

Unit 12

Student's book

Mona Liza

Key words

painting	لوحة	realistic	واقعية	dates back	يعود تاريخه
annually	سنوياً	flesh	لحم	artist	فنان
gained	اكتسب	examine	يفحص	invitation	دعوة
highlighted	تسليط الضوء	x-rays	الأشعة السينية	delivering	يسلم
mysterious	غامض	reveal	يكشف	renaissance	عصر النهضة

عام 1452 ولد عصر النهضة الإيطالية فناناً أحد ليوناردا دافنشي لوحة هي الموناليزا
The Mona Liza is a **painting** by Leonardo da Vinci, one of the artists of the Italian **renaissance**, born in 1452.
ملايين حيث باريس في متحف اللوفر في توجد اللوحة هذه العالم في لوحة أشهر وهي
It

is the most famous painting in the world. This painting is in the Louvre Museum in Paris, where millions of
الفنان العبقري عندما القرن العشرين فيشهرة أعظم لها اكتسبت موناليزا سنوياً يزورها الأشخاص
people visit it **annually**. The Mona Liza **gained** its greatest fame in the 20th century, when the genius artist,
Da

Vinci, was **highlighted**.

لا التي المرأة تلك من " ، وما قصتها موناليزا هي من ؟ " هو السؤال الأهم ،
The most important question is "who is Mona Liza, and what is her story?", "Who is that woman who
doesn't

بطريقة غامضة تبتسم لكنها حداد في وكأنها الملابس الداكنة و المجوهرات ترتدي
wear jewelry and with dark clothes as if she were **mourning**, yet she smiles in a **mysterious** way?

ولحم من كانت لو كما واقعية للغاية تبدو الموناليزا لذا على ضربة فرشاة مرئية لا تحتوي اللوحة
The painting contains no visible **brushstroke**, so the Mona Liza looks very **realistic** as if it were of **flesh** and
أنها صورة متخيلة أم لرسمها ليوناردو أمام وقفت امرأة حقيقية الموناليزا هل دم
blood. Is Mona Liza a real woman who stood before Leonardo to paint her, or is it an imagined image of an
ideal beauty than a female face?

، أحدث باستخدام للفحص العلمي اللوحة وضع متحف اللوفر رسم ليوناردو من لمعرفة
To **find out** who Leonardo painted, the Louvre Museum put the painting for scientific **scrutiny**, using the
latest

عن للكشف التقنيات وغيرها و التصوير بالأشعة تحت الحمراء بالأشعة السينية تم فحص اللوحة والتقنيات
technology. The painting was **examined** with **x-rays**, light and **infrared** imaging and other techniques to
reveal

ألغازها
its mysteries.

مع اتفق فرانسيسكو ديل تاجر الحرير الإيطالي عندما تعود تاريخها فكرة
The idea of the Mona Liza **dates back** to 1503, when the Italian silk **merchant**, Francisco Dell agreed with
the

إلى معه أخذها عند أنهى ليزا جيوكوندا زوجته تصوير على دافنشي الفنان
artist, Da Vinci, to **portray** his wife, Liza Gioconda. Leonardo finished it in 1519, when he took it with him
to

إلى اللوحة ويسلم إيطاليا إلى أن يعود قبل توفي لكنه الأول فرانسوا الملك من بدعوة فرنسا
France at the **invitation** of King Francois I, but he died before returning to Italy and **delivering** the painting
to

فرانسيسكو
Francisco.

Choose the correct answer.

1- Leonardo da Vinci finished painting Mona Liza when he was.....

a-67 b- 78 c-71

2- The painting became famous in

a-15th b-19th c-20th

3- The painting, Mona Liza, look realistic because.....

a-it contains no visible brushstroke b-it was painted on the cloth c-it was painted in 16th century

4- The painting was examined with.....

a- x-rays, light b- infrared imaging and other techniques c-a and b

5- Mona Liza's husband was.....

a-a merchant b-a doctor c-a king

6-The Mona Liza is in France, not Italy because.....

a-Liza Giocoda from France b-Leonardo da Vinci died in France c-the king stole it

Match the meanings with the highlighted words in the text.

meanings	highlighted words
1- Close examination	Scrutiny فحص
2- Feels sorrow for someone's death	mourning حداد
3- Having or using electromagnetic waves that cannot be seen	Infrared الأشعة تحت الحمراء
4- Seller/ trader	Merchant تاجر
5- The marks made on a surface by a painter's brush	Brushstroke ضربية فرشاة
6- To show somebody/something in a picture	Portray تصوير

Choose the correct word.

1-Close examination.

a-Scrutiny b-Mourning c-Infrared d-Merchant

2-Feels sorrow for someone's death.

a-Scrutiny b-Mourning c-Infrared d-Merchant

3-Having or using electromagnetic waves that cannot be seen.

a-Scrutiny b-Mourning c-Infrared d-Merchant

4-Seller/ trader.

a-Scrutiny b-Mourning c-Infrared d-Merchant

5-The marks made on a surface by a painter's brush.

a-Scrutiny b-Mourning c-Brushstroke d-Merchant

6- To show somebody/something in a picture.

a-Scrutiny b- Portray c-Infrared d-Merchant

Unit 12 Workbook

A Tale of Two Cities

قصة مدينتين

Key words

publish	ينشر	themes	مواضيع	heroism	البطولة
background	خلفية	convey	ينقل	rejected	مرفوض
imprisonment	سجن	resurrection	بعث	vengeance	الانتقام
release	اطلاق سراحه	sacrifice	يضحى	spoil	يفسد
in claimed	يزعم	suggesting	تقترح	prejudice	التحيز

الفرنسية خلفية على القرن 18 أواخر في نشر ديكنز تشارلز Charles Dickens's **A Tale of Two Cities**, **published** in the late 18th century against the **background** of the French revolution. The novel tells the story of the French Doctor Manette, his 18-year-long **imprisonment** in the Bastille in Paris and his **release** to live in London with his daughter Lucie, whom he had never met, the story is واحد يكون ل يزعم عمل شهرة الأكثر ديكنز . الثورة الفرنسية الى أدت التي الظروف عكس وضعت set against the conditions that led up to the French Revolution. Dickens best-known work **in claimed** to be one

الثقافة الشعبية على التأثير ب استمرت الرواية . العصور كل في الروايات بيع الأفضل of the best-selling novels of all time. The novel has continued to have an influence on popular culture. زمان كل و مكان كل الناس ل مواضيع هامة عديدة تملك التي رواية عالمية **A Tale of Two Cities** a universal novel that has many important **themes** for people everywhere and every time .

بعث هناك الحياة نهاية ليس الموت ان البشرية كل الى رسالة عظيمة ينقل ان يريد ديكنز Dickens wants to **convey** a great message to all humanity that death is not the end of life as there is **resurrection** يبدو التي المواضيع الرئيسية من واحد القيامة . بسلام ليعيشوا الآخرين أجل من بالروح يضحون الذين أولئك كل ل for all those who **sacrifice** soul for others to live peacefully. **Resurrection** is one of the main themes that seems

حياة ينقذ موته و كارتون سيدني شخصية . المستويين الشخصي والاجتماعي كلا في يظهر ل to appear on both social and personal levels. The character of Sydney Carton and his death saves the life of و التضحية ايقونة هو كارتون ان تقترح نهاية الرواية . مانيت لوسي و دارني تشارلز Charles Darnay and Lucie Manette. The novel ends up **suggesting** that Carton is an icon of sacrifice and التضحية . احب و عاش هو الأرض على سيحدث مولود مسالم جديد ان يظهر موته . البطولة **heroism**. His death shows that a new peaceful born will take place on the land he lived on and loved.

Sacrifice

أي في مرفوض العنف ان يظهر ان رواياته في يحاول ديكنز . دارني و لوسي كلا ل السعادة تعني means happiness for both Lucie and Darnay. Dickens tries in his novel to show that violence is **rejected** at any

الأرض على الناس بين العلاقات تقصد التي الوسيلة السيئة الانتقام حيث ، أي شخص مصطلح term by whoever, where **vengeance** is the bad means that **spoils** the relationships between people on earth. الإنسانية ان ديكنز وضع الدرس الواضح . التحيز و الكراهية مرفوضة، الحب ل تدعو القصة ، بدلا

Instead, the story calls for **love**, rejecting hate and **prejudice**. The evident lesson set by Dickens is that humanity

بعضهم البعض قبلت اذا بسلام تعيش يمكن can live peacefully if they accept each another.

Choose the correct answer.

1. When was the novel A Tale of Two Cities published?

- a-in the late eighteenth century b-in the late seventieth century
c-in the late nineteenth century d-in the late sixteenth century

2. How long did Doctor Manette stay in the Bastille?

- a-16-year b-17-year c-18-year d-19-year

3. What is the great message made by Dickens to all people?

- a-death is the end of life. B-death is not the end of life.
c-death is the beginning of life. D-death ends the life.

4. Why does Carton sacrifice himself?

- a-to save the life of Charles Darnay and Lucie Manette. B-to save the life of Charles Dickens and Lucie Manette
b-to save the life of other people. D- because he wanted to revenge.

5. What is the bad action rejected by Dickens?

- a-violence b-nonviolence c-vengeance d- both a and c

6. How can people live peacefully according to Dickens?

- a-if they accept each another. b-if they reject each another.
c-if they revenge each another. d-if they fight each another.

Match the following definitions with words in the text.

meanings	highlighted words
1. The act of punishing somebody in return for what they have done to you فعل معاقبة شخص مقابل ما فعله بك	Vengeance الانتقام
2. The state of being in prison. ان تكون في السجن	Imprisonment حبس
3. The time when all dead people become alive again. الوقت الذي ينهض فيه الموتى	Resurrection بعث
4. To give up something that is important or valuable to you in order to get or do something that seems more important أن تتخلى عن شيء مهم أو ذا قيمة بالنسبة لك من أجل الحصول أو القيام بشيء يبدو أكثر أهمية	Sacrifice تضحية
5. Unreasonable dislike of or preference of others كراهية أو تفضيل غير معقول للآخرين	Prejudice تحيز
6.To show somebody/something in a picture لإظهار شخص ما / شيء ما في الصورة	Appear يظهر

Choose the correct word.

1. The act of punishing somebody in return for what they have done to you

- a-Imprisonment b-Vengeance c-Appear d-Prejudice

2. to show somebody/something in a picture

- a-Imprisonment b-Vengeance c-Appear d-Prejudice

3. Unreasonable dislike of or preference of others

- a-Imprisonment b-Vengeance c-Appear d-Prejudice

4. To give up something that is important or valuable to you in order to get or do something that seems more important

- a-Imprisonment b-Vengeance c-Sacrifice d-Prejudice

5. The time when all dead people become alive again

a-Imprisonment b-Resurrection c-Appear d-Prejudice

6. The state of being in prison.

a-Imprisonment b-Resurrection c-Appear d-Prejudice

Everyday English:

Phrasal Verbs

Phrasal verbs الافعال المركبة	Literally meaning المعنى الحرفي	Idiomatic meaning المعنى المجازي	The key words الدلائل
Take off	يمسك	ينطلق - تطلع	Plane طائرة - Dish طبق
Pick up	يلتقط	يقبل بالسيارة	Home بيت - Wallet محفظة - at 5:00
Look up	ينظر للأعلى	يستخرج	Dictionary قاموس - Tree شجرة
Put on	يلبس - يرتدي	يسمن	Coat معطف - Weight وزن
Get out	يخرج	ينشر	Car Novel رواية - book-fridge ثلاجة
Come back	يعود	يرد	- Sharply بحدة - angrily بغضب

- The **plane** to Russia has just
- Take**that **dish**. It's going to fall.
- Can youmy **wallet**? It's under your chair.
- My brother **picked** me..... **home** while he was returning from work.
- Ithe **term** "Digital Literacy" in Oxford **dictionary**.
- Wethe **tree** and there was a humming bird on the top branch.
- You should **put**your waterproof **coat** as it is raining.
- Eating too much chocolate leads toa lot of **weight**.
- Would you mind **getting** my **car** of the garage?
- The authorhis new **novel**outlast month.
- The new edition of the book willnext month.
- My father deprived me from going out because I him **angrily**.
- My car broke down yesterday, so my friend **picked** mein his car to work.
- My mother asked me to tidy my room andmy clothes **up** from the floor.
- The teacher asked us tothe meaning of new words in the **dictionary**.
- There's some chocolate in the **fridge**. Can you

- a-get it out b- look it up c- take it off d-pick it up
17- Why is the towel on **the floor**? Please.....
a-get it out b- look it up c- take it off d-pick it up
18-something warm. It's cold today.
a-Put on b- look up c-Take off d-Come back
19- When are youto Syria?
a-coming back b- taking off c-getting out d-looking up
20- Will we **get** the book by the end of the year?
a-on b-off c-up d-out
21- I'llyou **at 5:00**.
a-pick up b- look up c-take off d- put on
22- She looks like she'sseveral **kilos**.
a-put on b- got out c-looked up d-taken off
23- Sheat the speaker with some **sharp questions**.
a-came back b- picked up c-got out d-took of

Grammar:

Inversion التقديم و التأخير

- التقديم و التأخير في الجملة يعني تقديم الفعل المساعد على الفاعل في حالات معينة.

- Can I call you later?

In statement, verbs usually follow the subject:

- Marry missed her lesson yesterday.

Sometime we invert the subject and the verb so that the verb comes before the subject.

We use inversion in:

1- After (so – neither – nor)

- A - I didn't know there was a library here. B- Neither did I. nor did I.
- A – I like English. B- so do I.

2- In phrases Here come/comes + noun. There go / goes + noun.

- Here **comes** the professor. There goes the professor.
- Here **he** comes. There **he** goes. (~~here comes he~~). (~~there goes he~~).

3- In question tag.

- We have to wear formal clothes, **don't we**?

4- When we begin a sentence with a limited adverbial (Rarely-Seldom-Hardly) or a negative adverbial (not only-never), the subject and the auxiliary verb are inverted.

- Hardly does **he** come to work on time.

5- In conditional sentences when (if) is omitted.

- Were I you, I would accept the offer. (if I were you.....

6- When using inversion with Present Simple and Past Simple, the subject must agree with the auxiliary not the main verb.

- **Not only was** Jack famous for helping people, but he was also the first man to establish a charity in his country.

Rarely نادرا	Seldom قلما	Hardly بالكاد	not only ليس فقط	Never ابدا	No sooner ليس عاجلا	Only فقط	Here هنا	There هناك	No longer ليس بعد
-----------------	----------------	------------------	------------------------	---------------	---------------------------	-------------	-------------	---------------	-------------------------

1. **Rarely**..... anyone using carriages nowadays.
a. you see b. will you see. you will see d. you have seen
2. **Only after**....., he **travelled** to London to study.
a. he graduated b. he had graduated c. did he graduate d. had he graduated
- 3 **Seldom**..... to the football match.
a-did they go b-they did go c-they go did d-go they did
- 4 **Hardly**when there was a disturbance in the audience.
a-had started the play b- had the play started c-the play had started d- the play started
- 5 **Not only** English, he speaks French.
a-he does speak b-does he speaks c-does he speak d- he speaks does
- 6- **Rarely**..... to be associated with this project.
a-do I want b-I want do c-do want I d-I want
- 7**No sooner**..... dinner than the ceiling crashed onto the dining table.
a-they had eaten b-eaten had they c-they eaten had d-had they eaten
- 8**Seldom**..... my house so early.
a-I do leave b-I leave do c-do I leave d- I leave
- 9**Hardly**..... about the situation.
a-did he understand b-he did understand c-did he understood d-he understood
10. **Never**..... such well-behaved children before. They are as good as gold.
a-have I met b-has I meet c-I meet have d-meet I have
- 11- **Never**..... to such a fantastic restaurant.
a- john had been b-had John been c-John has been d-have John been
12. **Seldom**..... newspapers nowadays.
a-do read we b-do we read c-does we read d-we do read
13. **Not only**..... new products, but he also did experiments.
a-did he make b-he makes did c-he makes d-he did make
14. **Only**..... elephants and tigers when we arrived in India.
a-we did see b-did see we c- did we see d- we saw
- 15.**hardly** unpacked in my hotel room **when** my phone rang.
a- had I b-Ihad c-have I d- I have
16. **Never**..... such a wonderful waterfall **before**.
a-I have seen b- have seen I c-seen I have d-have I seen
- 17-**No longer**..... any tigers in the northern region.
a-are there b-there are c-there were d-there had been
- 18- , I **would** give them a hand.
a-I were there b-Were there I c-There I were d-Were I there
- 19- ,I **would** study more.
a-I were you b-Were I you c-You were I d- I you were

Here /there

- 1- **There**..... to hold a meeting.
a. goes he b. he goes c. went he d. he went
- 2-**Here**on time.

a-the boss comes b- the bosscome c- comes the boss d- come the boss

حالة عدم القلب

1-My mother **asked me if**..... my aunt.

a. had I visited b. I had visited c. I will visit d. will I visit

2. I **wonder what**..... to solve the problem.

a-can my sister do b-my sister can do c-can do my sister d-do can my sister

3.**Have** you got any idea **where**..... Sami?

a. can I meet b. I can meet c. can I metd. I can met

Everyday English

Asking for, Giving and Refusing Permission

Asking for permission	Giving permission	Refusing permission
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May I / Can I • Do you think I could • Is it ok if I • Do / Would you mind if I..... 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sure • yes, of course • help yourself • No problem • It's OK 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sorry, • I'm afraid that's not possible. ... <p>Note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To refuse permission politely, we usually don't say no. • We give reasons why we refuse giving permission, beginning with the word sorry.

Son: Dad, can I go out tonight?

Father: It's a school night! I'm afraid that's not possible.

Son: Dad, all my friends are going to the game!

Father: I'm sorry, son. Your grades haven't been the best recently. I'm going to say no.

Son: Ah, Dad, come on! Let me go!

Father: Sorry son, I said no!

Son: What if I promise to finish all my duties tomorrow?

Father: You're always nagging on me! Ok, son. But be sure I'll check your job tomorrow.

Son: Thanks dad.

Use appropriate expressions or phrases to make a good response for each situation.

1- **You are in a railway carriage. It's crowded and hot. All the windows are closed. What do you say?**

a-May I open the windows. B- I must open the windows.

C- I can open the windows. D- open the windows.

2- **You have a dental appointment and you need the afternoon off. What do you say to your boss?**

A-Would you mind if I take the afternoon off B- I will take the afternoon off.

c- I can't come in the afternoon. D- I have to go to the dental appointment.

3- **You're invited to a party at 8 p.m. You know you can't arrive until about 10 p.m. What do you say?**

A-is it okay if I come late. B- I will come late

c- I can't come on time. D- I don't want to come.

4- **There is only one copy of a reference book in the library. Your classmate has it at the moment. You need it urgently for a short time. What do you say?**

a-Can I take the book for a short time.

b- I can take the book for a short time.

c- Give me the book for a short time.

d- You have to give me the book for a short time.

1. A: **Would you mind if** I came in late to work tomorrow?

B: I'm afraid, **I'd prefer if you didn't.**

A: Hmmm. What if I work overtime tonight?

B: Well, I really need you for the meeting tomorrow. Is there any way you can do whatever it is you need to do later.

A: If you put it that way, **I'm sure I can** figure something out.

B: Thanks, I appreciate it.

2. Student: **Would it be possible for** me to have a few more minutes to review before the quiz?

Teacher: **No problem** to study for a few more minutes.

Student: Thank you very much.

Teacher: **Please feel free.** Do you have any questions in particular?

Student: Uh, no. I just need to review things quickly.

Teacher: OK. We'll begin in five minutes.

Student: Thank you

Writing

Art influences any society by changing opinions, instilling values and translating experiences across space and time.

Write a composition of the role of art in the development of our world.

Art is not just a picture on a wall or in a museum, art comes in many **forms**. It can be a **song** you just heard, a **video** you watched, or a **painting** you saw in a **gallery**. Also, art can be just a text. All forms of art affect you in different ways and make your thoughts evolve to new **knowledge**.

I believe that art can truly **influence** society and **inform** human **behavior**. Books are the most **influential** and **informative** because they get in touch with your **mind** and **emotions**. When you read someone's story and hear their own personal thoughts, you get into that person's mindset and you think about things in a way that has never come to you before. I think that art can communicate information, shape our everyday lives and make social changes because through art we can travel to many **cultures** and **civilizations**.

Best wishes.....

