

تو عرب

موقع تو عرب التعليمي

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3. The organisers of the park want visitors to learn something about different countries in the world.
4. You can try out food from different parts of China in the park.
5. Visitors can take part in sporting activities in the park.
6. The visitors are enthusiastic about the park.

Answer

1. F 2. F 3. T 4. NM 5. T 6. T

Example (D. P7) > Look at the following words/ phrases highlighted in the article and choose the correct meaning a or b.

1. replicas

a. نسخ

b. صور

2. squeezed onto

a. مناسباً صغير مساحة

b. يغطي

3. marvel at

a. يتساءل عن

b. يعجب بـ

4. experience

a. يكون محدد موقف

b. يتذكر

5. combines

a. يتحد سوياً

b. يزداد

6. holds

a. يتحكم

b. ينظم

Answer

1. a 2. a 3. b 4. a 5. a 6. b

المفردات

VOCABULARY

يمكن الخلط بينها بسهولة كلمات

WORDS EASILY CONFUSED

جدة كل يكمل أحسن الكلمة أخط صفقة ٧ مثال

Example (P7) > Circle the word that best completes each sentence.

- يتلوق يجرب يحب دائماً مطعم يذهب عندما
1. When I go to a restaurant, I always like to **try on / try out** something different on the menu.
- الأسود إذا البائس مال أنا
2. Anna asked the shop assistant if she could **try on / try out** the black sandals.
- المتزه يحدث يشارك سوف مهرجان الربيع
3. The Spring Festival will **take part / take place** in the park.
- هل سبق لك أن رياضي مسابقة
4. Would you ever **take part / take place** in a sports competition?
- يحضر ناس أكثر من يتوقع ينتظر المنظمون
5. The organisers **wait / expect** that more than 5,000 people will attend the festival.
- أكثر من ذلك لا يستطيع دقائق لمدة هنا
6. We've been here for 30 minutes. I can't **wait / expect** any longer.
- الدولة يدخل تأشيرة يحتاج غرباء أجانب
7. **Foreigners / Strangers** need a visa to enter the country.
- يتحدث لـ إلا أطلاق يجبر أمهات إنه من الشائع أن
8. It is common for mothers to tell their children not to talk to **foreigners / strangers**.
- التفاز إطفاء عرف عادة سيء ليندا
9. Linda has a bad **habit / custom** of not turning off the TV when she is not watching.
- تهنئ تحرج هدية تخصص ما إعطاء
10. Giving someone a gift on their graduation is a common **habit / custom** in most countries.
- طفولة عن قصة تاريخ أخبر عم هيا
11. Come on, uncle, tell us a **history / story** about your childhood.
- يزور المدن عن يتعلم يحب دائماً
12. I always like to learn about the **history / story** of the cities I visit.

Answer

- | | | | |
|---------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1. try out | 4. take part | 7. Foreigners | 10. custom |
| 2. try on | 5. expect | 8. strangers | 11. story |
| 3. take place | 6. wait | 9. habit | 12. history |

صيغة الصحيح ب الجملة أكمل صفحة كتاب التمارين
Workbook (A. P4) > Complete the sentences with the correct form of
 الأفعال الصندوق
the verbs in the box.

يركز focus	بم تجربة experience	يعجب admire	يشجع encourage	يربط combine
يربي educate	يعلق comment	يُمتع entertain	يقيم hold	يزيد increase

- My parents have always _____ me to become a teacher.
- Good hosts should try their best to _____ their guests.
- Stop wasting time playing football and _____ on your studies!
- This book _____ both poetry and photography.
- Our town _____ an arts festival every summer.
- We _____ some bad weather during our flight yesterday.
- Children should be _____ from an early age to respect the environment.
- The price of petrol has _____ recently.
- I _____ Yusef's ability to remain calm even _____ in the most stressful situations.
- Everyone _____ on how nice the dinner was.

Answer

- | | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. encouraged | 3. focus | 5. holds | 7. educated | 9. admire |
| 2. entertain | 4. combines | 6. experienced | 8. increased | 10. commented |

إجابة الصحيح أخط الجميل اقرأ صفحة

Workbook (B. P4) > Read the sentences and circle the correct answer.

1. Are there any special wedding **habits / customs** in your country?
دولة تقاليد عادات زواج خاص أي هل يوجد
2. Noor and Deena used to be very close, but since they had that terrible **argument** they have become complete **strangers / foreigners**.
فظيح هم مثل لكن قريب جداً اعتاد أن دينا نور جدال أصبح كامل غريب أجنب
3. Saint Moritz is a famous ski **resort / region** in Switzerland.
مويسرا منطقة منتجع تزلج مشهور
4. Visitors to the museum are requested not to touch any of the **exhibitions / exhibits**.
يلبس آلا مطلوب المتحف زائرون معروضات معارض
5. What exactly is the **benefit / purpose** of your business trip to Yemen?
اليمن رحلة أعمال تجارية غرض الفائدة بالضبط ما
6. How often do these business meetings **take place / take part**?
يشارك يحدث مقابلات كم مرة
7. How about **trying on / trying out** that new Lebanese restaurant round **the corner**?
حول مطعم لبناني جديد يجرب يختبر الزاوية
8. There is a(n) **replica / original** of the Eiffel Tower in that museum.
برج ليقل أصلي نسخة طبق الأصل يوجد
9. Do you **certainly / actually** expect me to believe your silly excuse for being **late**?
كون اعتذار سخيف يعتقد يتوقع حقاً بالتأكيد متأخر
10. Lots of tourists **marvel / wonder** at the Taj Mahal in Agra, India.
الهند ناج محل يندهش يتعجب سائحون كثير من

Answer

1. customs
2. strangers
3. resort
4. exhibits
5. purpose
6. take place
7. trying out
8. a replica
9. actually
10. marvel

الفواعل

GRAMMAR

المضارع البسيط المضارع المستمر

PRESENT SIMPLE - PRESENT PROGRESSIVE

- التكوين < يتكون المضارع البسيط من **الفعل** مع إضافة **s** أو **es** إذا كان **الفاعل** ضمير مفرد غائب (It ، She ، He) أو كان اسماً مفرداً.

فاعل subject	+	فعل verb / verb + s/es	+	تتمة الجملة
-----------------	---	---------------------------	---	-------------

- الاستخدام < يستخدم المضارع البسيط للتعبير عن مواقف دائمة.

الصين يعيش نشين
> Mr Chin **lives** in China. (موقف دائم)

- < يستخدم المضارع البسيط للتعبير عن أحداث وعادات متكررة.

مهرجانات يقيم غالباً المنزه
> ... **the park** often **holds** festivals. (حدث متكرر)

- < يستخدم المضارع البسيط للتعبير عن حقائق عامة.

الأرض يدور حول القمر
> **The Moon** **goes** round the earth. (حقيقة)

- تكوين المضارع المستمر < يتكون المضارع المستمر من (**am** أو **is** أو **are** حسب **الفاعل**)، ثم **الفعل** مضافاً له **ing** ، ثم تتمة الجملة.

فاعل subject	am / is / are	verb + ing	تتمة الجملة
-----------------	---------------	------------	-------------

- الاستخدام < يستخدم المضارع المستمر للتعبير عن أحداث آنية تقع الآن.

نحن ينتظر ينزل في نهر كولورادو
> **We are waiting** to go down the Colorado River... (حدث آني)

- < يستخدم المضارع المستمر للتعبير عن حدث مؤقت.

هندي يقيم أسبوع هذا
> This week **we are holding** Indian week. (حدث مؤقت)

- < يستخدم المضارع المستمر للتعبير عن خطط مستقبلية.

الأسبوع القادم يزور أصدقه بعض
> **Some friends of ours are visiting** us next week... (خطة مستقبلية)

هناك أفعال تعبر عن حالة وليس عن حدث، وهذه الأفعال لا يمكن استخدامها في الأزمنة المستمرة، ومنها ..

يرى see	يسمع hear	يشم smell	يتذوق taste	يلاحظ notice	يبدو seem	يبدو look
يحب like	يكره dislike	يحب love	يكره hate	يريد want	يحتاج need	يفضل prefer
يعتقد believe	يعرف know	يتذكر remember	ينسى forget	يعتقد think	يفهم understand	يأمل hope
يعني mean	يتخيل imagine	يملك have	ينحس belong	يتكلف cost		

تدريب

PRACTICE

مثال صفحة 7 أتمل المحادثة في أواس في الأفعال

Example (P7) > Complete the dialogue with the Present Simple or the Present Progressive of the verbs in brackets.

علي أهلاً المكتبة العامة يرى يا لها من مفاجئة

Ali: Hi, Omar. What a surprise to see you in the public library! What

الصباح مبكراً هنا يفعل

(1) _____ (you / do) here so early in the morning?

عمر نعم حسناً الأسبوع القادم والذين مع الهند يسافر

Omar: Yeah, well I (2) _____ (travel) to India with my parents next month and

ثقافة تاريخ هندي عن قليلاً تعلم يريد هم

they (3) _____ (want) me to learn a bit about Indian history and culture.

لا لكن يسافر يحب محظوظ جداً

Ali: You are so lucky! I (4) _____ (love) to travel, but I (5) _____ (never get) the chance to go anywhere.

إذن المكتبة ما الذي جاء بك إذن

Omar: So, what brings you to the library?

أه أخ

Ali: Oh, I'm here with my brother. We (6) _____ (not go) anywhere this summer, so we decided to look for a job. We (7) _____ (apply) for a part-time job here.

لكن أثناء يعمل يحب يعتقد حظ طيب

Omar: I (8) _____ (not think) I'd like to work during the summer, but good luck!

Ali: Thanks. By the way, (9) _____ (you / need) any help finding books about India? I'd be glad to help.

Omar: No, I'll be OK.

Ali: Well, bye then. And I (10) _____ (hope) you enjoy your trip to India!

Answer

- | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. are you doing | 5. never get | 9. do you need |
| 2. 'm travelling | 6. aren't going | 10. hope |
| 3. want | 7. are applying | |
| 4. love | 8. don't think | |

المحادثات أكمل صفحة كتاب التمارين

Workbook (C. P4) > Complete the dialogues with the Present Simple or

the Present Progressive of the verbs in brackets.

A: What (1) _____ (you / plan) to do today?

B: I (2) _____ (not / know). I usually (3) _____ (play) baseball but today I have to finish a project. What about you?

A: I (4) _____ (spend) the evening at home. We have guests tonight.

B: Great. I (5) _____ (hope) you have a good time.

A: Hi there! Why (6) _____ (you / pack)? (7) _____ (you / go) on a trip?

B: Actually yes. I (8) _____ (visit) my grandparents this weekend. I always (9) _____ (work) long hours so I rarely (10) _____ (see) them.

A: Well, I (11) _____ (hope) you have a nice time.

Answer

- | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|------------------|----------|
| 1. are you planning | 4. 'm spending | 7. Are you going | 10. see |
| 2. don't know | 5. hope | 8. am visiting | 11. hope |
| 3. play | 6. are you packing | 9. work | |

1a ▶ listening & reading

الاستماع والقراءة

محادثة

DIALOGUE

Bob: هل يمكنك مساعدتي معلرة
Excuse me, could you help me?

Tom: ليس كذلك بالقرب من هنا من ليس أنت مؤكد
Sure. You're not from around here, are you?

Bob: لا الولايات
No, I'm from the States.

Tom: لذلك استمتع بلهجة بلدي اعتقد ذلك يحير
I thought so, I could tell by your accent. Are you enjoying London?

Bob: أفس قصر باكنغهام ذهب جميل نعم
Yes, it's awesome. I went to Buckingham Palace yesterday.

Tom: جيد كيف حقاً
Really? How did you find it?

Bob: خريطة
Erm... With a map.

Tom: هل كان كيف يعني آسف
No, sorry, I mean how was it? Did you enjoy it?

Bob: I sure did.

Tom: ماذا من ثم يساعد يفعل
So, what can I do to help?

Bob: أريد شارع رئيسي يبحث عن صديق قديم
Could you tell me where High Street is? I'm looking for an old friend's apartment.

Tom: آه خطوط عبور مشاة يرى
Ah, yes. Can you see that zebra crossing?

Bob: ماذا يفعل الحمار الوحشي
The zebra doing what?

Tom: عبور المشاة يعني
I mean the pedestrian crossing.

Bob: فهمت الآن
Oh, now I get it!

Tom: بينما الجهة مشي مدة خمس دقائق فقط يحتاج
Well, it's only a five-minute walk from here. Go down here and turn right at the station. Then, take the second turning on your right. That's High Street.

Bob: Thanks. Just one more thing. Can you tell me what this means? He said
قال يعني
فقط شكراً لك شيء أكثر
he lived at A.T. High Street. What's that?
عاش

Tom: A.T.? Who wrote that?
ذلك من ذلك

Bob: I did. My friend told me on the phone, but I didn't have time to ask...
لكن الهاتف أخبر وقت يملك يسأل

Tom: Ah! I know. It's *eighty* High Street.
يعرف

Bob: I don't get it.

Tom: The number 80.
الرقم

Bob: Oh! 80. We speak the same language, but sometimes it's hard to
صعب أحياناً نفس اللغة يتحدث
figure out what you're saying.
يقول يعرف

Example (C. P8) ▶ Read the dialogue again and answer the questions below.
أسفل الأسئلة أحب مرة أخرى اقرأ صفحة مثال

1. What does Bob think of his trip to London so far?
ماذا يعتقد حتى الآن
2. Which two things caused a misunderstanding between Tom and Bob?
بين سوء فهم سب أشياء أي
3. Where is High Street on the map below?
أين
4. What confused Bob about his friend's address?
عنوان أربك

Answer

1. He likes it a lot ('Yes, it's awesome').
2. The fact that in British English we say 'how did you find it' and 'zebra crossing' instead of 'how was it' and 'pedestrian crossing' (American English).
3. (indicated on map)
4. He mistook the number 80 for A.T. (because of his friend's British pronunciation).

كلمات الخالي انظر

Example (D. P9) > Look at the following words from the dialogue and

معنى الصحيح اختر

choose the correct meaning *a*, *b* or *c*.

1. awesome

a. awful
مخيفb. fantastic
رائعc. boring
ممل

2. apartment

a. office
رائعb. flat
رائعc. family
شقة

3. I don't get it.

a. I don't agree.
أنا لا أوافقb. I can't go there.
لا أستطيع أن أذهبc. I don't understand.
أنا لا أفهم

4. figure out

a. understand
يفهمb. hear
يسمعc. repeat
يكرد**Answer**

1. b

2. b

3. c

4. a

المفردات

VOCABULARY

البريطاني و الأمريكي الإنجليزي

BRITISH AND AMERICAN ENGLISH

مثال صفحة 9 الكلمات بخط عريض جعل أمريكي إنجليزي

Example (P9) > The words in bold in sentences 1-12 are American English.

صل مرادفات بريطاني

Match them with their British equivalents a-l.

a. lift مصعد	d. bill فاتورة	g. shopping center مركز تسوق	j. crisps رقائق بطاطس
b. autumn خريف	e. rubbish قمامة	h. holiday إجازة	k. football كرة قدم
c. petrol بنزين	f. trousers بنطلون	i. mobile phone هاتف جوال	l. trainers حذاء رياضي

- Can you take the **garbage** out? It's starting to smell.
- We need to get **gas** before we start our journey.
- I can't believe there's only one **mall** in the whole town.

- القانونة يطلب أو قهوة يريد أي شخص
4. Does anyone want coffee or should I ask for the **check**?
- الصف الماضي عطلة
5. Where did you go on **vacation** last summer?
- معطل السلم الكهربائي المتحرك لأن الدرج يأخذ يضطر إلى
6. We have to take the stairs because the **elevator** is broken.
- شهور كل تقريباً هاتف خلوي جديد أخ
7. My brother gets a new **cell phone** nearly every two months.
- ساندوتش رقائق بطاطس كيس يريد
8. Do you want a bag of **chips** with your sandwich?
- الخريف جامعة يبدأ صوف
9. Sami is going to start college in the **fall**.
- الخميس صوف تدريب كرة القدم القادم
10. The next **soccer** practice will be Thursday at 8:00, OK?
- يبدأ مدرسة قبل أندية رياضية بعض يشتري يحتاج
11. I need to buy some new **sneakers** before school starts.
- قميص يرتدي يجب أن ينظرون أي
12. Which **pants** should I wear with this shirt?

Answer

1. e 3. g 5. h 7. i 9. b 11. l
 2. c 4. d 6. a 8. j 10. k 12. f

معاني ب عبارات الكلمات صل صفحة كتاب التمارين

Workbook (B. P5) > Match the words / phrases 1-8 with their meanings a-h.

- لحظة يحدث شيء ما يجعل
1. accent a. to make something happen
- اتجاهات شخص ما يفهم
2. directions b. to understand something
- سبب مدينة بلدة محشي شخص
3. cause c. a person walking in a town or city
- منعطف كلمات ينطق الطريقة
4. turning d. the way somebody pronounces words
- تخيف اتجاه تغيير حيث شارع المنطقة
5. awesome e. the point on a street where you can change direction
- يستوعب شخص ما موقوف فهم عدم
6. figure out f. not understanding a situation or somebody's remarks properly
- بطريقة صحيحة ملاحظات
7. misunderstanding g. instructions on how somebody can get to a place
- مساء فهم تعليمات كيف شخص ما مكان يصل إلى
8. pedestrian h. terrific
- مار تخيف

Answer

1. d 2. g 3. a 4. e 5. h 6. b 7. f 8. c

القواعد

GRAMMAR

كلمات وأسئلة

QUESTIONS AND QUESTION WORDS

- الاستفهام وكلمات الاستفهام
- عند استخدام كلمات استفهام مثل (who ، what ، which ، how much ، كم عدد) للسؤال عن فاعل الفعل لا نستخدم فعلاً مساعداً بعد كلمة الاستفهام.
- من
- > Who lives at 80 High Street? (An old friend)
- أشرطة أسود حصان يشبه حيوان أي
- > Which animal looks like a horse and has black stripes? (The zebra)
- عند استخدام كلمات الاستفهام السابقة للسؤال عن المفعول تكون الجملة في صيغة السؤال أي لا بد من استخدام فعل مساعد بعد كلمة الاستفهام.
- صديق قديم يزور يريد من
- > Who does Bob want to visit? (An old friend)
- مأذا يعنى عبور مشاة
- > What does zebra crossing mean? (Pedestrian crossing)

غير مباشر

INDIRECT QUESTIONS

- الأسئلة غير المباشرة
- السؤال غير المباشر هو الذي يسبقه أي من العبارات التالية مع تغيير ترتيب السؤال.
- غير المباشرة
- تغير السؤال حسب الزمن، في المضارع البسيط نحذف do أو does ونزيد للفعل s.
- المباشرة
- في الماضي البسيط نحذف did ونحول الفعل إلى التصريف الثاني، وهكذا ..

هل تستطيع أن تخبرني
Can you tell me...?

هل تعرف
Do you know...?

هل يمكنك أن تخبرني
Could you tell me...?

أسئلة مباشرة	أسئلة غير مباشرة
هاي ستريت (شارع) أين > Where is High Street?	> Could you tell me where High Street is?
> What does this mean?	> Can you tell me what this means?
> Where did Sameer go?	> Do you know where Sameer went?

تدريب

PRACTICE

الكلمات معطى الأجوبة أمثلة اكتب صفحة 9 مثال

Example (A. P9) > Write questions for the answers given. The words

يخط عريض

in bold are the answers.

1. A: _____

تسوق ذهب عندما أحذية زوج من ثوبه اشترى

B: I bought **a skirt and a pair of shoes** when I went shopping.

2. A: _____

ماريا مع مدرسة يذهب

B: **Salma** is going to school with Maria.

3. A: _____

اصطاد خمس سمك

B: I caught **five** fish yesterday.

4. A: _____

الصيف أثناء عادة

B: I usually go **to Cornwall** during the summer.

5. A: _____

الصباح هرولة

B: Tom goes jogging **in the morning**.

6. A: _____

السيارة الزرقاء يحب

B: They like **the blue** car.

Answer

عندما يشتري

1. What did you buy when you went shopping?

2. Who is going to school with Maria?

كم عدد

3. How many fish did you catch yesterday?

4. Where do you usually go during summer?

5. When does Tom go jogging?

6. Which car do they like?

مستخدماً بداية جديد الجمل أعد كتابة صفحة 9

Example (B. P9) > Rewrite the sentences with the new beginning using

غير مباشر أسئلة

indirect questions.

1. How many eggs do we need for the cake? Do you know _____?
كم عدد بيض يحتاج الكعكة يعرف
2. How much did that jacket cost? Can you _____?
كم سعر يتكلف سترة
3. Where is the bus stop? Do you know _____?
أين موقف الحافلة
4. Why is Sally crying? Can you _____?
لماذا يبكي سالي
5. When is Kareem's graduation? Do you remember _____?
متى تخرج يتذكر

Answer

1. Do you know how many eggs we need for the cake?
2. Can you tell me how much that jacket cost?
3. Do you know where the bus stop is?
4. Can you tell me why Sally is crying?
5. Do you remember when Kareem's graduation is?

معطى الكلمات مبتدئاً أسئلة غير مباشر اعمل صفحة 6 كتاب التمارين

Workbook (E. P6) > Make indirect questions starting with the words given.

1. When is Tom's graduation? Do you remember _____?
متى تخرج
2. Where is the park? Could you _____?
الحديقة
3. Why did he leave so soon? Do you know _____?
هل تعرف عاجلاً جداً يغادر
4. Who is Ali's teacher? Do you know _____?
معلم علي
5. How do you operate this machine? Can you _____?
آلة هذا يشغل
6. How many people attended the wedding ceremony? Do you know _____?
مراسم حفل الزواج حضر ناس

Answer

1. when Tom's graduation is?
2. tell me where the park is?
3. why he left so soon?
4. who Ali's teacher is?
5. tell me how you operate this machine?
6. how many people attended the wedding ceremony?

1b

reading

قراءة

الفراةة

READING

القوة لون المعنى تختلف ثقافات

The Power of Colour: The meaning of colours in different cultures

هل لكن مشاعر مزاج يؤثر على يمكن لون أن يعرف من المحتمل أنت
You probably know that colour can **influence** your mood and feelings, but did

you know that colours mean different things in different cultures? Take the

colour white, for example. In Western culture, white represents goodness and

purity, while in Asian cultures, white is **associated** with funerals and mourning.

In China, red is the colour of good luck and prosperity. When the Chinese give

gifts of money on special occasions, they usually put the money in a red

envelope. Chinese brides aren't dressed in white; they wear bright red wedding

clothes. On the other hand, in the Western world, red represents danger, which

is why warning signs and road signs are often red.

In the past, the Cherokee Indians of North America used to associate colour with

the four directions; that is, blue **represented** north, white represented south, red

represented east and black represented west. These four colours had other

meanings too; blue meant defeat, white meant happiness, red meant success

and black meant death. The Cherokees also used coloured beads to **achieve**

certain goals; for example, they associated red beads with good health.

Yellow is another colour that has various meanings in different cultures. In

Saudi Arabia, it is related to strength and reliability, while in Japan, yellow means

courage. In China, the colour yellow represents royalty, but in Myanmar, yellow is associated with mourning.

Green is one of the few colours that most cultures **view** as being a positive

colour; in both the East and the West, green is the colour of health and life. For

Saudi Arabia, green is a special colour because it is associated with the country's

flag and is a symbol of wealth and prestige. For the ancient Egyptians, green

symbolised hope and the joy of spring. In Ireland, it is a lucky colour and, all over

the world, green is a symbol of ecological awareness.

Learning about what meanings colours have in different cultures is interesting

and satisfies our curiosity. It can also be very useful for travellers and in the world

of business. Knowing what colours represent in other countries can help to increase

our understanding of other cultures and help us avoid misunderstandings.

Example (C. P13) > Read the article again and answer the following

questions. Choose a, b or c.

- Where does the colour white not mean something negative?
 - in Western culture
 - in Asian cultures
 - in both a and b
- In China, a red envelope
 - brings good luck.
 - is given to brides.
 - might contain some money.
- What colour did the Cherokees think could help with health problems?
 - red
 - white
 - black
- According to the text, which colours mean something positive in some cultures and something negative in others?
 - red and green
 - yellow and white
 - black and blue

المفردات

VOCABULARY

أفعال حروف جر

VERBS + PREPOSITIONS

مثال صفحة 13 أكمل الرسم بي الأفعال الصدوق بعض

Example (A. P13) > Complete the chart with the verbs in the box. Some of

الموجود النص صفحة ربما يكون متبوع

the verbs can be found in the text on page 12 and some may be followed

ب أكثر من

by more than one preposition.

يجادل argue	يشير refer	يعاني suffer	يموت die	يتعاون cooperate
يستمع listen	يوافق agree	يرتبط associate	يربط link	يهرب escape
يخارب fight	ينتمي لـ belong	يختار choose	يتحدث speak	يقتن recover

verb + from	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
verb + with	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
verb + to	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

Answer

verb + from	suffer	die	escape	choose	recover
verb + with	argue	cooperate	agree	associate	fight
verb + to	refer	listen	link	belong	speak

مثال صفحة 13 أكمل الجملة مستخدماً أمقل

Example (B. P13) > Complete the sentences below using verbs and

أعلى التدرييب

prepositions from the exercise above.

1. The book is about how two men _____ prison.
سجن رجال كيف عن الكتاب
2. Many people _____ allergies in the spring.
الربيع حسامية كثير
3. I _____ Kareem; I think we should go by train.
قطار ب ينبغي نحن يعتقد
4. Who does this jacket _____?
جاكيت

كيف يتعلم مشاريع معاً يعمل طلاب متى
 5. When students work together on projects, they learn how to _____
 كل الآخر
 each other.

Answer

1. escape from
2. suffer from
3. don't agree with / agree with
4. belong to
5. cooperate with

صيغة الصحيح مستخدماً الجممل أكمل
Example (C. P14) > Complete the sentences using the correct form of the words in capitals.

- بحروف كبيرة
 1. Don't be afraid of the camel. It is completely _____. **HARM**
- رسمي صديق رسالة يكتب عندما لغة يستخدم أنت
 2. You use _____ language when you write a letter to a friend. **FORMAL**
- لأن غالباً جداً أحذية يرتدي
 3. I don't wear these shoes very often because they are very _____. **COMFORTABLE**
- غالي الثمن نسياً فتلق يقيم
 4. We are staying at this hotel because it is relatively _____. **EXPENSIVE**
- المدير في هذه اللحظة يرى
 5. The manager is _____ to see you at the moment because he is in a meeting. **ABLE**

Answer

- غير مؤذ غير مؤذ
1. harmless
- غير رسمي غير رسمي
2. informal
- غير مريح غير مريح
3. uncomfortable
- رخيص رخيص
4. inexpensive
- غير قادر غير قادر
5. unable

الصدوق الكلمات الجممل أكمل كتاب التمارين صفحة
Workbook (A. P9) > Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

تحذير	فرح	ينجز	وعى	فضول	مزاج
warning	joy	achieve	awareness	curiosity	mood

مدرسة حدث دعى صديق الأسيب الماضي
 Last week, a friend of mine invited me to an event that his school was
 organising to raise people's (1) _____ of environmental problems. I wasn't
 really in the (2) _____ for a school event, but I decided to go just out of
 مشاكل يتي كنوع من يخرج فرد لكن حقاً

فقط أخبر الذي ثواب متحدث الرئيسي (3) _____. The main speaker was a young man who told us that we must understand that things like the extreme weather conditions in many parts of the world are a (4) _____ to us and that we have to change our ways. With great (5) _____ and enthusiasm, he announced a new research programme in the North Pole that had the support of many governments and universities. He explained that if we all work together, we can (6) _____ our goals and do something to save our planet. In the end, I was glad I went because I got a lot of interesting information about what we can do to help the environment.

Answer

1. awareness 2. mood 3. curiosity 4. warning 5. joy 6. achieve

القواعد

GRAMMAR

الماضي البسيط

PAST SIMPLE

- التكوين
والاستخدام
مع الأمثلة
- < يتكون الماضي البسيط من الفعل بإضافة **ed**... إذا كان الفعل مستظماً، أو التصريف الثاني للفعل إذا كان فعلاً غير مستظماً.
 - < نستخدم (الفعل المساعد **did**) لتكوين السؤال والنفي مع مصدر الفعل.
 - < نستخدم الماضي البسيط للتعبير عن شيء حدث وانتهى في وقت محدد في الماضي.
 - > ...**did** you **know** that colours mean different things in different cultures?
 - صحة جيد ب خرز أحر ربط هم على ميل المثال
 - > ... for example, they **associated** red beads with good health.
 - الشمال مثل أزرق
 - > ... blue **represented** north,...
 - أمل رمز أخضر المصريون القدماء
 - > For the ancient Egyptians, green **symbolised** hope ...

فعل يكون في
الماضي

اسم مفرد I, He, she, it,	was
اسم جمع We, They, You,	were

اعتاد على

USED TO – BE / GET USED TO

used to < نستخدم (used to) للتعبير عن عادة في الماضي لم تعد تحدث الآن ، ويأتي بعدها مصدر الفعل.

< نستخدم (am/is/are + used to) للتعبير عن عادة تحدث في الوقت الحاضر، ويأتي بعدها الفعل مضافاً له ing .

< نستخدم (get + used to) للتعبير عن تحول للتعود على عمل شيء ما، ويأتي بعدها الفعل مضافاً له ing .

> ...the Cherokee Indians of North America used to associate colour with the four directions...

> I am used to going to bed after ten.

> You will soon get used to getting up early in the morning.

تدريب

PRACTICE

صيغة الصحيح مستخدماً الجملة أكمل

Example (P14) > Complete the sentences using the correct form of the words in capitals.

بحروف كبيرة

A: (1) _____ (you / buy) a newspaper this morning?

B: No, I didn't. I (2) _____ (buy) one every morning, but now I don't.

A: I (3) _____ (go) to Professor Attar's lecture last Saturday and I really

(4) _____ (enjoy) it. It was great.

B: Yeah, he (5) _____ (be) my favourite professor.

A: (6) _____ (you / know) that Rami (7) _____ (jog) every morning before

he (8) _____ (come) to work?

B: Of course. Don't tell me that you (9) _____ (not know) that. He
 (10) _____ (stop) jogging a month ago because of a knee problem.

Answer

- | | | |
|----------------|-------------------------|----------------|
| 1. Did you buy | 5. used to be /was | 9. didn't know |
| 2. used to buy | 6. Did you know | 10. stopped |
| 3. went | 7. used to jog / jogged | |
| 4. enjoyed | 8. came | |

استخدام الإنجليزية

ENGLISH IN USE

Example (P14) ▶ Read the text below and complete the gaps. Use only one word in each gap.

In a Japanese tea ceremony, a hostess prepares tea and serves it (1) _____ guests. The habit of drinking tea first started in Japan when (2) _____ man called Eichu made tea for the Emperor. Later, when a better kind of tea was brought to Japan (3) _____ China, the tea ceremony became very popular. The Japanese believe that each tea ceremony is a very special experience that will never happen again in the same way. For this reason, (4) _____ enjoy every part of the ceremony as much as possible. In the past, the hostess and guests (5) _____ to wear a kimono during the ceremony, but today, they can wear either a kimono or formal clothes. When the guests arrive, they are led to a waiting area and they are offered hot water. While the guests are (6) _____, the hostess washes her hands and mouth with water. The guests are then led to a tea room. The hostess cleans the cups and everything else she uses

أمام بعد يصنع
in front of the guests, and after (7) _____ she makes and serves the tea. The
مرتبط انسجام يحتفل
Japanese tea ceremony is associated (8) _____ harmony and celebrates
السيط جمال حياة طبيعة
the simple beauty of life and nature.

Answer

- | | | | |
|-------|---------|----------|---------|
| 1. to | 3. from | 5. used | 7. that |
| 2. a | 4. they | 6. there | 8. with |

إجابة الصحيح اختر صفحة كتاب التمارين
Workbook (C. P9) > Choose the correct answer a, b or c.

- الصف في يوم على سباحة طفلة ك
1. As a child, I _____ swimming every day in the summer.
a. was used to go b. used to go c. get used to going
- أمس المتحف
2. _____ to the museum yesterday?
a. Did you go b. Did you use to go c. Did you went
- الأسبوع الماضي كتاب على حقًا مارك
3. Mark _____ a really boring book last week.
a. used to read b. read c. is used to reading
- الصباح مبكرًا استيقاظ جاك
4. Jack _____ getting up early in the morning.
a. didn't use to b. isn't used to c. used to
- الصف الماضي تايلاند عم (خال)
5. My uncle _____ Thailand last summer.
a. used to visit b. visited c. get used to visiting

Answer

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. b | 2. a | 3. b | 4. b | 5. b |
|------|------|------|------|------|

1 round-up

تمارين مجمعة

مفردات

قواعد

VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR

مثال

صفحة ١٨

اختر

الكلمة

أو

عبارة

كما ينبغي

Example (A. P18) ▶ Choose the word or phrase that most appropriately

يكمل

كل

جملته

completes each sentence.

- We brought a clown to _____ the children but none of them laughed at his tricks.
 - entertain روح عن
 - encourage يشجع
 - educate يربي
 - influence يؤثر
- Layla has a _____ of eating when she gets nervous.
 - custom عُرف
 - tradition تقليد
 - habit عادة
 - need حاجة
- This holiday will give Tom the _____ to get some rest.
 - mood مزاج
 - moment لحظة
 - purpose غرض
 - opportunity فرصة
- This is an international firm and most of our clients are _____.
 - strangers غرباء
 - foreigners أجانب
 - original أصلي
 - native speakers متحدثي اللغة الأصليين
- The location of their house is not very _____; it is far from public transport and there are no shops nearby.
 - convenient ملائم
 - common شائع
 - major رئيسي
 - peaceful هادئ
- Go down 5th street and take the second _____ on your right.
 - crossing عبور
 - turning منعطف
 - corner زاوية
 - warning تحذير
- The reason our team is so successful is because all the members _____ with each other.
 - cooperate يتعاونون
 - confuse يربك
 - understand يفهم
 - combine يتحد

8. Some people associate money _____ happiness, but I strongly disagree.
 a. to b. from c. with d. by
9. These books belong _____ Monica; I'll give them to her when I see her.
 a. from b. with c. by d. to
10. He is willing to work very hard to _____ his goals.
 a. represent b. achieve c. satisfy d. view

Answer

1. a 3. d 5. a 7. a 9. d
 2. c 4. b 6. b 8. c 10. b

Example (B. P18) ➤ Choose the word or phrase that produces a grammatically correct sentence.

1. Could you tell me _____ to your office?
 a. how I can get c. how do I get
 b. when do you get d. when I get
2. I _____ to the gym three times a week and I also like playing football on Thursdays.
 a. go b. use to go c. am going d. usually went
3. Can you tell me how much _____ for those shoes? I think I'd like to buy a pair for my daughter.
 a. you pay b. did you pay c. you paid d. you did pay
4. Tony _____ me with my homework tonight.
 a. is helping b. help c. helping d. helps
5. Mohammad _____ that having kids is a great responsibility.
 a. is believing b. believe c. believing d. believes

6. Our neighbours ^{جيران} _____ ^{توسعة} an extension to their house. ^{منزل}
 a. build b. building c. are building d. builds
7. My parents are teachers and when I was young, they ^{مع} _____ ^{يأخذ} take me with ^{والدين} them on their school ^{رحلات مدرسة} trips.
 a. used to b. used c. didn't use d. usually
8. Adam is used _____ ^{آدم} till late in the night. ^{متأخر حتى} ^{الليل}
 a. to work b. working c. to working d. in working
9. 'Who _____ ^{من} this book?' 'It's a present from my sister.' ^{كتاب} ^{من هدية}
 a. did you give b. you gave c. gave you d. gives you
10. Could you please tell me what exactly _____ ^{في هذه اللحظة} at the moment? ^{بالضبط} ^{ما} ^{فضلاً}
 a. you do b. do you do c. are you doing d. you are doing

Answer

1. a 3. c 5. d 7. a 9. c
 2. a 4. a 6. c 8. c 10. d

Example (D. P19) > Write questions for the answers given. The words ^{الكلمات} ^{معطى} ^{الإجابات} ^ك ^{أمنة} ^{أكتب}

^{يخط عريض}

in bold are the answers.

1. _____

^{رياضيات} ^{معلم} ^{السيد غري} ^{يعيش} ^{منزل}
 My Maths teacher, Mr Grey, lives in that house.

2. _____

^{هاواي} ^{إلى} ^{يذهب}
 I'm going to Hawaii.

3. _____

^{يتكلف} ^{فقط}
 It only costs €60.

4. _____

^{الزهور البنفسجية} ^{يفضل}
 I prefer the purple flowers.

5. _____
صباح أحد اتصل بـ أيمن
Ayman phoned **Ahmad** this morning.
6. _____
المهرجان ناس مليون حوالي كان يوجد
There were **about two million** people at the festival.

Answer

1. Who lives in that house? من
2. Where are you going? أين
3. How much does it cost? كم السعر
4. Which flowers do you prefer? أي
5. Who did Ayman phone this morning? من
6. How many people were there at the festival? كم عدد

Example (E. P19) ▶ Complete the dialogues with the Present Simple, the Present Progressive or the Past Simple of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 A: So where _____ (we / go) for the school trip?
رحلة المدرسة يذهب نحن أين إبدأ
- B: I _____ (think) Mr Davis said Sorrento was the final decision.
قرار النهائي كان سورينتو قال يعتقد
- A: That's good. I _____ (go) there with my parents last year and we really _____ (enjoy) it.
حقاً العالم الماضي والدين مع هناك حسن يستمتع
- B: Sorrento is such a beautiful place!
جميل جميل
- A: Also, since we _____ (travel) there in June, it will be warm enough to swim.
بدرجة كافية داخلي سوف يونيو يسافر لأن أيضاً يسبح
- B: Yes, and Mr Davis has arranged for us to go on a trip to one of the nearby islands.
نعم ديفيز رتب لـ يستمر جزر قريب
- A: That _____ (sound) wonderful! I can't wait to go!
رائع يبدو ينتظر

- 2 **A:** Hi, Paul. When _____ (you / fly) to France?
 متى بول مرحباً يطير فرنسا
- B:** I _____ (leave) next week.
 الأسبوع القادم يغادر
- A:** So, _____ (you / do) the three-week intensive French course?
 منهج فرنسي مكثف ذو الثلاثة أسابيع
- B:** Yes, at the school you _____ (go) to last year... in Paris.
 باريس العام الماضي
- A:** Ah yes, I _____ (have) a great time there last summer; I _____ (stay)
 وقت عظيم أقيم (stay) مع
 with a host family. They _____ (be) really nice and their son
 ابن لطيف حقاً عائلة مضيعة
 _____ (show) me around the city. _____ (you / know) anyone in Paris?
 المدينة حول يعرض أي واحد يعرف
- B:** Yes, I _____ (stay) with a friend.
 صديق مع أقيم
- A:** Great! That _____ (mean) you'll get to try some home-cooked traditional
 رائع يعني مطبوخ بالبيت بعض يجرب تقليدي
 French food.
 طعام

Answer

- 1 are we going / think / went / enjoyed / are travelling / sounds
- 2 are you flying / am/'m leaving / are you doing / went / had / stayed /
 were / showed / Do you know / am/'m staying / means



Module 2 الوحدة ٢

Heroes

أبطال

2a



reading

قراءة

القراءة

READING

بطل حقيقي الذي صلاح

SALAH AL-DIN A TRUE HERO

Sometime in the 12th century, there lived an incredibly brave and sensible man named Salah al-Din. It was a time of war between men of different religions. Salah al-Din led the Muslim soldiers against their enemies and managed to defeat them at the Battle of Hattin in 1187 and freed Jerusalem. Crowds of Muslims gathered to cheer their victory. The war continued for many years, still Salah al-Din remains in history as a supporter of the Muslim culture, as a great leader and as an honest man whose careful plans and many skills won the respect even of his most famous enemy, King Richard I of England.

For two years Salah al-Din and King Richard fought against each other, the former protecting and the latter trying to win Jerusalem.

One day, word got around that King Richard was **wounded**. His men gathered round the tent in which their King lay hidden. It was unknown whether the King was in pain, or was suffering from an injury; his men sat on the ground, looking extremely upset.

While they were trying to find out more about the King's health, something unexpected happened. "Some soldiers are **approaching!**" shouted a knight.

Silence fell. As the strangers were **galloping** towards them, the King's men were **nodding** to each other. Five Muslim men greeted them.

The knights raised their swords and lifted their shields in the air.

"What is the meaning of this?" said one of them.

"We are here for the King," one of them **announced**. "Salah al-Din sent us."

"We come in peace," said one of them. "I am Salah al-Din's doctor. Salah al-Din knows your King is ill and sent me here to help him."

The knight **removed** his helmet. He then noticed that the men were carrying fruit for the King as well as ice to help with his fever.

It was then that all of them realised that what they heard about Salah al-Din's goodness was true.

Example (C. P23) ▶ Read the sentences and decide if they are True or False.

1. The Muslims won the Battle of Hattin and got Jerusalem back.
2. The war lasted for a few years only.
3. The five strangers were soldiers.
4. In the beginning, the strangers were unfriendly towards the men.
5. The knights' feelings towards their visitors remained the same.

Answer

1. True 2. False 3. True 4. False 5. False

النص بارز الكلمات صل

Example (D. P23) > Match the words highlighted in the text with theirمعاني
meanings.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. wounded ^{مصاب} <input type="checkbox"/> | a. made known ^{مشهور جعل} |
| 2. approaching ^{يقرب} <input type="checkbox"/> | b. took off ^{خلع} |
| 3. galloping ^{يركض} <input type="checkbox"/> | c. injured ^{مصاب} |
| 4. nodding ^{يوهم} <input type="checkbox"/> | d. going near ^{يقرب} |
| 5. announced ^{أعلن} <input type="checkbox"/> | e. ridding horses which were running fast ^{بسرعة يجري الذي ركوب} |
| 6. removed ^{أزال} <input type="checkbox"/> | f. moving their heads to show agreement ^{موافقة بين رؤوس يحرك} |

Answer

1. c 2. d 3. e 4. f 5. a 6. b

المفردات

VOCABULARY

و مع أفعال مركبة (أكثر من كلمة)

PHRASAL VERBS WITH 'ON' AND 'OFF'

ب الجملة أكمل

Example (P23) > Complete the sentences with *on* or *off*.

- Don't forget to turn _____ the light when you leave the room. ^{الغرفة يغادر عندما النور لا ينسى}
- Amro couldn't come so we had to put _____ the meeting. ^{المقابلة اضطر إلى لذلك يأتي لم يتمكن عمرو}
- I'm sorry but I am so busy that I can't take _____ any more work. ^{عمل زائد أي مشغول جداً لكن آسف}
- Put _____ your jacket; it's very cold outside. ^{خارج بارد جداً جاكيت}
- Fasten your seatbelt please; the plane is about to take _____. ^{على وراك أن الطائرة فضلاً حزام أمان اربط}
- Boys, keep _____ the carpet; your boots are dirty. ^{متسخ أحذية السجادة أولاد}
- Can I turn _____ the radio? I'd like to listen to the news. ^{الأخبار يجب اللدراع}
- If you want to succeed, you must keep _____ trying. ^{محاولة يجب ينجح يريد}

Answer

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|
| 1. turn off <small>يطفى</small> | 3. take on <small>يتحمل</small> | 5. take off <small>تقلع (المطارنة)</small> | 7. turn on <small>يشغل</small> |
| 2. put off <small>يؤجل</small> | 4. put on <small>يلبس</small> | 6. keep off <small>يتعد عن</small> | 8. keep on <small>يستمر في</small> |

Workbook (A. P14) > Choose the correct answer a, b or c.

1. I always _____ my shoes before entering my house.
دائماً متزل دخول قبل أحذية
- a. lift يرفع b. remove يخلع c. raise يرفع
2. A large crowd had _____ at the scene of the accident.
زحام كبير المكان الحادث
- a. gathered تجمع b. approached اقرب c. clapped صفق
3. We all _____ in agreement at the idea of a picnic in the countryside.
كل موافق الفكرة رحلة الريف
- a. turned حول b. pushed دفع c. nodded أومئ
4. The students started _____ when their favourite teacher walked in.
الطلاب بدأ عندما مفضل معلم زار صفحة
- a. greeting تحية b. cheering هتاف c. looking نظر
5. Kareem had studied hard, so he was _____ that he would do well in his final exams.
كريم ذاكر بجد لذلك كان جيداً يقول
- a. brave شجاع b. sensible حساس c. confident واثق
6. He is very _____ so I'm sure he is telling you the truth.
جداً متأكد يحبر الحقيقة
- a. confused مربك b. upset متزعج c. honest أمين
7. He sprained his ankle when he fell down the stairs, and now he is in real _____.
التوى كاحل وقع درج السلم الآن حقيقي
- a. injury جرح b. victory نصر c. pain ألم
8. Have they _____ when the art gallery opening is taking place?
هل افتتاح معرض الفن يحدث
- a. hidden خياً b. greeted حيأ c. announced أعلن

Answer

1. b 2. a 3. c 4. b 5. c 6. c 7. c 8. c

صيغة الصحيح ب الجملة أكمل صفحة ١٤ كتاب التمارين

Workbook (B. P14) > Complete the sentences with the correct form of the

الصدوق

phrasal verbs in the box.

يبتعد	يشغل	يرتدي	يؤجل	يتكلف بـ	يطفى	يستمر في
keep off	turn on	put on	put off	take on	turn off	keep on

1. Don't walk on the grass! Can't you see the '_____ the grass' signs all around?
في كل مكان لافتات لا
2. I can't _____ any more responsibilities at work. I am too stressed as it is.
مرهق جداً عمل مسؤوليات أكثر أي
3. Turn left and _____ walking until you come to a crossroads.
نقاطع طرق يأتى حتى مشى انجه يساراً
4. Make sure you have _____ all the lights before leaving the house.
المنزل مغادرة قبل الأضواء تأكد
5. _____ the TV! There is a good documentary on.
فيلم وثائقي جيد يوجد التلفاز
6. The tennis match was _____ due to the pouring rain.
مقروط الأمطار بسبب مباراة التنس
7. _____ your jacket. It's cold outside.
خارج بارد جاكيت

Answer

1. keep off
2. take on
3. keep on
4. turned of
5. Turn on
6. put off
7. Put on

القواعد

GRAMMAR

مقابل الماضي البسيط الماضي المستمر

PAST PROGRESSIVE / PAST SIMPLE VS PAST PROGRESSIVE

الماضي

المستمر

< يتكون الماضي المستمر من (was أو were حسب الفاعل)، ثم الفعل مضافاً له ing .

فاعل						
subject	+	was / were	+	فعل	+	ing ...
				verb		

< يستخدم الماضي المستمر لوصف ما كان يحدث في الماضي.

- > ... the men were carrying fruit for the King as well as ice to help with his fever.
يساعد ثلج بالإضافة لـ الملك فاكهة يحمل الرجال حتى

- يستخدم الماضي المستمر لوصف حدث استمر في الماضي لفترة وقطعه حدث آخر (غالباً يكون ماضياً بسيطاً)، ونستخدم لربط الزمنين (As - when - while).
- صحة عن أكثر يكتشف يحاول بينما
- > **While they were trying** to find out more about the King's health, something unexpected **happened**.
- حدث غير متوقع شيء ما
- يستخدم الماضي المستمر للتعبير عن أحداث آتية تقع في وقت واحد في الماضي.
- نجاه يركض الغرباء
- > **As the strangers were galloping** towards them, **the King's men were nodding** to each other.
- لبعضهم الآخر يومئ

تدريب

4. PRACTICE

مثال صفحة ٢٣ أكمل النص بـ

Example (P23) > Complete the text with the Past Simple or the Past

في أقواس الأفعال

Progressive of the verbs in brackets.

متنزه هايدنزهة يذهب أولاد يمشي المراعى السبت الماضي
Last Saturday, two teenage boys (1) _____ (go) for a walk in Hyde Park. As

هم الذي رجل يمشي طريق يمشي يمشي
they (2) _____ (walk) down a path, they (3) _____ (see) a man who (4)

مقعده يجلس ملابس تمزق متسخ يرتدي
_____ (wear) dirty, torn clothes. He (5) _____ (sit) on a bench and he (6)

الرجل لكن يوم بارد يكون لا جوعان جداً يبدو
_____ (look) very hungry. It (7) _____ (not be) a cold day, but the man (8)

ما يعرف ما يرتعش يبدو
_____ (seem) to be shivering. The boys (9) _____ (not know) what to do but

الرجل العجوز يساعد أراد كلاً يفكر
they both wanted to help the old man. So, they (10) _____ (think) about

فيما بعد يغادر يفعل
what they could do while they (11) _____ (leave) the park. Later, they

جاكيت دافئ طعام بعض يعود
(12) _____ (come) back with some food and a warm jacket. The old man

يصنع مثل أشياء صغيرة حتى عينين يدموع شكر
thanked the boys with tears in his eyes. Even small things like that can make

اختلاف ضخم
a huge difference.

Answer

- | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1. went | 4. was wearing | 7. wasn't | 10. thought |
| 2. were walking | 5. was sitting | 8. seemed | 11. were leaving |
| 3. saw | 6. looked | 9. didn't know | 12. came |

المحادثات أكمل

Workbook (D. P15) ▶ Complete the dialogues with the Past Simple or the Past Progressive of the verbs in brackets.

A: Hey Salah! ^{ما الأمر؟} ^{صلاح} What's up?

B: You won't believe what ^{حدث} (1) _____ (happen) to me last night. ^{الليلة الماضية}

A: Go on, tell me. ^{أخبرني} ^{استمر}

B: As I ^{بينما} (2) _____ (return) home from work, ^{عمل} (3) _____ I ^{محفظة نقود} (find) a wallet with SAR 3,000. ^{من بيت} ^{يعود}

A: Wow! What ^{أعمل} (4) _____ (you / do)?

B: I ^{أأخذ} (5) _____ (take) it to the police station and the owner ^{المالك} (6) _____ ^{يعطي} (give) me SAR 500 to thank me. ^{مركز الشرطة}

A: Lucky you! ^{بالك من محظوظ}

A: I ^{جيداً} (7) _____ ^{جداً} (not / sleep) very well last night. ^{ينام}

B: Why? ^{لماذا} (8) _____ ^{كأبـوس} (you / have) a nightmare?

A: Sort of. I ^{نوعاً ما} (9) _____ ^{عندما} (sleep) when a loud noise ^{ضوضاء} (10) _____ ^{يوفف} (wake) me up. I

(11) _____ ^{افتح} (open) my eyes and (12) _____ ^{عيني} (see) a strange man in my room. ^{يرى} ^{رجل} ^{غرفة} ^{غرب}

B: Come on! ^{هيا بسرعة}

A: Probably, I ^{ربما} (13) _____ ^{لازال} (still / dream). ^{يحلم}

B: Or you ^{أشياء} (14) _____ ^{يتخيل} (imagine) things. You know, you should stop reading ^{يعرف} ^{يوفف} ^{قراءة}

novels before going to bed. ^{روايات} ^{قبل} ^{نوم}

Answer

1. happened 5. took 9. was sleeping 13. was still dreaming
2. was returning 6. gave 10. woke 14. were imagining
3. found 7. didn't sleep 11. opened
4. did you do 8. did you have 12. saw
-

2a

listening & reading
الاستماع والقراءة

القراءة

reading

بعض طلاب يناقش مع معلم ما حدث عندما
Some students are discussing with their History teacher what happened when
الإسكندر الأكبر قابل دوجين الطلاب جداً فضوي جداً
Alexander the Great met Diogenes. The students are very curious about it.

أندرو مقابلة
Andrew: Excuse me, but what is so important about this 'meeting'?

معلم حاك شيق سؤال ربما يعرف
Teacher: Well, that's an interesting question. You probably know Alexander the Great, but do you know who Diogenes was?

Andrew: Hmm...

توني القدماء فيلسوف الغريب الأطوال
Tony: I know! Wasn't Diogenes the eccentric philosopher who the ancient
الأثينيون بدوارة كبيرة أعجب
Athenians admired greatly?

في حياتهم يعيش لا ينبغي كائنات بشري اعتقد بالضبط
Teacher: Exactly. He believed that human beings shouldn't live their lives in
رفاهية أيضاً الناس صعب
luxury. And he also thought that people shouldn't be **fussy** about
يقرر كيف يأكل ينام حيث
where they sleep or what they eat and they should know how to tell
يؤمن أي لاللك أعداء من أصدقاء
their friends from their enemies. So, can any of you guess what is so
important about this meeting?

ربما يسأل شيء ما
Tony: Maybe Diogenes asks Alexander for something.

تقريباً ناس كثير الذي رجل قوي كان يرى
Teacher: Almost. You see, Alexander was a powerful man who many people
خاف وعاء خشبي عاش ثري أيضاً
feared. He was also very wealthy. Diogenes, who lived in a tub, was
الذي مصباح فقط ممتلكات فيلسوف فقير
only a poor philosopher. His only **possession** was a lamp, which he
يبحث عن ادعى اليوم أثناء حول حمل
carried around during the day; he claimed he was looking for an
الطلب يقرر مقابلة رجل صادق
honest man. In this meeting, Alexander tells Diogenes: 'Ask of me

يعتقد ماذا يملك سوف يحب أي شيء
 anything you like, and you will have it! 'What do you think Diogenes'
 رد
response was?

لوك جديد
Luke: A new tub!

أخبر بساطة في ذلك الوقت نفسه بنمس
Teacher: No, but close. Diogenes was sunning himself at the time. He simply told
 ضوء الشمس اظهر الشمس يحجب الآن
 Alexander, who was now blocking the sun: 'Stand out of my sunlight!'

المحادثة بارز الكلمات انظر صفحة ٢ مثال
Example (D. P24) ▶ Look at the words highlighted in the dialogue and

اختر المعنى الصحيح
 choose the correct meaning **a, b or c.**

1. fussy

معيد
 a. happy

يرضى لكي صعب
 b. difficult to please

مزعج
 c. noisy

2. feared

خاف من كان
 a. were afraid of

كره
 b. hated

أحب
 c. liked

3. wealthy

غني
 a. rich

مريض ليس
 b. not ill

عطوف
 c. kind

4. possession

مشكلة
 a. problem

سعادة
 b. pleasure

ممتلكات
 c. belonging

5. response

سؤال
 a. question

حل
 b. solution

إجابة
 c. answer

Answer

1. b

2. a

3. a

4. c

5. c

مفردات

VOCABULARY

يخبر و يقول مع تجميعات

COLLOCATIONS WITH 'SAY' AND 'TELL'

الصيغة الصحيحة الجملة أكمل الصفحة ٢٥ مثال

Example (B. P25) > Complete the sentences with the correct form of

العبارة الصندوق

the phrases in the box.

يقول ذلك say so	يخبر الوقت tell the time	يكذب tell a lie	يقول الحقيقة tell the truth
يخبر قصة tell a story	يرحب say hello	يقول الفرق tell the difference	يقول شكراً لك say thank you
يخبر سر tell a secret	تأسف say sorry		

- When someone does you a favour it is only polite to _____.
عندما شخص ما يفعل فيك معروفاً فقط من الأدب أن
- Layla is teaching her kindergarten class how to _____.
كيف فصل حضانة يُدرّس ليلى
- We were in the neighbourhood and just decided to pop in and _____.
بزور خلسة قرر الحي
- Most people find it really hard to _____ between the twins.
التوائم بين صعب حقاً يجد الناس معظم
- To _____, I think that Harry was lying to us.
يكذب هاري
- You can trust your friends; they would never _____ that they promised to _____ keep.
لا هم أصدقاء يثق وعد يحفظ
- If you don't like rice, just _____ and I'll make you something else to eat.
يأكل آخر شيء ما يصنع فقط أرز يحب
- Tom had just started _____ about a famous writer when we heard _____ a knock at the door.
سمع عندما كاتب مشهور عن بدأ توم دق الباب
- I knew that Ian was _____ because he didn't look me in the eyes.
العيون ينظر لم لأن آيان عرف
- 'I apologise' is a formal way of _____.
يعتذر طريقة رسمي

Answer

- | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| 1. say thank you | 5. tell the truth | 9. telling a lie |
| 2. tell the time | 6. tell a secret | 10. saying sorry |
| 3. say hello | 7. say so | |
| 4. tell the difference | 8. telling a story | |

كتاب التمارين صفحة ١٦ الكلمات الصندوق
Workbook (A. P16) ▶ Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

تغييرات ضروري أي افعل
Make any necessary changes.

قوي	فضولي	قديم	ثري
powerful	curious	ancient	wealthy

1. I think that _____ people should donate money to charities.
 جمعيات خيرية تقود يتبرع ينبغي ناس يعتقد
2. You can see a lot of objects from _____ Egypt at the museum.
 المتحف مصر من أشياء كثير من يرى يستطيع أنت
3. I am _____ to find out what my parents have bought me for my graduation.
 اشتري والدين ما يشتف تخرج
4. He is a _____ businessman and has gained worldwide recognition.
 اعتراف دولي اكتسب رجل أعمال

يدعي	يدرك	يثق
claim	recognise	trust

5. How can I _____ her after all the lies she has told me?
 كيف أخبر الأكاذيب كل بعد
6. He _____ that he has met the president of the country.
 الدولة الرئيس قابل
7. I hardly _____ Muhsin because he gained a lot of weight.
 وزا لأن بحسن بصعوبة

رفاهية	ممتلكات	رد	معروف
luxury	possession	response	favour

8. Can you do me a _____ and take out the rubbish?
 يعمل يخرج القمامة
9. My grandparents lost all their _____ during the war.
 الحرب أثناء فقد أجداد
10. He asked the student a question but he didn't give him a _____.
 يعطي لكن سؤال الطالب مال
11. Abdullah enjoys the _____ of travelling first class.
 درجة أول متر يستمتع عبد الله

Answer

- | | | | |
|------------|-------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1. wealthy | 4. powerful | 7. recognised | 10. response |
| 2. ancient | 5. trust | 8. favour | 11. luxury |
| 3. curious | 6. claims | 9. possessions | |

الفوائد

GRAMMAR

عبارات الوصل

RELATIVE CLAUSES

Who/that

الذي/التي
للأشخاص

◀ تستخدم (who / that) ضمير وصل بمعنى الذي أو التي للأشخاص.

- فيلسوف مختلف الأطوار
> Wasn't Diogenes the eccentric philosopher who / that
بدرجة كبيرة أعجب أتينيون القديم
the ancient Athenians admired greatly?

- فيلسوف فقير فقط وعاء خشبي عاش
> Diogenes, who / that lived in a tub, was only a poor philosopher.

Which/that

الذي/التي
للأشياء

◀ تستخدم (which / that) ضمير وصل بمعنى الذي أو التي للأشياء.

- الكتاب اشترى على الطاولة
> The book which / that you bought is on the desk.

Where

حيث للمكان

◀ تستخدم (where) بمعنى حيث للمكان.

- يعيش للمدينة الرياض
> Riyadh is the city where I live.

تدريب

PRACTICE

أمثلة أو مستخدمًا الجمل اربط صفحة 25

Example (P25) > Join the sentences using *who*, *which*, *where* or *whose*.

- الصباح يشرب يحب الناس كثير مشروب قهوة
1. Coffee is a drink. Many people like to drink it in the morning.

- كتب شعر يكتب كلية كلمة بلقي سعيد دياب
2. Saeed Diab is giving a talk at our college. He writes poetry books.

6. That's my friend Alan, _____ son won a school poetry contest last year.
- a. who b. which c. whose d. where

Answer

1. a 2. c 3. c 4. b 5. c 6. c

Workbook (C. P17) > استخدموا الجمل اربط Join the sentences using *who*, *which*, *where* and *whose*.

1. Ibrahim speaks French fluently. He's a friend of mine. _____
صديق الأرن يتحدث الفرنسية بطلاقة
2. It is an expensive restaurant. Lots of famous people eat there. _____
هناك يأكلن ناس مشهور كثير من مطعم غالي الثمن
3. Mary is our new classmate. Her mother is a Maths teacher. _____
ماري جديد زميل الفصل أم
4. The Chinese circus is travelling around the world. You shouldn't miss it! _____
5. You met this man at my house. He's a talented painter. _____
6. They stayed at a holiday resort last summer. It was really luxurious. _____

Answer

1. Ibrahim, who is a friend of mine, speaks French fluently. / Ibrahim, who speaks French fluently, is a friend of mine.
2. It is an expensive restaurant where lots of famous people eat.
3. Mary, whose mother is a Maths teacher, is our new classmate.
4. You shouldn't miss the Chinese circus which is travelling around the world!
5. The man who you met at my house is a talented painter.
6. The holiday resort where they stayed last summer was really luxurious.

2b reading

قراءة

القراءة

READING

سوبر دادي يخلص طفله

SUPER DAD SAVES CHILD

In one incredible story, Andy Clemens saved his four-year-old child after he got stuck under a huge bookcase. 'When the earthquake began,' Mr Clemens told reporters, 'the bookcase started shaking. The tremors quickly increased, and the bookcase shook more and more violently. Suddenly, it fell over and Tommy got stuck under it. I could see that he couldn't breathe! The bookcase was so heavy I don't know how I did it. I wasn't thinking. I just lifted it with all my strength, and he **crawled** out.' Did this father have super powers? It seems that his love for his child was his strength.

مليون حادث تحطم ينجو رجل وحيد

LONE MAN SURVIVES CRASH UNHARMED

Sameer Attar survived a terrible train crash and walked away the only survivor. What's more surprising than that is the fact that he got off the train completely unharmed. 'I never **bruised** very easily,' he said when he was asked about how he survived. 'At first, the train wasn't moving very fast, but then it started going faster. When it reached top speed, it was the fastest train I have ever been on. The crash came without warning.' His father was as astonished as everyone else. 'I'm relieved that Sameer is safe and sound,' he said with a smile. Was Sameer a super hero? In this case, he was just very lucky.

الأمناء متعلقون CLIMBERS SURVIVE THE WORST

In a recent report, one climber rescued his friend after the worst avalanche in history. 'At first we were climbing, and then suddenly we were buried under ten feet of thick snow,' said climber Marvin Bailey. 'It was as dark as night. My legs were so **numb** from the cold that I couldn't feel them. But I kept calm and I began to dig myself out of the snow. When I finally reached the top, I searched for and found John. He was unconscious when I pulled him out. He was as white as a sheet, but, fortunately, he was still alive. That was the most frightening moment of my **entire** life.' Was it his courage and determination that made Marvin Bailey a hero? Perhaps it was just his desire to live and to help a friend which freed him from the snow.

اكتب الأمثلة أجب و مرة أخرى المقال اقرأ صفحة 29 مثال
Example (C. P29) > Read the article again and answer the questions. Write

الصناديق حرف الصحيح
the correct letter (A for Andy, S for Sameer or M for Marvin) in the boxes.

1. Which person survived a natural disaster?
2. Which person actually did nothing heroic?
3. Which person can't explain how they managed to do what they did?
4. Which person had never been so frightened in their life?
5. Which person was in an accident in which no one else survived?
6. Which person pulled someone to safety?

Answer

1. M 2. S 3. A 4. M 5. S 6. M

المفردات
VOCABULARY

بناء الكلمة

1. WORD BUILDING

Example (A. P29) > Complete the table below. All the missing words appear

in the text on page 28.

اسم NOUN	حظ luck	_____	هدوء calmness	_____	_____	بطل hero	أسطورة myth
صفة ADJECTIVE	_____	قوي strong	_____	قوي powerful	شجاع courageous	_____	_____

Answer

اسم NOUN	_____	قوة strength	_____	قوة power	شجاعة courage	_____	_____
صفة ADJECTIVE	حظ lucky	_____	هادئ calm	_____	_____	بطولي heroic	أسطوري mythic

Example (B. P29) > Complete the sentences using the correct form of the words

بأحرف كبيرة
in capitals.

1. The story was about dragons and other _____ creatures. **MYTH**
2. Afaf is a hard-working and _____ student. **INTELLIGENCE**
3. Saudi Arabia is a big and _____ country. **POWER**
4. This is an exercise that will build up the _____ of your muscles. **STRONG**
5. Jabir is a _____ ten-year-old boy who saved his best friend from a burning building. **COURAGE**

Answer

1. myth 2. intelligent 3. powerful 4. strength 5. courageous

Example (D. P29) ▶ Match the words highlighted in the article with their meanings.

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| 1. crawled ^{زحف} | <input type="checkbox"/> | a. whole ^{كل} |
| 2. unharmed ^{صليم} | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. moved on hands and knees ^{ركبتان يدا} |
| 3. bruised ^{مصاب بكدمة} | <input type="checkbox"/> | c. not hurt ^{غير مصاب} |
| 4. numb ^{مخدر} | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. got marks on the skin as a result of injury ^{اصابة نتيجة لعلامات الجلد} |
| 5. entire ^{كامل} | <input type="checkbox"/> | e. not feeling anything ^{لا يشعر بـ أي شيء} |

Answer

1. b 2. c 3. d 4. e 5. a

3. WORDS RELATED TO NATURAL DISASTERS

Example (D. P29) ▶ What are the words in each column related to? Choose the appropriate headings from the words in the box.

^{انهيار جليدي} AVALANCHE	^{زلزال} EARTHQUAKE	^{إعصار} HURRICANE	^{بركان} VOLCANO
_____	_____	_____	_____
هزة shake	يثور erupt	تهب blow	ثلج snow
مقياس ريختر Richter scale	انفجار explosion	رياح wind	صخرة rock
انهيار collapse	حمم lava	عاصفة storm	جليد ice

Answer

EARTHQUAKE	VOLCANO	HURRICANE	AVALANCHE
------------	---------	-----------	-----------

Workbook (A. P18) ▶ Choose the correct answer *a*, *b* or *c*.

1. The _____ was so powerful that it ripped off the roofs of most houses.
- a. volcano ^{بركان} b. avalanche ^{انهيار جليدي} c. hurricane ^{إعصار}

- عمل جائزة امتلم ضابط الشرطة
2. The police officer received an award for his _____ act.
- اطلوي بطولي مثير
- a. mythical b. impressive c. heroic
- مبى محترق يخرج من استطاع أن بنت صغير لحسن الحظ
3. Luckily, the little girl managed to get out of the burning building _____.
- غير معروف فاقده الوعي سليم
- a. unharmed b. unconscious c. unknown
- نقص يتجزأ يفشل ناس يسبب
4. Lack of _____ causes people to fail to achieve their goals.
- قوة عزم (إصرار) رغبة
- a. strength b. determination c. desire
- الزلزال أثناء مبان قدم
5. Three old buildings _____ during the earthquake.
- ثار هب انهار
- a. erupted b. blew c. collapsed
- حظ الأقل يساعد حياة يقضي الذي ناس يعجب بـ
6. I admire people who spend their _____ life helping the less fortunate.
- عادي غير عادي كامل
- a. ordinary b. extraordinary c. entire
- الأولاد الحديثة ألعاب مع صندوق
7. The boys _____ a box with toys in the garden.
- دفن حرر قس
- a. buried b. freed c. searched

Answer

1. c 2. c 3. a 4. b 5. c 6. c 7. a

القواعد

GRAMMAR

ظروف الحال الصفات

ADJECTIVES - ADVERBS OF MANNER

تستخدم **الصفة** لوصف الاسم، أما **الحال** فيستخدم لوصف الحالة التي يتم عليها الفعل.

عنف اهتز خزانة الكتب زلزال عنيف كان

It was a **violent** earthquake. The bookcase shook **violently**.

تصيغ الحال - غالباً - بإضافة **ly** للصفة كما يلي ..

هادئ	هدوء	حريص	بحرص
quiet	quietly	careful	carefully

هناك صفات غير قياسية تختلف عند تحويلها إلى حال مثل ..

الصفة	حسن	مريع	جاد	متأخر	باتر
	good	fast	hard	late	early
الحال	بطريقة حسنة	بسرعة	بجد	متأخراً	مبكراً
	well	fast	hard	late	early

المقارنات

COMPARISONS

المقارنات

- ◀ صيغة المقارنة: تستخدم للتعبير عن أن **صفة** في شخص أو في شيء تزيد عنها في آخر.
- ◀ تكوين صيغة المقارنة: في **الصفات** وحيدة المقطع نضيف (er) **للصفة** ثم نضع بعدها (than)، وفي **الصفات** طويلة المقطع نضع **الصفة** بين (more ... than).
- ◀ صيغة التفضيل: تستخدم للتعبير عن أن **صفة** في شخص أو في شيء تزيد عنها عن مجموعته.
- ◀ تكوين صيغة التفضيل: في **الصفات** وحيدة المقطع نضع (the) قبل **الصفة** ونضيف لها (est)، وفي **الصفات** متعددة المقطع نضع أمام **الصفة** (the most).
- بدأ لكن بسرعة يتحرك لم يكن القطار في البداية
- > At first, the train wasn't moving very fast, but then it started going faster. When it reached top speed, it was the fastest train I have ever been on. What's more surprising than that is the fact that he got off the train completely unharmed. That was the most frightening moment of my entire life.
- أصبح الأعلى سرعة وصل عندما أصبح
- خرج من الحقيقة مدهش أكثر
- مخيف الأكثر سليم تمامًا
- حياة كامل لحظة

فائدة

- ◀ عند التساوي في الصفة نستخدم (as ... as) ونضع الصفة بينها.
- آخر كل شخص متدهش والد
- > His father was as astonished as everyone else.

Example (P30) > Complete the text below with the correct form of the adjectives or adverbs in brackets. Add *the* and *as* where necessary.

يطلق صغير
a young HERO

مدروسة طريق صباح كل ممر النهر على طول يركب دراجة ملهلام
Salman cycles along the river path every morning on his way to school. On the morning of the 17th January, he never imagined that his journey to school would be (1) _____ (exciting) than usual. On that day, fifteen-year-old Salman became (2) _____ (young) hero in his town. As Salman was cycling along the river path, he heard a cry coming from the river. He realised that there was

رحلة لا تخيل ينام صبح

ذو خسة عشر عامًا يوم علدي مثير

بينما مدينة يطلق صغير السن أصبح

كان يوجد أدرك من يأتي صرخة سمع

سيارة أطفال داخل الصرخة يزداد
 a car in the river with a man and two children inside. The cry was growing
 أضعف ضعيف قفز في مسح
 weaker and (3) _____ (weak). Salman jumped into the river and swam
 تجاه عرف يقضي قليل وقت يمكن
 towards the car. He knew he had to spend (4) _____ (little) time as possible
 أعطى أطفال
 in the water. When he reached the car, the man gave him his children and
 عاد عائدًا للسباحة
 Salman swam to the shore. Then he went back for the man. Swimming back
 مرة أخرى صعب توقع صعب
 again was (5) _____ (difficult) than he had expected. It was (6) _____ (hard)
 قبل يصل لأن يعمل
 than before for Salman to reach the man because the river was working
 ضد يأخذ بعيد أبعد بعيداً
 against him and was taking the man (7) _____ (far) and farther away. Salman
 أدرك يصل إلى اضطر إلى بسرعة إذا
 realised he had to get to him (8) _____ (quickly) as he could if he was going
 بنقل في النهاية أخذ صفة
 to save him. Finally, Salman reached the man and took him to the river bank
 حيث أطفال ينتظر
 where his children were waiting.

Answer

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|-------------------|---------------|
| 1. more exciting | 3. weaker | 5. more difficult | 7. farther |
| 2. the youngest | 4. as little | 6. harder | 8. as quickly |

كتاب التمارين صفحة ١٩ أكمل ب الجميل صيغة
Workbook (B. P19) ▶ Complete the sentences with the correct form of

الكلمات في أقواس
the words in brackets and the words *the, than* and *as*.

1. Maria is lucky. Her children are not _____ (noisy) mine.
 مزرع
2. That was certainly _____ (silly) joke I've ever heard.
 بالتأكيد نكتة متخيف سمع
3. It is _____ (cold) it was yesterday.
 بارد أمس
4. I don't agree with you. I believe Jack cooks _____ (well) Ken. After all,
 يتفق مع يصدق يطبخ جيداً بعد كل هذا
 طباخون كلاهما
 they're both chefs.
5. Luckily, this month we spent _____ (little) what we spent last month.
 لحسن الحظ شهر أنفق قليل الشهر الماضي

6. They had _____ (amazing) experience on their trip.

Answer

- | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|---------------------|
| 1. as noisy as | 3. colder than | 5. less than |
| 2. the silliest | 4. as well as | 6. the most amazing |

استخدام الإنجليزية

ENGLISH IN USE

Example (P30) ▶ Choose the word or phrase that best completes each sentence.

1. When the _____ erupted, a nearby village was buried in lava.
- a. earthquake b. volcano c. avalanche d. hurricane
2. The students _____ a test when they heard the noise.
- a. took b. are taking c. were taking d. were taken
3. The firefighters _____ three people from the burning building.
- a. survived b. searched c. rescued d. recalled
4. Nuha is in her room and she's been as quiet as a _____ a all evening. I don't know what she's doing.
- a. mouse b. bee c. feather d. sheet
5. During the earthquake, the people in the library panicked and ran _____ towards the exit.
- a. as quickly b. quickly c. quick d. quicker
6. Those were _____ years of his life.
- a. the most difficult c. the more difficult
- b. as difficult d. more difficult

7. Ikram's new camera is his most valuable _____.
- a. response ^{رد} b. possession ^{ممتلكات} c. desire ^{رغبة} d. power ^{قوة}
8. We worked _____ to finish our project on time.
- a. hardly ^{بصعوبة} b. as hard ^{صعب} c. hard d. hardest ^{أصعب}

Answer

1. b 2. c 3. c 4. a 5. b 6. a 7. b 8. c
-

2 round-up

تمارين مجمعة

المفردات و القواعد

VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR

مثال صفحة 3 اختر الكلمة التي كما ينبغي يكمل
Example (A. P34) > Choose the word that most appropriately completes

كل جملة
each sentence.

- The _____ cheered when the boxers entered the ring.
 a. participants ^{مشاركون} b. viewers ^{مشاهدون} c. spectators ^{جمهور} d. watchers ^{مشاهدون}
- As we _____ the waterfall, we could hear a loud noise.
 a. approached ^{اقرب} b. arrived ^{وصل} c. headed ^{اتقاد} d. moved ^{تحرك}
- Salman is the most _____ person I have ever met. He would never tell a lie.
 a. patient ^{صبور} b. courageous ^{شجاع} c. honest ^{أمين} d. wealthy ^{صحي}
- Rubah has great _____ for her teaching job and that's why her students did so well in the exam.
 a. enthusiasm ^{حماسة} b. bravery ^{شجاعة} c. strength ^{قوة} d. intelligence ^{ذكاء}
- Rania has a strong _____ to visit Jeddah because her parents were born there.
 a. determination ^{تصميم (عزم)} b. desire ^{رغبة} c. hope ^{أمل} d. feeling ^{شعور}
- I'm as hungry as a _____; what have you made for dinner?
 a. bee ^{نحلة} b. mouse ^{فأر} c. wolf ^{ذئب} d. bird ^{طائر}

7. The children were as _____ as gold this afternoon; they didn't give me
الأطفال ذهب فترة بعد الظهر يعطي
مطلقاً مشكلة أي
any trouble at all.
جيد
a. good b. light c. free d. quiet
8. The tourists were at the foot of the _____ when it erupted.
السياح الأمقل عندما نار
a. earthquake b. avalanche c. hurricane d. volcano
9. I haven't heard _____ Ali since he left the company.
سمع منذ علي ترك الشركة
a. to b. with c. for d. from
10. You must _____ on these safety glasses before you start the experiment.
يجب نظارات قبل أنت تبدأ التجربة
أأخذ يتحول يحافظ على يرتدي
a. take b. turn c. keep d. put

Answer

1. c 3. c 5. b 7. a 9. d
2. a 4. a 6. c 8. d 10. d

Example (B. P34) > Choose the word or phrase that produces a grammatically correct sentence.

1. Last year I _____ to France to work in a summer camp for kids.
العام الماضي فرنسا يعمل صيف معسكر أطفال
a. was b. was going c. have gone d. went
2. Huda _____ me that she would clean her room but she still hasn't done it.
هدى لكن غرفة بنظف مازال
a. promises b. was promising c. promised d. was promised
3. I _____ the news on TV last night with my brothers.
الأخبار الليلة الماضية تلتاق مع أخوة
a. watch b. was watching c. was watched d. watched
4. While I _____ up the mountain path, I saw a bear.
بينما ذب رأى ممر الجبل
a. was walking b. walked c. am walking d. walking

5. Bassam _____ a story when he heard a strange noise coming from the basement.
- a. read b. has read c. was reading d. is reading
6. Rida is the man _____ bought my old car.
- a. which b. who c. where d. when
7. Kuwait is _____ I am planning to go for my next holiday.
- a. where b. which c. when d. who
8. Cubism, _____ is an artistic technique, was invented by both Picasso and Georges Braque.
- a. that b. which c. who d. whose
9. Hisham is going to lead the team because he's _____ experienced climber than Haytham.
- a. the most b. a more c. more and more d. the more
10. Amna often feels self-conscious because she is the _____ person in her class.
- a. taller b. most tall c. tallest d. most tallest

Answer

1. d 3. d 5. c 7. a 9. b
2. c 4. a 6. b 8. b 10. c

Example (C. P35) > Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in capitals.

1. Osama lost his home and all of his _____ in the hurricane. **POSSESS**
2. As a person, Naim is _____; he thinks of others more than himself. **SELFISH**
3. When the ambulance arrived, the motorcyclist was _____ but still alive. **CONSCIOUS**

4. The _____ young man saved a boy from drowning in the lake. **COURAGE**
 شجاعة البحيرة غرق لكن ولد أنقذ رجلي صغير
5. Arij is very _____; she received excellent results in her exams. **INTELLIGENCE**
 ذكاء اختبارات نتائج ممتاز استلم أريج
6. People are leaving the city because a _____ tornado is moving towards it. **POWER**
 يتحرك إعصار لأن المدينة يغادر الناس تجاه قوة
7. This sport requires athletes to have incredible _____ and endurance. **STRONG**
 لا يصدق يمتلك رياضون يتطلب رياضة تحمل قوي
8. When I go for a walk by the sea, I get a wonderful feeling of _____. **CALM**
 هادئ شعور رائع البحر يجوار تمشية

Answer

- | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|-------------|
| 1. possessions | 3. unconscious | 5. intelligent | 7. strength |
| 2. unselfish | 4. courageous | 6. powerful | 8. calmness |

Example (E. P35) > Complete the text with the past Simple or Past

في أوقات الأفعال مستمر

Progressive of the verbs in brackets.

On the morning of 15th October, 2007, nine children (1) _____ (play) at their local nursery school when, suddenly, tornado sirens (2) _____ (start) going off. Tom Stanley, who was the head teacher of the school (3) _____ (work) in his office at the time. He didn't panic as tornado warnings were common at that time of year. Then, the lights (4) _____ (go) out and the wind (5) _____ (break) his office window. While Tom (6) _____ (run) to the children's classroom, pieces of broken windows and glass (7) _____ (fall) all around him. A witness, Adam Stealer, (8) _____ (see) the tornado hit the nursery school; the roof (9) _____ (fly) off and only the walls remained

standing. Finally, the tornado (10) _____ (move) on and, afterwards, there was a terrifying silence. Adam (11) _____ (run) into the school to help. Tom and the other teachers (12) _____ (help) the children get out of the building. However, two children were trapped under parts of the roof. Adam (13) _____ (pull) them out and (14) _____ (carry) them outside. Later, Adam said, 'I can't believe it! The tornado totally (15) _____ (destroy) the nursery school, but, miraculously, no one was seriously injured?'

Answer

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------------|---------------|
| 1. were playing | 5. broke | 9. flew | 13. pulled |
| 2. started | 6. was running | 10. moved | 14. carried |
| 3. was working | 7. were falling | 11. ran | 15. destroyed |
| 4. went | 8. saw | 12. helped/were helping | |



Module 3 الوحدة ٣

Work & Leisure

العمل والراحة

3a reading

قراءة

قراءة

READING

معد

A. Saad (16 years old)

بقاء ملى أكثر لاشيء يجد دودة كتاب (مقطف) يسمي ما
I'm what you call a **bookworm**. I find nothing more entertaining than staying at
خيال علمي مغامرة من أي شيء يقرأ كتاب جيد قراءة بيت
home and reading a good book. I read anything from adventure to science fiction.

والدين ينهي حتى يضعه يبدأ إذا
If I start reading a book, I don't put it down until I finish it. My parents are
نية لكن آخر أي شيء يفعل يشتكي باستمرار
constantly complaining that I don't do anything else, but I've no **intention** of

الأفضل مبيعاً يكتب يأمل كتابة بدأ حديثاً تغيير
changing. I've recently started writing and I hope to write a best seller in
قابل صدقة الأسبوع القادم مكثبات وقت كثير من يقضي أيضاً المستقبل
the future. I also spend a lot of time in bookshops. Last week, I **came across** a

الفرصة مرشح منذ كتاب مشهور عن
book about famous writers. Since I started reading it, I've had the opportunity to
صغير عندما اهتمامات متشابه يتعلم
learn that lots of writers had similar interests to mine when they were young,

العادي بعيد عن يعرف جميل
and it's nice to know that I'm not so out of the ordinary.

جيمس

B. James (17 years old)

رياضي دائماً رياضات متعلق بـ مرشح فكرة
My idea of fun is anything that's related to sports. I've always been sporty and
كثير على خلاف يتحرك أدرينالين يجعل سوف أي شيء يحرب ينوي قوى
athletic and I'm **willing** to try whatever will get my adrenaline going. Unlike many

يلزم أنباء فعل يجب مقاهي خروج يستمتع بـ عمر ناس
people my age, I don't enjoy going out to cafés. I love doing things that keep

نسلق صخور عضو يصبح بيئة طبيعي خلاء
me outdoors in the natural environment. I became a member of a rock climbing

قابل يعترف يجب قبل سنوات ثلاث تقريباً نادي
club about three years ago, and I must admit that I've had a lot of fun. I've met

علاوة على أماكن ملى كثير منه
lots of interesting people and I've also been to a lot of interesting places. Besides

this, I also find water sports great. I've been windsurfing for ages and I've also recently started taking scuba-diving lessons.

فصل

C. Faisal (18 years old)

I'm really into surfing the Net and playing strategy games on my computer. I've been playing computer games ever since my father got me my first computer when I was six. When I'm not playing computer games, I tend to be out and about. My friends and I hang out at the local sports club so, although I'm not so athletic, I do get some exercise. I'm also into hanging out at the local mall where my friends and I either go to a restaurant or to a café.

بوب

D. Bob (19 years old)

I'm very sociable so I have lots of friends and love meeting people. At the weekends, I usually play tennis with my friends. When I was five, my father took me to the local tennis club and, since then, I have never stopped playing. I also love food so I go to restaurants very often. On top of that, I'm a member of a local football team, and we play every once in a while. We have a lot of fun practising, but it's hard work, too. Since I joined the team, I've taken part in three matches, and I scored a few goals. It's not only fun but also very rewarding.

مثال صفحة ٣٩ أكمل بارز كلمات عبارات النص بـ

Example (D. P39) > Match the highlighted words/ phrases in the text with

معاني

their meanings.

- | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. bookworm | <input type="checkbox"/> | a. found by chance |
| 2. constantly | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. a plan about what you will do |
| 3. intention | <input type="checkbox"/> | c. ready |
| 4. came across | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. do something usually or often |
| 5. willing | <input type="checkbox"/> | e. sometimes but not very often |
| 6. tend to | <input type="checkbox"/> | f. someone who likes reading |
| 7. every once in a while | <input type="checkbox"/> | g. all the time |

Answer

1. f 2. g 3. b 4. a 5. c 6. d 7. e

المفردات

VOCABULARY

رياضة SPORT	مكان PLACE	أدوات EQUIPMENT
تنس tennis	ملعب court	فيلة أحذية رياضية مروال قصير شبكة مضرب كرة ball, racket, net, shorts, trainers, T-shirt
ملاكمة boxing	حلبة ring	قفازين أحذية طويلة boots, gloves, shorts
كرة ماء water polo	مسبح pool	مابوه نظارات مائية ball, goggles, swimwear
تزلج على الجليد snowboarding	منحدر slope	لوح boots, board, goggles, gloves
كرة سلة basketball	court	صدرية ball, net, shorts, trainers, vest
بطير طائرة شراعية windsurfing	بحيرة بحر sea, lake	شراع swimwear, board, sail
كرة قدم football	ملعب pitch	واقى الساق ball, boots, shorts, shin pads

كتاب التمارين صفحة ٢٤ اختر الصحيح إجابة
Workbook (A. P24) > Choose the correct answer a, b or c.

1. Going to Africa to help the poor was a very _____ experience.
 ذهب أفريقيا يساعد الفقراء كان جداً خبرة
 a. entertaining b. rewarding c. willing
 متعة مجز مستعد
2. When the two boxers got in the boxing _____, the spectators started cheering.
 عندما الاثنان ملاكمون نزل الملاكمة بدأ الجماهير
 ا. ring b. court c. slope
 حلبة ملعب منحدر
3. The big football _____ between our school and the Rovers is next Sunday.
 الكرة القدم الكبير بين مدرسة الأحد القادم
 a. match b. team c. club
 مباراة فريق نادي
4. When you dive into the water, make sure you are wearing your _____.
 عندما يغوص في الماء تأكد من أنك ترتدي
 a. shin pads b. goggles c. gloves
 كور بدرجة كبيرة موهوب كاتب أيضاً
5. _____ being an extremely talented writer, he is also very hardworking.
 بالرغم من علاوة على على خلاف
 a. Although b. Besides c. Unlike
6. Where do you usually _____ with your friends?
 أين عادة مع أصدقاء
 a. tend to b. hang out c. come across
 تميل إلى يخرج يقابل صديقاً
7. I am really sorry! It was not my _____ to hurt you.
 حقاً آسف يؤذي
 a. intention b. determination c. advantage
 نية الإصرار ميزة
8. Ameer _____ started going to a gym to exercise.
 أمير بدأ صالة رياضية يتدرب
 a. for ages b. related c. recently
9. I can't stand Jack! He never _____ he is wrong!
 لا يطق جاك أبداً خطأ
 a. leads b. complains c. admits
 يقود يشتكي يعترف بـ
10. Try to hit the ball over the _____.
 حاول يضرب فوق
 a. racket b. net c. vest

Answer

1. b 3. a 5. b 7. a 9. c
2. a 4. b 6. b 8. c 10. b

القواعد

GRAMMAR

المضارع التام البسيط

PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE

التكوين
والاستخدام
مع الأمثلة

< يتكون المضارع التام البسيط من ..

فاعل Subject	has / have	التصريف الثالث للفعل past participle of the verb
-----------------	------------	---

< يستخدم المضارع التام البسيط للتأكيد على أحداث أو مواقف بدأت في الماضي وانتهت منذ فترة قصيرة.

< نستخدم **since** ويأتي بعدها نقطة زمنية أو **for** ويأتي بعدها فترة زمنية.

> I've met lots of interesting people...
ناس مسلي كثير من قابل

> Since I joined the team, I've taken part in three matches...
مباريات شارك الفريق انضم لـ منذ

المضارع التام المستمر

PRESENT PERFECT PROGRESSIVE

التكوين
والاستخدام
مع الأمثلة

< يتكون المضارع التام المستمر من ..

فاعل Subject	has / have	been	verb + ing
-----------------	------------	------	------------

< يستخدم المضارع التام المستمر للتعبير عن أحداث أو مواقف بدأت في الماضي ومستمرة حتى الحاضر، ويكون التأكيد على مدة الحدث.

< نستخدم **since** وتأتي بعدها نقطة زمنية، أو نستخدم **for** وتأتي بعدها فترة زمنية.

> I've been windsurfing for ages...
عصور منذ يتزلج على الماء بالريح

تدريب

PRACTICE

القراءات أكمل أسفل النص اقرأ صفحة ٣٩ مثال

Example (P39) > Read the text below and complete the blanks with the

Present Perfect Simple, the Present Perfect Progressive or the Past Simple of the verbs in brackets.

كران و كتاب كل

Every Book and Cranny

I (1) _____ (always / want) to do something interesting in my free time, but I

work quite long hours and I'm often very tired when I get home from work.

Some time ago, a friend of mine (2) _____ (give) me the idea of joining 'Every

Book and Cranny', a book club which meets just once a week. I (3) _____ (be)

a member for the past six months and I (4) _____ (enjoy) every moment of it.

The people in the club are very friendly, and the atmosphere is fun and

relaxed. For the past few weeks, we (5) _____ (read) books by a famous

writer so that we can exchange our thoughts at the end of the month. I am

really looking forward to it. One of the members (6) _____ (study) Literature at

university for the last two years so he (7) _____ (lead) our conversations.

Yesterday, I (8) _____ (go) to a bookshop and bought a dozen books for our

next project, which is about poetry.

Answer

1. have/'ve always wanted

2. gave

3. have/'ve been

4. have/'ve enjoyed (have/'ve been enjoying)

5. have/'ve been reading

6. has been studying

7. has/'s been leading

8. went

إجابة الصحيح أخط و الجملة اقرأ صفحة 24 كتاب التمارين
Workbook (C. P24) > Read the sentences and circle the correct answer.

1. I am **waiting** / **have been waiting** here for you **for** / **since** half an hour.
 ساعة نصف منذ لمدة هنا ينتظر
2. Bob has **never** / **ever** been skiing **before** / **yet**.
 بوب قبل يتزلج بعد
3. We haven't **been** / **gone** to Thailand **yet** / **already**.
 نحن تايلاند بالفعل
4. Yesterday we **called** / **have called** Rida to invite him over for dinner.
 أمس اتصل ردا يدعو عشاء
5. Ann **learns** / **has been learning** English **for** / **since** two years.
 آرن يتعلم الآن الإنجليزية أعوام
6. We have **done** / **been doing** three exercises on this page so **far** / **before**.
 تدرجات صفحة

Answer

1. have been waiting / for 3. been / yet 5. has been learning / for
 2. never / before 4. called 6. done / so far
-

3a ▶ listening & reading

استماع وقراءة

القراءة

READING

Hashim: It's so exciting to be in London!

Saad: I know.

Hashim: It's a beautiful city.

Saad: So, **where are we off** to first?

Hashim: Well, I don't know about you, but I need to do some shopping on Edgware Road.

Saad: Edgware Road? Where is that?

Hashim: Well, according to this guide book, it's very close to Marble Arch.

Hold on, let me find it on the map. It's right ... here.

Saad: Oh, there it is.

Hashim: But we don't have to go now. We can visit the sights first, if you want. There is the British Museum and the Natural History Museum.

Oh, what about the London Eye? Do you want to go there?

Saad: No, we needn't go sightseeing right away. Also, I don't like Ferris wheels. Especially huge ones.

Hashim: OK then, what do you want to do?

Saad: Actually, do you want to **grab a bite** first? I'm a bit **peckish**.

Hashim: Of course.

Saad: أفكار أي
Any ideas?

Hashim: وجدتها يأخذ شيء ما
I've got it! We can go to Edgware Road first, and have something to
يأكل سماع كثير من شرق أوسطي مطاعم
eat there. I heard there are loads of Middle-eastern restaurants there
طعام لذيذ
with delicious food.

Saad: رائع يبدو مكان أتفق معك
I'm in! That place sounds fantastic.

Hashim: تسوق بعض ثم لفترة قصيرة يبدأ أعصاب يعرف
I know. We can **chill out** for a bit, then do some shopping.

Saad: لبرهة ينام الفندق بعد ذلك و
And afterwards, we can go to the hotel and sleep for a while.

Hashim: ماذا بك؟ بالتفعل متعب
What's up with you? Are you tired already?

Saad: نعمان قليلاً عادةً الغداء بعد فقط
No, it's just that after lunch, I'm usually a little sleepy.

Hashim: إنَّ ينام من الأفضل لك تمام
Well, all right. You'd better sleep then.

Saad: What about you?

Hashim: كثير من من الأفضل لي يعتقد
I think I'd rather do some sightseeing. My guide book has lots of
اليوم يمكث وسط مناظر ماجر صور
pictures of some fascinating sights in central London. If I stay in today,
عقل صخر يصبح صوف
I will get bored out of my mind.

Saad: يلتحق بـ
You know what? You are right. I'll join you.

Example (C. P40) ▶ Read the sentences and write **T** for True or **F** for False.

- مثال خطأ صحيح أكتب الجمل اقرأ صفحة ٤٠ كلا الأولاد
- Both the boys know London well.
 - There are lots of sights on Edgware Road.
 - Saad doesn't agree with one of Hashim's suggestions.
 - The boys are going to a restaurant first.
 - Saad is feeling a little sleepy.
 - Both of them will go sightseeing.

Answer

1. F 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. F 6. T

المحادثة بارز عبارات الكلمات صل صفحة ٤١ مثال
Example (D. P41) > Match the words/phrases highlighted in the dialogue with their meanings.

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Where are we off to? <input type="checkbox"/> | a. a little hungry ^{جوعان} |
| 2. hold on <input type="checkbox"/> | b. eat something ^{يأكل} |
| 3. grab a bite <input type="checkbox"/> | c. wait ^{ينتظر} |
| 4. peckish <input type="checkbox"/> | d. where are we going? |
| 5. I'm in. <input type="checkbox"/> | e. I agree ^{يوافق} |
| 6. chill out <input type="checkbox"/> | f. What's wrong? |
| 7. What's up with you? <input type="checkbox"/> | g. relax ^{يسترخي} |

Answer

1. d 2. c 3. b 4. a 5. e 6. g 7. f

المفردات

VOCABULARY

فوي صفات

STRONG ADJECTIVES

مثال صفحة ٤١ استبدل جمل ب

Example (B. P41) > Replace the 'strong' adjectives in sentences 1-6 with very and the adjectives in the box.

غضبان	خائف	مسرور	لذيذ	مدهش	متعب
angry	scared	pleased	tasty	surprised	tired

- جاء متبهج المعلم يكب العام جائزة
1. Ahmed was **delighted** to win the Teacher of the Year Award.
- جيد مدهور عتاكب وقتما يرى ل ينادي نجدة
2. Jim is **terrified** of spiders; whenever he sees one, he calls for help.
- المرة الأولى ناطحة سحاب يرى عندما مدهش
3. I was **amazed** when I saw a skyscraper for the first time.

- عاد منبهك كان سامي ساعات تقريباً عمل بعد
4. After working for nearly 14 hours, Sami was **exhausted** when he returned home.
- بيت
- حلوى كعكة جينة فراولة للذي صنع بيتي
5. Betty made a **delicious** strawberry cheesecake for dessert.
- سيارة جديد أتلف لأن نوم مع هائج كان أليكس
6. Alex was **furious** with Tom because he damaged his new car.

Answer

1. very pleased 3. very surprised 5. very tasty
2. very scared 4. very tired 6. very angry

الصادق في الكلمات ي الجميل أكمل صفحة 20 كتاب التمارين

Workbook (A. P25) > Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

peckish	huge	exhausted	amazed	delighted
terrified	delicious	fascinating	furious	

- أولاً يطلب بدون ميارته يأخذ ابن مع كان السيد غرين
1. Mr Green was _____ with his son for taking his car without asking him first.
- حفل تخرج بأن قادر على سوف
2. I am _____ that you will be able to come to my graduation!
- يطبخ منزل جدة يتجمع يوم الخميس كل
3. Every Thursday we gather at my grandmother's house and she cooks us a _____ meal.
- يأكل شيء ما يحضر راحة قليلاً
4. I am a bit _____. Can we have a break and get something to eat?
- تغير كم رأى أخيراً منذ سنوات
5. It's been years since I last saw you. I am _____ at how much you've changed!
- حشرات ماري
6. Mary is _____ of insects.
- وسط المدينة كتلة مكتب يعمل كلارك
7. Clark works in a(n) _____ office block in the city centre.
- أحس بـ مباشرة ساعات لمدة قيادة سيارة بعد
8. After driving for eight hours straight, I felt _____.
- قراءة استمتع بـ كان أعطى الكتاب
9. The book you gave me was _____ and I enjoyed reading it.

Answer

1. furious 3. delicious 5. amazed 7. a huge 9. fascinating
2. delighted 4. peckish 6. terrified 8. exhausted

القواعد

GRAMMAR

يجب أن يحتاج
MUST - HAVE TO - NEED

- الاستخدام
- نستخدم (must) ليعبر المتكلم عن أنه يريد (شخصياً) الإلزام أو الالتزام بفعل شيء ما، ونفيها mustn't ، ويأتي بعدها مصدر الفعل.
 - نستخدم (have to) ليعبر المتكلم عن الإلزام أو الالتزام بفعل شيء ما لسبب خارجي (مثل قانون أو قرار)، ونضع قبلها don't/doesn't للنفي، ويأتي بعدها مصدر الفعل.
 - نستخدم (need to) للتعبير عن حاجة أو ضرورة لفعل شيء في المضارع أو في المستقبل، ويأتي بعدها مصدر الفعل.
- لا لكن مياطرة رؤية معالم المدينة يلعب
- > No, we **needn't** go sightseeing right away. But we **don't have to** go now.
- أنت
- > You **mustn't** go sightseeing right away.
- وقت كاف بملك لا نعم
- Yes, we **have to / need to / must**. We don't have enough time.

من الأفضل أن يفضل أن

HAD BETTER - WOULD RATHER

- الاستخدام
- نستخدم ('d better و 'd rather) للتعبير عن نصيحة، ويأتي بعدهما مصدر الفعل.
 - نستخدم ('d rather) مع ضمائر المتكلم (We/I) ونستخدم ('d better) مع باقي الضمائر.
- بعض بدلاً ينام هي
- > She'd better sleep then. > ... I'd rather do some sightseeing.
- فائدة
- ('d better) هي اختصار لـ (had better)، و ('d rather) هي اختصار لـ (would rather)، وعند نفيهما نضع بعدهما (not).

تدريب

PRACTICE

إجابة الصحيح أخط و أسفل المحادثة اقرأ صفحة ٤١ مثال

Example (P41) > Read the dialogue below and circle the correct answer.

غداً أي شيء، يفعل أنت هل اندي مرحباً

A: Hi, Andy! Are you doing anything tomorrow?

B: I (1) **need / have to** help my father ^{بساعد} fix ^{السيارة} the car. Why?

A: Oh, I was just wondering if you would like to come hiking with me. ^{مع} ^{قمشية} ^{يأني} ^{يحب} ^{يتساءل} ^{فقط}

B: I (2) **'d rather / 'd better** go hiking with you than stay at home. But I ^{لكن} ^{بيت} ^{يقيم}

promised my father I would help. I really (3) **needn't / must** keep my ^{يلتزم بـ} ^{حقاً} ^{وعد} promise. How about Friday? ^{الجمعة} ^{عن} ^{كيف} ^{وعد}

A: That's fine with me. Do you have your hiking boots? ^{أحذية} ^{بملك} ^{هل} ^{حجيت}

B: Oh, no. I (4) **don't have to / need to** buy a new pair because my old ones ^{قدم} ^{لأن} ^{زوج} ^{جديد} ^{يشترى} ^{لا} ^{بأه}

aren't any good. I've been thinking about going shopping, but I just ^{تسوق} ^{ذهاب} ^{في} ^{يفكر} ^{جيد} haven't had the time. ^{الوقت}

A: Do you think you'll be able to get a pair tomorrow? ^{غداً} ^{يحضر} ^{قادر على}

B: Yes, but I'll (5) **have to / must** go to the shops early in the morning ^{الصباح} ^{مبكراً} ^{المحلات} ^{نعم}

because my father will be waiting. ^{ينتظر} ^{يكون} ^{سوف}

A: Now, about the trip. We could drive down to either the mountain or ^{أو} ^{الجبل} ^{إما} ^{يقود} ^{الرحلة} ^{عن} ^{الآن}

the lake. Which do you prefer? ^{يفضل} ^{أي} ^{البحيرة}

B: I (6) **would rather / have to** go to the lake as it's closer. ^{أقرب}

A: We (7) **had better / mustn't** forget to bring a map with a walking trail. ^{أثر} ^{مشي} ^{خريطة} ^{يحضر} ^{ينسى} ^{نحن}

Remember what happened last time we went there? We got lost! ^{ناه} ^{هناك} ^{ذهب} ^{مرة} ^{ماضية} ^{حدث} ^{ماذا} ^{تلاكر}

B: How could I forget! We (8) **had to / should** call my dad to come and find us. We ^{يجد} ^{أب} ^{بفضل} ^{كيف}

(9) **would rather / had better** stop at the local tourist office and get a map. ^{مكتب} ^{سياحي} ^{علي} ^{يقف}

A: You're right. One last thing. You (10) **don't need to / mustn't** worry about ^{يقلق}

lunch because I'm going to pack a picnic for us. ^{غداء} ^{رحلة}

B: That's great. I'm really looking forward to it. ^{يتطلع إلى} ^{عظيم}

Answer

1. have to 3. must 5. have to 7. mustn't 9. had better
 2. 'd rather 4. need to 6. would rather 8. had to 10. don't need to

معطى الكلمات ب متدفقا الجميل أعد كبة صفحة 26 كتاب التمارين

Workbook (C. P26) > Rewrite the sentences starting with the words given.

صيفة الصحيح استخدم

Use the correct form of *must, have to or need*.

1. It is illegal to park your car here. **You** _____
 أنت هنا ميازينك يوقف غير قانوني
 2. It isn't necessary for you to come if you feel ill . **You** _____
 مريض يشعر يأتي ضروري
 3. Tim's parents will be away so he will look after his little sister. **Tim** _____
 أنت صغير يعتني سوف لذلك يعيد يكون سوف والدين تم
 4. The teacher asked the students to finish their projects by Wednesday.
 الأربعاء قبل مشاريع ينهي الطلاب سأل المعلم

The students _____

5. It is important not to panic during an earthquake. **You** _____
 زلزال أثناء يرتعب ألا مهم
 6. We've got plenty of fruit. Let's not buy more. **We** _____
 أورد يشتري هيا فاكهة فائض من

Answer

1. mustn't park your car here.
 2. don't have to come / don't need to come / needn't come if you feel ill.
 3. has to / needs to / must look after his little sister while his parents are away.
 4. must / need to / have to finish their projects by Wednesday.
 5. mustn't panic during an earthquake.
 6. don't have to / needn't buy more fruit.

3b reading

قراءة

قراءة

READING

مقابلة ناجح لك نصائح

Tips for a successful interview

خصوصاً مقابلة قبل عصبي يشعر عادي

It is normal to feel nervous before an interview, especially if you are

ينقل مع ذلك مرة أول عمل العالم يدخل

entering the world of work for the first time. However, you can save

yourself a lot of stress and **anxiety** by doing a few simple things. Apart from

بعيداً عن أثناء بسيط قليل عمل ب قلق ضغط كثير من نفسك

praying, here is some advice you could take into consideration the next

يذهب يضطر لك مرة

time you have to go for a job interview.

إعداد ناجح المفتاح

The key to a successful job interview is preparation. ❶ It is very important to

يؤكد سيرة ذاتية حديث خالي من أخطاء أيضاً

make sure your CV is **up-to-date** and free of mistakes. Also, you should make

يجمع لكلي جرائد مجلات إضافة إلى الإنترنت استخدام

use of the Internet, as well as magazines and newspapers, in order to **gather**

علاوة على ذلك يتقدم إلى منظمة الشركة عن معلومات

information about the company or organisation you are applying to. Furthermore,

عام متضمناً وضع معين أشياء بعض يعرف يجب

you must know some things about the specific job position, including general

مسؤوليات أعمال يومي

responsibilities and daily duties.

مائل إجابة نفسها يجيز مفيد ثم

Next, it is helpful to prepare for the interview itself by answering typical interview

أسئلة أمام محدد يسأل ربما نفسك تسجيل فيديو عضو عائلة صديق

questions. ❷ You can try answering these specific questions in front of

a friend or family member. Videotaping yourself might help you as well.

يتدرب تحسن مساجة دائماً يوجد تذكير

❸ Remember, there is always room for improvement; the more you practise,

أثناء أمور يشوش سوف لا واثق

the more confident you will be that you won't mess things up during the

يسأل ينبغي

interview. You should also prepare questions to ask during the interview. These

questions should reflect your research on the company and position. However, remember not to ask any questions about salary on your first interview. If you do, the interviewer may think that you only care about the benefits and that your interest in the company isn't **genuine**.

Final preparations include choosing what to wear. It is important to **select** something appropriate. A business suit is always acceptable. If your clothing is clean and well pressed, the interviewer will think that you are a location of your interview. neat and organised person. Also, you must know the **location** of your interview. **4** You should arrive at the interview ten minutes in advance. You

must also remember to bring extra copies of your CV with you. Bringing a small notebook for notes is also a good idea. Remember to stay calm and project an image of self-confidence.

5 In it, you should emphasise your interest and restate your specific qualifications for the position. Remember, the more you prepare, the more successful your interview will be.

Example (D. P45) > Look at the highlighted words in the text and Match them with their meanings.

- | | | |
|---------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. anxiety | <input type="checkbox"/> | a. including the latest information |
| 2. up-to-date | <input type="checkbox"/> | b. exact place |
| 3. gather | <input type="checkbox"/> | c. choose |
| 4. genuine | <input type="checkbox"/> | d. a feeling of worry |
| 5. select | <input type="checkbox"/> | e. collect |
| 6. location | <input type="checkbox"/> | f. real |

Answer

1. d 2. a 3. e 4. f 5. c 6. b

المفردات

VOCABULARY

يفعل و يصنع مع تعبيرات

1. EXPRESSIONS WITH **MAKE AND DO**

do	تفعل جيداً	معرفة أفضل	تسوق	واجب
	well / business	/ my best	/ a favour	/ shopping / homework
make	تقوم	إزعاج	قرار	اعتذار
	money / noise	/ a decision	/ an excuse	/ mistakes / plans

مثال صفحة 45 أكمل الجملة بـ الصحيح صيغة

Example (B. P45) ▶ Complete the sentences with the correct form of **make**

or **do** and some of the words from the previous activity.

1. Everyone _____; the important thing is to learn from them.
2. Karima was pleased because she _____ in her Maths test.
3. Kevin asked his son to _____ about where he wanted to go on holiday.
4. Would you _____ me _____ and buy me a chocolate bar on your way home?
5. Alex _____ his _____ but he couldn't win the match.
6. I can't sleep at night because my neighbours _____ too much _____.
7. Maria _____ and left early from work.

Answer

1. makes mistakes 3. make a decision 5. did ... best 7. made an excuse
2. did well 4. do ... a favour 6. make ... noise

يمكن الخلط بينها بسهولة كلمات

2. WORDS EASILY CONFUSED

جدة كل يكمل الذي الكلمة أخط صفحة ٤٤ مثال

Example (P45) > Circle the word that best completes each sentence.

- فوائد آخر سيارة دخل وائب جيد عرض الشركة
 1. The company offered me a good **salary** / **income**, a car and other benefits.
- نفقات أقل من عندما مال يخسر
 2. A company loses money when its **salary** / **income** is less than its expenses.
- سمع وجه إيماءة تعبير فلق ماري
 3. Mary had a worried **expression** / **gesture** on her face when she heard the news.
- يلقي ذهب الطاولة تجاه صنع
 4. She made a(n) **expression** / **gesture** towards the desk and I went to take a look.
- يغير اضطر إلى قميص على كل صلصة مكرونة مكب جون
 5. John spilt pasta sauce all over his shirt so he had to change into a **clean** / **clear** one.
- إجابة يعطي لم لكن مرات كثير مال
 6. I asked him many times but he didn't give me a **clean** / **clear** answer.
- اختبار هام قبل مترجع عصبي يشعر طلاب معظم
 7. Most students feel **nervous** / **upset** before an important examination.
- خاتم مفضل كارين
 8. Karen is **nervous** / **upset** because she lost her favourite ring.

Answer

1. salary 3. expression 5. clean 7. nervous
 2. income 4. a gesture 6. clear 8. upset

أكمل صفحة ٤٦ مثال

Example (B. P46) > Complete the sentences with the correct form of the

بحروف كبيرة
 words in capitals.

- يعلم منزل يبيع الجريدة المحلية وضع بن
 1. Ben put an _____ in the local paper to sell his house. **ADVERTISE**
- كثير من الناس أعطى بحث طبي الحديث
 2. The recent _____ in medical research have given many people a lot of hope. **DEVELOP**

3. The manager and his assistant had a _____ about the project. **DISCUSS**
 مناقش المشروع عن مساعد المدير
4. I'm taking art classes at my local adult _____ centre. **EDUCATE**
 يُعلم مركز بالغ محلي حصص فن يأخذ
5. Various environmental _____ are working together to solve the problem. **ORGANISE**
 يعمل معًا يعمل بيئي متنوع ينظم المشكلة
6. Dan has made all the _____ for his holiday. **ARRANGE**
 يرتب إجازة كل
7. I was very pleased to receive an _____ to Hashim's wedding. **INVITE**
 يدعو زفاف هاشم يستلم مسرور جدًا كان
8. We stopped and asked a man for _____ to the museum. **DIRECT**
 يوجه المتحف رجلى مأل وقف

Answer

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. advertisement
إعلان | 3. discussion
مناقشة | 5. organisations
منظمات | 7. invitation
دعوة |
| 2. developments
تطورات | 4. education
تعليم | 6. arrangements
ترتيبات | 8. directions
اتجاهات |

اقرأ صفحة 29 كتاب التمارين

Workbook (A. P29) ▶ Read the sentences and circle the correct answer.

1. What is the main source of **income / salary** in your country?
 دولة وائب دخل مصدر رئيسي ما
2. Linda's facial **gesture / expression** made me realise something was wrong.
 خطأ كان شيء ما يدرك جعل انطباع إيماءة وجهي ليندا
3. Eva got really **nervous / upset** when she found out her friend had lied to her.
 كذب صديق اكتشف عندما مترجع عصبي حقًا صار إيفا
4. The reasons why the man committed the crime are still not **clear / clean** to the police.
 نظيف واضح ليس مازال الجريمة ارتكب الرجل لماذا الأسباب
5. People should always take **duty / responsibility** for their actions.
 أفعال مسؤولية واجب يأخذ دائمًا ناس
6. He's not tough - it's just part of the **image / appearance** he wants to create.
 يمثل يريد مظهر الصورة جزء شديد

Answer

- | | | |
|---------------|----------|-------------------|
| 1. income | 3. upset | 5. responsibility |
| 2. expression | 4. clear | 6. image |

كتاب التمارين صفحة ٢٩ اختر

Workbook (B. P29) > Choose the correct answer a, b or c.

1. I truly appreciate your _____ interest in my problem but there's nothing you can do to help.
 لكن مشكلة اهتمام لا شيء
- a. confident b. calm c. genuine
 واثق هادئ حقيقي
2. Bob is thinking of _____ for the job of sales assistant at the local shoe shop.
 محل حذاء محلي بائع يفكر بوب
- a. applying b. gathering c. looking
 تقدم تجمع نظر
3. Make sure you enclose a(n) _____ in your application letter.
 رسالة تقدم لوظيفة يرفق تأكيد
- a. interview b. CV c. tip
 مقابلة سير ذاتية نصيحة
4. His _____ has been quite strange lately. Do you know what's wrong with him?
 خطأ يعرف هل مؤخرًا غريب تمامًا نواصل بالعين
- a. eye contact b. body language c. behaviour
 لغة الجسد ملوك
5. This is a formal dinner, so make sure you wear _____ clothes.
 يرتدي ملابس عشاء لاللك رسمي
- a. typical b. appropriate c. up-to-date
 طبق الأصل ملائم حديث

Answer

1. c 2. a 3. b 4. c 5. b

القواعد

GRAMMAR

التعبير عن الإمكانية

EXPRESSING POSSIBILITY

(MAY - MIGHT - COULD)

- ◀ نستخدم (may/might/could) ثم مصدر الفعل للتعبير عن إمكانية حدوث الفعل في المضارع أو في المستقبل.
- المرة القادمة اعتبار يضع في نصيحة بعض
- may / might / could
- > ...here is some advice you **could take into** consideration the next time you have to go for a job interview.
 مقابلة وظيفة يجب أن
- > Videotaping yourself **might help** you as well.
 أيضًا يساعد نفسك تسجيل الفيديو

- يؤتمر بـ فقط يعتقد المحاور
- > If you do, the interviewer **may think** that you only care about the benefits...

- فائدة
- < للنفي نضع **not** بعد (**may** أو **might**) ثم تتبعها بالمصدر.
- نحن اليوم البنك
- > We **may not / might not go** to the bank today.

عمل استنتاج

MAKING DEDUCTIONS (MUST - CAN'T)

- must / can't**
- < نستخدم **must** ثم مصدر الفعل لتأكيد أن شيئاً ما حقيقي ، أي بمعنى (من المؤكد أن).
- فقط المال مهتم بـ
- > He **must be** interested in the money only.
- < نستخدم **can't** ثم مصدر الفعل للتعبير عن اعتقاد أن شيئاً ما مستحيل.
- نفسها الوظيفة من المحتمل
- > He **can't** possibly **care about** the job itself.

تدريب

PRACTICE

كلمات الصحيح أخط أسهل النص اقرأ صفحة ٤٦ مثال

Example (P46) > Read the text below and circle the correct words.

مشكلة الأكبر مهنة صحيح اختيار

Choosing the right career (1) **can't be / must be** the biggest problem I have on my mind these days. In fact, it just (2) **may be / can be** the most important decision I will ever make. A few days ago, I went to see a careers counsellor because I thought it (3) **must help / might help** me get a better idea about what kind of job suits me. In addition to the information the counsellor gave me, he advised me that another thing I (4) **could do / mustn't do** is to talk to people who do jobs I am interested in. He said they (5) **can't be / might be** able to give me helpful advice and tips. It (6) **must not be / may not be** very difficult to find a teacher or a doctor to talk to, but what if someone wants to

هام الأكثر فقط في الواقع أيام عقل

مستشار مهنة يرى تعب قبل أيام قليل يصنع سوف قرار

عن فكرة أحسن يساعد اعتقد لأن

أعطى المعلومات بالإضافة يناسب وظيفة نوع ما

يتحدث يفعل شيء آخر نصيح

قال مهتم بـ وظائف ناس

جدا نصائح نصيحة مساعد يعطي قادر على

يريد شخص إذا ما لكن يتحدث طبيب أو معلم يجد صعب

متأكد ذواق شكولاتة رائد فضاء يصبح
become an astronaut or a chocolate taster? I'm sure it (7) **may be / can't be**

يعتقد يطبخ أحب دائماً منل على أية حال حالات هؤلاء سهل جداً
so easy in those cases. Anyway, since I have always liked to cook, I think I

حارة المطاعم طهارة يتحدث
(8) **can't try / could try** talking to chefs at the restaurants in my neighbourhood.

Answer

- | | | | |
|------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. must be | 3. might help | 5. might be | 7. can't be |
| 2. may be | 4. could do | 6. may not be | 8. could try |

استخدم اكتب أسفل المواضع صفحة ٢٩ كتاب التمارين
Workbook (C. P29) > Read the situations below and write sentences. Use

معطى العلامات
the prompts given and *may, might, could, must or can't*

المقابلة عن ذكر تذكير ميمى جعفر
1. Jafar has a bad memory. Remind him about the meeting.

ينسى وإلا
Remind / Jafar / about / meeting / otherwise / he / forget / about / it _____

طول اليوم الحديقة يعمل موسى
2. Musa has been working in the garden all day.

He / be / very tired _____

أم صغيرة جداً سيدة
3. That woman is too young to be Kim's mother.

She / be / her mother _____

قيادة أثناء حريص
4. You must be more careful when driving.

حادث خطير
You / have / serious accident _____

النهار فيما بعد مطر إمكانية
5. There's a possibility of rain later on in the day.

It / rain / later on in the day _____

Answer

1. Remind Jafar about the meeting otherwise he may forget about it.
2. He must be very tired.
3. She can't be her mother.
4. You could have a serious accident.
5. It might rain later on in the day.

3



round-up

تمارين مجمعة

المفردات

القواعد

VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR

مثال

صفحة ٥

اختر

الكلمة

أكثر

على نحو ملائم

Example (A. P50) ▶ Choose the word or phrase that most appropriately

يُكمل الجُملة

completes the sentence.

1. Jack picked up his racket and walked onto the _____ to face his opponent.
- a. court b. ring c. slope d. pitch
2. Hockey players wear _____ to protect their legs from injury.
- a. vests b. gloves c. shin pads d. helmets
3. I was so _____ after running the marathon race that I could hardly walk.
- a. sleepy b. relaxed c. amazed d. exhausted
4. I want to do something _____ in my free time so I've decided to take an art class.
- a. creative b. competitive c. active d. reliable
5. The man in the tourist office was very _____ to us.
- a. nervous b. helpful c. delighted d. pleased
6. Adam can never admit it when he has made a(n) _____.
- a. decision b. favour c. mistake d. excuse
7. I am doing my _____ now; could you stop making so much noise?
- a. business b. best c. plans d. homework

8. The annual _____ of our family is about \$ 50,000.
 السنوي عائلة تقريباً
- a. salary راتب b. income دخل c. wage أجره d. pay دفع
9. Some people use facial _____ rather than words to express how they feel.
 بعض الناس يستخدم وجهي أكثر من كلمات يعبر كيف يشعر
- a. gestures إيماءات b. movements حركات c. expressions تعبيرات d. appearance مظهر
10. Their _____ for the lost treasure led them to an island in the Caribbean.
 البحث كثر أدى جزيرة البحر الكاريبي
- a. research بحث b. search بحث c. study دراسة d. examination اختبار

Answer

1. a 3. d 5. b 7. d 9. c
 2. c 4. a 6. c 8. b 10. b

مثال صفحة 50 اختر الكلمة عبارة ينتج
Example (B. P50) > Choose the word or phrase that produces a

جملتها صحيحاً
grammatically correct sentence.

1. Frank _____ his homework; he can go out now.
 الآن يخرج فرانك
- a. has finished c. was finishing
 b. has been finishing d. finishes
2. She has been living in Al-Khobar _____ two years.
 الخبر في يعيش سنوات
- a. since منذ b. for لمدة c. already بالفعل d. before قبل
3. John _____ the house for weeks, but he doesn't seem any closer to
 أقرب أي يبدو لكن أسابيع البيت جود
- finishing it.
 انتهاء
- a. has painted c. has been painting
 b. was painting d. paints
4. Leo _____ an interest in tennis since he was a young boy.
 ولد صغير تنس اهتمام ليو
- a. has had c. was having
 b. has been having d. had

5. We _____ ^{يذهب} go windsurfing ^{يطير طائرة شراعية} than ^{يلعب} play tennis.
 a. would rather b. should c. had better d. might
6. I _____ ^{قبل} sushi ^{سوشي} before.
 a. have never eaten c. never eat
 b. have never been eating d. was never eating
7. Your leg looks much worse; you _____ ^{يذهب} go ^{يرى} and see a doctor.
 a. would rather b. need c. had better d. needn't
8. I'd love to go out tonight, but I can't because I _____ ^{يجهز} prepare ^{لأن} a presentation ^{لا يستطيع} on climate change ^{لكن الليلة} for tomorrow. ^{يجب}
 a. need b. have to c. mustn't d. can
9. Abdullah _____ ^{المبنى} in his office now; I just saw him ^{مغادراً} leaving the building. ^{رأى}
 a. must be b. mustn't be c. can't be d. could be
10. Ibrahim _____ ^{عشاء} not be able to make it to dinner ^{قادر على} tonight. ^{لا}
 a. may b. can c. must d. could

Answer

1. a 2. b 3. c 4. a 5. a 6. a 7. c 8. b 9. c 10. a

Example (C. P51) > Read the text below and decide which answer a, b or c

best fits each gap.

The number of people spending their free time learning a foreign language ^{لغة أجنبية} ^{يتعلم} ^{وقت فراغ} ^{بمضي} ^{الناس} ^{العدد} ^{إجابة} ^{أي} ^{فرد} ^{أسفل} ^{النص} ^{اقرأ} ^{صفحة ٥١} ^{مثال}

(1) _____ ^{العالم} in the last decade. This (2) _____ ^{لأن} be because, as the world has ^{قادر على} developed and air travel has become cheaper, more and more people are able to ^{أكثر} ^{أرخص} ^{يصبح} ^{السفر جواً} ^{تطور} visit different countries. Also, more companies work on an international level ^{مستوى} ^{دولي} ^{يعمل} ^{شركات} ^{أيضاً} ^{دول} ^{مختلفة} ^{يزور} and, therefore, if you know a foreign language, you (3) _____ ^{يبد} find that you ^{لذلك السبب} ^{يعرف}

أصحاب عمل أفضل عرض فرص وظيفة أحسن
 القدرة يمتلك
 have better job opportunities. It shows employers that you have the ability to
 مع يعمل من مختلف دول سوف مرل
 work with people from different countries and that you will be flexible about
 حيث تعلم متعة ودود
 where you work. Learning a foreign language can be fun, and the friendly

ب ب ب
 درجة
 (4) _____ of a language class will also provide you with the opportunity to
 مقابل جديد شائع اهتمامات معرفة
 meet new people with common interests. (5) _____ this, knowledge of the

دولة يشعر واثق
 language of a country you visit will make you feel more confident as you will
 يتواصل رئيسي محلي آخر
 be able to communicate at a basic level with the local people. Another

يساعد يفهم
 (6) _____ of learning a language is that it will help you understand
 الثقافة البلد يبحث عن شيء ما
 the culture of the country you are visiting. So if you're looking for something

لا يدرس لا
 (7) _____ to do in your free time and you're (8) _____ to study, then why
 لا
 not try a language class?

- | | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. a. was increasing | b. increases | c. has increased |
| 2. a. could | b. mustn't | c. had better |
| 3. a. may | b. need | c. have to |
| 4. a. atmosphere
غلاف جوي | b. air
هواء | c. location
موقع |
| 5. a. Although
بالرغم من | b. Besides
علاوة على ذلك | c. Next
التالي |
| 6. a. improvement
تحسن | b. advantage
ميزة | c. convenience
ملائمة |
| 7. a. stimulating
تحفز | b. adequate
ملائم | c. appropriate
لائق |
| 8. a. willing
مستعد | b. confident
واثق | c. enthusiastic
متحمس |

Answer

1. c 2. a 3. a 4. a 5. b 6. b 7. a 8. a

المضارع التام البسيط | بالنص | أكمل | صفحة 94 | مثال

Example (E. P51) > Complete the text with the Present Perfect Simple, the Present Perfect Progressive or the Past Simple of the verbs in brackets.

كيف لكن لفترة طويلة لطف ترفيع رائع يصنع إيلبي
 Ellie (1) _____ (make) fabulous patchwork quilts for ages. But how did it all start? Many years ago, Ellie (2) _____ (discover) an old box in her ^{غرفة علوية} attic . It ^{صندوق قديم} contained ^{يكشف} a piece of unfinished ^{حياكة} quilt that ^{يحب} her grandmother who (4) _____ (love) knitting ^{صناعة} jumpers for her grandchildren and making patchwork quilts. In that box, Ellie (5) _____ (find) a piece of unfinished quilt. That was it. Her grandmother was ^{غير منتهى قطعة من يود} no longer there to help her and it took Ellie a lot of practice, reading and ^{قراءة} patience, but in the end, she finished the quilt. Since then, she (6) _____ (become) an expert in quilting. Her family and friends (7) _____ (like) her quilts so much that they asked her to make them some. Her grandmother's ^{بعض} quilt, which (8) _____ (hang) on a wall for all these years, is her inspiration. ^{إلهام}

Answer

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------|---------------|---------------------|
| 1. has been making | 3. belonged | 5. found | 7. liked |
| 2. discovered | 4. loved | 6. has become | 8. has been hanging |



Module 4 الوحدة ٤

Planet Earth

كوكب الأرض

4a reading

قراءة

الفراةة

READING

كوكب الأرض ينقل لكي نطوع بهتم لا لا

Why not consider volunteering to save Planet Earth?

متاح فرص كثير يوجد

There are many opportunities available.

رمادي من ينقل نحن تغيير عصر بحرب العالم

A. The world is experiencing a time of change. We are moving from a 'grey'

اقتصاد الأخضر البيئية صار عادات مبنية على اقتصاد

economy, based on habits that are harmful to the environment, to a 'green'

التي نفهم يحتاج يحمي

economy, based on the understanding that we need to protect our environment.

محتاج متطوعون تحديات هذه يقابل أجيال مستقبل سوف كيف

How will future generations meet these challenges? Volunteers are needed for

يساعد وكالة حياة بيئي شباب علمي

the Global Youth for Environmental Protection (GYEP) agency. You will help to

أنفسهم يجهز عندما طلاب مدرسة ثانوية مهمت صغار يدرب

train young and interested high school students while they prepare themselves

غدا العفول تشكيل ساعد اليوم انضم وظائف

for the green jobs of the future. Join today and help shape the minds of tomorrow!

مواطن كيلومترات مربع مليون حوالي يغطي حوض نهر الأمازون

B. The Amazon Basin covers about seven million square kilometres, and is home

كثيرة أجمل الأرض حيوانات فصائل أكثر من 2.6

to more than 2.6 million **species** of animals. It is one of Earth's finest treasures.

غابات مطيرة الحجم قلل قطع أشجار بقرب مع ذلك

However, by 2020, **logging** will have reduced the size of rainforests by 60%. The

نهائية يضع يساعد يبحث عن مؤسسة علوم وطني

National Science Foundation (NSF) is looking for volunteers to help put an end to

دراسة علماء متأخر جدا قبل

this before it is too late. Volunteers will help scientists in their study of the

النظام البيئي تأثير

destruction of the Amazon rainforest and its effect on the **ecosystem**. You will

الأدغال خلال مع فرصة القرصنة يمتلك

have the opportunity to travel with scientists through the jungle in

لأنقوتك عمر تجربة

an experience of a lifetime. Don't miss out!

C. Help save the beaches of a unique chain of islands! With their warm waters and white sandy beaches that stretch for miles, the Bahamas are everyone's dream of a tropical paradise. Just off the coast of Florida, this island chain has not been affected by development until quite recently. Help to put an end to this before the beauty of these islands is destroyed. With the Coastal Ecology Center (CEC), volunteers will examine the effects of growing coastal development on the plants and animals which live nearby. You will help compare satellite images to on-the-ground information.

D. Volunteer with Charity Warehouse in the second largest city in Saudi Arabia and help those affected by the Jeddah flood who need support until they eventually find safe housing. During this 7-day adventure, you will be helping the local community clean up the affected areas and give out food and water to hundreds of people who had to abandon their homes after the flood. In situations as difficult as this, it is important to be close to our fellow human beings. We are looking for energetic and hard-working people who want to help people in need. If you fit this description, then please join us!

Example (C. P54) > Read the advertisements again and answer the questions

1-8. Write A, B, C or D in the boxes.

Which advertisement mentions...

- an organisation that helps prepare young people for new careers?
- an organisation in which volunteers will be helping people who have suffered because of weather conditions?

3. an organisation which is asking for people with specific qualities?
4. an organisation in which volunteers will be using high technology to gather information?
5. an organisation in which volunteers will be exploring the area they want to save?
6. the length of time individuals will be doing volunteer work?
7. that we are seeing a change for the better?
8. an area which was unharmed by human activity in the past?

Answer

1. A 2. D 3. D 4. C 5. B 6. D 7. A 8. C

Example (D. P55) Match the words highlighted in the text with their meanings.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1. species <input type="checkbox"/> | a. pictures <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. logging <input type="checkbox"/> | b. large amounts of water covering an area <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. ecosystem <input type="checkbox"/> | c. a group of people living in an area <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. images <input type="checkbox"/> | d. types of plants or animals <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. flood <input type="checkbox"/> | e. the action of cutting down trees <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6. community <input type="checkbox"/> | f. the plants and animals in an area <input type="checkbox"/> |

Answer

1. d 2. e 3. f 4. a 5. b 6. c

المفردات**VOCABULARY**

بركة ماء pond	محيط ocean	صحراء desert	واحة oasis	وادي canyon	الغطاء الجليدي القطبي polar ice cap
------------------	---------------	-----------------	---------------	----------------	--

إجابة الصحيح اختر صفحة 36 التمارين كتاب
Workbook (A. P36) > Choose the correct answer a, b or c.

1. When I was a child, I used to love to feed the ducks in our garden _____.
 حديقة البط يطعم يجب اعتاد أن طفلي عندما
 a. oasis **b. ocean** c. pond
 واحة محيط بركة ماء
2. Humans are responsible for most of the _____ to the environment.
 معظم عن مسؤول البشر
 a. description **b. destruction** c. protection
 وصف تدمير حماية
3. Young people should be prepared to meet the _____ of the 21st century.
 يقابل معادل القرن الحادي والعشرون
 a. treasures **b. developments** c. challenges
 كنوز تطورات تحديات
4. Have you _____ enough information for your Science project?
 هل كافي معلومات علوم مشروع
 a. created **b. gathered** c. affected
 خلق جمع أثرني
5. The forest _____ for miles around the city.
 الغابة حول أميال المدينة
 a. covers **b. fits** c. stretches
 يغطي يناسب يمتد
6. The whole _____ is against the building of a factory in town.
 كل المبنى ضد بلدة مصنع
 a. community **b. individual** c. generation
 مجتمع فرد جيل
7. Providing _____ for the people who lost their homes in the earthquake is
 الزلزال بيوت فقد أولوية واحد رقم الحكومة توفير
 the government's number one priority.
 a. building **b. housing** c. agency
 مسكن وكالة
8. Several _____ areas were destroyed by the tsunami.
 مناطق دمر التسونامي
 a. coastal **b. tropical** c. global
 ساحلي استوائي عالمي
9. We stopped to rest at an oasis in the middle of the _____.
 وقف يستريح واحة الوسط
 a. rainforest **b. canyon** c. desert
 غابة مطيرة وادي ضيق صحراء
10. Watching TV for many hours a day can be _____ to your eyes.
 يمكن أن يكون في اليوم ساعات كثير لمدة تقفز مشاهدة عيون
 a. harmful **b. cheerful** c. unique
 ضار مبهج فريد

Answer

1. c 3. c 5. c 7. b 9. c
2. b 4. b 6. a 8. a 10. a

الفوائد

GRAMMAR

أزمنة المستقبل

FUTURE TENSES

الاستخدام

مع

التكوين

- مصدر الفعل
 < نستخدم (will + base form) للتعبير عن تنبؤات في المستقبل أو عن قرار سريع.
- مصدر الفعل
 < نستخدم (am/is/are + going to + base form) للتعبير عن نوايا أو خطط مستقبلية تم الإعداد لها مسبقًا.
- علم وطني يتطوع يوليو القادم
 > **A:** Next July, we are going to volunteer with the National Science Foundation and help scientists save the Amazon rainforest. Would you like to come with us?
- غابات مطيرة الأزواج ينقل علماء يساعد مؤسسة
 > **B:** I'm not sure. I have no plans for July, but is it so important?
- نصف فقط سنوات قليلة يقول علماء بالطبع
 > **A:** Of course! Scientists say that in a few years only half of the rainforests will still exist.
- يوجد مازال
 > **B:** In that case, I'll come with you.
- مجتمع محلي مغامرة سبع أيام أثناء
 < نستخدم المستقبل المستمر الذي يتكون من (will + be + -ing form) للتعبير عن الفترة التي يستغرقها الحدث في المستقبل.
- مناطق متأثر ينظف
 > During this 7-day adventure, you will be helping the local community clean up the affected areas...
- حدث سيتم في المستقبل قبل وقت محدد أو قبل حدث آخر.
 قطع الأخشاب قل الحجم ومع ذلك
 > However, by 2020, logging will have reduced the size of rainforests by 60%.

تدريب

PRACTICE

المحادثة أكمل صفحة مثال

Example (P55) > Complete the dialogues with the Future will, the Future going to, the Present Simple, the Future Progressive or the Future Perfect of the verbs in brackets.

A: (1) _____ (you / watch) the game tonight?

B: Of course. Do you think the Allstars (2) _____ (win)?

A: No way! I think it (3) _____ (be) an exciting game, though .

B: Me too. Listen, Jack and I (4) _____ (watch) the game at his house. Do you want to come?

A: Yeah, it sounds like fun.

B: OK. I (5) _____ (call) Jack now and tell him you're coming.

A: I have to wake up at 7:00 tomorrow because I have an early meeting.

B: Well , by the time you (6) _____ (wake up), I (7) _____ (leave).

A: Where are you going?

B: To Perth. I have a lot of meetings and I (8) _____ (work) all day. I (9)

_____ (give) you a call as soon as I (10) _____ (get) there.

A: OK. (11) _____ (you / be) at home when I (12) _____ (get) back in the evening?

B: No, I (13) _____ (be) late I'm afraid.

Answer

1. Are you going to watch
2. will win
3. will be
4. are going to watch
5. 'll call
6. wake up
7. will have left
8. will be working / am going to work
9. 'll give
10. get
11. Will you be / Are you going to be
12. get
13. am going to be

إجابة الصحيح أخط المحادثات اقرأ صفحة 37
Workbook (C. P37) > Read the dialogues and circle the correct answer.

- A:** Will our cousins (1) **be arriving / have arrived** by seven o'clock?
 (أولاد العم يصل الساعة السابعة هل)
- B:** I don't think so. At seven they will still (2) **be travelling / have travelled**.
 (لا يعتقد ذلك هم يسافر يسافر)
- I expect they (3) **will / are going** land at 8 o'clock and be here at around 9.
 (يتوقع يهبط هنا حوالي)
- A:** Oh! Let's hope we will (4) **prepare / have prepared** everything by that time.
 (بأمل دعنا بعد أعد كل شيء)
- B:** Don't worry. Maria (5) **will be / is** here any minute now to help.
 (لا تقلق ماريا إلى دقيقة أي)
- A:** That's good.
 (ذلك جيد)

- A:** Well, children, our school (6) **is organising / will have organised** a
 (أطفال مدرسة ينظم نظم)
 Green Day at the end of next week.
 (الأسبوع القادم في نهاية اليوم الأخضر)
- B:** What will it (7) **be / have been** about, Mr Salman?
 (ما عن)
- A:** We (8) **inform / are going to inform** people about environmental
 (يبلغ الناس يتي)
 problems and suggest solutions.
 (مشاكل يقترح حلول)
- B:** Are there going (9) **to be / to have been** talks by experts?
 (هل سوف خبراء بواقعة أحداث)
- A:** Of course, but I want to know which of you
 (لكن أي يعرف)
 (10) **are volunteering / will volunteer** to help.
 (يتطوع يتطوع)
- B:** I (11) **will help / am helping**, Mr Salman.

Answer

1. have arrived
 2. be travelling
 3. will
 4. have prepared
 5. will be
 6. is organising
 7. be
 8. are going to inform
 9. to be
 10. will volunteer
 11. will help
-

4a



listening & reading

الاستماع والقراءة

LISTENING & READING

بارد يكره شخصياً عن كل الضجيج ما يرى يعرف جوش
Josh: You know, I don't see what the fuss is all about. Personally, I hate cold

لذلك على مدار العام ساحة يلعب يقدر يعني احتباس حراري طقس
 weather. Global warming means I can go swimming all year round, so

أدفا يصبح دع كل مايهمني
for all I care let it get warmer and warmer.

بن كلمة فهم ألم تحول قائماً هل بن
Ben: Are you totally insane, Josh? Haven't you understood a word of what

القطبي يرتفع يقى درجة الحرارة يقول علماء
 scientists have been saying? If the temperature keeps rising, the polar

فيضان ضخم سيأ يرتفع مستويات بحر نتيجة لذلك يذوب صوف قمم جليد
 ice caps will melt. As a result, sea levels will rise causing massive flooding.

خلف قادر على نعم
 And, yes, you will be able to go swimming all year round – in your back

حديقة
 garden!

البحر من بعيداً أميال مدن بعض وإن يكن هراء
Josh: Nonsense! **So what?** Some towns that are miles away from the sea will

مشكلة رائع أليس ذلك منتجات شاطئ يصبح
 become beach resorts. Isn't that wonderful? You see, your problem is that

منلي العيوب تركيز على
 you keep focusing on the disadvantages. If you weren't so negative, you

المميزات كل
 would be able to see all the advantages of global warming.

Ben: What advantages?

كثير من يوفر بادئ ذي بدء حسناً
Josh: Well, **for starters**, if the weather gets even warmer, we will save a lot of

معاطف ثقيل أحذية طويلة قبعات أكثر لا ملابس الشتاء نقود
 money on winter clothes. No more hats, boots and heavy coats.

مناطق جنوبي يعيش الذي ناس يفهم
Ben: Don't you understand that people who live in southern regions would

حرارة شديد يعاني من
 suffer from extreme heat?

Josh: I don't see what the big deal is. If it gets too hot for people living in the South, they will simply go to the North to cool off. I mean, we've been going South for years to get warm.

Ben: Yes but...

Josh: Don't interrupt me. Now, if the polar ice caps were smaller in size, it would be easier to dig for oil in the Arctic, which would mean cheaper petrol for us. Think about how much more often we could use our cars! We could go for nice long drives in the countryside!

Ben: **I give up!** Josh, you are **a hopeless case!**

Example (C. P 56) > Read the dialogue and answer the questions below.

1. What does Ben mean when he tells Josh that he will be able to swim in his back garden?
2. How does Ben see things according to Josh?
3. How would Josh save money if the Earth's temperature rose?
4. How will people living in southern regions deal with extreme heat according to Josh?
5. What does Josh say could happen to the price of petrol if global warming continued?

Answer

1. That a lot of cities will also flood along with the one they both live in.
2. Josh thinks that Ben is a negative person and he only sees disadvantages to everything.
3. He wouldn't have to buy heavy winter clothing.
4. They will have to move to the North.
5. The price of petrol would go down.

Example (D. P56) > Look at the expressions highlighted in the dialogue and

decide when each of them is used.

1. when something is not important _____
2. when someone is not worried _____
3. when there is no possibility of changing someone _____
4. when someone mentions the first point in a list _____
5. when someone can't do something and stops trying _____

Answer

1. So what?
2. for all I care
3. a hopeless case
4. for starters
5. I give up!

المفردات

VOCABULARY

يمكن الخلط بينها بسهولة كلمات

WORDS EASILY CONFUSED

Example (P57) > Circle the word/ phrase that best completes each sentence.

1. Peter stood and watched the smoke **raise** / **rise** from the burning building.
2. The teacher asked her students to **raise** / **rise** their hands before they ask a question.
3. I've told you before not to **disturb** / **interrupt** me when I'm talking.
4. Please turn the radio down. You will **disturb** / **interrupt** your brother; he's studying for an exam.
5. Saudi Arabia is one of the world's leading **oil** / **petrol** producers.
6. Remind me to stop at the first **oil** / **petrol** station we find.

7. The lion lay down and sunned itself in the **hot / warm** sunshine.
ضوء الشمس دافئ حار نفسه شمس يستلقي الأمد
8. The food was too **hot / warm** to eat so we left it to cool down.
يسرد ترك لذلك يأكل جداً كان الطعام
9. Don't **give up / give in** on your dreams; keep on trying until you succeed.
ينجح حتى محاولة استمر في أحلام يقر بالخزيمة يستسلم لا
10. Finally, the teacher **gave up / gave in** to the students' request to go on
يستمر طلب الطلاب في النهاية
رحلة مدرسية
an excursion.

Answer

1. rise 3. interrupt 5. oil 7. warm 9. give up
2. raise 4. disturb 6. petrol 8. hot 10. gave in

القواعد

GRAMMAR

أنواع ١ و ٢ الجمل الشرطية

CONDITIONAL SENTENCES (TYPES 1 & 2)

الحالة

الأولى

للأسلوب

الشرطي

تستخدم الحالة الأولى للتعبير عن شيء يمكن أن يحدث في الحاضر أو في المستقبل.

إذا If	مضارع بسيط Present Simple	will, can, must, may, should أو جملة أمرية	مصدر الفعل
-----------	------------------------------	---	------------

➤ If the temperature **keeps** rising, the polar ice caps **will** melt.
يدوب القمم الجليدية القطبي ارتفاع يبقى درجة الحرارة

الحالة

الثانية

للأسلوب

الشرطي

تستخدم الحالة الثانية للتعبير عن شيء خيالي من غير المحتمل أن يحدث في الحاضر ولا في المستقبل.

إذا If	ماضي بسيط Past Simple	could, would, might + مصدر الفعل
-----------	--------------------------	----------------------------------

➤ If you **weren't** so negative, you **would** be able to see all
قادراً على سلبى جداً احتباس حراري المميزات
the advantages of global warming.

تدريب

PRACTICE

Example (P57) > أكمل Complete the dialogues with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

Paul: Hi, Jack. What are you up to?
 بول مرحباً ما آخر ما توصلت إليه

Jack: I'm just doing some research about climate change. Did you know that if the planet (1) _____ (continue) to get warmer, the polar ice caps will melt?
 جاك أعرف هل تغير مناخ عن بحث بعض يفعل لفظ جاك
 بدوب القطب الجليدية القطبي أدفا يصبح يستمر الكوكب

Paul: I guess that's obvious. After all, if you (2) _____ (heat) _____ ice, it (3) _____ (melt).
 بول تخمن واضح أخيراً يستخن تليج

Jack: I bet you don't know what causes climate change.
 جاك يراهن ما يعرف سبب

Paul: I know that burning fossil fuels increases the planet's temperature.
 بول يزيد وفود حفري حرق درجة الحرارة

Jack: That's right, and if we (4) _____ (not use) alternative sources of energy more, we (5) _____ (destroy) the planet. If people (6) _____ (think) about the environment more, they (7) _____ (find) ways to make things better.
 جاك صحيح لا يستخدم بديل طاقة مصادر
 يدمر يفكر
 البيئية أحسن أمور يجعل لكي طرق يجد

Bob: Hi, Michael. I like your new car.
 بوب يحب سيارة جديد

Michael: Thanks, but it's not actually mine. I'm taking part in an experiment. This car runs on electricity rather than petrol, so it doesn't cause pollution.
 مايكل شكر لك لكن شارك تجريبه ملكي حقا
 تلوث بسبب أكثر من كهرباء يعمل على

Scientists asked a number of volunteers to try the cars out for a month.
 شهور السيارات تجرب متطوعون عدد سأل علماء

Bob: That's interesting.
 بوب متيق

Michael: Yes, there are some disadvantages, though. If the battery (8) _____ (run) out, then the car (9) _____ (stop).
 مايكل يوجد عيوب البطارية
 ينفذ من ثم ينفذ

Bob: That's a bit risky. Imagine what would happen if the car (10) _____
(stop) suddenly in the middle of the road!

Michael: It doesn't work like that. The car gives a warning signal. So, you
have time to go and recharge the battery. If this experiment
(11) _____ (be) successful, these cars (12) _____ (be) on
the market in a few years' time.

Answer

- | | | | |
|--------------|----------------|--------------------|-------------|
| 1. continues | 4. don't use | 7. would find | 10. stopped |
| 2. heat | 5. 'll destroy | 8. runs | 11. is |
| 3. melts | 6. thought | 9. stops/will stop | 12. will be |

كتاب التمارين صفحة 39 اختر

Workbook (C. P39) > Choose the correct answer a, b or c.

- If he had more free time, he _____ a sport.
a. took up b. will take up c. would take up
- If people _____ alternative sources of energy, they wouldn't pollute the planet.
a. used b. use c. will use
- Would you be able to run so fast if you _____ so often?
a. don't train b. won't train c. didn't train
- Unless Afaf _____ harder, she won't pass her exams.
a. will study b. studies c. studied
- If you continue to be impolite, no one _____ to you.
a. talk b. will talk c. won't talk
- If I were you, I _____ their offer.
a. won't accept b. didn't accept c. wouldn't accept

Answer

- | | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. c | 2. a | 3. c | 4. b | 5. b | 6. c |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|

4b

reading

قراءة

الفراةة

READING

استغااةة حيوان

ANIMAL SOS

فصائل حيوان مئات يوجد صندوق الحياة البرية العالمي طبقاً لـ
 According to the World Wildlife Fund, there are hundreds of animal species on
 هذه الأماب بعض قائمة مهدد (في خطر)
 the endangered species list. Some of the reasons these animals are endangered
 معظم تغير مناخ تلوث بيئات طبيعي التدمير يشمل
 include the destruction of natural habitats, pollution and climate change. Most of
 نخفي ببطء الباندا العملاقة النمر الغوريلا يكون واعياً
 us **are aware** that the gorilla, the tiger and the giant panda are slowly disappearing,
 قريباً انقرض ربما أيضاً مخلوقات معروف بدرجة أقل لكن
 but there are some lesser-known creatures that are also likely to **die out** soon.

القدرة يملك الذي ظلي مدهش المها العربي مثال
 One example is the Arabian Oryx, an amazing antelope which has the ability to
 فريد ظروف بيئي صعب جداً يحيا
 survive in very difficult environmental conditions. The Arabian Oryx are uniquely
 يقين قرون بينما كيلوجرامات بين بزراً ربما جميل
 beautiful, may weigh between 55 and 70 kilograms, while their horns measure
 مخلوق ميب صيد غير شرعي السعنات طول مستيمترات حتى
 up to 68 centimetres in length. In the 1970s, illegal hunting caused this creature,
 البرية انقرض يصحح ببطء الشرق الأوسط خلال موجود ذات مرة
 once found throughout the Middle East, to slowly become extinct in the wild.

مناطق محمي تامل بدأ السعودية بقطا لكي
 In order to save the species, Saudi Arabia started breeding Oryx in protected areas
 فوق يعيش أكثر من في الوقت الحالي
 and at present, more than 100 Arabian Oryx live in the wild, while over 600 live
 العالم أجزاء آخر شبه الجزيرة العربية في الأمر
 in captivity in the Arabian Peninsula and other parts of the world.

نيوزيلاندا موجود في بياء من نوع الكاكابو مثال آخر
 Another example is the kakapo, a type of parrot which is found in New Zealand.
 بنق ياكل الأرض أعشاش بيبي يطير لا يستطيع طيور هذه
 These birds can't fly, and they build their nests on the ground. They eat nuts,
 طعام بحثاً عن أشجار يتسلق أحياناً فاكهة بلور
 seeds and fruit and they sometimes climb trees in search of food. The kakapo is
 كان يوجد حوالي بزراً الأثقل
 the heaviest parrot in the world, weighing about three kilograms. There were

once hundreds of thousands of kakapo in existence, but today there are only
 فقط اليوم وجود
 about ninety left. These birds are endangered because they are easy prey for
 فريسة سهلة لأن باقي تسعون
 cats, weasels and rats; their weight and their inability to fly make it difficult for
 صعب يجعل عدم القدرة وزن جردان حيوانات ابن عرس فقط
 them to escape their predators. In order to save the kakapo, New Zealand
 حيوانات مفترمة يهرب
 conservation authorities have taken the last remaining birds to protected islands
 جزر محمي طيور باقي الأخير أخذ سلطات حماية
 that are predator-free. The authorities hope that the birds will breed and that
 يتوالد سوف الطيور يأمل خالي من الحيوانات المفترمة
 the number of kakapo will increase in the coming years. Finally, few people have
 ناس قليل في النهاية أعوام القادم يزيد العمد
 heard of the Monteverde golden toad, another exotic creature that features on
 يظهر غريب الضفدع اللاهبي في الجبل الأخضر سمع
 the endangered species list. This toad is five centimetres long and its skin is
 بشرة طويلة
 orange and very shiny. Hundreds of golden toads used to live in the tropical
 الامتوائي اعتاد على لامع جداً برتقالي
 forests near the town of Monteverde in Costa Rica, but the last time a golden
 المرة الأخيرة كوستاريكا البلدة قريب غابات
 toad was seen was in 1989. Some researchers are hoping that the toad has
 باحثون مرأي
 moved underground. No one knows exactly why the toad disappeared, but
 اختفى لماذا بالضغط يعرف لا أحد تحت الأرض انتقل
 scientists believe it may be as a result of climate change.
 نتيجة ل يكون ربما يعتقد علماء

جمل خبرية التالي فرز مرة أخرى النص اقرأ صفحة ٦٠ مثال
Example (C. P60) > Read the text again and decide if the following statements

are True, False or Not Mentioned. Write T, F or NM in the boxes.
 الصانديق اكتب غير ملاكور خطأ صحيح

1. There are several reasons why certain species are dying out.
2. It is more difficult to protect lesser-known creatures from extinction.
3. The greatest enemy of the Arabian Oryx was man.
4. The Arabian Oryx live only in the wild.
5. The kakapo is endangered because it is hunted by other animals.
6. The kakapo is disappearing faster than any other species.

7. The Monteverde golden toad may still be alive.

8. Researchers think climate change has played no role in ^{يعتقد} ^{لعب} ^{دور} ^{الأختفاء} the disappearance of the golden toad.

Answer

1. T 2. NM 3. T 4. F 5. T 6. NM 7. T 8. F

مثال

صفحة ١١

صل

بـارز

النص

Example (D. P61) Match words/phrases highlighted in the text with their

^{معاني} meanings.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. are aware ^{يكون واعى} <input type="checkbox"/> | a. which still exist ^{موجود مازال الذي} |
| 2. die out ^{يتقرض} <input type="checkbox"/> | b. appears ^{يظهر} |
| 3. prey ^{فريسة} <input type="checkbox"/> | c. have babies ^{صغار يملك} |
| 4. predators ^{حيوانات مفترسة} <input type="checkbox"/> | d. disappear ^{يختفي} |
| 5. remaining ^{بقاء} <input type="checkbox"/> | e. know ^{يعرف} |
| 6. breed ^{يولد} <input type="checkbox"/> | f. animals which kill and eat other animals ^{آخر يأكل يقتل الذي حيوانات} |
| 7. features ^{يظهر} <input type="checkbox"/> | g. animals which another animal eats ^{آخر} |

Answer

1. e 2. d 3. g 4. f 5. a 6. c 7. b

المفردات

VOCABULARY

مجموعة مفردات

حيوانات

LEXICAL SET (ANIMALS)

ثدييات mammals	ذئب wolf	ظبي deer	فرد monkey	كأنغر kangaroo
طيور Birds	نسر eagle	أوزة goose	حمامة pigeon	طاووس peacock
زواحف reptiles	محلبة lizard	تمساح crocodile	سلحفاة tortoise	ثعبان كوبرا cobra
حشرات insects	نحلة bee	ذبابة fly	نملة ant	فراشة butterfly

وحدات القياس

LEXICAL SET (UNITS OF MEASUREMENT)

طول LENGTH	مستمتز centimetre	مت metre	كيلومتر kilometre	بوصة inch	قدم foot	ياردة yard	ميل mile
وزن WEIGHT	جرام gram	كيلوجرام kilogram	طن tonne	أوقية ounce	رطل pound	صقل stone	
سعة CAPACITY	ملييلتر milliliter	لتر litre	نصف لتر pint	ربع غالون quart	غالون gallon		

صيغة الصحيح بـ جعل التالي أكمل صفحة ٤٢ كتاب التمارين
Workbook (A. P42) > Complete the following sentences with the correct form

الكلمات بحروف كبيرة

of the words in capitals.

1. Medical _____ are hoping to come up with a cure for cancer. **RESEARCH**
يبحث مرطان علاج يتوصل إلى يأمل طبي
2. I was driving along a dark country road when suddenly a strange _____ jumped in front of my car. **CREATE**
غريب فجأة عندما طريق ريفي مظلم تجاه يقود
3. Mike's _____ to cooperate with others has cost him his job. **ABILITY**
قدرة وظيفة كلف مع يتعاون مايك
4. I've just finished cleaning up. Look how _____ the floor is! **SHINE**
يلمع البلاط كم انظر التنظيف أسي توار
5. There are very few tigers still in _____. **EXIST**
يوجد مازال تمور قليل
6. It is _____ to take something from a shop without paying for it. **LEGAL**
غير شرعي دفع بدون محل من شيء ما يأخذ

Answer

1. researchers
2. creature
3. inability
4. shiny
5. existence
6. illegal

القواعد

GRAMMAR

أسماء أدوات محددات

NOUNS - ARTICLES - DETERMINERS

الشرح مع
الأمثلة

- < نستخدم (a) قبل الاسم المفرد المحدود الذي يبدأ بحرف ساكن.
 - < نستخدم (an) قبل الاسم المفرد المحدود الذي يبدأ بحرف متحرك.
 - < نستخدم (the) أمام الاسم الذي لا يوجد منه إلا واحداً أو أمام اسم ذكر مسبقاً في الجملة.
- كوكب ليس نجم الشمس
> The sun is a star, not a planet.

- العدد يتوالد سوف الطيور يأمل السلطات
- > The authorities hope that **the** birds will breed and that **the** number of kakapo will increase in **the** coming years.
- الكاتب يكتب السنوات القادمة
- > One example is **the** Arabian Oryx, **an** amazing antelope...
- مثال العربي المها مدهش ظبي

الشرح مع الأمثلة

- قليل كم كمية / معر
- < نستخدم (how much - a little) قبل الأسماء غير المحدودة فقط.
- قليل كم العدد
- < نستخدم (how many - a few) قبل أسماء الجمع المحدودة فقط.
- كثير من كثير من لا أي بعض
- < نستخدم (some - any - no - a lot of - lots of) قبل أسماء الجمع المحدودة أو قبل الأسماء غير المحدودة.
- على العكس لكن الجبال باقى دبية لا يوجد
- > There aren't **any** bears left in the mountains, but in contrast, there are **some** wolves and **a lot of** mountain cats still living there.
- مشروع الحفاظ يعطي وقت
- > **A: How much time** can you give to the conservation project?
- أسبوع كل يتطوع
- B: I can volunteer for a few hours** every week.
- يدخر نقود فقط أعطى ناس أكثر
- > If more people gave just **a little** money, we could save **many** endangered species.
- وجد ما لكن الغابة المطيرة قرود كان يوجد
- > There were **lots of** monkeys in the rainforest, but what I found strange was there were that **no** birds.
- غريب طيور

تدريب

PRACTICE

مثال صفحة ٦٦ أكمل

Example (A. P62) > Complete the texts with *a(n), the, some* or *-*.

- كان عندما قريب رأى ثمر بنغال رأى هل سبق لك أن
- Have you ever seen (1) _____ Bengal tiger? I saw one up close when I was in
- تمود هؤلاء يعتقد العام الماضي الهند
- (2) _____ India last year, and I believe these tigers are (3) _____ most
- رائج العالم بينات
- magnificent animals in the world. They have two habitats; (4) _____ Bengal

tigers live near the Bay of Bengal and others live in (5) _____ foothills of
 (6) _____ Himalayas. (7) _____ Bengal tiger is (8) _____ endangered
 species because people hunt it, and its habitat has been significantly reduced
 over (9) _____ last 100 years. (10) _____ mountain gorilla of (11) _____
 Africa lives in (12) _____ mountains of (13) _____ Central Africa. These
 gorillas are one of (14) _____ top most endangered species on (15) _____
 Earth. (16) _____ mountain gorillas are threatened by (17) _____ destruction
 of their habitats, (18) _____ hunting and diseases brought by tourists who
 come to see them. Although hunting (19) _____ gorillas is now illegal, there
 are still (20) _____ people who hunt them.

Answer

- | | | | | |
|---------|--------|---------|---------|--------------|
| 1. a | 5. the | 9. the | 13. - | 17. the |
| 2. - | 6. the | 10. The | 14. the | 18. - |
| 3. the | 7. The | 11. - | 15. - | 19. - |
| 4. some | 8. an | 12. the | 16. - | 20. - / some |

Example (B. P62) > اقرأ Read the dialogue and circle the correct answer.

- A:** Hi, John! Have you got **any / many** spare time this weekend?
B: I haven't got **much / many** time because I've got **lots of / a lot** work to do
 over the weekend. Why are you asking?
A: **Any / Some** of the students from my class are going to help replant trees
 in the park that was damaged by the fire.
B: Oh! That sounds like fun. When are they going?

A: Saturday; you can come any time between 10am and 4pm. Mike told me that **a lot of / how many** people are going to take part.

B: I might try to come for **a few / a little** hours if I finish my work.

A: Great!

Answer

A. any **B.** much - lots of **A.** some **A.** a lot of **B.** a few

Workbook (C. P42) > Read the sentences and circle the correct answer.

- Many / Little** people attended the lecture yesterday.
- I'm afraid that in our village there are **few / much** job opportunities.
- Some / A lot** people believe that mobile phones are bad for our health.
- How **much / many** milk did you say we need for the cake?
- I think we've got **very little / a little** information on endangered species.
We need to find more.
- He's friendly and outgoing; that's why he's got **a lot of / few** friends.
- There is **no / any** time left. Please hurry up!

Answer

- Many
- few
- Some
- much
- very little
- a lot of
- no

Workbook (D. P42) > Complete the text with a(n), the or -.

Over (1) _____ third of (2) _____ Earth's land consists of (3) _____ deserts and they are among (4) _____ harshest and most inhospitable environments known to man. (5) _____ desert is classified as (6) _____ area of (7) _____

يوجد سقوط مطر أي بصعوبة يستقبل أرض
 land that receives hardly any rainfall. There are (8) _____ different kinds of
 أنواع مختلف
 (9) _____ deserts; for example (10) _____ Sahara Desert in (11) _____
 صحراء صحارى
 أفريقيا أفريقيا
 Africa is hot and dry, whereas (12) _____ desert in (13) _____ Antarctica is
 بينما جاف حار
 تكون
 always cold. (14) _____ variety of (15) _____ landscapes have been created
 دائما بارد تنوع مناظر طبيعية
 من
 from these extreme climates; for instance, (16) _____ desert can consist of
 على سبيل المثال مناخات شديد
 (17) _____ mountains, sand dunes, snow and stony or rocky surfaces.
 أمطح صخري حجري جليد كتبان رمل جبال

Answer

- | | | | | | |
|--------|--------|------|---------|-------|-------|
| 1. a | 4. the | 7. - | 10. the | 13. - | 16. a |
| 2. the | 5. A | 8. - | 11. - | 14. A | 17. - |
| 3. - | 6. an | 9. - | 12. the | 15. - | |

4 ▶ Round-up

تمارين مجمعة

المفردات والقواعد

VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR

على نحو ملائم أكثر عبارة الكلمة اختر صفحة ٦٦ مثال
Example (A. P66) ▶ Choose the word or phrase that most appropriately

جملته كل يكمل
completes each sentence.

- The National Garden is like a(n) _____ in the middle of the city, where many people go to get away for a while.
 - pond
 - oasis
 - island chain
 - ecosystem
- Every morning the soldiers _____ the flag.
 - rise
 - increase
 - raise
 - carry
- Can I speak to Rida? If he's asleep, though, don't _____ him.
 - interrupt
 - threaten
 - disturb
 - annoy
- This landfill site is a health _____.
 - shortage
 - verge
 - threat
 - hazard
- Tortoises are the only _____ that I'm not afraid of.
 - species
 - lizards
 - reptiles
 - types
- The _____ of this bottle is 1.5 litres.
 - capacity
 - weight
 - length
 - height
- How many _____ of fuel does it take to fill up your car?
 - tonnes
 - ounces
 - grams
 - gallons
- The job requires specific skills and personal _____.
 - qualities
 - challenges
 - treasures
 - features

9. The _____ in Britain has changed a lot in the past fifty years.
 سنوات الماضي كثيراً تغير بريطانيا
 a. energy طاقة b. climate طقس c. pollution تلوث d. habitat موطن كائن حي
10. Lions in the wild are natural _____.
 البرية طبيعي الحيوانات مخلوقات
 a. creatures b. prey فريسة c. predators حيوانات مفترسة d. animals حيوانات

Answer

1. b 3. c 5. c 7. d 9. b
 2. c 4. d 6. a 8. a 10. c

Example (B. P66) > Choose the word or phrase that produces a grammatically correct sentence.
 جملة صحيحة
 لغوياً أكثر عبارة الكلمة اختر

1. This time tomorrow we _____ against the Bolton hockey team.
 فريق هوكي بولتون (اسم فريق) ضد وقت غداً
 a. will play c. play
 b. are going to play d. will be playing
2. **A:** We need some milk. **B:** OK, I _____ some on my way home from work.
 حليب بعض يحتاج نحن عمل من بيت طريق
 a. will buy c. buy
 b. will be buying d. am buying
3. My father _____ paint the house this weekend.
 أب المنزل يدهن عطلة الأسبوع
 a. will go b. is going to c. will have d. will be going
4. _____ hurry, we will miss the train.
 يسرع يفقد القطار
 a. Unless we don't c. If we
 b. Unless we d. If we won't
5. If I were you, I _____ the car. The museum is too far to go on foot.
 لو كنت مكانك السيارة المتحف بعيد جداً على الأقدام
 a. would take b. took c. take d. will take
6. If our favourite team wins the match, Dad _____ us out to dinner.
 مفضل المباراة يكتب والد عشاء
 a. will have taken c. will take
 b. take d. would take

7. **A:** Do we have _____ sugar left?
B: There's some in the cupboard.
 a. many b. lots of c. a few d. any
8. Can you answer _____ please? I'm busy.
 a. phone b. a phone c. the phone d. phones
9. I eat a lot of fruit and vegetables, but I don't eat _____ meat.
 a. many b. much c. more d. a lot
10. Only _____ people turned up for the opening of the art gallery; it was very disappointing.
 a. a few b. any c. a little d. many

Answer

1. d 3. b 5. a 7. d 9. b
 2. a 4. b 6. c 8. c 10. a

Example (D. P67) > Read the text below and decide which answer a, b or c

أقرأ
 فراغ كل يناسب أفضل
best fits each gap.

In the near future we will see more and more countries turning to (1) _____
 sources of energy. In fact, Spain has already made significant progress in this
 area; in the southern desert of (2) _____ country, the local authorities are
 installing over 1000 mirrors. These mirrors will produce energy from sunlight
 and (3) _____ power to up to 11,000 homes. The technology is cheap, simple
 and more efficient than (4) _____ other forms of alternative energy. However,
 the system is only (5) _____ in places that have lots of sunshine and clear
 blue skies. It is expected that other countries will also use this technology.

There are also plans to (6) _____ another kind of solar technology which uses salt. The energy from the sun during the day will melt the salt and (7) _____ it into liquid form. During the night, this liquid salt produces electricity. If this project is successful, it (8) _____ electricity 24 hours a day.

- | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| 1. a. conventional | b. alternative | c. specific |
| 2. a. a | b. the | c. - |
| 3. a. supply | b. gather | c. raise |
| 4. a. many | b. much | c. a lot |
| 5. a. active | b. dependent | c. effective |
| 6. a. develop | b. shape | c. cause |
| 7. a. run | b. turn | c. create |
| 8. a. will provide | b. is providing | c. will have provided |

Answer

1. b 2. b 3. a 4. a 5. c 6. a 7. b 8. a



Module 5 ٥ الوحدة

That's incredible!

هذا لا يُصدِّق!

5a reading

قراءة

قراءة

READING

الجزيرة رابا نوي

The island of Rapa Nui

Rapa Nui is one of the world's most famous places. However, it is also one of the loneliest. Rapa Nui is a small island in the Pacific Ocean, about 4000 kilometres off the coast of South America and around 2000 kilometres from the nearest island. It can be reached only by plane, as it has no harbour. Most of the coastline consists of cliffs and there are some extinct volcanoes. As the island is covered in grass, most of its inhabitants are sheep farmers.

Besides its unique geographical location, Rapa Nui also has an extraordinary history. Rapa Nui had remained unknown to Europeans until 1722 when Dutch explorer, Jakob Rogeeveen, discovered it. The inhabitants had been living on this remote island for centuries. Some fifty years later, Captain James Cook came to the island during his second Pacific voyage of discovery. To his surprise, he found between 600 and 700 men and only 30 women living on the island. Legend has it that the women and children had been killed during a war between the two tribes living on the island. The population decreased even more in 1862, when Peruvians ordered about one third of the island's inhabitants to be taken to Peru to work as slaves. Only fifteen of them returned home alive. However, they brought back diseases with them, which killed most of the rest of the inhabitants.

لأن يقتضي أثر صعب نقص فاجع هؤلاء بسبب
 Because of these tragic decreases in population, it is difficult to trace where
 the islanders initially came from. There is no written **account** of the island's history
 and with the death of its inhabitants the oral tradition **vanished**. There are two
 البولنيزيا الأول أصول نظريات رئيسي
 major theories about the islanders' origins. The first is that they were Polynesian,
 أما كان أمريكا الجنوبية يقترح الثاني بينما
 while the second suggests that they came from South America. Whoever they were,
 تماثيل حجر مشهور الأكثر أنتج أكيد شيء
 one thing is certain. They have created the most famous stone statues in the world.
 جسم العلوي بين رجال أشكال ضخمة
 These enormous statues are figures of men showing only the upper body.
 منحوت صخر بركاني مصنوع من علماء الآثار بناءً على
 According to archaeologists, they were made of volcanic rock and were carved
 رقع يرقف كان يوجد مضت سنزات مئات
 hundreds of years ago. They were first carved lying down and then lifted into
 مئة تقريباً اليوم يقف الأراضع
 the positions where they stand today. There are **approximately** six hundred of
 انتمى إلى يمثل يعتقد متخصصون
 them and specialists believe that they represent men who belonged to
 حجر أحمر برندي أذان طويل يمتلك قبيلة الحاكم
 the ruling tribe of the island. The statues have long ears and wear a red stone
 مضبوط شعر يمثل ربما الذي التي قبعة
 hat, which probably represents the red hair most of the islanders had. The exact
 كثير لغز يبقى لماذا سبب
 reason why the statues were made remains a mystery. There are so many
 أسئلة
 unanswered questions about Rapa Nui, its history and its inhabitants. This is
 مكان ساحر حقاً
 probably what makes it a **truly** fascinating place.

أسئلة تالي أحب مرة أخرى النص اقرأ صفحة ٧٠ مثال
Example (C. P70) ▶ Read the text again and answer the following questions.

اختر
Choose a, b or c.

ماذا خاص
1. What makes Rapa Nui special?

منظر طبيعي
a. its landscape

اسم
c. its name

أي مسافة كبير
b. its great distance from any land

- 111 القرن التاسع عشر
2. Why did the population of Rapa Nui decrease in the 19th century?
لأن أمراض
- Because many people died of illnesses.
 - Because many people were killed during war.
 - Because most of the people were carried away as slaves.
3. What do the statues represent?
زائرون أجناب
- men from two different tribes
 - foreign visitors
 - men from the most powerful tribe
أقوى الأكثر
4. What is the purpose of this text?
الغرض
- To attract visitors to Rapa Nui.
يجذب لكي
 - To explain how the statues were created.
يشرح
 - To inform about the island's history.
يبلغ

Answer

1. b

2. a

3. c

4. c

الجملة الكلمات تحت خط صل صفحة ٧١ مثال

Example (D. P71) > Match the underlined words in the sentences 1-8 with

بارز النص
the words highlighted in the text.

- The man disappeared into the forest and was never seen again. _____
رأى الغابة في اختفى
- I have reduced the amount of time I spend watching television. _____
التفاز مشاهدة يقضي وقت الكمية قلل
- Linda was honestly sorry for hurting her friend's feelings. _____
مشاعر صديق إيذاء آسف بصدق ليندا
- Tom and Jack gave the police a clear description of the robber. _____
النص وصف واضح الشرطة أعطى جاك نوم
- There were nearly 50 people in the building when it collapsed. _____
انهيار عندما المبنى ناس تقريبا كان يوجد
- Their trip was very long and many of the sailors got seasick. _____
مصاب بدوار البحر أصبح البحارة كثير طويل رحلة
- Thanks to developments in medicine, certain illnesses are no longer fatal. _____
ميت لم يعد أمراض محدد طب تطورات يقضيل

8. Anna lives in an isolated town in the mountains. الجبال مدينة معزل يعيش أنا

Answer

- | | | | |
|--------------|------------|------------------|-------------|
| 1. vanished | 3. truly | 5. approximately | 7. diseases |
| 2. decreased | 4. account | 6. voyage | 8. remote |

المفردات

VOCABULARY

خط عريض الأفعال صلي أمقل الجميل اقرأ صفحة ٧١ مثال

Example (B. P71) > Read the sentences below and match the verbs in bold

معان
with their meanings *a-f*.

1. Sally **refused** to help me with the washing-up. غسل الأواني يساعد رفض مالي
2. Ian **apologised** for all the trouble he had given us. المشكلة كل اعتذر آيان
3. I **admit** that I broke the window and I'm terribly sorry about it. بشدة النافذة كسر يعترف
4. Perhaps I should **remind** you that your term test is next Monday. الاثنين القادم اختيار فصل يُذكر ينبغي ربما
5. The police officer **ordered** the man to turn around. يستدير الرجل أمر ضابط الشرطة
6. He **denied** stealing the money but the police didn't believe him. يصدق لكن النقود سرقة أنكر

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>a. agree that something is true يوافق صحيح شيء ما</p> | <p>d. say that you are sorry آسف</p> |
| <p>b. say that something is not true يقول ليس</p> | <p>e. make someone remember يجعل يتذكر</p> |
| <p>c. tell someone to do something يفعل شخص ما يخبر</p> | <p>f. not accept لا يقبل</p> |

Answer

1. f 2. d 3. a 4. e 5. c 6. b

كتاب المتارين اختر صفحة ٧

Workbook (A. P47) > Choose the correct answer a, b or c.

1. Our teacher _____ us that we had to hand in our projects by the end of the week.
2. Nizar is studying to become a(n) _____ at Boston University.
3. Tim is _____ my older brother's age.
4. George _____ having stolen the jewels even though many people saw him take them.
5. That building is _____. How tall do you think it is?
6. The _____ of penicillin has saved many lives.
7. Paul _____ his father to let him go to the shopping mall with his friends.
8. The police _____ Ali to an address in Riyadh.
- a. reminded b. ordered c. explained
- a. islander b. account c. archaeologist
- a. initially b. approximately c. truly
- a. promised b. denied c. apologised
- a. tragic b. enormous c. remote
- a. discovery b. mystery c. legend
- a. refused b. wondered c. begged
- a. belonged b. traced c. remained

Answer

1. a 2. c 3. b 4. b 5. b 6. a 7. c 8. b

القواعد

GRAMMAR

الماضي التام المستمر الماضي التام البسيط

PAST PERFECT SIMPLE - PAST PERFECT PROGRESSIVE

- التكوين والاستخدام مع الأمثلة
- نستخدم الماضي التام البسيط للتعبير عن حدث اكتمل قبل وقت معين، أو قبل حدث آخر في الماضي، ويتكون من (had + past participle).
التصريف الثالث
 - نستخدم الماضي التام المستمر للتعبير عن حدث استمر لفترة قبل وقت معين، أو قبل حدث آخر في الماضي، ويتكون من (had + been + verb-ing).
عندما حتى أوريون غير معروف بقي
 - Rapa Nui had remained unknown to Europeans until 1722 when Dutch explorer, Jakob Rogeeven, discovered it.
مكتشف هولندي اكتشف
 - The inhabitants had been living on this remote island for centuries.
فروع لمدة بعيد يعيش السكان

تدريب

PRACTICE

الماضي البسيط ب النص أكمل صفحة ٧١ مثال

Example (P71) > Complete the text with the Past Simple, the Past Perfect

في أقواس الأفعال

Simple or the Past Perfect Progressive of the verbs in brackets.

وقت بعض تقريباً العالم حول يسافر يفكر
 I (1) _____ (think) of travelling around the world for quite some time, and
 عندما ذلك يفعل النقود يجد في النهاية
 finally (2) _____ (find) the money to do so. While I was travelling around
 يجلس رجل غير عادي يقابل العام الماضي الشرق الأقصى
 the Far East last year, I (3) _____ (meet) quite an unusual man. I was sitting in
 ينظر يلاحظ عندما شاي كأس يستمتع بـ مقهى
 a café enjoying a cup of tea when I (4) _____ (notice) him looking at me. He
 يقف دقائق حوالي
 (5) _____ (look) at me for about ten minutes when he (6) _____ (stand) up
 يقرب يجلس مقابل
 and (7) _____ (approach) me. He (8) _____ (sit) down opposite me and
 يبدأ تحدث يعرف اسم العائلة اسم
 (9) _____ (begin) talking. He (10) _____ (know) my name, surname,
 كل يحصل على حيث كل شيء في الواقع وظيفة
 occupation, in fact, everything. Where (11) _____ he _____ (get) all this

معلومات من مثل عن كتاب يقرأ حياة
 information from? It was like he (12) _____ (read) a book about my life. When
 he (13) _____ (finish), I (14) _____ (ask) him how he (15) _____ (find) this
 information about me. He (16) _____ (say) 'Don't you remember me? We
 (17) _____ (be) at university together.'

Answer

- | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------|---------------------------|----------|
| 1. had been thinking | 6. stood | 11. had... got/did... get | 16. said |
| 2. found | 7. approached | 12. had read | 17. were |
| 3. met | 8. sat | 13. finished/had finished | |
| 4. noticed | 9. began | 14. asked | |
| 5. had been looking | 10. knew | 15. had found | |

كتاب التمارين صفحة ٤٧ اختر

Workbook (B. P47) > Choose the correct answer a, b, c or d.

- تظن بدأ عندما ساعة نصف لمدة السور ند
 1. Ted _____ the fence for half an hour when it started raining.
- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| a. was painting | c. painted |
| b. had painted | d. had been painting |
- المائة تماماً قبل المينتي مينف
 2. Saif _____ the building by eight o'clock.
- | | |
|---------------------|----------------|
| a. had been leaving | c. was leaving |
| b. left | d. had left |
- تفلأز مشاهدة أثناء نائم اللية الماضية منهك كان
 3. I was so exhausted last night that I _____ asleep while watching TV.
- | | |
|---------------|---------------------|
| a. fell | c. was falling |
| b. had fallen | d. had been falling |
- المنزل رنوب أم مدرسة الأطفال بعد
 4. After the children _____ for school, Mum tidied up the house.
- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| a. leaving | c. had left |
| b. had been leaving | d. were leaving |
- سعيد جداً اختبارات جامعة اجتاز أمينة
 5. When Amina _____ she had passed her university exams, she was thrilled.
- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| a. had been learning | c. was learning |
| b. learnt | d. had learnt |

5a



listening & reading

استماع وقراءة

نص الاستماع

LISTENING TEXT

Toby: Hey Ray, you won't believe what happened to me the other day.

Ray: What?

Toby: Well I was going home from my taekwondo lesson.

Ray: I didn't know you'd taken up taekwondo.

Toby: Yeah, I had my first lesson last week. Anyway, let me finish my story. I

was waiting at the bus stop when two police officers ran up to me and shouted 'Did a tall, thin man in a brown leather jacket come by here?' I told them I hadn't seen anyone like that and they ran away.

Ray: That's odd. Did you find out why they were looking for him?

Toby: Listen to my story. Shortly afterwards, the bus came and I got on and

sat down. The bus was ready to leave when a man rushed on. He was out of breath and he was looking around suspiciously. He was also tall and thin and was wearing a brown leather jacket.

Ray: Was it the man the police were looking for?

Toby: Let me finish. I considered calling up the police, but I was worried the man might notice me.

Ray: What did you do?

Toby: When we came to my bus stop, I didn't get off. Two stops later, he got off.

Ray: Did you pursue him?

Toby: Well, yeah. But he went one direction and I wandered off in another.

ثم انعطفت تابع
Then I turned around and followed him.

Ray: What are you, a detective or something?

Toby: I do my best. Anyway, I saw him enter a house and I immediately called

هناك بقاء يجب قال
the police. They said I should stay put and that they would be there

بعد لأن مرتبك أصبح رأى يعتقد لكن قريباً
shortly. But I reckon the man saw me and got suspicious because after

خارج فترة قصيرة
a while he came out of the house.

Ray: Oh no!

Toby: Fortunately, the police turned up and arrested him. Apparently, he had

البنك مرفق الإثمين للماضي
held up the bank on Station Road last Monday.

Ray: That was him? That's unbelievable! It was in all the papers.

Toby: I know. The police said he had tried to make up a story about me being

يعرف قال حاول يؤلف قصة يصدق
part of the robbery, but they didn't believe him.

Ray: So, you're a real-life crime fighter.

Toby: Yes, you could call me that.

Example (C. P72) > Read the dialogue again and answer the questions below.

1. When did Toby start taekwondo lessons?
متى يبدأ
2. Who did Toby talk to while he was waiting for the bus?
من
3. Why was Toby suspicious about the man who got on the bus?
لماذا
4. Why didn't Toby get off at his bus stop?
5. What did Toby do as soon as he got off the bus?
بمجرد أن
6. What did the police tell Toby to do?
7. How did Ray know what had happened?

Answer

1. Last week.
2. He talked to two police officers.
3. Because he rushed on the bus out of breath and was looking around suspiciously.
4. Because he wanted to follow the man.
5. He followed the man.
6. They told him not to leave.
7. Ray had read about the man in the newspaper.

Example (D. P73) > **Look at the words/ phrases highlighted in the dialogue and choose the correct meaning a, b or c.**

1. odd

a. strange ^{غريب}	b. friendly ^{ودود}	c. scary ^{مخيف}
----------------------------	-----------------------------	--------------------------
2. pursue

a. stop ^{يوقف}	b. follow ^{يتبع}	c. look at ^{ينظر إلى}
-------------------------	---------------------------	--------------------------------
3. wandered off

a. hid ^{أخفى}	b. left the place ^{المكان غادر}	c. remained in one place ^{بقي}
------------------------	--	---
4. real-life

a. actual ^{حقيقي}	b. fictional ^{خيالي}	c. imaginary ^{تخيلي}
----------------------------	-------------------------------	-------------------------------

Answer

1. a 2. b 3. b 4. a

المفردات**VOCABULARY**

مع أفعال مركبة (أكثر من كلمة)

PHRASAL VERBS WITH 'UP'

Example (B. P73) > **Match the phrasal verbs in bold with their meanings a-h.**

1. I'm thinking of **taking up** painting; I've heard it's very relaxing.



2. Would you be able to **put me up** for the night? I have nowhere to stay.
3. I can't believe Trevor **turned up** at the meeting with his hair dyed green.
4. The robbers **held up** the bank and escaped with £300,000.
5. Many people believe that he **made up** the story, but he claims it is the truth.
6. Ed was **brought up** by his grandmother.
7. My father said that the price of electricity will **go up** by 25% next year.
8. The story is about a young girl **growing up** in South Africa in the 1960s.

- | | | |
|-------------|------------------------|------------------------------|
| a. rob | d. start | g. raise a child |
| b. invent | e. offer accommodation | h. gradually become an adult |
| c. increase | f. appear | |

Answer

1. d 2. e 3. f 4. a 5. b 6. g 7. c 8. h

Workbook (A. P48) > Complete the sentences with a suitable phrasal verb

من كتاب التمارين صفحة 48 أكمل مناسب
 تغيرات ضروري أي اعمل الصدوق من
from the box. Make any necessary changes.

- | | | | | |
|----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| take up | go up | grow up | put up | hold up |
| bring up | make up | tum up | pick up | call up |

1. Hashim _____ in a small town and had difficulty getting used to living in a big city.
2. You can't imagine what kind of stories children can _____.
3. Jim was kind enough to come and _____ me _____ from the airport.
4. Ever since my father retired, he has _____ various hobbies.

5. Since we couldn't find suitable accommodation, a friend of mine offered to _____ us _____.
6. Ned was _____ by his grandparents since his parents died when he was still very young.
7. The price of petrol has _____ recently.
8. Three masked men _____ the local bank yesterday.
9. By the time he _____ at the museum, everyone else had left.
10. I couldn't _____ Hisham because my mobile phone battery had run out completely.

Answer

1. grew up 3. pick/up 5. put/up 7. gone up 9. turned up
2. make up 4. taken up 6. brought up 8. held up 10. call up
-

القواعد

GRAMMAR

الكلام المنقول

الجملة الخبرية

REPORTED SPEECH (STATEMENTS)

الاستخدام

- في الجملة الخبرية نستخدم أفعال نقل الكلام مثل (say) ولا يليها مفعول، أو (tell) ويأتي بعدها مفعول به.
- تقوم بتغييرات الأزمنة والضمائر حسب المعنى وكما هو موضح ..

الكلام المباشر Direct Speech	الكلام المنقول Reported speech
مضارع بسيط Present Simple	ماضي بسيط Past Simple
مضارع مستمر Present Progressive	ماضي مستمر Past progressive
ماضي بسيط Past Simple	ماضي تام بسيط Past Perfect Simple
مضارع تام بسيط Present Perfect Simple	ماضي تام بسيط Past Perfect Simple
مضارع تام مستمر Present Perfect Progressive	ماضي تام مستمر Past Perfect Progressive
will	would
can	could
must	had to
this	that
now	then
tomorrow	the next day
yesterday	the previous day

- مثل أي شخص أخبر
- > I **told** them I hadn't seen anyone like that... (كلام منقول)
- > "I haven't seen anyone like that." (كلام مباشر)
- حالا هناك يبقى على وضعه
- > They **said** I should stay put and that they would be there shortly.
- جزء عن قصة بولف حاول الشرطة
- > The police **said** he had tried to make up a story about me being part of the robbery...

تدريب

PRACTICE

مثال صفحة ٧٣ التالي أجل مستخدماً

Example (P73) > Rewrite the following sentences using Reported Speech.

1. 'I am thinking of taking a foreign language course,' Brad said to Tom.

Brad told _____

2. 'I don't know what time Jack will arrive,' Adam told me.

Adam told me that _____

3. 'I'm going to buy a holiday home in Spain,' Philip said to me.

Philip told _____

4. 'It may rain at the weekend,' Paul said.

Paul said _____

5. 'I have bought a new car for the race,' Peter said to me.

Peter told _____

Answer

- Brad told Tom that he was thinking of taking a foreign language course.
- Adam told me that he didn't know what time Jack would arrive.
- Philip told me that he was going to buy a holiday home in Spain.
- Paul said that it might rain at the weekend.
- Peter told me that he had bought a new car for the race.

كتاب التعاريف صفحة ٤٩ اقرأ الجمل وأحط و صحیح إجابة

Workbook (C. P49) > Read the sentences and circle the correct answer.

1. Jason **said / told** me that I **needed / need** a haircut.

2. Natalie **said / told** that she **was feeling / is feeling** a bit sick.

3. Huda told Manal that she **will tell / would tell** her a secret when she

will see / saw her.

4. When I saw Habib on Friday, he told me that he **booked / had booked** his ticket **the previous day / yesterday** and was leaving on Sunday.
5. Ed said that he **had already seen / has already seen** that documentary and that he **hadn't wanted / didn't want** to see it again.
6. Bill said he **had been sure / was sure** that Tom **was lying / is lying** to him.

Answer

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. told / needed | 4. had booked / the previous day |
| 2. said / was feeling | 5. had already seen / didn't want |
| 3. would tell / saw | 6. was sure / was lying |

Workbook (D. P49) > Rewrite the sentences using Reported Speech.

1. 'I don't like this novel because it's really boring.'
- Karen said _____
2. 'You should visit the dentist regularly.'
- Eric told us _____
3. 'We're going on holiday to Lebanon this year,' our friends said.
- Our friends told us _____
4. 'The Martins have bought a beautiful house in the countryside,' my brother said.
- My brother said _____
5. 'You can go out when you finish your homework,' my mother said.
- My mother told me _____
6. 'I will post the letters for you on my way to work,' Ali said.
- Ali said _____

7. 'I went to the new shopping centre yesterday,' Jeff told Brian.

Jeff told Brian _____

Answer

1. that she didn't like that novel because it was really boring.
 2. that we should visit the dentist regularly.
 3. that they were going on holiday to Lebanon that year.
 4. that the Martins had bought a beautiful house in the countryside.
 5. that I could go out when I finished my homework.
 6. that he would post he letters for me on his way to work.
 7. that he had gone to the new shopping centre the previous day.
-

5b

reading
قراءة

قراءة

READING

متلبسًا بالجرم - قُبض - لص - جائع

HUNGRY BURGLAR CAUGHT RED-HANDED

Last night, the police finally caught the well-known 'hungry' burglar in action in the house of Tony Green, a Montville, New Jersey native. The burglar was known in the area for breaking into houses when the owners were either gone or asleep, and simply eating or taking whatever food he could find. Many victims simply woke up or returned home to find their cupboards and fridges completely empty.

That was not the case for Tony, however. He was asleep when he heard strange noises coming from the kitchen. He quietly went downstairs and, to his astonishment, saw a chubby man, of about 40, eating his chicken leftovers. He immediately called the police and asked them to come to his house as quickly as possible. The police told him not to panic and said that they would be there **in no time**. They also told him to stay in his room for safety reasons.

'I had heard stories of the hungry thief from friends and some neighbours who had been victims of his food raiding, so I was prepared,' Tony says. **Thankfully**, the police arrived before the thief had time to finish my roast chicken. They also found about ten bags of food he was ready to take with him before he left.'

People like Tim and Miranda Jones were not so lucky. They returned home once to find one of their front windows broken and their kitchen a mess. They said

بقايا خلال مر إعصار بدأ
 that it looked like a hurricane had passed through their house. There were scraps
 جداً الأرض على مبعثر قلايات قدور في كل مكان طعام
 of food everywhere and pots and pans **scattered** on the floor. 'It was very
 مفقود آخر أي شيء ميراندا يقول غريب
 bizarre,' says Miranda. 'The police asked us if anything else was missing. We
 كل شيء لحسن الحظ مجوهرات
 checked to see if our money and jewellery were gone. Fortunately, everything
 جيران يتبعه الطعام طعام مكان
 was in its place. It was just the food he was after. We asked our neighbours if
 واجه لا أحد أي شيء رأى أو سمع
 they had heard or seen anything but nobody had. I had never **encountered**
 يتفاعل كيف يعرف ببساطة هذا مثل أي شيء
 anything like this. We simply didn't know how to react.'

بصمات الأصابع مطابقة الرجل الهوية تأكد
 The police confirmed the identification of the man by matching his fingerprints
 مرفقات سابق أوعية ترك بعض
 with some that had been left on food containers from his previous burglaries.

هو لاء ارتكب لماذا اعترف
 After the burglar **confessed**, the police asked him why he had committed those

رجل متشرد جرائم
 crimes. He said that he was a homeless man who was simply hungry and
 محلات السوبر ماركت مرقعة وجبات مطبوخ للتلز أكل فضل
 preferred eating home-cooked meals to stealing from supermarkets. He also said
 مرقعة متهم بـ فيما عدا أي شيء مرق
 that he never stole anything **apart from** food. He was charged with burglary and
 مجن سنتان حتى يواجه
 can face up to two years in prison.

جمل خبرية نائي قرر مرة أخرى النص اقرأ صفحة ٧٦ مثال
Example (C. P76) > Read the text again and decide if the following statements

الصناديق اكتب غير مذكور خطأ صحيح
are True, False or Not Mentioned in the text. Write T, F or NM in the boxes.

1. The burglar is a New Jersey native.
2. Tony Green caught the thief himself and held him in his house until the police came.
3. The burglar was preparing to take food from Tony's house.
4. The burglar's favourite food was chicken.
5. The burglar entered Tim and Miranda's house by breaking their front window.
6. No jewellery or money was taken from the Jones' house.

7. The police arrived at Tim and Miranda's house in no time.
8. The police matched the burglar's fingerprints with those left on food containers.
9. The burglar never admitted his crimes.
10. The burglar will go to prison for at least two years.

Answer

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|
| 1. NM | 3. T | 5. T | 7. NM | 9. F |
| 2. F | 4. NM | 6. T | 8. T | 10. F |

Example (D. P77) > Match the words/ phrases highlighted in the text with their meanings a-g.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. in no time <input type="checkbox"/> | a. very strange ^{غريب جداً} |
| 2. thankfully <input type="checkbox"/> | b. experienced ^{مر بتجربة} |
| 3. scattered <input type="checkbox"/> | c. except for ^{فيما عدا} |
| 4. bizarre <input type="checkbox"/> | d. very quickly ^{بسرعة جداً} |
| 5. encountered <input type="checkbox"/> | e. thrown and spread around ^{هنا وهناك مشور مرمي} |
| 6. confessed <input type="checkbox"/> | f. luckily ^{لحسن الحظ} |
| 7. apart from <input type="checkbox"/> | g. admitted doing something wrong ^{خطأ شيء ما فعل اعترف} |

Answer

- | | | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. d | 2. f | 3. e | 4. a | 5. b | 6. g | 7. c |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|

المفردات

VOCABULARY

كلمات مرتبطة بـ جريمة

1. WORDS RELATED TO CRIME

فعل حدث	جريمة	مجرم
ACTION (VERB)	CRIME	CRIMINAL
يسرق steal	سرقة theft	لص thief
يسرق rob	سرقة robbery	سارق robber
يقتل murder	جريمة قتل murder	قاتل murderer
يقتحم break in / into	مطو burglary	لص burglar
يختطف kidnap	اختطاف kidnapping	خاطف kidnapper

الجدول من كلمات في الجملة أكمل
Example (B. P77) > Complete the sentences with words from the table

الكلمات الصيغة يغير يحتاج أن ربما أعلاه
above. You may need to change the form of the words.

1. There was a _____ at the bank yesterday.
 كان يوجد أمس البنك
2. Someone _____ the museum last night and _____ an ancient vase.
 مزهرية قلم الليلة الماضية المتحف شخص ما
3. The _____ asked for one million pounds in cash to release the child.
 الطفل يطلق مزاح نقداً جنيهات مليون طلب
4. The police arrested a man for the _____ of three computers from our
 من حواميب رجل قبض على الشرطة
 شركة مكتب
 company's offices.

Answer

1. robbery
2. broke into, stole
3. kidnapper
4. theft

وقت الكلمة مع تعبيرات

2. EXPRESSIONS WITH THE WORD 'TIME'

اقرأ

يخط عريض التعبيرات صل

Example (P77) > Read the sentences 1-6 and match the expressions in bold

معان

with their meanings a-f.

1. They told us that the meeting would start **on time**.
2. Make sure you arrive at the port **in time** to catch the last ferry back to the city.
3. **From time to time**, I go to a spa and have a facial treatment.
4. The children are quiet, **for the time being**.
5. **Once upon a time**, there was a brave man who lived in a faraway land.
6. **By the time** I can afford to buy that house, the price will have gone up.

a. occasionally	c. just for now	e. before
b. at the correct time	d. a very long time ago	f. not late

Answer

1. b 2. f 3. a 4. c 5. d 6. e

حروف الجر يكون

3. 'BE' + PREPOSITIONS

اقرأ

Example (B. P77) > Read the sentences 1-7 and match the phrases in bold

with their meanings a-g.

1. Hashim **is usually up** at seven o'clock in the morning.
2. I **was about** to leave home when I heard a strange noise.
3. **Are you for** your brother's decision to spend so much money on a new car?

- قطار الساعة الثامنة يلحق به يجب أن الآن يغادر يجب نحن
4. We must **be off** now. We have to catch the 8:30 train.
- حتى مربع الفكرة (ضد) بكل ما في الكلمة من معنى
5. I **am definitely against** the idea of express diets.
- قريباً ينتهي فعل محاضرة طويل يأمل
6. I hope this long lecture will **be over** soon.
- شيء ما يخبئ يحاول ماذا به هذا الطفل (يفعل شيئاً خاطئاً)
7. What **is** that boy **up to**? Is he trying to hide something?

- | | | |
|---------------|------------------------------------|-------------------|
| a. to leave | d. to be ready to | g. to not support |
| b. to support | e. to be awake and out of bed | |
| c. to end | f. to do (usually something wrong) | |

Answer

1. e 2. d 3. b 4. a 5. g 6. c 7. f

اختبر صفحة ٥٦ كتاب التمارين

Workbook (A. P51) > Choose the correct answer.

- حجز عشاء يعترف يؤكد يتصل
1. I am calling to **confirm / confess** a dinner reservation I have made.
- طعام مزود به الزلزال ضحايا مشرد
2. The **homeless / victims** of the earthquake were provided with food and medical help.
- بيض بعض يقلي يستخدم مقلاة وعاء هل يوجد
3. Is there a **pot / pan** I can use to fry some eggs?
- المنزل افتتاح أثناء جريمة متلبساً قرض اللص
4. The burglar was caught in **action / crime** while breaking into the house.
- السيد براون أن سمع عندما يصدق
5. I couldn't believe it when I heard that Mr Brown had been **charged / committed** with murder.
- الغداء من فضلات طعام بقايا الطعام أكل فقط فقط طبخ يشعر بالرغبة في
6. I didn't feel like cooking, so I just ate the **leftovers / scraps** from lunch.
- السرقة لص
7. The **theft / thief** was never caught.
- من أطلق سراح يعاقب قبل سنوات على الأقل يستحق
8. He will serve at least ten years before he is **punished / released** from prison.
- مجنون

Answer

- | | | | |
|------------|-----------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. confirm | 3. pan | 5. charged | 7. thief |
| 2. victims | 4. action | 6. leftovers | 8. released |

Workbook (B. P52) > Complete the following sentences with a suitable phrase from each box. Make any necessary changes.

مناسب ب أجل تالي اجل ب
 by the time in no time on time once upon a time
 for the time being in time from time to time

- غادر القطار تأخير لا كان يوجد لحسن الحظ
 1. Luckily, there was no delay and the train left _____.
- قلعة كبير يعيش أمير عطوف
 2. _____, there was a kind prince living in a big castle.
- الأول البداية فقط المؤتمر وصل
 3. We arrived at the conference just _____ for the beginning of the first seminar.
- خارج وجبة يتناول جميل
 4. It's nice to have a meal out _____.
- بالفعل الأطلاق عمل من زوج
 5. _____ my husband arrived home from work, the kids had already gone to bed.
- مستقر حالة المريض
 6. _____, the patient's condition is stable.
- منزل كامل نظف بالعمل متوياً
 7. Working together, they cleaned the entire house _____.

be over be up to be up be after
 be against be about be for be off

- مركز تسوق جديد المبنى مكان محلي
 8. The local residents _____ the building of a new shopping centre as it will cause heavy traffic.
- و نصف يضطر إلى غداً بداية مبكر يملك
 9. I have an early start tomorrow. I have to _____ at half past six.
- أطفال نمام وقت قصة
 10. Story time _____. It's time you went to bed, kids.

11. I'm afraid I must _____. I have to be at work by nine.
التاسعة قبل عمل يجب آسف
12. Everyone who _____ Jamie's idea, please raise your hands.
أبدي أرفع فضلاً فكرة الذي كل واحد
13. The kids are unusually quiet. I wonder what they _____.
ما يتعجب هادئ على غير العادة الأطلاق
14. Did you eventually get what you _____?
يحصل أخيراً هل
15. I _____ to leave my house when Martin called and cancelled our meeting.
مقابلة ألغى اتصل مارتين عندما منزل يغادر

Answer

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|-------------|----------------|
| 1. on time | 5. By the time | 9. be up | 13. are up to |
| 2. Once upon a time | 6. For the time being | 10. is over | 14. were after |
| 3. in time | 7. in no time | 11. be off | 15. was about |
| 4. from time to time | 8. are against | 12. is for | |

القواعد

GRAMMAR

REPORTED QUESTIONS, COMMANDS AND REQUESTS

طلبات و أوامر الأسئلة المنقولة

الشرح مع
الأمثلة

- < في الكلام المنقول غالباً ما نصيغ جملة الطلب باستخدام الفعل (tell)، بينما نصيغ جملة العرض باستخدام الفعل (ask).
يسأل
- > "Please, come to my house as quickly as possible." (مباشر)
 He **asked** them to come to his house as quickly as possible. (منقول)
- > "Don't panic, sir!" (مباشر)
 The police **told** him not to panic. (منقول)
- < في الكلام المنقول (غير المباشر) غالباً ما نصيغ الأسئلة باستخدام بعض الأفعال مثل ..

<small>يسأل</small> ask	<small>يتعجب</small> wonder	<small>يريد أن يعرف</small> want to know
----------------------------	--------------------------------	---

< إذا بدأ السؤال المباشر بكلمة استفهام فإنها تكون هي نفسها في السؤال المنقول مع تحويل الأزمنة والضمائر حسب المعنى.

< إذا بدأ السؤال بفعل مساعد فإننا نربط به (whether أو if).

- > "Why have you committed these crimes?" the police asked. (مباشر)
The police asked him why he had committed those crimes. (منقول)
- > "Did you hear or see anything?" we asked our neighbours. (مباشر)
We asked our neighbours if they had heard or seen anything. (منقول)

تدريب

PRACTICE

مثال صفحة ٧٨ أعد كتابة التالي جمل مستخدماً

Example (P78) Rewrite the following sentences using Reported Speech.

- 'Are you going to the beach on Thursday?' Andy asked Tony.
Andy wanted to know _____.
- 'Could you bring me some ketchup, please?' Peter said to the waiter.
Peter asked the waiter _____.
- 'Will the weather be nice this weekend?' Becky thought.
Becky wondered _____.
- 'Why are you taking part in that competition?' my father asked me.
My father wanted _____.
- 'Put your bag in the container,' the airport security guard said to me.
The airport security guard told me _____.
- 'Where did I leave my credit card?' Ameer asked himself.
Ameer wondered _____.
- 'Please, don't make noise!' Julie said to her sister.
Julie asked _____.

Answer

1. Andy wanted to know if/whether Tony was going to the beach on Thursday.
2. Peter asked the waiter to bring (whether/if he could bring) him some ketchup.
3. Becky wondered if /whether the weather would be nice that weekend.
4. My father wanted to know why I was taking part in that competition.
5. The airport security guard told me to put my bag in the container.
6. Ameer wondered where he had left his credit card.
7. Julie asked her sister not to make noise.

Workbook (C. P52) > Rewrite the following sentences using Reported Speech.

1. 'Are you going bowling next Thursday?' Frank asked the boys.
 Frank wanted to know _____.
2. 'Did I lock the door before leaving my house?' Ned asked himself.
 Ned wondered _____.
3. 'Do you know how to ski?' Adam asked Guy.
 Adam asked Guy _____.
4. 'Stand behind the line,' said the security guard.
 The security guard told me _____.
5. 'Could you pass me the salt, Robert?' said Abdullah.
 Abdullah asked Robert _____.

Answer

1. if the boys were going bowling the following Thursday
2. if he had locked the door before leaving his house
3. if he knew how to ski
4. to stand behind the line
5. if he could pass him the salt

أعد كتابة

الأفعال

معطى

Workbook (D. P52) > Rewrite the sentences using the verbs given and**Reported Speech.**

1. The little boy said, 'I didn't break the window yesterday.' **deny** _____
 الصغير يكسر النافذة أمس ينفي
2. 'Oh! Dad, please let me go to the festival today!' said Alex. **beg** _____
 يا أب يا يطلع دعني ضللاً أب يا يتوسل
3. 'Let's have chicken for dinner,' my brother said. **suggest** _____
 عشاء أتعش دجاجة يتناول هيا يقترح
4. 'I'm not at all satisfied with the service at this restaurant,' the customer told
 الزبون مطعم هذا الخدمة راضي عن إطلاعاً
 the manager. **complain** _____
 يشتكي المدير
5. 'Don't forget to buy some bread when you return,' Mike told me. **remind** _____
 لا ينسى يخبز عتلاما يعود يُذكر

Answer

- The little boy denied breaking/that he had broken the window the previous day.
- Alex begged his father to let him go to the festival that day.
- My brother suggested that we (should) have chicken for dinner.
- The customer complained (to the manager) that he wasn't at all satisfied with the service at that restaurant.
- Mike reminded me to buy some bread when I returned.

5 round-up

تمارين مجمعة

المفردات والقواعد

VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR

بشكل ملائم أكثر عبارة الكلمة اختر صفحة 82 مثال
Example (A. P82) > Choose the word or phrase that most appropriately

يكمل كل جملة
completes each sentence.

- توني أخ يأخذ الحديقة تالي
 1. Tony _____ his brother that he would take him to the park the following day.

a. confirmed أكد b. promised وعد c. admitted اعترف d. ordered أمر
- ليزا لها متأخر ساعة حوالي منزل لها
 2. Lisa _____ up at Nuha's house about an hour late.

a. turned تحول b. took أخذ c. put وضع d. went ذهب
- كان رجال يفعل
 3. The two men were _____ with theft.

a. committed ارتكب b. confessed اعترف c. encountered واجه d. charged اتهم
- دناصورات سكن الأرض
 4. _____, dinosaurs inhabited the Earth.

a. From time to time من وقت لآخر c. On time في الموعد

b. For the time being في الوقت الحاضر d. Once upon a time في يوم من الأيام
- جدا ربما مجرم
 5. His behaviour is very _____. Perhaps he's a criminal.

a. unbelievable لا يمكن تصديقه b. suspicious مريب c. spectacular مذهل d. curious فضولي
- ما يبدو
 6. **A:** What are you two _____ to? You look very suspicious.
B: Oh, nothing, sir.

a. about ما b. for سبب c. on على d. up أعلى
- يجب تنزهات طويلة الريف
 7. _____, I like to go for long walks in the countryside.

a. For the time being من وقت لآخر c. On time في الموعد

- b.** By the time **d.** From time to time
8. The view from the Burj Khalifa is _____. I can't wait to go again.
 النظر برج خليفة ينتظر مرة أخرى
- a.** tragic **b.** traditional **c.** real life **d.** breathtaking
 مأسوي تقليدي حقيقي فائق
9. The man handed me the envelope and then he _____ into the fog.
 الرجل سلم المظروف ثم الضباب
- a.** vanished **b.** pursued **c.** scattered **d.** released
 اختفى تبع بعثر أطلق مراح
10. When the _____ realised he was surrounded by the police, he agreed to
 عندما أدرك محاطاً بـ الشرطة وافق
 give the child back to his parents.
 يعيد الطفل والدين
- a.** kidnapper **b.** murderer **c.** robber **d.** thief
 خاطف قاتل سارق لص

Answer

1. b 3. d 5. b 7. d 9. a
 2. a 4. d 6. d 8. d 10. a

Example (B. P82) > Choose the word or phrase that produces
 مثال صفحة 82 اختر الكلمة عبارة ينتج

a grammatically correct sentence.
 نحويًا جملة صحيحة

1. By the time I got there, Peter _____.
 هناك وصل بحلول الوقت بيتر
- a.** had already left **c.** was leaving already
b. had already been leaving **d.** already left
2. After I _____ in my exam paper, I realised that I had forgotten to put my
 بعد ورقة اختيار أدرك نسى يضع
 name on it.
a. had been giving **c.** had given
b. given **d.** was giving
3. My friends were upset when I _____ because they had been waiting for
 أصدقاء مزعج لأن ينتظر
 me for over an hour.
 فوق ساعة فوق
- a.** had arrived **c.** arrived
b. had been arriving **d.** was arriving

أخبر
اتصل
الغابات
كوخ
خارج
أثار أقدام
footprints outside their cabin in the woods and contacted the police. They told
the police that they (3) _____ such big footprints before and that they were
تفيل
كبير
مزعور
لأن
اعتقد
terrified because they believed that the footprints (4) _____ to Bigfoot. It is
يعيش
فرد
يشبه
مخلوق
believed that Bigfoot is an (5) _____ creature that looks like an ape and lives
مع ذلك
كندا
أمريكا
جنوب غرب
الغابات
in the forests of northwestern USA and Canada. However, (6) _____
كافي
لا يوجد
يقول
السلطات
مكان
محلي
التقارير
the reports of local inhabitants, the authorities say that there isn't enough
يدعي
ناس
كثير
حقيقي
يؤكد
دليل
evidence to confirm that he is real. Many people claim that they have
على أية حال
ثبت
حقاً
لا أحد
(7) _____ Bigfoot, but nobody can really prove it. In any case, the police
دب
ينتمي لـ
كل شخص
أكد على
assured everybody that the footprints belong to a big bear that was
المطقة
(8) _____ in the area.

- | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| 1. a. legendry | b. remote | c. bizarre |
| 2. a. theft | b. astonishment | c. identification |
| 3. a. had never seen | b. never saw | c. have never seen |
| 4. a. remained | b. pursued | c. belonged |
| 5. a. elegant | b. enormous | c. extinct |
| 6. a. so far | b. apart from | c. throughout |
| 7. a. encountered | b. confessed | c. searched |
| 8. a. wondering | b. wandering | c. fading |

Answer

1. c 2. b 3. a 4. c 5. b 6. b 7. a 8. b