

Unit 7

Student's book

a Genre of Literature نوع الادب

key words

Prose	النثر	formats	صيغ	Heroic	ملحمي - بطولي
metrical	بحري (شعر)	Nonfictional	غير خيالي	recite	يتلو - يقرأ
rhythmic	إيقاعي	fictional	خيالي	oral	شفهي
composed of	يتكون من	persuasive	مقنع	enhanced	محسن
ignores	يتجاهل	convey	ينقل	Attributed to	نسبت الى
aesthetic	الجمالية	narrative	سرد	dialogues	حوارات
versification	نظم الشعر	fabrication	تلفيق	discourses	خطابات

و للكلام التدفق الطبيعي يطبق إنه هيكل بحري رسمي ليس له اللغة من شكل هو

النثر
Prose is a form of language that has no formal metrical structure. It applies a natural flow of speech, and بشكل طبيعي الشعر التقليدي الحال في حالة هو كما التركيب الإيقاعي من بدلاً البنية النحوية العادية ordinary grammatical structure, rather than rhythmic structure, such as in the case of traditional poetry. Normal كاملة من يتكون النثر شكل نثر في يكتبون و يعتقد الناس معظم و لنثر في يتم التحدث بالكلام العادي اليومي everyday speech is spoken in prose, and most people think and write in prose form. Prose is composed of full ومباشرة واضحة لصالح الجاذبية الجمالية وتتجاهل فقرات من تتكون التي جمل نحوية

grammatical sentences, which consist of paragraphs, and ignores aesthetic appeal in favor of clear, direct و نظم الشعر تأليف لها النثرية الأعمال بعض الخطاب غير الرسمي مرآة إنها القول يمكن لغة language. It can be said to be the mirror of informal speech. Some works of prose do have versification, and a

"شعر النثر" يسمى الصيغتين من

مزيج mix of the two formats is called "prose poetry."

Common Types of Prose

معينة في عناصر خيالية يحتوي على قد الحقائق على يعتمد بشكل أساسي الذي العمل الأدبي النثر غير الخيالي يناسب و مقنعاً و صعباً غالباً ما يكون الكتابة شكل المتحدث أفكار و معتقدات للتعبير عن حالات cases to express thoughts and ideas of the speaker. The form of writing is often hard and persuasive, and suits رسالة معينة لنقل المناسبة

the occasion to convey a specific message.

في هذا كتابة عادة ما يتم نظرياً أو متخيل جزئياً أو كلياً عمل أدبي النثر الخيالي

2 **Fictional Prose:** A literary work that is wholly or partly imagined or theoretical. This is usually written in the الروايات في لخيال المؤلف تلفيقاً بالكامل يكون قد و سرد شكل form of a narrative, and may be entirely a fabrication of the author's imagination as in novels.

التعبيرات القياسية من العديد يستخدم تلاوته أو تدوينه يمكن عمل أدبي النثر البطولي

3 **Heroic Prose:** A literary work that may be written down or recited employs many of the standard expressions درامياً أن يكون إلى في المسرحيات يهدف النثر المكتوب إلى حد ما المسرحيات والحكايات الأساطير مثل التقاليد الشفوية في الموجودة found in oral tradition as in legends, tales and plays. To some extent, prose written in plays aims to be dramatic وبالتالي شخصية بواسطة إنتاجه يتم و وضع المحادثة في غالباً ما يكون النثر المسرحيات في ومع ذلك ، ومليناً بالأحداث and eventful. However, in plays, prose is often in conversational mode and is produced by a character. Thus, للشخص الشخصية وفقاً المسرحية طوال نفسه كما يبقى الأسلوب هذا

this style stays the same throughout the play according to the personality of the character.

الصور المحسنة و المؤثرات العاطفية باستخدام جودة شعرية يتميز عمل أدبي شعر النثري أن يعزى يمكن قبول النثر سبب النثر وظيفة الشعر من بدلاً بالنثر تكتب والتي which are written in prose instead of verse. Function of Prose the reason for prose acceptance can be attributed

نقلها أو عند التعبير عند استخدامه بالراحة يشعر الكتاب معظم والذي هيكله التعريف غير المحدد إلى its loosely-defined structure, which most writers feel comfortable using when expressing or conveying their

الموضعية وكذلك الخيالية الحوارات المنطوقة معظم في المستخدم للكتابة النمط القياسي إنه معتقداتهم وعن أفكارهم ideas and thoughts. It is the **standard style** of writing used for most spoken **dialogues**, fictional as well as topical والأدب والمجلات الصحف في المستخدمة اللغة الشائعة أيضًا إنها الخطابات و الكتابة الواقعية و and factual writing, and **discourses**. It is also the common language used in newspapers, magazines, literature, الاتصال من أشكال الأخرى العديد و العلوم التاريخ و القانون والفلسفة والإذاعة والموسوعات **encyclopedias**, **broadcasting**, philosophy, law, history, the sciences, and many other forms of communication.

Choose the correct answer a, b or c to complete the following sentences.

1 -What distinguishes prose from poetry that.....

a-prose has rhythmic structure b-prose has ordinary grammatical structure c-a and b

2- Prose is considered the mirror of informal speech because

a-Normal everyday speech is spoken in prose b-most people think and write in prose form c- a and b

3- The kind of prose which depends on facts is.....

a- Fictional Prose b- Prose Poetry c- Nonfictional Prose

4-talk about legends and tales.

a- Fictional Prose b- Heroic Prose c- Nonfictional Prose

5-Prose is widely accepted and used by most writers because.....

a-Of its loosely-defined structure

b-most writers feel comfortable using when expressing or conveying their ideas and thoughts

c-a and b

Match the highlighted words in the text with their meanings

meanings	highlighted words
1 the art of writing poetry	Versification -نظم الشعر
2 realistic	Factual واقعي
3 able to make somebody do or believe something	persuasive يقنع
4 to communicate or express something, with or without using words	Convey يحمل- ينقل
5 concerned with beauty and art	aesthetic الجمالية
6 long and serious discussion in speech or writing	discourses الخطابات

1- The art of writing poetry

a-versification b-Factual c-persuasive d-Convey

2- Realistic

a-Versification b- Factual c-persuasive d-Convey

3- Able to make somebody do or believe something

a-persuasive b-Convey c-aesthetic d-discourses

4- To communicate or express something, with or without using words

a-persuasive b-Convey c-aesthetic d-discourses

5- Concerned with beauty and art

a-persuasive b-Convey c-aesthetic d-discourses

6- Long and serious discussion in speech or writing

a-aesthetic b-discourses c-Convey d-Factual

Decide if these statemnts are true or false.

1 Prose has a rhythmic form.()

2 There is no need to follow grammar in writing prose..()

3 Most novels are written as a product of the author's imagination..()

4 Most writers find it difficult to use prose when expressing their thoughts..()

1-CHARLES DICKENS

Key words

port	ساحلي	drop out	ترك	freelance	مراسل مستقل
siblings	اخوة	bidding	مقدما	skits	مقاطع هزلية
marine	بحري	innocence	براءة	pseudonym	اسم مستعار
Nevertheless	مع ذلك	inheritance	ارث	episodes	حلقات
district	منطقة	debts	ديون	orphan	يتيم
deteriorated	تدهور	courier	مراسل	eagerly	بلهفة
imprisoned	سجن	contribute	يساهم	recovered	تعافى

مدينة ساحلية، بورتسموث في، 7، 1812، شاباط في ولد ديكنز هوفام جون تشارلز المؤلف البريطاني المشهور Famous British author Charles John Huffam Dickens was born on February 7, 1812, in Portsmouth, a **port** city هو و كاتباً بحرياً كان، ديكنز جون، والده. اشقاء ثمانية من الثاني كان هو. إنجلترا جنوب في in southern England. He was the second of eight **siblings**. His father, John Dickens, was a **marine** writer, and he و مدرسة تصبح ل ترقت بارو إليزابيث، أمه. غني تجعله سوف المهنة تلك حلم dreamed that the profession would make him rich. His mother, Elizabeth Barrow, rose to become a teacher and كانت العائلة، مع ذلك. فقيرة بقيت العائلة، جهود القصوى والديه بالرغم. مديرة مدرسة ثم then a school principal. Despite his parents' best efforts, the family remained poor. **Nevertheless**, the family was احرار كانوا اخوته و تشارلز حيث، كنت، تشاتام الى انتقلت العائلة 1816 في. ايامها الأولى سعيدة happy in its early days. In 1816 the family moved to Chatham, Kent, where Charles and his brothers were free قاعة روتشستر القديمة اكتشاف و الريف التجول بـ to roam the countryside and explore Old Rochester Castle.

الاقتصادي العائلة، الفترة هذه خلال. لندن. منطقة فقيرة، كامدن الى انتقلت العائلة، 1822 في In 1822, the family moved to Camden, a poor **district** of London. During this period, the family's economic سنة 12 فقط كان تشارلز عندما، 1824 في سجن والده و تدهور الوضع conditions **deteriorated**, and his father was **imprisoned** in 1824, when Charles was only 12 years old.

طلاب -قوارب في عمل و المدرسة ترك ديكنز تشارلز، سجن والده نتيجة ك As a result of his father's imprisonment, Charles Dickens had to **drop out** of school and work in a boat-painting و براعته الطفولية مقدما، عائلته مساعدة ل يفعل يمكن هو افضل كان هذا. نهر التايمز بجانب معمل factory beside the **Thames**. This was the best he could do to help his family, **bidding** his childish **innocence** and كتاباته في موضوع متكرر أصبحت الحادثة هذه this incident became a recurring theme in his writings.

لسداد استخدمه هو ميراث عائلي حصل والده بعد المدرسة ل العودة سمح له هو فترة بعد After a while he was allowed back to school after his father received a family **inheritance** which he used to pay ترك يجب كان هو 1827 في و، التعليم حرم مرة أخرى هو، 15 كان ديكنز عندما لكن. ديونه

off his **debts**. But when Dickens was fifteen, he was again denied an education, and in 1827 he had to drop out العمل هذا، اتضح كما. دخل عائلته ب يسهم ل مكتب في ساعي ك عمل و المدرسة

of school and work as a **courier** in an office to **contribute** to his family's income. As it turned out, this work المكتب ب مهنته بدء بعد سنة. كاتب ك عمله نحو انطلاقة مبكرة أصبح

became an early **stepping stone** towards his work as a writer. A year after starting his career in the office،

اصبح هو، لاحقا السنوات قليل فقط. محاكم القانون لندن في كاتب تقارير مستقل ك عمله بدأ ديكنز Dickens began his work as a **freelance report writer** in the London law courts. Only a few years later, he became و مجالات متنوعة هزلية عروض تقديم بدأ هو، 1833 في. لندن في صحفيين كبيرتين ل مراسلا

a reporter for two major newspapers in London. In 1833, he began presenting **skits** to various magazines and بوز من قبل مقاطع هزلية، 1836 في كتابه الأول في نشرت قصته الأولى. بوز اسم مستعار تحت جرائد newspapers under the **pseudonym** (Boz). His first stories were published in his first book in 1836, **Sketches by Boz**.

كتويست أوليفر، روايته الأولى نشر بدأ هو القراء بين منتشرة لذا أصبحت كتابات ديكنز Dickens' writing became so popular with readers that he began publishing his first novel, Oliver Twist, as شعور من مستوحاة كانت القصة. الشوارع يعيش يتيم حكاية تروي، جريدة في حلقات

episodes in a newspaper, telling the tale of an **orphan** living on the streets. The story was inspired by the feeling بلهفة القراء تويست أوليفر. ذكائه خلال العيش اجبر طفل فقير، ديكنز

of Dickens, a poor child forced to make a living through his own **wits**. Oliver Twist readers have been **eagerly** في وقعت رواية تاريخية، مدينتين قصة نشر ديكنز 1859 في. الحلقة الشهرية القادمة منتظرين

awaiting the next monthly episode. In 1859 Dickens published **A Tale of Two Cities**, a historical novel set at the الثورة الفرنسية وقت

time of the French Revolution.

هو، ظروفه الغير صحية بالرغم. منه يتعافى كليا ابد و حادث قطار تعرض ديكنز، 1865 في In 1865, Dickens had a train accident and never fully **recovered** from it. Despite his unhealthy conditions, he

في سن 58 مات و سكتة دماغية عانى ديكنز , 1870 , 9 حزيران في . 1870 حتى التجول استمر
continued to wander until 1870. On June 9, 1870, Dickens suffered a **stroke**, and died at the age of fifty-eight, in
إنجلترا , كنت في بلدته الريفية , هيل جاذز
Gads Hill, his country town in Kent, England.

Adapted from "English Literature"

Read the text again then choose the most appropriate completion a, b or c.

- Charles Dickens was born in the century.
a. early eighteenth b. late eighteenth c. early nineteenth
- Charles lived with brothers and sisters.
a. two older b. six younger c. nine
- Chatham is.
a. a town b. a big city c. a village
- Charles' father went to prison because.
a. he stole money b. of bad situation c. he killed a man

Decide if these statements are true or false.

- In 1822, the family moved to rich area ()
- Charles helped his family when his father was taken to jail by working in a boat-painting factory ()
- His first job affected in his life and he used it in his writing ()

Match the highlighted words in the text with their meanings

- Brothers or sisters.....
a-siblings b- innocence d-deteriorated
- The fact of not being guilty of a crime.....
a-innocence b-deteriorated c-siblings
- Became worse.....
a-deteriorated b-innocence c-siblings

Read the text again then choose the most appropriate completion a, b or c.

- His poor childhood inspired Dickens to.....
a. work as a reporter b. write "Oliver Twist" c. write "A Tale of Two Cities"
- (Boz) was the name of.....
a- Oliver Twist b- Charles Dickens c-Charles's father
- Charles' father was set free after.....
a-he got a legacy b-the bank forgave him c- he was given some money from a friend

Decide if these statements are true or false.

- A Tale of Two Cities and Oliver Twist was written by Dickens()
- Dickens died because of heart attack ()

Match the highlighted words in the text with their meanings

meanings	highlighted words
1 money a person receive from a relative after death المال الذي يتقاضاه الشخص من قريب له بعد الوفاة	Inheritance ورثة
2 a name used by a writer instead of his real name اسم يستخدمه كاتب بدلاً من اسمه الحقيقي	Pseudonym اسم مستعار
3-in a way that shows great interest and excitement about something- بطريقة تظهر اهتماماً كبيراً وإثارة بشأن شيء ما	Eagerly بلهفة
4-a person whose job is to take packages or important papers somewhere الشخص الذي تتمثل وظيفته في أخذ الطرود أو الأوراق المهمة في مكان ما	Courier ساعي
5-earning money by selling your work to several different organizations كسب المال عن طريق بيع عملك لعدة منظمات مختلفة	Freelance كاتب حر

- 1- Money a person receive from a relative after death
a-Inheritance b-Pseudonym c-Eagerly d-Courier
- 2- A name used by a writer instead of his real name.
a-freelance b-pseudonym c-courier d-inheritance
- 3-In a way that shows great interest and excitement about something.
a-Inheritance b-Pseudonym c-Eagerly d-Courier
- 4-A person whose job is to take packages or important papers somewhere
a-Freelance b-Courier c-Eagerly d-Pseudonym
- 5-Earning money by selling your work to several different organizations.
a-Pseudonym b-Eagerly c-Courier d-Freelance

Vocabulary :

Phrasal Verbs الأفعال المركبة

Phrasal Verbs	Meaning	Key words
Read back	اقرأ للمرة الثانية	Letter رسالة – story قصة
Read over	اقرأ بحذر من البداية حتى النهاية	Contract – عقد
Read off	اقرأ ما هو مطبوع على شيء ما	Temperature الحرارة - ingredients – مكونات
Read up	اقرأ للاطلاع على	the World War – الحرب العالمية – test اختبار - economic success النجاح الاقتصادي
Read out	اقرأ من قائمة	Names الاسماء

Choose the correct phrasal verbs between brackets.

- 1 Could you my son's letter for me?
a-read off b-read over c-read back d-read out
- 2 Buyers should the contract before signing it.
a-read off b-read over c-read back d-read out
- 3 The nurse patient's temperature from the thermometer.
a-read off b-read over c-read back d-read out
- 4 He has been on the World War 2.
a-reading off b-reading up c-reading back d-reading out
- 5 The teacher is the names of the students
a-reading out b- reading over c-reading back d-reading up
6. The little boy was readingthe ingredients of the biscuits when his mother videoed him.
a- off b- up c-back d-over
7. As soon as the patient arrived at the hospital, a doctor immediately read his temperature
a- off b-over c- back d-up
8. My elder brother is engaged in readingon the economic success of Singapore.
a- off b-over c-back d- up
9. The company representative read the contract before she signed it.
a- over b-up c-back d-off
10. I can't go out with you. I have a test tomorrow and I'm reading..... on it.
a-up b-over c- off d- back
11. The babysitter had read the story three times before the kid fell asleep.
a- up b-back c- over d-off

Prepositional phrases العبارات المجرورة

in the long run	between the lines	in advance	at risk	in theory	on and off
على المدى البعيد	ما بين السطور	سلفا - مقدما	في خطر	افتراضيا - نظريا	على نحو متقطع

- 1-If you read, you will clearly see what he means.
a-in the long run b-between the lines c-in advance d-in theory
2. It will take some time, but, all schools will be equipped with modern technology.
a-in the long run b-in theory c-on and off d-at risk,
3. We were told by the travel agent to book because the hotel is very popular by many tourists.

- a-in the long run b-between the lines c-in advance d-in theory
4. His plan seemed very good, but it didn't work out the way we wanted it to.
- a-in advance b-at risk, c-in theory d-on and off
5. They used to have **relationships**, but at the moment **they're seeing** each other quite often.
- a-in advance b-at risk, c-in theory d-on and off
6. Many tropical plants and animals are of becoming extinct over the next few decades
- a-in advance b-at risk c-in theory d-on and off

Everyday English

Verb-noun Collocations

Verb الفعل	Noun الاسم	Meaning المعنى
make	An Effort	يُبذل جهد
Raise	Taxes	يرفع الضرائب
Give	A lift	يوصل - ينقل
Run	A risk	يخاطر - يجازف
Meet	Expectation	يكون عند حسن الظن
Lose	temper	يفقد اعصابه
rotate	wheel	تدور العجلة
insert	desk	يدخل القرص
install	Software	يثبت البرامج
combine	Chemicals	يدمج المواد الكيميائية
utilize	Material	يستخدم المواد
analyze	Problem	يحلل المشكلة
conclude	that	يختم بأن
Break	The law	يخالف القانون

- 1-Our **boss** often gets angry and he**temper** when things go wrong.
- a-gives b-inserts c-loses d-combines
- 2-If she never posts anything on her personal website, she**the risk** of alienating her **fans**.
- a- runs b-inserts c-loses d-combines
- 3-Politicians often think the government should**taxes** in order to get more money to spend.
- a-make b-insert c-run d-raise
- 4 -The new **clerk** didn't**his boss expectation** and was fired after only two months.
- a-make b-meet c-run d-raise
- 5-His car broke down, so I **gave** him a to the nearest **garage**.
- a- lift b- risk c- desk d- temper
- 6-Not everything happens on its own sometimes. You have to**an effort-** to **get things done**.
- a-make b-meet c-run d-raise
- 7- The Council strives to**the expectations** and aspirations of the community in delivering top-quality services.
- a- meet b- raise c-analyzed d- temper
- 8- If **taxes** were.....by just one percent, hundreds of new schools and hospitals could be built.
- a- given b- raised c-installed d-broken
- 9- It will be difficult to attain your goal of fluency if you don't**an effort** to speak more in class.

a-make b-meet c-run d-raise

10- When I feel like I'm about to**my temper**, I just leave the room.

a-give b-insert c-lose d-combine

11- Can you me **a lift** to work tomorrow. My car is being repaired.

a-give b-insert c-lose d-combine

12- Invest if you like, but you're**the risk** of **losing** everything if the business fails.

a-making b-meeting c-running d-raising

13-Being late for the final exam, Kamel was very angry andhis **temper**.

a-made b-inserted c-lost d-raised

14-One of the most important incomes for local councils is**taxes**.

a-making b-meeting c-running d-raising

15-My car is broken; could youme **a lift** to the nearest bus stop?

a-give b-insert c-lose d-combine

16- The **wheel** began to very quickly.

a-rotate b-insert c-utilize d-run

17-.....**the disk** to**the software** ready to work.

a-insert/install b-make/run c-utilize/run d-give/make

18- We can these **chemicals**.

a-give b-insert c-lose d-combine

19- You should the strongest **material**.

a-give b-utilize c-lose d-make

20- We**the problem** and**that** it was a computer **virus**.

a-insert/install b-analyzed / concluded c-utilize/run d-give/make

Pronunciation

Silent Letters الحروف الصامتة

A silent or mute is a letter in a word that is written but not pronounced.

k	b	L	d	e	t	c	w	n	m	h
Knife	climb	Halfpenny	Wednesday	make	castle	muscle	Wrist	autumn	mnemonic	Ghost
knee	bomb	salmon	landlady	tissue	listen		sword	column		Whale
know	doubt	calm		write			write			Exhaust
knot	crumb	talk					answer			hour
knight	thumb	yolk					wrong			rhyme
knock		should								hones
										where

a	c	gh	p	i	ue	u
Logically	scissors	alight	psychology	business	colleague	guitar

1-Which one has a silent 'k'

a-book b-talk c-keen d-knight

2-1-Which one has a silent 'L'

a-long b-look c-half d-land
3-which word has a silent (b)
a-bed b-climb c-best d-bad

GRAMMAR

Conditional Sentences الجمل الشرطية

First conditional الجمل الشرطية الاولى	If + subject + verb1 , subject + will + verb1 + complement If you study hard , you will pass your exam
Second conditional الجمل الشرطية الثانية	If + subject + verb2 , would + verb 1 + complement If you studied hard , you would pass your exam
Third conditional الجمل الشرطية الثالثة	If + subject + had + verb3 , would + have + verb3 + complement If you had studied hard , you would have passed your exam

1. I **would be** very unhappy if my friends..... to the party.

a-come b-came c-had come d-has come

2. Your brother **wouldn't have found** such a nice job if he.....a university diploma.

a- hadn't had b- didn't have c-doesn't have d-will not have

3. If you **had come** in time, you the lesson.

a- wouldn't have missed b-don't miss c-wouldn't miss d-will not miss

4. People **wouldn't have crossed** the Bosphorus if they these bridges.

a-don't build b-haven't built c-will not build d-hadn't built

5. If you well , you'd pass in the exam.

a-studied b-study c-are studying d-have studied

6.....go if you **like** because I have to do some shopping.

a. I'm b. I'll c. I'd d-I have

7. If I **knew** my friend's number, I..... her now.

a- would phone b. will phone c. would have phoned d- phones

8. The poor manhis house if the officials **hadn't stopped** him

a-could build b- could have built c-can build d-will build

9- The poor man **could have built** his house unless the officials him.

a-stops b- had stopped c-has stopped d-have stopped

10. If our teamthe match, they **would have moved** up.

a-wins b- has won c-won d- had won

11. If Christine..... on holiday in Italy, she **wouldn't be** in hospital now.

a- were / was b-is c-has been d-had been

12- Unless the streets in our town **were** so crowded, I my car.

a-could drive b- could have driven c-can drive d-will drive

13-People my photo everywhere if I **were** a famous model.

a-will see b- would have seen c-would see d-can see

14. If the family **had saved** enough money, they.....a new flat.

a-will buy b- would have bought c-would buy d-can buy

15. The buildings to ashes if the firemen **had come** in time.

a-won't burn b- wouldn't have burnt c-wouldn't burn d-didn't burn

16. If my little sistersomething wrong, I'm sure she **would tell** me.

a-does b- has done c-did d-is doing

17. If I.....writing poetry, my English teacher **would be** surprised.

a-starts b- started c-am starting d- had started

18. If the refereethe foul, he **would have awarded** a penalty kick to our team.

a-had seen b- saw c-sees d- has seen

19. If the policeman the thief, he **would have arrested** him.

a-had seen b- saw c-sees d- has seen

20.If I **had** enough money, I a car.

a-will buy b- would have bought c-would buy d-can buy

21. If I a computer, I **can't** surf the Net.

a- hasn't had b- don't have c- didn't have d- hadn't had

22. If I your address, I **would have written** you a postcard.

a- has had b- have c- had d- had had

23. If you **practiced** more, your English

a- will improve b- would have improved c- would improve d- improve

24- If I **rich enough** I **would** help the poor

a- were / was b- is c- has been d- had been

Everyday English

On the Phone Terms

Receptionist: National Health Agency, good morning.

Caller: Good morning. I'd like to **speak to** Dr. Amal please.

Receptionist: **May I ask** who's calling, please?

Caller: **This is** Zaina.

Receptionist: **Just a moment** Miss Zaina, I'll **put you through** I'm sorry, Dr. Amal's line is engaged. **Will you hold on** or **can I take a message?**

Caller: **Could you ask her to ring me back**, please? My phone number is 0303-242892.

Receptionist: Certainly. Thank you for calling.

Writing

Write a paragraph of no more than 100 words about the benefits of reading in our life.

- Today a reader, tomorrow a leader.
- Sleep is good, but books are better.
- Show me a family of readers, and I will show the people who move the world.

Reading is the **magic key** that opens all the closed doors. With reading we **grow up and** increase our **knowledge** about the world we live in. Only by reading we can **develop** our **communities** and lead them to **the best of life standards**. Each book we read can open our eyes on a new **nations** and **new culture** that helps to **enlarge** our **experience**. There is nothing more important than reading if we want **to build up** our society in the right way. So, I think that only through **reading** and **knowledge** we can **join the ranks of** the developed countries.

(Every day is a chance to change your life)