

Student's book - Unit 1 - Life Choices – lesson 1

**المهنة المستقبلية Future Career**

**Key words**

Explore	يكشف	To opt	يختار	Factors	عوامل	Designed	مصمم	Swayed	يتأثر
Confidence	ثقة	Aspire	يطمح	Process	عملية	Reveal	يكشف	Remuneration	تعويض
Clarity	وضوح	Misguided	ضلل	Aptitude	موهبة	Regarding	بما يتعلق	Value	قيمة
Highlight	يسلط الضوء	Burden	يثقل	Personality	شخصية	Interested in	مهتم بـ	Earnings	مدخرات
Agents	عوامل	Expectations	توقعات	Hence	لذلك . بالتالي	Desired	مرغوب	Utility workers	عمال المرافق

معظم وضوح و بثقة أكثر بنائيه و مستقبلهم لاكتشاف المقدرة يمتلكون الناس كل ليس  
 Not all people have the **ability** to explore their future and build it with more confidence and clarity. Most  
 أولادهم تطوير مهنة في كعوامل فعالة الوالدين دور تسلط الضوء على الدراسات  
**studies** have highlighted the **role** of parents as active agents in the career development of their children.  
 يطمحون او يريدون أولادهم ما لكن عنها جيداً يعرفون هم مهنة يختاروا ان أولادهم يريدون من الآباء  
 Parents want their children to opt for a career they know well about, but what their children want or **aspire**  
 اختيار في أولادهم ضلوا هم قالوا الآباء العديد من . مختلف كلياً يكون يصبحوا ان  
 to become can be **completely** different. Many parents said they had misguided their children into choosing a  
 قليلة هناك. بتوقعات غير حقيقية أولادنا نجبر لا ان المهم جداً من انه اختيارهم من مهنة  
 career of their choice. It is very important not to **burden** our children with **unreal** expectations. There are a few  
 مرأة هي موهبة/كفاءة الطفل . عملية اختيار المهنة في أهمية عظيمة لها عوامل  
 factors that are of great **importance** in the career selection process. The child's **aptitude** is a **mirror** of his/her  
 المتعلقة المعلومات من الكثير يكشف يمكن اختبار الموهبة المصممة ، بالتالي . ضعفه و قوته شخصيته/ها  
 personality, strengths, and weaknesses. Hence, a designed aptitude test can reveal a lot of information regarding  
 العمل حياتك تمضي ان صعب جداً انه . اختيار المهنة معلومات جيدة اخذ على يساعد ان يمكن حيث بالطفل  
 the child that can help in taking a **well-informed** career **selection**. It is very difficult to spend your life working  
 ل بسهولة اجادها ينبغي المهنة المرغوبة باتجاه المؤدية الدورات . به مهتم غير انت مجال في  
 in a field that you are not interested in. **Courses** leading towards a desired career should be found easily for the  
 سهل جداً كان انه قالوا علماء النفس . مستقبلهم حول القرارات الصحيحة لاتخاذ تمكنهم لكي الشباب  
 young to enable them to make right decisions about their future. **Psychologists** said that it was very easy for a  
 المهنة من أكثر يختارون كانوا الأغلبية التي المهنة اختيار في الضغط الصديق ب يتأثر ان للطفل  
 child to get **swayed** by peer pressure into choosing a career that the majority was opting rather than the one  
 يتضمن للمهنة اجر/ التعويض المادي ، أهمية الأكثر يكون لا ينبغي رغم انه . لها /له الأفضل كانت التي  
 which was best for him/her. Although it should not be the most important, **remuneration** of a career holds  
 تزوده و طموحات الطفل تتطابق مع ينبغي ان ارباح العمل . القليل يكسب ان يحب لا أحد ، حياة الانسان في قيمة  
 value in one's life; nobody likes to earn little. A job's **earnings** should match the child's **aspirations** and provide  
 قمامة ، عمال المرافق : مجال كل في لمحترفين تحتاج المجتمعات الحديثة . بحياة مريحة مرضية  
 a **satisfying** comfortable life. Modern societies needs professionals in every field: utility workers, garbage  
 علاوة على ذلك . آخرون و اساتذة ، معلمون ، مهندسون ، أطباء ، ممرضات ، مزارعون ، جامعي  
 collectors, farmers, nurses, doctors, engineers, teachers, professors and many others. Furthermore,  
 أفكار هـها كل رفض عند الصحة العقلية الطفل على تأثير سلبي له ربما الاحباط  
**demotivation** might have a negative **impact** on the child's mental health when rejecting all of his/her ideas.  
 انه فيما إذا ليقدر الطفل يساعدوا ثم و المهنة حول المعلومات لجمع معا يعملوا يمكن الآباء  
 Parents can work together to gather information about a career and then help the child in deciding whether it is  
 لا نستطيع لكن ، يكونوا ممكن ما ل حد لا يوجد و المهن المستقبلية احلام لديهم الناس معظم . لا او مناسب  
**suitable** or not. Most people have dreams of future jobs and there's no limit to what this could be, but we can't  
 الارشادية و الانعكاس الذاتي عبر انه اخبرونا الباحثون . خيارات مهنتنا حول متأكدين تماماً نكون  
 be **absolutely** certain about our career choices. **Researchers** told us that through **self-reflection** and **guided**  
 المهنة الصحيحة باتجاه طريق اوضح و قيمنا الجوهرية نجد سوف ، النشاطات  
 activities, we would find our **core** values and a clearer path towards the right career.

**Read the following text ,then choose the correct :**

**1 – According to the text, most parents ----- their children into choosing a career.**

- a- influence                      b- affect                      c- reject                      d- both a and b

**2- The ----- is the main factor which should be taken into consideration to decide a future career.**

- a- Parents experience                      b- peer pressure                      c- child's aptitude                      d- parents aptitude

**3- Children can find a clearer path towards the right career through -----**

- a- self- reflection                      b- guided activities                      c- self- rejection                      d- both a and b

**4- Discouragement might have a ----- effect on the child's mental health.**

- a- helpful                      b- positive                      c- negative                      d- good

**5- Parents play a/an ..... role in the career development of their children.**

- a- important                      b- negative                      c- small                      d- simple

**Read the text again and decide whether these statements are True or False.**

- 1- Parents follow the right strategy when they choose their children's career (    )  
2- Most people want to earn little (    )  
3- It is wrong to burden our children with unreal expectations (    )  
4- Demotivation might have a positive impact on the child's mental health (    )

**Read the text, then match the highlighted words with their meanings**

Meanings	highlighted words
1-Seek to attain a goal.	السعي لتحقيق الهدف Aspire طموح
2-load.	- يثقل ويجبر Burden يثقل
3-Natural ability or skill.	موهبة طبيعية او مهارة Aptitude موهبة/كفاءة
4-Influenced.	تأثير Swayed تأثير
5-Money paid for work or services.	نقود تدفع لعمل خدمات Remuneration تعويض
6-Making someone less eager or willing to do their job.	يجعل الشخص اقل لهفة او رغبة للقيام بعملهم Demotivation احباط

**Choose the correct answer:**

**1-Seek to attain a goal.**

- a-Aspire    b-Burden    c-Aptitude    d-Remuneration

**2-Money paid for work or services.**

- a-Aspire    b-Burden    c-Aptitude    d-Remuneration

**3-Making someone less eager or willing to do their job.**

- a-Aspire    b-Burden    c-Aptitude    d-Demotivation

**4-Natural ability or skill.**

- a-Aspire    b-Burden    c-Aptitude    d-Remuneration

**Your future depends on what you do today. Whatever you decide to do, make sure it makes you happy.**

المستقبل يعتمد على ما تفعله اليوم. مهما قررت ان تفعل ، تأكد انه سيجعلك سعيد.

**Grammar :Unit 1- lesson 2****الحاضر البسيط Simple Present****Form: Subject + Verb1 + Complement****Adverbs:** often – always – usually – sometimes – every (period of time) – never( negative)

Hardly – seldom – rarely –

**Auxiliary verbs:** don't – doesn't = with negative

Do – does ...? = with question

**Example:** -He always helps his father in the shop.

-He doesn't always help his father in the shop.

-Does he always help his father in the shop?

**Additional reference:** will – in fact**1.Suzan .....trying to pass her driving test but she fails every time.**

a-kept                      b-keeps                      c- keep                      d-is keeping

**2. Tropical storms often ..... in the Caribbean.**

a. occur                      b. occurs                      c. are occurring                      d. have occurred

**3. He .....often cruel to his dog.**

a-are                      b- am                      c-is                      d-was

**4- I ..... the Internet every day.**

a-am using                      b-used                      c-have used                      d-use

**5. In fact he.....brilliant at everything**

a-are                      b- am                      c-is                      d-was

**6- I will be fine in the interview as long as they..... me technical questions.**

a-aren't asking                      b- haven't asked                      c-didn't ask                      d- don't ask

**7-Can you tell me the report before we .....the meeting?**

a-are holding                      b-hold                      c-held                      d-have held

**8- I'll text you before we .....off.**

a-had set                      b-are setting                      c-have set                      d- set

**9-I'll hand in my notice for this job after I ..... the contract for my new one**

a-get                      b-got                      c-have get                      d- gets

**10-The moment I ..... my results I'll phone you.**

a- receives                      b- received                      c- receive                      d- have received

**11-The train to the airport .....in 20 minutes.**

a-was leaving                      b- left                      c- leave                      d- leaves

**12-I've got my schedule for the Japan trip. We ..... to Tokyo at 10 am on Monday.**

a- fly                      b- are flying                      c- have flown                      d- flew

**13-The bus ..... until 7.30 in the evening**

a- doesn't arrive                      b- hasn't arrived                      c- didn't arrive                      d- wasn't arriving

**14-What time ..... tomorrow?**

a- has the meeting started                      b- did the meeting start                      c- does the meeting start                      d- had the meeting started

**15-My exams .....on 27th June.**

a-was finished                      b- finish                      c- finished                      d- finishes

### Lesson 3

#### الحاضر المستمر

#### Present Continuous

**Form :** Subject + is, am, are + Verb-ing + Complement

He , she , it = is  
We , you , they = are  
I = am

**Adverbs :** at the moment , at the present , now , today , this ( period of time), still, this, these.

**Additional references :** look! – don't make noise – watch up!

**Example:** - We are working on a new project **this** month.  
- We are **not** working on a new project this month.  
- **Are** you working on a new project this month?

1. I can't leave now. I..... for an important client.

a- am waiting      b- wait      c- waited      d- waits

2. Please don't make so much noise. I.....to work.

a- was waiting      b- am trying      c- tried      d- has tried

3. Look! Sami ..... an action movie on the TV.

a- has watched      b- watches      c- watch      d- is watching

4. Ted ..... a computer at the moment.

a- used      b- is using      c- has used      d- was using

5. The professor ..... his students the results of his research in the laboratory now

a- is showing      b- show      c- shows      d- has shown

6-..... hard at the moment?

a- Are you working      b- Were you working      c- Did you work      d- Have you worked

7- He .....a new job next week.

a- starts      b- started      c- is starting      d- has started

#### Simple Present and Present Continuous

**Examples of state verbs** الأفعال الجامدة:

**thought:** believe, **think**, agree, disagree, remember, forget, suppose, understand, know, recognize .

**feelings:** like, love, hate, mind, prefer, want.

**senses:** feel, hear, **see**, smell, taste

**possessions:** **have**, own, belong,

**description:** appear, look, look like, resemble, seem, sound

**Think about** = يفكر = I am **thinking** about my exam right now.

**Have** = يتناول = I am having my lunch now.

**See** = يقابل – يزور = I am seeing my doctor now.

1 I ..... a complete silence now while I am trying this experiment.

a- wanted      b- am wanting      c- was wanting      d- want

2. We .....Egypt.

a- like      b- are liking      c- has liked      d- likes

3- Everyone ..... a good time here now.

a- has      b- is having      c- are having      d- were having

4- What..... about now?

a- do you think      b- did you think      c- were you thinking      d- are you thinking

Everyone, everything, everybody, someone, something, somebody = تعامل معاملة الاسم المفرد

### Workbook - Unit 1 - Life Choices – lesson 4

#### A Learned Lesson is a Good Lesson

الدرس الذي نستفاد منه هو درس جيد

#### Key words

truth      الحقيقة      expectations      توقعات      apology      اعتذار

education	التعليم	optimism	التفاؤل	alternatives	بدائل
painful	مؤلم	monotonous	رتابة. ملل	priority	اولوية
acquired	مكتسب	confident	واثق	pursuit	يسعى
avoid	يتجنب	accomplishments	انجازات	Failure	فشل
experience	خبرة	inherits	يرث	humility	تواضع
trivial	تافه	vanity	غرور	give up	يستسلم
unpredictable	غير متوقع	tolerant	تسامح	generous	كريم

يمكن دروس يوجد هي الحقيقة لكن فقط بالمدارس محدود التعليم ان يعتقدون الناس معظم  
 Most people think that **education** is limited to schools only, but the **truth** is that there are lessons that we can  
 أحيانا دروس الحياة المدارس في تعلمنا تلك من أهمية أكثر تكون ربما هي و، الحياة من نتعلم فقط  
 only learn from life, and they may be more important than those learnt at schools. Life lessons are sometimes  
 نحن الآخرين تجارب من نستفاد يجب ان ، هذا نتجنب لكي و، اكتسابها قبل مؤلمة  
**painful** before they are **acquired**, and in order to **avoid** this, we must benefit from the **experiences** of others. We  
 لأن . جهدنا و وقتنا نضيع الهامة غير بالأشياء التافهة الاهتمام الكثير نولي لا ينبغي  
 shouldn't pay too much attention to the **trivial** things that are not important and waste our time and effort. Since  
 بتفاؤل الحياة في جديد كل شيء نقابل و فقط التوقعات على نعيش لا يجب ، لا يمكن التنبؤ بها الحياة  
 life is so **unpredictable**, we must not live on **expectations** only and meet everything new in life with **optimism**  
 انا " كلمة من رتابة و ملل أكثر كلمة لا يوجد . تفكير إيجابي و "  
 and positive thinking. There is no word more boring and **monotonous** than the word "I".  
 كل انجازاتنا و انفسنا عن نتكلم يعني لا هذا لكن ، انفسنا من واثقين نكون يجب  
 We must be **confident** of ourselves , but that doesn't mean we talk about ourselves and our **accomplishments** all  
 من الدعم و الحب بدون لأن مهمة أيضا العلاقات الإنسانية . الغرور يرث هذا لان ، الوقت  
 the time, as this **inherits** **vanity**. Human relationships are also important because without love and support from  
 الحياة في النجاح تحقق لن سوف و بالسعادة تشعر لن سوف ، الأصدقاء و العائلة  
 family and friends, you will not feel happy and will not achieve success in life.  
 يقدم شخص ما ان و ، حولك لمن الاعذار ابحت و متسامحا كن لذا ، أخطاء يرتكب بطبيعته الانسان  
 Man by nature makes mistakes, so be **tolerant** and seek excuses for those around you, and if someone comes to  
 ليس هناك . لأي احد حسد أي قلبك تحمل لا و توقفه لا اعتذار لك  
 you with an **apology**, do not stop him, and do not carry in your heart any envy of anyone. There are no  
 أولوية اجعلها و بصحتك اعتني . اشعة الشمس و الهواء النقي ، جيدا الاكل ، التدريب عن بدائل  
**alternatives** to exercising, eating well, fresh air and sunshine. Take care of your health and make it a **priority** for  
 لكن ، المدة طول كم لا يهم ، النهاية في تنجح يجعلك سوف للنجاح السعي . حياتك لكل  
 your entire life. The **pursuit** of success will make you succeed in the end, no matter how long the period is, but  
 عظيم . حياتنا مجرى نصبح كيف و التواضع يعلمنا انه . الحياة في معلم عظيم الفشل . بالمحاولة استمر  
 keep trying. **Failure** is a great teacher in life. It teaches us **humility** and how to correct our course of life. A great  
 عندما حتى . نجح حتى يستسلم لم لكن ، مرات عدة فشل هو . اديسون توماس مثال  
 example is **Thomas Edison**. He failed many times, but he did not **give up** until he succeeded. Even when he  
 هي شخص لكل القاعدة الذهبية . قال ، جربته كل شيء نتائج على حصلت . شيء تعلم اديسون ، فشل  
 failed, Edison learned something. 'I get results in everything I try,' he said. The golden rule for everybody is to  
 ينسوهم لن سوف حولهم من حيث اثر مع الحياة يغادرون هم لذلك كريم و مفيد ، واثق صادق  
 be honest, trustful, useful and **generous** so that they leave life with a trace that those around them will not forget  
 about.

**Read the following text ,then choose the correct a ,b , c or d :**

**1. To avoid life's painful lessons.....**

- a- we must learn from our own experiences.
- b- we must learn from the experiences of others.
- c- we mustn't learn from life.
- d- we must ignore the experience of others.

**2. If someone comes to you with an apology, ..... him.**

- a- accept
- b- stop
- c- don't accept
- d- ignore

**3. We shouldn't use the word "I" because it -----**

- a- is very boring
- b- inherits vanity
- c- it teaches us humility
- d- both a and b

**4. We should be tolerant with others because.....**

- a- man makes mistake
- b- man doesn't make mistake
- c- a and b
- d- man likes nature

### 5. When Edison failed during his life-----

- a- he gave up before he succeeded.                      b- he surrendered  
c- he didn't give up until he succeeded                      d- he didn't succeed until he gave up

### 6. To leave a memorable trace, you must be-----

- a- honest and trustful                      b- useful and generous  
c- a and b                      d- dishonest and useless

### Read the text again and decide whether these statements are True or False.

1. The best life lessons can only be learnt at schools.(        )
2. Silly things are important and teach us great lessons.(        )
3. Being optimistic and positive leads to vanity.(        )
4. Family plays an essential role in someone's success.(        )
5. Taking care of our health increases our chance to achieve success.(        )

### Match the words with their meanings.

The definitions		The words
1- Mark that something has been in a place.	علامة على وجود شيء ما في مكان ما	Trace أثر
2- Not serious, important or valuable.	ليست جادة أو مهمة أو قيمة	Trivial تافه
3- Too much pride in one's self.	الكثير من التباهي بالنفس	Vanity عُزُور
4- Jealousy or desire for something which belongs to another person.	الغيرة أو الرغبة في شيء ما يخص شخص آخر	Envy يَحْسُد
5- Modesty.	تواضع	Humility تَوَاضُع
6- Allowing people to do, say, or believe what they want.	السماح للناس بفعل أو قول أو تصديق ما يريدون	Tolerant مُتَسَامِح

### Chose the correct answer:

#### 1-Mark that something has been in a place.

- a. Trivial      b. Trace      c. Tolerant      d. Envy

#### 2-Jealousy or desire for something which belongs to another person.

- a. Trivial      b. Trace      c. Tolerant      d. Envy

#### 3-Not serious, important or valuable.

- a. Trivial      b. Trace      c. Tolerant      d. Envy

#### 4-Allowing people to do, say, or believe what they want.

- a. Trivial      b. Trace      c. Tolerant      d. Envy

**In the end we only regret the chances we didn't take.**

في النهاية نحن نندم على الفرص التي لم نستغلها

## Vocabulary: Unit 1 – lesson 5

### Phrasal Verbs الأفعال المركبة

Multi part verb	Arabic meaning	key words
Reach out to	يدعم- يساعد	Poor-فقر tired تعب
Fit in with	يتأقلم مع	Workmates زملاء عمل - way of life - طرية حياة locals سكان محليين
Get into	مهتم ب	Writing- كتابة - yoga يوجا
Follow through	البدء ب – ينجز	Project مشروع - record سجل
Run into	يواجه- يتعرض	Problems مشاكل trouble- ورطة -difficulties صعوبات
keep up with	يواكب – يتابع	Research - بحوث - events احداث -news - اخبار

1- The rich have to ..... the poor

a- fit in with      b- follow through      c- get into      d- reach out to

2- She didn't really ..... her workmates in her previous job.

a- follow through      b- run into      c- keeping up with      d- fit in with

3- I ..... writing when I was a kid, and I never stopped loving it.

a- reach out to      b- got into      c- fit in with      d- run into

4-We've been talking about this project for a while, and it's time to .....

a- get into      b- reach out to      c- keep up with      d- follow through

5- If you ..... any trouble, just give me a call.

a- run into      b- keeping up with      c- get into      d- reach out to

6- A big part of my job is ..... the latest research in medical technology.

a- running into      b- getting into      c- keeping up with      d- fitting in with

7- Why should I change my habits to ..... their way of life?

a- fit in with      b- keep up with      c- get into      d- run into

8- You can always ..... me if you are feeling tired with your school work.

a- fit in with      b- reach out to      c- get into      d- run into

9- When I travelled to Spain, I tried hard to ..... the locals.

a- follow through      b- run into      c- get into      d- fit in with

10- The group had one successful song but failed to ..... with another hit record.

a- follow through      b- get into      c- keep up with      d- run into



## Vocabulary: Unit 1 – lesson 6

### الاشتقاق Derivations

نهايات الاسماء <b>Nouns endings</b> ty- ment- ion- ist- ship- ance- or- er- bol	reality- prosperity- variety- society- apology - biologist- specialist- tolerance- prediction -breath- accomplishment- election- employment- action- symbol- behavior-electricity - guidance- decisions- devotion- motivation- education -pain
نهايات الصفات <b>Adjectives endings</b> ous- al- ed- ic- ble- ful- less- ive- ant-ary	real- special- social- tolerant- predictable- prosperous- active- symbolic- various – electrical- painful

- 1- Everyone endeavors a great deal to make dreams a **(real- reality)**.
- 2- When I grow up, I want to be a**(biology- biologist)** to study all types of living things.
- 3- My elder brother is a**(special- specialist)** in designing artificial limbs.
- 4- Many people have more**(tolerant- tolerance)** than others when dealing with the young generation.
- 5- She hated to say the words for fear of causing **(pain/painful)** to him.
- 6- The airline company **(apologised/ apology)** to passengers for the delay.

#### أسماء سبقت بصفات

- 1- The situation is so uncertain that it is hard to make a confident**(predictable/prediction)**.
- 2- Gaining your boss confidence is really a great**(accomplish- accomplishment )**
- 3- Recently, Syria has undergone a lot of economic (prosperity-prosperous).
- 4- She was too young to vote in the national**(elect- election)**
- 5- In economics, voluntary**(employ- employment)** is unpaid.
- 6- Civil rights are secured by a positive government **(active, action)**.
- 7- Many colors are used in the national flag. Each has a specific**(symbolic- symbol)**
- 8- Civic**(behave- behavior)** is what citizens are expected to demonstrate in their daily lives.
9. We need to **(education/ educate)** people so that they understand the importance of a good and a healthy diet.

#### أسماء بعد حروف الجر

- 1- Tom was nearly out of **(breathe- breath )** when he reached that high point.
- 2- I'm surprised by the **(vary- variety)**of university departments that a high rank student can choose.
- 3- I went to a counselor for **(guide- guidance)** on my career.

#### اسم معطوف على اسم

- 1- Future **plans** and **(decide- decisions)** have a great importance in a person's life.
- 2- Patriotism is **love of** and **(devote- devotion)** to one's country.
- 3- A successful person is able to differentiate between fantasy and **(real- reality)**

#### بداية الجملة اسم

- 1- **(Motivation- Motivate)** is an essential factor for making any success in life.

#### صفات بعدها أسماء

- 1- Individuals have **(vary- various)** dreams in their day-to-day existence.
- 2- Very soon, **(electricity- electrical)** power will be supplied by underground cables.
- 3- Civil rights guarantee equal **( society, social )** opportunities
- 4- The necklace would be worth over SYP 500,000 at **(currently- current)** prices.
- 5- Some citizens take an **(act- active)**role in the community.



## Unit 1 – lesson 7

### Phonetics

**Homophones** الجناس are words that have the same pronunciation but different meanings and spellings

كلمات تسبقها			كلمات تسبقها		
which	Way	طريقة	to	Weigh	يزن
Know	Whether	سواء، اذا	the	Weather	طقس
the	Road	طريق	cyclist	Rode	ركب
His/my	Son	ابن	the	Sun	شمس
At	Eight	رقم ثمانية	I only/	Ate	أكل
the	Right	يمين	to	Write	يكتب
shop	By	بواسطة	usually	Buy	يشترى
sit	Here	هنا	To/ could	Hear	يسمع
Hit the	brake	مكابح	would	Break	يكسر
Some	flour	طحين	a	flower	ورد
prison	cell	زنازة	you	sell	يبيع
one	Hour	ساعة	before	our	لنا
at	night	ليل	the	knight	فارس
a	sea	بحر	He	see	يرى

1-Which .....should we use to .....the goods?

a-way/way                      b-way / weigh                      c-weigh/way                      d-weigh/weigh

2-No one knows.....the .....will be fine tomorrow.

a- weather / weather                      b- whether / whether                      c- whether / weather                      d- weather / whether

3. I don't know ..... to bring a jacket or not. The .....looks unpredictable today.

a- weather / weather                      b- whether / whether                      c- whether / weather                      d- weather / whether

4-I wanted to sit.....to be able to .....the speech well.

a- hear / hear                      b-here / here                      c- hear / here                      d- here / hear

5. I wanted to sit....., so I could .....the singer performing without any distractions.

a- hear / hear                      b-here / here                      c- hear / here                      d- here / hear

6-The cyclist .....his bike and set off quickly on the .....

a- road / road                      b-rode / road                      c- rode / rode                      d- road / rode

7-The man is enjoying his time with his .....on the beach under the.....

a-son / sun                      b-sun / son                      c- son / son                      d-sun /sun

8. My ..... is 13 years old. He likes to spend time outside in the.....

a-son / sun                      b-sun / son                      c- son / son                      d-sun /sun

9-I only.....a sandwich at .....before I went to bed.

a- eight/ ate                      b-eight/ eight                      c- ate / ate                      d- ate / eight

10-The teacher asked the students to .....down the .....answer.

a- write / right                      b-write / write                      c- right / write                      d- right / right

11-We usually .....our food from a shop .....the corner.

a- buy / by                      b-by / buy                      c- buy / buy                      d- by / by

12- if she didn't hit the.....in time she would ..... the car's side mirror.

a- break / brake                      b-brake / brake                      c- break / break                      d- brake / break

13. If you ..... rotten food, you will get arrested and end up in a prison .....

a- cell / sell                      b-cell / cell                      c- sell / cell                      d- sell / sell

14. To bake a .....-shaped cake, you'll need some.....

a- flower / flower                      b-flower / flour                      c- flour / flour                      d- flour / flower

14. We have one..... before .....appointment with the real estate agent.

a- our / hour                      b-hour / our                      c- our / our                      d- hour / hour

15. The..... is on his way to the castle, but traveling at.....is very dangerous.

a- knight / night

b-night / night

c- night / knight

d- knight / knight

16. My little brother feels excited every time he.....a .....turtle.

a- seas / sees

b-see / sea

c- sees / sees

d- sees / seas

**Everyday English: Unit 1- lesson 8****Giving Advice**

اعطاء نصيحة Giving advice	تقبل نصيحة Accepting the advice	تردد وعدم التأكد Hesitation and Uncertainty
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If I were you....</li> <li>You'd better</li> <li>You should. ...</li> <li>Try to....</li> <li>Instead of... you can</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>That's true. I haven't thought about that before.</li> <li>OK. I can do that.</li> <li>Yes, you're right. I'll do that.</li> <li>Of course! I should've thought about that.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Maybe you're right, but.....</li> <li>-Well, you see.....</li> <li>-I'm not sure. Maybe I could.....</li> <li>-I haven't <u>made up my mind</u> yet</li> <li>-I'll have to think about that.</li> <li>-I don't know whether I could/Perhaps I can, It might work.</li> <li>-I don't know much about/ I'm not very good at /May not.</li> <li>-I can't decide yet.</li> </ul>

**1-To give advice to your friend for being a heavy smoker you say.....**

a- Ok. I can't stop smoking

b-Yes, you are right, I'll do that

c-You had better quit smoking

d-I'm not sure, maybe I could

**2 -Your cousin who is travelling to England to study there. But he doesn't speak English well.****Give him some advice to improve his English.**

a- No I can't learn

b-Yes, you are right, I'll do that

c-Ok, I will learn

d-If I were you , I would learn English

**3-To accept advice. You say**

a- Yes, you're right. I'll do that

b- I can't decide yet

c- You should study

d- I'm not sure

**4-To Express Uncertainty You say**

a- Yes, you're right. I'll do that

b- I can't decide yet

c- I have made up my mind

d- OK. I can do that

**5. Your neighbor has got diabetes and he likes eating sweets. (Give advice)**

a- Ok. You must stop eating sweet

b- You should eat more sweets

c- You had better quit eating sweet

d-I'm not sure, maybe I could

**Writing:**

**In no more than 100 word write about one of this topics:**

**-A job you want after graduation.**

**-Your future career.**

**-A personal experience.**

**-An important decision that changed your life.**

**-Someone who has influenced you.**

**-A genius / A short biography**

Since my childhood I love my grandfather . He was a successful and patient doctor who treated many patients for free. He was very famous doctor .People used to come to him from everywhere . In the past ,medicine was not very developed. Sometimes he treated difficult cases with alternative medicine . At that time, I failed my secondary exam in the first semester, but my grandfather encouraged me and I succeeded. I entered the medical school and decided to follow his footsteps and study medicine, but using modern technology. I graduated from medicine and now I am a cardiologist. I hope to succeed in my profession and present a medical project for the sake of humanity. I will never forget my grandfather's favor because he was and will always be my role model.

منذ طفولتي أحب جدي. لقد كان طبيباً ناجحاً وصبوراً يعالج المرضى مجاناً. كان طبيباً مشهوراً جداً ، يأتيه الناس من كل مكان ، في ذلك الوقت لم يكن الطب متطوراً جداً. في بعض الأحيان كان يعالج الحالات الصعبة بالطب البديل. في ذلك الوقت ، فشلت في امتحان الثانوية في الفصل الأول ، لكن جدي شجعني ونجحت. دخلت الكلية الطبية وقررت إتباع طريقه ودراسة الطب ، ولكن باستخدام التكنولوجيا الحديثة. تخرجت من الطب والآن أنا طبيب قلب. أتمنى ان انجح في مهنتي وأقدم مشروعاً طبياً من أجل الإنسانية. لن أنسى أبداً فضل جدي لأنه كان وسيظل دائماً قدوتي.

## Key words

Perseverance	مثابرة	Execute	ينفذ	Jet	طائرة نفاثة
Sacrifice	تضحية	Ingredient	مكون . عنصر	action-oriented	ذو توجه عملي
Accomplish	ينجز	Crucial	مهم	Inspiration	الهام
Capabilities	قدرات	Experience	خبرة . تجربة	Perspiration	عمل . جهد
Essential	اساسي	Confidence	ثقة	Significant	مهم جدا
Committed	ملتزم	Discover	يكشف	Benefit	فائدة
Preparation	استعداد	Trigger	يحفز . يشغل	Definition	تعريف
Remind	يذكر	Inevitably	حتما . لا محال	Status	مكانة اجتماعية

-Opportunities don't happen. You create them." Chris Grosser

-Try not to become a man of success. Rather become a man of value." Albert Einstein

-The way to get started is to quit talking and begin doing." Walt Disney

-Success is walking from failure to failure with no loss of enthusiasm." Winston Churchill

ما حب ، كله ذلك من الأكثر و التضحية ، الدراسة ، التعلم ، المثابرة ، العمل المجد انه . مصادفة ليس النجاح  
 Success is no accident. It is hard work, **perseverance**, learning, studying, **sacrifice** and most of all, love of what  
 يعرفون الناس بعض . اهدافك . تنجز ان يعني ، بالتعريف ، النجاح تفعل ان تتعلم او تعمل  
 you are doing or learning to do. Success, by definition, means to **accomplish** your goals. Some people define  
 الناس عديد من يعتقد أيضا انه . امكانات الشخص و حالته او مكانته ، الغنى مثل بمقاييس النجاح  
 success by **measures** such as wealth, position or status and one's **capabilities**. It is also believed by many people  
 بعض هناك ، الواقع في . النجاح لك تشتري لا يمكن النقود ، حالات عدة في لكن ، غني يكون يجب الشخص الناجح ان  
 That a successful person must be rich, but in many cases, money cannot buy you success. In fact, there are some  
 يجب لكن شيء أساسي هدف تملك اهدافك بوضع البدء . ناجحين نكون تساعدنا التي عوامل  
 factors which help us be successful. Start by setting your **goals**. Having a goal is an **essential** thing, but it should  
 مذكراً و ملتزماً تبقى ان و امكانياتك تمدد يتطلب انه . قابل للتحقيق الذي هدف ذكي يكون  
 be a smart goal which is **achievable**. It requires to **stretch** your capabilities and to stay **committed** and remind  
 سيكون للنجاح سر واحد فقط هناك اذا ، أكثر خطوة واحدة . الطريق نهاية ليست ان نفسك  
 yourself that it is not the end of the road. One step more, if there was only one **secret** to success, it would be  
 أيضا التوقيت . صعوبة بأقل المهمة لتتجز موقع افضل في يضعك سوف انه . التحضير  
**preparation**. It will set you in the best position to **execute** the task with the least difficulty. Timing also is a  
 الخبرة أو الإعادة عبر التوقيت الجيد للحصول الطريقة الوحيدة النجاح عنصر حاسم  
 crucial **ingredient** to success. The only method of obtaining good timing is through **repetition** or experience.  
 فرصة أعلى تملك التي بالمهام الصغيرة تبدأ يجب . ناجح يكون ان الثقة يحتاج الشخص . علاوة عن ذلك  
 Furthermore, one needs **confidence** to be successful. He has to start with smaller tasks that have a higher chance  
 يصبحوا و الثقة لينوا أولادهم الشباب يساعدوا ينبغي على الاباء . الثقة لبناء للنجاح  
 of success to build up confidence. Parents should help their young children to build up confidence and become  
 يساعدوهم و أولادهم مواهب بعمر مبكر يكتشفوا ينبغي ان . حياتهم في سعاد و ناجحين  
 Successful and happy in their life. They should discover at an early age the **talents** of their children and help  
 تبدأ عندما . الافعال اعلى صوتا من الاقوال . اهتماماتهم و بحاجاتهم يعتنوا و موهبتهم ينموا ان  
 them to grow their gift and take care of their needs and **interests**. **Actions are louder than words**. When you take  
 في من قبلك تأخذ خطوة كل . للنجاح تملك لا محالة سوف التي الأشياء أنواع كل تحفز انت ، بالعمل  
 action, you **trigger** all kinds of things that will **inevitably** carry you to success. Every step taken by you in the  
 لتكون . تتصرف حتى يحدث لا شيء . سرعة نفاثة الى اقرب يجلبك أهدافك و احلامك اتجاه  
 direction of your dreams and goals brings you closer at **jet speed**. Nothing happens until you take action. To be  
 ذو توجه عملي عالي هم الناس الناجحين الرفيعين كل . يفعله الناس الناجحين ما تعمل يجب انت ، ناجح  
 successful, you have to do what successful people do. All highly successful people are highly action-oriented  
 هي النجاح لإنجاز القاعدة الذهبية " . عمل و الهام النجاح يقال . ناس  
 people. It is said: "Success is 10 % **inspiration** and 90 % **perspiration**." The golden rule to achieve success is to  
 انت شيء ما حول سمعت أو قرأت انت اذا . ذلك اعرف انا : كلمات خطيرة ثلاث هذه . التعلم تابع  
 keep learning. These are three dangerous words: "**I know that**." If you have read or heard about something, you  
 تعلم ان تكن . تعرف لا حينها ، تريد التي بالطريقة ناجح و غني لست اذا . تعرف لا انت  
 do not know. If you are not rich and successful the way you want, then you do not know. **Become a 'learn it**  
 لفائدتك تحدث لا الأشياء ان تعرف ان المهم انه . أخيرا تعرف كل شيء افضل من دائما  
**all' rather than 'know it all'**. Finally, it is **significant** to know that things do not just happen to your benefit by

مهم للفوز اللعب حيث اللعبة مثل الحياة . تحدث لتجعلها بجد تعمل يجب ان ،لوحدها  
 themselves; you must work hard to make them happen. Life is like a game in which playing to win matters  
 لا تخسر لكي اللعب من أكثر  
 more than playing not to lose.

**Read the following text ,then choose the correct answer :**

**1. Success is no accident because -----**

- a- it is hard working      b- it is easy to be successful      c- it doesn't need learning      d- both a and b

**2. ----- is the main factor which helps you to be successful.**

- a- poverty      b- laziness      c- depression      d- setting your goals

**3. ----- is the golden rule to achieve success.**

- a- to stop learning      b- to keep waiting      c- to keep learning      d- to keep watching

**4. The only way of obtaining good timing is.....**

- a- repetition      b- experience      c- a and b      d- laziness

**5. To be a successful man you need -----**

- a- inspiration      b- preparation      c- both a and b      d- none of them

**Read the text again and decide whether these statements are True or False.**

- Success comes accidentally.(      )
- You shouldn't always say: "I know that." (      )
- Inspiration is more important than perspiration. (      )
- Things always happen to your benefit.(      )
- To be successful man, you have to learn from successful people. (      )

**Read the text, then match the highlighted words with their meanings**

Meanings	Highlighted words
1-Certain to happen and cannot be avoided	لا محال      Inevitably
2- When you decide not to have something valuable in order to get something that is more important	يضحي      Sacrifice
3- To initiate or activate something	يحفز      Trigger
4- Hard work	مثابرة      Perseverance
5-Determination to keep trying to achieve something in spite of difficulties	الهام      Inspiration

**Choose the correct answer:**

**1-Certain to happen and cannot be avoided.**

- a- Sacrifice      b-Inevitably      c-Trigger      d- Inspiration

**2-To initiate or activate something.**

- a- Sacrifice      b-Inevitably      c-Trigger      d- Inspiration

**3-Determination to keep trying to achieve something in spite of difficulties.**

- a- Sacrifice      b-Inevitably      c-Trigger      d- Inspiration

Keep your chin up and keep going, you are the best.

## Workbook - Unit 2 - Success – lesson 2

### Famous Failures Who Refused to Give up

اشهر الفشل الذين رفضوا الاستسلام

#### Key words

Destructive	مدمر	Reporter	مراسل	logs	سجلات
Failure	فاشل	Proving	اثبات	Genius	عبقري
Consequences	نتائج	Eliminated	ازالة	Namesake	لقب
Realize	يدرك	Polytechnic	مهني	Bankrupt	افلاس
Stepping-stone	حجر اساس	Insurance	تأمين	Heartache	وجع القلب
Inventors	مخترعين	Mind-boggling	مربك للعقل	Fame	شهرة
Patents	براءة اختراع	Operating systems	نظام التشغيل	Turn upside down	راس على عقب
Commercially	تجاريا	Analyzed	تحليل	Infamous	سوء السمعة

بقلب صافيان الايمان نحافظ بجد نعمل عندما . الفشل حياتنا في اللحظات تدمير اكثر من واحد  
One of the most **destructive** moments in our lives is **failure**. When we work hard and keep **faith** with clear heart  
نحن عندما . حياتنا على نتائج سلبية له بالتاكيد سوف انه ، نفشل و شيء لننجز روح و  
and soul to **accomplish** something and fail, it will surely have negative **consequences** for our lives. When we  
ان يدركون لا الناس معظم ، على كل حال . الهواء في يختفي يبدو كل شيء . رأس على عقب تنقلب الحياة نفشل  
fail, life **turns upside down**. Everything seems to disappear into thin air. However, most people don't **realize** that  
عندما حياتنا عن أكثر نتعلم يمكن باننا يعرفون لا هم . النجاح نحو نقطة انطلاق بمثابة الفشل  
failure acts as a **stepping-stone** towards success. They don't know that we can learn more about our lives when  
حياتهم لإخفاقات كبيرة مرة تعرضوا الذين الأشخاص المشهورين العديد وجد ، التاريخ عبر . نفشل  
we fail. Throughout history, there have been many famous people who had once greatest failures in their lives,  
للقيمة الوصول قادرين كانوا و تجربتهم من التعلم استطاعوا لاحقا لكن  
but later they could learn from their experience and were able to reach the top.  
باسمه براءة اختراع ١٠٠ يمتلك . التاريخ في المخترعين شهرة الأكثر من واحد يعد اديسون توماس  
**Thomas Edison** is by far one of the most famous **inventors** in history. He holds 100 **patents** to his name.  
مرة ١٠٠٠٠ أكثر فشل ، مصباح كهربائي قابل للتطبيق تجاريا ، اختراع محاولة عند ، مع على ذلك  
However, when attempting to invent a **commercially**-viable electric light bulb, he failed over 10,000 times.  
أنا . مرة ١٠٠٠٠ أفضل لم أنا ، قال فقط هو مرات عديدة بالفشل شعر كيف صحفي من سنل عندما  
When asked by a **reporter** how it felt to fail so many times, he merely stated, "I have not failed 10,000 times. I  
أنا عندما . تعمل لن سوف طريقة ١٠٠٠٠ تلك ان اثبات في نجحت قدانا ، مرة أفضل لم  
have not failed once. I have succeeded in **proving** that those 10,000 ways will not work. When I have  
الأعظم من واحد، أينشتاين البرت " تعمل سوف التي الطريقة اجد سوف ، تعمل لن التي الطرق أزلت  
**eliminated** the ways that will not work, I will find the way that will work." Albert Einstein, one of the greatest  
السويسرية امتحان قبوله فشل أيضا هو . عمره سنوات اربع كان حتى يتكلم لم ، وقتنا في المفكرين  
thinkers of our time, didn't speak until he was four-years old. He also failed his **entrance** exam to the Swiss  
وقت حتى ، والده حتى و . بعمر سنة ١٦ زوريخ في الواقعة المدرسة المهنية الفيدرالية  
Federal **Polytechnic** school located in Zurich at sixteen-years old. And, even his father, up until the time of his  
في الواقع أينشتاين ، الكلية من تخرجه أخيرا بعد . فاشلا كبير ابنه اعتبر وفاته  
death, **considered** his son to be a major failure. After eventually graduating from college, Einstein actually  
أيضا ذلك في فشل هو لان فترة بعد استقلال لكن ، كبايع تأمين عمل  
worked as an **insurance** salesman, but quit after some time because he failed at that as well.  
بالأب سوء السمعة المعروف و ، مليار ٨٠ دولار تقارب ثروة صافية محيرة للعقل جمع جيتس بيل  
**Bill Gates** has amassed a **mind-boggling** net worth of close to \$80 billion, and is known as the **infamous** father  
و دوز مايكروسفت مثل أنظمة تشغيل لنا جلب . لبرمجة الحواسيب الشخصية الحديثة  
of modern **personal-computing software**. He brought us **operating systems** such as Microsoft DOS and  
على كل حال ، مثل عناوين شائعة للغاية جانب الى ، ويندوز  
Windows, along with wildly-popular titles such as Microsoft Office's Word, Excel and PowerPoint. However,  
فشلت سجلات المرور حلت التي ، تدعى شركته ، عمر سنة ١٧ عمر في  
at the age of seventeen-years old, his company called, Traf-O-Data, which **analyzed** raw traffic logs, failed.  
اشكال لنا جلب الذي العبقري المبدع ديزني والت  
**Walt Disney** is the creative **genius** who brought us the likes of **Mickey Mouse**, Donald Duck and Snow White.  
شركته الأولى . الإخفاقات العديد واجه لكنه تحمل الاسم نفسه شركة ديزني والت أنشأ  
He created the Walt Disney Company after his own **namesake**. Yet, he faced many failures. His first company,  
اخترع بعد ان الحزن من الكثير و لاحقا سنوات ٥ حتى يكن لم . أفلست  
Laugh-O-Gram went **bankrupt**. It wasn't until 5 years later and plenty of **heartache** - after he created Mickey  
الشهرة و النجاح من قدر ضئيل تجربة بدأ  
Mouse - did he begin to experience a small amount of success and **fame**.

**Read the following text ,then choose the correct answer a,b,c or d :**

**1-The bad sides of failures that when we fail-----**

- a- life turns upside down. B-Everything seems to disappear into thin air.  
C- a and b d- we feel happy

**2-----said "I have not failed 10,000 times. I have not failed once.**

- a- Disney b- Albert Einstein c- Gates d- Thomas Edison

**3. Einstein's father saw his son as -----**

- a-a failure b- successful c-a fruitful d- a hard working

**4.----- brought us operating systems such as Microsoft DOS and Windows....**

- a- Disney b- Albert Einstein c- Gates d- Thomas Edison

**5. Disney experienced a period of success.....**

- a-when he created Mickey Mouse.  
b-when his first company Laugh-O-Gram went bankrupt.  
c- a and b  
d- none of them

**6- When you work hard and fail, it will surely have ..... consequences for our lives.**

- a-good b- bad c- great d- happy

**Read the text again and decide whether these statements are true or false.**

1. Failure is good because it is a stepping-stone towards success. ( )  
2. When Albert Einstein was 4 years old, he wasn't able to speak. ( )  
3. Thomas Edison held 100 patents. ( )

**Match the words in bold in the text with their meanings below.**

The definitions	The words
1-Reduced to a state of financial ruins. خفضت إلى حالة من الدمار المالي	<b>Bankrupt</b> أفلس
2-Put an end to or get rid of something. وضع حد أو التخلّص من شيء ما	<b>Eliminated</b> أزال
3-A means of guaranteeing protection or safety. وسيلة لضمان الحماية أو السلامة	<b>Insurance</b> تأمين
4-A means of progress or advancement. وسيلة للتقدم أو التطور	<b>Stepping-stone</b> نقطة انطلاق
5-Amazingly or confusingly large, great, etc. عظيم أو كبير بشكل مذهش أو مثير ، إلخ	<b>Mind-boggling</b> مربك للعقل
6-A special document that gives you the right to make something. وثيقة خاصة تمنحك الحق في عمل شيء ما	<b>Patents</b> براءة اختراع

**1. Their companies went ----- before they reached a great economic recovery.**

- a- bankrupt b- insurance c- stepping – stone d- patent

**2. Failures are often considered a-----of success in all areas of life.**

- a- eliminated b- insurance c- stepping – stone d- patent

**3. He obtained -----for inventing new things.**

- a- eliminated b- insurance c- stepping – stone d- patent

**4. Throughout his career, he won a ----- fortune of billions of dollars.**

- a- eliminated b- insurance c- stepping – stone d- mind boggling

**5. He retired after failing as a/an ----- employee.**

- a- eliminated b- insurance c- stepping – stone d- mind boggling

**6. He ----- useless methods until he finally succeeded.**

- a- eliminated b- insurance c- stepping – stone d- mind boggling

**He Who is not Courageous Enough to take risk will Accomplish nothing in life.**

من يخشى صعود الجبل يعيش طول العمر في الحفر



Idioms	Meaning	key words
Back the wrong horse	يدعم الشخص الفاشل	Pick يختار -wrong خاطئ -lose يخسر
Ace a test	يحقق أعلى علامة في اختبار	Party حفلة -study يدرس
Join the ranks of	ينضم الى مجموعة او منظمة	Unemployed بطالة -nations امم
On a roll	متواصل النجاح والحظ الجيد	Team فريق -game لعبة
To be dead in the water	غير قادر على تحقيق النجاح	Project مشروع -dream حلم

1-His efforts didn't work at all; his **project** will be.....in the future.

a- **dead in the water**      b- **join the ranks of**      c- **on a roll**      d- **ace a test**

2-"If you ....., you can go to the **party**," said her parents.

a-**dead in the water**      b- **join the ranks of**      c- **on a roll**      d- **ace a test**

3-I think we are.....our **team** has won ten out of our twelve matches this season.

a-**dead in the water**      b- **joining the ranks of**      c-**on a roll**      d- **ace a test**

4-Don't ..... I think he will lose the match.

a- **back the wrong horse**      b- **join the ranks of**      c- **on a roll**      d- **ace a test**

5-Thousands of young people.....the **unemployed** each summer when they leave school.

a- **back the wrong horse**      b- **join the ranks of**      c- **on a roll**      d- **ace a test**

7-In a few years, our country should be able to ..... the world's most **developed nations**.

a- **back the wrong horse**      b- **join the ranks of**      c- **on a roll**      d- **ace a test**

8-I think you're supporting the **wrong** person. You shouldn't .....

a- **back the wrong horse**      b- **join the ranks of**      c- **on a roll**      d- **ace a test**

10. If you **study** hard enough, you will be able to..... with no troubles.

a- **back the wrong horse**      b- **join the ranks of**      c- **on a roll**      d- **ace a test**

11. You really .....when you **picked** that swimmer to win the race.

a- **backed the wrong horse**      b- **joined the ranks of**      c- **on a roll**      d- **ace a test**

12. My dream of going to Cambridge University .....

a- **dead in the water**      b- **join the ranks of**      c- **on a roll**      d- **ace a test**

13. This is our fifth win in the game! We are .....

a-**backing the wrong horse**      b- **joining the ranks of**      c-**on a roll**      d- **dead in the water**

## Unit 2 – lesson 4

### Pronunciation

#### (ED)

/t/ Verbs ending in a voiceless sound /p /, /f /, /k /, /s /, / sh / ch /	/id/ Verbs ending in sounds /d/ /t/	/d/ Verbs ending in other sounds
help <b>ed</b> miss <b>ed</b> finish <b>ed</b> ask <b>ed</b> talk <b>ed</b> wash <b>ed</b> match <b>ed</b> pass <b>ed</b> dress <b>ed</b>	paint <b>ed</b> need <b>ed</b> start <b>ed</b> educat <b>ed</b> connect <b>ed</b> record <b>ed</b> want <b>ed</b> end <b>ed</b> remind <b>ed</b>	believ <b>ed</b> order <b>ed</b> realiz <b>ed</b> scream <b>ed</b> improv <b>ed</b> phon <b>ed</b> call <b>ed</b>

#### 1-(ed) in all these verb is pronounced /d/ except:

a- phoned	b- ordered	c- talked	d- improved
-----------	------------	-----------	-------------

#### 2-The (ed) in the word (ended ) is pronounced:

a- /it/	b- /t/	c- /d/	d- /id/
---------	--------	--------	---------

#### 3. The (ed) in the word (phoned ) is pronounced:

a- /it/	b- /t/	c- /d/	d- /id/
---------	--------	--------	---------

#### 4.The (ed) in the word (washed) is pronounced:

a- /it/	b- /t/	c- /d/	d- /id/
---------	--------	--------	---------

#### 5.The (ed) in the word (passed ) is pronounced:

a- /it/	b- /t/	c- /d/	d- /id/
---------	--------	--------	---------

#### 6.The (ed) in the word (wanted ) is pronounced:

a- /it/	b- /t/	c- /d/	d- /id/
---------	--------	--------	---------

#### 7.The (ed) in the word (ordered ) is pronounced:

a- /it/	b- /t/	c- /d/	d- /id/
---------	--------	--------	---------

#### 8.The (ed) in the word (helped ) is pronounced:

a- /it/	b- /t/	c- /d/	d- /id/
---------	--------	--------	---------

#### 9. The verb that has the final/id/ is. / دورة /

a- painted	b- talked	c- asked	d- phoned
------------	-----------	----------	-----------

#### 10.The verb that has the final/id/ is. / دورة /

a- screamed	b- believed	c- asked	d- reminded
-------------	-------------	----------	-------------

#### 11-The verb that has the final/ t / is. / دورة /

a- screamed	b- believed	c- finished	d- reminded
-------------	-------------	-------------	-------------

## Unit 2 – lesson 5

### Grammar:

#### الحاضر التام Present Perfect

**Form :** Subject + have, has + Verb3 + Complement

**I , we , you , they** = have + V3

**He , she , it** = has + V3

**Adverbs :** just , for , since , already , so far , yet( at the end of question and negative) , ever( question), Recently , recent , before.

**Additional references:** How long ( question), Why are you crying?, I can't phone for .... , Over the years.. nowadays , How many times .....?,

**Example :** - I have just finished my homework.  
- I have **not** finished my homework **yet**.  
- **Have** you **ever** finished your homework?

1. I ..... Sami **for months**. How is he?

a- haven't seen      b- hadn't seen      c- didn't see      d- don't see

2. ....you **ever** won a competition?

a- Do      b- Have      c- Did      d- Will

3. **How long**.....your computer?

a- do you have      b- did you have      c- are you having      d- have you had

4. I..... it **for at least three years**. Maybe longer.

a- am having      b- have      c- have had      d- had

5. I .....just bought a new car.

a- has      b- have      c- did      d- will

6. We ..... friends **for more than ten years**.

a- are      b- were      c- have been      d- has been

7. ....to Canada **before**?

a- Have you been      b- Do you go      c- Did you go      d- Will you be

8. I ..... to the conclusion that **nowadays** nobody cares about anything.

a- came      b- will come      c- come      d- have come

9- **How long**..... here?

a- were you      b- are you      c- have you been      d- will you be

10. Ahlam Mestaghanmi ..... some of the best novels in **recent** years.

a- writes      b- wrote      c- has written      d- had written

11. **How many times**.....your house broken into?

a- have you had      b- do you have      c- did you have      d- are you having

12. I **can't phone for an ambulance** – I ..... my mobile.

a. loses      b. have lost      c. has lost      d. lost

13. In **recent** years, Syria ..... this new technology to facilitate public services for its citizens.

a- adopt      b- adopted      c- have adopted      d- has adopted

14. **Why are you crying?** Because my brother ..... an accident.

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

15. **Over the years**, technology ..... a significant role in developing the medical science.

a- plays      b- played      c- has played      d- have played

16- We ..... anything **yet**.

a- haven't decided      b- didn't decide      c- hasn't decided      d- won't decide

## Unit 2 – lesson 6

الحاضر التام المستمر

### Present Perfect Continuous

**Form :** Subject + have , has + **been** + Verb-ing + Complement

**Adverbs :** **all** , **for** (period of time) **now**, for almost..... , **look** ( adjective)

**Example :** - I have been studying all the day.  
- I have **not** been studying all the day.  
- **Have** you been studying all the day?  
-

**1-I.....all night.**

a- don't sleep	b- haven't been sleeping	c-haven't been slept	d-did not sleep
----------------	--------------------------	----------------------	-----------------

**2. She ..... on that manuscript for two years now.**

a- works	b- worked	c-has been working	d-work
----------	-----------	--------------------	--------

**3.I .....for almost an hour.**

a-have been queuing	b-has queued	c- queue	d- had queued
---------------------	--------------	----------	---------------

**4-Rachel, why are your hands so soft? Because I .....the washing-up.**

a-do	b- did	c- had done	d-have been doing
------	--------	-------------	-------------------

**5-Rachel, you look tired. Yes, I ..... the grass.**

a-have been cutting	b- cut	c-cuts	d- had cut
---------------------	--------	--------	------------

**6-Tom, your hands are very cold. Yes, I ..... the fridge.**

a-have been defrosting	b- defrost	c- defrosted	d- had defrosted
------------------------	------------	--------------	------------------

**7-Why are your eyes red, Mike? Because I ..... onions.**

a-have been peeling	b- peel	c-peeled	d-had peeled
---------------------	---------	----------	--------------

**8. I ..... here all afternoon.**

a-have sit	b- sat	c-sit	d-have been sitting
------------	--------	-------	---------------------

Simple Past الماضي البسيط**Form :** Subject + Verb 2 + Complement**Regular** verbs end with **ed** = work – worked , visit – visited**Irregular** verbs ( keep in mind) = buy – bought , take – took**Auxiliary verbs :** did not ( negative) + verb 1.....

Did + verb1..... + ? ( question)

**Adverbs :** yesterday , ago , last ( period of time) , in 1999 , that day , that time , when.

**Example:** - We played basketball yesterday.  
 - We did not play basketball yesterday.  
 - Did you play basketball yesterday ?  
 -

**1. I ..... Jack last night.**

a- see	b- saw	c- have seen	d- will see
--------	--------	--------------	-------------

**2. I .....a writing competition in 2006.**

a- won	b- win	c- have won	d- will win
--------	--------	-------------	-------------

**3. A few weeks ago, a woman ..... to report a robbery at her house.**

a- calls	b- called	c- has called	d- was calling
----------	-----------	---------------	----------------

**4. I and my husband.....at home on that day.**

a- are staying	b- stayed	c- stay	d- have stayed
----------------	-----------	---------	----------------

**5. I .....there last year.**

a- went	b- go	c- am going	d- have been going
---------	-------	-------------	--------------------

**6. At the age of 24, Gandhi .....to South Africa.**

a- moves	b- moved	c- was moving	d- has been moving
----------	----------	---------------	--------------------

**7. The biggest turning point in young Gandhi's life ..... on June 7, 1893.**

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

**8. At that time, India .....a part of the British Empire.**

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

**9. The Syrian Nationality Law ..... enacted in 1969, by Legislative Decree 276.**

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

**10. In the 1990s, the new concept of "intelligent agent" .....**

a- emerged	b- emerges	c- has emerged	d- has been emerging
------------	------------	----------------	----------------------

**11. I always..... the TV news when I lived abroad.**

a. watched	b. am watching	c. have watched	d. will watch
------------	----------------	-----------------	---------------

**12- Jack is your best friend. .... him when you were at university?**

a- do you meet	b- will you meet	c- did you meet	d- have you met
----------------	------------------	-----------------	-----------------

**13- Anna ..... her exam last year.**

a. passes	b. passed	c. will pass	d. has passed
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## Unit 2- lesson 8

## Everyday English

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>تهاني Congratulate</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>تعاطف Sympathy</b></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Congratulations! مبارك</li> <li>• We are proud of you. نحن نفتخر بك</li> <li>• You really deserve this honor. انت حقا تستحق هذا الشرف</li> <li>• Very well done! Keep it up. جيد ما فعلت! استمر بذلك</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I'm sorry about what happened. انا اسف لما حدث</li> <li>• You mustn't let this depress you. يجب ان لا تدع ذلك يحبطك</li> <li>• I'm sure this won't happen again. متأكد هذا لن يحدث مرة اخرى</li> <li>• I've no doubt that you'll do much better next time. لا اشك انك ستكون افضل بالمرّة القادمة</li> </ul>

**1-A: I passed my driving test!**

B-.....

b-Don't be depressed

d-You can make it later

**2- I've got low marks in the exam.**

**B-** .....

b-I can't decide yet

d-well done

**3-A-My brother has won the prize.**

**B-** .....

b-It's inconvenient

d- This won't happen again

**4- Your school team has just won a football match. (Express congratulations)**

b- I am sorry about what happened

d- you will do much better next time

**5- Your father has got a new promotion at work.**

a- We are proud of you.    B- I'm sorry about what happened    c- OK. I can do that.    D- I agree

### 6-To express sympathy, we say .....

b-I can't decide yet.

d-Congratulations!

## Writing:

**1-Write a composition of no more than 100 words about a personal experience in which you failed but then you could achieve your target.(p.26.St)**

**-Write about a personal experience in which you have made an important decision that changed your life (p.12.Act)**

Most people have dreams of future jobs. I have always wanted to be a doctor, so I decided to study hard and do my best to make this dream a reality . At the beginning, I have faced many personal challenges while I was trying to achieve my goal to be a doctor. For example, to be a good doctor requires patience and studying hard for long time, so I failed many times. However, I didn't give up and I told myself "Success is walking from failure to failure with no loss of enthusiasm." At the end I could make it and achieved my dream, I am so happy now. Finally, the pursuit of success will make you succeed at the end, no matter how long the period it takes, keep trying and you will make it.

## Tenses Revision

### Past Continuous-Simple past

● حدث كان مستمر بالماضي

● حدث كان مستمرا بالماضي عندما قطعه حدث آخر

**When** + V2 , Ving = When they came I was reading. = When they came I went out.  
**While** + Ving , V2 = While she was cooking I came in. = While she was cooking I was studying.  
**As** + Ving , V2 = As they were playing it rained. = As they were working I was playing.

**I / He / She /It** + was + Ving / **We/You/They** + were + Ving

**1.Did anything happen while you.....TV?**

a- are watching	b- watch	c- were watching	d- watched
-----------------	----------	------------------	------------

**2. It happened at four in the afternoon when she..... news on TV.**

a- watches	b- is watching	c- were watching	d-was watching
------------	----------------	------------------	----------------

**3.What .....when your husband came home?**

a- were you doing	b- are you doing	c- do you do	d-did you do
-------------------	------------------	--------------	--------------

**4.I was preparing lunch when he.....**

a- has been coming	b- has come	c- came	d- was coming
--------------------	-------------	---------	---------------

**5.We noticed that she .....!**

a- cries	b-has cried	c- was crying	d-is crying
----------	-------------	---------------	-------------

**6. She hurt her back while she ..... in the garden.**

a. is working	b. was working	c. has worked	d. had worked
---------------	----------------	---------------	---------------

**7. As I was sleeping at night, my mobile phone .....**

a- rings	b-is ringing	c- rang	d-was ringing
----------	--------------	---------	---------------

**8. While I was writing my job, the electricity .....out.**

a- went	b- go	c- is going	d-goes
---------	-------	-------------	--------

**9.The teacher was asking us a very difficult question when the school bell.....**

a- rings	b-is ringing	c- rang	d-has rung
----------	--------------	---------	------------

**10. The robbery happened at four o'clock while they .....**

a- were sleeping	b- sleep	c- are sleeping	d- slept
------------------	----------	-----------------	----------

**11. While we were getting ready to go out, the rain suddenly .....**

a-stop	b- is stopping	c- stops	d- stopped
--------	----------------	----------	------------



### Past Perfect-Simple past

• للتحدث عن حدثين في الماضي أحدهما وقع قبل الآخر ، الاول يكون بالماضي التام والثاني بالماضي البسيط.

Subject + had + V3

Subject + V2

before – after – by the time –because – First - ( V2 + that) - wonder

1. The lecture .....by the time they got there

a-had started

b-starts

c-is starting

d-were starting

2. They went on a big tour of Britain. First, they ..... in London for a few days.

a-has stayed

b-stays

c-had stayed

d-are staying

3. When I heard the noise at the window, I knew that someone ..... to break into the house.

a-had tried

b-tries

c-has been trying

d- is trying

4-I felt annoyed that they ..... for me.

a-don't wait

b-haven't waited

c-hadn't waited

d-will not waited

5.I knew her because I ..... her several times.

a- visited

b- had visited

c-am visiting

d- have been visiting

6. When she came into the room, the burglar.....

a-had already left

b-already left

c-already leaves

d-already leave

7. I didn't watch the program about hurricanes on TV last night, because I..... a similar program.

a. had already seen

b. was already seen

. have already seen

c d. already saw

8. Only after he had visited me, he .....to London to study.

a-travel

b-travels

c- travelled

d-had travelled

9- I wonder what ..... while I was away.

a-had happened

b- happened

c- has happened

d- is happing

### Past Perfect Continuous

• للتحدث عن حدثين في الماضي أحدهما وقع قبل الآخر والاقدم كان مستمراً.

Form : Subject + Had + been + Verb-ing + Complement

For / when / since / until + past (v2)

because

Had been + V ing

1.The program that was stopped .....well since 1945.

a. had been working

b. have worked

c. works

d-has been working

2.I looked terrible when I saw Joe last night because I ..... for over an hour and I was exhausted.

a. have been running

b. has been running

c. had been running

d-ran

3. I assumed you .....for the repairs until the end of last year.

a. paid

b. have been paying

c. are paying

d- had been paying

4. They .....for three hours when the storm suddenly broke.

a. had been running

b. have been running

c-are running

d-run

5. Times were hard and the family ..... for some time.

a- have been struggling

b. struggles

c- had been struggling

d-has been struggling

6- She ..... as a waitress for three years when he met her.

a. had been working

b. have worked

c. works

d-has been working

Poetry	الشعر	Date back	يعود تاريخه	Criticism	النقد
Rhythmic	إيقاعي	Tablet	لوح	Notable	بارز
Evoke	يثير	Versions	اصدارات	Turn away	يبتعد
Response	استجابة	Excavations	حفريات	Mock-heroic	البطولة الهزلية
Employ	يستخدم	Sonnet	قصيدة من ١٤ بيت	Satire	الهجاء
Rhyme	قافية	Shift into	يتحول إلى	Necessary	ضروري
Epic	ملحمي	Restoration	عصر النهضة	Tablet	لوحى
Poem	قصيدة	Elites	النخبة	Awareness	وعى

**1-Choose the correct answer:(a,b or c )**

a- Consisting of Sumerian poems      b- dating back to the 18th century B.C.      c- a and b

**Read the text again and decide whether these statements are True or False.**

1. Epics are the recent form of poetry.(        )
2. The Iliad and the Odyssey are related to Latin mythology..(        )
3. Shakespeare is credited with the appearance of the sonnet form in English poetry..(        )
4. After John Dryden, **satire** was rarely used in poetry..(        )
5. The Rape of the Lock by Alexander Pope ends with a tragedy..(        )

Meanings	Highlighted words
1-The lines end with words that have very similar sounds تنتهي السطور بكلمات لها أصوات متشابهة جدًا	<b>Rhyme</b> قافية
2-The arrangement of sounds in poetry into patterns of strong and weak beats ترتيب الأصوات في الشعر في أنماط من النبضات القوية والضعيفة	<b>Metre</b> وزن الشعر
3-The activities of digging in the ground to look for old buildings or objects that have been buried for a long time أنشطة الحفر في الأرض للبحث عن المباني القديمة أو الأشياء التي تم دفنها لفترة طويلة	<b>Excavations</b> حفريات
4-A poem with 14 lines which rhyme with each other in a fixed pattern قصيدة من ١٤ سطرًا تتناغم مع بعضها البعض بنمط ثابت	<b>Sonnet</b> سونيت
5-A group of people who have a lot of power and influence because they have money, knowledge, or special skills مجموعة من الأشخاص لديهم الكثير من القوة والتأثير لأن لديهم المال أو المعرفة أو المهارات الخاصة	<b>Elites</b> نخبة

Mainstream	السائد	Tension	توتر	Selfhood	الذات الانسانية
Enduring	مستمر	Mastery	إتقان	Modernism	الحداثة
Renaissance	عصر النهضة	Expression	تعبير	Distinct	متميز
Consciousness	الوعي	Crucial	حاسم	Circulation	التداول
Terms	منظور	Vision	رؤية	Centrality	المركزية

Meanings	highlighted words
1-Making fun of people. يسخر من الناس	Mock يسخر
2. The use of humour or exaggeration in order to show how foolish or wicked some people's behaviour or ideas are. استخدام الفكاهة أو المبالغة لإظهار مدى حماقة أو شرير سلوك أو أفكار بعض الناس.	Satire هجاء
3-The period in Europe, especially Italy, in the 14 <sup>th</sup> , 15 <sup>th</sup> , and 16 <sup>th</sup> centuries, when there was a new interest in art, literature, science, and learning. الفترة في أوروبا ، وخاصة إيطاليا ، في القرن الرابع عشر والخامس عشر والسادس عشر ، حيث كان هناك اهتمام جديد بالفن والأدب والعلوم والتعلم	Renaissance عصر النهضة
4-Things inherited from a predecessor or the past. الأشياء الموروثة من سلف أو من الماضي	Legacies ارث

## Vocabulary

### اشكال الكلام في الشعر Figures of Speech in Poetry

**الاستعارة** هي شكل من أشكال الكلام الذي يصف شيئاً أو فعلاً بطريقة ما

- A **metaphor** is a figure of speech that describes an object or action in a way that isn't literally true, but helps explain an idea or make a **comparison**.

تستخدم الاستعارات في الشعر والأدب وفي أي وقت يريد شخص ما إضافة بعض الألوان إلى لغته

**Metaphors** are used in poetry, literature, and anytime someone wants to add some color to their language.

e.g. The streets were a furnace. I can't walk anymore. الآن لا أستطيع المشي بعد الآن. كانت الشوارع عبارة عن فرن.

• **التشبيه** عبارة تستخدم مقارنة لوصف.

• A **simile** is a phrase that uses a comparison to describe.

على سبيل المثال ، يمكن وصف "الحياة" بأنها تشبه "علبة الشوكولاتة". أنت تعلم أنك قد اكتشفت التشبيه عندما ترى الكلمات مثل أو كـ

For example, "life" can be described as similar to "a box of chocolates". You know you've spotted one when you see the words **like** or **as**

**التجسيد** هو شكل من الكلام يتم فيه تقديم فكرة أو شيء الصفات و / أو المشاعر البشرية أو يتحدث عنها كما لو كانت بشرية. إنه شكل شائع من الاستعارة في أن الخصائص البشرية تُنسب إلى الأشياء البشرية

**Personification** is a figure of speech in which an idea or thing is given human attributes and/or feelings or is spoken of as if it were human. It is a common form of metaphor in that human characteristics are attributed to nonhuman things

e.g. I like onions, but they don't like me. أنا أحب البصل ، لكنهم لا يحبونني

### What type of poetic device is used in each sentence?

- 1- He was as brave **as** a lion. ( **simile** )
- 2- "All the world is a stage and all the men and women merely players; they have their exits and their entrances;" William Shakespeare: As You Like it. ( **metaphor** )
- 3- "Death lays its icy hands on kings." ( **personification** )
- 4- "My love is **like** a red rose..." ( **simile** )
- 5- "Death! Where is thy sting? O grave! Where is thy victory? ( **metaphor** )

## A Prominent Figure in English Literature

### شخصيات بارزة في الادب الإنجليزي

#### Key words

Prominent	بارز	Legend	اسطورة	Broke off	قطع
Consequences	نتائج	Reputation	سمعة	Crystallized	تبلورت
Literature	ادب	Stable	اسطبل	Odes	قصائد
Generation	جيل	Relatively	نسبياً	Versions	نسخ
Era	عصر - حقبة	Widowed	ارملة	Transmitter	ناقل
Devoted	كرس	Aggressive	عدائي	Accomplish	انجاز
Vivid	حية - نشطة	Occupation	منصب	Dresser	مصمم
Appeal	مناشدة	Surgeon	جراح	Sensations	احاسيس

#### لماذا جون كيتس شخص مهم؟ Why is John Keats important?

الى جانب، العصر الرومانسي من الجيل الثاني شاعرًا إنجليزيًا بارزًا John Keats (1795-1821) was a prominent English poet in the second **generation** of the Romantic **era**, along with **Lord Byron and Percy Bysshe Shelley**. He **devoted** his short life to the perfection of a poetry marked by **vivid** **imagery**, great touching **appeal**, and an attempt to express a philosophy through classical **legend**. His **reputation** grew after his early death, and he was greatly admired in the Victorian Age. His influence can be seen in the poetry of Alfred Lord Tennyson.

#### كيف كانت طفولة جون كيتس؟ What was John Keats' childhood like?

في موت والده بعد التعليم الرسمي القليل نسبياً تلقى كيتس جون، مدير اسطبل ابن The son of a **stable** manager, John Keats received **relatively** little formal education. After his father died in 1804, Keats had close emotional ties to his sister, Fanny, and his two brothers, George and Tom. The Keats children lived with their **widowed** grandmother at Edmonton, Middlesex. John started school at Enfield. At school Keats was noted as an **aggressive** guy but in 1809 he began to read **eagerly**. And soul to **accomplish** something and fail, it will surely have negative **consequences** for our lives.

#### ما مهنة جون كيتس؟ What was John Keats' occupation?

هو حيث، لندن الى ذهب و ١٨١٤ في التدريب قطع هو. ١٨١١ في جراح قبل من تدريب كيتس جون John Keats was trained by a **surgeon** in 1811. He **broke off** the training in 1814 and went to London, where he worked as a **dresser**, or junior house surgeon, at Guy's and St. Thomas' hospitals. His literary interests had been **crystallised** by this time, and after 1817, he devoted himself entirely to poetry. From then until his early death, the story of his life was largely the story of the poetry he wrote.

#### ماذا كتب كيتس؟ What did John Keats write?

لمياء: ١٨١٩، عام واحد كتب شعره العظيم كل الملاحم والقصائد، السنوات كتب كيتس جون John Keats wrote sonnets, **odes**, and epics. All his greatest poetry was written in a single year, 1819: Lamia, The Eve of St. Agnes, the great odes: *To a Nightingale*, *On Melancholy*, and *To Autumn*, and the two unfinished

تحليلاً و شهرة الأكثر بين من لا تزال رسائله و قصائده اليوم. هايبرون ملحمة **versions** of an epic on Hyperion. Today his poems and letters remain among the most popular and analysed in English literature. Keats is remarkably a sensitive collector, organiser and **transmitter** of **sensations**, who tasted to the full, the beauties of the world and sought to increase them in his writings.



**Sonnets** هي قصيدة من ١٤ بيت :

**Adapted from The Romantic Poets** مقتبس من كتاب الشعراء الرومانسيين

**1-Choose the correct answer:**

1----- was/were in the second generation of the Romantic era

a- John Keats                                      b- Lord Byron and Percy Bysshe Shelley                                      c-a and b

**2- The Keats children lived with their widowed grandmother at Edmonton, Middlesex.**

a-after the death of their father                      b- before the death of their father                      c-after the death of John Keats

**3- John Keats wrote his greatest work in -----**

a-one year    b-two years    c-three years

**Read the text, then match the highlighted words with their meanings**

Meanings	Highlighted words
1- A serious and urgent request. طلب جاد وعاجل .	<b>Appeal</b> مناشدة
2-To dedicate or to give an amount of time, attention, etc. to something. لتكريس أو إعطاء قدر من الوقت والاهتمام وما إلى ذلك لشيء ما	<b>Devote</b> تكريس
3-A poem or song written in order to praise a person or an event. قصيدة أو أغنية مكتوبة من أجل مدح شخص أو حدث	<b>Ode</b> قصيدة غنائية
4- Very eager to argue or fight with people. حريص جدا على الجدل أو القتال مع الناس	<b>Aggressive</b> عدواني
5- Having an extremely strong desire to do or have a lot of something. أن يكون لديك رغبة قوية للغاية في فعل شيء ما أو امتلاك الكثير من الأشياء	<b>Eagerly</b> بلهفة

**Decide if the following statements are True or False.**

1. John Keats is considered one of the early romantic poets.(                      )
2. Keats' poetry contained lively and attractive images.(                      )
3. Keats' was a well-known and influencing poet during his life.(                      )
4. Keats' literary interests appeared before he worked at hospitals.(                      )
5. "To a Nightingale" is one of Keats' greatest epics.(                      )

**Complete the following sentences with information from the text.**

1. Keats relationship with his family was .....
2. The story of the poetry he wrote was .....
3. When we analyse Keats poems and letters we notice .....

**Remember**

**To be happy you must let go what's gone, be grateful for what remains. Look forward to what is coming.**

**Wish you all the best and keep doing good work.  
God bless you all...**

**Grammar: Unit 3 - lesson 4**

**Passive Voice** المبني للمجهول

<b>Present Simple Passive:</b> S + V1 + O	<b>O + is /are + V3</b>
1.Farmers <b>grow</b> food all over the country. Food.....all over the country. a- grew                      b-was grown                      c-is grown                      d- grows	
2. They <b>send</b> you an email confirming your purchase. An email .....to you confirming your purchase. a-is sent                      b-were sent                      c- sent                      d- sends	
<b>Past Simple Passive:</b> S + V2 + O	<b>O + was/ were + V3</b>



1-Someone **broke** into a local jeweler shop yesterday. A local jeweler shop.....into by someone yesterday.

a- was broken      b- broke      c- breaks      d-is broken

2-In the past, they **used** traditional methods. Traditional methods.....in the past.

a- were used      b-are used      c- used      d-was used

**Present Continuous Passive: S + Is /am/are + Ving + O**

**O + is /are/am + being +V3**

1- Doctors **are** treating the owner of the shop for shock. The owner of the shop..... for shock by doctors.

a- treated      b- treats      c-is treated      d-is being treated

2. The public **is** losing confidence in cheques. Confidence..... in cheques by the public.

a- is being lost      b- lost      c-has been lost      d-are being lost

3-Now, people **are** using more sophisticated methods. Now, more sophisticated methods.....by people.

a- used      b-are used      c-have been used      d-are being used

**Past Continuous Passive: S + were/was + Ving + O**

**O + was/were + being + V3**

1. Police officers **were** examining the evidence when the lights went off.

The evidence..... when the lights went off by police officers.

a- were being examined      b- examined      c- examines      d-was being examined

2. The teacher **was** asking us a very difficult question when the school bell rang.

A very difficult question..... when the school bell rang by the teacher.

a- asked      b-are being asked      c- asks      d-was being asked

**Present Perfect Passive S + Has/have + V3 + O**

**O + has/have + been + V3**

1.local councils **have** opened many paths in the farming lands. Many paths.....by in the farming lands.

a- opened      b- open      c-have been opened      d-has been opened.

2. The government **has** constructed many plants. Many plants..... by the government.

a- constructed      b- construct      c-have been constructed      d-has been constructed.

3-The police **have** organized a search for the robber. A search..... for the robber by the police.

a- organized      b- organizes      c-has been organized      d-have been organized.

4. My neighbor disappeared six months ago. I **haven't** seen him since then. He.....since then.

a- wasn't being seen      b-isn't being seen      c-hasn't been seen      d-haven't been seen.

5. The secretary **has** told the manager some bad news about the new project.

Some bad news.....to the manger about the new project

a- told      b-have been told      c-has been told      d-was being told.

7.The government **has** also established special banks for giving loans to farmers.

Special banks..... for giving loans to farmers

a- established      b-have established

c-have also been established      d-was also being established.

**Past Perfect Passive: S + Had + V3 + O**

**O + had + been + V3**

1. They **had** caught Ms. Lee taking things from the shop. Ms. Lee.....taking things from the shop.

a- had been caught      b- caught      c-have been caught      d- had caught.

2. After the interview, the owner **had** already offered me the job at his bank. After the interview, the job.....to me

a- offered      b- has already been offered      c- had already been offered      d- offers.

3-The owner **had** just locked up the shop. The shop.....up by the owner.

a- just locked      b- had just been locked      c- has just locked      d-was just locked

**Present Passive with Modal: S + modal + V1 + O**

**O + Modal + be + V3**

1. The organizers **will** exhibit the paintings till the end of the month. The paintings..... till the end of the month.

a- exhibited      b-will exhibit      c- exhibit      d- will be exhibited

2. People **must** always follow safety procedures. Safety procedures.....by people.

a- must follow      b- followed      c- must be followed      d- follow

3. The government **will** pay Dr. Mahmoud 20 million Syrian pounds for his great invention.

20 million Syrian pounds.....to Dr. Mahmoud for his great invention.

a- paid      b-will pay      c- would be paid      d- will be paid

4.Farmers **can** use these vehicles to transport their crops. These vehicles.....to transport farmer's crops.

a- can use      b-can being used      c- can be use      d- can be used

**Present with Modal: S + must have + V3 + O**

**O + must have been + V3**

1.Sami's parents **must have brought** him up to be more polite. He .....up to be more polite.

a- must have been brought      b- must has been brought      c- must be brought      d- brought

### That

1. They **reported** that the railway line was buried under tons of rocks and earth.

It .....**that** the railway line was buried under tons of rocks and earth.

a-is reported      b-was reported      c- reported      d- reports

2. Environmentalists **estimate** that 1500 square kilometers of rainforests is cut every year.

It.....**that** 1500 square kilometers of rainforests is cut every year

a-is estimated      b-was estimated      c- estimated      d- estimates

3. Jane's friends **have thought** that she is furious at losing her job.

It ..... **that** Jane is furious at losing her job.

a-is thought      b-thinks      c- thought      d- has been thought

4. Students **claim** that this examination will be the most difficult one.

It.....**that** this examination will be the most difficult one.

a-is claimed      b-was claimed      c- claimed      d-has claimed

5. Accountants **have reported** that the firm made a loss.

It..... **that** the firm made a loss.

a-is reported      b-was reported      c-has reported      d-has been reported

6-Scientists **expect** that people will live on Mars in 2050.

It .....**that** people will live on Mars in 2050.

a-is expected      b-was expected      c- expects      d- expected

طريقة معرفة جملة المبني للمجهول في حال عدم وضع الجملة الأساسية

1- It .....**that** money was a source of happiness.

a-was believed      b- believed      c-has believed      d- believes

2. Exporting certificates..... **for** importing small lorries and pick-ups **by** the Ministry of Transport as well as the Ministry of Economy

a- issued      b-are issued      c-has issued      d-is issued

3-These clothes.....**for** daily use.

a-design      b-are designed      c- designed      d- have designed

4. The results of the researches.....**to** the students in the laboratory **now** by the professor.

a- are being shown      b- show      b-were shown      d-are showing

5- Some difficult questions..... **in** the interview **yesterday.**

a- was asked      b-were asked      c- asked      d-have been asked.

### Unit 3 – lesson 5

المبني للمجهول في حالة السؤال

**When will they finish the work?**

**When did he write the book?**

**Have you paid the receipt?**

**Does Firas write the letter?**

**When will the work be finished?**

**When was the book written?**

**Has the receipt been paid?**

**Is the letter written by Firas?**

1. How much do they spend on these activities? How much.....on those activities?

a-were spent      b- had spent      c- is spent      d- are spent

2. ....**paid tomorrow?**

a- Will the fine

b- Will the fine be

c- Will the fine been

d- Will the fine being

3. **Has anybody shown you what to do?**

a- Have you been shown what to do?

b- Will you be shown what to do?

c- Are you shown what to do?

d- Had you been shown what to do?

**4. Why didn't they mend the roof before it fell down?**

**Why.....before it fell down?**

- a- isn't the roof mended
- b- wasn't the roof mended
- c- weren't the roof been mended
- d- hadn't the roof being mended

**5. When is he going to pay the taxes? When.....?**

- a- are the taxes going to be paid
- b- are the taxes paid
- c- were the taxes paid
- d- is the taxes going to be paid

**Unit 3 – lesson 6**

**Everyday English**

**Asking for Information طلب معلومات**

- |                        |                |                        |              |
|------------------------|----------------|------------------------|--------------|
| - Can you tell me..... | يمكن ان تخبرني | - Is it necessary..... | هل هذا ضروري |
| - What happens if..... | ما سيحدث اذا   | - What.....            | ما - ماذا    |
| - When .....           | متى            | - How much             | ما السعر     |

A: Can you tell me how much a sightseeing tour costs, please?

B: Certainly! The half-day trip is \$ 10.

A: And when does the boat leave?

B: There are departures at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. every day.

A: Is it necessary to book in advance?

B: Well, the boats are always very popular on fine days.

A: What happens if the weather's bad?

B: Well, if it's really rough, of course we cancel the trip.

A: What's the weather going to be like next Saturday?

B: I'm afraid I really don't know. Why not take a chance!

**1- You have to send a parcel to your home. (ask about the way to the post office)**

- a- That's true. I haven't thought about that before
- b- How long does it take me to get there?
- c- Can you tell me the way to the post office?
- d- I'm not sure if this is the best thing to do.

**2- Now you are in the post office. (ask the clerk how much it will cost)**

- a- How much does it cost to send the parcel.
- b- How long does it take me to get there?
- c- Can you tell me the way to the post office?
- d- I'm not sure if this is the best thing to do.

**2. You have a school project and your elder sister is going to help you to do it. (Ask for information)**

- a- That's true. I haven't thought about that before.
- b- It's ok.
- c- Can you tell me the way to do the project?
- d- I'm not sure if this is the best thing to do.

## Writing

In no more than 100 words, write an essay about one of the recent medical inventions that has a great impact on medicine nowadays. (You can search the net for more information.)

The answers of these questions can help you.

1. What is the name of the medical invention?
2. When was it invented?
3. Who was it invented by?
4. What are the advantages of such an invention?
5. Is it available in all hospitals or clinics?
6. Show your opinion of the invention.

Over the years, technology has played a significant role in developing the medical science. Advances in medical inventions have created alternatives to dangerous or even ineffective procedures. For example, the **Organ Transplant** has greatly improved the health of patients, allowing them to return to normal activities. Moreover, doctors have been successfully transplanting various body parts like heart, liver and kidney and have performed various brain surgeries, too. In summary, the emerging medical devices and technologies are changing the face of 21st century medical practice. Finally, I think such benefits would continue to increase with the fast pace development of medical health technologies.

1. What are the best ways to avoid getting sick?
2. What skills are needed to be a good doctor or nurse?
3. Do you think that healthcare should be free? Why / Why not?
4. In your opinion, how will healthcare be in the future?
5. Write a composition about the healthcare in Syria nowadays.

The crisis in Syria left most health care facilities paralyzed. The facilities are old or were severely damaged during the crisis. Many people cannot get essential health care because of the big shortage in some kind of drugs and the high prices. Medical care for Syrians citizens is essentially free in all government clinics and health centers. Although many public hospitals have been damaged and many others are no longer functioning, the government is doing their best to provide its citizens with all the proper health care. Finally, we can say that the health care system in Syria trying all the ways to take care of all the sick and provide them with the best medication.

Key words

Term	مصطلح	Fraction	جزء	Revival	انتعاش
Drama	الادب المسرحي	Comedians	الكوميديين	Theatre	مسرح
Divided into	مقسم الى	Medieval	القرون الوسطى	Playwrights	كتاب المسرح
Tragedy	مأساة	Emerged	ظهر	out of date	قديم - منتهي

فقط ومأساة كوميديا إلى مقسمة الدراما فعل تعني كلمة يونانية من يأتي الدراما مصطلح  
 The **term Drama** comes from a Greek word meaning "action". Drama is **divided into** comedy and **tragedy**. Only  
 سوفوكليس إسخيلوس التراجيديون يومنا هذا بقي مسرحيين خمسة أعمال عندما من جزء صغير  
 a small **fraction** of the work of five dramatists has survived to this day: the **tragedians** Aeschylus, Sophocles and  
 دراما العصور الوسطى مين اندر القرن الرابع أواخر من و أريستوفانيس الكوميديين  
 Euripides; and the **comedians** Aristophanes and, from the late 4th century, Menander. **Medieval** drama, when it  
 ولادة جديدة وليست، ابداع جديدة كانت الكوميديا و المأسى الأصلية، بعد السنين مئات ظهرت  
**emerged** hundreds of years after the original tragedies and comedies, was a new creation rather than a rebirth  
 بالدراما السابقة أن تتأثر دون  
 without being influenced by earlier drama.

أحد ،شكسبير وويليام لمسرح بما في ذلك ،الفن أنواع جميع في انتعاشا كبيرا شهد عصر النهضة  
 The Renaissance saw a huge **revival** in all types of art, including **theatre**. William Shakespeare, one of the  
 حتى بانتظام تُقدم لا تزال التي المسرحيات من العديد أنتج و كتب الكتاب المسرحيين أشهر العالم في  
 world's most renowned **playwrights**, wrote and produced many plays that are still performed regularly even  
 بنية طور كما المأسى في العناصر الكوميدية دمج من من أوائل كان شكسبير اليوم  
 today. Shakespeare was one of the first to merge comic elements into tragedies. He also developed a structure  
 الدراما الحديثة في شائعة لا تزال التي الشخصيات من أنواع عديدة و  
 and several types of characters that are still common in modern drama.

الموضوعات للطبقة الوسطى حول و تم فيه كتابة من المسرحيات المزيد الذي لوقت هو كان القرن الثامن عشر  
 The 18th century was a time when more plays were being written for and about the middle class. The themes,  
 التالين خلال لذلك قديمة تعتبر الآن مسرحيات شكسبير والمسرحيات و اللغة  
 language, and dramaturgy of Shakespeare's plays were now considered **out of date**, so that during the next two  
 بشكل سليم لم ينتج فناني الدراما أعظم إنجلترا أعمال القرنين  
 centuries the works of England's greatest dramatists were never produced **intact**.

**1-Choose the correct answer a , b or c:**

**1-Drama is divided into.....**

- a-comedy and tragedy                      b-actions and fiction                      c-a and b

**2-----his/their work have/has been survived to the present time in comedy.**

- a-Aristophanes                      b- Menander                      c-a and b

**3- Shakespeare.....**

- a-was one of the first to merge comic elements into tragedies.  
 B- developed a structure and several types of characters that are still common in modern drama.  
 C-a and b

**4- Drama of the 18th century was about.....**

- a-the royal family                      b-the poor                      c-the middle class

**5- During ..... Shakespeare's plays were considered old and inconvenient.**

- a- The 18th century                      b- The 16th century                      c- The 17th century

**Complete the following definitions using words from the box.**

Meanings	Highlighted words
1-Is known as a serious play or book that ends sadly, especially with the death of the main character . يعرف بالمسرحية الجادة أو الكتاب الذي ينتهي بحزن على وجه الخصوص مع وفاة الشخصية الرئيسية	<b>Tragedy</b> مأساة
2-Is a process in which something becomes active or strong again هي عملية يصبح فيها شيء ما نشطا أو قويا مرة أخرى	<b>Revival</b> إحياء

**Decide if the following statements are True or False.**

- 1-Shakespeare was one of the first to merge comic elements into tragedies(                      )  
 2-The Renaissance saw a large revival in all types of art, including theatre.(                      )  
 3-The word Drama comes from a Greek (                      )

## 2-History of Drama

## Key words

Emotion	عاطفة	Dominate	يهيمن	Witnessed	شهدت
Intellect	فكر	Dialogue	حوار	Trends	اتجاهات
Contemporary	معاصر	Frustration	احباط	Currents	تيارات
Involves	يتضمن	Self- destructive	تدمير نفسي	Innovative	تجديد-إبداع
Experimentation	تجارب	Decline	تراجع	Seemingly	على ما يبدو

أثرت كبير بشكل والتي أوروبا الغربية في بدأت الفترة الرومانسية القرن الثامن عشر نهاية قرب  
Toward the end of the 18th century, the Romantic period began in Western Europe, which heavily influenced  
حتى استمرت الحركة هذه الفكر من بدلاً العاطفة على وركزت الحقبة تلك مسرح على  
the theatre of that era and focused on **emotion** rather than **intellect**. This movement continued through the  
القرن التاسع عشر بداية  
beginning of the 19th century.

على من التجارب الكثير تتضمن إنها ما سبق جاء ما كل تأثير تظهر الدراما المعاصرة  
**Contemporary** drama shows the influence of all that has come before. It **involves** much **experimentation** with  
نيويورك في على المسارح سيطرت الدراما الموسيقية القرن العشرين أوائل في أفكار و بأشكال جديدة  
new forms and ideas. In the early part of the 20th century, musical drama came to **dominate** stages in New York  
أيضاً المسرحيات الدرامية المستقيمة إطلاق شهد موسم مسرحي أن كل على الرغم من وإنجلترا  
and England, although each theatre season saw the release of straight dramatic plays as well.

بناء إنجلترا في ستوبارد وتوم الولايات المتحدة في شيبيرد سام في الستينيات والسبعينيات الكتاب المسرحيين العديد من  
Many playwrights of the 1960s and 1970s - Sam Shepard in the United States, Tom Stoppard in England - built  
تبادل فكري أنه مجرد قراءة لا يمكن من الأحيان في كثير الحوار مسرحياتهم في اللغة حول مسرحيات  
plays around language. In their plays, **dialogue** frequently cannot be read simply as an intellectual exchange of  
نفسه بنفسه لا يمكن عليه السيطرة على يبدو من إحباط المجتمع عكس أيضاً الكتاب المسرحيين العديد من للمعلومات  
information. Many playwrights also mirrored society's **frustration** with a **seemingly** uncontrollable, **self-**  
عالم يدمر  
**destructive** world.

بقوة كبيرة أعيد إحيائها العصر الفيكتوري خلال تراجع حاد عانت التي الدراما  
The drama, which had suffered a steep **decline** during the Victorian Age, was revived with great force at the  
التيارات و الاتجاهات العديد من شهد عقود ستة مسار و الدراما في القرن العشرين في بداية  
beginning of the 20th century drama and the course of six decades has **witnessed** many **trends** and **currents** in  
من التقنية في إبداعاً أقل كانت الحركة الحداثية دراما دراما القرن العشرين  
the 20th century drama. The drama of the Modernist Movement was such less **innovative** in technique than it  
روايتها و شعرها  
was its poetry and novel.

## 1-Choose the correct answer a , b or c :

1-The Romantic period heavily influenced the theatre of that era and focused on.....

- a- emotion more than intellect      b- a- intellect rather than emotion      c- mind

2- Contemporary drama is different from old drama because it.....

- A- shows the influence of all that has come before.  
B- involves much experimentation with new forms and ideas  
c-a and b

3-During.....,The drama had suffered a steep decline.....

- a-Romantic age      b-Islamic age      c-the Victorian Age

Meanings	Highlighted words
1-Is the ability to understand things and to think intelligently. هي القدرة على فهم الأشياء والتفكير بذكاء.	<b>Intellect</b> إدراك
2-Is a decrease in the quality, quantity, or importance of something. نقص في النوعية أو الكمية أو الأهمية.	<b>Decline</b> يتقلص
3-Means something belonging to the present time. تعني شيئاً ينتمي إلى الوقت الحاضر.	<b>Contemporary</b> معاصر
4-To control someone or something or to have more importance than other people or things means to. للسيطرة على شخص أو شيء ما أو أن تكون له أهمية أكبر من الأشخاص أو الأشياء الأخرى.	<b>Dominate</b> يهيمن

## Decide if the following statements are True or False.

- 1-The Romantic period started in Western Europe ( )  
2-The romantic period didn't affect the theatre ( )



## Work book- Unit 4 – lesson 3

### 1-William Shakespeare(1564-1616)

#### Key words

Poet	شاعر	Verses	أبيات	Justification	تبرير
Regarded	اعتبر	Audience	جمهور	Dynasty	سلالة
Brought up	نشأ	Disaster	كارثة	Defeat	يُهزم
Retired	تقاعد	Corrupt	فساد	Dramatizes	يعرض
Narrative	سردى	Interpreted	فسر	Characterized	تميزت

الإنجليزي في كاتب أعظم ك اعتبر بشكل واسع، كاتب مسرحي و شاعر انجليزي شكسبير وليام  
*William Shakespeare* is an English **poet** and playwright, widely **regarded** as the greatest writer in the English  
 افون- ابون - ستراتفورد في نشأ و ولد شكسبير . كاتب مسرحي افضل العالم و الادب  
 literature and the world's best dramatist. Shakespeare was born and **brought up** in Stratford-upon-Avon.  
 مسرحية ل مالك جزئي و كاتب ، ممثل ك لندن في مهنة ناجحة بدأ هو ١٥٩٢ و ١٥٨٥ بين  
 Between 1585 and 1592, he began a successful career in London as an actor, writer and part-owner of a playing  
 تقاعد يبدو هو . رجال الملك ك عرفت لاحقا ، رجال تشامبرلين اللورد تدعى شركة  
 company called the Lord Chamberlain's Men, later known as the King's Men. He appears to have **retired**  
 لاحقا سنوات ثلاث مات هو حيث ٤٩، عمر في ١٦١٣ حوالي  
 around 1613 at the age of 49, where he died three years later.  
 مسرحياته. الابيات أخرى قليل و قصيدتين سرديتين طويلتين ، سونتيه ١٥٤ ، مسرحية ٣٨ ما مجموعه كتب شكسبير  
 Shakespeare wrote a total of 38 plays, 154 sonnets, two long **narrative** poems, and a few other **verses**. His plays  
 ب جيد كان هو . كاتب مسرحي آخر أي من أكثر أدب و اللغات كل الى ترجمت قد  
 have been translated into all languages and performed more than those of any other playwrights. He was good at  
 ثلاث من واحدة تكون المسرحية توقع جمهوره . مسرحيات جديدة الى ، الاساطير الرومانية و اليونانية ، المسرحيات القديمة حول  
 turning older plays, Greek and Roman legends, into new plays. His **audience** expected a play to be one of three  
 نهاية سعيدة لها عادة التي كوميدية ، الماضي من قصص تعرض التي مسرحية تاريخية ، أنواع  
 types; a history play which **dramatizes** stories from the past; a comedy which usually has a happy ending; a  
 في احداث أو ناس حول مسرحيات تاريخية شكسبير . كارثة و الموت ب تتميز التي مأساة  
 tragedy which is **characterized** by death and **disaster**. Shakespeare's history plays are about people or events in  
 التي ، الرابع هنري و ، الثاني ريتشارد ، جون الملك مثل ، مسرحيات التاريخ الأولى شكسبير . تاريخ إنجلترا  
 England's history. Shakespeare's first history plays, such as *King John*, *Richard II*, and *Henry IV*, which were  
 تعرض ، مارلو كريستوفر و كيد توماس خاصة كتاب المسرح إليزابيثيين تأثرت  
 influenced by Elizabethan dramatists especially Thomas Kyd and Christopher Marlowe, dramatise the  
 سلالة تيودور ل تبرير ك فسر و الحكم الفاسد أو الضعيف النتائج المدمرة  
 destructive results of weak or **corrupt** rule and have been **interpreted** as a **justification** of the Tudor **dynasty**.  
 نجاحات الملكة البلاد فخر تظهر الثالث هنري و الثالث ريتشارد مثل مسرحيات التاريخ لاحقا  
 Later history plays like *Richard III* and *Henry III* show how proud the country was of the Queen's successes,  
 قوة عالمية عظمى صعود إنجلترا و اسبانيا ، العدو القديم هزيمة لاسيما  
 particularly the **defeat** of the old enemy, Spain, and of England's rise to a great world power.

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

1. Shakespeare's early history plays ..... the Tudor rule.

a- criticize                      b- highlight                      c- give excuses to

2. Shakespeare's great history plays were written during ..... .

A- the Elizabethan period                      b- Tudor rule                      c-corrupt England

3. Classical comedies of Shakespeare are based on ..... .

A -unique plot                      b- a variety of plots                      c- two plots

4.Shakespeare depended on ..... plays to write his history, comedy and tragedy plays.

a-modern                      b-new                      c-ancient

Meanings	Highlighted words
1-A sequence of powerful leaders in the same family. سلسلة من القادة الأقوياء في نفس العائلة.	<b>Dynasty</b> سلالة
2-The act of defending by giving excuses. فعل الدفاع بإعطاء الأعذار.	<b>Justification</b> تبرير



## Read the statements and decide if they are True or False.

1. Thomas Kyd and Christopher Marlowe were romantic writers . ( )
2. Elizabethan dramatists influenced Shakespeare to a large extent. ( )

## Unit 4- lesson 4

### 2-William Shakespeare(1564-1616)

#### Key words

Misunderstanding	سوء فهم	Plots	حبكات	Wordplay	تلاعب لفظي
Mishaps	مصائب	Precise	دقيق	Misery	بؤس
Witty	بارع	Sequences	تسلسل	Disillusionment	خيبة امل
Tight	ضيق	Fairy	قصص الجان	Hinge	تتوقف
Intelligence	ذكاء	Sympathy	تعاطف	fatal flaws	عيوب قاتلة

المفعمة بالحياة الشخصيات مصائب و سوء الفهم على تستند المرح ب مليئة كوميديا شكسبير  
Shakespeare's comedies are full of fun and based on **misunderstanding** and **mishaps**; the characters are lively  
دقيقة و حبكات مزدوجة ضيقة تحتوي ، كوميديا الكلاسيكية الأولى شكسبير . بارعة الحوارات و  
and the dialogues are **witty**. Shakespeare's early classical comedies, containing **tight** double **plots** and **precise**  
**حلم ليلة منتصف الصيف** أعماله الكوميدية أعظم للجو الرومانسي المجال أعطت تسلسلات كوميديا  
comic **sequences**, gave way to the romantic atmosphere of his greatest comedies; *A Midsummer Night's Dream*  
مشاهد الحياة المنخفضة الكوميدية و سحر الجن ، رومانسية مزيج بارع هو  
is a witty mixture of romance, **fairy** magic and comic low life's scenes.

يكمل / **كما تحب** / العرض الريفى الساحر و / **الكثير من اللفظ حول لا شيء من** / تلاعب لفظي و الذكاء  
The wit and **wordplay** of *Much Ado About Nothing* and the charming rural setting of *As You Like It* complete  
كوميديا العظيمة تسلسل شكسبير

Shakespeare's sequence of great comedies.

يكون الناس تجعل يمكن التي نهاية حزينة دائما أعماله التراجيدية شكسبير ، الكوميدية أعماله على عكس  
Unlike his comedies, Shakespeare's tragedies always have sad endings which can make people cry. The  
شخصيات تتضمن أعماله التراجيدية شكسبير معظم . خيبة امل و خسارة، البؤس حول تستند أعماله التراجيدية  
tragedies are based around **misery**, loss and **disillusionment**. Most Shakespeare's tragedies involve characters of  
ليبر الملك و امير هو هاملت ، روما في رجل اهم قيصريوليوس ، المجتمع في مكانة عالية جدا  
very high status in society; **Julius Caesar** is the most important man in Rome, **Hamlet** is a prince and **King Lear**  
بريطانيا حاكم هو

is a ruler of Britain.  
و روميو حبكات . فنه ذروة تمثل أعماله التراجيدية اعظم شكسبير ان يعتقدون النقاد عديد  
Many critics believe that Shakespeare's greatest tragedies represent the peak of his art. The plots of *Romeo and*  
و البطل تدمر و النظام تقلب الذي العيوب القاتلة تتوقف غالبا عطيل ، هاملت ، قيصريوليوس ، جوليت  
*Juliet*, *Julius Caesar*, *Hamlet*, *Othello* often **hinge** on **fatal flaws** which overturn order and destroy the hero and  
و العرض بعد . تهتز و تحرك الجمهور ، التراجيدية الشكسبيرية تشاهد بينما . نحب نحن أولئك  
those we love. While watching a Shakespearean tragedy, the audience is moved and shaken. After the show, the  
الرعب و الشفقة خالي هادئا كان الجمهور  
audience are calm, and washed clean of pity and terror.

ل كل مكان يحظى بالأعجاب كتاباته سمعة مستمرة شكسبير خلف السر  
The secret behind Shakespeare's continued **reputation** is that his writings are admired everywhere for their  
وقابلة للتصديق شخصياته ، النشاط ب مليئة مسرحياته الإنسانية و الجمال الفطنة الذكاء  
**intelligence**, wit, beauty and humanity. His plays are filled with action, his characters are believable and his

الكبير خلال تظهر التي إنسانية شكسبير ذلك يكمن وراء . للقراءة مثيرة لغته  
language is exciting to be read. Underlying this is Shakespeare's humanity which is shown through his great  
الناس لجميع الحب و تعاطفه

**Sympathy** and love of all people.

*Adapted from "English Literature"*

**Dramatizes** : **تشرح : تقدم عمل مسرحي**

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

1-Shakespeare's *A Midsummer Night's Dream* combines .....

a romance and magic      b comic scenes      c both a and b

2-In Shakespeare's tragedies, the tragic hero is destroyed because of .....

A his deeds      b his weaknesses      c fate

Meanings	Highlighted words
1-Using words in a clever and amusing wayاستخدام الكلمات بطريقة ذكية ومسلية	Witty براع - فكاهة
2-Unpredictable outcomes that are unfortunateنتائج غير متوقعة مؤسفة	Mishaps مصائب
3-A small being, human in form, playful and having magical power كائن صغير ، بشري في الشكل ، مرح وله قوة سحرية	Fairy جن
4-Freeing from false belief التحرر من المعتقد الخاطئ	Disillusionment تحرر من الوهم
5-To depend on something completely للاعتماد على شيء ما بشكل كامل	Hinge تتوقف على
6-A feeling of intense unhappiness شعور بالتعاسة الشديدة	Misery بؤس

### Decide if the following statements are True or False.

- 1- The early comedies of Shakespeare were characterised by confusion and mishaps( )
- 2- After attending Shakespeare's plays, the audience feel calm, and washed clean of pity and terror( )
- 3-Shakespeare's comedies and tragedies always have sad endings which can make people cry ( )

### **Remember:**

**We grow with learning, so never ever stop learning.**

**Take care and enjoy your time ....  
All the best for you all**

## Unit 4 – lesson 5

### Vocabulary

Multi part verb	Arabic meaning	key words
Check over	يفحص - يتحقق من	Joints مفاصل
Drive into	يدفع - يغرز - يصد	Nails مسامير
Eataway	يتآكل	Concrete اسمنت moisture رطوبة
Fence off	يسيج - احاطة	Area منطقة crime theater مسرح جريمة garden
Jack up	يرفع	Car سيارة
Pull down	يهدم	Old Building بناء قديم
Shore up	يدعم	Roof سقف

1- Make sure you -----the joints before you leave today.			
a- eat away	b- shore up	c- fence off	d- check over
2- The carpenter has used a special hammer to -----the nails into the finished doors.			
a- check	b- drive	c- fence	d- pull
3- This harsh environment is going to -----at this concrete over time.			
a- eat away	b-jack up	c-drive into	d- check over
4- The workers had to -----the area off in order not to harm anybody during the work.			
a- check	b- fence	c- drive	d- jack
5- I have to -----the car to change the tire.			
a- eat away	b-jack up	c-drive into	d- check over
6- We'll have to -----the old building down before they start work.			
a- shore	b- drive	c- fence	d- pull
7- We need to -----the roof before it falls down.			
a- check over	b- fence off	c- eat away	d- shore up
8-They are -----the bottom part of the garden because of a deep hole.			
a- pulling down	b- fencing off	c- eating away	d- shoring up
9-When we were on our way to Aleppo, our car broke down and we had to-----			
a- shore up	b- pull down	c- eat away	d- jack up
10. We need a suitable size of nails to be ----- that old chair to be repaired.			
a- shored up	b- pulled down	c- eaten away	d- driven into
11. Houses by the sea are usually -----faster because of moisture.			
a- eaten away	b- fenced off	c- pulled down	d- shored up
12. The police have -----the crime theater in order to start investigation.			
a-fenced off	b- knocked at	c- eaten away	d-shored up

Check	up	over	into	down
Drive	off	into	down	up
Fence	into	off	of	down
Jack	over	up	down	into
Pull	over	down	up	off
Shore	off	up	over	into

## Unit 4 – lesson 6

### Preposition حروف الجر

Afraid / Sick / Proud	of	Careless /Sure / worry / Pleased	about
Angry / Busy /experimented	with	Grateful	for
Brilliant / good / bad	at	Surprised	by
Keen	on	Stay/ organize	in
Cruel /head /move/back/walk	to	Stepped	onto
Fall / push /drive	off	Sank /Crash / jump	into
Drive	onto the beach	Move the chairs	into /out of
Drive	to Homs	Back	Into cage
Drive	from--- to	Run	onto/off

1- Bell, why are you **angry** ..... Jack?

a-with b-at c-in d-on

2- Because he is very **careless**..... his money.

a-with b-about c-in d-on

3- Is their son **good**..... school work?

a-with b-at c-in d-on

4- Yes, in fact he is **brilliant**..... everything

a-with b-at c-in d-on

5- Are you **pleased**..... Anna's exam result?

a-with b-at c-about d-on

6-Yes, we are very **proud**..... him.

a-with b-of c-in d-on

7- Why is Mr. Jack's dog **afraid**..... him?

a-of b-at c-in d-on

8- Because he is often **cruel**..... it.

a-with b-at c-to d-on

9- Some parties are **organized**.... 'la cabane à sucre'

a-with b-at c-in d-on

10- I was very **worried** .....the cold

a-with b-at c-in d- about

11-**Moving** .....a country with a very different climate could be a challenge!

a-with b-to c-in d-on

12-I **head** .....the Underground City.

a-with b-at c-in d-to

13-The wheels **sank**.....the sand

a-with b-at c-into d-on

14-My brother drove .....Homs in one hour.

a-with b-at c-in d-to

15-We thought we should **walk**..... the bakery.

a-to b-at c-in d-on

16-The vase **fell**..... the table and shattered on the floor.

a-with b-off c-in d-on

17-She suddenly turned and crashed .....the fence.

a-with b-at c-in d-into

18-What time does the flight ..... Cairo arrive?

a-with b-at c-in d-from

19-I slipped as I stepped ..... the platform.

a-with b-onto c-in d-on

20-Take your hands .....your pockets and help me!

a-with b- out of c-in d-on

21-She watched him walk ..... the platform.

a-with b-at c\_onto d-on

22-He got into his car and drove .....

a-off b-at c-in d-on

23- It took a long time to **get** it ..... the lake and **back** ..... its **cage**.

a-out of/into b-in/at c-on/from d-with /into

24-Are you **pleased** ..... Anna's exam result?

a-with b-about c-in d-on

25-He needed eight people to **push** it .... the beach and **back**..... the road.

a-out of/into b-off/to c-on/from d-with /into

26- Henry drove his car ..... the beach.

a-with b-onto c-in d-in

27- We **drove** .....London **to** Edinburgh.

a-with b-from c-in d-on

28-The monkey escaped from its cage and **jumped**.... the lake.

a-with b-at c-into d-on

## Pronunciation

### Elision الحذف

**Elision** :The two sounds /t/ and /d/ are frequently elided, when they are found between two other consonants.

#### **The sound /t/ may disappear.**

a-bat	b-it is cold	c-it was easy	d the first girl
a-facts	b-face to face	b- fact	d-to face
a-last night	b-I met him	c- it is an apple	d-fast
a-cat	b- perfectly	c-that is wrong	d-wasted

#### **The sound /d/ may disappear.**

a- read it loudly	b- the second boy	c- lead to	d-paid to
a- I watched TV	b- I would eat	c- I had opened it	d-I worked early
a-I had eaten	b-the landlady	c-a big discuss	d-idea
a- wounded	b- food	c-I told her	d-should
a- road	b-killed	c-a broad area	d- hands

## Grammar: Unit 4 – lesson 7

### السببية Causative Have

**Form :** Subject + have, has + Object + Verb3

**Example :** He does not repair his car himself. He has it repaired.

<b>Simple present.</b> I don't fix my car.	<b>S + (have-has) + O + V3</b>
<b>Simple past.</b> I didn't fix my car.	<b>S + ( had ) + O + V3</b>
<b>Present continuous.</b> I am not fixing my car now.	<b>S + (am-is-are) + having + O + V3</b>
<b>Past continuous.</b> I wasn't fixing my car.	<b>S + (was-were) + having + O + V3</b>
<b>Present perfect.</b> I haven't fixed my car.	<b>S + (have-has) + had + O + V3</b>
<b>Past perfect.</b> I hadn't fixed my car.	<b>S + (had) + had + O + V3</b>
<b>Modal verbs.</b> I will not fix my car myself.	<b>S + (modal verb) + have + O + V3</b>
<b>Past passive voice</b> My car was fixed by the mechanic.	<b>S + had + O + V3</b>

إذا كانت الجملة مثبتة (أي ليست سؤال ولا نفي) والفاعل هو القائم بالفعل

1 -My mother **dyed** her **own** dress. She .....

a-didn't have it dye b- had it dyed c-doesn't have it dyed d- has it dyed

2- My brother usually cuts his **own** hair. My brother.....

a-has his hair cut b- doesn't have his hair cut c- don't have his hair cut d-had his hair cut

3-My neighbor **has painted** his **own** house. My neighbor.....

a-hasn't had it painted b- has had it painted c- doesn't have it painted d- had it painted

**choose the correct answer a,b,c or d.**

1.Ali's driving license **was taken** away by the police. Ali..... away by the police

a-had it taken b-has it taken c-will have it taken d-has had it taken

2.Tareq's windows were dirty, but he didn't have time to clean them himself. He....

a-has them cleaned b-had them cleaned c-will have them cleaned d-has had them cleaned

3.Mona's glasses **were broken**. Mona .....(use the causative verb)

a-had them broken b-has them broken c-will have them broken d-has had them broken

4.Our electricity **was cut off** because we had forgotten to pay the bill. We....

a-had it cut off b-has it cut off c-will have it cut off d-has had it cut off

5.John's clothes **were torn** in a fight. John.....in a fight (use the causative verb)

a-has them torn b-had them torn c-will have them torn d-has had them torn

6. Yesterday, the optician **checked** my mother's eyes. yesterday, she.....

a-had them checked b-has them checked c-will have them checked d-has had them checked

7. At the butcher's Ahmad **said**, "Please **cut** the meat into small pieces". Ahmad.....

a-has it cut b-had it cut c-will have it cut d-has had it cut

8. The hairdresser **cuts** Rana's hair about twice a year. (use the causative verb)

a-had it cut b-has it cut c-will have it cut d-has had it cut

9. Mrs. Hakim's doctor **will check** her heartbeat. She.....

a-had it checked b-has it checked c-will have it checked d-has had it checked

10.Huda's bag **was pulled** off her shoulder. Huda ..... her shoulder.

a- had it pulled off b- has it pulled off c- will have it pulled off d- has had it pulled off

11. A carpenter **is going to mend** the front door of our house. We.....

a-had it mended b-are going to have it mended c-will have it mended d-has had it mended

**13. Tom's boss reduced his pay. Tom.....**

a-had it reduced      b-has it reduced      c-will have it reduced      d-has had it reduced

**14. Lisa didn't repair the hairdryer herself. She.....**

a-had it repaired      b-has it repaired      c-will have it repaired      d-has had it repaired

**15. I didn't cut my hair myself. I.....**

a-has had it cut      b-has it cut      c-will have it cut      d- had it cut

**16. The mechanic is changing the oil in my car. I.....**

a-had it changed      b-am having it changed      c-will have it changed      d-has had it changed

**17. Ben isn't going to build that wall himself. He.....**

a-had it built      b-has it built      c-will have it built      d-is going to have it built

**18. My father hasn't planted the trees himself. He.....**

a-had them planted      b-has them planted      c-will have them planted      d-has had them planted

**19. Sarah doesn't tidy the room herself. She.....**

a-had it tidied      b-has it tidied      c-will have it tidied      d-has had it tidied

**20. I repainted the house myself last month. I.....**

a-had it repainted      b-didn't have it repainted      c-will not have it repainted      d-haven't had it repainted

## Unit 4 – lesson 8 - Everyday English

### Hesitation and Uncertainty التردد و عدم التأكد

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• I'm <u>not</u> sure about that</li><li>• I haven't made up my mind yet</li><li>• I don't know whether I could</li><li>• Perhaps I can</li><li>• It might work</li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• I don't know much about</li><li>• I'm <u>not</u> very good at</li><li>• I can't decide yet</li><li>• I'll have to think about that</li></ul> |
|---|--|

**Marwan:** What about joining our new project, Tarek?

**Tarek :** Well, I'm not sure about it. How much will it cost me?

**Marwan:** Oh, only SYP 100.000.

**Tarek:** SYP 100.000 you say. Hm, it sounds a bit risky to me.

**Marwan:** Risky! There's no risk! We'll make a million.

**Tarek:** That's what you say. But I don't quite understand your plan.

**Marwan:** It's simple. We're going to open a cafe, "Yooooj Cafe".

**Tarek:** What's new about that? I don't quite follow you.

**Marwan:** Well, this won't be an ordinary cafe. We'll serve meals from a different country every night.

**Tarek:** Hm. It might work if you could find enough expert cooks .But really, I can't decide yet.

**Marwan:** Well, make up your mind quickly. It's a great opportunity!

**Tarek:** Maybe, maybe not

### Choose the correct answer a,b,c, or d.

**1- What about joining our new project, Tariq? (Express hesitation) (دورة)**

a- I'm not sure about that      b- Well, I agree      c- No, I refuse      d- Impossible!

**2- A friend asks you to join his football team. You would like but you aren't sure about your father opinion**

a- Why not?      B- Of course I accept      c- Oh, I don't know whether I could      d- Well, I agree

**3- Your family is having dinner at a restaurant but you have an exam (Express hesitation)**

a- When is the journey      b- I agree      c- I am not sure about that      d- Of course

**4- Your friends are going on a journey to Aleppo and want you to join them. It is your sister's birthday**

a- Sure, I will go      b- Certainly, I can go      c- I haven't made up my mind yet      d- That is true

**5-To express Hesitation you say:**

a- Ok I can do that

b-Oh. I don't know whether I can

c-I am sure this will not happen again

d-You mustn't let this depress you

**6-A: will the team win the match? (دورة)**

**B:**.....

A- I am not sure.

B- well done!

C- It's OK.

D-Keep it up



## Writing

**Engineering has played a vital part in people's lives today. It has become a must for improving our life. Write an article about the role of engineering in the modern world.**

**The following prompts may help you:**

- advantages of engineering
- public health and safety
- technology and quality of life

Throughout history, there have always been people who designed and built tools or other devices to solve problems or improve lives. Today, the great development in the engineering field has a great impact on people's life. The aeronautical engineering which deals with aircraft design; has been growing day after day to allow humans make their dreams come true and to invade the outer space by designing better spaceship. The advent of the technology engineering has improved many aspects in our life . Finally, the brilliant minds of engineers are still creating whatever it takes to improve our world and make it a better place to live.

## الحقوق المدنية Civil Rights

## Key words

Acquire	يكتسب	Characteristics	صفات	Vote	يصوت
Obtain	ينال	Individuals	افراد	Facilities	مرافق
Political	سياسي	Violation	عنف – خرق	fair trial	محاكمة عادلة
Equality	مساواة	Participate	يشارك	Component	عنصر
Guarantee	يكفل	Discrimination	تمييز	Prevented	منع
Opportunities	فرص	Repression	قمع	Denied	نكر
Law	قانون	Concepts	مفاهيم	Restraints	قيود
Regardless	بغض النظر	Inherently	بشكل فطري	Legislation	تشريع

## Injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere

الظلم في أي مكان هو تهديد للعدالة في كل مكان

الحقوق هي الحقوق المدنية بينما ، على قيد الحياة كونه من يكتسبها الشخص التي الحقوق هي حقوق الانسان ، بعبارة بسيطة Simply speaking, human rights are the rights which **one** acquires by being **alive**, while civil rights are the rights حقوق هي الحقوق المدنية ، بمعنى آخر . حياة سياسية معينة في عضو قانونيا كونه يحصل المرء التي that one **obtains** by being a legal member of a certain **political** life. In other words, civil rights are the rights of المساواة و الفرص الاجتماعية تكافؤ تضمن هي. المساواة و ، الحرية الاجتماعية و السياسية في المواطنين **citizens** to political and social freedom and **equality**. They **guarantee** equal social **opportunities** and equal صفات شخصية أخرى أو دين ، عرق بغض النظر ، القانون تحت الحماية **protection** under the law, regardless of race, religion, or other personal **characteristics**.

الحكومات من قبل العنف من حرية الافراد تحمي التي الحقوق من فئة الحقوق السياسية و المدنية Civil and political rights are a class of rights that **protect** individuals' freedom from violation by governments, الحياة السياسية و المدنية في المشاركة حق الفرد تضمن. الافراد بصفة خاصة و ، المنظمات الاجتماعية social organizations, and **private** individuals. They ensure one's right to **participate** in the civil and political life حقوق الانسان مثل مفاهيم الحقوق الأخرى على عكس . قمع أو تمييز بدون الدولة و للمجتمع of society and the **state** without **discrimination** or **repression**. Unlike other rights **concepts**, such as human rights يجب الحقوق المدنية الطبيعية أو الله من ربما بشكل فطري الحقوق يكتسبون الناس من خلالها ، الحقوق الطبيعية أو or natural rights, in which people acquire rights **inherently**, perhaps from God or nature, civil rights must be الدولة سلطة من تضمن و تمنح given and guaranteed by the power of the state.

بالخدمات الحكومية الحق ، بالمحاكمة العادلة الحق ، بالتصويت الحق ، تتضمن الحقوق المدنية امثلة Examples of civil rights include the right to **vote**, the right to a **fair trial**, the right to government **services**, the عنصر أساسي الحقوق المدنية. المرافق العامة باستخدام الحق و بالتعليم العام و الحق right to a public education, and the right to use public **facilities**. Civil rights are an **essential** component of يتم حقوقهم المدنية ، المجتمع السياسي المشاركة من يُمنعون الافراد عندما ، للديمقراطية democracy; when individuals are **prevented** from participating in political society, their civil rights are being الحكومة على القيود بفرض تأمينها يتم حريات هي التي ، الحريات المدنية على عكس إنكارها **denied**. In contrast to civil liberties, which are freedoms that are secured by **placing restraints** on government, تسعى قوانين الحقوق المدنية . تشريعات شكل على غالبا ، إجراءات حكومية إيجابية من خلال مؤمن الحقوق المدنية civil rights are secured by positive government **action**, often in the form of **legislation**. Civil rights laws attempt أساس على تعرضوا للتمييز بشكل تقليدي الذين للأشخاص المواطنة المتساوية الكاملة لضمان to guarantee full and equal **citizenship** for people who have traditionally been discriminated against on the basis الخصائص الجماعية بعض على of some **group** characteristic.

## Choose the most appropriate completion a, b, c or d.

1- Human rights are guaranteed to each individual in society .....

a-after death      b- during lifetime      c- after the age of 18      d- after getting married

2- In comparison with civil rights, human rights .....

a-are given to individuals by the government  
b- are acquired by nature  
c- are freedoms made by the individuals themselves  
d- both a and b

3- The right to use public facilities is an example of a .....

a human right      b natural right      c civil right      d- none of them

4- It is ..... to prevent people from participating in political life.

a-urgent                      b- legal                      c- illegal                      d- lawful

5- Legislations are formed by the government to ..... that people enjoy their civil rights.

a- prevent                      b-assure                      c- ignore                      d -forget

**Read the text and decide whether these statements are True or False.**

1-Example of civil rights is the right to a fair trial. (       )

2-Civil rights must be given and guaranteed by the power of the government.(       )

3-Civil rights are not important component of democracy. (       )

**Match these words with their meanings.**

Meanings	Highlighted words
1-To give an assurance that something will be done right. لتأكيد أن شيئاً ما سيتم القيام به بشكل صحيح	Guarantee ضَمَان
2-A law or set of laws. قانون أو مجموعة قوانين	Legislation تَشْرِيع
3- To say that something isn't true. أن نقول أن شيئاً ما ليس صحيحاً	Deny رَفَضَ
4- A legal process to decide if somebody is guilty or no. لا عملية قانونية لتحديد ما إذا كان شخص ما مذنباً أم لا	Trial محاكمة
5 -An action that breaks a law, an agreement or a principal. العمل الذي يكسر القانون أو اتفاق، أو مبدأ	Repression قمع
6- A formal choice you take in an election. اختيار رسمي تتخذه في الانتخابات	Vote تَصْوِيت
7- Rules which limit what people can do. القواعد التي تحد من ما يمكن أن يفعله الناس	Restrains قيود
8 -The practice of treating someone less fairly than others. ممارسة معاملة شخص أقل إنصافاً من الآخرين	discrimination تَمْيِيز
9-Using force to control a group of people and restrict their freedom. استخدام القوة للتحكم بمجموعة ناس و تقييد حريتهم	Violation عنف

**Vocabulary:**

The word	The opposite	The word	The opposite
1. dead ميت	Alive حي	4. allowed سمح	Prevented منع
2. unjust غير عادل- ظلم	Fair عادل	5. admitted اعترف	Denied انكر
3. artificial اصطناعي	Natural طبيعي	6. negative سلبي	Positive ايجابي

Key words

education	تعليم	entitled to	يتمتع ب	politicians	سياسيين
universal	عالمي	available	متاح	cultures	ثقافات
schedule	جدول	exception	استثناء	enhance	يعزز
achieve	ينجز	vocational	مهني	horizon	افق
sustainable	مستدام	institution	مؤسسة	philosophies	فلسفات
get rid of	يتخلص من	adheres	يلتزم	aspects	جوانب
poverty	فقر	standards	معايير	promote	يطور
mandatory	الزامي	segments	فئات	adopting	يتبنى

A child without education is like a bird without wings

الطفل بلا تعليم كطائر بلا اجنحة

التي الأهداف احد هو . للإنسان الحقوق العالمية الأساسية احد هو التعلم في الحق  
 The right to education is one of the **basic universal** rights of the human being. It is one of the goals that the  
 التنمية المستدامة تحقيق من أجل ٢٠٣٠ لسنة المتوقع و يدعمها جدول التعليم  
 education schedule supports and is expected for the year 2030 in order to **achieve** sustainable development  
 الفردي انجاز و الفقر من للتخلص الافراد تمكن التي القوة انه . الأمم المتحدة تستهدفها  
 aimed by the United Nations. **It** is a force that enables individuals to get rid of **poverty** and achieve individual  
 الافراد لجميع ، بقانونها الخاص مصادرة للدولة الزامي شيء انه . الرفاه الاجتماعي و  
 and social **well-being**. It is something **mandatory** for the state, guaranteed by its own law, for all individuals  
 من عدد يتضمن الذي العالم انحاء كل في التعليم في الحق انه . التميز من شكل أي دون  
 without any form of **discrimination**. It is the right to education in all parts of the world that includes a number of  
 مجاناً للجميع التعليم الابتدائي في الحق انه . بها يتمتعون الافراد التي الحقوق و الحريات  
 freedoms and rights that individuals are **entitled** to. It is the right to have primary education for all, free of  
 مجالاته جميع في و استثناء ، بدون لكل شخص متاح التعليم الثانوي الحق  
 charge, the right to have secondary education available to everyone without **exception**, and in all its fields,  
 أي بدون التعليم العالي الى بالوصول المساواة يضمن ، كل شيء فوق . تدريبية او مهنية ، تقنية سواء  
 whether technical, vocational, or training. Above all, it guarantees equal access to higher education without any  
 الخاصة او الحكومية سواء ، التعليم الهادف الجودة يضمن و تحيز او فرق  
**distinction or discrimination**, and **ensures** quality and meaningful education, whether in public or private  
 أولادهم المدارس المناسبة بحرية اختيار الاباء حق هو التعليم . الجامعات و المدارس  
 schools and universities. Education is the right for parents to choose freely appropriate schools for their children  
 أي انشاء بحرية الحق هو ، بالإضافة . دياناتهم و معتقداتهم عن النظر بغض بها تسجيلهم و  
 and **enroll** them **in**, regardless of their **beliefs** and **religions**. In addition, it is the right to freely establish any  
 و بالطلاب فيما يتعلق الدولة و الحكومة وضعها التي بالمعايير تلتزم التي مؤسسة تعليمية  
 educational **institution** that **adheres** to the standards set by the government and the state regarding students and  
 يتكون الذي ، المجتمع بناء في دور عظيم له لان أهمية عظيمة له التعليم . الهيئة التدريسية  
 academic staff. Education is of great importance because of its great **role** in building society, which is made up  
 عالم جديد معرفة على الحصول في تكمن أهميته . غيرهم و سياسيين ، قادة ، معلمين من الشرائح جميع من  
 of all **segments** of teachers, leaders, politicians and others. Its importance lies in getting to know a new world.  
 و التفاهم تعزيز يساعد انه و عوالم و ثقافات أخرى يتعرفون الناس ، التعلم من خلال  
 Through education, people get to know other **cultures** and worlds, and it helps to **enhance** understanding and  
 أيضا انه . وفلسفاتهم و العظماء لمعرفة الأفق يفتح و ، بينهم التواصل  
 communication between them, and open the **horizon** to knowledge of the great and their **philosophies**. It also  
 النظر دون ، اشخاص جدد و اهتمامات ، أشياء جديدة معرفة على الحصول المغامرة و المرح جلب في يساعد  
 helps in bringing fun and **adventure** by getting to know new things, interests and new people, without looking  
 و اشخاص آخرين يعرف يستطيع الانسان ، التعلم عبر . الامتحانات صعوبة و الكتب موضوع الى فقط  
 only at the subject of books and difficult exams. Through education, a person can get to know other people and  
 من جوانب مختلفة يتعلم المرء ما تطبيق خلال مهارات حياتية مختلفة تطوير و شبكة اجتماعية بناء  
 build a social network and develop different life skills by applying what one learns in different **aspects** of  
 المبادئ هذه كل لدعم يجد تعمل الحكومة ، سورية في هنا . الحياة السياسية أو الاجتماعية ، الاقتصادية  
 economic, social or political life. Here in Syria, the government is working hard to **promote** all these principles  
 التدريس في طرق جديدة تتبنى و التعليم المجاني عبر المجتمع في  
 in society through free education and **adopting** new methods of teaching.

**Choose the most appropriate completion a, b or c d.**

**1. The right to education is one of the ..... universal rights of the human being.**

a- crucial      b-significant      c-important      d- all answers

**2. Education ----- individuals to get rid of poverty.**

a-prevents      b-enables      c-stops      d- denies

**3. The right to education is something .....for the state, for all individuals without any form of discrimination.**

a-obligatory      b-voluntary      c- useless      d- unimportant

**4-Education ----- people's knowledge about the world.**

a-reduces      b- decreases      c-increases      d- stops

**5. Education is of great importance because of its great role in ..... the society.**

a-destroying      b – deforming      c- developing      c- ignoring

**Read the text and decide whether these statements are True or False.**

1. Individuals are able to achieve social security through communication. (      )
2. The right to education prevents individuals from making decisions freely.(      )
3. Education schedule ensures quality and meaningful education only in public schools.(      )
4. Education decreases people's knowledge about the world. (      )

**Match these words with their meanings.**

The definitions	The words
1- Behave according to the law. يتصرف وفقا للقانون	Adhere يلتزم
2- Mandatory. إلزامي	compulsory الزامي
3- Professional. عملي - احترافي	Vocational مهني
4- A part of something. جزء من شيء	Segment شريحة
5- Any specific feature or element of something. أي سمة أو عنصر معين لشيء ما	Aspect جانب – سمة
6- Can continue for a long time. يمكن أن تستمر لفترة طويلة	Sustainable دائم - مستمر

**1- Behave according to the law.**

a-Adhere    b-Segment    c-Sustainable    d-Aspect

**2-A part of something.**

a-Adhere    b-Segment    c-Sustainable    d-Aspect

**3- Any specific feature or element of something.**

a-Adhere    b-Segment    c-Sustainable    d-Aspect

**4- Can continue for a long time.**

a-Adhere    b-Segment    c-Sustainable    d-Aspect

## Unit 5 – Everyday English - lesson 3

### مصطلحات قانونية Law Idioms

Idioms	English meaning	
Beat <b>around/ about</b> the bush	يلف ويدور	Hesitate in getting to the point.
An act of God	مشيئة الله	The will of God.
Break the law	يخالف القانون	Acted against the law.
Assemble the case	يجمع معلومات عن قضية	Collect data.
By the book	حسب القانون	Exactly as the rules say.

<b>1-You should speak directly and ask for a raise. Don't.....</b>			
a-beat about the bush	b- break the law	c- assemble the case	d- an act of God
<b>2-The insurance company refused to pay the money because they said that the forest fire was.....</b>			
a- beat around the bush	b- break the law	c- an act of God	d-by the book
<b>3-The lawyers were unable to .....against the man.</b>			
a-assemble the case	b- break the law	c- an act of God	d- beat about the bush
<b>4-The man was forced to quit his job after it was discovered that he had.....</b>			
a- beat around the bush	b- broken the law	c- by the book	d- an act of God
<b>5-Our lawyer is very good and he does everything exactly .....</b>			
a- beat about the bush	b- break the law	c- an act of God	d-by the book
<b>6-The police officer told the suspect to stop.....and to tell him exactly where he was the night before.</b>			
a-beating around the bush	b- breaking the law	c- assembling the case	d-an act of God

## Pronunciation:

### Voiced and Voiceless Sounds الاصوات الصامتة والصوتية

All sounds are either voiced or voiceless.

**Voiced consonants** are those that make our vocal cords vibrate when they are produced.

(B - G - J - Z - Th (ð then) – D – V — R – Ng ( king)

**Voiceless consonants** are those that don't make our vocal cords vibrate when they are produced.

( P – T – K – F – Th (ث thing) – S – Sh – Ch)

bet /bet/ - the /b/ sound is voiced.

Pet /pet/ - the /p/ sound is voiceless.

<b>1- The word that has a final voiceless sound is.</b>			
a- run	b- answer	c- ash	d- young
<b>2- The word that has a first voiceless sound is.</b>			
a-gentle	b- sister	c- John	d- zoo
<b>3- The word that has a final voiced sound is.</b>			
a-Laugh	b- sick	c- path	d- young
<b>4- The word that has a first voiced sound is.</b>			
a-zigzag	b- think	c- she	d-see
<b>5-The word that has a final voiceless sound is.</b>			
a-bed	b-bet	c-order	d-sing
<b>6- The word that has a final voiceless sound is.</b>			
a-answer	b-sick	d-young	d-judge

## Unit 5 – lesson 4- Grammar

### Relative Pronouns الضمائر الوصل

ضمائر الوصل تستخدم لربط الكلام وخاصة الاسم بالفعل لتشكيل جملة مركبة. وهي غالباً تأتي مباشرة بعد الاسم الذي تدل عليه.

That – الذي – التي : تستخدم مع اسماء العاقل وغير العاقل ( I liked the <u>book</u> <b>that</b> you gave me)			
Who – الذي - التي تستخدم مع العاقل فقط ( The <u>student</u> <b>who</b> studies every day will success )			
Where – حيث – تستخدم للدلالة على المكان ( The <u>city</u> <b>where</b> I was born is a wonderful place)			
Whose - تدل على الملكية ( The <u>woman</u> <b>whose</b> car is red is our teacher)			
Which – الذي – التي : تستخدم مع اسماء غير العاقل ( I took the <u>book</u> <b>which</b> you recommended me to take)			
Whom – الذي : تدل على العاقل المفعول به ( I met a friend <b>whom</b> I didn't see for a long tie)			
When – حيث : تستخدم للدلالة على الزمان ( The <u>time</u> <b>when</b> we met was wonderful )			
1. Luna bought a dress ..... cost \$45. She had to return it.			
A-where	B-which	c-who	D-whose
2. Mrs. Duncan is talking to her students ..... projects are due on Friday.			
A-where	B-which	c-who	D-whose
3. Summer is the time of year..... the weather is the hottest then.			
A-where	B-which	c-who	D-when
4. We went to a café on Sunday ..... was very nice.			
A-where	B-which	c-who	D-when
5. Yesterday I ran into an old friend ..... I hadn't seen him for years.			
A-where	B-which	c- whom	D-whose
6. I know a man ..... last name is Goose.			
A-where	B-which	c-who	D-whose
7. Sally introduced me to her sister .....is a civil engineer.			
A-where	B-which	c-who	D-whose
8.Omar met a teacher ..... spoke Arabic.			
A-where	B-which	c-who	D-whose
9. Bob travelled all over the world..... he met a lot of famous people.			
A-where	B-which	c-who	D-whose
10. We will spend our holiday in the same village.....we have had a lot of joyful days there.			
A-where	B-which	c-who	D-whose
11. I don't know most of the people .....you invited to the party.			
A-where	B-which	c-whom	D-whose
12. The subject .....you wrote about it last week. interested everyone.			
A-where	B-which	c-who	D-whose
13. I apologized to the woman ..... I spilled coffee on her new dress.			
A-where	B-which	c-whom	D-whose
14.Hani woke up late .....was unusual.			
A-where	B-which	c-who	D-whose
15. This is the repair man .....saw the machine and fixed it.			
A-where	B-which	c-who	D-whose
16. That is the village.....my grandparents live in.			
A-where	B-which	c-who	D-whose
17. All students .....the teacher asked, gave correct answers.			
A-where	B-which	c-who	D-whom
18-The 7th, February.....I met my best friend then.			
A-when	B-which	c-who	D-whose
19. This isn't the building.....the bus stopped by.			
A-where	B-which	c-who	D-whose
20. That is the doctor .....patients always talk highly about him.			
A-where	B-which	c-who	D-whose
21. We have a package for the man ..... we stopped by today.			
A-where	B-which	c-whom	D-whose

<b>22. I met the author .....book is on the best-seller list.</b>			
A-where	B-which	c-who	D-whose
<b>23. The income tax, .....he paid last year, is accurate.</b>			
A- where	B-which	c-who	D-whose
<b>24. Will you be presenting the slides .....you took in Canada last summer?</b>			
A-where	B-which	c-who	D-whose
<b>25. This is the city in.....Shakespeare was born. دورة</b>			
A-where	B-which	c-who	D-whose
<b>26. The evening is the time.....we can all relax.</b>			
A-where	B-which	c-when	D-whose
<b>27- A photocopier is a machine ..... makes copies of documents.</b>			
A-where	B-which	c-who	D-whose
<b>28- A bodyguard is the person .....protects important people from being attacked.</b>			
A-whom	B-which	c-who	D-whose
<b>29- A launderette -is a place with washing machines.....you can wash your clothes.</b>			
A-where	B-which	c-who	D-whose
<b>30- A plumber is a person .....job is to mend central heating, taps, etc.</b>			
A-where	B-which	c-who	D-whose
<b>31- A vacuum cleaner - is a machine .....you use to clean floors and carpets.</b>			
A-where	B-which	c-who	D-whose
<b>32-The information .....the teacher gave me was important. دورة</b>			
A-where	B-which	c-which	D-whose
<b>33- This the city .....John has been living. دورة</b>			
a-when	b-whose	c-where	D-which
<b>34- Ali's the only one ..... knows the answer in our class.</b>			
a-who	b-whom	c-which	d-whose
<b>35- The courses .....I'm taking this term are more difficult than the previous ones.</b>			
a-which	b-who	c-whose	d-whom
<b>36-The teacher thanked the students.....did well in the exam.</b>			
a-whom	b-who	c-whose	d-which
<b>27- I will never forget the day.....we first met.</b>			
a-where	b-when	c-which	d-whom



## Unit 5 - lesson 5 - Everyday English

Complaints شكوى	Apologies اعتذار
That isn't an excuse.	I promise it won't happen again.
You're always coming late to work.	Please forgive me.
I'm afraid I have a complaint to make.	Accept my excuse.
I am sorry to bother you but..	I must apologize.
It really isn't good enough...	I'm awfully sorry.
It's very inconvenient...	I assure you it won't happen again.
Don't you think....	

1. **Boss:** Emily! What's the matter with you? **You're always coming late to work.**

**Employee:** Please forgive me, sir. I've been busy taking care of my son these days.

He's been **feeling under the weather** recently but he's good now.

**Boss:** Oh, in that case **accept my excuse**, for shouting at you like that.

You can take the day off if you want to.

2. **Jack:** Come on darling! You know **I'd never hurt your feelings.**

It's just there's been a lot of stress at work these days that I forgot about our anniversary!

**Kate:** I know that but **that isn't an excuse!**

I work too and I'm going through a tough period in my career but yet I remembered it.

**Jack:** You're right as always, but I know this isn't my fault and this is all I can say.

I **apologise** for not remembering our special day and I **promise it won't happen again.**

**A:** I'm afraid I have a complaint to make.

**B:** Oh dear. Please take a seat.

**A:** I'm sorry to bother you but the bill you sent me was incorrect.

**B:** Incorrect, madam? That's very strange.

**A:** Yes, I know, and what's more, this isn't the first time.

**B:** Really?! I can't believe it.

**A:** It's happened five or six times in the last three months. It really isn't good enough.

**B:** Ah. Well, I **must apologise**, madam. It's the new computer.

**A:** Well, **don't you think** it's about time you got it working properly? **It's very inconvenient.**

**B:** You're right! I'm awfully sorry about it. **I assure you it won't happen again.**

1- **The bath in your hotel is full of spiders. You call the manager. ( make a complaint).**

a- You deserve this honor      b- I am afraid I have a complaint to make

c- I hurt your feelings      d- I'm awfully sorry

2- **You receive a bill higher than it should be. You ring the manager of the shop. (make a complain)**

a- Please accept my excuse      b- Accept my excuse.

c- I hurt your feelings      d- I am sorry to bother you but the bill isn't correct

3- **The bookshop tells you the book you ordered three months ago still hasn't arrived. (make a complain)**

a- Please accept my excuse      b- I'm awfully sorry.

c- I hurt your feelings      d- Don't you think it is time to bring the book

4- **Come on darling! You know it is just there's been a lot of stress at work that I forgot about our anniversary.**

**(Express apology)**

a- That's not an excuse      b- I assure you it won't happen again.

c- It isn't good enough      d- You're always coming late to work.

5- **A- the bill you sent me was incorrect. B- ..... (دورة )**

a- Well done!      B- You deserve this honor

c- Sorry, it will be fixed      d- Congratulations!

## writing

### A man is born with rights and duties

In no more than 100 words, write an essay about the government efforts in Syria to improve education at schools.

The following prompts may help you:

1. building schools.
2. free education.
3. private education.
4. compulsory education.
5. online education.

Significant progress has been achieved by the Syrian government efforts to ensure good education for all. These efforts started with building new schools and many more education facilities with high qualified educators. Moreover, the education system in the public schools is compulsory and free for all the citizens in the primary level. Recently many private schools have been started to improve the education system through using the new technologies in teaching such as online courses and the virtual education. Finally, all the efforts for improving the education system is very important to build a well-educated generation.

**-Write an article about a person's rights and duties in society.**

**-Write an article about what it takes to be a good citizen in your community.**

**-Write an article about the Citizenship.**

**-Write an article about the importance of law.**

**Citizenship** is the cornerstone between the **citizen** and the homeland while the **law** is the important link between them. So, a good citizen has **rights and duties** in his society. Regarding the duties, he must **respect** rules and regulations, **protect** public and private facilities, respect the opinion of others and **defend** the homeland. As for the rights of a good citizen in society, he has the right to education , the right to vote, the right to participate in the political life and the right to **a fair trial**. **Finally**, rights and duties can only be achieved through the law, because it protects all the individuals in the society and only by **applying** the law we develop our communities.

المواطنة هي حجر الأساس بين المواطن والوطن بينما القانون هو الرابط الهام بينهما. لذلك فإن المواطن الجيد لديه حقوق و واجبات في مجتمعه . فيما يتعلق بالواجبات فإن عليه احترام القواعد والأنظمة و حماية المرافق العامة والخاصة واحترام رأي الآخرين والدفاع عن الوطن. أما حقوق المواطن الجيد في المجتمع هو حق التعلم، حق التصويت و المحاكمة العادلة . اخيرا لا يمكن تحقيق الحقوق والواجبات إلا عن طريق القانون . لان القانون يحمي كل الافراد في المجتمع و من خلال تطبيق القانون فقط تطور مجتمعاتنا

## Student's book - Unit 6 – lesson 1

### History of the United Nations تاريخ الأمم المتحدة

#### Key words

The United Nations	الأمم المتحدة	Multipurpose	متعددة الأغايات	Unprecedented	غير مسبوق
Established	تأسست	Scope	نطاق	Disruptions	اضطرابات
Charter	ميثاق	Predecessor	السلف	Terrorism	الإرهاب
Statute	نظام داخلي	League of Nations	عصبة الأمم	Disparities	تفاوت
Signed	وقعت	Treaty	معاهدة	Sovereign	سيادة
Representatives	ممثلين	Disbanded	حلت	Settle	يحل
Ratification	تصديق	Regional	إقليمي	Threatening	تهديد
The General Assembly	الجمعية العامة	Affiliated	مرتب ب	Domestic affairs	قضايا داخلية

محكمة الدولية النظام الأساسي الأمم المتحدة بميثاق تأسست الأمم المتحدة

**The United Nations** was established by the **Charter** of the United Nations and **Statute** of the **International Court of Justice**. The Charter was signed on 26 June 1945 by the **representatives** of 50 countries including Syria; Poland signed on 15 October 1945. There were 51 founding members in 1945. The United Nations (**UN**) officially came into **existence** on October 24, 1945 after **ratification** of the Charter. The day is now celebrated in France, the Soviet Union, and the United States. The UN contains five **permanent** members: China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom, and the United States, And ten **non-permanent** members **elected** for two-year terms by the **General Assembly**. The United Nations (**UN**) was the second **multipurpose** international organization established in the 20th century that was worldwide in **scope** and membership. Its **predecessor**, the **League of Nations**, was created by the **Treaty** of Versailles in 1919 and **disbanded** in 1946. The **UN** also has regional offices in Geneva, Vienna, and Nairobi. Its official **languages** are Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, and Spanish. At the beginning of the 21st century, the **UN** and its programs and **affiliated** agencies **struggled** to address humanitarian **crises** and civil wars, **unprecedented** refugee flows, the **devastation** caused by the spread of AIDS, global financial **disruptions**, international **terrorism**, and the **disparities** in wealth between the richest and poorest peoples.

#### The principles of the United Nations مبادئ الأمم المتحدة

- All Member States have **sovereign** equality. تتمتع جميع الدول الأعضاء بالمساواة في السيادة
- All Member States must obey the Charter. يجب على جميع الدول الأعضاء الامتثال للميثاق
- Countries must try to **settle** their differences by **peaceful** means. يجب على الدول محاولة تسوية خلافاتها بالوسائل السلمية
- Countries must avoid using force or **threatening** to use force. يجب على الدول تجنب استخدام القوة أو التهديد باستخدام القوة
- The UN may not interfere in the **domestic affairs** of any country. لا يجوز للأمم المتحدة التدخل في الشؤون الداخلية لأي بلد
- Countries should try to assist the United Nations. ينبغي للبلدان أن تحاول مساعدة الأمم المتحدة

#### The Aims of the United Nations أهداف الأمم المتحدة

- To keep peace throughout the world. للحفاظ على السلام في جميع أنحاء العالم
- To develop friendly relations between nations. تنمية العلاقات الودية بين الأمم
- To help nations work together to improve the lives of poor people, to conquer hunger, disease, illiteracy, and to encourage respect for each other's rights and freedoms. لمساعدة الدول على العمل معًا لتحسين حياة الفقراء وقهر الجوع والمرض والامية وتشجيع احترام حقوق وحريات الجميع

- To be a center for helping nations achieve these aims. أن نكون مركزًا لمساعدة الدول على تحقيق

### Choose the correct answer a, b, c or d.

1. The United Nations was established by.....

- a- the Charter of the United Nations                      b- statute of the International Court of Justice  
c- the general assembly                                      d- a and b

2- On ----- of each year, all countries around the world celebrate the united nations Day.

- a-June 26<sup>th</sup>      b- October 15<sup>th</sup>                      c- October 24<sup>th</sup>                      d- October 14<sup>th</sup>

3 - One of the aims of the United nations is to keep ----- throughout the world.

- a-poverty                      b- hatred                      c- peace                      d- discrimination

4- All member states must ----- the charter.

- a-reject                      b- deny                      c- neglect                      d- obey

5-The United Nations have always struggled to address -----

- a-humanitarian crises and civil wars                      b-unprecedented refugee flows  
c-the devastation caused by the spread of Aids                      d-all answers

### Read the text and decide whether these statements are True or False.

- 1- There are five official languages used in the United nations. (      )  
2- The United nations develop friendly relations between nations. (      )  
3- Countries must try to settle their differences by violent means.(      )  
4-The UN must interfere in the domestic affairs of any country. (      )

### Match the words to their definitions.

The definitions	The words
1- Continuing to exist for a long time.                      مستمر في الوجود لفترة طويلة	Permanent      دائم
2- A system that existed before another one.                      نظام كان موجوداً قبل نظام آخر	Predecessor      سلف
3-A statement of the principles and purposes of an organization.                      بيان مبادئ وأغراض المنظمة	Charter      ميثاق
4- Making something valid by confirming it.                      جعل الشيء قانونياً بتأكيده	Ratification      التصديق
5- The state of being decayed or destroyed.                      حالة التضرر أو الدمار	Devastation      تدمير
6- Being joined in close association.                      الانضمام في ارتباط وثيق	Affiliated      تابع

### Choose the correct answer a, b, c or d.

1- Continuing to exist for a long time.

- a-Permanent      b-Predecessor      c-Charter                      d-Ratification

2- A system that existed before another one.

- a-Permanent      b-Predecessor      c-Charter                      d-Ratification

3-A statement of the principles and purposes of an organization.

- a-Permanent      b-Predecessor      c-Charter                      d-Ratification

4- Making something valid by confirming it.

- a-Permanent      b-Predecessor      c-Charter                      d-Ratification

5- The state of being decayed or destroyed.

- a-Permanent      b- Devastation      c-Charter                      d-Ratification

Key words

UNICEF	منظمة رعاية الاطفال	assessed	مقرة	concentrated	ركزت
responsible	مسؤول	committees	جمعيات	advocacy	مناصرة
awarded	منح	emergency	طارئ	partnership	شراكة
fundraising	جمع المال	retained	حافظت	prevailing	سائد
relief	اغاثة	recognizable	مشهور	insecurity	انعدام الامان
contributions	مساهمات	headquarters	مقرات	ethically	اخلاقيا
foundations	مؤسسات	operate	يعمل	conducted	اجرت
corporations	شركات	welfare	رعاية	organization	منظمة

Don't lose hope. Everything happens for a reason. You never know what tomorrow may bring.

لا تفقد الامل. يوجد سبب لكل ما يحدث. لا تعلم ما قد تحصل عليه غدا.

للأطفال الدولي الأمم المتحدة ك معروفة أصلا ،يونيسف صندوق للطفولة الأمم المتحدة  
The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), originally known as the United Nations International Children's  
و حول العالم للأطفال مساعدة تنمية و إنسانية تزويد عن المسؤول صندوق الطوارئ  
Emergency Fund, is responsible for providing humanitarian and developmental aid to children worldwide and it  
جمع التبرعات في النشاط الكبير على الرغم . لمنظمة تمنح المرة الأولى ، جائزة نوبل ربح  
has won the Nobel Prize, the first to be awarded to an organization. Despite being highly active in fundraising,  
تدعم اليونيسف المنظمة . اصل يعرفون الناس قليل جدا ، البحث و اعمال الإغاثة ، النوعية  
awareness, relief work and research, very few people know the origin of the organisation. UNICEF is supported  
المؤسسات ، المنظمات الحكومية غير ، الحكومات من الاسهامات الطوعية من كاملا  
entirely by the voluntary contributions of governments, non-governmental organisations, foundations,  
الأمم المتحدة المستحقات المقررة من دعم لا تتلقى و الافراد بصفتهم الشخصية و الشركات  
corporations and private individuals and receives no funding from the assessed dues of the United Nations.  
ملايين دعم طوعي ، لجان وطنية ٣٦ اليونيسف من يتم جمع التبرعات معظم  
Most of the fundraising is done by UNICEF's 36 national committees, the voluntary support of millions of  
في أنشأت اليونيسف ، القطاع الخاص و المجتمع المدني ، الحكومة في شركاء ، العالم حول الناس  
people around the world, partners in government, civil society and the private sector. UNICEF was created in  
البلدان في للأطفال العناية الصحية و الغذاء حالات الطوارئ لتزويد بمهمة محددة بدأت و ١٩٤٦  
1946 and began with a definite mission of providing emergency food and healthcare to children in the countries  
للأمم المتحدة تغيير الاسم الأصلي في الثانية الحرب العالمية دمرت التي  
that had been destroyed by World War II. In 1953, Its original name was changed to the United Nation's  
اعتمادها رسميا بعد ، الاختصار الأصلي احتفظت لكن ، مهمتها الأوسع ليعكس صندوق الطفولة  
Children Fund to reflect its broader mission, but it retained the original acronym, after being officially adopted  
الاجتماعية شهرة و انتشار الأكثر ، بين من الوكالة . ١٩٥٤ الأمم المتحدة من كفرع دائم ك  
as a permanent branch of the UN in 1954. The agency is among, the most widespread and recognizable social  
١٩٠ أكثر في تعمل انها ، مدينة نيويورك في مقراتها بالرغم . العالم في منظمات الرعاية  
welfare organizations in the world. Though its headquarters are in New York City, it operates in over 190  
على ركزت المنظمة ، ٢٠٠٦ منذ . المناطق للخطر المعرضة للأطفال الرعاية على تركز ، بلد  
countries, focusing on the welfare of children in at-risk areas. Since 2006, the organisation has concentrated on  
و حماية الطفل ، مساواة الجنسين و التعليم الأساسي ، نمائه و بقاء الطفل . قضايا أساسية قليلة  
a few specific issues; child survival and development, basic education and gender equality, child protection and  
منذ اعمال التنمية العالمية في لاعبارئيسا كانت اليونيسف . الشراكات و المناصرة سياسة  
policy advocacy, and partnerships. UNICEF has been a key player in global development work since its  
لتزويد البلدان النامية دعم بالإضافة حالات الطوارئ اثناء تعمل اليونيسف ، بدايتها  
beginning. UNICEF operates during emergencies in addition to supporting developing countries to provide  
عالم لخلق تعمل اليونيسف ، أخيرا . حقوقهم عن الدفاع و بالمصادر الأساسية الأطفال  
children with basic resources and advocate for their rights. At last, UNICEF is working to create a world in  
ان تؤمن اليونيسف . ضحية الا يكون او عائلة من يسرق ، يباع او يشتري ايدا طفل لا الذي  
which no child is ever bought or sold, stolen from a family or otherwise victimized. UNICEF believes that  
إجراؤه عند التبني الدول بين تدعم و اسرة محبة في يكبر يستحق طفل كل ا  
every child deserves to grow up in a loving family and it supports inter-country adoption when conducted  
لدعم تعمل اليونيسف و الوقت نفس في . الممارسات افضل و القانون السائد وفق أخلاقيا  
ethically in accordance with prevailing law and best practices. At the same time, UNICEF works to support

طفل عن ليتخلى انعدام الامن او الفقر بسبب مجبر يشعر ابدا لا احد لذلك المحتاجة الاسر families in need so that no one ever feels forced by poverty or **insecurity** to give up a child.

**Choose the most appropriate completion a, b, c or d.**

**1. The acronym of UNICEF stands for:**

- a-The United Nations Children's Fund                      b-The united nations higher commissioner for refugee  
c- The united nations educational and cultural organization    d- The United nations relief and works Agency

## 2. UNICEF get its funding from:

- a-The voluntary contributions of governments, non-governmental organizations,  
b-Foundations, corporations and private individuals  
C- Partners in government  
d- All answers

**2-UNICEF ----- inter- country adoption.**

- a-rejects      b- refuses      c-encourages      d- disapproves

#### 4- UNICEF changed its name -----

- A- to become easy to read      b- to become easy to write  
c- to reflect its broader mission      d- none of them

**Read the text and decide whether these statements are True or False.**

- 1-UNICEF was established in 1964 (    )
- 2-UNICEF is responsible for providing help to children worldwide (    )
- 3-The acronym UNICEF stands for the United Nations High commissioner for refugee (    )
- 4-UNICEF's **headquarters** are in over than 190 countries (    )

**Read the text, then match the highlighted words with their meanings**

Definitions	Highlighted words
1-To <b>defend</b> or <b>support</b> . الدفاع أو الدعم	<b>Advocate</b> دفاع - مناصرة
2-The activity of collecting money for a specific purpose, especially in order to help people. نشاط جمع الأموال لغرض معين ، وخاصة لمساعدة الناس	<b>Fund</b> صندوق مالي
3-Existing or <b>accepted</b> in a particular place or at a particular time. موجودة أو مقبولة في مكان معين أو في وقت معين	<b>Prevailing</b> السائدة
4-To select and take or approve. للاختيار والاعتماد أو الموافقة	<b>Adopted</b> اعتمد. تبني
5-An organization or group of organisations that work together for a <b>particular</b> purpose. منظمة أو مجموعة من المنظمات التي تعمل معاً لغرض معين	<b>Corporations</b> شركات

## Unit 6 – Vocabulary - lesson 3

### البادئات Prefixes

البادئة ( السابقة ) هي عبارة عن عدة حروف تضاف الى بداية الكلمة من اجل تغيير معنى و شكل الكلمة : اهمها:

Prefixes	words
de	Activate ينشط deactivate يعطل
dis	prove يبرهن - encourage يشجع - agree يوافق - connected متصل
in	Complete يكمل
il	Logical منطقي / legal قانوني
im	Possible ممكن
ir	Regular متكرر
non	Refundable قابل للاسترجاع
un	Wrapping يلف - familiar مألوف - veil يغطي - load يحمل-يشحن
mis	Understand يفهم
anti	Virus فايروس

1. Children love .....wrapping parcels at Christmas time.

a- il                      b- un                      c- dis                      d-anti

2. I almost find that he has unusual opinions. I often .....agree with him.

a- il                      b- un                      c- dis                      d-anti

3. I'm sure he's lying but it's going to be hard to....prove his story

a- il                      b- un                      c- dis                      d-anti

4. After a brief speech the minister .....veiled the new statue.

a- il                      b- un                      c- dis                      d-anti

5. It took the removal men an hour to .....load our things from the van.

a- il                      b- un                      c- dis                      d-anti

6. His phone was .....connected because he didn't pay his last bill.

a- il                      b- un                      c- dis                      d-anti

7-Asking people to leave their mobile phones at home when they leave is something .....logical

a- il                      b- un                      c- dis                      d-anti

8-Uncooked meat is .....familiar type of food for so many people in my society.

a- il                      b- un                      c- dis                      d-anti

9.The opposite of 'load'

a-inload                      b-ilload                      c-unload                      d-disload



## Unit 6 - Pronunciation

### Word Stress with Two Syllables

التشديد على الكلمات ذات المقطعين

There are many two-syllable words in English whose meaning and class change with a change in stress.

1-If we stress the **first syllable**, it is usually a **noun** or an **adjective**. (**present** )

١ - عندما نشدد على المقطع الاول من الكلمة فهي عادة تكون اما اسم او صفة.

2-But if we stress the **second syllable**, it usually becomes a **verb**. (**present** )

٢ - عندما نشدد على المقطع الثاني من الكلمة تكون فعلا.

Verb	Noun	Verb	Noun	Verb	adjective
To <b>addict</b>	<b>addict</b>	To <b>record</b>	<b>record</b>	To <b>perfect</b>	<b>perfect</b>
To <b>conflict</b>	<b>conflict</b>	To <b>conduct</b>	<b>conduct</b>		
To <b>contrast</b>	<b>contrast</b>	To <b>project</b>	<b>project</b>		
To <b>decrease</b>	<b>decrease</b>	To <b>subject</b>	<b>subject</b>		
To <b>produce</b>	<b>produce</b>	To <b>increase</b>	<b>increase</b>		

### Choose the right answer for the underlined words:

<b>1-We need to <u>increase</u> our sales figures.</b>			
A- verb	b- noun	c- adjective	d- adverb
<b>2-He's showed an <u>increased</u> interest in the project.</b>			
a- verb	b- noun	c- adjective	d- adverb
<b>3-They <u>import</u> their goods from the UK.</b>			
a- verb	b- noun	c- adjective	d- adverb
<b>4-This is a cheap <u>import</u>.</b>			
a- noun	b- verb	c- adjective	d- adverb
<b>5-The <u>present</u> city was founded in 944.</b>			
a- noun	b- verb	c- adjective	d- adverb
<b>6-He's going to <u>present</u> his friend, Maher.</b>			
a- verb	b- noun	c- adjective	d- adverb
<b>7-This is one of the <u>rejects</u> from the factory.</b>			
a- verb	b- noun	c- adjective	d- adverb
<b>8. He <u>rejected</u> her advice.</b>			
a- verb	b- noun	c- adjective	d- adverb



### Future tenses

#### 1-Future simple (المستقبل البسيط)

**Form:** Subject + Will + Verb1 + Complement

We use **will** for predictions تنبؤات or immediate decision قرار مفاجئ

**Example:**

- 1-One-day people will travel to Mars. (prediction)
- 2-Anything to drink, sir? I will just have a glass of water, please. (immediate decision)
- 3-I **think** all the students will use computers at schools in the future.
- 4-In the **future** people will use flying cars in their journeys.

#### 2-Be going to:

**Form:** Subject + (is, am , are) going to + Verb1 + Complement

We use **be going to** for actions that we have **decided** or **intended** to do before we speak.

**Example :**

- 1-I'm **going to** clean my room this week.

#### 3-Present simple: (الحاضر البسيط)

**Form:** Subject + Verb1 + Complement

We use the present simple with a future meaning To talk about timetable or schedules:

**Example:**

- The train to the airport leaves in 20 minutes.
- When - as soon as – after – before – until - as long as - the moment** + V1
- The moment I **receive** my results I **will** phone you.
- Can you write the report **before** we **hold** the meeting.

#### 4-Present continuous:(الحاضر المستمر)

**Form:** Subject + is, am, are+ Verb-ing + Complement

We use (Present continuous) to talk about things we have arranged in the past to do in the future:

**Example:**

- A bank wrote to Steven and asked him to start work next week.
- He **is starting** a new job next week.

#### 5-Be about to (على وشك ان)

We use (**be about to**) to talk about something likely to happen in the immediate future:

**Example:**

- I am about to go to Rome for a conference . (I will be leaving soon )

#### 6-Future Continuous(المستقبل المستمر)

**Form:** Subject + Will + be + Verb-ing + Complement

We use the Future Continuous:

**1-To decide or predict events continuing over a period of time in the future.**

-I will be working on the report all the next week.

**2-To ask about someone's plans.**

-How long will you be using this computer?

### **7-Future perfect (المستقبل التام)**

**Form: Subject + will have + Verb3 + Complement**

We use the **Future Perfect** to talk about a future event that will finish before a specific time in the future.

Often with **before, by + the fixed time:**

**By the end of the year, I will have given** the same talk at 6 conferences.

**Before the end of the match,** we will have scored 5 goals.

In + amount of time:

**In a week's time I will have written** the report.

**In a month time,** they **will have built** 3 houses.

### **Choose the correct answer a , b ,c or d.**

**1-One-day people .....to Mars.**

a-travel	b-travelled	c-are travelling	d-will travel
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**2-I think the weather .....too hot/ fine tomorrow.**

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

**3-Anything to drink, sir? I.....a glass of water, please.**

a- just had	b- just have	c-will just have	d-am just having
-------------	--------------	------------------	------------------

**4- I ..... fine in the interview as long as they don't ask me technical questions.**

a-would be	b- will be	c-asked	d- had asked
------------	------------	---------	--------------

**5-The moment I receive my results I..... phone you.**

a-will	b- am	c- have	d- had
--------	-------	---------	--------

**6-I ..... on the report all the next week.**

a-worked	b-will be working	c-work	d-was working
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**7-I think I ..... in the same city after 20 years.**

a-will still be living	b-still live	c-was still living	d-am still living
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**8-I ..... out with the same friends too in the next 20 years.**

a-probably go	b-probably went	c-am probably going	d-will probably be going
---------------	-----------------	---------------------	--------------------------

**9-How long .....this computer?**

a-will you be using	b-are you using	c-do you use	d-are you used
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**10- The team manager .....a party on our return.**

a-is holding	b- holds	c-will be holding	d-will have hold
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**11-By the end of the year, I .....the same talk at 6 conferences.**

a- will have given	b-gave	c-had been giving	d-had given
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**12-In a week's time I ..... the report.**

a-write	b-wrote	c-will have written	d-had written
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**13- When it goes into orbit, the spacecraft .....25 kilos of plutonium.**

a- will be carrying	b-will have carried	c-carries	d-is carrying
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**14-By the time I am thirty, I ..... my studies.**

a-finish	b-finished	c-was finishing	d-will have finished
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**15-By the time I'm sixty, I expect that nearly everything .....**

a-changed	b-will have changed	c-change	d-was changing
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**16- In twenty years, most of the oil in the world .....out.**

a-ran	b-run	c-will have run	d-was running
-------	-------	-----------------	---------------

**17-By the time I'm sixty I hope that scientists ..... the pollution problem.**

a-will have solved	b-solve	c-are solving	d-had solved
<b>18- By the time you get home, I .....the house from top to bottom.</b>			
a- will have cleaned	b-will clean	c-clean	d-am going to clean
<b>19-By the time I'm sixty Perhaps I ..... a good job.</b>			
a-will have found	b-found	c-are finding	d-find
<b>20- I ..... to Rome for a conference soon.</b>			
a-went	b-was going	c-am about to go	d-go
<b>21-The plane ..... off in a few minutes.</b>			
a-takes	b-took	c-is about to take	d- will take off

## Unit 6 – lesson 5 - Everyday English

### Modesty التواضع

It was nothing really, nothing at all.  
That's very kind of you.  
I feel the real credit must go to.....  
You're embarrassing me.  
you're exaggerating.  
I only played a small part in the whole thing.

**A:** Mr. Khalid. After such a certificate, you must feel on top of the world.

**B:** Oh, **it was nothing really, nothing at all.**

**A:** No, I can honestly say that it was a great job what you've done so far.

**B:** **That's very kind of you**, but **I feel the real credit must go** to the whole team of the charity for their support.

**A:** You're being called an innovator for promoting such services in society. I must say that finding jobs for the young is something not easy at all. We really appreciate your efforts in the charity.

**B:** **You're embarrassing me.** I've just been very lucky for having a wonderful team.

**A:** I hear that you've planned the whole project. Tell us about that.

**B:** Oh, **you're exaggerating. I only played a small part in the whole thing.** It was very much a team effort.

**A:** Well, thank you very much, Mr. Khalid.

**B:** Thank you...

### 1- Oh, I do think you're clever, knowing all about computers and things.(Express Modesty)

- a- I deserve this honor                      b- You are embarrassing me  
c- That isn't an excuse                      d- I am awfully sorry

### 2- Your skiing has improved tremendously. You really are a future champion.

- a- I deserve this honor    b- You are exaggerating    c- That isn't an excuse    d- I am awfully sorry

### 3- It must be wonderful to be able to understand so many languages. I can't think how you manage it!

- a- I deserve this honor    b- That's very kind of you    c- That isn't an excuse    d- I am awfully sorry

### 4- I've never seen such an attractive and talented class of children. I think you, as their teacher, deserve the highest praise.

- a- I deserve this honor                      b- I only played a small part in the whole thing  
c- That isn't an excuse                      d- I am awfully sorry

### Writing

- In no more than 100 words, write an article to your school magazine about **students' rights and duties** at school. (Use the answers of these questions to help you).

**1-What are the duties of students?**

**2-What are the rights of students?**

**3-Why is it important for students to know their rights and duties?**

**4-How can students be aware of their duties?**

**5 Who is responsible for assuring students' rights?**

Students have the main role in developing the societies therefore they have duties to do and wrights to get. Students need to study **seriously** to build a good career. They need to learn how to respect the teachers and **elders**. Doing daily homework is included in their daily task. Students should learn to lead **disciplined** life. Students have the right to get an easy access to all kinds of knowledge. All the modern education tolls and ways must be **available** for them. They should be aware of their duties and rights through keeping learning and growing. Teachers have to do their best in educating and teaching the students about their duties and rights. They should be encouraged to **participate** in social activities. They need to be educated **properly** because they are the future.

Please don't eat in the library, the ants will get in. They will learn how to read. Then, they will get too smart. Knowledge is Power. Power corrupts. So .....the ants will turn Evil and take over the world

**Wish you all the best**