	طلب	apply for	يتقدم بطلب	satisfied	راضى - قانع
note down	يُدوّن	practice (n)	ممارسة	satisfactory	مُرْضِي - مُقْتَع
address	يخاطب - عنوان	practical	عملي - تطبيقي	of my own	ملكلي
confirm	يوكد	instructions	تعليمات - إرشادات	office skills	مهارات مكتبية
booking	حجز	instruct	يرشد - يعلم	interpret	يترجم شفوي
culture	ثقافة	contact	يتصل بـ	translate	يترجم تحريري
cultural	ثقافي	laboratory (lab)	معمل	translator	مترجم
sightseeing	مشاهدة المعالم	method of payment	طريقة الدفع	translation	ترجمة
secretary	سكرتير	journalist	صحفي	side by side	جنباً إلى جنب
training	تدريب	journalism	الصحافة	topics	موضوعات
duties	واجبات	mass media	وسائل الاعلام	excitement	اثارة - متعة
rights	حقوق	reasonable	سعر معقول	exciting	مثير - مُمتع
continent	قارة	skilful	ماهر	excited	مثار - منفعل
train (in)	يدرب على	oasis	واحة	degree	درجة علمية
certificate	شهادة	uniform	زي موحد	surgery	جراحة
typing course	دورة آلة كاتبة	downtown	وسط المدينة (البلد)	surgeon	جراح
boss	رئيس العمل	invest	يستثمر	airlines	الخطوط الجوية
documents	وثائق	investor	مستثمر	pilot	طيار
do experiments	يجري تجارب	investment	استثمار	hostess	مضيفة طيران
qualification	مؤهل	encourage	يشجع	attendant	مضيفة طيران
qualified	مؤهل	foreign	استثمار أجنبي	flight	رحلة جوية
qualify	يؤهل	waiter	جرسون	explore	يستكشف
ambitions	طموحات	serve food	يقدم طعام	explorer	مستكشف
ambitious	طَمَّوَّحَم	restaurant	مطعم	exploration	استكشاف
training		fire	حريق	dentist	طبيب أسنان
teaching	تدريس	fireman	رجل إطفاء	tooth - teeth	سنة - أسنان
educate	يعلم	on fire	مشعل	cleaner	عامل نظافة
educator	معلم	set fire to	يشعل النار في	carpenter	نجار
education	تعليم	bake	يخبز	furniture	أثاث
educational	تعليمي	baker	خباز	policeman	رجل شرطة
caller	متصل	bakery	مخبز	thief	لص
educational programmes			برامج تعليمية	robber	لص
general secondary education			الثانوية العامة	robbery	سرقة

Expressions

get up	يستيقظ	be on a flight	يكون على متن رحلة جوية
take a long time	يستغرق وقتاً طويلاً	make bread	يصنع خبز
get to work	يصل إلى مكان العمل	apprentice for	صبي لـ
turn on	يشغل / يدير (جهاز مثلاً)	at the end of	في نهاية
full of	مملوء بـ	near to	قريب من
ready for	جاهز لـ	at weekends	في العطلات
do a course	يدرس مقرر	work for	يعمل لدى (عند / من أجل)
die in a fire	يموت في الحريق	serve food	يقدم الطعام



at the age of	فى سن	translate from ... into	يترجم من .. إلى ..
do a job	يقوم بوظيفة	four weeks' holiday	أجازة لمدة 4 أسابيع
do work	يقوم بعمل	work with	يعمل مع
good at + v. + ing	ماهر فى	be best at + v. + ing	يكون الأفضل فى
apply for	يتقدم بطلب لوظيفة	be good with people	يحسن معاملة الناس

Derivatives

Verb		Noun		Adjective	
burn	يحرق	burn	حرق	burning	محترق - مشتعل
frighten	يخيف / يربع	fright	خوف / فزع	burnt	محروق
injure	يصيب	injury	إصابة	frightened	مذعور
mix	يخلط	mixture	خليط	frightening	مخيف
modernize	يطور / يحدث	modernization	تطوير / تحديث	injured	مصاب
				mixed	مخلوط
				modern	مطور / حديث

Definitions

apply	to officially ask to be considered for a job, a place at a college ...etc.	ينتقدم
course	a series of lessons about a subject.	برنامج دراسي
improve	to become better or to make something better.	يتحسن / يحسن
qualifications	examinations that you have passed at school or university.	مؤهلات
translate	to change speech or writing from one language to another.	يترجم
design	to draw or plan something well be made, done or built.	يصمم / يضع تصميم
flight	a journey in a plane or the plane making a particular journey.	رحلة جوية
workshop	building where tools and machines are used to make or repair things.	ورشة
rescue	to save someone from harm or danger.	ينقذ
customer	someone who buys things from a shop or a company.	زبون
temperature	how hot or cold something is.	حرارة

★ Language Notes ★

1- hard:(adj.) (v. to be صلب / صعب (تأتى قبل الاسم الموصوف و بعد

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

hard: (adv.) (تأتى بعد الفعل الأساسي) - My brother always **works hard** at school.

hardly: (adv.) almost no بصعوبة / بشق النفس / بالكاد (تدل على النفي)

تأتى قبل الفعل الأساسي و غالبا يسبقها **can / could** و يمكن أن يليها **any**

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

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

2- apply for: (وظيفة) يتقدم بطلب للحصول على

- He **applied for** the job of an accountant.

apply to: (شركة / شخص) يقدم طلب إلى

- He **applied to** the court for compensation تعويض

3- busy + v. + ing: مشغول

- He's **busy doing** his homework.

4- enjoy + v. + ing: يستمتع بـ

- I **enjoy reading** detective stories.

5- finish + v. + ing: ينتهى من

- He **finished doing** the homework.

6- spend + مفعول + v. + ing: يقضى

- He **spent the afternoon playing** tennis.

7- eight hours a day 8 ساعات يوميا

- five days a week 5 أيام أسبوعيا

- two months' holiday a year أجازة شهرين سنويا

- four weeks' holiday a year أجازة 4 أسابيع سنويا

8- learn - teach + (to + inf) أو (how to + inf) يتعلم - يعلم

- She learns how to cook.

know - show + (how to + inf) يعرف - يوضح

- She knows how to cook.

9- work عمل - مكان العمل (اسم لا يعد)

I have got a lot of work to do.

Mr. Ahmed leaves work at two o'clock.

job وظيفة - مهنة (اسم يعد)

He has got a job as a teacher.

I have got a lot of jobs to do.

career الحياة العملية للفرد

He started his career five years ago.

profession مهنة (تحتاج إلى مؤهلات وتدريب) Teaching is a profession Job.

10- steal يسرق شئ A thief stole my bag. The thief stole my money.



- rob** يسرق مكان
rob somebody of something يسلب شيء من شخص
11- interpreter مترجم فوري - شفهي
translator مترجم نصوص
 My uncle is a translator; he translates documents, and official paper
12- apply for يتقدم بطلب للحصول على وظيفة
apply to يقدم طلب لشركة أو لشخص
 He applied to three universities and was accepted by all of them.
 A gang robbed the bank yesterday.
 They robbed him of his money.
 I want to work as an interpreter.
 She applied for a job as a secretary.

(Make / made / made)

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

(do / did / done)

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

★ Critical Thinking ★

- What do bakers do?** - Bakers make bread and cakes.
- What do cleaners do?** - Cleaners clean the floors and the toilets and empty all the bins.
- What do firemen do?** - Firemen put out fires and rescue people in burning houses.
- What do flight attendants do?** - Flight attendants help passengers on the plane. They get them drinks and serve food.
- What do carpenters do?** - Carpenters make furniture and repair things in people's houses, like doors and windows, stairs and floors.
- Why did Leila apply for a job in a travel company?**
- Because she wanted to work for a modern company that works with foreign companies.
- What qualifications did Leila need to work in a travel company?**
- She needs to have the Secondary Education Certificate. She needs to speak and write English.
- What training did Leila do?**
- She was sent me on a language course to improve her English and to learn to translate Arabic into English and English into Arabic. She was also taught to use the internet.
- How many hours does Leila work?**
- She works eight hours a day, six days a week, starting on Saturday and finishing on Thursday.
- How much holiday does Leila have?**
- She has three weeks' holiday a year, and she has all the national holidays.
- What work did Leila do when she started her job?**
- She spent a week finding out what other people in the company did.
- What work does Leila do now?**
- Now she writes letters and e-mails and answers telephone calls from other countries. Sometimes I also translate letters from English into Arabic.
- Does Leila like her job?**
- Yes, she enjoys her job. She enjoy meeting and talking to customers from all over the world.
- Does Leila have to work on 6th October?**
- No, because it's a public holiday.
- Why is it important for someone in a travel company to speak English well?**



- English is an international language spoken by many people as a second language. A person in a travel company would need to speak to people from many countries.

16- Do you think Leila will need to be best at speaking, listening, reading or writing English?

- She will need listening and speaking for phone calls and meetings, reading and writing for letters and e-mails.

17- Why do you think Leila will need to be able to translate from and into Arabic?

- There will be documents and letters which need to be read by people who know only Arabic and others by people who don't know any Arabic.

18- How do you think Leila uses the internet in her work?

- She uses the internet to book flights and other travel reservations; to check times; to find accommodation; to research holiday destinations and tourist attractions.

19- Which languages do people need for the job of a sales assistant?

- They need English and Arabic.

* Grammar *

DIRECT & INDIRECT SPEECH المباشرة وغير المباشرة

الجملة الخبرية

❖ عند تحويل جملة من مباشر إلى غير مباشر نتبع الآتي :-

❖ تغيير فعل القول خارج الأقواس :-

say	say	say to	tell	said	said
says	says	says to	tells	said to	told

❖ تحذف الأقواس ونربط ب **that** أو بدونها .

❖ يتغير الزمن داخل الأقواس إذا كان الفعل خارج الأقواس ماضي كالآتي .

مضارع بسيط	ماضي بسيط	مضارع تام	ماضي تام
مضارع مستمر	ماضي مستمر	ماضي بسيط	ماضي تام
الاستنتاج must	must have + pp	الأفعال الناقصة	ماضيها
needn't	didn't have to	mustn't	wasn't to
must - have to - has to	had to		

❖ تحول الظروف الزمنية والمكانية من الأقرب إلى الأبعد كالآتي :

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

** Examples

- He said to me "I will travel to Port Said tomorrow"
He told me that he would travel to port said the next day.
- She said to her brother, "I phoned you yesterday"
She told her brother that she had phoned him the day before.
- Ahmed said to me, " I have won the prize last week."
Ahmed told me that he had won the prize the week before.
- She said "I didn't attend the party. I must apologize."
She said that she hadn't attended the party and added that she had to apologize.

الجملة الأمرية

❖ يتحول فعل القول إلى :- **ordered - asked - told - advised**

❖ في الأمر المثبت نستخدم (المصدر + to)

He said to his son "study hard."

He advised his son to study hard.

❖ في الأمر المنفي نستخدم (المصدر + not to)

He said to me "don't waste your time."

He advised (told) me not to waste my time.



He said tome " Open the door and don't close the window."

He ordered me to open the door and not to close the window.

ملاحظات عامة

- ❖ لا يتم تغيير ما بداخل الأقواس إذا كان ما بداخل حقيقة علمية.
- Ali said to Ramy, " The earth is round." - Ali told Ramy that the earth is round.
- ❖ إذا كان فعل القول مضارع.
- Rania **says**, " I will travel to London." - Rania says that she will travel to London.
- ❖ إذا كان الحدث قيل في الحال أو قبل فترة بسيطة.
- He said **just now**, " No one is allowed to leave." - He said just now that no one is allowed to leave.
- ❖ مع الجمل شرطية لـ if الحالة الثانية أو الثالثة.
- She said, " If I had met him, I would have known the news." - She said that if she had met him, she would have known the news.
- He said, " If I had the money, I would buy a car." - He said that if he had the money, he would buy a car.
- ❖ لاحظ كيف يتم تحويل الجملة إلى الغير مباشر عن طريق اختيار فعل قول مناسب لمعنى الجملة
- He said, "Can I help you ?" - He offered to help me. في جمل العرض .
- ❖ في جمل التمني
- He said to me, "Have a nice holiday." - She wished me a nice holiday.
- ❖ في جمل الاتهام .
- He said to the servant, "You stole my wallet." - He accused the servant of stealing his wallet.
- ❖ في جمل الاقتراح .
- He said, "Let's swim" - He suggested that they should swim.
- ❖ الوعد .
- His father said, "If you get high mark, I'll buy you a bike - His father promised to buy him a bike if he got high marks.
- ❖ الإنكار .
- The thief said, "I didn't steal the money - The thief denied stealing the money. / that he had stolen the money.
- ❖ الاعتذار .
- He said, "I'm sorry I didn't attend your party - He apologized for not attending my party.
- ❖ التهديد .
- She said to me, "Don't make noise or I'll punish you." - She threatened to punish me if I made noise.
- ❖ التحذير .
- He said to his son, "Don't play with match or you'll get burnt - He warned his son against playing with match or he'd get burnt.
- He warned his son not to play with match or he'd get burnt.
- ❖ في جمل الشكر يحول فعل القول إلى **thanked**
- He said to me, "Thank you very much." - He thanked me very much.
- ❖ إذا جاءت كلمة **yes** تحذف ويتحول فعل القول إلى **agree**
- He said to me, "yes, I shall go with you." - He agreed to go with me.
- ❖ إذا جاءت كلمة **no** تحذف ويتحول فعل القول إلى **refuse**
- She said to me, "No, I won't obey your orders." - She refused to obey my orders.
- ❖ لا تتغير بعض التعبيرات مثل **would like – would rather – had better**
- I said to my friend, " Would you like to go with me to the cinema?" - I asked my friend if he would like to go to the cinema.
- ❖ يتحول الفعل **come** إلى **go** إذا جاء مع **here** التي تتحول إلى **there**
- He said to me, "come here." - He ordered me to go there.
- ❖ إذا وجد بالجملة سؤالين أحدهما بأداة استفهام والآخر بفعل مساعد نستعمل أداة الاستفهام كأداة ربط ونستعمل **if** في الجملة الثانية .
- She said to me, "Where did you go yesterday ? Can you answer this question ?" - She asked me where I had gone the day before and if I could answer that question.



❖ إذا وجد بالجملة سؤال وجملة خبرية يوضع قبل السؤال *asked* وقبل الجملة الخبرية *said – told*.

- He said, "You can solve your problems. Will you follow my advice?"

- He said that I could solve my problems and asked if I would follow his advice.

❖ إذا بدأت الجملة داخل الأقواس بـ *If* الافتراضية تحول كالاتي:

المصدر من جواب الشرط + *to* + مفعول + *advise*

- He said, "If I were you, I would buy a car."

- He advised me to buy a car.

❖ تحول *must* إلى *had to* في الماضي.

- He said, "I must study hard."

- He said that he had to study hard.

❖ لا تتحول *must* إذا كانت كان الكلام بوجه عام.

- She said, "Children must obey their parents."

- She said that children must obey their parents.

❖ إذا كانت الجملة داخل الأقواس تعبر عن دعوة تتحول كالاتي :-

مفعول + *offer* + فاعل

- He said to me, "Would you like to have a drink?"

- He offered me a drink.

Or

- He asked me if I would like to have a drink.

الجملة الاستفهامية

❖ يتحول فعل القول إلى :- *asked – wondered – wanted to know*

❖ السؤال المبدوء بفعل مساعد أو ناقص تحذف الأقواس ونربط بـ *if* أو *whether*

❖ السؤال المبدوء بأداة استفهام نربط بها كما هي وتحول الجملة إلى خبرية وتحذف *do – does*

ويصبح الفعل ماضي بسيط وتحذف *did* ويصبح الفعل ماضي تام .

❖ يتغير الزمن داخل الأقواس إذا كان الفعل خارج الأقواس ماضي كالاتي .

Examples:

- She said to me, "Do you speak English?"

- She asked me if I spoke English?"

- He said to me, "where did you spend your holiday last year?"

- He asked me where I had spent my holiday the year before.

- Ahmed said to me, "How much money did you earn last week?"

- Ahmed asked me how much money I had earned the week before.

- Ola said, "What will you do tomorrow?"

Ola asked what I would do the next day.

ORDERS REQUESTS AND ADVICE

خطوات تحويل الطلب من كلام مباشر *direct* إلى كلام غير مباشر *indirect*:

1- تحول *said to* إلى *asked / told / advised / warned / begged*

ب- *not to* إذا كان الأمر منفي.

أ- *to* إذا كان الأمر مثبت

2- نحذف الأقواس ونربط بـ:

3- نستخدم المصدر بعد *to / not to*

4- إذا كان فعل القول مضارع تتغير الضمانر فقط أما إذا كان فعل القول ماضي نغير الأزمنة والكلمات الدالة عليها وأسماء الإشارة والمكان.

Examples:

1- He said to me, "Open the door, please."

(He asked me.....)

He asked me to open the door.

2- I said to Gamila, "Go to the doctor."

(I advised.....)

I advised Gamila to go to the doctor.

3- "Take the patient's temperature."

(I told you....)

I told you to take the patient's temperature.

4- I said to her, "Sit down."

(I asked her...)

I asked her to sit down.

5- He said to me, "Don't play with fire."

(He warned me..)

He warned me not to play with fire.

UNIT 12

People at Work

(Workbook)

1 Complete these sentences with jobs.

architect

baker carpenter

cleaner

fireman

flight attendant

a The were busy because the plane was full of passengers.

b Therescued two old people from the burning flat.

c The bread that our makes always tastes very good.

d A famous designed my house.

e Ais going to make us a new cupboard for our kitchen.



f If your tooth hurts, you should go and see a

g At the end of the day, thes sweep the floor and wash the cups .

Match to make sentences.

a As soon as he arrives at work,

b It takes him a long time to

c His shop is full of warm bread

d When people are in the office,

e Firemen who go to road accidents

f Although her job can be very tiring,

g The old man started his job

h What he really enjoys

1 by eight o'clock in the morning.

2 it's impossible for the cleaners to do their jobs.

3 is making furniture.

4 must sometimes cut people from their cars.

5 mix the flour and water.

6 the baker turns on the ovens.

7 the flight attendant enjoys what she does.

8 when he was 13 years old.

Report Mohamed's answers to the interviewer's questions.

Interviewer Can you tell me where you live, Mohamed?

Mohamed Yes, I live near to Alexandria.

a Mohamed said that he lived near to Alexandria

Interviewer And what are you doing at the moment?

Mohamed I'm working for a computer repair company.

b

Interviewer Can you drive?

Mohamed Yes, I must drive for my work. I have my own car.

c

Interviewer Do you work at weekends?

Mohamed I sometimes work on Saturday mornings.

d

Interviewer Why do you want to change jobs?

Mohamed I want to do something more interesting.

e

Interviewer What about money?

Mohamed I'm getting married soon, so I'm saving to buy a flat.

f

Interviewer When could you start working here?

Mohamed I'm leaving my job at the end of this week. I could start next week.

g

2 What did the people say?

a Hussem said he enjoyed being a baker.

I enjoy being a baker

b He said that his father had taught him to make bread.

.....

c Hussein said he that was making special cakes the f ol lowing day.

.....

d He said that one of their ovens had been repaired the month before.

.....

e He said that his wife and children often helped him to mix the flour and water.

.....

1 Complete the sentences with the correct prepositions. listen to check your answers.

a Leila appliedfor..... a new job last week.

b She was interested..... working for a modern company.

c She would like to work in another country..... the future.

d She's learning how to translate English Arabic.

e She starts work Saturday morning.

f She answers telephone callsother countries.

g She likes the people she works

2 Write a time phrase for each of the words in bold.

a That hotel is open **from April to October**.

The hotel is open for seven month a year.

b I'm at school **from 8 o'clock until 2 o'clock** every day.

I spend.....



c Every day, we have five lessons.

d My grandfather only works on Tuesdays and Wednesdays

My grandfather

e Every year, my father has four weeks' holiday.

My father

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

1 A is someone who visits another country on holiday.

a customer b tourist c sales assistant d student

2 A is a person who buys things in a shop.

a customer b farmer c sales assistant d translator

3 A is a learner at school or university.

a scientist b tourist c foreigner d student

4 A helps swimmers who are in danger at the beach or a swimming pool.

a baker b life guard c attendant d dentist

5 A is a person who serves in a shop.

a customer b waiter c sales assistant d flight attendant

6 To is to change from one language into another.

a inspect b attend c communicate d translate

1 Complete this description of Ed Fawley's job.

Ed Fawley is twenty-seven years a)..... He's from Vancouver in Canada, but at the moment he's working as a teacher in a b)..... in Alexandria. He teaches English to Egyptian students. He works very hard. He often teaches thirty-six hours c)..... week and spends a lot of time preparing lessons. However, he has two months' holiday a year and all the Egyptian national holidays. Ed first came to Alexandria d).....he wanted to learn Arabic and live in a historic city. He like his job, enjoys Egyptian life, has many good friend here and loves travelling in the Middle East. In the future, he would like to to Cairo and open a language school there.

★ Translation ★

1- الانفجار السكاني مشكلة تواجه الدول النامية وهي تعوق تقدمها حاضرها تكون مواردها الطبيعية محدودة.

- Over-population is a problem that faces all developing countries. It hampers their progress especially when their natural resources are limited.

2- إن زيادة الإنتاج وتحسين نوعيته هما الطريق لتحقيق دخل يساعد على رفع مستوى المعيشة.

- Increasing production and improving its quality are the only way to achieve an income which helps to raise the standard of living.

3- تعتبر قناة السويس أعظم ممر مائي بين الشرق والغرب، ولقد أصبحت مصدرا هاما للدخل القومي.

- The Suez Canal is the greatest water way between East and West. It has become an important source of national income.

4- تأتي الأمانة في قمة الصفات البارزة لأخلاق الإنسان الفاضل.

Honesty comes at the top of the salient characteristics of a virtuous man.

5- تمكننا المخترعات الحديثة من أن نحيا حياة أفضل وأكثر راحة.

- Modern inventions enable us to lead a better and more comfortable life.

A- Translate into Arabic:

1- Money is the source of all evil. It encourages some young men to do bad habits. Moreover, it urges some people to commit crimes such as theft, violence, forgery and murder.

2- It is impossible to talk of (about) creating the modern Egyptian nation without first creating the modern Egyptian village. It will provide the farmer with good housing, electricity and health services.

B- Translate into English:

1- يجب أن تأخذ قسطا من الراحة لكي تجدد نشاطك وتكون قادرا على الإنتاج.

2- الصحبة الجيدة تقي الفرد ضد الانحراف.

3- علينا جميعا مساعده اليتامى والفقراء.

4- إن الإقلاع عن العادات السيئة يتطلب عزيمة قوية.

5- إن العدل الاجتماعي هو الشرط الأساسي للسلام والاستقرار لأي مجتمع.



Review

D

Vocabulary

The growth of slums

تطور العشوائيات

By: Mr B.M. Ghreeb

colleague	زميل عمل	materials	خامات	homeless	متشرد
practise	يمارس	manual labour	عمل يدوي	homelessness	التشرد
brilliant	رائع - ذكي	informal	غير رسمي	profession	مهنة
comment	يعلق - تعليق	illegal	غير شرعي	physical work	عمل يدوي
character	شخصية	resident	ساكن - قاطن	substance	مادة
slums	أحياء فقيرة	improve	يحسن	apartment	شقة
shantytowns	أحياء فقيرة	hide	يخفي	remove	يزيل
common	شائع	penname	اسم مستعار	treat	يتعامل مع - يعالج
shacks	أكواخ	edge	حافة	wastes	نفايات
housing	الإسكان	shelters	مأوي	temporary	مؤقت
English-speaking countries			دول ناطقة باللغة الانجليزية	protection	حماية - وقاية

Definitions

housing	houses for people to live in	الإسكان
illegal	not allowed by law	غير شرعي
manual labour	work using your hands, especially doing hard physical work	عمل يدوي
material	a substance such as wood, plastic, paper, etc. from which things can be made	خامة
resident	someone who lives in a house, apartment, area, etc.	ساكن - قاطن
sanitation	the protection of public health by removing and treating wastes, dirty water etc.	النظافة العامة
shack	a small building that has not been very well built	كوخ
shantytown	an area of badly built temporary buildings where very poor people live	حي فقير

Critical Thinking

- How many brothers and sisters did Charlotte have? - She had five.
- How old was Charlotte among her brothers and sisters? - She was the third of six children.
- What did Charlotte do in 1843? - She returned to England.
- Who were Elizabeth and Branwell?
 - Elizabeth was Charlotte's aunt and Branwell was Charlotte's brother.
- In what ways were Charlotte and Jane Eyre the same?
 - They were both strong, clever women.
- Why did Charlotte and her sisters write under pen names?
 - To hide the fact that they were women.
- Why did Charlotte and her sisters hide the fact that they were women on writing a collection of poems?
 - Because at that time in England, people thought women should not write books and did not take their work seriously.
- What was Charlotte Bronte most successful book? It was Jane Eyre.
- What is a slum?
 - A slum may be an overcrowded shantytown on the edge of a large city where poor people live.
- Which city is used as an example of a slum where there is a lot of crime?
 - Rio de Janeiro in Brazil.
- What kinds of jobs do people who live in slums do?



- Selling things in the street or manual labour.
- 12. Why do you think slum residents do informal or illegal jobs?**
- Because they are homeless and have no profession.
- 13. How many people may be living in slums by the year 2030?** - The number could be two billion.
- 14. How can governments solve the problems of slums?**
- By building them good shelters and finding them good work.
- 15. How can the slums residents affect society?**
- People who live in slums are poor and homeless. Most of them could be criminals and thieves.

REVIEW D

1 Finish the following dialogue:

Hala 1).....?

Fareeda For next weekend? Yes, I plan to go to the beach.

Hala 2).....?

Fareeda To the science museum? That will be interesting.

Hala I think that the science museum is better than the art museum.

Fareeda Yes.3).....?

Hala So will you come to the science museum with me next time?

Fareeda OK.4).....?

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

a You borrow a book from a friend .

b You take your father's umbrella to school because it is raining. Your father tells you not to forget to bring it home

c Your friend thinks that English is very difficult.

d Your grandmother is carrying a heavy bag. You want to help her.

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

1 Hamdi has left university and now he is going to for a job at a bank.

- a apply
- b advertise
- c judge
- d graduate

2 The shop assistant showed me how to..... this device to a computer.

- a make
- b put
- c connect
- d compliment

3 I like insects, but I really flies.

- a not like
- b no like
- c dislike
- d like not

4 The road through the mountains is very icy, so be careful you do not

- a slip
- b settle
- c sleep
- d drive

5 The footballer could not continue playing because he was

- a silent
- b injured
- c bright
- d complicated

6 To cook the bread, put it in the for an hour.

- a fridge
- b heater
- c stove
- d oven

7 Amira buy a Jacket for her new job at the ho e .

- a will
- b is going to
- c is going
- d to

8 Do you think that Cairo bigger in the future?

- a is
- b is going to be
- c will be
- d go1ng o be

9 Dalia in Luxor before she moved to Alexandria.

- a living
- b has lived
- c had lived
- c was lived

10 They a bus to their hotel after they had arrived at the airport.

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

11 Tarek told me that orange juice his favourite drink.

- a is
- b be
- c was
- d been

12 She asked me she could help me with my homework.

- a whether
- b weather
- c that
- d for



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

- 1 Samir didn't go to the club until he had finished work. (By the time)
 2 During my stay in Hurgada, I met my old friends. (while)
 3 " You must revise well for the final exam, Leila," Father said. (told)
 4 I will attend the conference as planned. (going)

5 Find and correct the mistakes in the following sentences:

- 1 They asked her if she knew about recent develops in technology
 2 They sa id that they wanted her to work on social net sites.
 3 She told them that she could use complicate smart phones and computers.
 4 I am taking English lessons to invite my English.

C) Read the following passage, then answer the questions:**My uncle**

Before my uncle became a tour guide, he had been a sales assistant at a shop in London. That's where he learned to speak good English. He had also worked as a flight attendant. He said that it was very tiring, so he took a course to become a tour guide.

However, he thinks that his job is changing. He already has to write a blog about what he does every day. He thinks that in the future, all tourists will have digital devices that can tell them about the places they visit. He thinks that they won't need tour guides in the future, but he does not worry. He said that if he wasn't a tour guide, he would apply to work for the company that made digital devices for tourists'

- 1 Where did the uncle learn to speak English?
 2 Which job did he find tiring?
 3 Why do you think the uncle has to write a blog every day?
 4 What does he think tourists won't need tour guides in the future?
 5 In the future, who or what will help tourists to know about the places they are visiting?
 a tour guides b flight attendants c digital devices d nothing will help them
 6 Why is the uncle not worried about his job?
 a Because he can't do the job very well. b Because he thinks he will get another job.
 c Because it makes him miserable. d Because it's very tiring.

7 Answer only FOUR (4) of the following questions:

- a Why did Jane Eyre often climb onto the roof of Thornfield Hall?
 b Why did Jane walk to the village of Hay?
 c What happened to the gentleman on the icy road?
 d Why do you think the gentleman was surprised to hear that Jane was the governess at Thornfield Hall?
 e Why do you think it was difficult for Jane to catch the horse?
 f Why do you think the gentleman did not thank Jane for helping him back on his horse?

8 Answer the following questions:

"Perhaps you have some money for this information?" Mrs. Bumble suggested. Monks put a bag of coins on the table in front of her. Mrs. Bumble then told Monks what happened on the night that Nurse Sally died.

- a What is the information that Mrs. Bumble tells Monks'
 b How does she know this information?
 c What kind of person is Mrs. Bumble/ How do we know this?

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

- a a job you would like to do.
 b types of communication in the future

10 Translate into Arabic:

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

b Translate into English:

لم أرك منذ بداية الدراسة.



Unit Thirteen

Great works of engineering

أعمال هندسية عظيمة

By: Mr B.M. Ghroeb

★ Vocabulary ★

presenter	مقدم برامج	amount	كمية	plan	خطة
stage	مرحلة	regular times	أوقات منتظمة	foreign	اجنبي
state	دولة - حالة	rather than	بدلاً من	central	مركزي
level	مستوي	mountains	جبال	several	عديد
process	عملية	Mount Everest	قمة جبل أفرست	arrange	يرتب
sea level	مستوي البحر	climbers	متسلق	group	مجموعة
average	معدل - متوسط	breathe	يتنفس	adviser	مستشار
measure	يقيس	earthquake	زلازل	background	خلفية
height	ارتفاع - مرتفع	damage	يتلف - تلف	employ	يوظف
area	منطقة - مساحة	lighthouse	منارة	employee	موظف
frozen ground	أرض متجمدة	link	يربط	charity	إحسان
below zero	تحت الصفر	shorten	يقصر	remove	يزيل
railway line	خط سكة حديد	viaduct	جسر	honest	أمين
engineering	الهندسة	operate	يشغل	opinion	رأي
expert	خبير	right	حق	exam	امتحان
do our best	نبذل قصارى جهدنا	effect	تأثير	nervous	عصبي
caller	متصل	affect	يؤثر علي	grown	يزرع - ينمو
exactly	تماماً - بالضبط	opening	افتتاح	pay	يدفع
point	نقطة	move	ينقل - يحرك	divide... into	يقسم ... الي
altitudes	مرتفعات	sail around	يبحر حول	spices	توابل
passenger	مسافر - راكب	waterway	مجري مائي	otherwise	و إلا
supply	إمداد - مخزون	directions	اتجاهات	lengthy	طويل
amazing	مدهش	passing places	أماكن مرور	cargo	حمولة - شحنة
main	رئيسي - أساسي	authority	هينة - سلطة	perish	يفسد - يتعفن
permanent	دائم	charge	يطلب ثمناً	perishable	قابل للفساد
permanently	بشكل دائم	income	دخل	massive,	ضخم
include	يتضمن	section	قسم - تفرقة	warn	يحذر
tunnel	نفق	take over	يتولي مسئولية	protect	يحمي
bridge	كوبري	highlight	يلقي الضوء علي	invaders	غزاة
incredible	لا يصدق - مدهش	nearly	تقريباً	flood	فيضان
altogether	إجمالي - تماماً	immediately	فوراً - في الحال	source	مصدر
station	محطة	change	يغير - تغيير	hydroelectric	كهروماني
specially	خصوصاً	particular	معين - محدد	power	طاقة
special	خاص - مميز	manage : run	يشغل - يدير	trade	تجارة

Expressions

above sea level	فوق مستوى البحر	a day trip	رحلة ليم واحد
below sea level	تحت مستوى البحر	tidal power	طاقة المد و الجزر
Passing places	أماكن عبور / مرور	the whole world	العالم بأسرة
give advice	يعطي نصيحة	in all : altogether	إجمالاً
do well	يؤدي أداء جيداً	at all	علي الإطلاق
do badly	يؤدي أداء سيئاً	pass through	يمر من خلال
give the right to	يعطي الحق لـ	in general	بصفة عامة
protect...from	يحمي .....من	in particular	بصفة خاصة



Definitions

stages	states or levels that someone or something reaches in a process	مراحل
sea level	the average level of the sea, used as a standard for measuring the height of an area of land	مستوي البحر
frozen ground	ground that is hard because the temperature is below zero. It has become hard like ice.	أرض متجمدة
affect	to cause a change in someone or something	يؤثر علي
charge	to ask someone to pay a particular amount of money for something	يطلب ثمنا
operate	to manage and control a business	يشغل
section	one of the parts that an object, group, place, etc. is divided into	قسم - تفریعة
supply	an amount of something that can be used.	إمداد - مخزون
permanently	for all future time	بشكل دائم

Derivatives

Verb		Noun		Adjective	
affect	يؤثر علي	effect	تأثير	effective	مؤثر - فعال
open	يفتح	opening	افتتاح	open / opened	مفتوح
.....	.....	distance	.....	distant	.....
direct	.....	direction	.....	.....	.....
highlight	يلقي الضوء علي	highlight	أهم جزء	.....	.....
continue	.....	continue	.....	continuous	.....
.....	.....	skill	مهارة	skilful	ماهر

★ Language Notes ★

1- The phrasal verb : (Take)

take off	يخلع - تعلق	take part	يشارك	take away	يأخذ بعيداً
take after	يشبه	take place	يحدث	take care of	يعتني بـ
take to	يعتاد عي	take in	يتمص - يخدع	take in	يستوعب - يخدع
take on	يوظف - يعين	take up	يشغل حيز	take out of	يخرج من
take care of	يعتني بـ				
take over	يتولي مسئولية				

2- below zero = sub zero

3- work works عمل (لا تجمع) أعمال فنية وهندسية

- You must take care of (look after) our health.
- Who takes over your family when your father travels ?
- Some people work in temperatures which are below zero
- We don't go to work on Friday.
- I've read all the works of Nageeb Mahfouz..

4- الأرقام الآتية لا تجمع إذا كانت مسبوقة باسم

hundred , thousand , million , billion

- Millions of people use the Cairo Metro every day.
- About three million people use the Cairo Metro every day.

5- How + اسم : What + صفة

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

6- لاحظ أننا نكون الأفعال من هذه الصفات أو الأسماء بإضافة المقطع (en) في آخر الصفة أو الاسم

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

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

- 7- affect effect يؤثر علي تأثير
- Smoking affects your health badly .
- Smoking has a bad effect on your health .

8- In charge of : responsible for مسنول عن - Who is in charge of the department ?

9- BCE : before common era = BC : before Christ قبل الميلاد

- The first canal was built in around 1300 BCE .
- AD : Anno Domini بعد الميلاد - October war took place in AD 1973.



- 10- amount : quantity كمية - Supply is an amount of something that can be used.
- 11- stay in (مدينة) يقيم في - We stayed in Cairo for two weeks.
 stay at (منزل - فندق) يقيم في - They stayed at the hotel for three nights.
 stay with (شخص) يقيم مع - I will stay with my uncle's family in the summer.
 - The first canal was built in around 1300 BCE .
- 12- around : about : roughly
- 13- altogether إجمالاً - Altogether, there are 45 stations in the China to Tibet railway.
 all together الكل معا - He put his books all together in this drawer.
- 14- engineering (n.) الهندسة - My sister studies engineering at Cairo university.
 engineering (adj.) هندسي - The High dam is a great engineering project in Upper Egypt.
- 15- company شركة - Which company was given the right to operate the canal ?
 accompany يصطحب - The two sisters had to accompany us to New York

★ Critical Thinking ★

1. **Why do so many ships travel between Europe and Asia?**
 - There is important trade between the east and the west in spices, tea, fruit, oil, etc.
2. **Why was it so important to shorten the journey between these two parts of the world?**
 - Ships would otherwise have to go round the whole of Africa, a dangerous and lengthy journey : Cape of Good Hope طريق رأس الرجاء الصالح . This was even more important if the cargo being carried was perishable (like fruit) or dangerous (e.g. oil).
3. **What kind of things do you think the ships carry today?**
 - Many things such as machines, toys, cars, computers, fridges, TVs, food and drink.
4. **Can you think of any other great works of engineering?**
 - Panama Canal قناة بنما , Millau Viaduct جسر ميلو في فرنسا
5. **Are there any new great works of engineering that are needed today?**
 - Things to stop damage from floods, earthquakes, waves أمواج , tsunamis المد البحري
6. **Can you think of great works of engineering that were not needed? Why do you think they were built?**
 - The Eiffel Tower, Burj Khalifa, and many other very tall buildings which are built to give countries, cities or individuals status or just to look good
7. **What do you think makes a great engineer?**
 - Creative imagination إبداع / مبدع , technical skill مهارة فنية , persistence إصرار , leadership قيادة
8. **Why was the Suez Canal built ?**
 - The Suez Canal was built to shorten the sea journey from the west to the east.
9. **What does The Suez Canal link ?**
 - The Sues Canal links the Mediterranean Sea and the Red Sea .
10. **Which company was given the right to operate the canal ?**
 - The Universal Suez Ship Canal was given the right to operate the canal for 99 years.
11. **How was World business immediately affected by the opening of the canal?**
 - Things were moved by ship much faster than before.
12. **How long does the ship take to pass through the canal?** - Between 11 to 16 hours .
13. **Who started to think of building the canal again ?**
 - A French engineer called Ferdinand de Lesseps .
14. **When did the Egyptian Government start working on the new canal?** - In 1858.
15. **How long is the canal?** - 164 kilometres long.
16. **When was the canal opened?** - It was opened in 1869 .
17. **How did The Suez Canal shorten the distance between the east and the west?**
 - The journey from Europe to Asia was shortened by 9.500 kilometres and by 20 days.
18. **When did Egypt take over the canal?**
 - Since 1956 , the canal has been operated by the Suez Canal Authority.
19. **Why is the canal important for Egypt?**
 - Because the ships are charged to use the waterway .This money is important income for Egypt.
20. **Why was a new 35-kilometre section of the canal opened in 2015?**
 - To help modern ships which are much bigger than in the past.
21. **What were other great engineering projects you know?**
 - The pyramids , the Great Wall of China , the lighthouse , The High Dam and Eiffel Tower.
22. **When was the first canal built?** - It was built in around 1300 BCE .
23. **Why didn't it continue to work ?**
 - Because it wasn't taken care of and it wasn't used after the eighth century.



24. How many ships use the canal every day? - 50 ships use the canal every day .
 25. Where can ships travel in both directions ? - In passing places.

Situations

ASKING FOR ADVICE طلب النصيحة

- What's your advice? ما هي نصيحتك؟
- Can I ask your advice about.....? هل لي أن أطلب نصيحتك بشأن.....؟
- What do you think that I should do about.....? ماذا تعتقد أنه يجب علي أن أفعل بشأن.....؟
- How would you suggest that we? كيف تقترح علينا أن؟
- How do you think that we should? كيف تعتقد أنه يجب علينا أن.....؟
- Could you give us some advice? هل من الممكن أن تعطينا بعض النصائح؟

GIVING ADVICE إعطاء النصيحة

- I don't think that you should لا أعتقد أنه يجب عليك أن
- I think that you should أعتقد أنه يجب عليك أن.....
- I'd think twice about سأفكر مرتين بشأن.....
- If I were you, I'd لو أنني في مكانك , سوف
- If you want my honest opinion إذا كنت تريد رأيي بأمانة ,

Examples:-

2 Complete the sentences to answer the questions.

- 1- How do you think I should learn the new words from this unit?
If I were you, I'd write them down and look at them often
- 2- It's very hot What do you think I should do today?
I don't think that you should wear very heavy clothes.
- 3- This river water looks clean and I'd like to drink it What's your advice?
I'd think twice about drinking water from the river.
- 4- My English friend would like to see some interesting places. Could you give him/her some advice?
I think that your friend should visit the pyramids and the Egyptian museum.
- 5- Can I ask your advice? I have an exam tomorrow, but my friends have asked me to go out tonight
 What do you think I should do?
If you want my honest opinion, you should concentrate on you study.

Grammar
THE PASSIVE VOICE

PASSIVE VERBS: PAST AND PRESENT الأفعال في المبني للمجهول : الماضي و المضارع

- نستخدم المبني للمجهول لكي تبين ما تكون مهتما به أكثر:
 - My friend painted that picture last year. (You are interested in the friend.)
 - The picture was painted by my friend last year. (You are interested in the picture.)
- نستخدم المبني للمجهول عندما لا تعرف أو ليس من المهم أن تعرف من قام بالحدث:
 - Two books have been taken from our classroom. (We do not know who took them.)
 - Before roads were built across the desert, few visitors came to this town.
 (It doesn't matter who built the roads.)
 نستخدم المبني للمجهول عندما يكون واضحا من قام بالحدث:
 - They were arrested at the airport. (Only police officers can arrest people.)

Present simple المضارع البسيط

Active مبني للمعلوم	Passive مبني للمجهول
inf. مصدر / inf. مصدر+s/es	am/is/are + pp
-Someone cleans this room every day.	- This room is cleaned every day.

Present continuous المضارع المستمر

Active مبني للمعلوم	Passive مبني للمجهول
am/is/are + v. + ing	am/is/are + being +pp
- Somebody is mending my car.	- My car is being mended .



Past simple الماضي البسيط

Active مبنى للمعلوم التصريف الثاني للفعل - Somebody painted this room yesterday.	Passive مبنى للمجهول was/ were + pp - This room was painted yesterday.
--	--

Past continuous الماضي المستمر

Active مبنى للمعلوم was / were + v. + ing -She was washing the dishes when I arrived.	Passive مبنى للمجهول was/were + being + pp -The dishes were being washed
---	--

Present perfect المضارع التام

Active مبنى للمعلوم Has /have + pp - Somebody has planted some trees.	Passive مبنى للمجهول has/have +been + pp - Some trees have been planted .
---	---

Past perfect الماضي التام

Active مبنى للمعلوم had + pp -When Mr Ali arrived, she found that thieves had broken into her shop.	Passive مبنى للمجهول had + been + pp - When Mrs. Ali arrived, she found that her shop had been broken into.
---	---

Future simple المستقبل البسيط

Active مبنى للمعلوم will + inf. -They will build new house here next year.	Passive مبنى للمجهول will + be + pp - New houses will be built here next year.
--	--

Be going to سوف

Active مبنى للمعلوم be going to + inf. - My boss is going to give us a rise	Passive مبنى للمجهول be going to + be + pp - We are going to be given a rise.
---	---

Simple modals الأفعال الناقصة

will / would / shall / should / can / could / may / might / has to / have to / had to / will have to ...etc.

Active مبنى للمعلوم Modal + inf. - We may find more oil	Passive مبنى للمجهول Modal + be + pp - More oil may be found .
---	--

Perfect modals الأفعال الناقصة التامة

Active مبنى للمعلوم Modal + have + pp -Someone must have opened the door.	Passive مبنى للمجهول Modal + have + been + pp - The door must have been opened .
---	--

ملاحظات:

لا يمكن استخدام الأفعال اللازمة (التي لا تأخذ مفعول به) في صيغة المبني للمجهول:

- She walked for three hours.

(لا يمكن استخدام صيغة المبني للمجهول لأن الفعل walk فعل لازم)

لا يمكن استخدام صيغة المبني للمجهول لأن الفعل walk فعل لازم
عندما كانت الجملة منفية بـ *don't / doesn't* نستخدم *am not / is not / aren't + p.p.* أما إذا كانت منفية بـ *didn't* نستخدم *wasn't / weren't + p.p.*

- The police **don't allow** big cars into the city centre.

(Big cars.....)

- Big cars **aren't allowed** into the city centre.

- Tom **didn't answer** exam. (The exam....)

- The exam **wasn't answered** by Tom.

عندما كانت الجملة تبدأ بـ *Nobody / No one* نحول *ever* إلى *never* إن وجدت. وفي حالة عدم وجودها نفي بـ *not*



- Nobody **has ever beaten** me at chess. (I....) I **have never been beaten** at chess.
- No one **must ever break** the law. (The law.....) The law **must never be broken**.
 كنه إذا كانت الجملة تحتوى على مفعولين يمكن أن نبدأ بالمفعول الأول أو الثاني.
- He **gave me a nice camera**. (I / A nice camera)
- I **was given** a nice camera. A nice camera **was given to me**.

عندما نبدأ بالمفعول الثاني نستخدم حرف الجر **to** أو **for**
 الأفعال التي تأخذ حرف الجر **to** هي:

- give** يعطي / **offer** يقدم / **pass** يمرر / **write** يكتب / **sell** يبيع / **bring** يحضر / **show** يبين / **lend** يسلف / **read** يقرأ / **hand** يدفع / **pay** يدفع / **owe** يدين / **tell** يخبر / **deliver** يوصل / **catch** يقبض على

الأفعال التي تأخذ حرف الجر **for** هي:

- fetch** يحضر / **build** يبني / **get** يحصل على / **find** يجد / **buy** يشتري / **save** يوفر / **leave** يترك / **keep** يحتفظ بـ / **book** يحجز / **make** يعمل / **cut** يقطع / **call** يدعو

كهن يمكن أن نستخدم الفعل **get** بدلا من **verb to be** عند التحويل إلى مبنى للمجهول خاصة مع التصريف الثالث من الأفعال الآتية:
kill يقتل - **destroy** يدمر - **damage** يدمر - **arrest** يقبض على - **catch** يقبض على
beat يهزم - **burn** يحرق - **marry** يتزوج

- The police **caught** the bank robbers. (got) The bank robbers **got caught**.
 كهن في حالة وجود ظرف (adv.) يوضع قبل التصريف الثالث.
- You must plan your **work carefully**. (Your work....) - Your work must be **carefully planned**.
 كهن في حالة الأفعال المتبوعة بـ (to + inf.) نستخدم (to be + p.p.) عند التحويل إلى مبنى للمجهول.
- I want you to tell me the truth. (be) - I want to be told the truth.
 كهن في حالة الأفعال المتبوعة بـ (v. + ing) نستخدم (being + p.p.) في المبنى للمجهول.
- I hate people **telling** me lies. (being) - I hate **being told** lies.

UNIT 13 Great works of engineering (Workbook)

1 Complete the sentences with the correct words.

altitude frozen oxygen permanently run sea level stages supply

- a He does not like that restaurant because it always uses ...**frozen**..... food.
- b What does the plane fly at?
- c Mount Everest is nearly 9,000 metres above.....
- d At this height, climbers need or they cannot breathe easily
- e The temperature is below zero at the top of Everest.
- f How often do the buses to the centre of town from here?
- g Take a goodof water when you go to the desert.
- h It is difficult to build a bridge quickly, so engineers usually build it in.....

2 Match the numbers or dates.

- a 64 1 sixteen sixty-six
- b 685 2 two thousand and sixteen
- c 6,072 3 sixty-four
- d 2016 4 six thousand and seventy-two
- e 1666 5 six hundred and eighty-five

3 Now write the numbers below as words.

- a In this town, cars can go at about ... **forty**.... 40 kilometres an hour.
- b The Great Wall of China is more than2,000 years old.
- c The Tibet railway opened in 2006.
- d That bridge was built 158 years ago.
- e The Tanggula Pass is5,072 metres above sea level.

1 Find and correct the mistakes in these sentences.

- a Her parents **is** employed by the government. (..... are.....)
- b That company **was** operated the canal for 99 years. (.....)
- c The company **is** taken over by the government in 2007. (.....)
- d Who **was** this book wrote by? (.....)
- e The lighthouse **was** build in the last century. (.....)

2 Complete the sentences with the correct passive form of the verb in brackets.

- a The Suez Canal**is used**....., (use) by about 50 ships a day.



- b You(not charge) to visit most museums in London .
 c The Pyramids(visit) by millions of tourists every year.
 d Do you know when the Great Wall of China..... (build)?
 e That book(write) in 1970.

3 Write questions for these answers.

- a When **was the Suez Canal opened**.....?
 The Suez Canal was opened in 1869.
 b When?
 The Pyramids were built about 4,500 years ago.
 Where?
 A lot of the world's cotton is grown in Egypt
 What.....?
 Clock s are used for telling the time.

1 Write answers to these questions.

- a Who operates the Suez Cana ?

The Suez Canal authority operates it

- b Can you name some places that charge you to go into them?
 c Whose income is the highest, a doctor or a shopkeeper?
 d What can affect how well you do in an exam?
 e Why might someone shorten their clothes?

2 Rewrite the sentences using the words in brackets to give the same meaning.

- a The hotel asked him to pay a lot of money to use its swimming pool. (charge)
 The hotel charged him a lot of money to use its swimming pool.
 b You can make the journey shorter by taking the road across the desert. (shorten)
 c They are very kind. They give half the money they earn to a charity. (income)
 d Her grandmother looks after her younger sisters when her parents are at work. (take care of)
 e Please can you remove these boxes from my room? (take away)

1 Match to complete the conversation.

- | | |
|---|--|
| a Huda Hello, Ola. Can I ask | 1 as the road is very slow. |
| b Huda I need to get from here | 2 helpful |
| c Huda How would you suggest | 3 I would take the bus. |
| d Ola I don't think that you should go by | 4 to the library. |
| e Ola I'd think twice about driving | 5 that I get there? |
| f Ola If you want my honest opinion, | 6 your advice? |
| g Huda Thanks, Ola . That's very | 7 train, as the library is not near the station. |

Translation

A- Translate into Arabic:

- No one is going to hand you success on a silver plate. If you want to make it, you will have to make it on your own.
- Scientists are trying to develop cleaner cars that may cause no pollution to the environment
- Computers are being used more and more in the world today for the simple reason that they have better memories and can store huge amounts of information.
- The discoveries and inventions of science have brought about great changes in our lives in this century. You have only to think of the development of air transport, television and electrical power to realize what we owe to scientists.

Discoveries اكتشافات / inventions اختراعات / bring about يجلب / Air transport النقل / owe يدين

- Healthy food should include vitamins and proteins. It has to be fresh and low in fat and salt. It should contain no harmful chemical additives

B- Translate into English:

- تقع مصر على الساحل الشرقي من أفريقيا.
- يقدم التلفزيون برامج تعليمية ناجحة بالإضافة إلى المباريات والمسلسلات .
- لا يمكن بالمال شراء السعادة أو الصحة أو الحب .
- يُعد السفر أحد الوسائل الهامة للمعرفة .
- يجب أن نرشد استهلاك الكهرباء والمياه حتى نوفر قدرًا من المال المدفوع في الفواتير



Unit Fourteen

Around the World in Eighty Days

حول العالم في ثمانين يوم

By: Mr B.M. Ghroeb

★ Vocabulary ★

explore	يستكشف	crime	جريمة	across	عبر
exploration	استكشاف	criminal	مجرم	miss	يفتقد - يفوته
balloon	منطاد	commit	يرتكب	fuel	وقود
rubber	مطاط	serve	يخدم	final	نهائي
decoration	زخرفة - ديكور	servant	خادم	finally	أخيرا
law	قانون	service	خدمة	list	قائمة أسماء
lawyer	محامي	agreement	اتفاق - قبول	menu	قائمة طعام
lawful	قانوني	disagreement	اختلاف - رفض	go round	يدور - يلف
realise	يدرك	fog	ضباب	took off	تقلع (طائرة)
realization	إدراك	foggy	غامم - ضبابي	late	متأخر
realism	واقعية	accompany	يصطحب	later	فيما بعد
available	متاح - متوفر	kidnap	يختطف شخص	lately	مؤخرا - حديثا
familiar	مألوف	kidnapped	مخطوف	sample	عينة
unfamiliar	غير مألوف	rescue	ينقذ	simple	بسيط
court	محكمة	rescuer	منقذ	world	العالم
type : kind	نوع	weigh	يزن	ship	سفينة
science fiction	خيال علمي	weight	وزن	boat	قارب
story	قصة	race	سباق	notes	ملاحظات
novel	قصة	human race	جنس بشري	find out	يكتشف
novelist	روائي	fortune	حظ - ثروة	come back	يعود
playwright	كاتب مسرحي	fortunately	لحسن الحظ	return	يعود
writer	كاتب	unfortunately	لسوء الحظ	end	نهاية
article	مقال	save	يوفر - يدخر	at the end	أخيرا
poem	قصيدة	saving	ادخار	in the end	في نهاية
poet	شاعر	savings	مدخرات	describe	يصف
poetry	شعر	die	يموت	descriptive	وصفي
rocket	صاروخ	dead	ميت	description	وصف
submarine	غواصة	death	موت	journey	رحلة طويلة
compare	يقارن	deadly	مميّت	expedition	رحلة استكشافية
comparison	مقارنة	horseback	ظهر الخيل	picnic	نزهة
idea	فكرة	luxury	رفاهية - ترف	prepare	يعد - يجهز
partner	شريك	gain	يكتسب	transport	النقل
argue	يجادل	challenge	يتحدى - تحدي	sights	معالم
argument	جدل - نقاش	charity	جمعية خيرية	excite	يثير
arrest : capture	يقبض على - يأسر	charitable	خيري	excitement	إثارة

Expressions

filled with	مملوء بـ	on the way	في الطريق
come out	يظهر / يخرج	save from	ينقذ ... من
available for	متاح لـ / متوافر لـ	get to	يصل إلى
speak for	يتحدث نيابة عن	come up	تظهر
on their journey	في رحلتهم	work for	يعمل لدى
listen to	يستمع إلى	keep away from	يبتعد عن
leave for	يرحل إلى	earn money	يكسب المال
busy with	مزدحم بـ	live on	يعيش على
hear of	يسمع عن	go round	يدور / يلف
grow up	يكبر	pay for	يدفع ثمن



Definitions

balloon	a small coloured rubber bag filled with air used as decoration.	بالون/منطاد
came out	became available / known for people to buy.	تظهر / تنشر
exploration	traveling through an unfamiliar area to find out what it is like.	استكشاف
lawyer	someone who advises people about the law and speak for them in court.	محامي
realise	to notice something not understood before.	يدرك
science fiction	books and stories about life in the future.	خيال علمي
argument	a disagreement between people.	حوار / جدال
criminal	a person who has done something bad.	مجرم
servant	a person who works for another person.	خادم
kidnapped	taken until someone gives money for the person to be free	مخطوف

★ Language Notes ★

- 1- **journey:** رحلة طويلة (برية / جوية) - His wife accompanied him on his **journey** to America.
voyage: رحلة (بحرية / فضائية) - During their **voyage** at sea, a storm blew.
- 2- **on time:** punctual في الميعاد - Despite the bad weather, our plane left **on time**.
 • **in time:** not late, early enough. في الوقت المناسب
 - We arrived at the airport **in time** to eat before the plane left.
- 3- **during + v. noun** اسم: خلال - I woke up several times during the night.
while + v. + ing / فاعل + was / were + v. + ing: أثناء
 I heard him come in while we were having dinner. I heard him come in while having dinner.
- 4- **manage + to + مصدر:** يتمكن من - He **managed to get** the driving test. (succeeded)
succeed in + v. + ing: ينجح في - He **succeeded in getting** the driving test.
- 5- **by + وسيلة مواصلات:**
 by (plane – train – ship – boat – car – taxi – elephant – bus.)

on foot / on horseback لكن نقول

On + وسيلة مواصلات + أداة أو صفة ملكية:
 on (a ship – a plane – the bus – the train – my bicycle)

in a car / in my car / in a taxi لكن نقول

- 6- **accept:** (an invitation / an offer / an apology / a present / a bribe / advice)
 يقبل (دعوة / عرض / اعتذار / هدية / رشوة / نصيحة)
 - She **accepted** his invitation to dance.
- agree:** يوافق (لا يليه مفعول به) - He suggested going to the club but no one **agreed**.
agree to: (a plan / a suggestion / an idea) يوافق على (خطة / اقتراح / فكرة) They finally **agreed to** our offer.
agree with: يتفق مع (شخص) - I objected and they **agreed with** me.
agree on: يتفق على / يحدد - They are still trying to **agree on** a date for the wedding.
- 7- **spend + time + (v – ing):** يقضي وقت - Jules Verne **spent a lot of his time writing** stories.
- 8- **Stop + v. + ing:** يمنع - He **stopped paying** for his son's studies and told him he had to find a job
- 9- **avoid + v. + ing:** يتجنب - He **avoids meeting** bad people.

10- Verbs and Nouns

Catch

Catch a ball	يمسك الكرة / يصد	Catch a criminal	يقبض على المجرم
Catch a bus	يلحق الأتوبيس	Catch a disease	يصاب بمرض
Catch a train	يلحق القطار	Catch cold	يصاب بالبرد
Catch a flight	يلحق الطائرة	Catch flu	يصاب بالإنفلونزا

Lose

Lose a ball	يضيع الكرة. هدف	Lose a race	يضيع السباق
Lose a criminal	يفلت المجرم	Lose weight	يفقد وزن . يخس
Lose a match	يضيع مباراة	Lose appetite	يفقد الشهية

Miss

Miss a ball	يفقد الكرة	Miss a match	تفوته المباراة
Miss a bus	يفوته الأتوبيس	Miss a train	يفوته القطار
Miss a flight	تفوته الرحلة	Miss a person	يفتقد شخص

- 11- **poetry** فن الشعر - Farouk Gowaida writes poetry.
Prose نشر - Newspaper articles are written in prose.
- 12- **fortune = luck** حظ - It was her good fortune to win such a great amount of money.



- a fortune = wealth** ثروة - She must have spent a fortune on her wedding dress.
على مستوى العالم
- 13- across – all over – around the world**
- Chinese products are well known across (all over) the world.
- 14- At the end** فى نهاية شئ
- At the end of the month, I'll travel. - At the end of the book, you will find the answer.
in the end = finally
- In the end my friend arrived.
- 15- kidnap** يختطف شخص
Hijack يختطف طائرة
- The thief kidnapped the woman and killed her.
- The gang hijacked the plane to get a lot of money.

★ Critical Thinking ★

- 1. Name two of Jules Verne's most famous novels.**
- Journey to the Centre of the Earth and Around the World in Eighty Days.
- 2. Why do many people call Jules Verne the father of science fiction ?** - Because he wrote stories about air travel, space travel and submarines before planes, rockets or submarines were used.
- 3. What shows that Jules Verne wanted to travel so much when he was very young?**
- He hid on a ship as it was leaving Nantes for America.
- 4. What did Jules Verne do after he left school?** - After he left school, he studied to be a lawyer.
- 5. Why did Jules Verne's father stop paying for his son's studies?**
- Because Jules spent a lot of his time writing stories about journeys.
- 6. What was Jules Verne's first story called?** - Five Weeks in a Balloon.
- 7. What did Jules Verne do to earn money to live?**
- He wrote two books every year and earned enough money to live.
- 8. What is Jules Verne's most well-known book?**
- His most well-known book is Around the World in Eighty Days.
- 9. What is Jules Verne's last novel?** - The Lighthouse at the End of the World.
- 10. When did Jules Verne's last novel come out?** - His last novel came out after his death.
- 11. Where did the story begin?** - The story began in a London club.
- 12. In what year does the story begin?** - In 1872
- 13. Where does Fogg begin and end his journey in "Around the World in Eighty Days"?** - London.
- 14. Why do you think Fogg has the time to spend travelling for 80 days?**
- Because he is a very rich man who does not need to work.
- 15. Why does Phileas Fogg's friend think Fogg cannot travel round the world in 80 days?**
- He thinks it will be impossible to do it so quickly, because transport was slow then.
- 16. Would you like to travel around the world as fast as possible? How would you travel?**
- Yes, I would. By air.
- 17. How much will Fogg win if he succeeds?** - If Fogg succeeds, he will win £20,000.
- 18. Why did Fogg and his friends have to travel by elephant in India?**
- Because the railway line was not finished.
- 19. What do you think Fogg's servant does on the journey?**
- He carries things, looks after Fogg's clothes and prepares his food, books tickets etc.
- 20. How do you think Fogg and Passepartout prepared for their journey?**
- I think they prepared food, drink and arranged for means of transport.
- 21. What do you think Fogg's friend says to him when he arrives back in London after 80 days?**
- He congratulates him.
- 22. Why do you think Fogg decided to try to go round the world in eighty days?**
- He wanted the challenge تحدي and excitement. Perhaps he needed something to fill his free time.
- 23. If you had the chance to travel round the world, which route would you choose?** - Land route.
- 24. What would you most look forward to seeing on this journey?**
- Sights معالم , parks, museums and historical places.
- 25. Many people use journeys like these to collect money for charity. Which charity would you collect money for? Why?**
- Building hospitals to cure chronic مزمن diseases like cancer, caring of orphans and homeless to relieve يخفف their pains and suffering معاناة to help them lead a normal life.
- 26. What did Fix think of Fogg?** - The criminal that he was looking for.
- 27. What did Fogg and Passepartout lose in Britain?** They lost a day and so lost the money.
- 28. Why did Passepartout discover that it was December 20, not December 21?**
- Because they travelled east and crossed the International Date Line and saved a day.



29. When did Aouda go with Fogg and Passepartout on their journey?

- After they saved her from death.

30. What do Fogg and Passepartout miss in New York?

- They miss their boat to Liverpool.

31. What two things do they lose in Britain?

- They lose a day and so lose the money.

★ Grammar ★

RELATIVE CLAUSES عبارات الوصل

- جملة الصفة: جملة تبدأ عادة بضمير وصل وتستخدم في تحديد اسم سابق لها

- **The man** paid for Jules's studies- **The man** was his father.- **The man who paid for Jules's studies** was his father.

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

- **The novel** was Around the World in Eighty Days- **The novel** came out in 1873- Jules Verne, **who was French**, was born in 1828.- His father, **who was a lawyer**, paid for Jules's studies.- Jules Verne was born in Nantes, **which is in the north of France**.- Around the World in Eighty Days, **which came out in 1873**, is his most famous novel.

- تستخدم **who** لتحل محل الفاعل أو المفعول. أما **whom** فتحل محل المفعول فقط و غالباً تستخدم مكانها **who**

- The woman is in hospital. **She** was injured in the accident.

(who)

The woman **who** was injured in the accident is in hospital.- The boy was not at home. I wanted to talk to **him**.

(who / whom)

The boy **whom / who** I wanted to talk to was not at home.

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

(which)

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

(which)

- The shoes **which** Nadia bought don't fit very well.

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

- He came first, which made his parents very happy.

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

- The bus by which we go to school is very old = - The bus which we go to school by is very old.

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

-The man that has been working all day looks very tired.

- Omer that you met yesterday is my brother.

-The food that you make tastes delicious.

- Reham bought a mobile that was expensive.

- لا تستخدم حروف الجر قبل (**that**) يل تأتي في المكان المناسب في الجملة:

- The man for that you work is very kind. (X) - The man that you work for is very kind. (√)

- لاحظ استخدام **that** في الحالات التالية

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

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

- This is the room where I sleep.

- A school is the place where we learn.

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

- This is the room in which I sleep.

- A school is a place at which we learn.

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

-1980 is the year when I was born.

- Friday is the day when we get up late.

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

- Friday is the day on which (that) we get up late.

- Six o'clock is the time at which I get up.

- لاحظ المثال الآتي

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

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

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

- We met a lady. **Her** daughter has just got married. (whose)We met a lady **whose** daughter has just got married.

OMISSION OF RELATIVE PRONOUNS حذف ضمائر الوصل

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

- This is the woman who I helped. = - This is the woman I helped.
- يمكن حذف كل من (who - which) في الحالات التالية:
- إذا جاء بعدهم زمن مستمر و في هذه الحالة يتم حذف الضمير و (be) ويتبقي (v.ing)
- The boy who is wearing a red shirt is my son. = - The boy wearing a red shirt is my son.
- إذا جاء بعدهم صيغة مبنى للمجهول وهنا نحذف أيضا الضمير و (verb to be) ويبقى التصريف الثالث للفعل .
- The girl who was arrested yesterday stole clothes from shops.
- The girl arrested yesterday stole clothes from shops.
- إذا جاء بعدهم (verb to be) كفعل أساسي وهنا يتم حذف الضمير و (verb to be)
- The woman who is in this shop, lent me this pen. -The woman in this shop lent me this pen.
- يمكن حذف ضمير الوصل إذا كان بعده جار و مجرور (حرف جر واسم)
- The girl who is at the supermarket wants to buy some sweets.
- The girl at the supermarket wants to buy some sweets.
- يمكن حذف ضمير الوصل إذا كان بعده (صفة + (be) ..)

- The girl who was lazy didn't go to school yesterday. -The lazy girl didn't go to school yesterday.
- يمكن استخدام (to + inf.) بدلا من عبارة الوصل إذا كان ضمير الوصل في الجملة يحل محل الفاعل مع كلمات مثل

The first / second / last

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

لاحظ أن هناك نوعان من جمل الصفة

- النوع الأول يعطي معلومة أساسية عن الشيء أو الشخص أو المكان الذي نتحدث عنه ونستخدم في هذا النوع who / which / whom ولا نستخدم comma قبل أو بعد عبارة الوصل. ويمكن استخدام that بدلا من ضمائر الوصل.
- The supermarket which I work for buys goods from Cairo.
- The man that Ibrahim met at the airport was from Scotland.
- والنوع الثاني لا تقدم عبارة الوصل معلومة هامة عن الشيء أو الشخص أو المكان الذي نتحدث عنه ولا بد من استخدام comma قبل وبعد عبارة الوصل و لا تستخدم that في هذا النوع
- Mr. Wong, who has just arrived in Egypt, is the chief buyer for a Chinese company.
- The company, which is in Beijing, employs 1,000 people.

UNIT 14 Around the World in Eighty Days (Workbook)

1 Correct the mistakes about Jules Verne. listen to check your answers.

Jules Verne was born in Nantes in the south of France in 1928. His father was a doctor. Nantes was a busy town with a large airport. Planes were coming and going all the time. When he was a teenager, Jules hid on a plane which was going to Africa.

When he left school, Jules studied to be a teacher, but he spent so much time playing football that his father stopped paying for his studies. In 1863, his first poem, which was called *Five Months in a Cinema*, came out. Jules Verne was born in 1905.

- a).....
- b).....
- c).....
- d).....
- e).....
- f).....
- g).....
- h).....
- i).....
- j).....

2 Complete the sentences using the following words.

balloon come out exploration fiction lawyer realise

- a Science**fiction**..... books are about life in the future.
- b A hot aircan be used to travel to far places.
- c On a journey of people discover new places.
- d Millions of people are waiting for the new book to.....
- e Aspeaks for a person who has been arrested.
- f If you something, you suddenly know it.

1 Complete the sentences with who, which or where.

- a Charles Dickens was the writer**who**..... wrote *Oliver Twist*.
- b Someone I enjoy listening to is my grandfather.
- c I watched an interesting programme on TV about Neil



Armstrong, the first man walked..... on the moon.

d Last year, I visited Alexandria, the city Gamal Abdel Nasser was born.

e The book about Charles Dickens, my friend gave me, is very interesting

f They've built a new school next to the house I grew up.

g If I help you with your homework, will you lend me the DVD you bought last week?

h The sunglasses I bought last week were not expensive

2 Complete the sentences with the correct ending to make relative clauses.

- he can speak more than two languages • he sells meat
- he wrote *The Old Man and the Sea* • you bought them yesterday
- I did it last night • I met him for lunch yesterday
- I'm meeting you there on Wednesday • they' re building it near to my house

a What is the name of the writer **who wrote *The Old Man and the Sea*?**

b I am still trying to find the homework.....

c My father is the only person in our family.....

e *The new airport*..... will open in three years.

f here are the new CDs

g The man was an old school friend .

h The café..... is in the city centre.

3 Complete to make sentences.

a A camel is an animal ..**which has adapted to living in the desert**

b A dictionary is a book.....

c A kitchen is a room.....

d A mechanic is someone

e A passenger is a person

f Tennis is a sport.....

1 Choose the correct words.

a After seven days, Fogg and Passepartout arrived in Suez **which / where** they met Fix

b Fix thought that Fogg was the criminal **which / who** he was looking for.

c **In / On** their journey through India, they rescued a young woman.

d **During / While** the journey from San Francisco to New York, Passepartout was kidnapped

2 Rewrite these sentences using the words in brackets.

a The police managed to get the thief as he was running away. (catch)

The police managed to catch the thief as he was running away.

b My illness began at Leila's birthday party. (catch)

c My taxi had to wait in a traffic jam, so I didn't catch my train. (miss)

d To run in the race, I must be less heavy. (lose)

e My football team didn't win their match at the weekend. (lose)

f My family are on holiday. I wish I could see them. (miss)

g Everyone at school has flu. I hope I am not infected. (catch)

Translation

A- Translate into Arabic:

1. When you plant a tree, you are helping your environment. It will provide shade in the summer and be a source of relief on hot days.
2. We can learn a lot of by traveling. At school we learn geography and it tells us about other countries. When we visit a foreign country, we see a different kind of life and listen to new ideas.
3. A computer has the power to calculate at superhuman speed and so it can quickly solve problems that would take any human mathematician years of work.
4. Many tourists visit Egypt every year. Their number is growing year after year. They are attracted by our ancient monuments, beautiful beaches and fine weather.
5. Many people say that they are too busy to go swimming or to play football. But they do not have to do special exercises to be fit.

A- Translate into English:

- 1- معظم الحيوانات لها عمود فقري عدا الحشرات.
- 2- يعتمد النجاح في الحياة على الصبر والعمل الجاد.
- 3- تهتم وزارة التربية والتعليم بتطوير التعليم في كافة المراحل.
- 4- يجب تحسين وسائل النقل العام حتى نتغلب على مشكلة الازدحام.
- 5- إنني متفائل بأن اقتصادنا سوف يزدهر ويرتفع مستوى المعيشة .



Unit Fifteen

★ Vocabulary ★

Phobias

المخاوف المرضية

By: Mr B.M. Ghreeb

phobia	خوف مرضي	purpose	غرض	criminal	مجرم
fear	خوف	ground	أرض	crime	جريمة
dizzy	مصاب بالدوار	dry	يجفف	customer	زبون
get over	يتغلب على	drought	جفاف	extreme	زائد - إضافي
panic	خوف - رعب	dryness	تجفيف	extremist	متطرف
avoid	يتجنب	rain	تمطر - مطر	extremism	تطرف
avoidance	تجنب	dust	تراب	frightened	خائف
spider	عنكبوت	dusty	مترب	bridge	كوبري
spider web	شبكة عنكبوت	balance	توازن	remains	أثار - بقايا
physical	بدني	hundred	مائة	relax	يستريح - يستجم
buildings	مباني	own	يمتلك	pick	يقطف - يلتقط
doll	دمية	rope	حبل	hard	صعب - شاق
overcrowded	مزدحم جدا	affect	يؤثر	expert	خبير
space	فضاء	effect	تأثير	percent	بالمائة
open space	فضاء مفتوح	rational	عقلي - منطقي	suffer	يعاني
sharks	سمك القرش	irrational	غير منطقي	suffering	معاناة
dark	ظلام	session	جلسة	remember	يتذكر
light	نور	situation	موقف	remind	يذكر
lighten	ينير	anxiety	القلق	fail	يفشل
ancient	قديم	therapist	معالج - محلل نفسي	failure	فشل
reasonable	منطقي - معقول	virtue	فضيلة	disappoint	يخيب أمل
hate	يكرهه	virtual	واقعي - عملي	disappointed	محبط
hatred	كراهية	high	عالي	disappointment	خيبة أمل - إحباط
lift	مصعد	height	ارتفاع	inform	يخبر
large	كبير - واسع	reason	سبب	information	معلومات
particular	محدد	cause	سبب	questionnaire	استبيان - استفتاء
birth	ميلاد	treat	يعالج	nervous	عصبي
stone	حجر	treatment	علاج	nerves	أعصاب
rock	صخرة	patient	مرضى - صبور	take off	يقلع
injured	جريح	patience	صبر	land	يهبط
injury	جرح - إصابة	hurt	يجرح - يؤذي	cloud	سحاب
hole	فتحة - ثقب	harm	ضرر	cloudy	غائم - به سحب
score	يحرز - يسجل	harmful	ضار	make notes	يدون ملاحظات
goal	هدف	assistant	بائع - مساعد	exchange	يتبادل
aim	هدف	assist	يساعد	change	يحول - يغير
target	هدف	assert	يؤكد	convert	يغير - يحول

Expressions

afraid of	خائف من	go up	يصعد
frightened of	مرعوب من	get away	يهرب / يبتعد
grow up	يكبر / ينمو	come from	يأتي من / ينشأ من
turn (spin) round	يدور حول / يلف حول	worry about	يقلق من
get over	يتغلب على / يشفى من	look like	يشبه
recover from	يشفى من	fall off his bicycle	يقع من على دراجته
fear of	خوف من	get off	ينزل من (وسيلة مواصلات)
feeling of	شعور بـ / إحساس بـ	get on	يركب
make sure	يتأكد	break down	يتعطل / ينهار عصبياً
have a phobia about	لديه خوف من	fall asleep	يغلبه النوم



be born with	مولود بـ	in control of	مسيطر على
take off	يخلع الملابس / تطلع الطائرة / يزيل	get close to	يقترّب من
It doesn't matter	لا يهم	pick ... up	يلتقط
fail an exam	يفشل في الامتحان	run away from	يهرب من

Opposites

Word		Opposite	
panic	يخاف / يفرع	stay calm	يبقى هادئا
get over an illness	يشفى من مرض	catch an illness	يصاب بمرض
dizzy	يشعر بدوار	clear headed	صافي الذهن
frightened	خائف	relaxed	هادئ / مسترخي
dark	ظلام	light	ضوء / نور
take control	يتحكم	lose control	يفقد السيطرة

Derivatives

Verb		Noun		Adjective	
calm	يهدأ	calmness	هدوء	calm	هادئ
complete	يكمل	completion	تكملة	complete	كامل
fear	يخاف	fear	خوف	fearful	مخيف
relax	يسترخي	relaxation	استرخاء	relaxed	مسترخي
sleep	ينام	sleep	نوم	sleepy	نعسان

Definitions

fear	the feeling you get when you are afraid or worried that something bad will happen.	خوف - فزع
phobia	a strong, unreasonable fear of something.	خوف مرضي
dizziness	feeling that you are losing your balance, for example, because you have been spinning	دوار / دوخة
get over	to feel better after a bad experience, or after being ill	ينقلب على
panic	a sudden strong feeling of fear or anxiety that makes you unable to think clearly or behave sensibly	رعب
avoid	to make sure that something bad does not happen	يتجنب
situation	all the conditions ظروف that exist at a particular time and place.	موقف
irrational	not reasonable	غير منطقي
session	a period of time used for a particular purpose.	جلسة
therapist	someone whose job is to treat mental or physical illness.	محلل نفسي
virtual	real.	واقعي / حقيقي

★ Language Notes ★

- 1- affect: (v) have an effect on يؤثر على - The fire **affected** both buildings badly.
 ♦ effect: (noun) تأثير - The fire had a bad **effect** on both buildings.
- 2- cause of: سبب - The police are still trying to find the cause of the fire.
 reason for + noun / v. + ing: سبب - I don't know **the reason for** his absence.
 reason why + فاعل + فاعل: سبب - I don't know **the reason why he is** absent.
- 3- used to + inf. : اعتاد أن (تستخدم للتعبير عن عادة في الماضي)
 - He **was in the habit of smoking** when he was young. (used to)
 He **used to smoke** when he was young.
 am / is / are + used to + v. + .ing: معتاد على (تستخدم للتعبير عن عادة مستمرة)
 □- He usually drinks coffee after lunch. (is used to)
 He **is used to drinking** coffee after lunch.
- 4- lose: يخسر - The team played well, but **lost** the game. - He **lost** a lot of money at races.
 miss: يفتقد (شخص / مكان) / يفوته (وسيلة مواصلات) - He **missed** the 9:30 train.
 - I **miss** my old friends very much.
- 5- remind: يذكر (يتذكر بواسطة شخص) Remind me to post the letter. He **reminds** me of his father.
 • remember: يتذكر من تلقاء نفسه - She **remembered** to take medicine.
- 6- like يحب / hate يكره + v. + ing: - I **like playing** chess. - I **hate watching** terror films.



- 7- make + مصدر أو صفة + مفعول : يجعل
- The bad weather **made us stay** at home. - His success **made his family happy**.
- 8- without + v. + ing: بدون
- He left **without saying** goodbye.
- 9- It's possible for to + مصدر : من الممكن لـ أن
- **It's possible for you to pay** with a credit card.
- 10- Virtual Visual
The patient is put into a virtual situation with the things he fears.
بصري - مرئي The movie has a strong visual impact.
- 11- hard
The question is hard. صعب The bed is hard . خشن
He studied hard. She works hard. بجد It rains hard بغزارة
- 12- aim to + مصدر يهدف إلى I aim to join the university.
aim at + (v + ing) يهدف إلى I aim at joining the university.
with the aim of + (v + ing) بهدف - Research is being done with the aim of extracting a new drug.
- 13- be situated = be located = lie يقع
The hotel is (situated) located on the lake side. The house lies on the lake side.
- 14- expert in (on)
He is an expert in (on) the field of technology.
- 15- do a questionnaire
The government did a questionnaire to choose the president. يجرى استبيان - استفتاء
- 16- exchange (n, v) استبدال أو تبادل - يستبدل بـ - يتبادل - I'd like to exchange this shirt.
exchange For يستبدل (شيئاً بشئٍ أو شخصاً بشخصٍ آخر - She exchanged a blouse for a skirt .
exchange.... With يتبادل مع شخص - He exchanged things with his friends .
in exchange for = in return with في مقابل , على سبيل المبادلة
- 17- pick up يلتقط - يأخذ شخص في سيارة
- My bag fell down, so I picked it up. - I picked up my friend with me to the club.
pick out يختار - I can't pick out my clothes myself.
- 18- take part in = share in = participate in يشارك
take place = happen = occur يحدث
take the place of = replace يحل محل
take off يخلع - تنقل
take over يتولى مهمة
take after يشبه
- Did you take part in the poetry competition?
- When did the accident take place?
- He resigned and I took his place.
- When I returned home, I took off my coat.
- After his father's death he took over his work.
- She took after her mother completely.

★ Critical Thinking ★

1. What are phobias ? - Phobias are irrational fear (unjustified fear) غير مبرر
2. What kinds of things are people commonly afraid of ?
- Heights, spiders, insects, mice, snakes, flying, the dark and exams .etc .
3. Why does it take a few sessions of patients to realize they do not need to be afraid ?
- It takes time to build up their confidence in the therapist and the methods .
4. Which treatment would be best to be near a real spider or to see it on a computer ?
- To be near a real spider as depending on myself helps me a lot to overcome any hardships.
5. Why do you think many people with fear of flying still travel on planes?
- As they have to travel for their work, or because they are able to overcome their fears ..
6. Should you make people do something , even if they are frightened of it ?
- No, we should respect that some people are unable to overcome their fears. We should never force people to do something they do not want, instead I can suggest ways of helping them .
7. How can a computer programme be used in treating some phobias ?
- The patient is put into a virtual situation with the thing they fear .
8. Why do some phobias need medicine ? - To help them relax before treatment
9. What do some patients with phobias realize after some sessions ?
- They realize that the thing they are afraid of can't hurt them .
10. How is a phobia different from a fear? - A phobia is stronger than a fear, and is irrational.
11. How can phobias affect people's lives?
- They can make them frightened to do things which most people do without thinking.
12. What wouldn't the person with a fear of height do? - He wouldn't climb a tall tree or a mountain.
13. Why do you think a lot of people are afraid of spiders, but not of butterflies?
- Because butterflies are beautiful, but spiders are ugly.
14. What is the best treatment for people with phobias?



- The best treatment is to slowly show the person who has the phobia what they fear.
- Some people with phobias need medicine.
- It is also possible to have treatment from a computer program, where the patient is put into a virtual situation with the thing he or she fears.

15. Why is it important for the patients with phobias to relax?

- The treatment will not work if patients panic.

16. Why do some phobias need medicine?

- To help them relax before treatment.

17. How can a computer programme used in treating some phobias ?

- The patient is put into a virtual situation with the thing they fear .

★ Grammar ★

MAKING DEDUCTIONS الاستنتاج

* يمكن استخدام بعض الأفعال الناقصة لعمل استنتاج أو احتمال سواء في المضارع أو الماضي
لا بد أنه

1- Must + be + n. / adj.

يعبر عن الاستنتاج المثبت القائم علي دليل في المضارع

- He **must be** English. He speaks English well. (he is definitely English.)
- You **must be** Adel. I met you at a language conference in Cairo years ago. (I'm sure you are Adel.)

Must + inf.

- You **must** speak good Arabic if you've lived here for 10 years. (I'm sure you speak good Arabic.)

Must ... ماضي..... Must have + pp.

تعبر (Must have + pp.) عن الاستنتاج المثبت القائم علي دليل في الماضي

- I hate snakes. A snake must have frightened me when I was I child.
(A snake definitely frightened me when I was a child.)
- Passing his driving test must have made Ahmed very happy.
(I'm sure passing his driving test made Ahmed very happy.)

2- Can't / Couldn't + be + n. / adj.

لا يمكن أن يكون

يعبر عن الاستنتاج المنفي القائم علي دليل في المضارع

- He can't be Egyptian He doesn't speak Arabic. (He is definitely not Arabic.)
- That can't be Kamal. He looks too old. (I'm sure you are not Kamal.)

Can't / Couldn't ... ماضي..... Can't / Couldn't have + pp.

تعبر (Can't / Couldn't have + pp.) عن الاستنتاج المنفي القائم علي دليل في الماضي

- It's only 4 o'clock. The match can't have finished. it's too already.
(The match definitely hasn't finished early)
- Ali was not at the meeting. He can't have read my e-mail.
(I'm sure he didn't read my e-mail.)
- You couldn't have finished that book already. (I'm sure you didn't finish it.)

3- Might / may + be + n. / adj.

من المحتمل

للتعبير عن عدم التأكد في المضارع

- He might be French, but he is probably Italian. (it is possible that he is French)
- He might / may be at home. I'm not sure.

Might / may ... ماضي..... Might / may have + pp.

تعبر (Can't / Couldn't have + pp.) عن عدم التأكد في الماضي

Azza wasn't at school yesterday. She might have had a doctor's appointment..

(It's possible that Azza had a doctor's appointment)

- He might have rung yesterday evening. (It is possible but I am not sure.)
- Going by car might have taken longer than going by train. (But it might not.)

UNIT 15

Phobias

(Workbook)

1 Match to make sentences. Listen to check your answers.

- | | |
|--|---|
| a If you have a phobia, | 1 a toy which looks like a baby or a small person |
| b A doll is | 2 do not like large parks. |
| c People who are frightened of open spaces | 3 you lose control of yourself. |
| d You may feel dizzy | 4 you feel very frightened of something. |
| e If you panic, | 5 if you turn round and round too many times. |

2 Complete the sentences with prepositions. about from of over with

- a When I was younger, I often dreamt **about**..... tunnels.



- b Some children are frightened the dark.
- c I don't like travelling on trains or buses which are fullpeople.
- d My fear parties came my mother.
- e I've always been afraid..... birds.
- f My brother was born a fear cats.
- g I really want to getmy fear heights, but it is very difficult.
- h My aunt is afraid planes. She prefers to travel by train when she can.

3 Match the opposites.

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| a panic | 1 catch an illness |
| b get over an illness | 2 lose control |
| c dizzy | 3 light |
| d frightened | 4 relaxed |
| e dark | 5 stay calm |
| f take control | 6 clear-headed |

1 Write sentences using the word in brackets and one of these verbs.

- a Your neighbours are breaking one of their own windows.

They must have lost their key.

- b A bus you are travelling on stops between two towns.

The driver tells all the passengers to get off and walk.

- c One of your school friends comes through the classroom door, then stops and walks out again. Half an hour later he/she comes in again and sits down.

- d One of your friends falls asleep during an English lesson at school. Everyone else is enjoying the lesson.

must have can't have
(lose key)

(break down)

(forget)

(have enough sleep)

2 Correct the spelling mistake in every line.

I fly all over the world five or six times a moth and I don't like it much . I still get very nervious before I fly anywhere and I feel dizzy when the plane takes of and lands. I don't beleave people who say that they don't worry about flying. You have to feel a little frigtened when you get on to a machine which is heavyer than air and then goes up into the sky. On any other kind of trainsport, like a car, a train or a buss, you can get off, but if you are on a plane you can't go to the pilot and say, "Excuzе me, I don't feel very well. Please well you stop the plane, I want to get off."

- a).....
- b).....
- c).....
- d).....
- e).....
- f).....
- g).....
- h).....
- l).....
- j).....

3 Complete these sentences with words for people.

- a A**therapist**helps**patients**..... with phobias

- b Aarrests c A serves

- d A teaches in schools. e A flies air

Translation

A- Translate into Arabic:

1. Although women have gained many of their rights, they still have some demands to reach complete equality.
2. Technological advancement. It makes people's lives easier. Without the benefits of technology , the world would be a much harder place to live in.
3. Do you know how dangerous the stress can be? It affects us both physically and mentally. So, reducing stress is something that we should all try to do through some form of exercise.
4. International tourism is expected to grow in the future. It brings several advantages. First, tourism earns foreign currency for countries. Second, understand each other better.
5. English is an international language and millions of people are learning it all over the world. We learn language to be able to communicate with foreigners and to continue studies.

B) Translate into English:

- 1- من الضروري أن تجد تحدث وكتابة اللغة الإنجليزية لكي تحصل على فرصة عمل.
- 2- دانيال ديفو واحد من أشهر الروائيين في الأدب الإنجليزي.
- 3- لقد ساعد التقدم التكنولوجي الإنسان على إشباع كل احتياجاته.
- 4- العمل الجاد يؤدي إلى النجاح
- 5- بعد أن قرأ الإعلان في المجلة تقدم بطلب للوظيفة.



Review

E

The importance of
law enforcement

أهمية فرض القانون

By: Mr B.M. Ghreeb

★ Vocabulary ★

dam	سد	enforcement	فرض - تنفيذ	criminal	مجرم
channel	قناة	conditions	ظروف - أحوال	serious	خطير
flood	فيضان	result	نتيجة	pay a fine	يدفع غرامة
amount	كمية	poverty	الفقر	freely	بحرية
electricity	كهرباء	crime	جريمة	hometown	مسقط رأس
enormous	ضخم - هائل	particularly	خصوصا	the public	العامّة
On the other hand	علي الجانب الآخر	robbery	سرقة	confident	واثق
lock	قفل - يقفل	violent	عنيف	confident	ثقة
lift	مصعد	violence	عنف	obey	يطيع
operate	يشغل	law	قانون	reasonable	منطقي
territory	إقليم	efficient	كفاء	acceptable	مقبول
busy port	ميناء مزدحم	legal system	نظام قانوني	cruel	قاسي
trade centre	مركز تجاري	trial	محاكمة	according to	وفقا لـ
exports	صادرات	punishment	عقاب	strict	صارم - قاسي
shopping centre	مركز تجاري	fair	عادل	judge	قاضي
financial centre	مركز مالي	harsh	قاسي	guilty	مذنب
enforce	يفرض - ينفذ	sentence	حكم قضائي	court	محكمة

Definitions

enforce	to make people obey a rule or law	يفرض - ينفذ
enforcement	the act of making people obey a rule or law	فرض - تنفيذ
fair	reasonable and acceptable, according to what people usually think is right	عادل
harsh	unkind, cruel or strict	قاسي
law	the system of rules that people in a country or place must obey	
legal	allowed or done according to the law	
punishment	when someone is made to do something unpleasant, for example go to prison or made to pay money, because they have done something wrong or illegal	
sentence	a punishment that a judge gives to someone who is guilty of a crime	
serious	bad and worrying	
trial	a legal process in which a court of law decides whether or not someone is guilty of a crime	

★ Critical Thinking ★

- Where is Hong Kong located? - It is located near the south east coast of China .
- What does Hong Kong consist of?
- It consists of Hong Kong Island , Lantau Island , Kowloon, The new territories and 236 other small islands
- Who lived and worked in Hong Kong in the past?
- Only fishermen and farmers lived in Hong Kong in the past .
- How has Hong Kong changed today?
- Today it is a busy port and an important financial and trade centre .
- Why is Hong Kong important for China?
- Most of China's exports to other countries pass through Hong Kong .
- What is Hong Kong known for? - It is well known as a shopping centre and for its markets .
- What do you know for Hong Kong's population and area?
- It has a population of 7 million people in a land area of 1,100 sq km.



Unit Sixteen

Today's world problems

مشاكل العالم اليوم

By: Mr B.M. Ghreeb

Vocabulary

diversity	تنوع	polar bear	دب قطبي	process	عملية
biodiversity	التنوع البيولوجي	survive	يبقى حيا	damage	ضرر
species	جنس - فصيلة	terrible	رهيب	increase	يزيد - زيادة
remote	بعيد	ordinary	عادي	decrease	يقلل - تخفيض
area	منطقة	feed	يغذي - علف	related to	متعلق بـ
extinct	منقرض	patterns	أنماط - أشكال	achieve	يحقق
lose	يخسر	exist	يوجد	rainforest	غابة استوائية
appear	يظهر	produce	ينتج	result	نتيجة
disappear	يختفي	production	إنتاج	amount	كمية
human	بشري	continue	يستمر	farming	زراعة
activity	نشاط	shortage : lack	نقص	acceptable	مقبول
matter	يهم	suitable	مناسب	purpose	غرض
role	دور	quarter	ربع	hinder	يعوق - يمنع
ecosystem	النظام البيئي	high-quality	عالي الجودة	furious	غاضب
ecology	علم البيئة	less-productive	اقل إنتاجية	industry	صناعة
insect	حشرة	affect	يؤثر علي	industrial	صناعي
certain	موكد	store	يخزن - مخزن	essential	أساسي
get rid of	يتخلص من	desert areas	مناطق صحراوية	support	يؤيد - يدعم
grow	يزرع - ينمو	turn into	يحول الي	jar	برطمان
extinct	منقرض	agricultural	زراعي	cupboard	دولاب
mean	يقصد - يعني	agriculture	الزراعة	boil	يغلي
die out	ينقرض	reclaim	يستصلح	pot	وعاء
protect	يحمي	hectare	هكتار	pour	يصب
habitat	موطن	add	يضيف	spoil	يفسد
relation	علاقة	addition	إضافة	soft	ناعم - لين
crops	محاصيل	manage	يدير	such as : like	مثل
legal	قانوني	oasis	واحة	cucumbers	خيار
illegal	غير قانوني	oases	واحات	lettuce	خس
certain	محدد	raise	يربي - يرفع	particular	معين
hunt	يصطاد	development	تطوير - تنمية	treat	يعامل - يعالج
hunter	صياد	throw away	يتخلص من	treatment	معاملة - علاج
climate change	التغير المناخي	natural	طبيعي	get over	يتغلب علي
threat	تهديد	environment	بيئة	overcome	يتغلب علي
the Arctic	القطب الشمالي	environmental	بيئي	fertile	خصب
the Antarctic	القطب الجنوبي	cause	يسبب	fertility	خصوبة

Expressions

make a suggestion	يقدم اقتراح	protect...from	يحمي.....من
on the other side	علي الجانب الآخر	suitable for	مناسب لـ
useful for	مفيد لـ	shortage of	نقص في
in danger	في خطر	answer to	إجابة لـ
cut down	يقطع	raise animals	يربي حيوانات
become worse	تزداد سوءا	do a project	يعمل مشروع
turn desert into	يحول الصحراء الي	on television	في التلفاز
die of	يموت بسبب مرض أو جوع	move out of	ينتقل بعيدا عن
die from	يموت بسبب حرق أو لدغة	on the earth	علي كوكب الأرض



Derivatives

Verb		Noun		Adjective	
.....		diversity	تنوع	diverse	متنوع
.....		extinction	انقراض	extinct	منقرض
disappear	يختفي	disappearance	اختفاء	.....	.....
grow	يزرع - ينمو	growth	نمو	growing	نامي
mean	يقصد - يعني	mean	معنى		
protect	يحمي	protection	حماية	protected	محمي
endanger	يعرض للخطر	danger	خطر	dangerous	خطير
threaten	يهدد	threat	تهديد	threatened	مهدد
survive	يبقي حيا	survival	البقاء علي قيد الحياة		
		survivor	الناجي	.....	.....
terrify	يرعب	terror	رعب	terrible	مرعب
exist	يوجد	existing	الوجود	existing	موجود
reclaim	يستصلح	reclamation	استصلاح	reclaimed	
develop	يطور	development	تطور - تنمية	developed	متطور
produce	ينتج	production	إنتاج	productive	إنتاجي - منتج

Definitions

species	group of animals or plants of the same kind .	جنس - فصيلة
biodiversity	the number of types of plants and animals in an area	التنوع البيولوجي
ecosystem	the animals and plants in an area and their relation to each other.	النظام البيئي
get rid of	throw away, sell something so that you don't have it any more.	يتخلص من
extinct	describing an animal or plant that no longer exists.	منقرض
habitat	natural environment in which a plant or animal lives	موطن
climate change	changes to the weather patterns because of the increases of co2	التغير المناخي
threat	something that may cause damage to a person or a thing.	تهديد
survive	continue to live or exist in a difficult situation .	يبقي حيا
agricultural	related to the work of growing crops and keeping animals on farms.	زراعي
hectare	a unit of measuring an area of land , equal to 10-000 square metres.	هكتار
process	a series of things you do to achieve a particular result.	عملية
production	the process of making or growing things , or the amount that's produced	إنتاج
reclaim	make land useful for farming, building, etc.	يستصلح
store	to put things away and keep them until you need them	يخزن
suitable	right or acceptable for a particular purpose or situation.	مناسب

★ Language Notes ★

1- The phrasal verb : "keep"

- keep up with يساير - يجاري - It is important to keep up with developments in technology.
- keep on يستمر في - When you have exams, try to keep on working hard.
- keep out of يبتعد عن - Imad was very tired, but he kept on running as fast as he could .
- keep off يمنع - يبعد عن - When people argue, I always try to keep out of the argument.
- keep up يواظب - - keep in يحتجز شخصا - The mother told the small child to keep off the flowers.
- 2- climate المناخ - - There's a large sign in the park which says, "Keep off the grass".
- Egypt's climate is mild all the year round.

(the weather conditions prevailing in an area in general or over a long period)

- weather الطقس - If the weather's good, we can go for a walk
- (The state of the atmosphere at a place and time)
- 3- die out : become extinct ينقرض - A lot of animals have died out / become extinct recently.
- 4- lose يفقد (شيء مادي) - He lost all his money when he was in Cairo.
- miss يفقد (شيء معنوي) - I missed my father very much when he was abroad.
- 5- play a role in : play a part in - Tourism plays an important part / role in our life.
- 6- For example : for instance علي سبيل المثال
- 7- go up : increase يزداد - From time to time, prices go up.
- 8- find... يجد... مفعول... + ... صفة... - I found it difficult to answer the test.
- 9- terrible رهيب - فظيع - During the party I felt a terrible pain in my ears.
- terrific رائع - We enjoyed the match as it was terrific.
- 10- cause : result in : lead to يتسبب في - Pollution causes a lot of problems
- 11- keep animals : raise animals يربي حيوانات - Dad keeps a lot of animals in his field.
- 12- habitat موطن - I like to see wild animals in their natural habitat.
- habit عادة - Smoking is a bad habit
- 13- way of + v.ing - Reading is a good way of revising the lesson.
- = way to + Inf. - Reading is a good way to revise the lesson.
- 14- get rid of يتخلص من - We must try hard to get rid of pollution.
- rid ... مفعول... of - We now have the greatest chance to rid the world of pollution.
- 15- alive حي - علي قيد الحياة - Life الحياة - Live يعيش - Lively نشيط
- dead ميت - death ميت - die يموت - deadly مميت
- 16- species جنس - فصيلة (مفرد / جمع)
- A species has to adjust to survive. - All species have to adjust to survive.
- spices توابل - I enjoy the taste and fresh spices

Situations

ASKING FOR SUGGESTIONS

- What can I do about it? - ما أستطيع أن أفعل بشأن هذا؟
- So what do you think I should do? - ماذا تعتقد أنه ينبغي علي أن أفعل؟
- What do you suggest.....? - ما هو اقتراحك بشأن.....؟
- What's your suggestion about.....? - ما هو اقتراحك بشأن.....؟
- Can you make a suggestion about.....? - هل من الممكن أن تقدم اقتراحا بشأن.....؟

MAKING SUGGESTIONS

- Let's + Inf.,..... - هيا
- Why don't we + Inf.....? - لماذا لا
- Shall we + Inf.....? - هل لنا أن
- I suggest + V-ing.....? - أنا أقترح.
- Surely we could + inf. - بالتأكيد , يمكننا أن
- What \ How about + V-ing.....? - ما رأيك في.....؟

Examples :-

- They could build the road on the other side of the town.
- What about trying to move the birds to a different habitat?
- How about building the road but trying to protect the birds?
- Surely they could build the road in a different place.
- Why don't they just stop traffic driving through the town at busy times of the day?

Critical Thinking

1. What kind of human activities can lead to the disappearance of species?
 - Things like building factories, driving cars and farming land that used to be forest.
2. What do you think ordinary people can do about climate change?



- We can think about how much energy we use and where the energy comes from.
3. **Do you think it is a good idea to reclaim land for farming? Why/Why not?**
 - It is a good idea because the population will grow and we need more land to grow food.
 4. **Why is water so important? Think of its different uses.**
 - Because we need water for cooking, washing, drinking, growing plants and for many industrial processes. Most importantly, it is essential to support all life forms.
 5. **Do you think people will move out of the cities to help produce more food? Why/Why not?**
 - I think so. If they don't, they will die.
 6. **Is the desert or the land near the Nile more productive for farmers?**
 - The land near the Nile is most productive.
 7. **Where has land been reclaimed from the sea?** - In some countries such as the Netherlands.
 8. **Where can you store food in a kitchen?** - You can store it in jars, in a cupboard, the fridge, etc.
 9. **What is the process you use to make tea?**
 - First you boil some water. Then you put tea in a pot. Then you put the water on the tea and wait a little before you pour it.
 10. **Where do you think that scientists are discovering new species of animals and plants today?**
 - In remote areas such as deserts and mountains and under the sea throughout the world.
 11. **Do you think that the Amazon rainforest will have disappeared in 200 years time? Why/Why not?**
 - Yes, I do, because we are cutting down so many trees each year.
 - No, I don't. Some of the rainforest will be protected.
 12. **Do you think that many species of animals and plants will have disappeared by 2100?**
 - Yes, I do because humans will continue to cut down trees and use land that they need.
 - No, I don't, because we understand the problems they have and will try to help the animals and plants.
 13. **Why are some people worried about biodiversity ?**
 - Because we are losing species of plants and animals .
 14. **Why are many species of plants and animals disappearing?** - Because of human activities.
 15. **What should we do to protect the habitats of animals ?**
 - We must stop cutting down rainforests and we must making it illegal to hunt certain animals .
 16. **Which animal is being affected by climate change in the Arctic ?** The polar bears .
 17. **How many people will have been on earth by 2050 ?** - About nine billion people .
 18. **Will there be enough food for this huge number ?**
 - I am not certain about that because the world population increases and the land decreases .
 19. **Why can't food production keep up with population growth ?**
 - Because there is a shortage of land , a shortage of water and the effect of climate change.
 20. **Why are there millions of people suffering from hunger in the world?**
 - Because food is too expensive for them or it is in the wrong place or can't be stored for long.
 21. **How can we solve the problem of the shortage of agricultural land ?**
 - By reclaiming the desert and turning it into green land
 22. **What is desert reclamation ?**
 - It is to turn desert land into agricultural land by making it suitable for farming.
 23. **How has Egypt increased food production ?**
 - By reclaiming about 400,000 hectares now and 600,000 hectares in the next few years.
 24. **What can people do to help Egypt increase food production ?**
 - They can move out of cities to work in agriculture .
 25. **How can people grow many crops in Abu Minqar oasis?** - By managing water well and carefully
 26. **What hinders desert reclamation ?**
 27. - Lack of water.
 28. **Why can't we store vegetables and fruit for a long time ?**
 - Because most vegetables and fruits are soft so they spoil quickly such as cucumbers, lettuce and bananas .



e What **will you do / will you have done** when you leave school?

3 Make sentences using the future perfect, the words in brackets and your own ideas.

By the end of next year

- a (read/new books)..... I will have read five new books.....
- b (take/English exams)
- c (visit/different towns)
- d (bought/new pairs of shoes)
- e (have/birthdays).....

1 Match the words a-e with their meanings 1-5.

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| a process | 1 make land useful for farming, building etc. |
| b productive | 2 put somewhere to keep |
| c reclaim | 3 right for a particular situation |
| d store | 4 fertile |
| e suitable | 5 things that you do or that happen to achieve a result |

2 Answer these questions.

a Is the desert or the land near the Nile more productive for farmers?

The land near the Nile is more productive

- b Where has land been reclaimed from the sea?
- c Where can you store food in a kitchen?
- d Which books do you know that are suitable for small children?
- e What is the process you use to make tea?

1 Find and correct the mistakes in these sentences.

a What can ~~no one~~ do about the problem of climate change?

What can anyone do about the problem of climate change?

- b Surely they stop factories producing so much pollution?
- c What about try to get people to drive electric cars?
- d Why don't they stopping so many people driving to work?
- e I don't know What do you think they should doing?

★ Translation ★

A- Translate into Arabic:

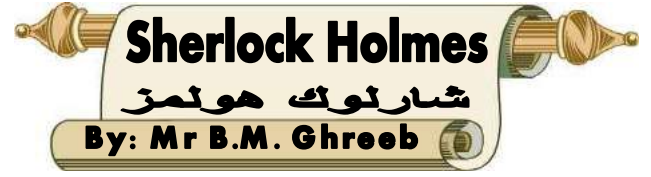
1. All Egyptians are proud of President Elsi as he is great leader. He has done much for his country and the Arab Nation as whole. We still expected more and under his wise leadership.
2. Some people prefer the simple and healthy life of the country. There, they enjoy the fresh air and throw themselves between the arms of nature.
3. Sports and games are of great value. They make our bodies strong and healthy. They can also build up our characters because they us how to be good citizens.
4. Success in life depends on patience and hard work. A pupil who starts learning his lessons from the beginning of the year will find difficulty in passing his examination.
5. Football is a very popular game in Egypt. People usually watch football matches on TV. Foot ball teaches us endurance, fair play and co -operation.

A- Translate into English:

- 1- يعتبر أجهزة الكمبيوتر في المدارس والمنازل والمصالح الحكومية ذات فائدة كبيرة.
- 2- لقد أصبح العالم قرية صغيرة، أخبارها متاحة، وذلك نتيجة للثورة الهائلة في عالم الاتصالات
- 3- يجب حل المنازعات بين الدول بطرق سلمية
- 4- من عجائب الدنيا السبع منارة الإسكندرية وأهرامات الجيزة
- 5- السفر في الماضي كان صعبا للغاية



Unit Seventeen



Vocabulary

base	أساس	hound	كلب صيد	explain	يشرح
decorate	يزين	inherit	يرث	explanation	شرح
landlady	صاحبة عقار	inheritance	ميراث	blame	يلوم
solve	يحل	heir	وريث	puzzle	لغز
description	وصف	believe	يؤمن	puzzled	متحير
museum	متحف	belief	إيمان	exchange	يستبدل
stealing	سرقة	wild	متوحش	take place	يحدث
fictional	خيالي	hungry	جوعان	occur	تحدث
physical	بدني - جسدي	hunger	جوع	surprised	مندهش
expression	تعبير	drown	يغرق	surprise	مفاجأة - دهشة
character	شخصية	footprints	آثار أقدام	based ... on	قائم علي
detective	مخبر سري	fingerprints	بصمات	resemble	يشبهه
scene	مشهد	ordinary	عادي	take after	يشبهه
crime	جريمة	investigate	يتحري - يحقق في	look like	يشبهه
protect	يحمي	investigation	بحث - تحري	pay for	يدفع
protection	حماية	investigator	باحث - محقق	payment	دفع
study	حجرة دراسة	legend	خرافة - أسطورة	solve a crime	يحل لغز الجريمة
criminal	مجرم	frightened	خائف	ask for	يطلب
mystery	لغز - غموض	worried	قلق	advice	نصيحة
mysterious	غامض	terrified	مرعوب	advise	ينصح
injury	إصابة	book fair	معرض الكتاب	situation	موقف
injured	مصاب	public park	حديقة عامة	care	عناية
commit	يرتكب جريمة	enormous	ضخم - هائل	careless	مهمل
fan	مشجع - مروحة	guess	يخمن	carelessness	إهمال
favourite	مفضل	feed	يطعم	take care	احترس
favour	معروف - جميل	train	يتدرب	fault	خطأ
floor	طابق	bored	شاعر بالملل	promise	يعد - وعد
company	شركة	boring	ممل	expect	يتوقع
action	فعل - حدث	boredom	ملل	wait	ينتظر
health care	رعاية صحية	opportunity	فرصة	commerce	تجارة
encourage	يشجع	discipline	نظام - انضباط	industry	صناعة
realize	يدرك	misuse	يسيء استخدام	agriculture	زراعة
damage	تلف - خسارة	develop	يطور	blessing	نعمة
carry out	ينفذ - يحقق	development	تنمية	respect	يحترم - احترام
collapse	ينهار	opponent	خِصْم	curse	لعنة

Derivatives

Verb		Noun		Adjective	
believe	يعتقد / يصدق	belief	اعتقاد	believable	قابل للتصديق
decorate	يزين	decoration	زينة - زخرفة	decorative	مزيّنة
express	يعبر عن	expression	تعبير	expressive	معبر
inherit	يرث	Inheritance	إرث/ميراث	inherited	موروث
investigate	يتحري / يحقق	investigations investigator	تحريات محقق	.....
terrify	يخوف/يزعج	terror	رعب	terrifying	مفزع/مخيف



Definitions

based on	used particular information or facts as a point from which to develop an idea, plan, etc.	قائم على
crime	an illegal action that can be punished by law.	جريمة
decorate	to put new paint or paper on the walls of a room or building.	يزين
detective	a police officer whose job is to discover who committed a crime.	مخبر
fictional	from a book or story, not real	خيالي
landlady	a woman that you rent a room or house from.	صاحبة المنزل
scene	a short part of a play or film when the events happen in one place	مشهد / منظر
expression	a look on someone's face	تعبير
face (n)	the front part of your head, where your eyes, nose and mouth are	وجهه
hound	a dog used for hunting.	كلب صيد
inherit	to receive money, a house, etc. from someone who has died	يرث
injury	physical harm that someone suffers in an accident or attack, or a particular example of this	إصابة
investigate	to try and find out about something, especially about a crime or accident	يتحري عن
legend	an old well-known story, often about the adventures of brave people and their actions and adventures	أسطورة / خرافة
physical	relating to someone's body rather than their mind	بدني
shoot	to kill or injure someone with a gun	يطلق الرصاص على
solve	to find an answer to a problem.	يحل
terrified	very frightened	مرعوب

★ Language Notes ★

1- Adjectives ending in (ed) & (ing)

الصفات المنتهية بـ **ed** تعبر غالباً عن أشخاص أما الصفات المنتهية بـ **ing** تعبر عن أشياء

- I'm very tired today.

- Shopping is very tiring.

- I'm interested in reading books.

- I watched a very interesting film yesterday.

ويمكن أن تأتي الصفة المنتهية بـ **(ing)** مع العاقل إذا كان الشخص هو الذي يسبب هذه الصفة.

He is boring.

(It means that he causes boredom)

2- care for = look after

يرعى / يعتني بـ (بشخص)

Who will care for me when I am old?

care for = want

يريد

Do you care for a cup of tea?

care about something

يهتم

He doesn't care about his studies.

3- train ... in

يدرّب على

Children should be trained in good manners.

train as + وظيفة

يتدرب كـ

She trained as a pilot.

train for

يتدرب لـ (سباق)

He spends two hours training for the race.

4- based in

مقره في

His work is based in Egypt.

based on

قائم على

It is a revision based on unit 18

5- view

منظر من مكان محدد

There was a beautiful view of the Ka'ba from our hotel.

scenery

منظر طبيعي (لا تعد)

Lebanon is famous for its wonderful scenery.

scene

مشهد - مكان حدوث شيء (حادثة - جريمة)

police reached the scene of the crime at once.

sight

حاسة الإبصار

His sight is very poor

sights

معالم سياحية

Tourists come to Egypt to see our sights.

site

موقع أثري / بناء

Abu Simble is the site of two temples south of Aswan.

6- lie

lied

يكذب يليها حرف جر (to)

Don't lie to me.

lie

lay

lain

ينام - يرقد

He has lain on the floor.

lay

laid

تضع البيض يليها مفعول بدون حرف جر

Hens lay eggs.

7- laugh

يضحك (بدون مفعول)

He laughed loudly.

laugh at

يسخر من شخص أو شيء

It is rude to laugh at people.

No one ever laughed at my jokes.

8- pay for:

يدفع لـ ثمن

- He pays his landlady for his flat every month.



- 9- by law: بالقانون - A crime is an illegal action that can be punished by law.
 10- solve: find an answer to يحل (مشكلة / لغز)
 - The police are still no nearer to solving the crime.
 11- break into: يفتح - They broke into the bank yesterday.
 12- go up: يصعد - The old man can't go up to the third floor.
 13- have a visit from: لديه زيارة من - We had a visit from the school inspector last week.
 14- worried about: قلق على - She is worried about losing her job.
 15- ask for: يطلب - He asked for his teacher's advice about the best study plan.
 16- believe in: يؤمن بـ - Some people strongly believe in magic.
 17- responsible for مسئول عن
 - Paul is responsible for the efficient running of the office.

★ Critical Thinking ★

- 1- Who lives in the west of England? - Sir Henry Baskerville.
- 2- What does the Hound of the Baskervilles look like? - It is enormous and black.
- 3- Who is Stapleton? - He is a criminal and cousin of the Baskervilles.
- 4- What is the legend of the wild dog in The Hound of the Baskervilles?
- The legend says the dog will kill anyone called Baskerville.
- 5- Do you think Egyptians believe in legends? Name a legend that you have heard of.
- Some might believe legends like the legend of the Bride عروس of the Nile, the legend of Osiris and Isis. Some are true, but made larger than life, like the legend of Abu Zaid Al Helali, Ra'fat El Hagan and Adham El Sharkawi.
- 6- Why do people like legends?
- Because they are interesting and arouse their interest.
- 7- Where is Baskerville Hall? - In the west of England.
- 8- What is Sir Henry going to inherit?
- He is going to inherit the family home, the Baskerville Hall.
- 9- How did Sir Charles Baskerville die?
- He had no physical injuries, but he had died with a terrified expression on his face.
- 10- What did they find near the body of Sir Charles Baskerville?
- They found the footprints of an enormous dog.
- 11- How did Stapleton's plan to kill Sir Henry Baskerville?
- He trained a black dog to kill the first person it sees, he didn't feed the dog because he wanted to make it very hungry.
- 12- Why is the dog kept hungry in The Hound of Baskervilles?
- So that it can attack the first person it sees.
- 13- How did Holmes and Watson solve the crime of Sir Charles Baskerville's murder?
- They discovered that the criminal is called Stapleton, a cousin of the Baskervilles who wanted to inherit the family home.
- 14- Why do you think Dr Mortimer chose to ask Sherlock Holmes for help?
- Because he was a clever detective.
- 15- Do you think Dr Mortimer is a good friend to Sir Henry? Why / Why not?
- Yes, he is a good friend to Sir Henry because he was worried about him, so he asked Holmes to solve the mystery.
- 16- Do you think Stapleton's plan was a good one? Why / Why not? - It wasn't a good plan as he depended on an old legend about a wild dog and not all people believe in old legends, so Holmes and Watson were able to discover him and shot the dog before killing Sir Henry.
- 17- Where did Conan Doyle train to be a doctor? - He trained to be a doctor in Edinburgh University
- 18- Where did Conan Doyle work as a doctor?
- He worked as a doctor in South Africa and other countries.



- 19- How old was he when he died? - He died at the age of 71.
- 20- Why do you think Conan Doyle went to work in South Africa and other countries instead of being a doctor in Britain?
 - It is likely that there was a greater need for doctors in Africa. Perhaps he wanted to help people in Africa and maybe he thought he could be more successful there.
- 21- How can doctors help people in poor countries?
 - People in poor countries often do not have even very basic health care. A few trained people can make a big difference and save many lives.
- 22- Why do you think Canon wanted to be a doctor?
 - May be his father was a doctor. May be he had seen many sick people and wanted to help them.
 - May be he wanted to help people in poor countries where there were no / few doctors.

Grammar

THE PASSIVE VOICE

تم تدريس المبنى للمجهول في الوحدة الثالثة عشر

UNIT 17 Sherlock Holmes (Workbook)

1 Match the words a-e from with their meanings 1-5.

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| a crime | 1 not real |
| b decorate | 2 one part of a book or film |
| c detective | 3 stealing and killing are examples of this |
| d scene | 4 a police officer who tries to find criminals |
| e solved | 5 paint a room or building |
| f fictional | 6 found the answer to a problem |

2 Complete these sentences with words from Exercise 1.

- a The last **scene** in the film shows a man running into the desert.
 b I want to **decorate** my bedroom, but I can't decide what colour to choose.
 c It is a **crime** to steal things from shops or people
 d Sherlock Holmes was a famous **detective** in many stories.
 e Sherlock Holmes was **fictional**, although many people thought he was real.

3 Match words from A and B to make a pair of words that go together.

- | | | | | | | | |
|------------------|-----------|------------|-------|----------|--------|-----------|-------|
| A climate | detective | fictional | land | physical | police | terrified | third |
| B change | character | expression | floor | injury | lady | officer | story |
| a | e | | | | | | |
| b | f | | | | | | |
| c | g | | | | | | |
| d | h | | | | | | |

4 Make sentences.

- a Sherlock Holmes/Baker Street/Dr Watson
Sherlock Holmes lived in Baker Street with Dr Watson
 b Conan Doyle / based / detective / doctor / had known
 c millions / Sherlock Holmes fans / visit / museum every year
 d Sherlock Holmes's / study / first floor /building
 e visitors / sit / Sherlock Holmes's / hair

1 Answer the questions using passive verbs and the words in brackets.

- a Who wrote the Sherlock Holmes stories? (Sir Arthur Conan Doyle)
They were written by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle
 b When did they build the house in Baker Street? (1815)
 c How many people have visited the museum? (millions)
 d Why can't visitors go to third floor of the museum? (decorate)

2 Rewrite the parts in brackets using passive verbs.

- Mustafa** Are you OK! You look angry.
Omar (Someone has stolen my car) ... My car has been stolen...
Mustafa That's terrible. I'm sorry.
Omar (They repaired it only last week.)



Mustafa Where was it?

Omar (They took it from my garage.).....

Mustafa What about the police!

Omar (I told them immediately.).....

Mustafa Have they done anything yet?

Omar (A detective interviewed me yesterday.).....

Mustafa Did he say anything?

Omar (He doesn't think they'll find my car.).....

3 Write five passive sentences using the words in brackets.

a (Egypt / visit) ..Egypt is visited by thousands of tourists every year..

b (Pyramids / build).....

c (King Lear / write).....

d (Shakespeare / know)

e (football / watch).....

1 Complete the puzzle.

Across

1 He's got a smile on his.....

6 You take this with a camera.

7 To try to find out about a crime.

9 a hunting dog

10 damage to your body

7 To get money and other things when someone dies.

2 Correct the facts in these sentences.

a Dr Mortimer visits Sherlock Holmes because he needs money

b Sir Henry Baskerville is going to investigate the family home.

c Sir Charles Baskerville was found in his bedroom.

d Sir Charles Baskerville died with a surprised expression on his face

e Stapleton does not feed his dog to make it thirsty.

f Stapleton is shot while he is trying to escape

3 Make sentences.

When do you feel.....

a terrified?.....

b happy?.....

c angry?.....

d surprised?

e bored?.....

f worried?.....

1 Read the story and discuss these questions in pairs (there is a clue in the picture).

Mystery in the living room

Ali, Mohamed, Tito and Misho all live in the same flat. Ali and Mohamed go out to the cinema . When they return ' Tito is lying dead on the living room floor. There is water and broken glass next to him. Ali and Mohamed know that Misho must have killed Tito, but they do nothing. Why not?

★ Translation ★

A- Translate into Arabic:

1. Dr. Farouk El Baz has proved that the Egyptians can do wonders if they have the suitable opportunity. He has gained everyone's respect.

2. Industry, agriculture, commerce, and tourism are the backbone of our economy. Great projects are carried out to develop them.

3. We have to encourage our youth to go camping. It enables them to make use of their spare time in a useful way. It teaches them co-operation, discipline, and respect.

4. Money is a double- edged weapon. It can be a blessing and curse as well. It is a blessing if it is spent wisely .it is a curse if it is miss- used.

5. In order to achieve your goal in life you have to work hard. Don't waste your time. The time wasted can't be regained.

B- Translate into English:

1- التكنولوجيا سلاح نو حدين, فلها مميزات و عيوب.

2- بعض الناس ليديهم خوف مرضي من العناكب

3- ذهبت العام الماضي إلي معرض القاهرة الدولي للكتاب.

4- تعمل مصر من اجل السلام في الشرق الأوسط.

5- هوايتي المفضلة هي قراءة القصص البوليسية



Unit Eighteen

A cleaner world

عالم أكثر نظافة

By: Mr B.M. Ghreeb

★ Vocabulary ★

form	شكل	such as : like	مثل	audio pollution	تلوث سمعي
noise pollution	التلوث الضوضائي	bell	جرس	visual pollution	تلوث بصري
define	يحدد - يعرف	light	يضيء - يشعل	light pollution	تلوث ضوئي
definition	تعريف	warn of	يحذر	safe	آمن
simply	ببساطة	warning	تحذير	safe	أمان
sound	صوت - يبدو	danger : risk	خطر	come out	يظهر
loud	عالي الصوت	accept	يقبل	tower	برج
loudly	بصوت عالي	continuous	مستمر	respond to	يرد - يستجيب
extremely	للمغاية - بشدة	feelings	مشاعر	response	رد - استجابة
annoying	مزعج	personal	شخصي	bother	يضايق
mind	يمنع - عقل	worry about	يقلق - قلق	park	حديقة
alarm	جهاز إنذار	organization	منظمة	guide	يرشد - مرشد
go off	ينطلق	official	رسمي	attract	يجذب
put up with	يتحمل - يطيق	decision	قرار	realize	يدرك
really	حقا	public	عام	scare	يخيف - يرعب
situation	موقف	services	خدمات	flag	علم - راية
stress	إجهاد - ضغط	damage	يتلف - تلف	entertainment	تسلية
level	مستوي	prevent	يمنع	jewels	مجوهرات
society	مجتمع	get worse	يزداد سوءا	press	يضغط علي
complain	يشكو	artificial	صناعي - مصطنع	vehicles	مركبات
complaint	شكوى	illuminate	ينير - يضيء	bottle	زجاجة
probably	من المحتمل	illumination	إنارة - إضاءة	jar	برطمان
common	شائع	leisure facilities	مرافق ترفيهية	piece	قطعة
neighbour	جار	shine	يضيء - يلمع	tin	علبة
shout	يصرخ	area	منطقة - مساحة	honey	عسل
horn	بوق - سارينة	get dark	يظلم	pass	يمر - يمرر
burglar	لص	astronomer	عالم فلك	lake	بحيرة
burglar alarm	إنذار ضد السرقة	astronomy	علم الفلك	pretty	جميل
unwanted	غير مرغوب	nocturnal bird	طائر ليلي	apologise	يعتذر
reduce	يقلل	make sure	يتأكد	apology	اعتذار
law	قانون	equipment	معدات	knock over	يصطدم بـ
enforce	يطبق - ينفذ	fight	قتال - شجار	data	بيانات
enforcement	تطبيق - تنفيذ	provide	يمد - يزود	crisis	أزمة
land	يهبط	particular	معين - محدد	crises	أزمات
take off	تقلع	purpose	غرض	brakes	فرامل
authorities	سلطات	bright	لامع - ساطع	strict	حازم - صارم
somewhere	في مكان ما	brightness	لمعان - سطوع	measures	إجراءات

Expressions

complain about	يشكو من	shine down	ينير - يضيء لأسفل
complain to	يشكو إلي	crash into	يصطدم بـ
complain of	يشكو من (مرض) - يعاني	at least	علي الأقل
fly around	يطير حول	turn on : switch on	يفتح - يشغل جهاز - مصباح
comes round	يزور شخص دون موعد	turn off : switch off	يغلق جهاز - مصباح
problem with	مشكلة مع	impossible for	مستحيل علي
shine up	ينير - يضيء لأعلي	lose his way	توأم حياتنا



made by nature	من صنع الطبيعة	brightly lit	مضاءة بلمعان
turns down	يخفض الصوت	threat to	تهديد لـ
turn up	يعلي الصوت	keep us safe	يجعلنا في أمان

Derivatives

Verb		Noun		Adjective	
pollute	يلوث	pollution	تلوث	polluted	ملوث
annoy	يزعج - يضايق	annoyance		annoying	مزعج
succeed	ينجح	success		successful	ناجح
burgle	يسطو - يسرق	burglary	سطو	.....
prevented	يمنع	prevention	منع - وقاية	.....
save	ينقذ	safety	أمان	safe	آمن
exhaust	يرهق - يتعب	exhaustion	إرهاق - تعب شديد	exhausted	مرهق
reduce	يقلل	reduction	تخفيض - انتقاص	.....
stress	يؤكد علي	stress	إجهاد - ضغط	stressful	مجهد
				stressed	مجهد
attract	يجذب	attraction	جذب	attractive	جذاب

Definitions

alarm	something such as a bell , loud noise ,or light warning people of danger	جهاز إنذار
put up with	accept a bad situation without complaining	يتحمل
cause	make something happen	يتسبب في
increase	to become larger or to make something larger	يزداد
stress	continuous feeling of worry about your work or your personal life	إجهاد - ضغط
burglar	someone who goes into buildings in order to steal things.	لص
go off	make a loud noise , start working.	ينطلق
horn	the things in a car that you push to make a sound as a warning.	بوق - سارينة
authorities	organizations that make official decisions and control public services.	سلطات
leisure facilities	buildings , equipment or services , provided for a particular purpose.	مرافق ترفيهية
artificial	made by people	صناعي - مصطنع
astronomers	people who study stars	علماء الفلك
nocturnal	come out at night	ليلي
prevent	to stop something	يمنع
reduce	something gets smaller	يقلل
illuminate	to make light shine on something	ينير بضياء

★ Language Notes ★

1- The phrasal verb : "keep"

- | | | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------|---|---------------------|
| get up | ينهض - يستيقظ | - It is important that Ali get up early in the morning because of his job. | |
| get rid of | يتخلص من | - The neighbour also promised to get rid of the car if the problem continues. | |
| get = become | يصبح | - When he got old, he retired. | |
| get to - arrive at | يصل إلى | - It was five o'clock when I got to work. | |
| get = catch | يلحق بـ | - get = buy | يشترى |
| get = hear | يسمع | - get over | يشفي من - يتغلب علي |
| get on | يركب مواصلة | - get off | ينزل |
| get through = pass | ينجح | - get on with | ينسجم مع |
| 2- accept | يقبل | - expect | يتوقع |
| | | - except | ما عدا |
| 3- steal | يسرق (فعل لازم) | - People who steal must be punished. | |
| steal | يسرق (شيء) | - He stole a lot of money from the bank. | |
| rob | يسرق (شخص - مكان) | - A group of thieves robbed the bank. | |
| 4- succeed in + v.ing / noun | ينجح في | - She succeeded in solving all her problems. | |
| manage to + inf. | يتمكن من | - She managed to solve all her problems. | |
| 5- provide.... with | مفعول ... بمد | - Schools provide students with books. | |



- provide.... مفعول ... for يوفر لـ - Schools provide books for students
- 6- bell جرس - I rang the bell three times but no one answered.
- bill فاتورة - He has to pay a bill of hundreds of dollars
- pill حبة دواء - He was ill and was advised to take some pills.
- 7- illuminate : light (up) يضيء - ينير - A flash of lightning وميض برق illuminated the house.
- eliminate يمحو - يقضي علي - The government tries hard to eliminate illiteracy.
- 8- light lit lit يضيء - ينير - The room was lit by a number of small lamps
- light lighted lighted يضيء - ينير - The room was lighted by a number of small lamps
- 9- الاستخدام السببي (تعني أن الفاعل متسبب في الحدث فقط و ليس هو الفاعل الحقيقي)
- Sami had his car mended yesterday. (شخص آخر قام بتصليح السيارة للفاعل)
- He had mended his car. (سامي هو من قام بتصليح السيارة)
يشكو - يقدم شكوى
- 10- complain : make a complaint
- They complained that they didn't have enough money.
- They made a complaint that they didn't have enough money.
- 11- piece قطعة - She had a piece of cake before she went out.
peace السلام - Most people like peace and hate war.
- 12- astronomer عالم فلك - astrologer منجم
- 13- home (لا تسبق بحرف جر إذا جاء قبلها فعل دال علي الحركة) - What time did you get home?

★ Situations ★

MAKING COMPLAINTS AND POLITE RESPONSE

* ادرس المحادثات التالية والأجزاء الموضوع تحتها خط للتعبير عن الشكوى و كيفية الرد عليها بطريقة مهذبة :-

Narrator: 1

Mr. Zaher: Good evening, Mr. Latif. **I'm sorry to bother you, but** my wife and I are watching television and we can hear your music very clearly. It's quite late and it's very loud.

Mr. Latif: It's my son. He enjoys listening to loud music. **I do apologise. I'll make sure** he turns it down.

Mr. Zaher: **That's very good of you.**

Mr. Latif: **That's no problem. I'm sorry you had to come round.**

Narrator: 2

Assistant: Good morning. Can I help you, madam?

Customer: Yes, **I'd like to make a complaint.** I bought this radio here yesterday and it's stopped working already.

Assistant: Perhaps you dropped it.

Customer: No, I didn't. I tried to turn it on this morning and nothing happened.

Assistant: Have you tried changing the batteries?

Customer: There's nothing wrong with the batteries.

Assistant: Are you sure?

Customer: Yes, I am. Look, perhaps I could speak to the manager about this.

Assistant: I'm afraid he's out at the moment.

Customer: Then I'll wait until he comes back.

- Write what you would say in the following situations.

a Your neighbour's car alarm is going off. You visit their flat to tell them.

I'm sorry to bother you, but ! your car alarm is going off.

b You bought a CD from a shop and it is damaged. You want to complain to the shop assistant

c You forgot to return a book that you borrowed from a friend. He comes round to your house to get it

d You are in a shop and you knock over a glass and it breaks. You see the shop assistant

★ Critical Thinking ★

1. What is light pollution?

- It is when artificial light shines on areas that we do not want to illuminate.

2. Give examples of light pollution?

- Artificial lights in our homes, street lights which shines into someone's bedroom window and the orange light which can be seen over towns and cities at night.

3. What is the problem with the orange light over towns and cities?

- The light stops us from seeing the night sky and stops astronomers from studying the stars. Besides, this orange light can affect the lives of nocturnal birds and animals.



4. **How do you think light pollution affects nocturnal birds and animals?**
- It affects their normal natural routines, sometimes they do not know if it is night time or not.
5. **How can we reduce light pollution?**
- Switching off the lights we do not need; making sure we only illuminate areas that we need to be illuminated; making street lights shine down not up.
6. **What parts of towns and cities should be illuminated at night and which should not?**
- Schools, parks and gardens do not need to be illuminated at night if they are not used at night. The other places should be illuminated because people use them at night.
7. **Do you think that people should worry about light pollution? Why? Why not?**
- Yes, because it can affect their life and health.
8. **How would your life be different if there were no lights at night?**
- It would be a little bit difficult. Light guides us in the dark.
9. **Are there any things in your life that might be better without lights?** - Yes, sleeping and relaxing.
10. **Do you agree that pollution is the result of modern life? Why? Why not?**
- Yes, I agree. Because modern life brought with it all kinds of pollution such as noise pollution, light pollution visual and audio pollution.
11. **Why do you think birds lose their way when buildings are brightly lit?**
- They may think a bright building is the sun or a bright area of land. They may be attracted to bright lights and not realize they are buildings until it's too late.
12. **What can we do to protect nocturnal birds and animals from light pollution?**
- We could attach flags etc. to brightly lit buildings to warn and scare them away.
13. **What are the two famous forms of pollution?** - Air pollution and water pollution
14. **What are the different kinds of pollution?** - Noise pollution and light pollution
15. **What is noise pollution?** - It is a sound we don't want to hear.
16. **What are the sources of noise pollution?**
- The sound of traffic . loud sounds of shouting , alarms , planes as well as loud music.
17. **What bad effects can noise pollution cause?** - Deafness and stressful feelings
18. **What can be done to reduce noise pollution ?**
- Strict laws should be passed to control noise pollution in public places and people should think of others. Technology can also have a role in solving this problem of noise pollution.
19. **What is light pollution?** - It is the artificial light which shines on areas we don't want to illuminate .
20. **What are the examples of light pollution in the passage?**
- A street light and orange light which are seen over towns and cities at night.
21. **What is the bad effect of the orange light?** - It never gets dark in some places .This makes it impossible for us to see the night sky and for astronomers to study the stars.
22. **How can we reduce light pollution ?** - We must turn off unnecessary lights , shine down street lights and shine outside lights on the places we want to illuminate.

★ Grammar ★

COUNTABLE AND UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

Countable Nouns الأسماء التي تعد

1 - الأسماء التي تعد يكون لها مفرد و جمع

- | | | |
|----------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| - a car → cars | - a dog → dogs | - an apple → apples |
| - Man → men | - child → children | - mouse → mice |
- وهناك أسماء شاذة لا تجمع بإضافة (s / es / ies) مثل

2 - بعض الكلمات لها نفس التكوين في المفرد والجمع

(sheep / fish / crossroads / means / series / species)

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| - A sheep was grazing in the field. | - Some sheep were grazing in the field. |
| - A car is a means of transport. | - Cars are means of transport. |
- 3- الأسماء المفردة التي تعد تسبق بـ (a / an)
- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| - I've just seen a train. | - I've just seen an accident. |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
- 4- الأسماء المفردة التي تعد نسأل عنها بـ (How many)
- 5- الفعل مع الأسماء المفردة التي تعد مفرد أو جمع
- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| - <u>A car costs</u> a lot of money. | - <u>Cars cost</u> a lot of money. |
| - The child is playing in the garden. | - The children are playing in the garden. |



- 6- الضمير المستخدم بدلا من الأسماء المفردة التي تعد مفرد أو جمع و صفة الإشارة مفرد أو جمع (this – that – these – those)
 - I can't buy this book as it is expensive. - I can't buy these cars as they are expensive.
 7- تُستخدم الأسماء التي تُعد أيضا مع الكلمات الآتية

(some / any / many / a few / a lot of one / two / three, etc.)

- Were there any mistakes in your homework? - Some children are having a picnic in the park.

Uncountable Nouns الأسماء التي لا تعد

- 1 – الأسماء التي لا تعد دائما مفرد و ليس لها جمع
 news - information - oil- advice -water - money - music - bread - luggage - baggage - cloth....
 ** تشمل الأسماء التي لا تعد الآتي :

- 1 - Languages اللغات English – Arabic 2 - Activities الأنشطة reading - studying
 3- Meals الوجبات breakfast – lunch – dinner – supper
 4- Abstract nouns:- honesty -أمانة- hope - beauty - help- love – hatred كراهية - confidence ثقة –
 courage شجاعة – progress تقدم – evidence دليل – patience صبر – peace سلام – poverty فقر etc.
 5 - Materials أسماء المواد عندما تستخدم بوجه عام
 coffee - glass - gold - iron - lime – paper - stone – sand –soil - sugar- tea - wood etc.
 6 - School subjects التاريخ - physics الفيزياء 7 - Fluids السوائل water – coffee – oil
 8 - Sports الرياضة football – volleyball

- 2- الأسماء المفردة التي لا تعد لا تسبق بـ (a / an) إنما يمكن تسبق بـ (some – any)
 - We don't have any butter. - Would you like some more tea?
 3- بعض الكلمات التي لا تُعد يمكن أن تسبقها الأداة (a/an) إذا جاءت قبلها الصفة:
 - We had a delicious breakfast. - I spent a nice time on the beach.
 4- الأسماء المفردة التي لا تعد نسال عنها بـ (How much)
 - How much meat did you eat for lunch. - الفعل مع الأسماء المفردة التي لا تعد مفرد دائما
 5- Money doesn't always bring happiness.
 6- الضمير المستخدم بدلا من الأسماء المفردة التي لا تعد مفرد دائما و صفة الإشارة مفرد دائما (this – that)
 - This milk is too hot , so I can't drink it.
 7- تُستخدم الأسماء التي لا تُعد أيضا مع الكلمات الآتية
 (some / any / much / a little / a lot of)
 - We don't have much time left. - He has got a lot of money.

**** ملحوظة هامة : يمكن تحويل الأسماء التي لا تعد إلى أسماء تعد كالتالي

1- استخدام ألفاظ تجزئة تشير إلى كميات محددة مثل :

A sheet of paper	فرخ ورق	A slice of meat	شريحة لحم
A loaf of bread	رغيف خبز	A drop of water	قطرة ماء
A tube of toothpaste	أنبوبة معجون أسنان	A bag of flour	كيس دقيق
A box of matches	علبة كبريت	A grain of sand	حبة رمل
A packet of cigarettes	علبة سجائر	A spoonful of sugar	ملئ ملعقة شاي
A glass of lemonade	كوب ليموناده	A bottle of milk	زجاجة حليب
A jar of jam	برطمان مربة	A bar of soap	قطعة صابون

2- إذا تغير معناها

- 1- Do you like chicken?
 Do you like chickens?
 2- I'd like some writing paper.
 I'm going to buy a paper.
 3-The window's made of unbreakable glass.
 Would you like a glass كوب of water?
 4- Would you like an orange?
 I don't like orange. I prefer red.
 5- Would you like a coffee?
 Coffee can you stop you sleeping.
 6- I've got a hair in my mouth.
 There's hair on the floor.
- (لحم الفراخ (chicken meat)
 (الفراخ (the animals)
 (ورق الكتابة - لا يعد)
 (a newspaper)
 (الزجاج - لا يعد)
 (برتقالة (the fruit)
 (اللون البرتقالي (the colour)
 (فنجان قهوة (a cup of coffee)
 (مشروب القهوة (The drink)
 (شعرة (a single hair)
 (شعر (a lot of hair)

ملاحظات هامة

- بعض الكلمات ليس لها مفرد وتعامل معاملة الجمع ومنها
 - الأشياء التي تتكون من نصفين مثل

trousers / glasses / gloves / shorts / spectacles / pyjamas



• أسماء الأشياء المكونة من جزأين مثل **gloves / scissors / trousers / shoes / socks** glasses
 وبدون كلمة **pair** تُعتبر هذه الكلمات جمع

- His trousers are dirty. - A pair of socks doesn't cost much money.

3- Nouns and noun phrases which refer to groups:

معظم الأسماء التي تشير إلى مجموعات يمكن أن يُستخدم معها فعل مفرد أو جمع مثل:

company شركة army جيش class فصل team فريق
 • عندما نفكر في المجموعة ككل أي كوحدة واحدة نستخدم فعل مفرد

- The Egyptian team is going to play the final . هنا الكلام عن الفريق كوحدة واحدة
 • عندما نفكر في أعضاء المجموعة كأفراد نستخدم فعل جمع

- The Egyptian team are going to travel to Luxor next week. هنا نقصد الفريق كأفراد

4- Nouns which look plural:

العبارات الدالة على الكمية و المبالغ المالية والزمن و الثمن و المسافة و الوزن ودرجات الحرارة تُعامل معاملة المفرد مع الفعل

- Ten million pounds is a lot of money. - Fifty litres of petrol fills my car.
 - Five kilometres is a long way to walk if you are carrying a heavy bag.
 - Two hours is a long time to wait. - Fifty degrees is a very high temperature.

• الضمانر الغير محددة التالية تأخذ دائما فعل مفرد ولكن عند الإشارة إليها بضمير نستخدم ضمير جمع

(*someone / no one / nobody / anyone / everyone / everybody / somebody / person*)

- Somebody has cleaned the house. They have also watered the flowers.
 - Someone is knocking at the door, I will go and see who they are

• الضمانر الغير محددة التالية تأخذ دائما فعل مفرد و عند الإشارة إليها بضمير نستخدم ضمير مفرد أيضا

(*something / nothing / anything/ everything*) - Something has fallen on your head.

UNIT 18

A cleaner world

(Workbook)

1 Complete these sentences with the correct words.

alarm authorities burglars cause horn increase stress

- a The burglars took the jewels from that shop because the was not on that night.
- b He thinks the should put more lights in the park because it is dangerous at night.
- c Cars both air and noise pollution.
- d I think that cars should not press their at night or people cannot sleep.
- e The teacher is very happy because there has been an in the number of students who have passed the test.
- f Students often feel..... when they have exams.

2 Complete the sentences with the correct verbs.

get rid of get up goes off put up with

- a It is important that Ali**gets up**.... early in the morning because of his job.
- b Ali does not usually sleep very well because his neighbour's car alarm oftenin the middle of the night.
- c His neighbour has asked him to..... the problem until his car alarm is mended.
- d The neighbour also promised to..... the car if the problem continues.

3 Answer these questions.

- a What do you think is the worst cause of noise pollution?
- b What vehicles or buildings often have an alarm?
- c What do you find difficult to put up with in your town?

4 Write a paragraph about the noises that you hear around you every day.

1 Find and correct the mistakes in these sentences.

- a The two forms of pollution people worry about is air and water pollution
 The two forms of pollution people worry about are air and water pollution
- b Plants need lights from the sun to grow. c He looks different because he has had his hairs cut.
- d How many money have you got at the moment? e How much noises does that machine make?

2 Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

- a I'd like two cups of A coffee B coffees, please.
- b There's A a little B a few sugar left, but not very much. Can you get some more?
- c There was A so much B so many noise that they could not hear each other.
- d Be careful that you don't cut your feet, there's some A glasses B glass on the floor
- e The air in the mountains A is B are always so fresh.



f Please can you pass me **A a B** some paper!

3 Complete with the correct words.

bottle

jar

piece

tins

some

a His grandmother always drinks a ...**cup**... of tea with her food.

b Would you like..... sugar with your coffee?

c How manyof vegetables do you have in your cupboard?

d Can you pass me the of honey, please?

e I'm not very hungry because I've just eaten a..... of cake.

f Don't forget to buy a..... of cola from the shops.

Rewrite the sentences using the words in brackets to give the same meaning.

a The lake is very pretty, but it was made by people. (**artificial**)

The lake is very pretty, but it is artificial

b The police stopped the men from going into the building. (**prevent**)

c They plan to make smaller the number of cars going into the city centre each day. (**reduce**)

d That school needs some lights to make the playground lighter at night. (**illuminate**)

e This is a bird that only comes out at night. (**nocturnal**)

2 Match to make sentences and complete with the correct form of **get**.

a What time does it 1your cousin for her birthday!

b His father usually 2tomorrow?

c She went to the shops and 3dark in the winter?

d Which bus are you going 4home at about six o'clock.

e What have you 5some bread and milk.

3 Write a paragraph about a place without any lights.

1 Put the conversation in the correct order.

a (....) **Shop assistant** What's the problem, sir?

b (....) **Shop assistant** I do apologise, but he isn't here today

c (....) **Hatem** I'm sorry to bother you, but I bought this shirt here last week.

d (....) **Hatem** Well, I'd like to make a complaint I will ill come back again tomorrow.

e (....) **Hatem** That's not possible. Look, I'd li ke to speak to the manager.

f (....) **Shop assistant** Our new shirts don't have holes in them, sir. Perhaps it happened after you took it home.

g (....) **Hatem** When I put it on, I found that there was a hole in it

2 Write what you would say in the following situations.

a You r neighbour's car alarm is going off. You visit their flat to tell them.

I'm sorry to bother you, but ! your car alarm is going off.

b You bought a CD from a shop and it is damaged. You want to complain to the shop assistant

c Your forgot to return a book you borrowed from a friend He / She comes round to your house to get it

d You are in a shop and you knock over a glass and it breaks. You see the shop assistant

★ Translation ★

A- Translate into Arabic:

1. It has become clear that great efforts are necessary to provide enough food, housing education, medical assistance and jobs for the ever-increasing population in Egypt.
2. To bring up a child is a very complex process. Children should be brought up well and have good qualities in order to become good citizens.
3. We should make good use of the spare time .if we waste our time, we shall be sorry in future.
4. Some scientists believe that the world would face hunger in the next few if people go on increasing in number. We should try to solve the problem by all means.
5. All the members of a family should participate to make their home clean, healthy and comfortable. Each member should work for the good of the whole.

B- Translate into English:

- 1- تنفيذ الكثير من المشروعات الزراعية والصناعية في صعيد مصر لتوفير فرص أفضل للعمل للمواطنين هناك.
- 2- إن مشكلة الانفجار السكاني هي اخطر مشكلة تواجه العلماء في الوقت الحالي.
- 3- إن تقدم أي دولة يعتمد علي شبابها والخدمات التي يؤدينها لبلادهم.
- 4- يعطينا السلام فرصة ذهبية لتنفيذ مشروعات مفيدة
- 5- الكون ملئ بالأسرار والعجائب



Review

F

★ Vocabulary ★

The growth of slums

تطور العشوائيات

By: Mr B.M. Ghreob

interview	يجري مقابلة مع	recycling	إعادة تصنيع/ تدوير	higher education	التعليم العالي
wake up	يستيقظ	recycling centre	مركز إعادة التدوير	aged	بالغ من العمر
nature	الطبيعة	waste	يضيع - يهدر	pay for	يدفع ثمن
blow	تهب (رياح)	waste	مخلفات	throw away	يتخلص من
planet	كوكب	get about	يتنقل - يتجول	remove	يزيل
cause damage	يسبب ضررا	follow	يتبع	educated	متعلم
low-energy	منخفض الطاقة	mostly	في الغالب	political	سياسي
light bulbs	لمبات كهربية	lawyer	محامي	effective	فعال
warm water	مياه دافئة	opportunity	فرصة	standard	مستوي
get rid of	يتخلص من	reform	إصلاح	knowledge	معرفة
as well as	و كذلك	improvement	تطور - تحسين	chance	فرصة
sheet of paper	فرخ ورق	public education	التعليم العام	makes sound	يصدر صوتا
printer	طابعة	compulsory	إجباري - إلزامي	say words	يقول كلمات
charity	مؤسسة خيرية	free	مجاني	tell news	يقول أخبارا
recycle	يعيد تصنيع	equal	متساوي	go shopping	يذهب للتسوق

Definitions

cause	made to happen	يسبب
survive	continues to live/exist after a difficult or dangerous situation	يبقى حيا - ينجو
increase	to become larger	يزداد
climate	weather conditions in an area	المناخ
throw away	remove something because you don't want it	يتخلص من
extinct	no longer existing/living	منقرض
compulsory	must be done because of a rule or law	إلزامي - إجباري
educated	an educated person has a high standard of knowledge and education	متعلم
equal	the same in size, value, amount, etc.	متساوي
improvement	when something becomes better than it was	تحسين - تطوير
opportunity	a chance to do something	فرصة
reform	a change that is made to a political or legal system in order to make it fairer or more effective	إصلاح
take... for granted	to believe that something is true without making sure	يسلم بوجود شيء

★ Critical Thinking ★

1. Why are forests cut down?

- So that farmers can have more land to grow food for the world's increasing population.

2. How can we make sure our planet survives?

- Firstly, we should use less energy . Next, we should think about what we use and what we get rid of. Finally, we should think about how we travel.

3. 3- How can we save energy\ use less energy?

- By switching off all the lights we don't need. We can also use low-energy light bulbs.

4. 4- How can we slow climate change?

- By reducing pollution.

5. 5- How can we save money and the environment?

- By using both sides of sheets of paper in a computer printer. Give your old mobile to charity to recycle it. Take newspapers, bottles and tins to a recycling centre.

6. 1- What kind of work did educated people do in the past? - They were lawyers or doctors.



11 Some animals are, so you only see them at night.
 a naughty b national c nocturnal d miserable

12 There are very good leisurein my city, so I am never bored.

a facilities b guides c hectares d horns

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

1 My sister walks so quickly that I cannot walk as quickly as her. (keep up with)

2 Don' alk on the grass in the park. (keep off)

3 I a e t when I hear alarms at night. (go off)

4 A hat time does your train arrive in Cairo? (get)

5 Find and correct the mistakes in the following sentences:

1 The story is about a criminal that happened in London 100 years ago.

2 An important machine was given from a factory.

3 The owner of the factory asked an astronomer to find who had taken it.

4 The fiction who took the machine was found and sent to prison.

6 Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

Does the sound of an insect in your room bother you? There are more than 900,000 kinds of insects, but scientists think that only about 80 percent of the world's species have been studied. In the future, we will probably find many more. So before you get rid of that annoying insect in your room, remember that they can play an important part in our ecosystem. They help plants to grow, they remove natural rubbish and they are food for many birds and animals.

Some scientists think that insects are healthy to eat They think that more and more people will have started to eat insects by the time your grandchildren are adults. Some insects are annoying and some are dangerous, but other insects may be more useful than you realize!

1 What percent of insect species do scientists not know about?

2 What will scientists study more of in the future?

3 In what ways can insects help the ecosystem?

4 Why do you think people might eat insects in the future?

5 What do many people do with insects that are annoying?

a They get rid of them .

b They eat them.

c They put them in a room .

d They give them to their grandchildren

6 When do some scientists think that more people will eat insects?

a in about ten years

b in about 20 years

c in about 60-70 years

d in about 200 years

7 Answer only FOUR (4) of the following questions:

a What will happen to Baskerville Hall if all the Baskervilles die

b What has killed members of the Baskerville family in the past?

c Why do you think Sherlock Holmes becomes interested in Dr Mortimer's story?

d Do you think it is possible to train a dog like Stapleton did in the story?

e Do you think that Holmes and Watson were right to shoot the dog?

f How do you think that Holmes knew about Stapleton 's plan?

8 Answer the following questions:

"This is not true I" cried Monks. "I do not have a brother."

a Who is Monks talking to?

b Who is Monks's brother'?

c What kind of person is Monks' How do we know this?

9 Write an email of about NINETY (90) words to a scientist about pollution in your city or village:

10 a Translate into Arabic:

1 Some airports reduce the number of planes taking off at night

2 The email will be sent tomorrow morning.

b Translate into English:

يعاقب الصبي علي إهماله





Tape Script

Unit 10

Grandfather: What are you doing, Hatem?

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

Grandfather : How are you doing that?

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

Grandfather : Luxor? How long does the message take?

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

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

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

Grandfather : 80? That's amazing.

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

Mother: And do you meet all these friends?

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

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

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

Mother: It sounds very complicated.

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

Grandfather : What's a blog?

Hatem: It's a web page where you can write about your life and your interests, or information about a particular subject. You can update it whenever you want to, and the newest information is always at the top of the page. Other people can read what you've written and make comments.

Grandfather: Do you write a blog?

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

Grandfather: Will anyone read your blog?

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

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

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

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

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

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

Hatem: OK, Mum!

Narrator: Conversation 1

Mother: Do you have any plans for the weekend, Mazin?

Mazin : Yes, Mum. We've got to find out about the history of mobile phones for a school project, so I'm planning to go to the library tomorrow to do my research.

Mother: OK. Anything else?

Mazin: Yes, when I've finished at the library, I'm going to play football with my friends.

Mother: Take your time with your project work. It's important that you work hard on your projects.

Mazin: I know, Mum. I promise to work really hard.

Mother: Good. And don't play football until you've finished.

Mazin: I promise I won't.

Narrator: Conversation 2

Warda: Hi, Eman. Are you busy this evening?

Eman: Well, my plan is to finish my English homework and then write my blog,.

Warda: I plan to finish that homework too, but I've still got a lot to do.



Eman: I'll come round to your house and we can do it together if you like.

Warda: Thanks, that's really kind of you. What about your blog?

Eman: I'm going to do my blog later.

Narrator: Conversation 3

Father: What are you doing, Ashraf?

Ashraf: I'm texting some of my friends. We're going to meet in town tomorrow evening.

Father: It's late. Don't be long.

Ashraf: I won't.

Father: There's school tomorrow and you must get up early.

Ashraf: I know, Dad. I promise that I'll be really quick.

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

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

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

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

Unit 11



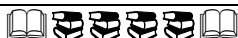
Tape Script

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

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

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

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

Reading	Jane Eyre	
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As I settled into my new life at Thorn field Hall as a governess, I became more comfortable. Mrs. Fairfax was always really kind to me and I got on very well with my student, Adele. I often climbed on



to the roof of the house and looked over the countryside because I needed contact with the outside world.

Three very happy months passed. One day, when Adele had a cold and I did not have to teach her, I offered to take a letter to the post office for Mrs. Fairfax. I set off for the village of Hay, about eight kilometres away. It was a really beautiful day; it was sunnier but colder than it had been recently and the roads were extremely icy.

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

I tried to catch the horse but without success, so I told the man I would go to Thornfield Hall for help. When I said that I was the governess there, the gentleman looked quite surprised. Finally, I managed to catch the horse and helped the gentleman get back on to it. And without thanking me, he called for his dog Pilot to follow and set off towards Thornfield Hall.

Unit 12

Tape Script

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

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

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

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

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

Reading	People at work	
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Samira : Who do you work for?

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

Samira : Why did you apply for the job?

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

Samira : What qualifications did you need?

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

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



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

Samira : How many hours do you work?

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

Samira : How much holiday do you have / get?

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

Samira : What work did you do at first?

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

Samira : What work do you do now?

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

Samira : Do you Like your job ?

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



Type Script

Review D

Manal: What's our first lesson tomorrow morning, Leila?

Leila : It's English.

Manal: Great, I really enjoy our English lessons.

Leila : So do I. I think learning languages like English is very useful, don't you?

Manal: Yes, I do, but some people don't understand why it's useful. They don't realise that they will **probably** need to use English one day.

Leila: I think we'll all need to know English for our jobs or for travelling abroad.

Manal: Exactly! It means we'll be able to communicate with people all over the world, not just in English-speaking countries like Britain or Australia. Have you ever had to use English outside school?

Leila: Yes, I have. My father brought some Japanese colleagues to our house. They couldn't speak Arabic and we couldn't speak Japanese, but we could all speak English, so at times like that, it is really useful.

Manal: I think our English lessons at school are fantastic, but I'd like to find more ways of practising what we learn in class.

Leila: There are hundreds of websites which can help you to get better at reading English, Manal. There are also lots of ways of practising your written English, for example by emailing someone in an English-speaking country. And, of course, there are lots of English radio programmes you can listen to.

Manal: I go on social networking sites where English is the language everyone uses. I've also discovered a website where you can ask questions about English and someone replies in less than 24 hours.

Leila: That's a brilliant idea. You must give me the address of that website.

Manal: I also read people's blogs and sometimes make comments on what they write .I 'm going to start my own blog soon.

Leila: That's a good idea. I'm sure that people from all over the world will read it.

Manal: Are you going to read my blog?

Leila: Of course!

Reading	Charlotte Bronte	
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Charlotte Bronte, the writer of *Jane Eyre*, was born in the north of England in 1816. She was the third of six children. Her mother's sister, Elizabeth, looked after the children because Charlotte's mother had died when she was five.

When their father was at work, Charlotte helped her aunt to look after her younger sisters in the quiet village where they lived. In their free time, Charlotte, her brother Branwell and her sisters Emily and Anne wrote poems and stories. From 1835 to 1838, Charlotte was a school teacher. Then, in 1839, she worked as a governess to a number of families. In 1842, Charlotte travelled to Europe to teach English, but she was miserable and returned to England the following year.



In 1846, Charlotte wrote a collection of poems with her sisters Emily and Anne. Instead of using their real names, they called themselves Currer, Ellis and Acton Bell. These could be men's or women's names, and the sisters chose them to hide the fact that they were women. At that time in England, people thought that women should not write books and did not take their work seriously. The people who read Charlotte's novels were not sure whether she was a man or a woman.

By the year 1850, Charlotte's brother and sisters had all died and Charlotte and her father lived alone together. Because her novel *Jane Eyre* was so successful Charlotte sometimes visited London and made contact with other writers. Soon, everyone realized that Charlotte was a woman and learnt that, like her character Jane, she was a very strong, clever woman

Charlotte continued to look after her father and In 1854, married a man who worked with her father Sadly, in 1855, at the age of 38, Charlotte Bronte died

Reading**The growth of slums**

Slums were very common in the time of Oliver Twist, but they are still common in many cities today. A slum may be an overcrowded shantytown on the edge of a large city where very poor people live. Or it may be an old part near the centre of a city. People's homes may be one-room shacks or ordinary buildings, but often the homes have no clean water, electricity or sanitation. In some slums, like those in Rio de Janeiro in Brazil, there is a lot of crime and it can be dangerous for the police to go into them.

Although there have always been very poor areas in large cities, slums grew quickly in many parts of the world in the 1970s and 1980s when people left their homes in the country to look for work. When people arrived in the cities, there was often no work or housing for them, so they built their own homes out of things they found: wood, metal and other materials. Some of the people who live in today's slums do jobs like manual labour or selling things in the street, but this work is often informal and sometimes illegal.

In the nineteenth century, slums were found around factories in English cities like London or Manchester. The residents were usually factory workers who were paid very little money. Since the time of Oliver Twist, everyone has worked hard to improve housing, and today there are no slums in English cities.

The United Nations has said that there are a billion people in the world today living in slums. The number could be two billion by 2030. The slums of today, in cities like Mumbai, Jakarta or Rio de Janeiro, are usually in areas where most of the people have no work and no money.

 **Tape Script**
Unit 13

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

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

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

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

Presenter: Yes, of course.

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

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

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

Mr. Chen: That's right.

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

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

Mr. Chen: That's a good question. It was extremely difficult. One of the main problems for the



engineers was that over 500 kilometres of the line is built on permanently frozen ground. This includes a tunnel which is 1,338 metres long. To make this tunnel, they had to cut through frozen earth. The line also includes 675 bridges. In all, 20,000 people worked on the line.

Rami : Thanks. That's incredible !

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

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

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

Magdi : Thanks very much.

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

Reading

The Suez Canal



For thousands of years, people had wanted to link the Mediterranean Sea and The Red Sea to shorten the sea journey from the west to the east. The first canal was built in around 1300 BCE, but it was not taken care of and it was not used after the eighth century.

In 1858, a French engineer called Ferdinand de Lesseps and the Egyptian government started work on a new canal. When the 164 kilometre-long canal was opened in 1869, it had cost \$100,000. At first, the Universal Suez Ship Canal Company operated the canal. The company was given the right to operate the canal for 99 years.

World business was immediately affected by the opening of the canal. Things were moved by ship much faster than before, when the ships had to sail around Africa. The journey from Europe to Asia was shortened by 9,500 kilometres and by 20 days.

The Suez Canal is one of the world's most important waterways. It was taken over by Egypt in 1956, and is now used by about 50 ships every day. In most places, the canal is only wide enough for one ship, but there are passing places which means that ships can travel in both directions at the same time. Each ship takes between 11 and 16 hours to pass through the canal. The canal is now operated by the Suez Canal Authority and ships are charged to use the waterway. This money is important income for Egypt.

A new 35-kilometre section of the canal was opened in 2015. It was built to help modern ships, which are much bigger than in the past

ASK FOR ADVICE & GIVE ADVICE

Narrator: Conversation 1

Hazem: Can I ask your advice?

Mr Osman: Sure, how can I help?

Hazem: My wife and children and I are going to London to see my brother. How do you think that we should travel? My children want to fly, but my wife and I would prefer to go by boat and train.

What's your advice?

Mr Osman: How long are you going for?

Hazem: Just a week.

Mr Osman: Well, if you want my honest opinion, I think that you should fly from Cairo airport. If you went by boat and train, the journey would take you a very long time. You would only be with your brother for two or three days.

Hazem: You're right, thank you.

Narrator: Conversation 2

Businessman: Good morning. My colleagues and I are travelling to Egypt on a business trip soon. Could you give us some advice?

Travel agent: of course. Tell me a little about your trip. Where exactly in Egypt are you going?

Businessman: Well, we're staying in a hotel in Alexandria, but we also need to visit Cairo and Aswan. How would you suggest that we travel?



Travel agent: If I were you, I'd go by train. Egyptian railways are generally fast and comfortable, especially if you are travelling between cities. I don't think that you should go by road, it would take you much longer.

Businessman: Thanks for your help.



Tape Script

Unit 14

Narrator: You probably don't know much about the writer Jules Verne, but you may have heard of two of his most famous novels: *Journey to the Centre of the Earth* and *Around the World in Eighty Days*. Verne wrote stories about air travel, space travel and submarines before planes, rockets or submarines were used. This is why many people call Jules Verne the '*Father of science fiction*'.

Verne was born in 1828. He grew up in a port called Nantes in northern France. It was always busy with ships coming and going. This may be why Jules became interested in travel and exploration. There is a story that when he was very young, he wanted to travel so much that he hid on a ship as it was leaving Nantes for America.

After he left school, Jules Verne studied to be a lawyer, but spent a lot of his time writing stories about fantastic journeys. His father, who was also a lawyer, realised this, so he stopped paying for his son's studies and told him he had to find a job. His first story, which was called *Five Weeks in a Balloon*, came out in 1863. After that, he wrote two books every year and earned enough money to live on his writing. His most well-known book, that he wrote in 1873, was *Around the World in Eighty Days*. It first came out in a magazine.

In 1905, Jules Verne became ill and died. His last novel came out after his death. It was called *The Lighthouse at the End of the World*.

Reading

Around the world in eighty days



The story begins in a London club on October 2, 1872. Phileas Fogg, a rich man, has an argument with a friend about how long it would take him to travel round the world. Fogg's friend does not believe that Fogg can finish the journey in 80 days. If he succeeds, Fogg will win £20,000.

Fogg leaves London, with his servant Passepartout, at 8.45 pm on October 2. They will have to return at the same time on December 21. After seven days, they reach Suez, where they meet a man called Fix. Fix is a policeman who thinks that Fogg is the criminal he is looking for. The three men travel to Bombay by ship, then to Calcutta by train. Unfortunately, the railway line is not finished and they need to travel part of the way by elephant. On their journey, they save a young woman from death. She is called Aouda and she goes with them on their journey. From Calcutta, they travel by ship to Hong Kong, then across the Pacific to San Francisco.

In San Francisco, Fogg, Passepartout, Fix and ; Aouda catch the train to New York, but during this journey Passepartout is kidnapped. Fogg rescues his servant, but they get to New York late and miss their boat to Liverpool. After fuel problems, the next boat finally reaches Britain.

As soon as they arrive, Fix arrests Fogg. He quickly realises that Fogg is not the real criminal, but by now they have missed their train to London, lost a day and so lost the money. However, Passepartout discovers that it is December 20, not December 21. Because they had travelled east, they had crossed the International Date Line and saved a day! Fogg Passepartout hurry to the club and arrive in time to win the £ 20,000.



Tape Script

Unit 15

Speaker 1: I used to have a phobia about spiders. My father was frightened of spiders, so my phobia must have come from him. I remember him telling me that many spiders are poisonous. I always thought that any spider I saw was going to bite me, so I avoided all of the places where I might find a spider. I hated opening cupboards because I might have found a spider in it. And I never visited old buildings that might have been their home.

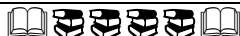
Speaker 2: My mother says I loved dolls until I was about five, so fear of dolls can't have been a phobia I was born with. It just happened slowly, like an illness. When I was seven, one of my aunts tried to help



me get over this fear. She brought me an old doll, then took off its hair to show me that it wasn't a real person. Of course this just made everything worse. For weeks after I had bad dreams about dolls. That was when my fear turned into a real phobia. Now, if I see a doll, I feel ill and dizzy. I must get away from it.

Speaker 3: When I was fifteen, I was in London and I had to travel on the underground. The train was full of people. Everyone was talking or reading their newspapers, then the train stopped in a tunnel. Most people stayed quite calm, but I began to panic. I ran up and down the train crying and shouting. After about five minutes, the train started moving again, and I got out at the next station. Since then I haven't travelled on the underground. I don't like being in very small places — that must be why I have a phobia about lifts, too. In my last job I worked on the fourteenth floor of an office building, but I went up by the stairs, not the lift. I sometimes took the lift just to show myself that I could do it, but I didn't enjoy it.

Speaker 4: Going to the park and other open places can be terrible for me. I have a very strange feeling when I go to these places. The small streets near my home and small gardens aren't a problem, but a trip to a big open space like a park or a sports ground can be a nightmare. I hear my own voice saying, "I must get away!" I'm really afraid of open spaces.

Reading	Phobias	
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Phobias are not just extreme fears—they are irrational fears. They can affect people's lives and make them frightened to do things which most people do without thinking. For example, if you have a fear of heights, you may drive 40 kilometres to avoid a high bridge.

The usual treatment is to slowly show the person who has the phobia what they fear. For example, a person with a spider phobia first thinks about a spider, then looks at photographs of spiders, and finally looks at a real spider. The therapist who is giving the treatment remains calm and helps the patient to relax. The person with the phobia feels in control of the situation and, because of this, they do not panic. After a few sessions, they realise that the thing they are afraid of cannot hurt them.

In another treatment, the therapist gets close to the spider and picks it up without showing any fear. This helps the patient to see that he or she has nothing to fear.

Some phobias can be treated in a few sessions with the therapist. Some people with phobias need medicine to help them relax before treatment. Treatment can be done in groups where people with the same phobia are helped together. It is also possible to have treatment from a computer program, where the patient is put into a virtual situation with the thing he or she fears.



Tape Script

Review E

Presenter: Welcome to Science Now. The subject of today's programme is the Three Gorges Dam on the Yangtze River in China. In the studio we have Dr Hassan, a professor of engineering from Cairo University who has visited the dam and will answer your questions. Welcome, Professor Hassan.

Professor: Thank you.

Presenter: Can I start by asking you two simple questions? First of all, what are dams and why must we build them?

Professor: Well, a dam is a very strong high wall which stops most of the water of a river moving. Some water then runs through channels in the wall of the dam and turns a wheel to make electricity. So dams are needed because industrial countries must have clean electricity for their modern factories. Dams also help to control floods.

Presenter: Thanks. And now Amira from Alexandria has a question.

Amira: Hello. I'd like to ask the professor to give us a few facts about the Three Gorges Dam for my school project.

Professor: Hello, Amira. Where shall I begin? There are so many interesting facts. First of all, the Three Gorges Dam is 185 metres high and 2,309 metres long. It cost twenty-five billion dollars to build and produces a huge amount of electricity.

Amira: How long did it take to build?

Professor: More than sixteen years. It was started in 1993 and finished in 2009.

Presenter: Thank you, Amira. We now have a question from a student of engineering. Nabil, what is your question for the professor?

Nabil: Hello. I'd like to know what would have happened if China hadn't built this enormous dam.



Professor: That's a very good question, Nabil. The truth is that not everyone wanted the dam to be built. These were the people who lived near the Yangtze River and who lost their home when the dam was built. So these people would have been very happy if the dam hadn't been built. On the other hand, if they hadn't built the dam, Chinese industries would have used more fuels like gas or oil, which are getting more and more expensive.

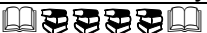
Nabil: Do you know how many people lost their homes?

Professor: They say that more than a million people were moved and that more than a thousand towns and villages disappeared when the dam was finished.

Presenter: That's incredible. Finally, Professor, I have a question. Can ships still travel along the river?

Professor: Yes, they can. There is a system of locks and there's also a special lift which operates for the ships. It carries them over the dams.

Presenter: Thank you very much, Professor. Unfortunately, that's all we have time for today.


Reading	Hong Kong – a wonder of the modern world	
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Hong Kong is in the South China Sea near the coast of China. It consists of Hong Kong Island, Lantau Island, Kowloon, The New Territories and 263 other small islands. In the past, only fishermen and farmers lived in Hong Kong, but today it is a busy port and an important trade centre. Many of China's exports pass through Hong Kong. It is also known as a shopping centre.

Hong Kong has a population of 7 million people in a land area of 1,100 sq km. This means that people live very close to each other. There are 6900 people in every square kilometre. Despite this, Hong Kong is a good environment to live in: it has quiet parks, beaches and mountains to climb.

From 1842 to 1997, Hong Kong was British, but in 1997 it became part of China. The two most important languages are Chinese and English. It has its own television, radio and newspapers, and its own money, the Hong Kong dollar.

To many people, Hong Kong is one of the world's greatest cities because it is such a successful financial and trade centre.

Reading	The importance of law enforcement	
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In the England of Charles Dickens's time, very poor people like Oliver Twist, who had no money and no home, had to live in terrible conditions. One of the results of this poverty was a lot of street crimes, particularly robberies, and the number of these crimes rose quickly during the first half of the nineteenth century. The number of violent crimes also rose and this worried many people.

In situations like these, laws have to be enforced to protect society, and for successful law enforcement, society needs honest police officers and an efficient legal system which makes people feel safe. Trials and punishments must also be completely fair.

In the time of Oliver Twist, punishments were harsh and included long prison sentences. Some criminals lost their lives. Other prisoners were sent from England to Australia, often to spend the rest of their lives away from their families. Today, in most countries, punishments are less harsh and there are different punishments for less serious crimes. For example, some criminals may have to pay a fine. Others cannot travel freely and have to stay in their hometown.

Laws are made to stop people from behaving badly towards each other. But however good a law is, it must be enforced by the police and a legal system in which the public is confident.

Tape Script

Unit 16

Hussein: Did you see that programme on television last night about biodiversity?

Dina: No, I didn't, Was it interesting?

Hussein: Yes, very,

Dina: So what is biodiversity?

Hussein: It means the number of different plants and animals in the world. There are millions of different species and they are still discovering new species of animals and plants today in remote areas. Scientists won't have discovered all of these species for hundreds of years. The problem is that by that time, many of the species will have become extinct before we even know about them.



Dina: So are we losing species of plants and animals?

Hussein: Yes, we are. That's what the programme was really about. They said that many species are disappearing because of human activities.

Dina: Does that matter?

Hussein: Yes. The problem is that every animal and plant plays an important role in our ecosystem. For example, if an insect lives on a certain plant, and farmers get rid of that plant to grow their crops, that insect species may become extinct. This could mean that the birds and other animals which eat these insects will also become extinct in time.

Dina: I see what you mean. But what can we do to stop so many species dying out?

Hussein: Well, we should try to protect the habitats where they live. One way of doing that is to stop cutting down forests to grow crops.

Dina: There must be other things we can do.

Hussein: Well, we could protect animals and plants which are in danger. There are many ways of doing this, like making it illegal to hunt certain animals.

Dina: And what about climate change? Is climate change a threat to biodiversity too?

Hussein: Yes, I'm afraid so. Some scientists say that 40 percent of the Amazon will have gone by 2115 if the earth's temperature goes up by 2°C. In the Arctic, animals like polar bears are already finding it difficult to survive. Some people are predicting that thousands of species of plants and animals will have disappeared by the year 2100.

Dina: That's terrible. We have to do something to stop that from happening.

Hussein: I agree, but what can ordinary people do about climate change?

Dina: I don't know, but we have to try to do something.

Reading	Feeding the world	
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By 2050, the population of the world will have grown to about nine billion, and people are asking whether there will be enough food for everyone. The answer is uncertain.

Scientists say that, during the last 40 years, world food production has kept up with population growth, but this may not continue. Firstly, there is a shortage of suitable land. We have already used over a quarter of the earth's land area. By 2050, farmers will have used even more high-quality land and will have to use less-productive areas. Secondly, in many countries there is already a shortage of water for growing crops, and this problem will probably have become worse by 2050. Finally, nobody knows how climate change will affect food production.

Scientists know that the world can produce enough food for the world's population, but millions of people are hungry because food is in the wrong place, is too expensive, or cannot be stored for long enough.

One way in which Egypt has increased food production is to turn desert areas into new agricultural land. In recent years, the country has reclaimed 400,000 hectares of desert and another 600,000 hectares will be added in the next few years. It is hoped that people will move out of the cities to work in agriculture and so help Egypt to produce more food. This process will only succeed if there is enough water and if this is managed carefully. In Abu Minqar, a Western Desert oasis where water is well managed, farmers can grow many different crops and raise animals successfully.

More developments like this will help Egypt and other countries to produce enough food for their growing populations

 **Tape Script**

Narrator: Conversation 1

Boy 1: It's a really difficult situation, isn't it?

Boy 2: Yes, what can anyone do about it?

Boy 1: They could build the road on the other side of the town.

Boy 2: That's a good idea. Or what about trying to move the birds to a different habitat?

Boy 1: I don't think that's the answer. These birds have lived in that area for hundreds of years.

Boy 2: You're probably right. How about building the road but trying to protect the birds?

Boy 1: It's a good idea, but how would you do that?

Boy 2: Good question. I'm not really sure.

Narrator: Conversation 2

Girl 1: So, what do you think they could do about this problem?



Girl 2: Surely they could build the road in a different place.

Girl 1: They thought about that, but it would be more expensive.

Girl 2: Why don't they just stop traffic driving through the town at busy times of the day?

Girl 1: They can't do that, the drivers would be furious.

Girl 2: So what do you think they should do?

Girl 1: There isn't an easy answer, but in the end, the people of the town are more important than the birds, aren't they?

Girl 2: No, I don't agree. We need to stop animals becoming extinct



Type Script

Unit 17

Tour guide: Well, good morning everyone and welcome to 221 Baker Street, the building where Sherlock Holmes and his friend Dr Watson lived between 1881 and 1894. As you know, this is now the Sherlock Holmes Museum. I'll show you some of the places you'll know about if you have read the Sherlock Holmes stories or seen the films. If you have any questions, just ask them as we walk round.

Visitor 1: Excuse me, Sherlock Holmes wasn't a real person, was he?

Tour guide: No, he wasn't. He was a fictional detective who was invented by the writer, Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. However, to many people he is very real. Some people believe that the character was based on a doctor who once taught the writer. The house itself, which is protected by the government, was built in 1815. It has been visited by millions of Sherlock Holmes's fans from all over the world. If you want ...

....OK. We are now on the first floor and this is the famous study where many crimes were discussed and solved by the detective and his doctor friend. Here you can see the great man's hat and pipe.

Visitor 2: Is that Holmes's chair?

Tour guide: Yes, it is. You can sit in it if you like.

Visitor 1: It's very dark in this room, isn't it?

Tour guide: Yes, Victorian houses were usually painted in dark colours...

....We are now on the second floor with Dr. Watson's bedroom at the back and Mrs. Hudson's room at the front.

Visitor 2: Excuse me, who was Mrs. Hudson?

Tour guide: She was Holmes and Watson's landlady. Unfortunately, we can't go up to the third floor today because it's being decorated. But next time you visit, remember to go up to the third floor to see models of famous scenes from Sherlock Holmes's stories. You can also ...

Reading	The Hound of the Baskervilles	
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Sherlock Holmes and Watson have a visit from a man called Dr Mortimer. He wants Holmes's advice before he goes to see his friend Sir Henry Baskerville. Sir Henry is the last member of the Baskerville family and is going to inherit the family home, Baskerville Hall, in the west of England. Mortimer is worried about Henry and tells Holmes and Watson an old legend about a wild dog. It is called the Hound of the Baskervilles and it killed Sir Hugo Baskerville hundreds of years earlier. It has also killed other members of the Baskerville family since then. The legend says that this dog will kill anyone called Baskerville.

At first, the detective laughs at the story, but then Dr Mortimer tells him about Henry's uncle, Sir Charles Baskerville, who has just been found dead in his garden. He had no physical injuries, but he had died with a terrified expression on his face. Also near his body there were the footprints of an enormous dog. Suddenly, Holmes is very interested and goes to Baskerville Hall to investigate.

Holmes and Watson solve the crime. They discover that the criminal is called Stapleton, a cousin of the Baskervilles who wants to inherit the family home. He knows the legend of the hound, and trains a black dog to kill the first person it sees. He doesn't feed the dog because he wants to make it very hungry. However, when he sends it to kill Sir Henry Baskerville, Holmes and Watson are waiting. When they shoot the dog, everyone realises that the hound is just an ordinary dog. Stapleton drowns as he is trying to escape



 **Tape Script**
Unit 18

Presenter: Welcome to Science for Life. With us in the studio today is a scientist, Dr Nihal Hany. Thank you for joining us, Dr Hany.

Dr Nihal Hany: Thank you for having me.

Presenter: The two forms of pollution we usually hear about are air and water pollution, but you're going to talk about a very different kind of pollution, aren't you?

Dr Nihal Hany: Yes, that's right. I'm going to talk about noise pollution.

Presenter: So how do you define noise pollution?

Dr Nihal Hany: Noise pollution is simply a sound that we do not want to hear. This can be the sound of traffic in the street when we're trying to sleep, or loud noises coming from a neighbour's house when we're watching TV.

Presenter: Is noise pollution always loud?

Dr Nihal Hany: It isn't always very loud, but it's always louder than we want to hear. We all like music, but if it's very loud late at night, it can be extremely annoying. Often it isn't only the noise itself that is the problem, it's the time of day when we hear it or how long we hear the noise for. Nobody minds a car alarm going off for a few seconds, but if a car alarm goes off every ten minutes, it can be very difficult to put up with.

Presenter: And is noise pollution a problem?

Dr Nihal Hany: It can be. In really bad situations, it can cause hearing problems. But more often, it can increase levels of stress in society.

Presenter: What forms of noise pollution do most people complain about?

Dr Nihal Hany: Probably the most common examples are noises from neighbours – people shouting or children playing noisily - and traffic in the street. People don't like hearing car horns late at night. Burglar alarms or car alarms often go off at night. And we don't like hearing voices talking loudly on mobile phones.

Presenter: But what can we do about unwanted noise?

Dr Nihal Hany: That's a difficult question. If the noise comes from a neighbour's house, people should ask their neighbour politely to reduce the level of noise.

Presenter: And what about the noise of traffic and planes?

Dr Nihal Hany: There isn't much anyone can do about this. In some countries, there are laws to stop people using their car horns late at night, but noise laws are difficult to enforce. And at some airports, they sometimes reduce the number of planes landing and taking off at night.

Presenter: So, if people can't put up with this kind of noise, what should they do?

Dr Nihal Hany: It may be possible to complain to the authorities, but this doesn't always succeed.

Presenter: So do you think they should live somewhere else?

Dr Nihal Hany: Sometimes this is the only answer.

Reading**Light pollution**

The two forms of pollution that we hear about most often are air and water pollution. We know that these damage the environment and should be prevented or at least reduced. But there is another kind of pollution which is getting worse and which we do not hear much about. This is light pollution. We use artificial lights in our homes, in our cities to keep us safe at night, and to illuminate shops, offices and leisure facilities. Light pollution is when artificial light shines on areas that we do not want to illuminate. A street light which shines into someone's bedroom window and stops them from sleeping is a good example.

Another form of light pollution is the orange light which can be seen over towns and cities at night. Because of this, it never gets dark in some places. This makes it impossible for us to see the night



sky and for astronomers to study the stars. What is more important, this orange light can affect the lives of nocturnal birds and animals.

So what can we do to prevent or reduce light pollution? In our homes and work places, we should turn off lights that we do not need and make sure that our lights are only as powerful as they need to be. In some modern buildings, lights come on only when there are people in a room. We should also make sure that outside lights shine only on places that need to be illuminated and that street lights shine down and not up into the sky.

Review F



Tape Script

Interviewer: We hear a lot these days about noise pollution and people often talk about the noises and sounds they find annoying. But what about sounds that people enjoy? Most people enjoy listening to music, but what about other sounds they like? We interviewed people in the street and asked them to tell us their favourite sounds. Here are their answers.

Narrator: One

Woman 1: For me, it's the sound my baby makes when she wakes up in the morning, unless she's crying of course. If she's happy and comfortable, she's very patient and just lies there and makes funny little noises. She's usually very happy when she first wakes up. She just loves saying new words to herself.

Narrator: Two

Man 1: My favourite sound is definitely the sound of my children talking and laughing when they're playing. They're not worried about anything, they're just enjoying what they're doing.

Narrator: Three

Woman 2: My favourite sounds are the sounds of nature, like the wind blowing in the trees or waves as they break onto the beach. And of course, the sound of birds singing, especially very early in the morning. I love it when they wake me up.

Narrator: Four

Man 2: Hmm, that's an interesting question. I enjoy listening to music, especially when I'm driving my car. And I love the sound my car engine makes when I'm driving fast. I find that really exciting.

Narrator: Five

Woman 3: I love the sound of the street market in my town when I go shopping there early in the morning. It's a really interesting noise. Friendly traders are shouting out the prices of their goods and people are telling each other their news. I like markets because they're less formal than ordinary shops.

Narrator: Six

Child: My favourite sound is the sound of a busy kitchen, especially if someone's cooking a meal for me. It makes me really hungry.

Reading	<i>Saving our planet</i>	
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We hear a lot about the damage that is being caused to the earth: our cars and factories increase pollution; forests are being cut down so that farmers can have more land to grow food for the world's increasing population; and we are not doing enough to prevent animal and plant species from becoming extinct. So how can we make sure our planet survives? Here are some things everyone can do which will also save us money.

Firstly, we should use less energy. This will slow climate change and save money. We could start by turning off lights, computers and other machines in our homes when we are not using them. We could also use low-energy light bulbs and wash our clothes in warm (not hot) water.

Next, we should think about what we use and what we get rid of. Here are a few simple ideas that will save money as well as the environment. Use both sides of sheets of paper in a computer printer; if you get a new mobile phone, give your old one to a charity to recycle; take newspapers, bottles and tins to a recycling centre. A lot of the food that we buy is wasted: only buy what you need.

Finally, think about how you travel. Sometimes, you can make a phone call or send an email instead of making a journey. The cheapest way of getting about is to share a car with a friend. These are small things, but if everyone follows this advice, the earth will be a healthier, safer place.



Reading

Education today and in the past



Today most children have an education, but we should not take this for granted. Things were very different in the past, when only a small number of children went to school. These were mostly the children of important people in society and they became lawyers or doctors. Reading, writing and mathematics were the most important subjects. Nearly everywhere, it was only boys who were educated, while girls stayed at home with their mothers and learned to cook and look after the home. The children of poor people did not have the opportunity of going to school and many of them started work at a very young age.

Since then, there have been many reforms in education. Some people still pay for their children to go to school, but the greatest changes and improvements have been in public education. Compulsory education, which is free to everyone, usually starts between the ages of four and six and continues until children are sixteen or eighteen. Reading, writing and mathematics are still the most important subjects, but other subjects, such as science and technology, are also important for people growing up in the modern world. In modern societies, boys and girls now have equal opportunities in education.

One of the greatest changes has been to higher education. In some countries, between 40% and 60% of students aged 18 and over now go to university, but this is not usually free. In most places parents have to pay for their children's higher education.

OLIVER TWIST

CHAPTER FIVE

Questions with Model answers

1- When and where did Mrs. Maylie take Oliver and Rose ? - When the weather was warm , Mrs. Maylie took Oliver and Rose to her small holiday house in the country far from London.

2- Who looked after Mrs. Maylie's house?

Mr. Giles and other servants looked after her usual house.

3- How far was Mrs. Maylie worried about Rose?

When rose was ill , Mrs. Maylie was so worried that she cried .

4- How did Oliver comfort Mrs. Maylie when she cried ?

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

5- To whom did Mrs. Maylie send Oliver to post the letters ?

Mrs. Maylie asked him to post a letter to Dr Losberne and another letter to her son Harry .

6- Oliver was happy to do anything for Rose and Mrs. Maylie .Discuss.

Oliver set off across some fields and ran until he reached the nearest village where he could post the letters .He felt happier when he knew that help was on its way.

7- Who did Oliver meet on his way back?

Oliver met **Monks** (a nervous – looking man with dark cruel eyes and an angry expression

8- What did Oliver think of Monks when he met him ?

He didn't know if he was ill or mad, and he quickly ran back home.

9- What did Dr Losberne decide about Rose ?

Dr Losberne didn't seem very hopeful about Rose's case and decided to stay with them

10- How did Dr Losberne make Mrs. Maylie and Oliver happy ?

Dr Losberne told them that Rose would be up and about in no time.

11- Why did Oliver decide to go out into the countryside ? To get Rose some flowers

12-What did Oliver tell Mr. Giles and Harry about Rose ?

He told Mr. Giles that Rose would be fine

13- Who was Harry?

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

14- Harry cared very much for Rose .Illustrate .

Harry cared about Rose very much and he brought flowers to Rose's room every day

15- How was Dr Losberne helpful to Oliver ?

Dr Losberne became Oliver's teacher and he spent his time learning to read and write .

16- When did Oliver feel happy for the first time in his life?

When Rose was completely better .

17- What happened to Oliver when he fell asleep while he was studying hard ?

He had a terrible dream .He thought that he saw Fagin and another man looking at him through a window .He woke up with a cry and then realized that it wasn't a dream!



18- What did Fagin and Monks do?

They disappeared and Oliver shouted out .Mr. Giles and Harry ran up to help him

19- Why did Harry tell Oliver it was a dream?

Because the men who ran after the criminals couldn't find them anywhere .

20- What did Harry ask Oliver to write about?

Harry asked Oliver to write to him about his mother (Mrs. Maylie) and Rose.

21- What made Rose cry ? Rose cried because she saw Harry leaving the house**22- What were the changes in the workhouse ?**

The official who had been so cruel to Oliver , Mr. Bumble , was now the master. He was also now married to Mrs. Corney .

23- What do you know about Mrs. Corney ?

Mrs. Corney was the woman who listened to Nurse Sally the night she died.

24- What did Mr. Bumble tell Monks in the inn ?

Mr. Bumble told Monks that he was the master of the workhouse

25- Why did Monks give Mr. Bumble some money ?

Monks gave Mr. Bumble some money to give him the information he wanted.

26- What kind of information did Monks want to know from Mr Bumble ?

He wanted to know about the nurse who was attending Oliver's birth

27- Why was Monks disappointed ?

Monks was disappointed because Mr. Bumble tell him that Nurse Sally died last winter.

28- Why did Mr. Bumble want Monks to meet Mrs. Corney ?

Mr. Bumble wanted Monks to meet Mrs. Corney who the nurse told her something before her death.. Hoping to get more money

29- What did Monks ask him to do ?

Monks asked Mr. Bumble to bring Mrs. Corney to his address at 9 o'clock

30- Where did Monks meet Mr. Bumble and his wife? At a poor part of the town by the river.**31- What were the slums like ?**

This was an area of slums where only the poorest people lived .Mrs. Bumble knew that many of them were criminals . The streets were narrow and covered in wet mud and the wooden houses were so old that they could fall down at any time.

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

Monks put a bag of coins in front of Mrs. Bumble to tell him about what happened on the night that Nurse Sally died

33 – What was written inside the locket?

Inside the locket there was the name Agnes (Oliver's mother)

34- When did Mr. bumble look frightened?

When Monks lifted a heavy door in the floor next to where they were standing. Under the door they could see the dark river running below them. Mr. Bumble looked frightened .

Quotations with model answers:-*1-"I have another letter here for my son Harry. You can post this, too."**

- a-Who said this to whom? - Mrs. Maylie to Oliver.
 b-Who was the first letter for? -The first letter was for Dr Losberne.
 c-Why did the speaker send these letters?
 -One to the doctor to come and see Rose. One to her son who is interested in Rose.

2-"No, I saw Fagin with the man I told you about."

- a-Who said this to whom? -Oliver to Harry.
 b-Where did the speaker see them?
 -He saw them looking at him through a window while he was sleeping.
 c-What did the listener do? - He and Mr. Giles went out to look for the two criminals.

3-"I'm now the master of the workhouse."

- a-Who said this to whom? - Mr. Bumble to Monks.
 b-Why did the speaker say this?
 -Because Monks asked, "You work at the workhouse, don't you?"
 c-What did the listener want to know? -He wanted to know information about Oliver.

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

- a-Who was the speaker? - Monks.
 b-What does "the person" refer to? - Mrs. Corney, Mr. Bumble's wife.
 c-Why did the speaker need that person?
 -Because he needed information about Nurse Sally who attended Oliver's birth.



5-"She died before she could tell me anymore."

- a- Who said this to whom? - Mrs. Bumble to Monks.
 b- Who was the speaker talking about? - Nurse Sally.
 c- What does "She" refer to? - Oliver's mother.

6-"I think she will be up and about in no time,"

- a) Who said this quotation? To whom? - Dr Losberne to Mrs. Maylie and Oliver
 b) What was the effect of this sentence on the listeners? -They laughed with happiness

7-" Why didn't you tell me Rose was ill before?"

- a) Who said this quotation? To whom? - Harry to his mother (Mrs. Maylie)
 b) What did this question tell you about the speaker? - He was interested in Rose.

8- "Perhaps it was just a dream."

- a) Who said this quotation? To whom? - Harry to Oliver
 b) Why did he say so? - Because they didn't see anyone

9-" Why didn't you tell me Rose was ill before?"

- a) Who said this quotation? To whom? - Harry to his mother (Mrs. Maylie)
 b) What did this question tell you about the speaker? - He was interested in Rose.

10- "Perhaps it was just a dream."

- a) Who said this quotation? To whom? - Harry to Oliver
 b) Why did he say so? - Because they didn't see anyone

11-" But she did say something to a person I know."

- a) Who said this quotation? To whom? - Mr. Bumble to Monks
 b) Who was that person? -This person was Mrs. Corney

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

- a) Who said this quotation? To whom? - Monks to Mr. Bumble
 b) What was the address ? - It was a factory in the slums.

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

1. Who said this to whom? ☒ Oliver said this to Mrs. Maylie.
 2. When did he or she say this? ☒ He said this when Rose was very ill.
 3. What bad thing does the speaker think will not happen to Rose?

☒ He thinks that Rose will not die.

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

1. Who says this? ☒ Mrs. Maylie says this.
 2. Who is the person talking about? ☒ She's talking about Rose Maylie.
 3. Why is the person worried? ☒ She is worried because Rose is very ill and might die.

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

1. Who says this and where does he or she say it?
 ☒ Monks says this at the inn where he meets Mr. Bumble.
 2. Who is "him" that the person doesn't want to know about? ☒. "Him" is Oliver.
 3. Where is the nurse? ☒. She died the previous winter.

أسئلة الكتاب المدرسي**B. Answer these questions.****1. About how long did Oliver stay with Mrs. May lie in the countryside?**

☒ Oliver stayed about three months/most of the summer with Mrs. Maylie in the countryside.

2. Who came to see Rose when she was ill?

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

3. What did Harry Maylie ask Oliver to do when he left

☒ Harry asked Oliver to write to him often (and secretly) to tell him about Rose and Mrs. Maylie.

4.What changes had happened to Mr. Bumble? Who did Mr. Bumble meet at

an inn? What did the man want? ☒. Mr. Bumble had married Mrs. Corney and now he was the master of the workhouse. Mr. Bumble met Monks. Monks wanted information about the woman who was with Oliver's mother (Nurse Sally).

5. Where did Mr. and Mrs. Bumble meet him again? What did Mrs. Bumble give him?

☒ They met in an old factory in a slum of the town. Mrs. Bumble gave him the locket that Nurse Sally had stolen from Oliver's mother.

C. Write True {T} or False {F}. Correct the false sentences.

1. Oliver stayed with Mrs. Maylie in her big house. 1. F - They went to the countryside.
 2. Rose became very ill and Mrs. Maylie thought Rose would die.T



3: Oliver walked into a nervous looking man near the house.

3. F - He walked into him in the village where he posted the letter.

4. The man who came with Mr. Giles was Dr Losberne.

3. F - The man who came with Mr. Giles was Harry Maylie.

5. Oliver saw Fagin and another man outside his window. T

E. Read these quotations and answer the questions.

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

1. Who said this to whom? 3. Oliver said this to Mrs Maylie.

2. When did he or she say this? 3. He said this when Rose was very ill.

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

3. He thinks that Rose will not die.

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

1. Who says this?

3. Mrs. Maylie says this.

2. Who is the person talking about?

3. She's talking about Rose Maylie.

3. Why is the person worried? 3. She is worried because Rose is very ill and might die.

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

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

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

2. Who is "him" that the person doesn't want to know about? 3. "Him" is Oliver.

3. Where is the nurse? 3. She died the previous winter.

QUESTIONS FOR HOMEWORK

1-Answer the following Questions:-

1. Why was Mr. Monks very interested in the locket?

2. Mr. Bumble and his wife would do anything for money. Do you agree? Justify .

3. Why do you think that Fagin went with Mr. Monks to the holiday house?

4. Why was Oliver happy when he was running out of the post office?

5. What were the changes that had happened to Mr. Bumble's position and marital status?

6. Where did Mr. and Mrs. Bumble meet Monks?

7. What did Mrs. Bumble give him?

8. Why did Mrs. Maylie send a letter to the doctor?

9. What did the gold locket contain?

10. Describe the area where Monks live.

11. Who went to look for the criminals? Did they find them?

12. Who did Harry ask Oliver about? How did he react to what he heard?

13. Was Rose influenced by Harry's departure? How do you know that?

14. What change did the workhouse witness?

15. Where did Monks meet Mr. Bumble? Who did he ask him about?

16. Mr. Bumble had no principles. Give an example.

17. What did Monks tell Mr. Bumble about Oliver?

18. How did Monks look when Mr. Bumble told him that Nurse Sally was dead?

19. How could Mr. Bumble meet Monks again?

20. What was known about the old part of the town where Monks lived?

21. What did it look like inside the factory where Monks was?

22. Mrs Bumble agreed to help Monks on one condition. Explain.

23. What information did Mrs. Corney give Monks about Nurse Sally?

24. What did Mrs. Corney show Monks?

25. Why was Monks pleased when he found the locket?

26. How did Mr. Bumble look when Monks lifted the heavy door? Why?

27. What did Monks do with the gold locket?

28. Who did Oliver see when he was asleep?

29. How long did Oliver stay with Mrs. May lie in the countryside?

30. Who came to see Rose when she was ill?

31. What did Harry Maylie ask Oliver to do when he left?

32. Mrs. Maylie was a pessimistic character. Illustrate.

33. How did Harry account for the appearance of Fagin and Monks?



34. What changes had happened to Mr. Bumble?
 35. Who did Mr. Bumble meet at an inn? What did the man want?

2-Read the following quotations, then answer the questions:-

1. "I think she'll be up and about in no time."
 a) Who said this and to whom?
 b) Who is she? c) What does the speaker mean by saying she'll be up and about?
2. "You work at the workhouse, don't you?"
 a) Who said this and to whom?
 b) Where were the speakers then? c) Why did the speaker ask this question?
- 3-"Rose is so young and so good that nothing bad will happen to her. "
 a) Who said this to whom? b) When did he or she say this?
 c) What bad thing does the speaker think will not happen to Rose?
- 4-"She will sleep for a long time. Perhaps she will wake up better." a)Who says this?
 b)Who is the person talking about? c)Why is the person worried?
- 5-"I don't want to know about him! I want to know about his nurse. Where is she?"
 a) Who says this and where does he or she say it? c) Where is the nurse?
 b) Who is "him" that the person doesn't want to know about?
- 6-"Good, then I'm sure you can give me some information."
 a) Who said this to whom? b) What information did the speaker want?
 c) Why was the speaker sure that he will take the information?
- 7-"She said that she took the gold locket? What more did she tell you?
 a)Who said this to whom? b)Who took the gold locket? c)What did this locket belong to?
- 8-"I didn't want to worry you."
 a) Who said this to whom?
 b) Why did she say this? c) what would the addressed be worried about?
- 9-"But you know how much I care about Rose."
 a)Who said this to whom?
 b) Where were they then? c) What was the relationship between the speaker and the listener?
- 10- "But after she died, I found this,"
 a)Who said this to whom?
 b) What did ' this ' refer to? c) How important was that thing to the speaker?

CHAPTER SIX

Questions with Model answers

- 1- Where did Monks throw the locket ? Monks dropped the locket in the dark river.
- 2- What did Monks ask them to forget?
 Monks asked them to forget all about that story of the locket.
- 3- Why did Mr. Bumble and his wife feel happy? Because they left the old factory alive
- 4- Why did Mr. Sikes stay in bed for three weeks?
 Because he had been ill since the night he left Oliver in the field outside the house.
- 5- Who visited Bill Sikes? Fagin , Charley Bates and the Artful Dodger.
- 6- What did Sikes need from them?
 Bill Sikes asked Fagin to send him some money with Nancy .
- 7- Why did Fagin send the gang out? To do some work in the streets .
- 8- Who did Fagin introduce to Monks? Fagin introduced Nancy to Monks.
- 9- Why did Nancy walk quietly upstairs?
 Nancy wanted to hear what Fagin and Monks were saying.
- 10- What did Fagin tell Nancy about his talk with Monks?
 He told her that they had a little business to do.
- 11- Why did Nancy cry? Nancy was crying because of what she had heard the men say .
- 12- Why did Nancy go to the hotel?
 Nancy went to the hotel to meet Mrs. Maylie to tell her about Oliver.
- 13- Who met Nancy at the hotel at first?
 A woman at the hotel desk looked up in surprise when she saw Nancy.
- 14- Why did the servant doubt that Mrs. Maylie would meet Nancy?
 As Nancy was a poor young woman with an old shawl round her shoulders
- 15- What did Nancy tell Rose about Oliver?
 Nancy told Rose that Monks wanted to put his brother Oliver in prison
- 16- What did Nancy tell Rose about Monks?
 He was an evil man and he wanted Fagin to make Oliver a thief
- 17- What could explain who the boy was?
 What could explain who the boy really was the locked which lied at the bottom of the river
- 18- Why did Monks want Oliver to go to prison?



Because Oliver was his half brother and he wanted to take his money

19- Where could Rose find Nancy if she needed information?

Every Sunday night at eleven o'clock ,she would walk across London Bridge.

20- What did Rose feel after Nancy had left?

Rose was worried and extremely upset.

21- Who did Oliver see?

Oliver saw Mr. Brownlow.

22- What decision did Rose make?

Rose decided to go to his address to see him.

23- How did Rose see Mr. Brownlow?

She saw that Mr. Brownlow a cheerful-looking man and knew at once that she could trust him

24- What did Rose tell Mr. Brownlow? She told him that he was kind to Oliver and she told him all the things that had happened to Oliver after he left his house.

25- What did Mr. Grimwig say about Oliver?

He said that Oliver was a thief.

26- What was Rose's reaction?

Rose told Mr. Grimwig that Oliver was a good boy who had had a very difficult time.

27- What did Mr. Brownlow decide to do after that? He decided to see Oliver

28- What did Oliver do when he saw Mrs. Bedwin (the nurse)?

Oliver ran to Mrs. Bedwin (the nurse) who was happy to see him again

29- Why did Mr. Brownlow decide to visit Mrs. Maylie that evening?

Because Rose told him everything Nancy had told her .Mr. Brownlow looked worried

30- What did Mr. Brownlow want to find out about Oliver?

Mr. Brownlow wanted to know about Oliver's mother and his money.

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

Dr Losberne suggested telling the police but Mr. Brownlow refused to tell the police because the police would put the gang in prison but that wouldn't help Oliver.

32- Why did they need other people to talk to Monks?

As they were all sensible people , they agreed that it would be a good idea to get other people to help them .Mr. Brownlow suggested Mr. Grimwig . Dr Losberne suggested Harry Maylie.

33- What happened to Noah after Oliver left Mr. Sowerberry's?

Noah met a young woman called Charlotte and they got married and they went to London.

34- How would Noah try to realize his ambitions ?

Noah wanted to be rich so he decided to be a thief

36- What did Noah say when Fagin accused him of stealing?

Noah accused his wife Charlotte of stealing Mr. Sowerberry's money

37- What did Fagin ask Noah to do?

He asked him to be a member of his gang.

38- How much money would Fagin give Noah?

Fagin would give Noah half of what he took from people and Noah would get food and bed while Fagin would keep the other half

39- Who would Noah steal from?

Noah would steal from children who had been sent by their mother's to buy things.

40- What did Noah call himself ?

Noah called himself Mr. Morris Bolter

42- What sad news did Charley Bates tell Fagin?

Charley told Fagin that the artful Dodger was arrested by the police

43- Why did Noah and his wife look worried.

Because Fagin threatened them that if they didn't do what he said , they would be sent to prison like the Artful Dodger .

***Quotations with model answers:-**

1-"Now we can all forget all about this story, can't we?"

a- Who said this to whom?

- Monks to Mr. and Mrs. Bumble.

b- Where were they?

- In an old factory in the old part of the town.

c- What did the speaker want them to forget?

-The gold locket which he threw in the river.

2-"He wanted Fagin to make Oliver a thief."

a- Who said this to whom?

- Nancy to Rose.

b- Who wanted to make Oliver a thief?

- Monks.

c- What do you think of the speaker?

-The speaker was a kind-hearted.

3-"What can you tell me about this boy who disappeared after I helped him?"

a- Who said this to whom?

- Mr. Brownlow to Rose.

b- Who was that boy?

- Oliver Twist.

c- Why did that boy disappeared?

- He was kidnapped by Fagin's gang.

4-"Don't worry, you've come to the right place, I can get you work."

a- Who said this to whom?

- Fagin to Noah and Charlotte.



- b- Did they come to the right place? Why? - Yes, because they all are thieves.
c- What work can they get? -They can work as thieves.

5-"But if you don't do what I say, you will be sent to prison like the Artful Dodger."

- a- Who said this to whom? -Fagin to Noah and Charlotte.
b- How could the speaker protect them? -He will not tell the police about them
c- What crime did they commit before coming? -They stole Mr. Sowerberry's money.

6."Now we can all forget all about this story, can't we?"

1. Who said this to whom? - Monks said this to Mr. and Mrs. Bumble.
2. Where were they and what had the speaker just done?
- They were in an old factory in the slums and Monks had just dropped the gold locket into the river.
3. What does he want them to forget and why?
- He wants them to forget that they met him and gave him the locket. He doesn't want anyone to know about it or about who Oliver is.

7. "He said that the only thing that could explain who the boy really is lies at the bottom of the river. "

1. Who said this to whom? - Nancy said this to Rose.
2. Whose speech is the person reporting? - She's reporting Monk's speech (to Fagin).
3. What is it that lies at the bottom of the river?
- The gold locket that Nurse Sally had stolen from Oliver's mother lies at the bottom of the river.

8."It was easy to take money from Mr. Sowerberry. So we can also take things from other people. I think I would be a good thief "

1. Who said this to whom? - Noah Claypole said this to his wife Charlotte.
2. Where were they when he or she said this?
- They were in an inn in London, where they were eating dinner.
3. Who overheard these words and what was the result?
- Fagin overheard this and he offered to let them join his gang of thieves. They agreed.

9-" Don't worry. The only thing that is going in the water is the locket "

- a) Who said this quotation ?To whom? - Monks to Mr. Bumble and Mrs. Bumble.
b) What was inside the locket ? - The name of Oliver's mother.

10-"Now we can all forget all about this story, can't we"

- a) Who said this quotation ?To whom? - Monks to Mr. Bumble and Mrs. Bumble.
b) What as the story ? - The truth about Oliver's mother.

11-" He wanted Fagin to make Oliver a thief."

- a) Who said this quotation ?To whom? - Nancy to Rose
b) Why did he wanted Oliver to be a thief ?
-To make him go to prison. And to take Oliver's money

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B. Answer these questions.

- 1. What did Monks throw into the water? Why did he say they could all forget about it? Why was Mr. Bumble happy to leave the old factory alive?** ✎ Monks threw in the locket that had been stolen from Oliver's mother. He didn't want Mr. and Mrs. Bumble to talk about what he did. Mr. Bumble had been afraid that Monks would kill him and Mrs. Bumble, so he was happy to still be alive.
- 2. Approximately how long was Bill Sikes away from London? How long has he been ill in bed?** ✎ He was away for several months — most of the time that Oliver was with the Maylies. He has been back for three weeks and ill in bed all that time.
- 3. Why did Nancy go to Fagin's house? Who did she meet there? What did she do while Fagin and that person were talking?** ✎ She went to Fagin's house to get some money for Bill Sikes. She met Monks, who had come to talk to Fagin. Fagin and Monks went upstairs to talk privately, but Nancy crept upstairs and listened to their conversation.
- 4. What did Nancy learn from Monks? What did she do with that information?**
✎ Nancy learned that Monks was Oliver's half-brother, that he was trying to make Oliver a criminal and get him imprisoned. She also learned that Monks knew that Oliver was staying with Mrs. Maylie, and she learned where Mrs. Maylie was staying in London. She went to the hotel to tell Rose Maylie all of this.
- 5. Oliver was very happy to have seen someone in London. Who was it? Where did he talk to him?** ✎ Oliver saw Mr. Brownlow. He got the address, and Rose and Oliver went to meet him at his home.



6. What important news does Fagin receive at the end of the chapter?

✗ Fagin learns that the police have arrested the Artful Dodger.

C. Write True (T) or False (F). Correct the false sentences.

1. Monks tries to throw Mr. and Mrs. Bumble into the river. ✗. F - He throws in the gold locket. He does not try to kill them.

2. Fagin and the boys brought Sikes food but no money. T

3. Monks and Fagin talked in the room where Nancy was.

✗ F - They went upstairs to talk but Nancy secretly followed them and overheard them.

4. Nancy cried when she left Fagin's house. T

5. Rose Maylie refused to meet Nancy.

✗. F - A hotel servant got permission for Nancy to go upstairs to Rose

6. Oliver heard what Nancy told Rose. 6. F - He came into the room after Nancy had left.

7. Mr. Brownlow agreed to go to the police.

✗. F - He said that going to the police would not help Oliver.

8. Noah Claypole came to London to start a business. 8. F - He came to be a thief.

E. Read the quotations and answer the questions.

1. **"Now we can all forget all about this story, can't we?"**

1. Who said this to whom? 1. Monks said this to Mr. and Mrs. Bumble.

2. Where were they and what had the speaker just done? 2. They were in an old factory in the slums and Monks had just dropped the gold locket into the river.

3. What does he want them to forget and Why? 3. He wants them to forget that they met him and gave him the locket. He doesn't want anyone to know about it or about who Oliver is.

2. **"He said that the only thing that could explain who the boy really is lies at the bottom of the river. "**

1. Who said this to whom? 1. Nancy said this to Rose.

2. Whose speech is the person reporting? 2. She's reporting Monk's speech (to Fagin).

3. What is it that lies at the bottom of the river? 3. The gold locket that Nurse Sally had stolen from Oliver's mother lies at the bottom of the river.

3. **"It was easy to take money from Mr. Sowerberry. So we can also take things from other people. I think I would be a good thief "**

1. Who said this to whom? 1. Noah Claypole said this to his wife Charlotte.

2. Where were they when he or she said this?

2. They were in an inn in London, where they were eating dinner.

3. Who overheard these words and what was the result?

3. Fagin overheard this and he offered to let them join his gang of thieves. They agreed.

QUESTIONS FOR HOMEWORK**1-Answer the following questions:-**

1. What did Monks do to get rid of the evidence that proved who Oliver was.
2. Being in the factory was a nightmare كابوس for the Bumbles. Justify.
3. How was Noah in disguise ?
4. Despite kidnapping Oliver Nancy was a faithful and sincere character? Illustrate.
5. On what condition did Fagin agree to employ Noah and Charlotte?
6. What did Noah and Charlotte do for Fagin?
7. Why did Nancy go with Fagin to his house?
8. Why did Monks want to speak to Fagin privately?
9. What made Nancy listen to the conversation between Fagin and Monks? What did she do?
10. Why was Nancy worried when she left Fagin's house with money?
11. What was Nancy thinking about when she was returning to Sikes with the money?
12. What made Nancy go to a hotel in London after taking the money?
13. What attracted the woman at the hotel desk's attention concerning Nancy?
14. Who did Nancy want to speak to in the hotel? Why?
15. When did the woman at the hotel desk allow Nancy to meet Rose?
16. Show that Nancy was interested in Oliver's affairs.
17. What do you think of Nancy? Do you sympathise with her? Why? Why not?
18. Monks was wicked and a devil.
19. How could Rose help Oliver in Nancy's opinion?



20. Could Rose meet Nancy if she liked? When and where?
21. Why was Rose worried and upset after Nancy's visit?
22. Where did Oliver see Mr. Brownlow? What did he do?
23. Who would accompany Oliver to Mr. Brownlow's? How could they go there?
24. What made Rose admire Mr. Brownlow when she first met him?
25. What did Rose tell Mr. Brownlow about Oliver?
26. Mr. Brownlow was sympathetic with Oliver. Explain.
27. How much did Oliver love Mrs. Bedwin?
28. What did Brownlow decide to do when Rose told him about Nancy?
29. In Mr. Brownlow's opinion, what should they do first to solve Oliver's problem with Monks?
30. What was Mr. Brownlow's opinion about Dr Losberne's suggestion?
31. Who did Mr. Brownlow and Dr Losberne suggest to help them? Why?
32. Where did Noah and Charlotte go after their marriage?
33. What did Noah and Charlotte look for when they reached London?
34. Why did Noah think he would be a good thief?
35. Who was listening to Noah's and Charlotte's conversation? What did he do?
36. What did Noah charge Charlotte with?

2-Read the quotations and answer the questions:-

1-"Now we can all forget all about this story, can't we?"

- a) Who said this to whom?
- b) Where were they and what had the speaker just done?
- c) What does he want them to forget and why?

2-"He said the only thing that could explain who the boy really is lies at the bottom of the river"

- a) Who said this to whom?
- b) Whose speech is the person reporting?
- c) What is it that lies at the bottom of the river?

3-"It was easy to take money from Mr. Sowerberry. So we can also take things from other people. I think I would be a good thief."

- a) Who said this to whom?
- b) Where were they when he or she said this?
- c) Who overheard these words and what was the result?

4-"Every Sunday night at eleven o'clock. I'll walk across London Bridge."

- a) Who said this to whom?
- b) Where were they at that time?
- c) What do you think of the speaker?

5-"I believe you were very kind to a young friend of mine."

a) Who said this to whom?

b) Who was the speaker talking about? c) Where was that friend then?

6- "We must go and see him. We will take a coach at once."

a) Who said this to whom?

b) Who was the speaker talking about? c) Why must they go and see him?

7- I knew I would see you again. You look like a gentleman's son!"

- a) Who said this and when?
- b) Where was Oliver during the last period?
- c) What was the speaker's attitude towards Oliver?

8- "We must speak to this man Monks alone. We can ask Nancy where we can find him."

- a) Who said this to whom?
- b) Why did they have to speak to Monks?
- c) Why was Nancy the only person who could help them find Monks?

9- "I didn't steal anything. It was her!"

a) Who said this to whom?

b) Who did "her" he refer to? c) What do you think of the speaker's behaviour?

10- "Tomorrow, I'll show you where you can take money from children who have been sent by their mothers to buy things ."

a) Who said this to whom?

b) Was that work suitable for them? Why? Why not? c) What did the speakers want them to do?

11- "Thank you. I'm Mr. Morris. And this is my wife Mrs. Bolter."

a) Who said this to whom?

b) Who! did the speaker thank the addressed person for? c) Was the speaker telling the truth?

12 - "I don't think she will want to see someone like you."

a) Who said this to whom?

b) What made her say so? c) What did ' she ' refer to ?

13- "Please! Tell her I must speak to her."

a) Who said this to whom?

b) Why did the speaker request that? c) Was the speaker given permission to speak to her?

14- "You keep half of what you take and you get food and a bed"

a) Who said this to whom? b) Did the make that deal? c) Where would the other half go to?



CHAPTER SEVENQuestions with model answers**1- What was the first job for Noah (Morris Bolter) ?**

Noah was to go and found out what was happening to the Artful Dodger so Fagin gave Noah directions to the magistrate which he followed carefully through the busy streets of London

2- How did the Artful Dodger challenge the magistrate ?

He asked the magistrate to send him to prison and told him that his lawyer would set him free again and the magistrate would be in trouble.

3- What did Nancy try to do at eleven o'clock?

Nancy tried to go out but Mr. Sikes told her it was too late and locked the door.

4- Why did Fagin decide that Nancy should be watched?

Because he she was planning something .

5- Why was Fagin pleased with Noah on his first day on the streets?

Because Noah had taken money , milk and bread from the children of rich families.

6- How did Fagin praise بمتاح Noah? Fagin told Noah that he was good for a beginner .**7- What did Fagin ask him to do after that?**

Fagin asked Noah to watch Nancy . He wanted Noah to find out where she went ,who she saw and what she said. He promised Noah to give him a pound note

8- When and where did Noah follow Nancy ?

On Sunday at quartet to eleven, Noah followed Nancy to London Bridge .

9- Who did Nancy meet on the Bridge ?

She met rose and Mr. Brownlow and Nancy took them down some dark steps as she was afraid to speak to them where there was light.

10- Why couldn't Nancy meet them the week before ? Because the door was locked**11- How did Nancy help Mr. Brownlow to find Monks?**

Nancy told them about the inn where he stayed .He was tall and strong with dark hair and eyes . He was 28 years old but looked much older .He always looked nervous

12- Mr. Brownlow knew Monks before .Discuss. Mr. Brownlow recognized monks from Nancy's description and he told her that Monks had a red mark on his neck.**13- How did Mr. Brownlow try to help Nancy?**

Mr. Brownlow wanted to help her so he offered to take her with them away from their old life.

14- Why didn't Nancy go with Rose and Mr. Brownlow? They couldn't persuade her to go with them and they realised that they couldn't change her mind .**15-What did Noah do after he saw Nancy with Mr. Brownlow?**

Noah ran back to Fagin's house to tell Fagin about Nancy's meeting with Mr. Brownlow.

16- What was Fagin's reaction after knowing the meeting of Nancy with Mr. Brownlow?

Fagin was furious and sent a boy to tell Mr. Sikes to visit him at once.

17- How did Fagin provoke Mr. Sikes against Nancy?

Fagin asked Mr. Sikes what he do if he found out that a friend had told people all about their gang. Mr. Sikes said that he would punish that person so Fagin made Noah tell him about what he had heard at the bridge and who had seen.

18- How far did that provocation succeed?

Mr. Sikes jumped up and ran out of the house after that he killed Nancy.

19- How did Mr. Sikes try to escape?

After killing Nancy , Mr. Sikes locked the door to his house and left London before it was light .He did not want anyone to see him. He travelled all day until he was in the countryside north of London. He slept in the open and drank water from lakes.

20-Why did Mr. Sikes plan to go to London again? Because he heard some people talking about him and that the police had known that he was going to Birmingham .**21- How did Mr. Brownlow threaten Monks?** Mr. Brownlow ordered the two guards to take Monks into the street and call the police if he didn't do what they said .**22- Show that Monks recognized Mr. Brownlow.**

He asked Mr. Brownlow not be unkind to him as Mr. Brownlow was his father's oldest friend.

23- How did Mr. Brownlow make Monks realise that he knew him well?

Mr. Brownlow said that he was Monk's father's oldest friend and he was going to marry

Monk's aunt before she died. He reminded Monks of his true name (Edward Leeford)

24- What did Mr. Brownlow accuse Monks of?

He accused Monks of taking all his father's money which one of their relatives left his father but his father became ill in Italy and died. No will was found so Monks took all the money.



25-What did Mr. Brownlow tell Monks about Oliver's birth?

Monks's father married a young woman called Agnes .The father gave Mr. Brownlow a painting of her which he put on his wall. Agnes had a baby boy (Oliver)

26- How did Mr. Brownlow tell Monks it wasn't a story ?

Mr. Brownlow told Monks that he saw that Oliver looked very like the young woman in the painting .and he accused Monks of kidnapping Oliver.

27- Why did Mr. Brownlow go to the West Indies ?

He went there to find Monks as he believed that Monks had kidnapped Oliver .

28- How did Monks respond to these accusations ?

Monks told Mr. Brownlow that he hadn't had a brother .

29- What did Monks do to deprive **يحرم Oliver of his father's money?**

He burnt the will .He dropped the locket in the river which showed who the boy was.

30- When did Monks admit **يعترف making all those mistakes?**

When he knew that Nancy was killed and he could be accused of killing her.

31- When could Mr. Brownlow believe Monks?

He told Monks if he promised to tell everyone what had happened so Monks agreed.

32-What news did Dr Losberne tell Mr. Brownlow?

Dr Losberne told him that a policeman told him that the man who killed Nancy was coming back to London .

33- What order did Mr. Brownlow give Monks?

Mr. Brownlow ordered monks to stay in the room until he could return to be safe.

Quotations with model answers:-*1-"Send me to prison, I don't care."**

- a-Who said this to whom? -The Artful Dodger to the magistrate.
 b-What happened to the speaker? - He was arrested by the police as he was a thief.
 c-What was the addressed person's reaction?
 - He ordered the policeman to take the speaker away.

2-"Find out where she goes, who she sees and what she says. Can you do that?"

- a- Who said this to whom? - Fagin to Noah.
 b- Who was the speaker talking about? - Nancy.
 c- Why did the speaker want that person to be followed?
 -Because he suspected her and knew she was planning something.

3-"I did not think my father's oldest friend would be so unkind to me."

- a- Who said this to whom? -Monks to Mr. Brownlow.
 b- How was the listener unkind to the speaker?
 - He treated him unkindly as he was a criminal, foolish and liar.
 c- What was the listener's reply to these words?
 - He was his father's oldest friend and he was going to marry his aunt.

4-"But before he went to Italy, he visited me. He told me that he had married again"

- a- Who said this to whom? - Mr. Brownlow to Monks.
 b- Who was the speaker talking about? - Monk's father.
 c- Did the listener agree with the speaker? - No, he didn't.

5-"The door was locked and I couldn't come."

- a- Who said his to whom? - Nancy to Brownlow and Rose.
 b- Who locked the door? - Sikes.
 c- Where was the speaker going? -To meet Brownlow and Rose

6-" Where are you going at this time?"

- a) Who said this quotation? To whom? - Mr. Sikes to Nancy
 b) Where was she going? Why? -To the Bridge to meet Rose

7-"You are good for a beginner . Now I have a nice job for you."

- a) Who said this quotation? To whom? - Fagin to Noah
 b) What was the nice job? - To watch Nancy

8-" Why have you brought us to this strange place?"

- a) Who said this quotation? To whom? - Mr. Brownlow to Nancy
 b)Why was the place strange ? - Because it was dark.

9-" We need to find Monks . And if we cannot find him , we need Fagin."

- a) Who said this quotation? To whom? - Mr. Brownlow to Nancy
 b) Did the addressee help the speaker? - Yes , she told him about Monks.

10-"He has a red mark."

- a) Who said this quotation ? To whom? - Mr. Brownlow to Nancy.
 b) Who did he talk about ? - About Monks.
 c) What did this quotation show? -It showed that Mr. Brownlow knew Monks.

11-"What would you do if you found out that a friend had told people all about our gang?"

- a) Who said this quotation? To whom? - Fagin to Bill Sikes
 b) Who did he talk about ? - About Nancy

12-"If he doesn't do what we saw , take him into the street and call the police "

- a) Who said this quotation ? To whom? - Mr. Brownlow to the guards.
 b) What did the underlined word refer to ? -To Monks.

13-"I didn't think my father's oldest friend would be so unkind to me."

- a) Who said that ?To whom? -Monks to Mr. Brownlow.
 b) Who was the oldest friend? -Mr. Brownlow

14-"That's why I have you here ,Edward Leeford. I'm pleased you have changed the name of your family."

- a) Who said this quotation ? To whom? - Mr. Brownlow to Monks.
 b) Who was Edward Leeford ? - He was Monks who changed his name

15-" This is just a story."

- a) Who said that ? To whom? -Monks to Mr. Brownlow.
 b) What did he mean a story ? -The story that Oliver was his brother

16-" It is not. I could see that he looked very like the young woman in the painting."

- a) Who said This quotation ? To whom? -Mr. Brownlow to Monks
 b) who was the woman in the painting? -Oliver's mother

17-" You know you have a brother. Your father did have a will."

- a) Who said This quotation ? To whom? - Mr. Brownlow to Monks
 b) Who was the brother ? -Oliver
 c) What did Monks do with the will ? -Monks burnt it to have all his father's money.

18-" It is true about the locket .But it wasn't me who killed the woman."

- a) Who said that ?To whom? - Monks to Mr. Brownlow.
 b) What happened to the locket? - Monks threw it in the river
 c) Who killed the woman? - Bill Sikes killed the woman (Nancy)

19-"If you promise to tell everyone what has happened , then perhaps I will believe you."

- a) Who said this quotation ? To whom? - Mr. Brownlow to Monks
 b) What was he going to believe ? - To believe that Monks didn't kill Nancy

20-"Find out where she goes, who she sees and what she says. Can you do that?"

- Who says this to whom? - Fagin says this to Noah Claypole (Morris Bolter).
- Who is the person talking about? He is talking about Nancy.
- Why does the speaker want the person followed? He wants her followed because he thinks she is planning something and he wants to know what it is.

22- "Thank you for helping us. Now let us help you. Come with us, away from your old life. "

- Who said this to whom and where was it? - Mr. Brownlow said this to Nancy at London Bridge
- How had the person helped the speaker - She had given him information on how to find Monks.
- Did the listener accept the offer? What was the result?
 She didn't accept the offer. She was killed by Sikes as a result.

3. "I did not think my father's oldest friend would be so unkind to me. "

- Who says this to whom? Monks says this to Mr. Brownlow.
- Where was this? This was at Mr. Brownlow's house.
- How was the person being unkind to the speaker? He had kidnapped him and brought him to his house and he was making him sit and talk about himself and Oliver.

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B. Answer these questions.

1. What two jobs did Noah Claypole (Morris Bolter) do for Fagin?

- Noah (Morris) went to see what had happened to the Artful Dodger who is now with the police. Then he followed Nancy to see who she spoke with and what she said.

2. Where did Nancy talk to Rose and Mr Brownlow? Did anyone hear their conversation?

- Nancy met them on London Bridge but took them down some steps next to the bridge to talk in a dark place. Noah Claypole/Morris Bolter heard their conversation.



3. Why did Fagin send someone to follow Nancy? ✎. Fagin was suspicious of her because the previous week she had tried to go out walking at 11 o'clock at night.

4. What did Nancy tell Rose and Mr. Brownlow? What did Mr. Brownlow try to do for Nancy? Did she accept his offer?

✎. Nancy told them what Monks looked like and where they could probably find him. Mr. Brownlow offered to take her away from her life of crime. She refused.

5. What did Sikes do to Nancy when Fagin told him that she had told someone about the gang? Where did Sikes go after that?

✎ Sikes killed Nancy. Then he went away to the countryside north of London and hid. (After a week he heard people talking about the murder and he went back to London because he heard the police thought he was in Birmingham.)

C. Write True (T) or False (F). Correct the false sentences.

1. The magistrate sent the Artful Dodger to prison. T

2. Nancy did not meet Rose on the first Sunday after their meeting in the hotel. T

3. Mr. Brownlow and Mrs. Maylie talked with Nancy on London Bridge.

3. F - It was Mr. Brownlow and Rose Maylie, and they talked on the dark steps next to the bridge

4. Fagin and Noah told Sikes what had happened at the bridge. T

5. Sikes killed Nancy because she had told others about the gang. T

6. Mr. Brownlow was the oldest friend of Monks's father. T

7. Mr. Brownlow was married to Monks's aunt.

7. F - He was going to marry her but she died young.

E. Read these quotations and answer the questions.

1. "Find out where she goes, who she sees and what she says. Can you do that?"

1. Who says this to whom? ✎ Fagin says this to Noah Claypole (Morris Bolter).

2. Who is the person talking about? ✎ He is talking about Nancy.

3. Why does the speaker want the person followed? ✎. He wants her followed because he thinks she is planning something and he wants to know what it is.

2. "Thank you for helping us. Now let us help you. Come with us, away from your old life.

1. Who said this to whom and where was it? - Mr. Brownlow said this to Nancy at London Bridge.

2. How had the person helped the speaker?

✎. She had given him information on how to find Monks.

3. Did the listener accept the offer? What was the result?

✎ She didn't accept the offer. She was killed by Sikes as a result.

3. "I did not think my father's oldest friend would be so unkind to me. "

1. Who says this to whom? ✎ Monks says this to Mr. Brownlow.

2. Where was this? ✎. This was at Mr. Brownlow's house.

3. How was the person being unkind to the speaker? ✎. He had kidnapped him and brought him to his house and he was making him sit and talk about himself and Oliver.

QUESTIONS FOR HOMEWORK

1-Answer these questions:-

1. What two jobs did Noah Claypole (Morris Bolter) do for Fagin?

2. Where did Nancy talk to Rose and Mr. Brownlow?

3. Did anyone hear their conversation? Who?

4. Why did Fagin send someone to follow Nancy?

5. What did Nancy tell Rose and Mr. Brownlow?

6. What did Mr. Brownlow try to do for Nancy? Did she accept his offer?

7. What did Sikes do to Nancy when Fagin told him that she had told someone about the gang? Where did Sikes go after that?

8. Why did Mr. Brownlow travel to the West Indies?

9. Who told Mr. Brownlow about Monks.

10. What was Mr. Brownlow doing while Nancy was talking about Monks?

11. What did Nancy tell Mr. Brownlow about Monks?

12. Could Rose and Mr. Brownlow persuade Nancy to change her old life? Why?

13. Why did Fagin send for Sikes after Noah had returned from watching Nancy?



14. What did Fagin tell Sikes about Nancy's behaviour?
15. How was Nancy a traitor *خائنة* to her group?
16. Sikes suffered a lot after leaving London. Explain
17. Why did Sikes decide to return to London?
18. What did Monks do as he sat down carrying out Mr Brownlow's orders?
19. What was the relation between Mr. Brownlow and Monks's father?
20. How did Mr. Brownlow treat *عامل* Monks? Why?
21. What did Monks's father's relative leave him?
22. What happened to Monks's father when he was in Italy?
23. What did Monks's father tell Mr Brownlow before he traveled to Italy?
24. What did Mr. Brownlow notice when he first saw Oliver?
25. How did Mr. Brownlow recognize Oliver?
26. Why did Mr. Brownlow go to the West Indies?
27. Monks was a criminal. Do you agree? Give reasons for your answer.
28. What accusations *الاتهامات الموجهة* were directed to Monks?
29. Monks was greedy *طماع* and selfish *أناني*. Explain.
30. When could Mr. Brownlow believe Monks?
31. What news did Dr Losberne bring to Mr. Brownlow?
32. Monks still had hope of staying safe. What was it?
33. Fagin accused Nancy of betraying *خيانته* them. Do you agree with him? Why? Why not?
34. Where was Nancy going at midnight?
35. What did Rose and Mr. Brownlow try to persuade Nancy to do? Did they succeed?

2-Read these quotations and answer the questions:-

- 1- "Find out where she goes, who she sees and what she says. Can you do that?"
 - a) Who says this to whom?
 - b) Who is the person talking about?
 - c) Why does the speaker want the person followed?
- 2- "Thank you for helping us. Now let us help you. Come with us, away from your old life. "
 - a) Who said this to whom and where was it?
 - b) How had the person helped the speaker?
 - c) Did the listener accept the offer? What was the result?
- 3- "I did not think my father's oldest friend would be so unkind to me. "
 - a) Who says this to whom?
 - b) Where was this?
 - c) How was the person being unkind to the speaker?
- 4- "He was 28 but looks much older. He always looks nervous and on his neck he has....."
 - a- Who said this to whom?
 - b-Who is the speaker talking about?
 - c- What does he have on his neck?
- 5- "So I went to the West Indies where you were working when I last heard of you."
 - a- Who is the speaker?
 - b- Who was working in the West Indies?
 - c- Did the speaker meet him there?
- 6 - "I don't feel well, I would like to have a walk."
 - a) Who said this to whom?
 - b) Was the speaker telling the truth? Why?
 - c) Where was the speaker going?
- 7- "The door was locked and I could not come."
 - a) Who said this to whom?
 - b) Where was the door locked?
 - c) Why was the speaker going and couldn't?
- 8- "Yes, they say the killer has gone north to Birmingham. I hope they catch him."
 - a) Who said this to whom?
 - b) Who was the killer?
 - c) Did the killer overhear these words? What did he do then?
- 9- "Did you hear that a woman was killed in London last week?"
 - a) Who said this to whom? Where?
 - b) Who was that woman?
 - c) What did the killer decide to do as soon as he / she heard these words?
- 10- "If he does not do what we say, take him into the street and call the police."
 - a) Who said this to whom?
 - b) Who was the speaker talking about?
 - 3- Why did the speaker threaten to do?
- 11- "I did not think my father's oldest friend would be so unkind to me."
 - a) Who said this to whom?
 - b) How was the listener unkind to the speaker?



c) What was the listener's reply to these words?

CHAPTER EIGHT

Questions with Model answers

1- Who was Toby Crackit ? He was the thief who had been with Mr Sikes and Oliver when they tried to break into Mrs. Maylie's house.

2-Where did Toby and the two other criminals hide? Toby, Chitling and Kags were hiding in an old house by the river. In a part of London that few people knew.

3- How was the area of the poorest slums? The overcrowded streets were full of unwanted smells and mud. It was an area of great poverty, where people lived with little hope.

4-What were the criminal discussing?

They were discussing the surprising events that had happened earlier that day.

5- What were the surprising events that had happened earlier that day?

The police caught Fagin and Bolter .All the other people in the gang were taken by the police. But Chitling and Charley Bates escaped through a window.

6- How was Mr. Sikes in disguise ?

Mr. Sikes put a handkerchief across his mouth and a large hat .He wanted to hide in the house.

7-What was Charley's reaction when he saw Mr Sikes?

Charley accused him of killing Nancy then jumped on Mr Sikes and they began to fight. However , Mr. Sikes was far too strong for the boy , and soon Charley was lying on the floor.

8- How far was Charley brave? Although Mr. Sikes was too strong for him , he fought with him and he shouted that the killer was here so people heard his calls and came to the house.

9-Who was the man on the horse who came with the people to the house ?

The man on the horse was Mr. Brownlow who was giving instructions.

10- What did Mr. Sikes tell the people in the street?

Mr. Sikes opened the window and told them that they would never take him to prison.

11- What did Mr. Brownlow do to catch Mr. Sikes?

He asked for a ladder so that they could climb up to the window so Mr. Sikes climbed onto the roof of the old building. Brownlow offered fifty pounds to the man who would take Mr. Sikes alive.

12- Why would no one have the fifty pounds from Mr. Brownlow?

Because Mr. Sikes jumped into the river where the tide was too low so he died.

13-Who were in the two coaches and where did they go ?

Oliver was traveling to the workhouse in a coach with Mrs. Maylie , Rose ,Mrs. Bedwin and Dr Losberne . Behind them , a coach carried Mr. Brownlow , Mr. Grimwig and Monks.

14- How did Oliver feel when he saw the workhouse area?

Oliver was amazed and excited .He told Rose about his memories in the place and hoped that he could give clothes to his orphan friends and taught them how to read and write.

15- Who did Mr. Brownlow introduce to Oliver in the hotel?

He introduced Monks (Oliver's half brother)

16-What were the names of Oliver's parents ?

Oliver's mother was called Agnes while his father's name was Edwin Leeford .

17 – What did Monks admit?

He admitted that Oliver was his brother and his father had left a will and a letter to Agnes.

18- What was written in the letter which Monks found on the desk?

His father asked Agnes to keep the gold locket with her name on it.

19-What did they will say ? The will said that some of the money should go to Monks . But there was a lot of money, half of the money should go to Agnes The other half should go to her child, but only if he grew up as a person with good morals .

20- How did Monks plan to get all his father's money?

He didn't want Oliver to be good but to be a thief so that he wouldn't get the money

21-How did Monks try to achieve his plan?

As Oliver grew up , Monks watched him carefully and when Oliver ran away , Monks helped the Artful Dodger to find him so he could introduce Oliver to Fagin to be a thief .

22- What did Mr. Bumble say when he saw Oliver in the hotel? Mr. Bumble said that he was so happy to see Oliver again and he said Oliver had always been such a good boy .

23- Mr. Bumble was a liar .Discuss.

He denied selling the locket to Monks and said that he had never seen him before

24- How did the two servants of the workhouse prove that he was a liar?

They said that they saw Mrs. Bumble taking a gold locket and some papers from nurse Sally's hands when she died



25- How did Mrs. Bumble react after that accusation?

She looked down with shame and she admitted taking those important things.

26- What would Mr. Bumble do to punish the Bumbles?

He would tell people not to give them a good job again.

27- To what extent did Monks make Oliver happy when he talked about Rose?

He said that Rose was Agnes's younger sister (Oliver's aunt)

28- What happened to Rose after her father's death ?

Rose was sent to live with a poor family in Wales .Years later she was adopted by Mrs. Maylie

29- How did Oliver feel when he knew that Rose was his aunt?

At first Oliver didn't know what to say .Then he smiled at Rose and said that he was very happy they were relatives.

30-Why would Fagin stay in prison for ever ? Because he had been sentenced to death.**31-Why did Mr. Bumble go to see Fagin in Prison?**

To ask for the papers which Monks gave him Fagin told Oliver about the place of the paper.

(They were in a small bag inside the chimney of his front room.)

32- What did Fagin ask Oliver to do ?

Fagin asked Oliver to get him out of the prison but Oliver refused.

33- What happened to Monks at the end of the story ?

Monks went to America to start a new life and no one saw him again

34 -. What happened to Fagin's gang at the end of the story ?

Fagin's gang were all sent to prison but not the young Charley Bates. After Nancy had died , he decided that all criminals were bad .He worked hard to get a good job on a farm .He lived a happy life .Noah Claypole went on to work as an informer.

35- What happened to Rose at the end of the story?

Rose was married Harry Maylie and they lived in a lovely house with Mrs. Maylie.

36- How was Oliver rewarded at the end of the story ?

Oliver Twist was adopted by Mr. Brownlow and went to live near to their good friends Rose , Harry and Mrs. Maylie. Although he lived a long and successful life , he could never forget the many poor children that lived in the city nearby.

Quotations with model answers:-*1-"Not you! You're the one who killed Nancy!"**

- | | |
|----------------------------|---|
| a-Who said this to whom? | - Charley to Bill Sikes. |
| b-Where were they? | -They were in their hiding house. |
| c-Why did he killed Nancy? | - Because she told other people about Sikes bad plans |

2-"I will give fifty pounds to the man who takes that man."

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| a- Who said this to whom? | - Mr. Brownlow to the crowd of people in the street. |
| b- Who was the speaker talking about? | - Bill Sikes. |
| c- What happened to that man? | - He died. |

3-"He is the son of Agnes and your father my good friend Edwin Leeford."

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|
| a- Who was the speaker? | - Mr. Brownlow. |
| b- Who was the speaker talking to? | - Monks. |
| c- Who is the son of Agnes? | - Oliver. |

4-"We saw Mrs. Bumble take a gold locket and some papers from Nurse Sally....."

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| a- Who said this to whom? | - A servant from the workhouse to Mr. Brownlow. |
| b- Why was that locket important? | - Because it proved that Oliver was Monks's half brother. |
| c- What happened to Nurse Sally? | - She died. |

5-"They are in a small bag inside the chimney of my front room."

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| a-Who said this to whom? | -Fagin to Oliver. |
| b-What was the speaker talking about? | |
| | -He was talking about some papers Monks gave him. |
| c-Where was the speaker? | -He was in prison. |

6-"When your father died, what did you find on his desk?"

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| a) Who said this quotation? To whom? | - Mr. Brownlow to Monks |
| b) what did Monks find on the desk? | - He found a locket and a will |

7-"I didn't want the boy to be good .I wanted to be sure that he was a thief."

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| a) Who said this quotation? To whom? | - Monks to Mr. Brownlow. |
| b) why did he want his brother to be a thief? | - To take his money. |

8."I will give fifty pounds to the man who takes that man alive. "

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Who said this? | 1. Mr. Brownlow said this. |
|-------------------|----------------------------|



2. Who was the person talking about?

✎ He was talking about Bill Sikes.

3. When and where was this said?

✎ This was when Sikes was in a house in the slums; he had killed Nancy a week earlier and had returned to London. Mr. Brownlow was with a crowd of people outside the house. The crowd was trying to get in to arrest Sikes.

9. **"And there is the road to the house where I lived with Mrs. Mann when I was little. Perhaps my orphan friends are still there!"**

1. Who said this?

✎ Oliver said this.

2. Where was the person?

✎ He was in a coach going back to the town where he was born.

3. What did the person hope to do for the orphan friends?

✎ He hoped to give them clothes and teach them to read and write.

3. **"When he ran away, I helped the Artful Dodger to find him so he could introduce him to my friend Fagin, and then Fagin helped him to be a thief"**

1. Who said this and who is he talking about?

✎ Monks said this, talking about Oliver.

2. Why did the speaker want the other person to be a thief?

✎ He wanted Oliver to be a thief because Oliver would only inherit his share of his father's money if he grew up with good morals. / because Oliver would not inherit his share of his father's money if he had bad morals.

3. Where did the speaker say this?

✎ He was in a hotel in the town where Oliver was born. Mr. Brownlow and others were with him.

10- **"I will give fifty pounds to the man who takes that man alive. "**

1. Who said this?

- Mr. Brownlow said this.

2. Who was the person talking about?

- He was talking about Bill Sikes.

3. When and where was this said? - This was when Sikes was in a house in the slums; he had killed Nancy a week earlier and had returned to London. Mr. Brownlow was with a crowd of people outside the house. The crowd was trying to get in to arrest Sikes.

11- **"And there is the road to the house where I lived with Mrs. Mann when I was little. Perhaps my orphan friends are still there!"**

1. Who said this?

- Oliver said this.

2. Where was the person? - He was in a coach going back to the town where he was born.

3. What did the person hope to do for the orphan friends? - He hoped to give them clothes and teach them to read and write.

12- **"When he ran away, I helped the Artful Dodger to find him so he could introduce him to my friend Fagin, and then Fagin helped him to be a thief"**

1. Who said this and who is he talking about?

- Monks said this, talking about Oliver.

2. Why did the speaker want the other person to be a thief?

- He wanted Oliver to be a thief because Oliver would only inherit his share of his father's money if he grew up with good morals. / because Oliver would not inherit his share of his father's money if he had bad morals.

3. Where did the speaker say this?

- He was in a hotel in the town where Oliver was born. Mr. Brownlow and others were with him

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B. Answer these questions.

1. Name the people who were in the house with Sikes before he tried to escape.

✎ Toby Crackit, Kags, Chitling and Charley Bates were in the house.

2. Where did Mr. Brownlow take Oliver two days later? Who else was there?

✎ Mr. Brownlow took Oliver to the town where Oliver was born. They stayed in a hotel in the town. Rose, Mrs. Maylie, Mrs. Bedwin, Dr Losberne, Mr. Grimwig and Monks were also there.

3. Why did Monks want Oliver to become a thief? What did he do to try to make that happen?

✎ His father's will said that Oliver should only get his share of the money if he grew up with good morals, so Monks wanted him to be a thief so he wouldn't get the money. He secretly watched Oliver as he grew up. He sent the Artful Dodger to find him and introduce him to Fagin, who would make him a thief.

4. What did Mr. and Mrs. Bumble say about the locket? How did the others

know that they were lying? ✎ Mr. and Mrs. Bumble said that they did not sell a locket to Monks and that they had never seen him. But a servant from the workhouse said that she saw Mrs. Bumble take a gold locket and some papers from Nurse Sally when she died.



5. What do we learn about Rose Maylie's identity? Who is she? ✎ We learn that Rose Maylie was the younger sister of Agnes, Oliver's mother, so she is Oliver's aunt. She was only a small child when her parents died and she was eventually adopted by Mrs. Maylie.

6. Why did Oliver and Mr. Brownlow visit Fagin in prison?

✎ Oliver and Mr. Brownlow wanted to know where Fagin had put the papers that Monks had given him. The papers would show who Rose was.

C. Write True (T) or False (F). Correct the false sentences.

1. The police arrested Fagin and Bolter. T

2. Chitling and Bates escaped from the police through the back door.

✎ Chitling and Bates escaped through a window.

3. Sikes wanted to stay with Toby Crackit. ✎. T (But then the people outside heard Charley's calls and tried to get inside to get Sikes.)

4. Mr. Brownlow paid fifty pounds to someone for catching Sikes.

✎. F - He offered fifty pounds but Sikes fell to his death, so no one caught him.

5. Rose is the aunt of Oliver and Monks. F- She is only Oliver's aunt, the sister of his mother

6. The father of Monks and Oliver was Edwin Leeford. T

E. Read these quotations and answer the questions.

1. "I will give fifty pounds to the man who takes that man alive."

1. Who said this?

1. Mr. Brownlow said this.

2. Who was the person talking about? ✎ He was talking about Bill Sikes.

3. When and where was this said? ✎ This was when Sikes was in a house in the slums; he had killed Nancy a week earlier and had returned to London. Mr. Brownlow was with a crowd of people outside the house. The crowd was trying to get in to arrest Sikes.

2. "And there is the road to the house where I lived with Mrs Mann when I was little. Perhaps my orphan friends are still there!"

1. Who said this?

✎ Oliver said this.

2. Where was the person? ✎. He was in a coach going back to the town where he was born.

3. What did the person hope to do for the orphan friends? ✎. He hoped to give them clothes and teach them to read and write.

3. "When he ran away, I helped the Artful Dodger to find him so he could introduce him to my friend Fagin, and then Fagin helped him to be a thief"

1. Who said this and who is he talking about? ✎ Monks said this, talking about Oliver.

2. Why did the speaker want the other person to be a thief?

✎ He wanted Oliver to be a thief because Oliver would only inherit his share of his father's money if he grew up with good morals. / because Oliver would not inherit his share of his father's money if he had bad morals.

3. Where did the speaker say this? ✎. He was in a hotel in the town where Oliver was born. Mr. Brownlow and others were with him.

QUESTIONS FOR HOMEWORK

1-Answer these questions:-

- Name the people who were in the house with Sikes before he tried to escape.
- Where did Mr. Brownlow take Oliver two days later?
- Why did Monks want Oliver to become a thief?
- What did Monks do to make Oliver a thief?
- What did Mr. and Mrs. Bumble say about the locket?
- How did the others know that she was lying?
- What do we learn about Rose Maylie's identity?
- Why did Oliver and Mr. Brownlow visit Fagin in prison?
- What happened to Monks and Noah at the end?
- The criminals chose a peculiar place **مكان غريب** to hide in. explain giving reasons.
- Where did most of Fagin's gang go? Why?
- What did Kags tell the criminals about the gang?
- Why was Sikes in disguise when he went to the criminals in their hiding place?
- How did Charley look when he saw Sikes? Why?
- What was the result of the fight between Sikes and Charley Bates?
- What was heard as a result of Charley's calls?



17. Who was giving instructions outside the hiding place?
18. When did Sikes decide to escape from the hiding place? Why?
19. What did Mr. Brownlow raise fifty pounds for?
20. Was Oliver pleased when he saw his birth place again? Explain how?
21. What did Oliver remember when they were travelling to his birth place?
22. How did Oliver look when they passed the workhouse? Why?
23. What did Mr. Brownlow tell Monks about Oliver?
24. Monks's father did not want another bad son like Monks. Explain what he did.
25. Was Monks telling the truth about the locket? How do you know that?
26. Did Mr. Bumble admit selling the locket to Monks? What did he say?
27. What did Mrs. Bumble wish she hadn't done? Why?
28. How did the servants from the workhouse expose Mr. and Mrs. Bumble?
29. What decision did Mr. Brownlow take to punish Mr. and Mrs. Bumble?
30. Did Monks confess knowing Rose? What did he say?
31. What was Oliver's reaction when he discovered that Rose was his aunt?
32. Who did Harry marry? Where did they live?
33. What wouldn't Fagin stay for long in prison although he was a criminal?
34. Did Monks change at last? What happened?
35. Who did Mr. Brownlow adopt? Where did they live?

2- Read these quotations and answer the questions:-

- 1- "At two o'clock, Charley Bates and I escaped through a window, but they also arrested Bolter,"
 - a) Who said this to whom?
 - b) Why did they escape through the window?
 - c) Why was Bolter arrested?
- 2- "Not you! you're the one who killed Nancy!"
 - a) Who said this to whom?
 - b) Where were they?
 - c) Why did he / she kill Nancy?
- 3- "I will give fifty pounds to the man who takes that alive."
 - a) Who said this to whom?
 - b) Who was the person talking about?
 - c) Where was this said?
- 4- "And there is the road to the house where I lived with Mrs Mann when I was little. Perhaps my orphan friends are still there!"
 - a) Who said this to whom?
 - b) Where was the person?
 - c) What did the person hope to do for the orphan friends?
- 5- "This boy is your half-brother. He is the son of Agnes and your father my good friend Edwin Leeford."
 - a) Who said this to whom?
 - b) Who was that boy?
 - c) What was the addressed person's reaction on hearing these words?
- 6- "When he ran away, I helped the Artful Dodger to find him so he could introduce him to my friend Fagin, then Fagin helped him to be a thief."
 - a) Who said this to whom? And who is he talking about?
 - b) Why did the speaker want the other person to be a thief?
 - c) Where did the speaker say this?
- 7- "We saw Mrs. Bumble take a gold locket and some papers from Nurse Sally's hands when she died."
 - a) Who said this to whom?
 - b) Why was the gold locket important?
 - c) How did Mrs. Bumble react to this confession?
- 8- "I am very happy we are relatives."
 - a) Who said this to whom?
 - b) What was the relation between them?
 - c) How did they discover this relation?
- 9- "Help! The killer is here! Break down the door!"
 - a) Who said this to whom?
 - b) Who was the killer?
 - c) Who did he have killed?
- 10- "I won't tell you where they are. But I will tell Oliver. Come here, boy."
 - a) Who said this to whom?
 - b) What was the speaker talking about?
 - c) Where were they?
- 11- "They are in a small bag inside the chimney of my front room. Now please get me out of here."
 - a) Who said this to whom?
 - b) What was the speaker talking about?
 - c) Where was the speaker?
- 12- "Is it Charley Bates? No one else knows we're here, do they?"
 - a) Who said this to whom?
 - b) Where were they then?
 - c) Was it Charley Bates? Who was he/ she in fact?

