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مادة إثرائية للصف  
الثاني عشر  
لغة انجليزية

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# English For Palestine

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"Life isn't about finding yourself.  
Life is about creating yourself."

## المحتويات

المادة الإثرائية لكل وحدة تشمل جميع مهارات الوحدة :

### "فيديوهات شرح للمنهاج بصوتي"

١. مهارة القراءة و تشمل أسئلة مقالية مجابة و مترجمة, و أنماط أخرى من الاسئلة حسب الأنماط الواردة بالامتحانات الوزارية.
٢. ترجمة قطع القراءة مع شرح مبسط بطريقة الجدول/ حل الأسئلة الوزارية للقطع و ترجمتها
٣. أسئلة على الكلمات حسب الأنماط الواردة بالامتحان و تم ترجمتها./ أسئلة الكتاب الوزاري (حل و ترجمة)
٤. أسئلة على قواعد الوحدة حسب الأنماط الواردة بالامتحان./ حل أسئلة الكتاب الوزاري مع شرح مبسط للقاعدة.
٥. موضوع تعبير مترجم لكل من الفرعين العلمي و الأدبي.
٦. ملخص كلمات الوحدة : الكلمة و معناها باللغة العربية و الانجليزية .
٧. في نهاية الوحدة اختبار قصير كمراجعة لما تم تعلمه مسبقا في الوحدة .
٨. أسئلة الامتحانات النهائية الوزارية الواردة لكل وحدة.
٩. لعبة الكلمات المتقاطعة لكلمات الوحدة

للمزيد تابعوا أعمالنا على صفحة الجروب الخاصة بي

**Talented Teachers**

**قناة اليوتيوب T. Iman Shaheen**

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## مواقع هامة



موقع تعليمي لطلبة الصف الثاني عشر لمساعدتهم على ختم المنهاج بطريقة مبسطة و سلسلة مع تزويدهم بكافة المصادر التي يحتاجونها من شرح و أسئلة كتاب و أسئلة إثرائية و نماذج امتحانات وزارية و فيديوهات شرح على اليوتيوب



شرح على قناة اليوتيوب



قائمة تشغيل خاصة بالصف الثاني عشر



قائمة تشغيل خاصة بالمراجعات النهائية



عزيزي الطالب المطلوب منك في هذا الدرس فهم تفاصيل القطعة بشكل جيد حتى تتمكن من الاجابة على أنواع متعددة من الأسئلة

**Read the following passages, then answer the questions below:**

Hi everyone,

Well, the first week has nearly passed, with no real problems to tell you about so far. **It** hasn't been easy though. So many things are different from what I'm used to. There's the language, for one thing. As you know, I've been studying English for many years, but **this** is like being a beginner all over again. It seems as if everyone is speaking a different language from the **one** I studied at school! Still, I'm beginning to get used to hearing English all around me. Lectures don't start till next week, so this week has been a time of settling in: finding my way around, meeting people on the same course, joining clubs and societies and so on. There's actually a Palestine Society (which I've joined of course). **They** have guest speakers and discussion groups, organise cultural events and even food evenings, so at least I'll have some connection with **home**. I've joined two other clubs as well. I hope you're all well. I'll write again soon.

Love, Mahmoud

مرحباً بالجميع, حسنا, لقد مر الأسبوع الأول تقريباً, بدون مشاكل حقيقية لأخبركم عنها حتى الآن. لكنه لم يكن سهلاً بالرغم من ذلك. أشياء كثيرة مختلفة عن التي اعتدت عليها. هناك اللغة, لشيء واحد. كما تعلمون, لقد درست اللغة الانجليزية لسنوات عديدة, لكني مثل أي مبتدئ جديد لمرة أخرى. يبدو أن الجميع يتحدثون لغة مختلفة عن التي درستها في المدرسة! مع ذلك, بدأت أعتاد على سماع اللغة الانجليزية في كل مكان حولي. لن تبدأ المحاضرات حتى الأسبوع المقبل, لذلك كان هذا الأسبوع للاستقرار: التعرف على الطرق من حولي, مقابلة أشخاص في نفس الدورة الدراسية, والانضمام إلى النوادي والجمعيات وغير ذلك. في الواقع هناك جمعية فلسطينية؛ (بالطبع لقد انضمت إليها). لديهم متحدثين مع الضيوف ومجموعات نقاش وينظموا الفعاليات الثقافية وحتى أمسيات العشاء, لذا على الأقل سأكون على اتصال بوطني. كذلك انضمت لناديين آخرين. أمل أن تكونوا جميعاً بصحة جيدة. سأكتب لكم ثانية في القريب.

**What do the following words refer to?**

Word	What does it refer to?
1. It (line 1)	The first week
2. This (line 3)	English language at the new country
3. One (line 4)	English language
4. They (line 8)	People at Palestine Society
5. Home (line 9)	His own country (Palestine)

الآن عزيزي الطالب بإمكانك أن تقرأ النص مرة أخرى و من ثم تقوم بتعبئة الجدول التالي و هذا النمط "نمط تعبئة الجدول" دارج كثيرا في أسئلة الامتحانات الوزارية النهائية



Word	What does it refer to?
1. The type of the text	* An email
2. From	* Mahmoud
3. To	* To everyone "his family & friends"
4. The problem he faced	* He found the language difficult
5. His ways to settle in	1. he found his way around. 2. he met people at the same course. 3. he joined clubs and societies.

6. The number of societies he joined	* 3 societies " Palestine society and two other clubs.
7. The activities of Palestine Society	1. They have <u>guest speakers</u> // 2. <u>discussion groups</u> . 3. <u>organise cultural events and even</u> // 4. <u>food evenings</u> .

### أسئلة الكتاب الوزاري



**Read the email again. Then answer the questions.**

1 -Has Mahmoud had any problems in his new situation?

**He hasn't had any big problem, but he's finding the language difficult.**

2 - What surprised him about the language at first?

**It sounds different to the English he learnt at school.**

3 -Why is this better now?

**He's beginning to get used to it.**

4 -What has he been doing so far?

**He's been finding his way around, meeting people and joining clubs and societies.**

5 -Why has he joined the Palestine Society?

**He's Palestinian, and he'll have some connection with home.**



### أسئلة إضافية "خارجية"



#### A) Choose the correct

- Mahmoud is just starting his first year at a university in.....country.
  - an English-speaking
  - a French-speaking
  - an Arabic-speaking
  - a Russian-speaking
- Mahmoud hasn't had any big problems, but he's.....
  - joining a new course.
  - finding the language difficult.
  - organizing cultural events.
  - leaving the country.
- Mahmoud felt as .....when he tried to speak English in his first week at a university.
  - a native speaker
  - a beginner
  - a qualified teacher
  - a stranger
- The first week at university has been very .....for Mahmoud.
  - hard
  - tough
  - tiring
  - all mentioned
- Cultural events means.....
  - events that relate to a specific culture.
  - a culture that makes events.
  - events that talk about history of a country.
  - books that talk about revolutions

#### B) Decide whether the following sentences are true, false or doesn't say:

- Many things at university are similar to what he is used to. ( ) العديد من الأشياء في الجامعة مشابهة لما اعتاد عليه
- Mahmoud has started his first year at Cambridge university. ( ) بدأ محمود سنته الأولى في جامعة كامبردج.
- Mahmoud wrote this email to his best friend only. ( ) كتب محمود الايميل لأعز أصدقائه فقط
- Mahmoud faced big problems in the first week. ( ) واجه محمود مشاكل كبيرة في الأسبوع الأول.
- Mahmoud gets used to speaking English all around him. ( ) اعتاد محمود على تحدث الإنجليزية حوله.
- To settle in, you have to join clubs and societies. ( ) حتى تستقر يجب أن تلتحق بالنوادي و الجمعيات.
- Mahmoud has joined four clubs so far. ( ) التحق محمود بأربعة نوادي حتى الآن .

#### C) What do the following underlined words refer to:

- They have guest speakers and discussion groups. The underlined pronoun refers to...
  - clubs
  - Palestine society
  - people
  - lectures
- It seems as if everyone is speaking a different language from the one I studied at school! The underlined word refers to.....

a. English language      b. a beginner      c. Arabic language      d. everyone

3. It hasn't been easy though. The underlined pronoun refers to .....

a. you      b. problems      c. university      d. the first week

#### D) Answer the following questions:

1. Where is Mahmoud? What is he doing?

أين يوجد محمود؟ وماذا يفعل؟

He is in an English-speaking country. He is studying there.

هو في بلد تتحدث اللغة الإنجليزية ليدرس

2. How do you know he is at university?

كيف عرفت أنه بالجامعة؟

He said "lectures don't start till next week."

عندما قال أن المحاضرات ستبدأ الأسبوع القادم .

3. What is the most different things he has at the beginning of a university? How do you know?

ما أكثر الأشياء اختلافا كانت بالنسبة له في البداية ؟ و كيف عرفت؟

He found the language different from the one he learnt at school. He said that it seems as if

everyone speaks a different language. وجد أن اللغة مختلفة عن اللغة التي تعلمها بالمدرسة حيث قال كما لو أنه يبدو أن كل شخص يتحدث لغة مختلفة.

4. What surprised him about the language?

ما الذي ادهشه بالنسبة للغة؟

It sounds different from the one he learnt at school.

تختلف عن اللغة التي تعلمها في المدرسة.

5. Is he accustomed now of the new language?

هل اعتاد الآن على اللغة الجديدة؟

He gets used to hearing English all around him.

اعتاد على سماع الإنجليزية حوله.

6. How does he settle in?

كيف شعر بالاستقرار؟

6. What do freshers do in the first week?

ما الذي يفعله طلبة سنة أولى جامعة في الأسبوع الأول؟

1. Finding his way around. 2. meeting people on the same course. 3. joining clubs and societies

عرف طريقه / قابل أناس من نفس المساق / التحق بالنوادي و الجمعيات

7. Which clubs does he join? Why ?

أي النوادي التي التحق بها؟ ولماذا؟

a Palestine Society to have connections with home.

جمعية فلسطين ليبقى على اتصال مع الوطن.

8. What do they do in this society?

ماذا يفعلون في هذه الجمعية؟

1. Have guest speakers and discussion groups. 2. organise cultural events and even food

evenings. استضافة اشخاص متحدثين و حلقات نقاش / تنظيم احداث ثقافية و أمسيات عشائية

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Reading (2)/ Page 6

QR Code باركود الفيديو



#### Stepping outside the comfort zone

Your comfort zone is, as the name suggests, the area where you feel comfortable. We all have one, whether we know it or not: it's the set of  routines and known abilities that make us feel safe because we're confident that we can manage and are unlikely to be challenged by anything unexpected or worrying. Obviously, staying inside your comfort zone has many benefits, especially at times when you're feeling under stress.

On the other hand, we're often told in 'self-help' books that it's a good idea to do things that are outside our comfort zones. In fact, many studies have shown that an important factor in helping people feel positive about themselves is the feeling that they are developing and making progress in their lives. You won't reach your full potential if you only do what you know you are able to do.



We all want to improve ourselves, for example by learning something new, becoming more **creative** or getting fit.

Unfortunately, people often get **stuck** in their comfort zones and don't feel able to try different things. There are various possible reasons for **this**. **They** may be afraid of failing or unsure how to begin. Many people think 'This is the way I am and I'll never change', using **this** as an **excuse** for not trying something new. Whatever the reason may be, it's sometimes necessary to force yourself to do something you'd rather not do. Once you've made the effort, though, the door to new experiences will be open and you'll probably wonder why you thought it was a problem.

منطقة الراحة، كما يوحي لك الاسم، هي المنطقة التي تشعر بها بالراحة. جميعنا نملكها، سواء نعرفها أو لا: إنها مجموعة من الأعمال الروتينية والقدرات المعروفة التي تجعلنا نشعر بالأمان لأننا على ثقة من إتقاننا لها ومن المستبعد التحدي بأي شيء غير متوقع أو مقلق. ومن الواضح، أن البقاء داخل منطقة راحتك له فوائد عديدة، وخاصة في الأوقات التي تشعر بها أنك تحت الضغط.

من ناحية أخرى، كثيراً ما تخبرنا كتب المساعدة الذاتية أنها فكرة جيدة أن نقوم بأشياء خارج منطقة راحتنا. في الواقع لقد أظهرت العديد من الدراسات أنها عامل مهم في مساعدة الناس الذين يشعرون بالإيجابية. وهو الشعور بأنهم يتطورون ويحرزون تقدماً في حياتهم. فلن تصل قدراتك الكامنة إذا تفعل ما تعرفه وتكون قادراً على فعله. نحن جميعاً نريدها (الخروج من منطقة الراحة) لتحسين أنفسنا، مثلاً من خلال تعلمك شيئاً جديداً، أن تصبح مبدعاً أو رشيقياً.

للأسف، الأشخاص غالباً ما يعلقون في مناطق راحتهم ولا يشعرون بقدرتهم على تجربة أشياء مختلفة. يوجد عدة أسباب محتملة لهذا. ربما خائفين من الفشل أو غير واثقين من كيفية البدء. كثير منهم يقول > هذه هي طريقي ولن أغيرها <، باستغلال هذا كعذر لعدم محاولتهم عمل شيء جديد. أيضاً كان السبب، أحياناً من الضروري إجبار نفسك على القيام بشيء لا ترغب بعمله. على الرغم من أنك ستبذل الجهد، سيكون الباب أمام التجارب الجديدة مفتوحاً وربما ستسأل نفسك لماذا كنت أعتقد أنها مشكلة.

### What do the following words refer to?

<u>Word</u>	<u>What does it refer to?</u>
1. <b>one</b> (line 2)	* Comfort zone
2. <b>it</b> (line 2)	* Comfort zone
3. <b>themselves</b> (line 8)	* People
4. <b>they</b> (line 8)	* people
5. <b>this</b> (line 13)	* Get stuck in their comfort zone
6. <b>They</b> (line 13)	* people
7. <b>This</b> (line 14)	* The idea that you can't change

الآن عزيزي الطالب بإمكانك أن تقرأ النص مرة أخرى و من ثم تقوم بتعبئة الجدول التالي و هذا النمط "نمط تعبئة الجدول" دارج كثيرا في أسئلة الامتحانات الوزارية النهائية



## Comfort Zone

1. <b>Definitions</b>	1. <u>The area where you feel comfortable</u> 2. <u>It's the set of routines and known abilities that make us feel safe</u>
2. <b>Benefits of staying inside it</b>	When you're feeling under stress
3. <b>Benefits of stepping outside it</b>	1. reach your full potential 2. The door to new experiences will be open 3. feel positive about yourself.
4. <b>Examples of improving ourselves</b>	1. learning something new. 2. becoming more creative 3. getting fit
5. <b>The reasons for being stuck in it</b>	1. afraid of failing. 2. unsure how to begin

"عندما أقوم ببناء فريق فإنني أبحث دائماً عن أناس يحبون الفوز، وإذا لم أعثر على أي منهم فإنني أبحث عن أناس يكرهون الهزيمة"



**Match the pronouns ( highlighted in the text) with the nouns or noun phrases that they refer to:**

- one (line 1) : D. a comfort zone
- they (line 8) : E. people
- this (line 12) : C. getting stuck
- this (line 13) : B. the idea that you can't change yourself
- it (line 16) : A. doing something new

**Complete the sentences with phrases from the text (3 words maximum)**

- Staying in your comfort zone is a way of avoiding unexpected or worrying events.
- People often prefer to stay in their comfort zones, particularly if they are afraid of failing /under stress.
- Self-help books often recommend leaving your comfort zone.
- Knowing that you are developing helps you feel positive about yourself.
- Sometimes people don't do something different because they don't know how to begin
- You may have to force yourself to do something new, but you won't be sorry.



أسئلة إضافية "خارجية"



**A ) Answer the following questions:**

• Paragraph "1" line '1-5'

1. What is meant by 'comfort zone'?

ما المقصود بـ " منطقة الراحة "؟

a. The area where you feel comfortable.

المنطقة التي تشعر فيها بالراحة

b. It's the set of routines and known abilities that make us feel safe. مجموعة من الروتينيات و القدرات المعروفة التي تشعرك بالامان

2. Why do we feel safe in the comfort zone?

لماذا نشعر بالامان في منطقة الراحة؟

Because we're confident that we can manage and are unlikely to be challenged by anything unexpected or worrying.

لأننا على ثقة بقدرتنا على التحكم و لا يحتمل ان يتحدانا شيء غير متوقع أو مقلق.

3. When is comfort zone beneficial?

متى تكون منطقة الراحة مفيدة؟

At times when you're feeling under stress.

في لحظات شعورك بالضغط.

• Paragraph "2" line '6-10'

1. When do people feel positive?

متى يشعر الناس بالاجابية؟

Their feeling that they are developing and making progress in their lives. شعورهم انهم يتطورون و يحققون تقدم في حياتهم.

2. How can we know our potential?

كيف يمكننا معرفة طاقاتنا الكامنة؟

When we do something new and open the door to new experiences. عندما نقوم بفعل شيء جديد و نفتح الباب لتجارب جديدة . نعم ضروري لأنه سيفتح الباب لخبرات جديدة و سنتعرف على طاقاتنا الكامنة

• Paragraph "3" line '11-16'

1. Why do people feel unable to try new things?

لماذا يشعر الناس بالعجز عن محاولة أشياء جديدة؟

They may be afraid of failing or unsure how to begin.

ربما أنهم خائفين من الفشل أو لا يعرفون كيف يبدأون

2. Is it important to force ourselves to do new things? Explain!

هل مهم أن نجبر أنفسنا على عمل أشياء جديدة . وضحى !

Yes, it's important because the door to new experiences will be open and we'll reach our potential.

نعم ضروري لأنه سيفتح الباب لخبرات جديدة و سنتعرف على طاقاتنا الكامنة





**B) Decide whether the following sentences are TRUE, FALSE or DOESN'T SAY:**

1. All people have their own comfort zone. ( ) جميع الناس لديهم منطقة راحة.
2. Staying in your comfort zone is a way of facing unexpected and worrying events. ( ) البقاء في منطقة الراحة يعتبر طريقة لمواجهة الاحداث المفقة و الغير متوقعة
3. Self-help books recommend staying in your comfort zone. ( ) كتب الدعم الذاتي توصي بالبقاء في منطقة الراحة.
4. Leaving your comfort zone is a positive thing. ( ) ترك منطقة الراحة شيء ايجابي
5. Knowing how to begin, you can do something different. ( ) حين تعرف كيف تبدأ ستستطيع فعل شيء مختلف.



**C) Choose the correct answer:**

1. People often prefer to stay in their comfort zone especially if they are .....  
يفضل الناس البقاء في منطقة الراحة خصوصا اذا كانوا  
a. calm    b. worried    c. angry    d. creative
2. Developing and making progress in our lives make us feel .....  
التطور و التقدم في حياتنا يجعلنا نشعر  
a. motivated    b. enthusiastic    c. stressed    d. A & B
3. Learning something new and becoming more creative are examples of .....  
أن نتعلم شيء جديد و نصبح أكثر ابداعا أمثلة على .....  
a. improving ourselves    b. keeping calm  
c. challenging worrying things    d. being afraid of failing
4. "We're often told in self-help books that....." the underlined phrase means.....  
a. a book that helps itself.    b. books that solve social problems.  
c. books that solve personal problems.    d. books that talk about people's lifestyle
5. You won't reach your full potential....." the underlined phrase means.....  
a. great possibilities    b. the most you are capable of.  
c. too much.    d. great chances
6. Many people think "this is the way I am and I'll never change." . The writer puts *inverted commas* to show.....  
a. a general speech by most people.    b. something important.  
c. irony of something.    d. something silly
7. In the article, the writer advises us to.....  
a. learn something new.    b. step outside the comfort zone.  
c. open the door to new experiences.    d. all mentioned above.
8. People are often unable to move away from their comfort zone because.....  
غالبا ما يعجز الناس عن الانتقال من منطقة راحتهم لانهم.....  
a. they are afraid of failing and don't want to change.    b. they know how to begin.  
c. they want to try difficult things.    d. none of all
9. We have to oblige ourselves to.....  
يجب أن نجبر أنفسنا على .....  
a. use excuse for not trying new things.    b. get fit.  
c. open the door for new experiences.    d. stay inside our comfort zone.
10. People could become more creative when.....  
يستطيع الناس أن يصبحوا أكثر ابداعا عندما.....  
a. they do only what they are able to do.    b. they reach their full potential.  
c. they step out of their comfort zone.    d. they get stuck in their routine.
11. You won't reach your full potential unless .....  
لن تصل الى طاقاتك الكامنة ما لم .....  
a. you are in your typical daily life.    b. you force yourself to experience new things.  
c. you stay in your comfort zone.    d. you are still afraid

لا يقاس النجاح بالموقع الذي يتبوأه المرء في حياته.. بقدر ما يقاس بالصعاب التي يتغلب عليها



## Vocabulary



A

Complete the following sentences using words in the box below:

routines potential set creative excuse confident stuck factor

- In the first.....of questions, you have to fill in the gap. في الأولى من الأسئلة عليك ان تكمل الفراغ
- If you work out ....., you will get things done quickly. إذا عملت خارج إطار.....ستتجز الاشياء بسرعة
- Kates feels.....that she can pass the exam. كيت تشعر ب.....أنها ستجتاز الامتحان.
- His unhappiness at home was a major .....in his decision to go abroad. تعاسته في البيت كانت ..... رئيسي في قراره للسفر .
- Wind power is a .....source of energy. طاقة الرياح تعتبر مصدر..... للطاقة.
- She's a fantastic designer- she's so ..... هي مصممة رائعة , هي ..... جدا.
- This drawer is ..... I can't open it. هذا الدرج ..... لا يمكنني فتحه.
- He always finds a good .....for not helping with the homework. هو دائما يجد .....جيد لعدم المساعدة في عمل الواجب البيتي.

B

Complete the following sentences with a suitable word from the box:

like-minded on show field participate

- The collection is .....at the British Musuem.
- Students are encouraged to .....in sporting activities.
- That question is outside my .....
- Suzan and I became close friends as we are .....

## أسئلة الكتاب الوزاري

Page 5 :Ex. 1, 2

\* Find words or phrases in the notice that have these meanings.

- not compulsory = optional
- with similar attitudes = like-minded
- take part (in) = participate
- area of interest = field
- able to be seen = on show

\*Use the words and phrases in Part 1 to complete the sentences below.

- There are lots of good paintings on show at the museum this week. يوجد العديد من الرسومات الجيدة المعروضة في المتحف هذا الاسبوع
- I don't know much about biology. It's not really my field . لا اعرف الكثير عن علم الاحياء انها ليست مجالي حقيقة.
- This part of the form is optional . You don't have to fill it in. هذا الجزء من النموذج اختياري انت غير مضطر لتعبئته.
- Luckily, I live in a shared house with like-minded people. لحسن الحظ أنني أعيش في بيت مشترك مع أناس يشبهونني في التفكير.
- Unfortunately, his English isn't good enough to participate in academic discussion. لسوء الحظ أن اللغة الانجليزية ليست جيدة بشكل كاف عنده ليشترك في النقاشات الاكاديمية.

Page 7 : ex :3 :1

\* Replace the underlined parts of the sentences with words or phrases from the text:

- I only need one more card to make a complete group. Set
- We often get bored with the same everyday things we do regularly. Routine
- I know a lot about the subject, so I'm quite sure that I'll succeed. Confident
- I'm not sure why she feels tired, but I think stress may be a part of the reason. Factor

5. She isn't a great singer yet, but she has great **possibilities for the future**. *Potential*  
 6. He's very **good at making artistic things**. Apart from writing poetry and songs, he paints wonderful pictures. *Creative*  
 7. With its wheels in the soft ground, the car was completely **unable to move**. *stuck*  
 8. I'm sure he isn't really ill. I think it's just an **untrue reason** for not working hard. *Excuse*

**\*Match the words in the box with their meanings below:**

participate    stuck    excuse

1. take part *participate*    2. unable to move *stuck*    3. false reasons *excuse*

**\* Complete the sentences with the words in the box:**

excuse    factor    optional

1. You don't have to do this course. It's *optional*. أنت غير مجبر لتقديم هذا المساق فهو اختياري  
 2. It isn't the only reason for his success, but it's certainly one *factor*. انه ليس السبب الوحيد في نجاحه لكنه بالتأكيد أحد هذه العوامل.  
 3. I need to think of a good *excuse* for being late. أحتاج للتفكير بمبرر جيد لتأخيري  
 4. I'm tired of hearing *excuses* just tell me the truth. تعبت من سماع الأعذار فقط أخبرني الحقيقة

**\* Match words 1-3 with a-c in the box to make fixed phrases. Then use the phrases to complete the sentences:**

1. Like    a. course  
 2. Comfort    b. minded  
 3. Foundation    c. zone

1. If you're stuck in a routine, you need to leave your *comfort zone*  
 2. He did a *foundation course* before starting university.  
 3. Joining a club is a good way to meet *like-minded* people.

## Language



1

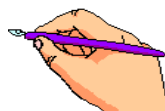
PRESENT SIMPLE



Key words    الكلمات المفتاحية	Example    مثال	Usage    الاستخدام
always – at all times – <i>usually</i> – often – <i>sometimes</i> – from time to time – not often – rarely – seldom – scarcely – never – generally – occasionally – regularly – normally	☛ The sun <i>rises</i> in the morning. ☛ The moon <i>moves</i> around the earth. ☛ I <i>prefer</i> reading to watching TV	للتعبير عن حقيقة دائمة.
every(day – week – month – year – century – millennium) once - twice	☛ Nader usually <i>gets up</i> late.	للتعبير عن العادات
a day/ a week/ a month/ a	☛ Muslims <i>fast</i> in Ramadan.	للتعبير عن حالة تظل ثابتة لفترة طويلة

year/ daily/ weekly/ monthly/ yearly/		
in the morning/ in the evening/ in the afternoon/ on Mondays, Fridays etc	☛ <u>Open</u> the packet and <u>pour</u> the contents into hot water.	لتقديم التعليمات والاوامر.
* إذا كان الفاعل قبله مفرد مثل المضارع البسيط عبارة عن التصريف الاول للفعل و يكون ب "		
He <u>plays</u> football		
* إذا كان الفاعل قبله جمع مثل: s و يكون بدون "		
They <u>play</u> football		

## Stative Verbs

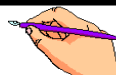


\*\* لا تستعمل الزمن المستمر مع الأفعال الآتية :

See – hear – smell – notice – agree – believe	أفعال الشعور – الحواس
Realize- know – understand – suppose – mean – forget – remember – trust	أفعال التفكير
Want – desire – wish – hate – like – love – dislike – care	أفعال العاطفة
Own – possess – belong – have	أفعال الملكية

هناك أفعال تستخدم أحيانا كفعل نشط ولها معنى معين و أحيانا فعل يدل على حالة ولها معنى آخر و هذه الأفعال هي :

Have / look / think



### ☛ Have :

**stative verb** إذا جاءت في الجملة بمعنى " يملك " تكون فعل يدل على حالة فلا يأتي بالزمن المستمر مثل:

We have three bedrooms in our house.

**dynamic verb** إذا جاءت في الجملة تدل على فعل حدث معين فتأتي في الزمن المستمر أو البسيط مثل:

Sorry, he can't speak to you now. He's having a shower.

bath/ shower/ wash/ breakfast/ lunch/ dinner/ supper/ tea/ coffee/ meal/ drink/ time/ holiday

### ☛ Look :

**stative verb** إذا جاء بعدها صفة تكون فعل يدل على حالة فلا يأتي بالزمن المستمر فقط بالزمن البسيط مثل:

He looks very *smart*.

**dynamic verb** أما إذا جاء بعدها حرف جر تكون فعل يدل على فعل شيء معين مثل:

He is looking in the mirror.

### ☛ Think

**stative verb** إذا جاء بعدها جملة فهي تدل على حالة معينة فتأتي في الزمن البسيط مثل:

I think this bike is cool.

**dynamic verb** إذا جاء بعدها حرف جر فهي تدل على فعل حدث معين فتأتي في الزمن المستمر أو البسيط مثل :

I am thinking about buying one.



Key words الكلمات المفتاحية	Example أمثلة	Usage الاستخدام
* Now, look, listen, at present, at the moment,	☛ Now, he <b>is writing</b> a report. ☛ At the moment she <b>is ironing</b> the shirts.	* حدث يحدث الآن – مستمر اثناء الكلام.
* be careful, look out, watch out, hurry up	☛ We <b>are traveling</b> tomorrow.	* حدث في المستقبل تم التخطيط له من قبل
* These days, nowadays, right now, still, like that, be quiet.	1. Mahmoud's English <b>is getting</b> better 2. We <b>are making</b> progress in our lives. 3. His health <b>is getting</b> worse.	* يعبر عن حدوث تغير بشكل مستمر سواء بشكل ايجابي او سلبي
<p style="text-align: right;"><b>تكوينه</b> <u>am, is, are + v + ing</u></p> <p><b>يتكون من</b></p> <p>* I <b>am playing</b> football. * He <b>is playing</b> football * They <b>are playing</b> football</p>		

### Think and Answer



A

**Choose the right answer: ✓**

- I -----my dinner at eight o'clock every day.  
a. eats                      b- ate                      c - eat                      d- eaten
- My brother-----the newspaper every morning.  
a- reads                      b- read                      c – has read                      d-is reading
- The earth -----round the sun.  
a- moved                      b- is moving                      c – is moved                      d- moves
- Mr. Salim -----comes late.  
a- don't                      b- doesn't                      c - never                      d- didn't
- What time -----you usually go to work?  
a- do                      b- does                      c - will                      d- are
- Water.....more quickly in the sunshine.  
a. evaporates                      b. evaporate                      c. is evaporating                      d. evaporated
- The sun ray .....eight minutes to reach the earth.  
a. takes                      b. took                      c. is taking                      d. take

B

**Choose the correct answer from a,b,c or d: ( Stative Verbs)**

- It .....clear that southern regions are poor.  
a. seem                      b. seems                      c. seeming                      d. seemed
- What .....about?  
a. are you thinking                      b. do you think                      c. is you thinking                      d. think
- "Romio and Juliet".....a famous play.  
a. are                      b. is                      c. were                      d. have

4. I .....he is extremely right.  
 a. think      b. thinks      c. am thinking      d. thought
5. The poor.....money.  
 a. needs      b. need      c. is needing      d. are needing
6. Rania.....sad today.  
 a. seem      b. seems      c. is seeming      d. seemed

\*\*\*\*\*

**C Choose the right answer:**

1. Look! He.....to see over the top of the wall.  
 a. tries      b. has tried      c. had tried      d. is trying
2. The population of Cairo.....fast.  
 a. is growing      b. grows      c. grew      d. has grown
3. Hello! What.....now?  
 a. are you doing      b. do you do      c. have you done      d. will you do
4. Asia and Africa .....still.....rapid rises in population.  
 a. is showed      b. was showing      c. are showing      d. does show
5. Why .....to me like that? What's wrong with you?  
 a. are you talking      b. do you talking      c. did you talked      d. have you looked
6. Look out! The train.....  
 a. come      b. has come      c. is coming      d. came
7. ....the population number still.....?  
 a. does/rose      b. is/rising      c. was/rising      d. is/rise
8. Listen ! she ----- a beautiful song. (is singing    sings    sang )





### PRESENT perfect SIMPLE



Key words	الكلمات المفتاحية	Example	مثال	Usage	الاستخدام
Since / for / lately / recently / Already / just / yet / so far / ever / never.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I have lost my key. (I can't open the door)</li> <li>He has just arrived</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* يعبر عن حدث بدأ وانتهى في الماضي لكن أثره في الحاضر</li> <li>* حدث انتهى منذ فترة قصيرة</li> </ul>	

يتكون من

#### Have, has + p.p

☆ I have just written the report.

☆ She has already cleaned the house.

\* فعل واحد نضعه في زمن المضارع التام إذا جاء مع since .

♦ She has learned English since 1995.

\* إعلان نضع قبلها زمن المضارع التام وبعدها زمن الماضي البسيط. since إذا جاء مع ماضي بسيط + since + مضارع تام

♦ She has been in bed since she arrived home.

♦ He has been studying since he returned from school.

\*\*\*\*\*

Since

نقطه بداية الحدث

for

مدة الحدث - الفترة



### PRESENT perfect Continuous



Key words	الكلمات المفتاحية	Example	مثال	Usage	الاستخدام
For-----now For -----still So far -----now Since -----still		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>He <u>has been sleeping</u> since he arrived.</li> <li>It <u>has been raining</u> for 2 hours.</li> <li>He has been studying English <u>for 2 years now</u>.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- يؤكد هذا الزمن استمرار الحدث حتى الآن وقد يستمر في المستقبل</li> </ul>	
All + period of time زمنية فاعل hasn't stopped - finished yet		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>She <u>has been doing</u> the housework since 7.30 and she hasn't finished yet.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>تكوينه:</li> <li>☆ Have been + v. ing</li> <li>☆ Has been + v. ing</li> </ul>	

♦ ♦ ♦ اختلافات بين الزمنين التام البسيط و التام المستمر:

♦ لو حدد عدد المرات نستخدم المضارع التام البسيط وليس المستمر

♦ He has (written - been writing) 6 reports since last night.

♦ - يستخدم المضارع التام المستمر مع الأفعال التي تستغرق وقت طويلا

♦ Travel - work - wait - live - stay - sleep - learn - -----

♦ لا يستخدم مع أفعال الحواس والإدراك والشعور والعاطفة.

♦ Believe - forget - hate - know - like - mean - understand - seem - prefer - own---

## Think and Answer



**A**

**Choose the correct answer:**

1. I -----my homework yet  
a- haven't done      b- have done      c- didn't do      d- will not do
2. I -----this secret for a week now.  
a-have known      b- have been knowing      c- had known      d- will know
3. Noha has -----drunk coffee.  
a- ago      b- since      c- ever      d- just
4. He -----in hospital since he was ill.  
a- had stayed      b- stayed      c- has stayed      d- stays
5. Have you----- seen a beautiful garden like this?  
a- never      b- already      c- since      d- ever
6. It ----- all day. It hasn't stopped yet.  
a- has rained      b- has been rained      c- had been raining      d-has been raining
7. I have been learning English -----10 years now.  
a- for      b- ago      c- since      d-yet
8. She -----for seven hours now.  
a- has slept      b- have slept      c- has been slept      d-has been sleeping
9. We have been living in Tanta -----we returned from Saudi Arabia.  
a- since      b- for      c- ago      d- when
11. He has worked as a taxi driver -----5 years.  
a- since      b- for      c- ago      d- to
12. Mona hasn't seen her mother -----last Friday morning.  
a- for      b- since      c- ago      d- from

**B**

**Choose the correct answer:**

- 1) For many years now, people.....from the country into big cities.  
a. have moving      b. have moved      c. have been moving      d. have moved
- 2) Since the middle of the last century, numbers.....rapidly, and they still are today.  
a. will grow      b. has grown      c. have been growing      d. has been growing
- 3) They have been talking for hours. The action in this sentence is.....  
a. finished      b. unfinished
- 4) He .....for his exams for hours, and he hasn't finished yet.  
a. studies      b. has been studying      c. has studied      d. was studying
- 5) They began to play football at 5:00 and they are still playing .They .....football .  
a. have played      b. has played      c. have been playing      d. has been playing

6) I.....(didn't speak- have never spoken)to a foreigner since I..... ( have started - started)learning English.

**C Choose the correct answer:**

- 1- They..... in Cairo for ten years now.  
a. are living      b. had lived      c. have been living      d. have lived
- 2- He..... for his money all day but he..... found it yet.  
a. has looked / didn't      b. had looked / hasn't  
c. has been looking / hasn't      d. looked/ doesn't
- 3- Akram..... studying all the evening.  
a. was      b. has      c. have      d. has been
- 4- She has been lying in bed since she..... ill.  
a. fall      b. fell      c. has fallen      d. falling
- 5- We..... in this house since 1985.  
a. lived      b. are living      c. have been living      d. live
- 6- "What .....since 9 o'clock." " I've been catching fish."  
a. have you been doing      b. did you do      c. are you doing      d. do you do
- 7- How long have you been..... English?  
a. learning      b. learns      c. learned      d. learn

**أسئلة الكتاب الوزاري**



**1) Circle the correct option to complete the sentences:**

- 1 -I'm sorry, but ( I'm not agreeing / **I don't agree** ) with what you're saying. (stative verb)
- 2 - What ( happens / **is happening** ) outside? (حدث مستمر وقت الكلام)
- 3 - I ( am not enjoying / **don't enjoy** ) parties normally, but I ( enjoy / **am enjoying** ) this one.
- 4 - She might be able to see you, but she( talks / **is talking** ) to a customer and it **sometimes** ( **takes** / is taking ) a long time.
- 5 - He (**works** / is working ) **in the afternoons**, but **today** he (takes / **is taking** ) (حدث مؤقت طارئ) his son to the doctor.
- 6 - That man( **looks** / is looking ) rather **strange**. (adjective)
- 7 - Everyone (looks / **is looking** ) (dynamic verb بعده حرف جر) **out** of the window.
- 8 -What (**do you think** (stative verb بعده جاء جملة) / are you thinking ) is the reason for her success?
- 9 - You're very quiet. What (do you think / **are you thinking** ) (dynamic verb بعده حرف جر) **about**?
- 10 -He (has / **is having** ) (dynamic verb (يدل على فعل الاستحمام) **a shower** because he( **has** (stative verb يملك) / is having ) an important appointment.

**2) Complete the sentences with the following verbs.**

( realize hope recognise seem believe suppose)

- 1 -I **suppose** this is the right answer, but I'm not really sure.
- 2 - We **hope** that this problem will be solved very soon.
- 3 - Those people **seem** to be arguing, but I can't hear very clearly.
- 4 - Not many people **realize** how good he is at painting.
- 5 - Have we met before? I **recognize** your face.
- 6 - He says he's ill, but I'm not sure if I **believe** him

تعود على العادات الحسنه وهي سوف تصنعك

### 3) Complete the sentences with the correct tense of the verbs in brackets: present perfect simple or continuous.

- 1 - You should go to bed. You've **been playing** on the computer **for over two hours**. (play)
- 2 - **How many** times has he **written** to his family **this month**? (write)
- 3 - He's **been staying** with friends **for too long**. He needs to find a house of his own. (stay)
- 4 - I can't find my pen. Where have you **put** it? انتهى فعل الوضع لذلك استخدمنا مضارع تام بسيط (put)
- 5 - I think someone has **been using / used** **الزمنين صح** my phone. The battery is nearly dead. (use)
- 6 - What has he **been doing** **all this time**? We've **been waiting** **for more than an hour**. (do / wait)
- 7 - I have **known** him for nearly ten years. (يأتي في الزمن البسيط stative verb) (know)
- 8 - They have **been** away for three nights. (be)
- 9 - You were away **a long time**. What have you **been doing** ? (do)
10. I've talked to him on the phone, but we have **never met**. (meet)

### 4) Write the full questions, then ask and answer them with a partner:

- 1- What kind of music / you / prefer? **What kind of music do you prefer?**
- 2 -How often / you / go to the cinema? **How often do you go to the cinema?**
- 3 -you / enjoy / playing computer games? **Do you enjoy playing computer games?**
- 4 -you / enjoy / this lesson? **Are you enjoying this lesson? OR Have you enjoyed this lesson?**
- 5 - you / ever / speak in public? **Have you ever spoken in public?**
- 6 -How many text or SMS messages /you/send today? **How many texts have you sent today?**
- 7 - How long you / study English? **How long have you been studying English ?**
- 8 - What / you / do / on Sundays? **What do you do on Sundays?**

### 5) Circle the correct tense to complete the sentences:

1. I ( read / **am reading** ) a really interesting book **at the moment**.
2. A lot of people think the new building ( **looks** / is looking ) **ugly**.
3. I ( have / **am having** ) **my breakfast**, so I'll call you back in ten minutes.
4. I can't understand what the writer ( **means** / is meaning ) (يأتي في الزمن البسيط stative verb)
5. You should stop for a rest. You've ( driven / **been driving** ) **for four hours**.
6. I only started this book yesterday and I've **already** ( **read** / been reading ) **150** pages.
7. His eyes are tired because he's ( played / **been playing** ) (طبيعته استمرارية الفعل play)

### 6) Circle the correct answer:

1. He ( **doesn't like** / isn't liking ) (يأتي في الزمن البسيط stative verb) football. He ( **prefers** / is preferring ) reading books. (يأتي في الزمن البسيط stative verb)
2. ( Are you seeing / **Have you seen** ) the news on TV today? (يأتي في الزمن التام البسيط stative verb)
3. She can't speak to you **now** because she ( does / **is doing** ) her homework.
4. There is a message from my sister. She ( is having / **has had** ) an accident. (يأتي في الزمن البسيط stative verb)
5. I ( **have seen** / have been seeing ) three film **this month**. (يأتي في الزمن البسيط stative verb)
6. **How long** ( have you written / **have you been writing** ) that letter?

### 7) Correct the mistakes in the sentences:

1. There is something about this photo that ~~is looking~~ strange.  
There is something about this photo that **looks** strange.
2. I'm sorry, he's not here. He ~~has~~ lunch with some customers.  
I'm sorry, he's not here. He **is having** lunch with some customers.
3. I've ~~been drinking~~ five cups of coffee so far this morning.  
I've **drunk** five cups of coffee so far this morning.



**Write an application form using your information to the following questions:** **موضوع الفرع الأدبي**

1. If you apply to a foundation course, what subject would you choose, and why?
2. How do your previous experience and your present studies show your interest in this field?

### **Application Form**

**Name** .....

**Age** .....

**Title of course you are applying for:** .....

I am applying for .....because I have been interested in the subject of .....for many years, and I would like to work in this field as a career in the future

I have been reading books about.....since I was nine years old, so I know quite a lot about the basic ideas, but I need to extend what I already know.

At the moment, I am studying ....., .....and.....as my main subjects at school, and I believe these subjects will be useful in the career I have chosen. Since I started Secondary School, I have been a member of the school .....and have been president for the society for the last two years.

After finishing my exams in June, I plan to spend a year doing this course, and I will then apply to university to study .....

I hope my application is successful, and I am looking forward to studying at your college.

طلب وظيفة

الاسم .....العمر.....

عنوان المساق الذي تتقدم له.....

أقدم طلب ل.....لأنني مهتمة بموضوع .....من عدة سنوات وأرغب ان أعمل في هذا المجال في عملي المستقبلي.  
أقرأ كتب عن.....منذ أن كان عمري تسع سنوات لذلك فأنا أعرف الكثير عن الافكار الأساسية لكنني احتاج أن أتوسع فيم اعرفه.  
حاليا ادرس.....و .....كمواضيع أساسية في المدرسة وأثق أن هذه المواضيع ستكون مفيدة في مجال عملي المستقبلي الذي سأختاره منذ أن بدأت المدرسة الثانوية وانا عضو في .....المدرسة وكنت مسؤولا عن النادي آخر سنتين.

بعد الانتهاء من امتحاناتي في شهر يونيو اخطط ان أقضي سنة في هذا المساق و سوق أقدم للجامعة لادرس.....  
أتمنى أن يكون طلبي ناجحا و اني أتطلع للدراسة في كليتكم .

**موضوع الفرع العلمي**

**Your life begins at the end of your comfort zone. Write an essay of about 120-150 words.**

**Think about these questions:**

- 1- What does " comfort zone" mean?
- 2- Why do you think people are often advised to move outside their comfort zone?
- 3- What kind of activities are in your comfort zone?
- 4- What kind of activities are definitely outside your comfort zone?
- 5- What's your personal advice to people about this?

Your comfort zone is your enemy, when you live life trying to stay comfortable, life will send you more and more discomfort and more problems. Life will keep throwing rocks on you. You are here on this planet to grow , to do things you haven't done yet, to create things you haven't created yet, to go to places you haven't explored yet. This is how you grow.

منطقة الراحة هي دوك فعندما تحاول ان تعيش الحياة مرتاحا ستبحث لك الحياة تعب و مشاكل اكثر ستظل الحياة ترميك بالمشاكل أنت هنا على هذا الكوكب لتنمو و تفعل أشياء لم تفعلها من قبل لتبني اشياء لم تبنيها من قبل فهكذا تنمو

Comfort zone is the area where you feel comfortable and the set of routines and known abilities that make us feel safe because we're confident that we can manage and are unlikely to be challenged by anything unexpected or worrying. It's beneficial to stay inside your comfort zone, especially when you're feeling under stress. But also it's a good idea to do things that are outside your comfort zones.

منطقة الراحة هي المكان الذي تشعر فيه بالراحة و هي مجموعة الاعمال الروتينية و القدرات المعروفة التي تجعلك تشعر بالأمان لانك تكون واثق أنك قادر على التحكم فيها و غير محتمل أن يتحداك شيء غير متوقع او مقلق. من المفيد ان تبقى داخل منطقة الراحة خصوصا عندما تكون تحت الضغط لكن من الجيد ان تقوم بأعمال خارج منطقة الراحة لديك.

Unfortunately people are so concerned about staying comfortable instead of growing and reaching higher and don't want to address their limitations and move beyond them . And if you don't make yourself uncomfortable, life will give you plenty of reasons to push you out of your comfort zone.

لسوء الحظ الناس مهتمون بالبقاء في منطقة الراحة بدلا من النمو و الوصول إلى القمة و لا يرغبون بتخطي حدودهم و الخروج عن نطاقها. وإذا لم تجبر نفسك على التعب ستجلب لك الحياة الكثير من الاسباب لدفعك خارج منطقة راحتك.

Stepping outside your comfort zone allows you to develop and make progress in your life, so you feel positive towards yourself. Your life begins at the end of your comfort zone , the moment you feel enthusiastic to improve yourself by learning something new, becoming more creative or anything else.

تخطي منطقة الراحة يتيح لك الفرصة بالتطور و التقدم في حياتك فتشعر بالاجابة اتجاه نفسك . الحياة تبدأ عند انتهاء منطقة الراحة في اللحظة التي تشعر فيها بالحماسة لتطوير نفسك بتعلم شيء جديد و أن تصبح اكثر ابداعا او أي شيء آخر.

Don't be afraid of failing or hesitant how to begin, don't get stuck in your known abilities in order not to try new different things. Whatever the reason may be, it's necessary to force yourself to do something you'd rather not do. Once you've made the effort, the door to new experiences will be open and you'll probably wonder why you thought it was a problem.

لا تخف من الفشل و لا تتردد ان تبدأ , لا تظل عالقا في حدود قدراتك المعروفة حتى لا تجرب أشياء مختلفة جديدة. مهما كان السبب فمن الضروري ان تجبر نفسك على فعل شيء لا تحبه فحين تنجزه سيفتح الباب لخبرات جديدة و ستسأل نفسك لماذا كنت اظنه مشكلة .

## Vocabulary



Word	English Meaning	Arabic Meaning
<i>Optional</i>	not compulsory	اختياري
<i>Like-minded</i>	with similar attitudes	نفس العقلية أو التفكير
<i>Participate</i>	take part	يشترك
<i>Field</i>	area of interest	مجال
<i>On show</i>	able to be seen	معروض
<i>Set</i>	a complete group	مجموعة
<i>Routines</i>	everyday things we do regularly	روتين / نظام يومي
<i>Confident</i>	sure	واثق / متأكد
<i>Factor</i>	a part of the reason	سبب من الاسباب / عامل
<i>Potential</i>	possibilities for the future	شيء محتمل مستقبل / طاقة كامنة
<i>Creative</i>	good at making artistic things	مبدع
<i>Stuck</i>	unable to move	عالق / غير قادر على الحركة
<i>Excuse</i>	Untrue reason	مبرر





Result

15

## Short Quiz



### 1. Match the words in the box with their meanings below:

1. take part .....
2. unable to move .....
3. false reasons .....

participate    stuck    excuse

### 2. Complete the sentences with the words in the box:

1. You don't have to do this course. It's .....
2. It isn't the only reason for his success, but it's certainly one .....
3. I need to think of a good .....for being late.
4. I'm tired of hearing....., just tell me the truth.

factor    excuse <sup>(2)</sup>    optional

### 3. Match words 1-3 with a-c in the box to make fixed phrases. Then use the phrases to complete the sentences:

- |               |           |
|---------------|-----------|
| 1. Like       | a. course |
| 2. Comfort    | b. minded |
| 3. Foundation | c. zone   |

1. If you're stuck in a routine, you need to leave your .....
2. He did a .....before starting university.
3. Joining a club is a good way to meet .....people.

### 4. Circle the correct tense to complete the sentences:

1. I ( **read** / **am reading** ) a really interesting book at the moment.
2. A lot of people think the new building ( **looks** / **is looking** ) ugly.
3. I ( **have** / **am having** ) my breakfast, so I'll call you back in ten minutes.
4. I can't understand what the writer ( **means** / **is meaning** )
5. You should stop for a rest. You've ( **driven** / **been driving** ) for four hours.
6. I only started this book yesterday and I've already ( **read** / **been reading** ) 150 pages.
7. His eyes are tired because he's ( **played** / **been playing** )

### 5. Circle the correct answer:

1. He ( **doesn't like** / **isn't liking** ) football. He ( **prefers** / **is preferring** ) reading books.
2. ( **Are you seeing** / **Have you seen** ) the news on TV today?
3. She can't speak to you now because she ( **does** / **is doing** ) her homework.
4. There is a message from my sister. She ( **is having** / **has had** ) an accident.
5. I ( **have seen** / **have been seeing** ) three films this month.
6. How long ( **have you written** / **have you been writing** ) that letter?

### 6. Correct the mistakes in the sentences:

1. There is something about this photo that is looking strange.  
.....
2. I'm sorry, he's not here. He has lunch with some customers.  
.....
3. I've been drinking five cups of coffee so far this morning.  
.....

إن النجاح هو محصلة اجتهادات صغيرة تتراكم يوماً بعد يوم



participates optional stuck

**A) Complete the sentences with words from the box:**

1. We were .....at the airport for twelve hours because of the bad weather. (يونيو 2017)
2. She rarely .....in any of the classroom discussion.
3. Attendance is .....for those who aren't working on the project. (6/ 2016)

**B) Replace the underlined parts of the sentences below with words or phrases from the box:**

Creative

\* All people who are good at making artistic things are considered outstanding such as poets and musicians.  
.....

**B) Correct the verbs in brackets:**

1. My sister who has been teaching English for thirty years .....yet. (retire) (يونيو 2017)
2. Her grandmother still.....the day when the dam broke. (remember) (يونيو 2017)
3. Suha sometimes .....(have) more than one exam a day. (2017)
4. Salma and Ruba.....(not prepare) for exams quite often. (2017)
5. ....he.....a shower that's why you can't speak to him now? (have) (2017)
6. He .....the problem right now. (not understand) (8/ 2016)
7. Rami .....(work) in this company for a long time and he is still there.
8. Manal .....(not accept) such invitations quite often.
9. He..... (look) for his money all day but he..... (find) it yet.
10. Shadia ..... (wait) for us for a long time. (6/ 2016)

**C) Circle the correct answer:**

\*\* .....music do you prefer? Pop music. (what kind of / How long)

**E) Correct the sentences (there is one mistake in each sentence):**

1. She is sick. She eats so much recently. .... (1/ 2017)
2. Listen! Can you hear those people next door? They shout at each other. .... (1/ 2017)
3. My father is thinking that I should stop playing computer games. .... (1/ 2017)

لا يحتوي قاموس النجاح على كلمة (ولكن)



### Solve the following crossword puzzle

optional	participate	field set	routines	confident
factor	potential	creative	stuck	excuse

s	a	a	v	t	m	j	a	b	m	k	l	o	p	a
s	e	s	u	c	x	e	g	h	n	x	w	y	k	s
c	u	t	a	a	v	b	y	f	h	j	u	q	r	b
t	t	u	t	c	e	l	a	n	o	i	t	p	o	a
d	f	c	w	e	b	y	c	b	h	j	j	a	u	a
j	k	k	h	k	j	i	o	p	f	m	l	r	t	m
h	j	p	o	t	e	n	t	i	a	l	c	t	i	k
a	t	n	e	d	i	f	n	o	c	z	x	i	n	v
w	e	v	c	b	e	t	j	k	t	k	c	c	e	w
b	a	c	e	r	h	b	w	v	o	q	c	i	s	z
f	i	e	l	d	w	f	b	m	r	q	f	p	v	n
m	f	e	h	y	s	a	u	n	j	u	f	a	q	t
c	v	e	h	y	q	a	h	t	e	b	y	t	y	y
a	s	g	c	r	e	a	t	i	v	e	b	e	z	v
q	a	h	t	r	v	u	k	x	r	h	t	t	v	q

النجاح سلم لا تستطيع تسلقه ويداك في جيبيك



## Unit 2/ under pressure

شرح الوحدة ٢



### Reading (1)

**Tip 1** .....c It's so easy to make excuses and find ways to avoid the thing you know you should be doing. Experts advise us to break **this habit** by becoming **aware of** our own excuses. The 'right time' to do something never arrives: the best time to do something is usually now. Once you've got started, you'll probably find that it wasn't as hard as you thought .

- **This habit (line 2) refers to " make excuses and find ways to avoid doing things"**

- من السهل جداً تقديم الأعذار وإيجاد طرق للتغلب شيئاً يجب علينا عمله. لذلك ينصحنا الخبراء بكسر هذه العادة بأن نكون مدركين لأعذارنا. ولأن " الوقت المناسب " للعمل لن يأتي : أفضل وقت لعمل شيء هو الآن. بمجرد أن تبدأ، لن تجده صعباً كما كنت تعتقد.

**Tip 2** .....b It's important to make yourself a 'to do' list or **exam revision** timetable, but remember that listing things isn't the same as doing them (see Tip 1!). Once you've worked out what needs to be done, decide which tasks have **the highest priority** and which can be left till later.

من المهم أن تعمل لنفسك قائمة بالمهام المراد تنفيذها أو جدول لمراجعة الامتحان، ولكن تذكر بأن تسجيل المهام ليس كتنفيذها (انظر إلى النصيحة رقم ١. عند التخطيط لما تريد عمله، قرر أي المهام لها الأهمية القصوى، وأيها يمكن تأجيله لوقت لاحق.

**Tip3**.....e It's inevitable that things don't always go as well as you expect them to. If you find that you've 'hit a wall', there are two things you can do. First, **persevere**: with a bit more effort, you may find that you break through the wall. But if **that** doesn't work, try having a (short) break. Do something completely different, and come back to the task.

حتماً الأمور لا تسير دائماً بشكل جيد كما تتوقع، إذا وجدت أنك اصطدمت بحائط، هنالك شيئان يمكنك القيام بهما. أولاً، ثابر : بمزيد من الجهد، ستجد أنك اقتحمت الجدار. ولكن إن لم ينجح، حاول أن تأخذ استراحة قصيرة : افعل شيئاً مختلفاً تماماً، وارجع ثانياً إلى المهمة.

- **"that" line "3" refers to (persevere)**

**Tip 4**.....a Even if you're under stress, there's no **point** making yourself ill – that will just make the pressure worse. Make sure you remember to eat regularly and healthily, and, even though it may be hard, try to get enough sleep.

حتى لو كنت تعمل تحت الضغط، ليس هناك جدوى من إتعاب نفسك – هذا سيجعل ضغط العمل أسوأ. وتأكد من أنك تتناول الطعام بانتظام وبشكل صحي، بالرغم أنه قد يكون صعب، حاول أن تحصل على قسط كافٍ من النوم.

**Tip 5**.....d You can't always make your brain work '**on demand**'. Don't spend too long on one task, and learn to recognize when you're slowing down. Divide large tasks into smaller parts that are easier to manage, and **reward** yourself for completing them by doing something fun

لا تستطيع أن تجعل عقلك يعمل على الدوام " على الطلب ". ولا تمضي وقتاً طويلاً على مهمة واحدة، وكن مدركاً للوقت الذي تبضي فيه. قم بتقسيم المهام الكبيرة إلى أجزاء أصغر ليكون من السهل إنجازها، وكافئ نفسك عند إتمامها بعمل شيء مسلي.

### أسئلة الكتاب

**Look at what five students say about exam revision. Then decide which tip from the text is the best for each student :**

- 1- There's so much to do that it gets confusing and I don't know where to start. **Tip 2 : First things first**
- 2- I sometimes reach a point where I get bored and information just stops. **tip 3: Keep going**
- 3- I get worried and my head starts hurting. **tip 4 : Look after yourself**
- 4- I always seem to find other things to do and time just runs out. **tip 1 : Just do it!**
- 5- I sometimes think it's all too hard and want to give up. **tip 5 : One step at a time**

Problem / Situation	Solution / Advice
1. There's so much to do that it gets confusing and I don't know where to start	<b><u>First things first</u></b> 1. Make to-do list 2. Decide the highest priority 3. Decide what can be left till later
2. I sometimes reach a point where I get bored and information just stops	<b><u>Keep going</u></b> 1. Have a (short) break. 2. Do something completely different, and come back to the task.
3. I get worried and my head starts hurting.	<b><u>Look after yourself</u></b> 1. Eat regularly and healthily. 2. Try to get enough sleep.
4. I always seem to find other things to do and time just runs out	<b><u>Just do it!</u></b> 1. Become aware of our own excuses. 2. Start now.
5. I sometimes think it's all too hard and want to give up	<b><u>One step at a time</u></b> 1. Don't spend too long on one task. 2. divide large into smaller parts



### A) **Decide whether the following sentences are TRUE, FALSE or DOESN'T SAY:**

- Experts ask us to stop making excuses and break through the wall. ( )  
١. يطلب منا الخبراء أن نتوقف عن تقديم الأعذار ونواجه المشكلات.
- Starting something new, you have a great chance to get a good job. ( )  
٢. عند بدء عمل جديد ستوفر لديك فرصة للحصول على وظيفة جديدة.
- To list thing is easier than doing them. ( )  
٣. تدوين الأعمال أسهل من إنجازها.
- We should keep on when things go wrong. ( )  
٤. يجب أن نستمر حتى لو صعبت الأمور.
- When you're stressed, it's easy to get enough sleep. ( )  
٥. عندما تتوتر فإنه من السهل أن تنام.
- Making yourself ill will make pleasure more. ( )  
٦. عندما تمرض نفسك ستحصل على سعادة أكثر.
- You have to divide your tasks so that you can achieve them more easily. ( )  
٧. يجب أن تقسم مهامك حتى تنجزها بسهولة.

\*\*\*\*\*



### B) **Answer the following questions:**

1. How can you break the habit of making excuses ?

كيف يمكنك التخلص من عادة خلق الأعذار؟

When you start to notice them.

عندما تبدأ بملاحظاتها .

2. What are the advantage of working out what needs to be done?

ما فائدة أن تعرف ما يجب عليك فعله ؟

**a.** decide the tasks of the highest priority. **b.** see what can be left late

١. تحديد الأولويات الكبرى ب. معرفة ما يمكن تأجيله

3. How should you take care of yourself ?

كيف يجب أن تعتني بنفسك؟

**a.** eat regularly. **b.** get enough sleep

أ. الأكل بانتظام ب. قسط كاف من الراحة

4. What is the best way to do large tasks?

ما هي أفضل طريقة لإنجاز الأعمال الكبيرة؟ تقسيمها إلى أجزاء صغيرة

Dividing them into smaller parts.



**C) Choose the correct answer:**

1. In order to avoid things that should be done, people.....  
 a. make excuses                      b. break their habits  
 c. become aware of them              d. do them at the suitable time
2. The best time to start something is.....  
 a. yesterday      b. later      c. the current time      d. then
3. If you can't make progress in achieving things, you should.....  
 a. go on and have a rest.                      b. do something overall new  
 c. come back to the task after leaving it.                      d. all mentioned before
4. After finishing large tasks, you can .....  
 a. watch your favorite movie                      b. go for a picnic  
 c. log in your facebook account                      d. all are possible
5. If you find that you've hit a wall, there are two things you can do." the underlined phrase means.....  
 a. when you have a serious problem.                      b. when you can't break through the wall.  
 c. when you stop and give up.                      d. all mentioned before.
6. " Learn to recognize when you've slowing down." The underlined phrase means.....  
 a. less speedy in walking                      b. less energetic  
 c. faster than others                      d. nothing mentioned
7. "You may find that you break through the wall." Break through means.....  
 a. achieve great progress                      b. break the wall into parts  
 c. go through the wall to the other side.                      d. climb the wall

**Reading (2)**

**Read the story more carefully. Then complete the tasks on page 17. THE DAILY NEWS**

The results of a new poll show that financial problems have taken over from the environment as the main concerns for young people. The survey asked over 12,000 people aged between 14 and 18 what they were most worried about The clear 'winner' was 'finding a job', while the environment was only the seventh greatest worry

**This** compares with similar polls in the last fifteen years, when environmental worries came first. One of the poll's organisers commented that the results demonstrated a clear change in attitude. 'It's not just that getting a job is the main worry,' **he** said. 'Also included in the top six worries were getting into debt (6th) and passing exams (4th=). I'm **convinced** that there's a connection. Because of changes in the job market, there is more and more pressure on young people **nowadays** to pass exams and go on to university in the hope of finding a good job. Rising university **fees** make it **inevitable** that many students graduate from university with huge debts.

Other concerns mentioned by large numbers of young people also tended to be **personal** rather than social, including worries about relationships (2nd), health (3rd) and 'fitting in with peers' (4th=). Annette Coleman, director of the Green Earth organisation, said yesterday that **she** was '**disappointed**, but not surprised' at the fall in the number of young people concerned about the environment. 'It's not that environmental concerns are less urgent than before – quite the opposite in fact. It's just that after decades of publicity on topics like climate change, so little has actually changed. A lot of people get the feeling that there's nothing we can do about **it**, and young people in particular tend to be **impatient**. Of course, the other thing is that in times of economic difficulty, people are more likely to focus on worries that are more immediate and have an impact on their daily lives.

أظهرت نتائج استطلاع الرأي الجديدة أن المشاكل المالية قد احتلت نسبة أكبر من البيئة كمخاوف رئيسية للشباب. سأل الاستطلاع أكثر من ١٢٠٠٠ شخص تتراوح أعمارهم بين ١٤ و ١٨ عما يقلقهم. كان العثور على وظيفة هو القلق الرابع. في حين احتلت البيئة سابع أعظم المقلقات. وبالمقارنة مع الاستطلاعات المماثلة في السنوات الخمس عشرة الماضية، كانت المخاوف البيئية أولاً. وعلق أحد منظمي نتائج الاستطلاع على أن النتائج أظهرت تغيراً واضحاً في الموقف. " بأنه ليس فقط الحصول على وظيفة هو المقلق الرئيسي " وقال " لقد اشتملت أيضاً نسبة التورط في الدين الترتيب السادس من ضمن المقلقات واجتياز الاختبارات في الترتيب الرابع.

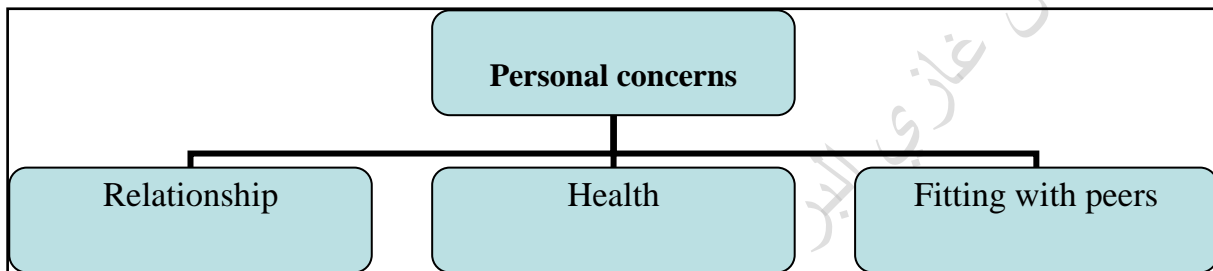


أنا مقتنعة بأن هنالك علاقة. بسبب التغيرات في سوق العمل، ولمزيد من الضغوطات على الشباب في الوقت الحاضر لاجتياز الامتحانات ومواصلة الجامعة على أمل العثور على وظيفة جيدة.

وارتفاع الرسوم الجامعية بلا مفر جعلت العديد من الطلاب يتخرجون من الجامعة مع ديون ضخمة لقد ذكرت مخاوف أخرى من قبل أعداد كبيرة من الشباب والتي مالت على أن تكون مخاوف شخصية وليست اجتماعية، بما في ذلك المخاوف من العلاقات في الترتيب الثاني، والصحة في الترتيب الثالث و"التوافق مع الأقران" في الترتيب الرابع.

وقالت أنيت كولمان، مديرة منظمة الأرض الخضراء أمس أنها كانت "محبطة"، ولكنها غير متفاجئة في انخفاض عدد الشباب المهتمين بالبيئة. الاهتمامات البيئية ليست أقل إلحاحاً من قبل – بل على العكس تماماً. فقط أنه بعد عقود من الدعاية الإعلانية حول المواضيع مثل التغير المناخي، في الحقيقة تغير ذلك قليلاً. عدد كبير من الناس يشعرون بأنه لا يوجد شيء يمكن عمله حيال ذلك، وخصوصاً أن الشباب يميلون إلى قلة الصبر. بالطبع، الشيء الآخر هو أنها في أوقات اقتصادية حرجة، على الأرجح الناس يركزون على المخاوف الحالية والتي لها تأثير على حياتهم اليومية

<b>Word</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<b>This</b>	a new poll
<b>He</b>	One of the poll's organisers
<b>She</b>	Annette Coleman, director of the Green Earth organization
<b>It</b>	Environment / climate change



\*\*\*\*\*



### أسئلة إضافية "خارجية"



#### 1. Answer the following questions:

1. What is the main concern for young people in Australia?

Finding a job.

ما هو الاهتمام الرئيسي للشباب في أستراليا؟

الحصول على وظيفة

2. What was the main concern for young people in Australia?

Environmental worries.

ماذا كان الاهتمام الرئيسي للشباب في أستراليا؟

الاهتمام بالبيئة.

3. How does attitude change from the past?

The young are worried about getting a job and passing exams.

كيف تغير التوجه عما كان في الماضي؟

أصبح الشباب قلقين على الحصول على وظيفة و اجتياز الامتحان.

4. How does rising university fees affect students?

Many students graduate from university with huge debts.

كيف أثر ارتفاع الرسوم الجامعية على الطلبة؟

يتخرج العديد من الطلبة بديون كبيرة جدا.

5. What personal things are Australians worried about?

relationships / health / fitting in with peers.

ما هي الاهتمامات الشخصية التي يقلق منها الأستراليون؟

العلاقات / الصحة / الانسجام مع الأقران.

6. Does the environmental concern become less urgent than before?

No, it doesn't but so little has actually changed.

هل الاهتمامات البيئية أقل إلحاحاً من قبل؟

لا ليست أقل إلحاحاً ولكن القليل تغير.

7. Why do young people become impatient about the environment?

Because of economic difficulties.

لماذا أصبح الشباب غير صبورين بالنسبة للبيئة؟

بسبب الصعوبات الاقتصادية



### Choose the correct answer:

- The results of the new poll shows that.....  
a. environmental issues are so urgent.  
b. financial problems are the most concern for the young.  
c. most students graduate with huge debts.  
d. Annette Coleman was disappointed of the young's reaction.
- Fifteen years ago, the young were most concerned about.....  
a. getting a good job.    b. fitting in with peers.    c. the environment.    d. passing the exams.
- Young people change their attitude towards the main concerns due to .....  
a. the change in the job market.    b. rising university fees.  
c. the change in university degrees.    d. climate change .
- Young people try hard to pass exams and go to university so that.....  
a. they can fit in with peers.    b. they can concern about the economy.  
c. they can do something for the environment.    d. they can find a job.
- Young people became less concerned about the environment as long as .....  
a. there is nothing they can do about the environment.    b. they want to get a job.  
c. they don't want to wait.    d. A & C
- " the clear winner was finding a job." winner means.....  
a. the first player    b. the top concern    c. the person who wins    d. the loser
- Annette Coleman, director of the Green Earth Organisation. This organization is concerned about.....  
a. economy    b. the environment    c. health    d. jobs
- Due to rising university fees, it's impossible for students to.....  
a. graduate from university with high grades.    b. find a good job.  
c. be free of debt after graduating from university.    d. pass their exams at university



### What do the following underlined words refer to:

- " This compares with similar polls". This refers to.....  
a. the environment    b. the winner    c. finding a job    d. a new poll
- " It's not just that getting a job is the main worry." he said. The underlined pronoun refers to .....  
a. one of the poll's organizers    b. the main worry    c. attitude    d. a clear change
- A lot of people get the feeling that there is nothing we can do about it." the underlined pronoun refers to.....  
a. climate change    b. environment    c. publicity    d. A & B
- " .....and have an impact on their daily lives." Their refers to.....  
a. people    b. worries    c. times    d. economic difficulty



### Decide whether the following sentences are TRUE, FALSE or DOESN'T SAY:

- According to Annette Coleman the environmental concerns are less urgent. ( )  
بالنسبة لأنيتا كولمان القضايا البيئية أقل إلحاحاً.
- The results of a new poll show that young people don't concern about environment at all. ( )  
نتائج الاستطلاع الجديد تبين أن الشباب لا يهتمون بالبيئة مطلقاً.
- The new survey focused only on the young. ( )  
الاستطلاع الجديد يركز على الشباب فقط.
- Changes in the job market increased the pressure on young people nowadays. ( )  
التغيرات في سوق العمل زادت الضغط على الشباب هذه الأيام.
- Economic difficulties have a great impact on people's daily lives. ( )  
الصعوبات الاقتصادية لها تأثير كبير على حياة الناس اليومية.



## Vocabulary

### 1 Complete the following sentences with a word from the box:

persevere reward point aware inevitable convinced

- I'm ..... of the difficulties you will face. أنا ..... بالصعوبات التي ستواجهك.
- I'll ..... to become a champion at any sport. سوف ..... لأصبح بطل في أي رياضة.
- What's the ..... of telephoning her again? ما ..... من الاتصال بها؟
- He is ..... of his ability to win. هو ..... من قدرته على الفوز.
- Police are offering ..... for information leading to a conviction. تقدم الشرطة ..... لأي معلومات تقود للاعتراف.
- There's nothing we can do to stop it happening; it's..... لا يوجد شيء يمكننا فعله لنوقفه من الحدوث فهو.....

### 2 Complete the following sentences with a word from the box:

inevitable nowadays fees impatient disappointed personal point

- I don't go to London much ....., but I did in the past. لا اذهب كثيرا إلى لندن ..... خلافا لما كنت بالماضي.
- We can't afford private school ..... لا يمكننا تحمل ..... المدرسية الخاصة.
- With more cars on the road, traffic jams are ..... مع كثرة السيارات في الطرقات فإن أزمة المرور.....
- The car is for your ..... use only. السيارة فقط للاستعمال.....
- We were ..... with our accommodation- we were expecting a luxury apartment. كنا ..... بمكان الإقامة فقد توقعناها شقة فخمة.
- Don't be so .....— it's your turn next. لا تكن ..... جدا فدورك آت.
- There's no ..... buying a new phone if the old one still works. لا..... من شراء هاتف جديد و القديم مازال يعمل.

### 3 Complete the following sentences with a suitable noun from the box:

market time order purpose duty



- They stepped on my foot on .....
- Your car is on ..... It will be here in a few weeks.
- I can't help you now, but I'll be on .....in about an hour.
- We're late and the train is always exactly on .....
- With all the new products on the .....nowadays , it's hard to decide what to buy.

\*\*\*\*\*

### أسئلة الكتاب الوزاري



Page 15 : ex 3

### 3 Replace the underlined parts of the sentences below with words or phrases from the text.

- With all the new products available to buy nowadays, it's very hard to decide which to buy. On the market
- She's starting to notice the impact of things that she says and does on other people. Becoming aware of
- Studying before an exam can be very stressful, but it's necessary. When asked to say what they want in the future, most people say health and happiness are the most important. Exam revision Have the highest priority

4. If you're finding a job difficult, it's important that you don't give up. Persevere  
 5. There's no purpose in trying to open the door. It's locked. Point  
 6. Young babies expect to be given food whenever they want it. Some parents give their children something good if they do well in exam. On demand reward

**Page 19/ Use the nouns in the box to make other on + noun phrases in the sentences below:**

1. arrival	2. duty	3. order	4. business	5. time	6. the way
	7. purpose	8. request			

order	the way	purpose	business	request
	arrival	duty	time	

- On \_\_\_\_\_ at the hotel, please go to the reception desk.
- Police officers only have to wear uniforms when they're on \_\_\_\_\_.
- The book you need is on \_\_\_\_\_ and will probably be here next week.
- This isn't a holiday. We're here on \_\_\_\_\_.
- He hates people being late, so make sure you're on \_\_\_\_\_.
- He stopped to buy a newspaper on \_\_\_\_\_ home.
- I don't believe it was an accident. I think he did it on \_\_\_\_\_.
- We will be pleased to send you more details on \_\_\_\_\_.

**Use the words in Part 1 to complete the sentences below.**

- Don't be so impatient, I'll be finished soon. لا تكن لحوحا سأنتهي حالاً
- We all make mistakes sometimes, so it's inevitable that you will too. جميعنا يرتكب الأخطاء لذلك من المستحيل ان لا تخطئ
- There are some problems with this idea. I'm not really convinced it will work. يوجد العديد من الأخطاء في هذه الفكرة لست مقتنعا أنها ستنجح.
- He was diasappointed because he thought he would get better results than he did. لقد خاب ظنه لانه كان يظن انه سيحصل على نتائج افضل مما حصل عليه.
- She didn't go to a private school because her parents couldn't afford the fees. لم تذهب على مدرسة خاصة لان والديها لا يطيقون الرسوم.
- The form asks for a lot of personal details like age and nationality. النموذج يطلب الكثير من التفاصيل الشخصية مثل العمر و الجنسية.
- Students have more money worries nowadays than they had in the past. يعاني الطلبة من القلق المادي هذه الايام أكثر من الايام الماضية.

**\* Match the words in the box with their meanings below:**

impatient    persevere    convinced

- Keep trying persevere
- sure convinced
- unable to wait impatient

**\* Complete the sentences with the words in the box:**

point    inevitable

- There's no point buying a new phone if the old one still works. لا داعي من شراء هاتف جديد طالما ان الجهاز القديم ما زال يعمل.
- There's nothing we can do to stop it happening; it's inevitable. لا يوجد شيء بإمكاننا ان نوقفه من الحدوث انه امر حتمي.

**\* Match words 1-3 with a-c in the box to make fixed phrases. Then use the phrases to complete the sentences:**

1. **high**                      **priority**  
 2. Making lots of money isn't a very **high priority** for him.  
**\* Complete the sentences with the prepositions in the box:**

about    on    on

1. That was no accident. I'm sure he did it **on** purpose.      لم يكن الامر صدفة انا متأكد انه فعل ذلك متعمدا  
 2. There were a lot of products **on** show and I didn't know which one to buy.      يوجد الكثير من المنتجات معروضة وانا لا اعرف أي منها اشترى.  
 3. There are various things that young people worry **about**.      يوجد أشياء مختلفة يقلق عليها الشباب

### Language / infinitive & ing



Verbs followed by infinitive أفعال يتبعها مصدر	Verbs followed by ing أفعال يتبعها صيغة اسم الفاعل
<b>fail / advise / tell/ decide/ agree/ promise/ refuse/ offer/ manage/ seem/ want</b>	<b>give up/ avoid/ feel like/ mind/ keep/ finish</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Would like / would prefer / would hate/ would love</b></li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;">↓</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>to +infinitive</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Like/ prefer/ hate/ love</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">↓</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>ing</b></p>

### Remember / Stop



Remember	Stop
<p>* إذا كان فعل " التذكر " حدث أولا يكون الفعل بعدها بصيغة المصدر*</p> <p>* <b>Remember to eat</b> regularly and healthily.</p> <p>* نستخدم "ing" بعد فعل "التذكر" إذا كان هو الحدث الثاني</p> <p>* I <b>remember feeling</b> stressed when I was doing school exams.</p>	<p>* إذا كان فعل " التوقف " حدث أولا يكون الفعل بعدها بصيغة المصدر</p> <p>* We were lost, so we <b>stopped to ask</b> the way</p> <p>* نستخدم "ing" بعد فعل " التوقف " إذا كان هو الحدث الثاني</p> <p>* He was getting tired, so he <b>stopped working</b>.</p>

**إذا أردت أن تصمد للحياة فلا تأخذها على أنها مأساة**





**1) Complete the sentences with the verbs in the box+ (not) to:**

1. She won't like it if you refuse to do what she asked.
2. I'm sure they'll decide/ agree to stay when they see how enjoyable the place is.
3. I didn't manage to catch the early bus, so I was late.
4. If you lend your phone to me, I promise not to lose it.
5. When there's a problem, they always offer to help.
6. Let's shake hands and agree/ decide to forget the argument.

**2) Complete the sentences with the verbs in the box:**

give up/ avoid/ feel like/ mind/ keep/ finish

ing

1. I didn't feel like cooking anything, so I went out to a café.
  2. The important thing is that you should never give up trying.
  3. I don't mind playing computer games, but it isn't my favorite way of passing the time.
  4. The cat crossed the road suddenly and the driver couldn't avoid hitting it.
  5. I'll call you back as soon as I finish writing this report.
  6. He doesn't like it when people keep interrupting him.
- Like/ prefer/ hate/ love → ing
  - Would like / would prefer / would hate/ would love → to +infinitive

**3) Complete the sentences with like/ love/ hate + ing or infinitive form of the verbs in brackets:**

1. I'm happy here in the country. I would hate to live (live) in a city.
2. She likes / loves listening (listen) to music. It's her favourite way of passing the time.
3. Would you like / love to go (go) out to the theatre this evening ?
4. Most young people hate getting up (get up) early when they're tired.
5. He would like/ love to be (be) famous film star. It's his dream.
6. If I had the chance, I would like / love to study (study) in another country.

**4) Complete the sentences with the infinitive or -ing form of the verbs in brackets:**

1. The first thing I remember hearing is the sound of my mother singing. (hear)  
في هذه الجملة الذي حدث أولا هو فعل "السماع" ثم "التذكر" لذلك جاء فعل "السماع" بهذه الصيغة  
الشيء الأول الذي أتذكر سماعه هو صوت أمي حين كانت تغني / (فعل السمع سابق للتذكر)
2. You shouldn't stop trying just because it's a bit difficult. (try)
3. I must remember to post this letter while I'm in town. (post)  
في هذه الجملة الذي حدث أولا هو فعل "التذكر" ثم فعل "الارسال" لذلك جاء فعل "الارسال" بصيغة المصدر  
يجب أن أتذكر أن أرسل الرسالة عندما أكون في المدينة / (فعل التذكر سابق للارسال)
4. If you're getting confused, remember to think about what you want to say. (think)
5. I remember feeling surprised when I first heard the news. (feel)
6. While walking along the street, I saw him stop to look in a shop window. (look)

**5) Write sentences in answer to the questions below:**

1. A friend is getting stressed about exam revision. What would you advise him/ her to do?  
I advise you to make a revision timetable.
2. What hobby do you like doing, and which new hobby would you like to do in the future?  
I like swimming . I would like to learn embroidery.
3. What do you have to remember to do in the next few days?  
I must remember to redecorate the kitchen.



4. Is there anything in your life that you would like to stop doing?

I'd like to stop sleeping late.

5. What should you remember to do before going on a long journey?

I should remember to prepare sandwiches and drinks.

6. What should you stop doing if you want to be fit?

I should stop eating fast food.

**6) Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb in brackets: to +infinitive or -ing form:**

1. Thank you for agreeing to help me with this work. (help)
2. I enjoy watching TV, but tonight I'd like to do something different. ( watch, do)
3. They wouldn't stop talking but they promised to speak more quietly. ( talk, speak)
4. "Did you remember to bring the tickets? (bring)
- "yes I remember putting them in my pocket before we left." (put)

**7) Circle the correct verb forms:**

1. He promised (to let / letting) me have the report by next week.
2. She enjoys (to read / reading) poetry in her free time.
3. He seems (to know / knowing) me, but I don't remember ( to meet \ meeting) him before.
4. Where would you like me ( to put / putting ) these books?
5. Children want to know everything: they never stop ( to ask / asking ) questions.
6. If he's busy, I don't mind ( to wait / waiting)

**8) Correct the mistakes in the sentences:**

I must remember thanking Hassan next time I see him.

I must remember to thank Hassan next time I see him.

\*\*\*\*\*

### Think and Answer



**A) Complete the following sentences with infinitive or -ing form of the verb in brackets:**

- 1) The mechanic managed \_\_\_\_\_ the machine after hard efforts. (repair)
- 2) They promised \_\_\_\_\_ ready by 9:00, but I'm not sure they will be. (be)
- 3) She's hoping \_\_\_\_\_ her study by July 2007. (finish)
- 4) I tried .....him to agree with your proposal. (persuade)
- 5) We'd better .....work early. (starting)
- 6) People used .....fire by rubbing two sticks together. (make)
- 7) I decide .....for the competition. (not enter)



**B) Choose the correct form:**

1. He prefers .....to watching TV. (to read reading)
2. Do you feel like .....for a swim? (going to go)
3. He's thinking of ..... (emigrate emigrating)
4. We had a lot of difficulty in .....the house. (find finding)
5. I am looking forward to .....you. (see seeing)
6. I am used to .....up early. (get getting)
7. He gets used to .....at night. (working work)
8. Try to avoid .....in the rush hour. (to travel travelling)
9. She suggested .....till dawn. (to wait waiting)
10. It's no point .....through the keyhole. (to look looking)
11. Would you mind .....the door? (to close - closing)
12. The children enjoyed .....the holiday in the countryside. (to spend - spending)



### C) Correct the verbs in brackets:

1. Do you feel like ..... (go) to a film or would you like.....(stay) at home?
2. I like.....(listen) to folk music.
3. I'd hate..... (be) beside volcano when it started.

\*\*\*\*\*



### D) Choose the correct answer:

1. He told a really funny joke. We couldn't stop..... (to laugh - laughing)
2. Did you remember.....him any message? (to give - giving)
3. Please stop....., I'm trying to finish a letter. (to talk - talking)
4. Don't you remember.....computer games together when we were kids?(to play - playing)
5. I can remember.....very proud and happy when I graduated. (being - to be)
6. When you come to school today, remember.....my book. (to bring - bringing)
7. Students put their pens down and stopped..... (to write - writing)
8. Please remember.....the letter? (to post - posting)
9. I'm going to stop.....a few things on my way home. (to buy - buying)
10. My father stopped.....things which we really don't need. (to buy - buying)



### E) Complete the following with the correct forms of the verbs between brackets:

1. I know the keys are here, I.....them down somewhere.( remember, put)
2. We were tired , so we .....lunch.( stop , have)

\*\*\*\*\*



### Write your Personal Statement using the following ideas:

موضوع الادبي

- \* Your reasons for choosing the course.
- \* Mention your ambitions for the future.
- \* Mention subjects you are studying.
- \* Give evidence that you are the right person.

#### Personal statement

There are several reasons why I am applying for a course in..... First, it is the language of today's world. Nearly most of our deals are done through it. So I want to learn it in details. Dealing with computer is easy and exciting. My elder brother, a student university at IT college, helped me a lot in developing myself in this topic.

At the moment, I am studying Technology, Maths and English. I have been reading books about this topic for many years now.

At school I helped my teacher doing videos and designing web pages for our school's societies and I was the admin for our computer society page.

Why me? I have many skills that will help me do well in this course. I am good at printing, designing photos and edit them.

I am looking forward to the experience of university life and challenges of studying at this level.

يوجد عدة أسباب لتقديمي طلب لمساق..... أولا أنها لغة العصر . تقريبا تتم من خلالها معظم المعاملات. لذلك اريد أن أتعلّمها بكل تفاصيلها. فالتعامل ما الحاسوب سهل جدا , اخي الكبير طالب جامعي في كلية تكنولوجيا المعلومات ساعدني كثيرا في تطوير نفسي في هذا الموضوع. حاليا أدرس تكنولوجيا و رياضيات و حاسوب و أقرا كتب عن هذا الموضوع منذ سنوات.

في المدرسة كنت اساعد معلمتي في عمل الفيديوهات و تصميم صفحات الكترونية لنوادي المدرسة و كنت المسؤول عن صفحة نادي الحاسوب.  
لماذا أنا؟ لأن لدي العديد من المهارات التي ستساعدني في هذا المساق فانا جيدة في الطباعة و تصميم و تحرير الصور.  
أطلع إلى خبرة الحياة الجامعية و الدراسة في هذا المستوى.

### موضوع العلمى

**Write an essay (150-200) words about: How to manage your time effectively**

**Paragraph 1 . Choose the right time to make yourself a to do list.**

**Paragraph 2. Organise time and look after yourself.**

**Paragraph 3. One step at a time.**

**Paragraph 4. State your opinion.**

Time-management is a vital skill, one that will be necessary in your chosen career as well as in university. People have different time clocks and what works for one student might not work for you. Time management techniques involve setting goals, establishing priorities. When we think of time management, we tend to think of personal time management. When we master the time management skills, we'll be more organized, efficient and happier.

إدارة الوقت مهارة مهمة ستكون ضرورية في مشوارك المهني الذي ستختاره و ايضا في الجامعة. يختلف الناس في اوقاتهم فما يصلح لشخص قد لا يصلح لك. طرق إدارة الوقت تشمل تحديد الاهداف و الاولويات . عندما نفكر بإدارة الوقت نميل للتفكير بإدارة الوقت من ناحية شخصية فعندما نتحكم بمهارات إدارة الوقت سنكون أكثر تنظيما و كفاءة و سعادة.

You probably have a lot of things to do, so assess how important and how urgent the tasks are; then make sure high priority tasks and avoid time wasters! Make the task as specific as possible . Try breaking tasks down into smaller tasks. Once you've started it's easier to keep going.

من المحتمل أن يكون لديك الكثير من الاشياء لتفعلها لذلك حدد الاشياء المهمة و الملحة و من ثم حدد الاولويات و تجنب الاشياء المهذرة للوقت و اجعل المهام محددة بقدر الامكان. قم بتجزئة المهام إلى مهام صغيرة فعندما تبدأ بتنفيذها سيكون الأمر سهلا لتستمر

The first step in effective time management is analyzing how you currently spend your time and deciding how you want to change your way of spending your time. Unless time is managed properly, nothing can be accomplished. Time is a unique resource. It is indispensable, irreplaceable and therefore invaluable. A day of every one consists of 24 hours only, no more and no less. Every piece of work requires time. And also energy. Time is money and a measure of effort, so use it wisely.

الخطوة الأولى في إدارة الوقت الفعالة هي تحليل كيفية قضاءك لوقتك حاليا و تحديد الطريقة التي تريدها لتغير طريقتك في قضاء وقتك . إذا لم تتم إدارة الوقت بشكل جيد لن تحقق شيء فالوقت مصدر فريد من نوعه لا يمكن الاستغناء عنه و لا يمكن استبداله لذلك فهو لا يقدر بثمن. يزمننا جميعا يتكون من ٢٤ ساعة فقط لا أكثر و لا أقل كل عمل يحتاج إلى وقت و أيضا يحتاج إلى طاقة . الوقت مال و مقياس للجهد لذلك استخدمه بحكمة.

# Vocabulary



Word	English Meaning	Arabic Meaning
On the market	available to buy	متاح في الأسواق
Becoming aware of	starting to notice	مدرِك ل
Exam revision	Studying before an exam	مراجعة للامتحان
the highest priority	are the most important	الأكثر أولوية
Persevere	don't give up.	يثابر
Point	purpose	مغزى
On demand	whenever they want	عند الطلب

Reward	something good	مكافأة
Convinced	sure or certain that something is true	مقتنع
Nowadays	Around the present time	الوقت الحالي
Fees	Money you pay for a service	رسوم
Inevitable	Impossible to avoid	حتمي / لا يمكن تجنبه
Personal	Connected with yourself	شخصي
Disappointed	Sad because of an unexpected result	خاب ظنه
Impatient	Not wanting to wait	غير صبور

## Short Quiz

.....

### 1. Match the words in the box with their meanings below:

impatient    persevere    convinced

1. Keep trying ..... 2. sure ..... 3. unable to wait .....

### 2. Complete the sentences with the words in the box:

point    inevitable

1. There's no ..... buying a new phone if the old one still works.  
2. There's nothing we can do to stop it happening; it's.....

### 3. Match words 1-3 with a-c in the box to make fixed phrases. Then use the phrases to complete the sentences:

1. high                      priority

2. Making lots of money isn't a very .....for him.

### 4. Complete the sentences with the prepositions in the box:

about    on    on

1. That was no accident. I'm sure he did it .....purpose.  
2. There were a lot of products .....show and I didn't know which one to buy.  
3. There are various things that young people worry .....

### 5. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb in brackets: to +infinitive or -ing form:

1. Thank you for agreeing.....me with this work. (help)
2. I enjoy.....TV, but tonight I'd like .....something different. ( watch, do)
3. They wouldn't stop....., but they promised.....more quietly. ( talk, speak)
4. "Did you remember.....the tickets? (bring)  
"yes I remember.....them in my pocket before we left." (put)

#### 6. Circle the correct verb forms:

1. He promised (to let / letting) me have the report by next week.
2. She enjoys (to read / reading ) poetry in her free time.
3. He seems (to know / knowing) me, but I don't remember ( to meet \ meeting) him before.
4. Where would you like me ( to put / putting ) these books?
5. Children want to know everything: they never stop ( to ask / asking ) questions.
6. If he's busy, I don't mind ( to wait / waiting)

#### 7. Correct the mistakes in the sentences:

I must remember thanking Hassan next time I see him.



أسئلة الامتحانات الوزارية الواردة على قواعد الوحدة



#### 1) Complete the following sentences with the correct form of the verb between brackets(to-infinitive or -ing):

1. My sister refused ..... what our father suggested. (do) (6/ 2017)
2. I must remember ..... this letter while I'm in town. (post) (6/ 2017)
3. The most important thing is that we shouldn't give up ..... (try) (6/ 2017)

#### 2) Circle the correct answer: (2/ 2017)

1. I hate .....people in pain. (to see / seeing)
2. The cat crossed the road suddenly and the driver couldn't avoid ..... it. (to hit / hitting)
3. Let's shake hands and promise .....the argument. (to forget / forgetting)
4. When you see Kareem, remember.....him my regards, won't you? (to give / giving)
5. Although there was little chance of rain, he insisted on.....his umbrella. (to take / taking)

#### 3) Circle the correct answer: (1 / 2017)

1. They stopped suddenly.....photos for the tower as it looks very beautiful. (to take/ taking)
2. Everyone hates it when others keeps ..... (to interrupt / interrupting)
3. I enjoyed.....(to meet/ meeting) you. I hope .....you again. (to see/ seeing)
4. Remember .....your car outside the gate. It's not allowed here. (to park/ parking)
5. We waited under the tree until it stopped..... (raining / to rain) (8/ 2016)

#### 4) Circle the correct answer:

Those .....people usually behave similarly. (like-minded / like-eyed ) (8/ 2016)

#### 5) Replace the underlined parts of the sentences below with words or phrases from the box:

Reward

The company gave him something good for his years of service and a fare well party.



**Solve the following crossword puzzle**


f	g	c	s	g	h	b	x	f	g	h	t	c	a
f	h	j	c	r	y	v	s	g	s	r	g	n	d
n	n	n	t	y	n	b	v	f	c	a	d	f	i
v	c	o	n	v	i	n	c	e	d	v	e	m	s
f	e	w	e	a	f	r	h	e	h	f	p	f	a
e	e	a	e	h	n	b	a	s	f	a	c	c	p
e	b	d	w	f	b	h	c	z	t	f	h	b	p
a	q	a	f	b	j	y	y	i	n	n	d	r	o
v	b	y	q	r	b	g	e	v	s	g	u	d	i
q	v	s	n	m	u	n	n	m	y	a	h	r	n
v	b	w	t	h	t	m	u	d	v	h	j	a	t
z	d	f	l	a	n	o	s	r	e	p	f	w	e
v	b	q	y	b	d	y	b	x	w	t	g	e	d
x	v	q	r	t	b	s	d	n	a	w	a	r	e

إن الأجنحة التي لا ترفرف لا تطير، فمن أراد أن يمخر عباب السماء فعليه أن يتحمل الألم،  
هذا الألم هو الذي سيحمله للأعلى





## A funny thing happened

Reading "1":Passage (1) (page 24-25)

One day, I noticed that some bananas, which I had bought about a week before, were going brown. "Let's make some banana cakes," I said to my six-year-old daughter, Fatima. **It** took quite a long time, but **it** kept Fatima busy and we had fun making **them**. When **they** were done, we tried one and it was actually delicious, so I suggested taking **one** to Mr Aziz, the old man who lives next door. When Mr Aziz opened the door, before I could say a word, Fatima told him: "We had some old banana that were going bad, so instead of throwing **them** away we made them into a cake for you. I hope you like **it**."

في أحد الأيام، لاحظت أن بعض الموز، الذي اشتريته قبل حوالي أسبوع، يميل لونه إلى البني. "هيا نصنع منه كعكة الموز" قلت لابنتي ذات الست سنوات، فاطمة. لقد استغرق صنعها وقتاً طويلاً، لكنه أبقي فاطمة مشغولة وكنا مستمتعين بصنعها. عندما جهزوا، تذوقنا واحدة وبالفعل كانت لذيذة، لذا اقترحت أن نأخذ واحدة للسيد عزيز، الرجل العجوز الذي يعيش بجوارنا. عندما فتح السيد عزيز الباب، وقبل أن أتفوه بكلمة، قالت فاطمة: "لقد كان لدينا بعض الموز القديم الذي كان سيفسد، وبدلاً من رميهم صنعنا كعكة لأجلك. أتمنى أن تعجبك".

\* **It** (line 2, 3) refers to **making banana cakes**.

\* **Them, they** (line 3) refers to **banana cakes**.

\* **One** (line 4) refers to **a cake**

\* **Them** (line 6) refers to **bananas**

\* **It** (line 7) refers to **a cake**.

\*\* **Unintended meaning**: stories about things that aren't quite what you mean.

-المعاني الغير مقصودة (قصص عن ذكر أشياء لا تعنيها تماماً)

A couple of years ago, I was talking to an old school friend that I'd **kept in touch** with when **she** **mentioned** another person called Jan, who had been in the same class as us. Neither of us had heard from **her**, or even thought about her, for over ten years. I didn't give the conversation any thought about her until three days later, when I was working in London for two days. As I was travelling to the office, I saw a woman on the train. Our eyes met and we seemed to recognize each other. 'excuse me,' **she** said, 'but are you Suzan?' It was, of course, Jan. as it turned out, **she** was only visiting London for a few days and was about to return to Italy, where **she** had lived for over five years.

قبل حوالي عامين، كنت أتحدث مع صديقة قديمة من المدرسة، التي بقيت على اتصال معها عندها ذكرت لي صديقة أخرى تدعى جان، التي كانت معنا في نفس الصف. لا أحد منا سمع عنها، أو فكر بها، لأكثر من عشر سنوات. لم أعر المحادثة اهتمام إلا بعد ثلاثة أيام، عندما كنت أعمل في لندن لمدة يومين. بينما كنت ذاهبة إلى المكتب، رأيت سيدة على متن القطار. التقت عيوننا وبدونا كأننا تعرفنا على بعض. "عذراً" قالت، "لكن هل أنت سوزان؟" بالطبع. لقد كانت جان. لقد اتضح أنها كانت في زيارة لـ لندن لبضعة أيام، وهي على وشك العودة إلى إيطاليا، حيث عاشت فيها لأكثر من خمس سنوات.

\* **She** (line 1) refers to **an old school friend**.

\* **Her** (line 3) refers to **Jan**.

\* **she** (line 6) refers to **a woman on the train**.

\* **She** (line 6, 7) refers to **Jan**

**Coincidence** : stories about strange, unexpected events and connections .

-الصدف (قصص حول أحداث غريبة، وعلاقات غير متوقعة).

قطرة المطر تحفر في الصخر ليس بالعنف ولكن بالتكرار

About three or four times a year, a company that I do some work for organizes a day of meeting for those of us that work from home. **They put us up** in a hotel and it's a good chance for **colleagues** who don't meet that often to **catch up with** each other. The last time **this** happened, I arrived at the hotel quite late and went straight to bed. The next morning, I walked into the breakfast room and saw my old colleague Dan, a short man with a **bald** head, standing with his back to me. "Good morning, Dan," I said **patting him** on the head in a friendly way. Unfortunately, the man who turned to face me wasn't Dan at all, but a complete **stranger**. To make things worse, **he** was a rather formal man who didn't see the funny side of the situation. 'I'm sorry to say that you may have made an **error**' he said.

ج- حوالي ثلاثة أو أربع مرات في السنة، تنظم شركة أعمل بها اجتماعات للذين يعملون من المنزل. لقد استضافونا في فندق، وهي فرصة جيدة للزملاء الذين لم يتقابلوا للتحدث عن الأخبار والأحداث. حدث هذا آخر مرة، عندما وصلت إلى الفندق في وقت متأخر. وذهبت مباشرة إلى النوم. في صباح اليوم التالي، ذهبت إلى غرفة الإفطار ورأيت زميلي القديم دان، وهو رجل قصير أصلع الرأس، واقف وظهره لي. "صباح الخير دان" قلت ذلك، وأنا أربت على رأسه بطريقة ودية. لسوء الحظ، كان الرجل الذي أداؤ وجهه لي ليس دان إطلاقاً، ولكنه شخص غريب تماماً. وما جعل الأمور أسوأ، أنه رجل متمسك بالشكليات ولم يرى الجانب المضحك للموقف. "أنا آسف أن أقول أنك قد ارتكبت خطأ" قال الرجل.

\* **They** (line 2) refers to **the company**

\* **this** (line 3) refers to **put them up**

\* **Him** (line 6) refers to a short strange man

\* **he** (line 8) refers to **the strange man**

**Misunderstanding**: stories about people getting the wrong idea.

سوء الفهم (قصص عن أشخاص أصبح لديهم أفكار خاطئة).

### 1 Decide whether the following sentences are TRUE, FALSE or DOESN'T SAY:

1. Fatima's mother made the banana cake alone. ( ) عملت فاطمة كيكة الموز وحدها
2. The banana cake was disgusting. ( ) كيكة الموز كانت منفرة.
3. They made the cake from bad banana. ( ) صنعوا كيكة الموز من موز فاسد.
4. Fatima first started talking to Mr Aziz when he opened the door. ( ) بدأت فاطمة الحديث مع السيد عزيز حين فتح الباب
5. Suzan and her friend had kept in touch with Jan for over 10 years. ( ) استمرت جان و صديقتها على اتصال مدة أكثر من عشر سنوات
6. Suzan met Jan after three days from the conversation about her. ( ) قابلت سوزان جان بعد ثلاثة أيام من الحديث عنها
7. The bald man who was standing in the breakfast room was Dan. ( ) الرجل الاصلع الذي كان في غرفة الإفطار هو دان
8. The stranger was a funny man. ( ) الرجل الغريب كان رجلاً مرحاً.
9. The company colleagues communicate each other from time to time. ( )

\*\*\*\*\*

### 2 Complete the following table:

	Characters	Narrator	Place / Setting	Meaning
Story "1"				
Story "2"				
Story "3"				

\*\*\*\*\*

### 3 Complete the following sentences:

1. The mother had bought some bananas a week before so these bananas were **growing brown**
2. After making the delicious cake, the mother decided to **give some to Mr Aziz**
3. When the narrator saw the bald man, **he pat him friendly**.
4. The company put her workers up in **a hotel**
5. Suzan has been in London for two days for **visiting relatives**
6. The company organizes a day of meetings more than once a year so as to **bring its workers together and allow its employees to catch up with each other**.

\*\*\*\*\*

### 4 What do the following underlined words refer to:

1. "We had fun making **them**" the underlined word refers to.....  
a. banana      b. fruit cakes      c. banana cakes      d. Fatima and Mr Aziz
2. "We tried **one** and it was delicious." The underlined word refer to .....  
a. cake      b. banana      c. fun      d. daughter

3. ".....instead of throwing **them** away we made **them** into a cake for you. the two pronouns "them" refer to .....

- a. banana cakes      b. bananas      c. cakes      d. words

## Reading "2"

**Read the text. Then complete the tasks : (page 26-27)**

We often hear people say. "It's a small world, isn't it?" it's usually when **they**'ve just experienced one of those strange coincidences that seems to happen in nearly everyone's lives. You know the kind of thing : you're on holiday in another country and you **run into** a person you know from home, even though neither of **you** knew that the other was going there too.

People often think experiences like this are evidence of something mysterious happening, some kind of hidden plan outside our **knowledge**. The scientific explanation is less exciting, and perhaps that's why some people are **reluctant** to accept **it**. Coincidences are events that unexpectedly happen at the same time for no clear reason, or finding an unexpected connection between seemingly random things or people. A very common example of **the latter** is talking to a complete stranger and finding that you have the same birthday. What are the chances of that happening?

Actually, **the chances** are better than you might think, and there is a mathematical way to prove **it**. It has been calculated that the number of people you need to have a 50% chance of two of them sharing the same birthday is 23. And when there're are 48 people in a room, the probability goes up to 95%. To put it another way, if there are only 50 people reading these words ( and I hope there are more!), one of them will almost certainly have the same birthday as me.

The other part of the scientific explanation for coincidences is simply that there are so many events in people's lives. Just think of the number of people you have had any kind of connection with during your life. There are probably over 10,000, and the older you get, **the more** there will be. If you are the kind of person who talks to strangers, you will definitely **come across** coincidences. Basically, when you think about how complex our lives are, especially nowadays with the internet, the only surprising thing is that coincidences don't happen more often.

غالباً ما نسمع الناس تقول، " إنه عالم صغير، أليس كذلك؟"، هذا يحدث عادة عندما تجرب أحد الصدف الغريبة التي تبدو أنها تحدث في حياة كل فرد. أنت تعلم، هذا النوع: أنت في إجازة في بلد آخر وقابلت بالصدفة شخصاً تعرفه من وطنك، بالرغم من أن كلاكما لا يعرف أن الآخر سيذهب إلى هناك أيضاً. غالباً ما يعتقد الناس أن تجارب مثل هذه تكون دليلاً على شيء غامض يحدث، إنه نوع من مخطط خفي خارج معرفتنا. التفسير العلمي أقل إثارة، وربما هذا سبب في أن بعض الناس يترددون في تقبل ذلك.

الصدف هي الأحداث التي تحدث بشكل غير متوقع بالوقت نفسه من دون سبب واضح، أو إيجاد اتصال غير متوقع بين الأشياء التي تظهر عشوائية أو بين الأشخاص.

مثل شائع جداً عن الأخير هو أت تحدث إلى شخص غريب جداً وتجد أن لكما نفس تاريخ الميلاد. ما فرص حدوث ذلك؟ في الواقع، الفرص أفضل مما تعتقد، وهناك طريقة حسابية لإثبات ذلك. لقد قُدِّر أن عدد الأشخاص الذين تحتاجهم لتكون لديك فرصة ٥٠٪ بأن اثنين يتشاركون بنفس تاريخ الميلاد هو ٢٣ شخصاً، وعندما يكون هناك ٤٨ شخصاً في الغرفة ترتفع النسبة إلى ٩٥٪. وبعبارة أخرى، لو أن هناك ٥٠ شخص يقرأون هذه الكلمات (وأتمنى أن يكون هناك أكثر!)، واحد منهم بلا شك لديه نفس تاريخ ميلادي.

أما بالنسبة للجزء الآخر من التفسير العلمي للصدف هو ببساطة أن هناك أحداث كثيرة في حياة الناس. فقط فكر في عدد الأشخاص الذين كان لديك معهم أي نوع من الارتباط في حياتك. ربما يكونوا أكثر من ١٠٠٠٠، وكلما كبرت في السن سيكون هناك أكثر. إذا كنت من النوع الذي يتحدث إلى الغرباء، ستصادف الكثير من المصادفات، بشكل بسيط، عندما تفكر في مدى تعقيد حياتنا، وخاصة في هذه الأيام مع شبكة الإنترنت، والشيء المستغرب هو أن الصدف لا تحدث في كثير من الأحيان

Coincidence (Definitions)	Examples
* Events that unexpectedly happen at the same time for no clear reason,	* Meeting someone you know in an unexpected place. * Thinking about someone and getting a message from the same person soon afterwards.
* Finding an unexpected connection between random things or people.	Talking to a stranger and finding that you share a birthday, a past experience or a friend.

**What do the following words refer to?**

1. **They** (line 1) refers to **people**
2. **you** (line 4) refers to **you and the other person**
3. It (line 7) refers to the scientific explanation
4. **the chances** (line 11) refers to **having the same birthday with a stranger**
5. **the more** (line 18) refers to **people**



## أسئلة الكتاب الوزاري



**Choose the best answer to the questions. Circle A, B, or C.**

1. What do people mean when they say ' It's a small world ' ?

- a. We can communicate easily with people who are far away.
- b. Strangers events happen more often than you might expect.

**c. People's lives are more connected than they used to be.**

2. Why does the writer think some people don't want to believe scientific explanations for strange coincidences?

**a. They prefer a more exciting explanation.**

- b. They don't trust what scientists say.
- c. They misunderstand scientific ideas.

3. If there are 30 people in a room, what is the probability that two of them have the same birthday?

- a. 55% or more.**
- b. 80% or more.
- c. 50% or less.

4. What is the writer's conclusion about coincidences?

- a. They probably have some meaning.
- b. They don't happen as often as we think.

**c. They are not really surprising at all.**

5. What does the phrase *the latter* (line 9) refer to?

**a. Finding unexpected connections.**

- b. Events that happen unexpectedly.
- c. Seemingly random things.



## أسئلة إضافية "خارجية"



**Choose the correct answer:**

1. People see strange coincidences as.....

- a. a proof of mysterious things.
- b. exciting scientific explanation.
- c. a kind of hidden plan outside their knowledge.
- d. A & C

2. The two parts of the scientific explanation of coincidences are.....

- a. unexpected connection between things.
- b. a mathematical proof.
- c. people's lives are full of events.
- d. B & C

3. Sometimes you.....someone you know .....person expected the other one to be in that place.

- a. run into/ neither
- b. neither/ run into
- c. happen in / everyone
- d. everyone / happen in

4. The writer says it's possible to .....that coincidences aren't surprising as people think.

- a. happen
- b. connect
- c. prove
- d. know

6. If you like talking to strangers, you'll certainly.....

- a. find coincidences by chance.
- b. know the reason of unexpected events.
- c. connect between random things.
- d. nothing mentioned.

\*\*\*\*\*

إننا نعيش لأنفسنا حياة مضاعفة، حينما نعيش للآخرين، وبقدر ما نضاعف إحساسنا بالآخرين نضاعف إحساسنا بحياتنا، ونضاعف هذه الحياة ذاتها في النهاية.

2

**Decide whether the following sentences are TRUE, FALSE or DOESN'T SAY:**

1. The scientific explanation of coincidences is less exciting. ( )  
التفسير العلمي للمصادفات غير مثير / ممتع.
  2. Coincidences are events that expectedly happen at the same time for no clear reason. ( )  
المصادفات هي أحداث متوقعة حدوثها في نفس الوقت بدون سبب واضح.
  3. When people say it's a small world, they refer to its size. ( )  
عندما يقول الناس أن العالم صغير فإنهم يشيرون إلى حجمه.
  4. There is a mathematical way to prove the scientific explanation of coincidences. ( )  
توجد طريقة حسابية لتثبت التفسير العلمي للمصادفات.
  5. Coincidences almost happen to everybody. ( )  
المصادفات غالباً تحدث للجميع.
  6. The old will definitely face a lot of coincidences than the young. ( )  
كبار السن يواجهون المصادفات أكثر من صغار السن.
  7. Nowadays with the internet, coincidences happen more often. ( )  
مع وجود الانترنت هذه الأيام تحدث المصادفات غالباً.
- \*\*\*\*\*

3

**What do the following underlined words refer to:**

1. ".....the chances are better than you might think." The underlined word refers to.....  
a. talking to a complete stranger      b. a very common example  
c. running into a person              d. having the same birthday
2. ".....there is a mathematical way to prove it." the underlined pronoun refers to.....  
a. scientific explanation              b. a mathematical way  
c. the chances                              d. the same birthday
3. ".....one of them will almost certainly have the same birthday as me." The underlined word refers to.....  
a. words      b. people      c. coincidences      d. nothing mentioned
4. "What are the chances of that happening?" the underlined word refers to.....  
a. talking to a complete stranger  
b. accepting the scientific explanation  
c. finding connection between random things  
d. finding that you and the stranger have the same birthday
5. ".....some people are reluctant to accept it." the underlined word refers to.....  
a. knowledge      b. a hidden plan      c. scientific explanation      d. coincidence

## Vocabulary



A

**Let's help Spong Bob to fill the following sentences with a word from the box:**

mention    bald    reluctant    stranger    knowledge    error    patting    straight

1. Whenever I ..... going out together, she makes an excuse..  
حين ..... الخروج سوياً، تتخلق الأعذار.
2. "Well done", said the teacher, ..... the child on the head.  
"أحسننت" قالتها المعلمة و هي ..... على رأس الطفل.
3. The telephone bill was too high due to a computer .....  
فاتورة الهاتف كانت عالية جداً بسبب ..... بالحاسوب.
4. I took the children ..... home after school.  
أخذت الأطفال ..... إلى البيت بعد المدرسة.
5. He went ..... when he was only 30.  
لقد أصبح ..... عندما بلغ الثلاثين من عمره.
6. I had to ask a complete ..... to help me with my suitcase.  
اجبرت أن أسأل شخص ..... ليساعدني في حمل الحقائب.
7. To my ..... they are still living there.  
على حد ..... مازالوا باقون هنا.
8. I was ..... to go out because I was very tired.  
كنت ..... في الخروج لأنني كنت متعباً.

B

**Let's help this little bird to fill the following sentences with a word from the box:**

reluctant    the latter    run into    mention    mistake    knowledge    straight    come across

1. Did she ..... what time the film starts?  
هل هي ..... موعد بداية الفيلم؟



2. He has extensive .....of Ancient Egypt. لديه.....كبيرة عن مصر القديمة.
3. I was rather ..... to lend him the car because he's such a fast driver. كنت .....نوعا ما أن أقرضه السيارة لأنه سائق سريع.
4. The options were History and Geography. I chose ..... الخيارات كانت فقط تاريخ و جغرافيا و أنا اخترت .....
5. If you ..... any problem, just let me know. إذا .....أي مشكلة فقط أخبرني.
6. I ..... this book in a second-hand shop. ....هذا الكتاب في مكتبة من الدرجة الثانية.
7. Instead of playing football after school, he went.....home. بدلا من لعب كرة القدم بعد المدرسة ذهب.....إلى البيت
8. Promise me that you won't repeat this stupid ..... عدني ألا تعيد هذه..... الغبية.

## PREFIXES " CO/ MIS



D

Complete the following sentences using words in brackets:

co-pilot misuse misunderstanding unintended meaning co-operation

1. A lot of people .....modern technology nowadays . They spend most of their time on their mobiles . العديد من الناس.....التكنولوجيا الحديثة فيقضون معظم وقتهم على هواتفهم .
  2. It can be funny when people say things with..... سيكون الأمر مضحكا حين يقول الناس أشياء ذات .....
  3. ....happens when people just get the wrong idea. يحدث عندما يأخذ الناس فكرة خطأ.....
  4. ....often gets better results than everyone working on his own. يجلب نتائج أفضل من عمل كل شخص بمفرده. ....
  5. He flew the plane away , without a ..... ألق بالطائرة بعيدا بدون.....
  6. He ..... his position to obtain money dishonestly. هو .....موقعه في الحصول على المال بطريقة غير امينة
- \*\*\*\*\*

E

misbehave misleading coincidences co-operation

1. The teacher decided to punish the students who ..... in class.
2. Life is full of strange ..... . For example , you may go to another country and run into a person you know from home .
- 3 . The title of the book is ..... . The content is completely different.
4. The clubs work in close ..... with the Football Association.

F

Complete the following sentences with a phrasal verb from the box:

come across catch up put up turn out keep in touch



1. While I was tidying up my room yesterday , I .....an old photo of me as a baby.
2. I didn't recognize her at first , but it ..... that we were together at the same school
3. He was just visiting for a few days , so I ..... him ..... in my apartment.
4. I am busy now , but we will ..... Later for sure .
5. When he is far away in another country , he usually ..... with his family by email

إن أي نجاح لا يتحقق إلا بفشل الآخرين هو في حقيقته هزيمة ترتدي ثياب النصر





error colleague straight bald knowledge reluctant the latter

1. Immediately ..... 2. The last one I mentioned ..... 3. Without hair.....  
 4. Things that you know..... 5. someone you work with .....  
 6. mistake ..... 7. Not willing.....

### أسئلة الكتاب الوزاري



#### \* Use the words and phrases in activity 3 to complete the sentences below:

1. While he was away, he kept in touch with his family by email. بينما كان بعيداً ظل على تواصل مع عائلته عن طريق الايميل.  
 2. Instead of stopping for a coffee, I went straight home. بدلاً من التوقف من اجل القهوة ذهبت مباشرة إلى البيت.  
 3. I remember she mentioned the name of a book yesterday, but I can't remember the title. أذكر أنها ذكرت اسم الكتاب بالأمس لكنني لا استطيع تذكر العنوان.  
 4. He looks older than he is because he's almost completely bald. يبدو أنه اكبر من سنه لانه تقريباً أصلع.  
 5. I've no idea who he was. He was just a stranger. ليس لدي أي فكرة من يكون هو فقط شخص غريب.  
 6. While I was patting my friend's cat, it bit me. بينما كنت أداعب قطة صديقي عضتني.  
 7. I see him every day, but he isn't a friend of mine. He's just a colleague. اراه كل يوم لكنه ليس صديق هو فقط زميل.  
 8. It's hard to speak another language without doing a single error. من الصعب أن تتحدث لغة أخرى بدون أي خطأ.

#### \* Rewrite the sentences using the phrasal verbs in the box. Change the form of the verb if needed.

1. I didn't realize who she was at first, but we discovered that we'd been at school together. I didn't realize who she was at first, but it turned out that we'd been at school together.  
 2. He was visiting the town for a few days, so I let him stay in my flat. He was visiting the town for a few days, so I put him up in my flat.  
 3. We hadn't seen each other for years, so having a meal together was a good chance to talk about news and events. We hadn't seen each other for years, so having a meal together was a good chance to catch up with each other.

#### \* Replace the underlined parts of the sentences with words or phrases from the text:

1. I was surprised to meet him by chance so far away from his home town. Run into  
 2. She has a lot of things that she knows about this subject because she studied it for years. Knowledge  
 3. Most people are not willing to answer questions about their age. Reluctant  
 4. Of the two pieces of advice I've just given, the last one I mentioned is more important. The latter  
 5. He didn't expect to find his friend's name by chance in the newspaper. Come across

#### Complete the sentences using the words in the box with either co- or mis- as prefixes :

worker use behave operation pilot lead heard writer

1. She only gets angry when students misbehave in class. يسئ التصرف  
 2. Please keep phone conversations quiet to avoid disturbing your co-workers. زميل عمل  
 3. Students sometimes misuse words that look the same as a word in their own language but have a different meaning.  
 4. Both their names are on the front of the book because they are the co-writers. كاتب مشترك  
 5. I thought he said he was from Australia, but I think I misheard because he's actually Austrian. يخطئ في السمع  
 6. Co-operation often gets better results than everyone working alone to solve a problem. التعاون  
 7. He flew the plane alone, without a co-pilot. طيار مساعد  
 8. Information in adverts isn't usually untrue, but it can mislead people and give them the wrong idea. يضلل

\* Match the words in the box with their meanings below:

1. someone you work with colleague 2. mistake error

error colleague

\* Complete the sentences with the words in the box:

straight reluctant

1. I was reluctant to go out because I was very tired. كنت مترددة أن اخرج لأنني كنت متعبة  
2. Instead of playing football after school, he went straight home. بدلا من لعب كرة القدم ذهبت مباشرة الى البيت.

\* Match words 1-3 with a-c in the box to make fixed phrases. Then use the phrases to complete the sentences:

1. unintended meaning

1. It can be funny when people say things with unintended meaning.

\* Complete the sentences with the prepositions in the box:

with in into

1. I was surprised when I ran into an old friend of mine yesterday.  
3. While he was away we kept in touch by email.  
5. I caught up with a lot of old friends at the party.

## Language

\* الماضي البسيط هو التصريف الثاني للفعل

\* الماضي المستمر هو:

Was / were + v- ing (was reading)

\* الماضي التام هو:

Had + v 3 ( had written )

- While → past continuous , past simple  
After → past perfect , past simple  
As soon as → past simple , past simple  
Before → past simple , past perfect X after  
Past simple(negative) until past perfect

when حالات

1. When → past simple, past simple = as soon as  
2. When → past simple , past continuous X while  
3. When → past simple , past perfect X after / = before  
4. When → past continuous , past simple = while  
5. When → past perfect , past simple = after

## أسئلة الكتاب الوزاري

1) Complete the sentences with the correct tense of the verbs in brackets : past simple or past continuous.

1. I asked him to come back later because I was working. ( ask/ work)  
2. He gave the right answer, but the teacher didn't hear him. (give / not hear)  
3. Her mother asked her why she was crying. (ask/ cry)  
4. It rained / was raining while I was walking to work. (rain/ walk)  
5. She took a taxi to the station and arrived just in time. ( take / arrive )  
6. While he was looking around the room, he heard someone come in. (look / hear)

## 2) Match the sentence beginnings 1–8 with their endings a–h.

1. I **felt** much better **after** **I'd taken** the medicine.
2. She **found** it hard to think clearly **when** the loud music **was playing** = **while**
3. **As soon as** I **saw** the photo, I **recognised** who it was. = **when**
4. I **took** the book back to the library **when** I **'d finished** reading it. = **after**
5. **When** I **told** them about my mistake, they all **laughed**. = **as soon as**
6. They **didn't** really **understand** **until** she **'d explained** it twice.
7. They **decided** to go for a walk **while** the sun **was shining**
8. **When** I **arrived** I knew immediately, that something strange **was happening**. X **while**

## 3) Rewrite the sentences as single sentences, changing the tense of one verb and the order of the events if necessary. Use the word or phrase in brackets to join the two events.

1. I left the key inside the house. I got home in the evening and realised the problem. (when)  
**When I got home in the evening, I realized I had left the key inside the house.**
2. The bell rang. Everyone stopped working and left the building. (as soon as)  
**As soon as the bell rang, everyone stopped working and left the building.**
3. He rang me. It was in the middle of watching my favorite TV program. (while)  
**He rang me while I was watching my favourite TV programme.**
4. His colleagues came to collect him. He was in the middle of eating his breakfast. (when)  
**When his colleagues came to collect him, he was eating his breakfast. X while**
5. I spent a long time studying this subject. I passed the exam easily. (because)  
**I passed the exam easily because I had spent a long time studying this subject. = after**

## 4) Complete the sentences with the correct tense of the verbs in brackets: past simple, past continuous or past perfect.

إذا اجتمع زمن الماضي المستمر و الماضي البسيط نضع الفعل الذي حدث أولاً في زمن الماضي المستمر و الحدث الثاني في زمن الماضي البسيط  
إذا اجتمع الزمن الماضي البسيط و التام نضع الحدث الأول في زمن الماضي التام و الحدث الثاني الذي حدث بعده في زمن الماضي البسيط

\*\*\*\*\* هنا في هذا السؤال اجتمعت الأزمنة الثلاثة في الجملة نضع الحدث الأول في زمن الماضي التام و الحدث الثاني في زمن الماضي المستمر و الحدث الثالث في زمن الماضي البسيط

1. **While** we **were talking** <sup>الحدث ٢</sup>, she **mentioned** <sup>الحدث ٣</sup> someone who **had been** <sup>الحدث ١</sup> in our class when we were at school. (talk / mention)
2. He **got** <sup>الحدث ٣</sup> wet during his walk **because** it **was raining** <sup>الحدث ٢</sup> and he **had forgotten** <sup>الحدث ١</sup> to take an umbrella. (rain / forget)
3. The day before, I **had promised** <sup>الحدث ١</sup> to phone him, so I gave <sup>الحدث ٣</sup> him a quick call while I **was having** <sup>الحدث ٢</sup> my breakfast. (promised / have)
4. When I went <sup>الحدث ٣</sup> in, everyone **was laughing** <sup>الحدث ٢</sup>, probably because someone **had just told** <sup>الحدث ١</sup> a joke. (laugh / just tell)
5. I thought <sup>الحدث ٣</sup> the dog **was barking** <sup>الحدث ٢</sup> because it **had heard** <sup>الحدث ١</sup> someone outside, but there was nobody there. (bark / hear)

## 5) Complete the sentences with the correct tense of the verbs in brackets: past simple, past continuous or past perfect :

I needed to be at work early this morning because there was some work that (1) **hadn't finished** (not finish) the day before. Unfortunately, just as I **was leaving** (leave) the house, the phone (3) **rang** (ring) it was my mother. After talking to her, I (4) **ran** (run) to the bus stop, but the bus (5) **had already gone** (already go).

**6) Complete the sentences with the correct tense of the verbs in brackets: past simple, past continuous or past perfect simple:**

1. **While** I was staying in Amman, I met an old friend of mine. ( stay, meet)
2. Where did you go after you left here yesterday? ( go / leave )
3. The teacher asked her to show him the homework, but she hadn't finished it yet. ( ask / not finish )
4. **When** I got to the meeting, half an hour late, everyone was waiting for me. ( get / wait)
5. He knew something funny had just happened, but he didn't know what it was. (just happen/ no know)
6. **When** I was walking to work, I suddenly realized that I had left my keys at home. (walk /leave)

**7) Correct the mistakes in the sentences:**

What subjects have you studied last year ?

What subjects did you study last year ?

**أسئلة إثرائية**

**While, When, As**



**A) Choose the right answer between brackets:**

1. While you..... (played / plays / were playing) the piano, I .. (write / was writing / wrote) a letter.
2. I .....(find / found / was finding) the ring as I.....(dig / dug / was digging) in the garden.
3. When I..... (arriving / arrive / arrived / was arriving) at the house, he.....(still sleeping / was still sleeping / still slept).
4. He..... (sits / sat / was sitting) in a restaurant when I.....(see / saw / was seeing) him.
5. What story .....(does Samy tell / did Samy tell / was Samy telling) you when I came into the room.
6. Last night, somebody..... (shouted / will shout / was shouting) while I.....(studying / was studying /studies).

**B) Correct the verbs between brackets: :**

1. The telephone (ring)..... just as I (leave)..... the house.
2. He (have)..... his dinner while I..... (have) a bath.
3. As they..... ( work), a man..... ( knock) at the door.
4. What .....you..... (do) when I came in?



**After, Before, As soon as, Until, When**



**C) Choose the correct answer:**

1. **Before** he passed the exam, Ali ----- hard.  
a- studied                      b- had studied                      c- have studied                      d- studies
2. I didn't answer the question ----- I had read the question paper.  
a- until                      b- after                      c- when                      d- before
3. **As soon** as he ----- at the airport, he telephoned me.  
a- arrived                      b- had arrived                      c- arriving                      d- arrives
4. He ----- find a job **until** he had graduated.  
a- won't                      b- doesn't                      c- didn't                      d- couldn't
5. He missed the bus **because** he ----- late.  
a- had got up                      b- gets                      c- has got up                      d- got up

6. She -----a teacher **before** she became a guide.

a- has been

b- had been

c- was being

d- is

7. After the report -----, I handed it to the manager.

a-had finished

b- had been finished

c- has been finished

d-finished

**D) Rewrite the following sentences:**

1. After I had studied, I went to bed.

(until)

2. She wrote a postcard then she went to the post office.

(After)

3. He left the room after taking permission.

(before)

**E) Correct the verbs between brackets: :**

1. Mazen..... (*drink*) much tea before he ..... (*finish*) his supper.

2. After Nadia ..... (*cook*) the food, her father ..... (*come*).

3. They..... (*leave*) Rafah before I ..... (*reach*).

4. Samy..... (*go*) to school after he ..... (*take*) his breakfast.

5. She ..... (*thank*) him because he..... (*save*) her daughter.



**F) Correct the verbs in brackets:**

1) When her husband \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive) home, Anne \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) television.

2) Julie \_\_\_\_\_ (learn) to drive when she \_\_\_\_\_ (work) in London.

3) It was when he \_\_\_\_\_ (cross) the street that John \_\_\_\_\_ (fall).

4) Julie \_\_\_\_\_ (meet) Peter when she \_\_\_\_\_ (walk) in the park.

لا أحد يحتكر النجاح لنفسه، النجاح ملك لمن يدفع الثمن





## Writing

### موضوع الفرع الأدبي

Write your own story about a strange coincidence or a misunderstanding. ( It can be a true story about something that happened to you or someone you know, or a made-up story)

Before writing, think about these points:

- Who are the people in the story.
- What happened, where and when?
- How will you join the story together and what tenses will you use?



**A)** I was going for an interview. While I was walking to the building, I saw a man drop an empty sweet packet out of his car window. I picked it up and gave it back to him. The men looked embarrassed and said sorry. Because I was a bit early, I went for a coffee and then went to the interview.

As soon as I went in, I recognised the interviewer. It was the same man. Now I was the one who was embarrassed. I was sure he recognised me, but he didn't say anything and the interview carried on as normal.

At the end, he shook my hand and thanked me. He seemed to be smiling about something, but I wasn't sure. He said he would contact me the following week, so I don't know yet whether I got the job or not.

كنت متجهة إلى المقابلة و بينما كنت متجهة إلى المبنى قابلت رجلاً يرمي كيس حلوى فارغ من شباك سيارته. التقطت الكيس عن الأرض و أعدته إليه فشعر الرجل بالحر و اعتذر. حين دخلت تعرفت على الشخص الذي سيجري معي المقابلة , هو نفس الرجل, الآن أنا التي أشعر بالحر و كنت متأكدة أنه عرفني لكنه لم يقل شيء و جرت المقابلة بشكل طبيعي. في النهاية سلم علي و شكرني و كان يبدو أنه يبتسم على شيء ما لكنني لم أكن متأكدة. قال أنه سيتواصل معي الأسبوع القادم و لا أعرف حتى الآن أنني سأحصل على الوظيفة أو لا.

**B)** Some time ago, I was working at a school in the North of England. I met another teacher there called Martin and we became friends. So I invited him to stay with my family one summer. My brother Tom was staying there too. One day at breakfast, Martin got a watch out of his pocket. Tom saw it and asked if he could have a closer look. We were all amazed when he said it used to be his. To prove this, he pointed to his initials on the back and told us he'd lost it on a beach the year before. Martin then told us that he'd found the watch on the same beach.

يوماً ما كنت أعمل في مدرسة شمال إنجلترا و قابلت معلماً آخر هناك يدعى "مارتن" و أصبحنا أصدقاء. دعوته أن يقضي معي إجازة الصيف معي أنا و عائلتي. كان أخي "توم" هناك أيضاً. و ذات مرة على الإفطار أخرج مارتن ساعة من جيبه , رأى توم الساعة و طلب منه ان يراها عن قرب. دهشنا جميعاً حين قال توم أنها ساعته و ليثبت ذلك أشار إلى حروف اسمه الأولى على الوجه الآخر للساعة و أنه فقدها على الشاطئ العام الماضي و من ثم أخبرنا توم أنه وجدها أيضاً على نفس الشاطئ .

### Write on the topic of Coincidence (or misunderstandings)

### موضوع الفرع العلمي

- What's the definition of coincidences ?
- What are the scientific explanations of coincidences ?
- Do you believe in coincidences ?
- Write about a personal experience with them. (It can be a true story about something that happened to you or someone you know, or a made-up story.)

The world is so unpredictable. Things happen suddenly, unexpectedly. We want to feel we are in control of our own existence. In some ways we are, in some ways we're not. We are ruled by the forces of chance and coincidence. Coincidence is God's way of remaining anonymous

عالمنا لا يمكن التنبؤ به فالأشياء تحدث فجأة بشكل غير متوقع . نحن بحاجة ان نشعر أننا نتحكم بوجودنا الخاص, بطريقة ما نحن كذلك و بطريقة أخرى لسنأ كذلك . نحن محكومين بقوى الصدفة و التزامن. المصادفات طريقة الهية لجعل الأشياء مجهولة.

Coincidence is generally when two unrelated events seemingly have a connection that they shouldn't. Sometimes, it is the timing of the events that seem to connect them, such as saying "I'm hungry," then having a coupon for a free sandwich. The connection between the events starts to look strange..



المصادفات تحدث عندما يبدو حدثان غير مرتبطان بينهما علاقة . أحيانا توقيت الاحداث يبدو أنه يربط بينهم مثلا ان تقول انك جوعان و بعدها تحصل على كوبون ساندويتش مجانا فالعلاقة بين الاشياء تبدو غريبة.

Coincidence is an illusion, there is an explanation for all things - even if it is outside the realm of our current knowledge. What may appear as a coincidence to one has probably been planned out by another. Everything happens for a reason.

المصادفات وهم حيث يوجد تفسير لكل الاشياء حتى لو كان خارج نطاق معرفتنا الحالية. ما قد يبدو مصادفة لشخص قد يكون شيء مخطط له من شخص آخر. كل شيء يحدث بسبب

## Vocabulary



Vocabulary	English Meaning	Arabic Meaning
Kept in touch	Stayed in contact.	يبقى على تواصل
Mentioned	Said something about.	يذكر
Patting	Hitting gently.	يضرب بخفة
Error	Mistake.	خطأ
Straight	Immediately.	مباشرة
Colleague	Someone you work with.	زميل
Bald	Without hair.	أصلع
Stranger	Someone you don't know	شخص غريب
Run into	Meet someone by chance	يقابل صدفة
Knowledge	Things that you know	معرفة
Reluctant	Not willing	متردد
The latter	The last one I mentioned	السابق
Come across	Find by chance	يجد شيء صدفة
Turn out	Discover	يتبين
Put someone up	Let him stay	يستضيف شخص
Catch up	Meet and talk about news and events	يتواصل مع شخص

إن التميز لا يأتي دون أن نتجرع مرارة الفشل

# Short Quiz

.....

## 1) Choose the correct answer:

1. Fadi didn't join us to the cinema because he.....the movie the day before.  
a. see      b. sees      c. is seeing      d. had seen
2. When he arrived the station, the train.....  
a. leave      b. is leaving      c. had left      d. leaves
3. They .....the office until they..... their work.  
a. don't leave/ finished      b. left/ had finished  
c. didn't leave/ had finished      d. left/ finished
4. People.....that the Eiffel Tower had already shown the way to build high.  
a. realized      b. has realized      c. had realized      d. was realized
5. As soon as the teacher ..... the lesson, the students started to ask their questions.  
a. finishes      b. have finished      c. had finished      d. finished
6. When Salma went back to school, she found she.....the wrong composition the day before.  
a. wrote      b. had written      c. has written      d. is writing
7. Irish people .....because so many had died of starvation.  
a. emigrated      b. had emigrated      c. has emigrated      d. have emigrated
8. We cheered as soon as the president.....  
a. appeared      b. appears      c. had appeared      d. is appearing

## 2) Complete the sentences with the correct tense of the verbs in brackets: past simple, past continuous or past perfect :

I needed to be at work early this morning because there was some work that (1) .....  
(not finish) the day before. Unfortunately, just as I .....(leave) the house, the phone  
(3).....(ring) ..... it was my mother. After talking to her,  
I (4) .....(run) to the bus stop, but the bus (5) .....(already go).

## 3) Complete the sentences with the correct tense of the verbs in brackets: past simple, past continuous or past perfect simple:

1. While I was.....in Amman, I .....an old friend of mine. ( stay, meet)
2. Where .....you.....after you.....here yesterday? ( go / leave )
3. The teacher .....her to show him the homework, but she.....it yet. ( ask / not finish )
4. When I .....to the meeting, half an hour late, everyone .....for me. ( get / wait)
5. He knew something funny....., but he.....what it was. (just happen/ no know)
6. When I .....to work, I suddenly realized that I .....my keys at home. (walk /leave)

## 4) Correct the mistakes in the sentences:

What subjects have you studied last year ?

.....

يمكن لأي شخص التعامل مع النصر.. فقط الأقوياء يمكن أن يتحملوا الهزيمة



patting reluctant

**A) Complete the sentences with words from the box:**

1. I'm .....to spend all that money on such a small project. (2017 يونيو) (2/ 2017)
2. While she was.....her friend's dog, it bit her. (2/ 2017)

**B) Replace the underlined parts of the sentences below with words or phrases from the box:**

1. The taxi driver admitted that he made a mistake for not stopping at the traffic lights..... (2/ 2017)
2. Nabil isn't my friend. he's someone I work with at the company. .... (1/ 2017)

**B) Circle the correct answer:**

1. ....operation usually leads to success. (mis / co) (2/ 2017)
2. We believe her comments were meant to.....lead us. (co / mis) (2/ 2017)
3. If you .....behave in the class, you'll certainly be punished. (mis / co) (2/ 2017)
4. Hisham and Sami are the.....of the bank. (co-founders / mis-founders) (8/ 2016)
5. We will be pleased to send you more information.....request. (in / on) (2/ 2017)
6. The doctor is.....duty from 9 to 4pm. (in / on) (2/ 2017)

**C) Complete the sentences with the suitable phrasal verbs from the box:**

Put up Catch up with

1. Let's go to a coffee\_ I need to .....with you all. (2017 يونيو) (2/ 2017)
2. We.....at a small hotel for the night after a long travel. (2017 يونيو) (2/ 2017)
3. Sadly, I didn't.....with my closest friends at the party. (1/ 2017)
4. My sister was talking very fast, I couldn't.....with her. (6/ 2016)
5. When you visit our country, please tell me, I am ready to.....you.....in my apartment. (6/ 2016)

**D) Complete the sentences with the correct tense of the verbs in brackets:**

1. Hadeel passed the exam easily because she.....long time studying . (spend) (6/ 2017)
2. While Sami.....( paint) the door, he noticed a snake which .....(be) in the store for a long time. (6/ 2017)
3. She realized that she.....(lose) her necklace when she.....(go) to the concert. (2/ 2017)
4. I .....(see) Carlo at the party. She .....(wear) a really nice dress. (2/ 2017)
5. The film wasn't very good. I ..... (not enjoy) it very much yesterday. (2/ 2017)
6. When I went in yesterday, everyone.....(laugh), probably because someone.....just..... (tell) them a joke. (6/ 2016)

الفشل هو الفرصة الوحيدة التي تتيح لك البدء من جديد على نحو أكثر ذكاء



**Solve the following crossword puzzle**

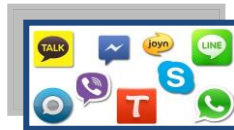
<b>Bald</b>	<b>Error</b>	<b>Misuse</b>	<b>Patting</b>	<b>Straight</b>
<b>Stranger</b>	<b>Colleague</b>	<b>Knowledge</b>	<b>Mentioned</b>	<b>Reluctant</b>

F	U	G	N	I	T	T	A	P	Z
E	N	E	S	U	S	I	M	L	Y
A	A	R	L	L	Q	M	R	I	D
S	T	R	A	N	G	E	R	T	L
K	N	O	W	L	E	D	G	E	A
B	A	R	L	G	K	A	B	R	B
C	R	E	L	U	C	T	A	N	T
O	S	T	R	A	I	G	H	T	X
C	O	L	L	E	A	G	U	E	E
M	D	E	N	O	I	T	N	E	M

ابدأ صغيراً، فكر كبيراً، لا تقلق على أشياء كثيرة في نفس الوقت، ابدأ بالأشياء البسيطة أولاً ثم تقدم إلى الأشياء الأكثر تعقيداً.



## The shrinking world



### Reading "1"

#### TEXT A

As a parent, I'm becoming increasingly worried about the effect communications technology is having on young people. My fourteen-year-old son seems to spend hours every day texting or chatting online, or updating his social media page. He says he's going to do his homework, but an hour or two later still hasn't started it, and I can't help feeling that he's wasting so much time on this instead of doing useful things, or even just being with his friends and communicating with real people. Is all this texting affecting young people's ability to use language properly? Is there a danger that they could become addicted to technology? What potential dangers are out there in the online world? I don't know enough about these new technologies to be able to answer questions like these.

كأحد الآباء، أصبحت أشعر بقلق متزايد بشأن أثر اتصالات التكنولوجيا على الشباب. ابني البالغ من العمر أربعة عشر عاماً يقضي يومياً عدة ساعات يرسل الرسائل النصية أو يدرّش عبر الإنترنت، أو تحديث صفحة التواصل الاجتماعية الخاصة به. يقول بأنه سيقوم بعمل واجباته المدرسية، ولكن تمر ساعة وساعتين وما زال لم يبدأ بعد، وأنا لا يسعني الشعور إلا أنه إضاعة للكثير من وقته بدلاً من قيامه بأشياء مفيدة، أو حتى أن يكون متواجد مع أصدقائه وأن يتواصل مع أشخاص حقيقيين. هل كل هذه الرسائل النصية تؤثر على قدرة الشباب على استخدام اللغة بشكل صحيح؟ هل هناك خطر بأنهم قد يصبحون مدمنين على التكنولوجيا؟ ما المخاطر المحتملة في عالم الإنترنت؟ أنا لا أعرف ما يكفي عن هذه التكنولوجيات الجديدة لأكون قادر عن الإجابة على مثل هذه الأسئلة.

- \* He (line 3) refers to his son
- \* it (line 4) refers to homework
- \* this (line 4) refers to texting, chatting and updating his page.

#### TEXT B

Like it or not, today's young people are the connected generation. A recent study in the US found that nearly a quarter of teenagers use social media sites at least ten times a day and 75% own mobile phones. Texting is now the main form of communication for young people. The figures obviously vary between countries, but the one thing we can predict is that they will continue to rise. Inevitably, this has led to panic among parents, teachers and other adults. But are these fears justified? Not according to Dr Amy Lehane, who has studied exactly how young people are using technology. 'If you look back,' she says, 'you find the same panic reaction from older people to the growth of the telephone or television. Often it comes from a fear of something they don't understand, but our research indicates that young people are quite capable of telling the difference between the online world and the real world, or between the types of language used for texts and job applications. They're also very aware of the possible negative effects of technology: they know, for example, that it's not a good idea to post a message like 'I'm having a party next Saturday' on a public site.'

شئنا أم أبينا، شباب اليوم هم جيل متصل. كشفت دراسة حديثة في الولايات المتحدة على أن ما يقرب من ربع المراهقين يستخدمون مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي بما لا يقل عن عشر مرات يومياً و75٪ يستخدمون هواتفهم النقالة. المراسلة النصية الآن هي الشكل الرئيسي لاتصالات الشباب. من الواضح أن الأرقام تختلف بين الدول، لكن شيئاً واحداً يمكننا التنبؤ به هو أنها سوف تستمر بالارتفاع. حتماً، هذا قد أدى إلى حالة من الذعر بين أولياء الأمور والمعلمين وغيرهم من الكبار. لكن هل هذه مخاوف مبررة؟ ليس وفقاً لما تقوله الدكتورة إيمي ليهان، التي درست بالضبط كيفية استخدام الشباب للتكنولوجيا. هي تقول: "لو رجعت بالذاكرة إلى الماضي، ستجد ردود الفعل هي نفسها لدى كبار السن في ازدياد الهاتف أو التلفاز" غالباً ما يأتي الخوف من شيء لا يفهموه، لكن بحثنا يشير إلى أن الشباب قادرون تماماً على تمييز الفرق بين عالم الإنترنت والعالم الحقيقي، أو بين أنواع اللغة المستخدمة للنصوص وطلبات العمل. إنهم يدركون أيضاً الآثار السلبية المحتملة للتكنولوجيا: وهم يعرفون، على سبيل المثال، أنها ليست فكرة جيدة لنشر "لدي حفلة السبت القادم" على موقع عام.

1. 75% (8line 2) refers to the percentage of the teenagers who have their own mobile
2. They (line 4) refers to the figures
3. this (line 5) refers to increase in numbers
4. It (line 8) refers to panic reaction



**Read the text again. Then decide which of the two writers is most likely to have the opinions below:**

1. I feel as if changes are happening too fast for me. **A**
2. We should learn to trust young people more. **B**
3. There are reasons to be positive about the future. **B**
4. Things were different when I was young. **A**

**1 Answer the following questions:**



أسئلة إضافية "خارجية"



**Text A**

1. What do parents worry about?

**They are worried about the effect communications technology is having on young people.**

الآباء قلقين من تأثير تكنولوجيا الاتصالات على الشباب .

2. How do sons spend their days with technology?

**They spend hours every day texting, chatting online and updating social media page.**

كيف يقضي الأبناء يومهم مع التكنولوجيا؟

يمضون ساعات كل يوم في الرسائل النصية و الدردشة على النت و تحديث صفحاتهم على مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي.

3. What is the parent's problem with his son?

**His son says he's going to do his homework, but an hour or two later still hasn't started it yet.**

ما هي مشكلة الأب مع ابنه؟

يدعي الابن أنه سيقوم بحل الواجب لكن تمضي ساعة أو ساعتين دون ان يبدأ به.

4. What does he want his son to do?

**Doing something useful, being with friends and communicating with real people.**

ماذا يريد الأب من ابنه أن يفعل؟

فعل أشياء مفيدة / ان يكون مع اصدقاء حقيقيين و يتواصل مع أناس حقيقيين.

5. What are the parents afraid of?

**They are afraid that texting may affect the young's ability to use language properly and they could become addicted to technology.**

الآباء خائفون من تأثير الرسائل النصية على مقدرة الشباب في استخدام اللغة بشكل صحيح و أيضا خائفون ان يدمنوا التكنولوجيا .

**Text B**

1. What did a recent study show about American teenagers?

**a. Nearly a quarter of teenagers use social media sites at least ten times a day.**

ماذا بينت دراسة حديثة عن الشباب الامريكان؟

**b. 75% own mobile phones.**

تقريبا ربع المراهقين يستخدمون مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي عشر مرات يوميا على الأقل / ٧٥٪ يمتلكون هواتف متنقلة

2. How often do American teenagers use social media sites?

**Ten times a day.**

كم مرة يستخدم المراهقون الامريكان مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي؟

عشر مرات يوميا.

3. What is the common way of communication?

**Texting .**

ما الطريقة الأكثر شيوعا للتواصل؟

الرسائل النصية

4. How does Dr Amy justify parent's fear of the new technology?

**It comes from a fear of something they don't understand.**

كيف بررت د. امي مخاوف الاباء من التكنولوجيا الحديثة؟

خوفهم يأتي من شيء لا يفهمونه .

\*\*\*\*\*

**2 Decide whether the following sentences are TRUE or FALSE:**

1. A recent study in US found that nearly 25% of teenagers use social media sites. ( )

دراسة حديثة في الولايات المتحدة وجدت أن ٢٥٪ من المراهقين يستخدمون مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي.

2. A recent study in US found that three quarters of teenagers own mobile phones. ( )

دراسة حديثة في الولايات المتحدة بينت ان ثلاثة أرباع المراهقين يمتلكون هواتف.

3. The young don't know the differences between the online and the real world. ( )

لا يدرك الشباب الفروقات بين عالم النت و العالم الحقيقي.



4. The young are aware of the negative effects of technology.

( )

الشباب مدركون لآثار السلبية للتكنولوجيا.

5. The use of social media is increasing among older people around the world.

( )

استخدام مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي يزداد بين كبار السن في جميع أنحاء العالم.

3 **What do the following underlined words refer to:**

1. ".....but an hour or two later still hasn't started it." the underlined word refers to .....

a. media page      b. chatting      c. homework      d. texting

2. ".....they could become addicted to technology" the underlined pronoun refers to .....

a. texting      b. young people      c. ability      d. danger

3. ".....they will continue to rise." The underlined pronoun refers to.....

a. countries      b. young people      c. figures      d. media sites

4. ".....this has led to panic among parents." The underlined pronoun refers to .....

a. mobile phones      b. the main form of communication      c. texting      d. rising the figures

5. "It comes from a fear of something....." the underlined word refers to.....

a. growth      b. panic reaction      c. telephones      d. technology

6. ".....they don't understand ...." The underlined pronoun refers to.....

a. older people      b. teachers      c. adults      d. parents

7. ".....they know for example that it's not a good idea....." the underlined word refers to .....

a. the types of languages      b. young people      c. texts      d. job applications

4 **Choose the correct answer:**

1. Today's young people are called .....

a. the online world      b. the connected generation  
c. the potential danger      d. the social media sites

2. According to Lehane's view, there is no point worrying about the young as.....

a. they know the difference between the online and the real world. يعرفون الفرق بين عالم النت و الواقع

b. they can differentiate between the types of languages used for different things. يفرقون بين أنواع اللغات المستخدمة في أشياء مختلفة

c. they can see the negatives effects of technology. يعرفون الآثار السلبية للتكنولوجيا

d. all mentioned above . جميع ما ذكر

3. The figures of young people who use social media sites are.....

a. the same in all countries.      b. different from country to country.  
c. going to rise.      d. B & C.

4. The panic reaction comes from the old because.....

a. they use different languages.      b. using social media sites is expensive.  
c. they don't understand how to use media sites.      d. they don't like using media sites

الطموح هو أن تعيش بضع سنواتٍ من حياتك بشكلٍ يستهزئ به أغلب الناس، كي تعيش بقية حياتك بشكلٍ لا يستطيعه أكثر الناس.

## Reading "2"

It isn't hard to explain why parents, teachers and older people in general get so concerned about the negative effects of young people's use of communications technology. **They** may be **motivated** by a wish to protect their children from harm or to control **them**, but throughout history older generations have always tried to put limits on the behaviour of the young. The only difference now is that the Internet is such a powerful force, and older people generally don't really understand this new world of social media and instant communication, so **they**'re unable to control it. And the situation is changing so fast that the gap in their knowledge is widening all the time. In a similar way, governments, even in democratic countries, like to put limits on people's behaviour. After all, it's a large part of what governments are about. **They** may have more technological knowledge than the average parent, but the spread of social media sites and communications apps like Twitter and WhatsApp is making it harder and harder for them to control what their **citizens** are saying and doing. Clearly, **this** isn't always a positive **trend**, but what we can say for sure is that new information and communications technologies are a force for social change and economic development, especially in poorer countries without a reliable traditional phone **network**. The World Bank has calculated that in countries like this, a **10%** increase in high-speed Internet connections leads to a **1.3%** increase in economic growth. **It** is, they say, 'the single most powerful way to extend economic opportunities and services to millions of people, especially in **remote** areas'. A recent headline on the BBC website asked: 'Could Ramallah become an Arab World technology **hub**?' The article went on to show how young Palestinians are starting small technology companies that could help the Palestinian economy to break free from the **restrictions** placed on **it** by the Israeli occupation. As one interviewee explains: 'This is what is good about technology: **it** breaks the **borders**. A person with a laptop can work in the worst situations; he can work from his home and interact with the global community, without a passport and despite the occupation. **It** is limitless.'

إنه ليس أمر صعب أن أشرح سبب شعور الآباء والأمهات والمعلمين وكبار السن بالقلق بشكل عام من الآثار السلبية لاستخدام الشباب لتكنولوجيا الاتصالات. قد يكون ذلك بدافع الرغبة بحماية أطفالهم من الأذى أو للسيطرة عليهم، لكن على مر التاريخ الأجيال الأكبر سناً دائماً تحاول وضع القيود على سلوك الشباب.

الفرق الوحيد الآن هو أن شبكة الإنترنت قوة عظيمة، والأشخاص الأكبر سناً بشكل عام لا يفهمون هذا العالم الجديد من مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي والاتصالات الفورية، لذا هم غير قادرين على السيطرة عليه. والوضع يتغير بسرعة كبيرة لدرجة أن الفجوة في معرفتهم تتسع طوال الوقت. بطريقة مماثلة، الحكومات، حتى في البلدان الديمقراطية، ترغب بوضع القيود على سلوك الأشخاص. إذن هذا جزء كبير من ما هي الحكومات عليه. قد يكون لديهم من المعرفة التكنولوجية أكثر من متوسط أحد الوالدين، ولكن انتشار مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي وتطبيقات مثل تويتر وواتس آب يجعله أصعب وأصعب بالنسبة لهم للسيطرة على مواطنيهم قولاً وفعلاً. بلا شك، هذا ليس دائماً اتجاه إيجابياً، لكن ما نستطيع قوله بالتأكيد هو أن تكنولوجيا المعلومات والاتصالات الجديدة هي قوة للتغيير الاجتماعي والتنمية الاقتصادية. خاصة في البلدان الفقيرة دون شبكات هواتف تقليدية يعتمد عليها. ووفقاً لحسابات البنك الدولي في مثل هذه الدول، أي زيادة ١٠٪ في اتصالات الإنترنت عالية السرعة تؤدي إلى زيادة ١,٣٪ في النمو الاقتصادي. هذا هو، كما يقولون، "الوسيلة الوحيدة والأكثر قوة لتوسيع الفرص والخدمات الاقتصادية لملايين من الناس، وخاصة في المناطق النائية. أحد العناوين مؤخراً على موقع بي بي سي سأل: "هل يمكن أن تصبح رام الله مركزاً تكنولوجياً للعالم العربي؟" وواصل إلى اظهار كيف أن الشباب الفلسطينيين بدأوا بالشركات التكنولوجية الصغيرة التي يمكن أن تساعد الاقتصاد الفلسطيني للتحرر من القيود المفروضة عليها من قبل الاحتلال الإسرائيلي.

كما شرح المُقابل : هذا الجيد في التكنولوجيا : إنها تكسر الحدود.

شخص مع جهاز كمبيوتر محمول يمكن أن يعمل في أسوأ الظروف؛ يستطيع أن يعمل من منزلة ويتفاعل مع المجتمع العالمي، بدون جواز سفر وبالرغم من الاحتلال، فهي لا حدود لها.

**1. They** (line 2) refers to parents, teachers and older people in general

**2. them**, (line 3) refers to children. **3. They** (line 6) refers to older people.

**4. They** (line 9) refers to governments.

**5. This** (line 12) refers to control what their citizens are saying and doing

**6. 10%** (line 15) refers to the percentage of increase in high-speed Internet connections

**7. 1.3%** (line 15) refers to the percentage of increase in economic growth.

**8. It** (line 16) refers to high-speed Internet connections

**9. It** (line 19) refers to the Palestinian economy **10. it** (line 20) refers to technology:

**11. It** (line 22) refers to technology

## Similarities between parents and governments

<b>Parents</b>	<b>Governments</b>
* They try to put limits on the behavior of their children.	* They try to put limits on the behavior of their citizens.
* They are unable to control their children because they don't understand this new world of social media and instant communication.	* They are unable to control their citizens because of the spread of social media sites and instant communication.

<b>The benefits of high speed internet</b>	<b>The benefits of technology</b>
Social change .	It breaks borders.
Economic development	You can work from home in the worst situations.

### أسئلة الكتاب الوزاري



Is the writer's idea of the effect of communications technology on society ... ..

A) mostly negative?      **B) mostly positive?**      C) about half and half?

**4) Read the article again. Then decide whether the statements below are TRUE or FALSE according to the text. If there isn't enough information to decide, choose DOESN'T SAY.**

1. The reasons why adults try to control young people are always the same.

**TRUE    FALSE    DOESN'T SAY**

2. In future, it is likely to be more difficult for older people to control young people's use of technology.

**TRUE    FALSE    DOESN'T SAY**

3. Governments use technology to check their citizens' actions.

**TRUE    FALSE    DOESN'T SAY**

4. New communications technology plays an important part in economic development.

**TRUE    FALSE    DOESN'T SAY**

5. Palestine will probably become an important place for technological change

**TRUE    FALSE    DOESN'T SAY**



### أسئلة إضافية "خارجية"



Answer the following questions:

#### ★ **Paragraph "1" line 1-4**

1. Why are older people concerned about the effect of technology on the young?

***To protect their children from harm or to control them./ Internet is such a powerful force***

لماذا يهتم كبار السن بتأثير التكنولوجيا على صغار السن؟ / من أجل حمايتهم من الأذى أو للسيطرة عليهم . انت قوة جبارة

2. How do the old usually treat the young in general? كيف يعامل الكبار الصغار بشكل عام؟ / دائما يحاولون وضع حدود على تصرفات الصغار.

***They have always tried to put limits on the behavior of the young.***

★ Paragraph "2" line (5-7)

4. Why are the old unable to control the internet?

*Because they don't really understand this new world of social media and instant communications.*

لماذا يعجز الكبار عن السيطرة على الصغار؟ / لانهم لا يدركون هذا العالم الجديد من وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي و الاتصالات الفورية.

★ Paragraph "3"(8-11)

5. Why can't the government control their citizens?

لماذا تعجز الحكومة عن السيطرة على مواطنيها؟

*Because of the spread of social media sites and communications apps.*

انتشار مواقع التواصل و تطبيقات الاتصالات

6. What are the similarities between the government and the parents?

ما التشابه بين الحكومة و الاباء؟

*Both of them try to put limits on other's behavior.*

كلاهما يضع حدود على تصرفات الآخرين.

★ Paragraph "4"(12-17)

7. What is the benefit of CT for poorer countries?

ما فائدة تكنولوجيا الاتصالات للدول الفقيرة؟

It is a force for social change and economic development.

تعتبر قوة للتغير الاجتماعي و التطور الثقافي

★ Paragraph "5"(18-23)

8. How could technology help Palestinian economy?

كيف يمكن للتكنولوجيا ان تساعد الاقتصاد الفلسطيني؟

*It could help the Palestinian economy to break free from the restrictions placed on it by the Israeli occupation.*

يمكنها مساعدة الاقتصاد الفلسطيني بتحرير الاقتصاد من القيود التي وضعها الاحتلال الاسرائيلي عليه.

2. Choose the correct answer:

1. The struggle between the old and the young is throughout history because.....

a. the old like to put limits on the young's behavior.

b. the gap in knowledge is widening all the time.

c. the old can't control media sites.

d. the old are concerned about their children.

2. Economic growth is increasing in poor countries due to.....

a. increase in social media sites.

b. increase in high-speed internet connections.

c. increase in communications apps.

d. increase in government's interests in the young.

3. The writer's idea of the effect of communications technology on society is.....

a. mostly negative

b. mostly positive

c. about half and half

d. unclear

4. " the spread of social media and communication **apps** like Twitter....." The long form of the underlined word is.....

a. apparatus

b. application

c. appeal

d. appearance

3. Decide whether the following sentences are TRUE or FALSE:

1. Parents wish to save their children from the internet's harm or control. ( )

يتمنى الآباء ان يحموا أبنائهم من خطر الانترنت او السيطرة.

2. The old rarely put limits on the young's behavior. ( )

كبار السن نادرا ما يضعون الحدود على تصرفات الصغار.

3. The gap between generations is maximizing. ( )

الفجوة بين الاجيال تصل إلى قصوتها .

4. Twitter and WhatsApp are easily controlled by the government. ( )

تويتر و الواتس اب سهل التحكم بهم من الحكومة.

5. Laptop allows us to interact with the global community without a passport. ( )

اللاب توب يسمح لنا ان نتداخل مع المجتمع الدولي بدون جواز سفر.

4. What do the following underlined words refer to:

1. " .....making it harder for **them** to control **their** citizens." The underlined pronouns refer to.....

2. "Clearly **this** isn't always a positive trend." The underlined word refers to.....

3. ".....to break free from the restrictions placed on **it** by the Israeli occupation."

The underlined pronoun refers to.....

4. "it breaks the borders." The underlined pronoun refers to.....
5. "They may be motivated by a wish to protect their children." the underlined pronouns refer to.....
6. ".....so they're unable to control it" the underlined word refers to.....
- \*\*\*\*\*



## Vocabulary



Help me complete the following sentences using words in the boxes below:

justify fear capable addicted potential panic vary

- He's .....to football.
- Wind power is a .....source of energy.
- The hotel bedroom .....in size from medium to very large.
- Can you .....your decisions?
- The rumors of war spread .....on the stock market.
- She was shaking with ..... after the accident.
- We need .....person to organize the concert.

citizens motivate trend remote network restrictions border

- Our new teacher certainly knows how to ..... his classes.
- Many of the .....of Paris leave the town for the seaside during the summer..
- The current .....is towards smaller families.
- The underground railway ..... covers all areas of the capital.
- This tickets permits you to travel anywhere without .....
- The film star's life-style was very .....from that of most ordinary people.
- The refugees escaped across the .....

## أسئلة الكتاب الوزاري



### Activity (3) page 39 / Complete the definitions with words from the texts.

- If you are addicted to something, you can't stop yourself from doing it.
- A potential problem isn't a problem yet, but might become one in the future.
- If things vary, they are different in different situations.
- If an action or idea is justified, it is the correct thing to do or believe.
- A feeling of panic happens when we stop thinking properly because we are frightened.
- Fear is what you feel when you are afraid.
- If you are capable of doing something, you have the necessary ability to do it.



**\* Use the words in Activity 2 to complete the sentences below.**

- There are restrictions on how many books you can borrow from the library. يوجد قيود على عدد الكتب التي تستعيرها من المكتبة
- Most companies are motivated by the need to make a profit. العديد من الشركات متحفزة بالحاجة إلى الربح
- A government's first duty is to protect its citizens. الدور الاول للحكومة هو أن تحمي المواطنين
- During our train journey we crossed four international borders. خلال رحلة القطار قطعنا اربع خطوط دولية
- There is a trend towards smaller and smaller telephones. هناك توجه نحو الهواتف الاصغر و الاصغر
- I think there's a problem with the phone network because I can't make any calls. أعتقد انه يوجد مشكلة في شبكة الهواتف لأنني لا أستطيع اجراء أي مكالمة.
- The capital city is a hub for road and rail travel to the rest of the country. المدينة العاصمة هي مركز الطرق و السكك الحديدية الى باقي انحاء البلد
- He lives in a remote house, far away from the nearest town. هو يعيش في بيت بعيد , بعيد عن أقرب مدينة.

**\* Use words in Part 1 to complete the sentences below:**

- There is no restrictions on the number of times you can enter the competition. لا يوجد قيود على عدد مرات اشتراك في المسابقة.
- I washed the shirt in hot water and now it's shrunk. غسلت القميص بماء ساخن و انكمش.
- They live in a remote house, miles from anywhere. يعيشون في مكان بعيد أميال عن أي مكان.
- I just don't seem to be capable of remembering people's name. لا أبدو قادرا حتى على تذكر أسماء الناس.
- She has a large network of friends that she chats to online. لديها شبكة كبيرة من الاصدقاء الذين تدرش معهم على النت

**Language**



**Modal Verbs of probability**

Form	Use	Example
<b>Will</b>	عندما نكون متأكدين من وقوع حدث ما في المستقبل نستخدم Will 100% probability تستخدم في حال وجود الكلمات التالية: Think, believe, hope, sure, certain, predict, expect, obviously, promise, announce, probably, possibly, certainly. تستخدم في حالة "تنبؤ, قرار سريع, إعلان شيء للجمهور, تقديم عرض"	* This evening concert <u>will begin</u> in five minutes. * It's no problem. If we miss the bus, we <u>ll walk</u> . * Those bags look heavy. I <u>ll help</u> you carry them if you like. * I'm sure scientists <u>will find</u> a solution to the problem.
<b>May, might, could</b>	إذا كان شيئا محتمل حدوثه في المستقبل نستخدم May, might, could 50% probability تستخدم مع الكلمات التالية: Try, not sure, who knows	He may come tomorrow, I'm not sure. It might rain. He has a 50% chance, he could pass the exam.
<b>Be going to</b>	For plans and intentions (we intend or have decided to do but not necessarily completely arranged) خطط شخصية مستقبلية نوي القيام بها أو قررنا القيام بها لكن ليس بالضرورة مرتب أو مخطط لها	* Look at the black clouds! it's <u>going to rain</u> . * a) Your shoes look dirty. b) Yes, I know. <u>I'm going to clean</u> them.
<b>Present continuous</b>	Future personal plans with other people; arrangements / appointments خطط شخصية مستقبلية مرتب لها وفي الغالب تكون مع أشخاص آخرين	* I <u>'m leaving</u> tomorrow. I've got my tickets. * She <u>'s having</u> a party next week.



**A) Choose the correct answer:**

1. The one thing we can predict is that the figures .....continue to rise in the future. (**will / may**)
2. Try turning it off, then on again. That .....solve the problem. (**will / might**)
3. The letter..... arrive today. I only posted it this morning. (**will / could**)
4. The government has announced that the president .....visit Egypt. (**will / is going to**)
5. That wall doesn't look safe. It .....fall one day. (**will / is going to**)
6. I .....anyone, don't worry. (**won't tell / am not telling**)
7. Get out of the building! It sounds like the generator.....explode. (**will / is going to**)
8. Look out! you .....break the glass. (**will / are going to**)
9. This afternoon I .....my doctor about my skin problem. (**will see / am seeing**)
10. We have already booked the tickets. We .....by the 10:15 train. (**leave**)
11. Why are you carrying a knife? What .....you.....with it? (**do**)
12. Look at that man on the ladder. He ..... (**fall**)
13. "This blouse only costs 15 dollars. I .....it. (**buy**) will buy
14. The player is playing so badly today. They .....the match. (**lose**)

**B) Circle the correct verb forms:**

1. Their son is (**living / going to live**) in Jordan next year.
2. They can try, but I'm sure they (**aren't succeeding / won't succeed**)
3. If the plan doesn't work, what ( **will you do / are you doing** )
4. I think I'm (**travelling / going to travel**) by train, but I'm not sure yet.
5. I've just missed the 7:30 bus, but it's OK, ( **I'll wait / I'll going to wait** ) for the next one.
6. ( **I'm having / I'll have** ) a party next week. Can you come?

**C) Rewrite the following sentences using words in brackets:**

1. He planned to start a new business. ( going to )  
.....
2. We have arranged to hold a meeting tomorrow. ( we are )  
.....
3. I've arranged to give my wedding party next week. (I'm)  
.....

**D) Choose the correct answer:**

- 1- If you play well, you-----the match.  
a- is going to win      b-win      c – will win      d- would win
- 2- He -----to London next week, he has booked the tickets.  
a- traveling      b- is traveling      c – will travel      d- travels
- 3- He is filling the bucket with water. He -----the car.  
a- will wash      b- washes      c- has washed      d- is going to wash
- 4- We are saving up because we -----buy a car.  
a- will      b- are being      c – are going to      d- would

لا يستطيع أحد ركوب ظهرك إلا إذا كنت منحنيًا.



**1) Complete the sentences with a modal verb of possibility and the infinitive form of a verb in the box.**

get find not happen catch improve

1. If we run, we may/ could/ might still catch the train. At least we can try.
2. Don't worry. I'm sure the economic situation will improve soon.
3. There's no point worrying about it. It may/ might not happen.
4. Just try it. You may/ might/ could find that it's easier than you thought. Who knows?
5. You obviously won't get the job if you don't even apply for it.

**2) Change the parts in blue so that the sentences make sense.**

1. I can't be sure, but this idea will probably solve the problem.
2. We might get there on time, but I don't think so.
3. She's better than most of the others, so she may well win the prize.
4. I'll probably go shopping this afternoon. There are several things we need.
5. He's quite unpopular, so he probably won't win the election.

**3) Complete the sentences with will (or 'll) and the verbs in the box. Then write 1, 2, 3 or 4 after each sentence to show which meaning from Activity 1 indicates**

find visit walk take help begin

1. Please take your seats. This evening's concert will begin in five minutes. **announcement**
2. It's no problem. If we miss the bus, we will work. **Quick decision**
3. The government has announced that the President will visit Russia next month. **announcement**
4. Those bags look heavy. I will help you carry them if you like. **Offer**
5. I'm sure scientists will find a solution to the problem of climate change. **Prediction**
6. It's too late to post it, so I 'll take it there myself tomorrow. **Quick decision**

**4) Complete the sentences using going to or the present continuous tense with the verbs in brackets.**

1. You'd better take an umbrella. The weather forecast says it is going to rain. (rain)
2. Sorry I can't see you this afternoon. I am playing tennis with Ziad. (play)
3. If he gets to university, he is going to study Literature. (study)
4. She is travelling to Cairo next week. The plane ticket is already booked. (travel)
5. He's taken his shoes off. I think he is going to jump into the water. (jump)
6. She always says she is going to arrive early, but she's always late. (arrive)

**5) Complete the sentences with might / may / could or will and the verbs in the box:**

not happen    enjoy    not succeed    not take    solve    turn out

1. Try turning it off, then on again. That could/ may/ might solve the problem.
2. I can say for sure that if you don't work, you won't succeed.
3. I know you don't like love stories, but I'm sure you will enjoy this one.
4. Some people think people will live on other planets one day, but I think it probably won't happen this century.
5. I wasn't sure at first, but starting my own business may/ might/ could turn out to be the best decision I've ever made.
6. Who knows? This work might/ may not take as long as you think.

**6) Circle the correct verb forms:**

1. Their son is (living / going to live) in Jordan next year. نية لعمل شيء
2. They can try, but I'm sure they (aren't succeeding / won't succeed)
3. If the plan doesn't work, what ( will you do / are you doing ) قرار سريع
4. I think I'm (travelling / going to travel) by train, but I'm not sure yet.
5. I've just missed the 7:30 bus, but it's OK, ( I'll wait / I'll going to wait ) for the next one. قرار سريع
6. ( I'm having / I'll have ) a party next week. Can you come? تخطيط شخصي مستقبلي محدد الزمن

**7) Rewrite the sentences using a future form: will do, present continuous or going to.**

1. Where have you arranged to go on holiday this summer?  
Where are you going to go on holiday this summer? نية لعمل شيء
2. I promise to phone you as soon as I arrive.  
I promise I'll phone you as soon as I arrive. وعد
3. The weather forecast is for rain tomorrow afternoon.  
The weather forecast says it's going to rain tomorrow afternoon. نشرة جوية وجود دليل لحدوث شيء
4. I can help you clean the house if you like.  
I 'll clean the house if you like. عرض مساعدة
5. Attention please. The arrival time for the next flight is 10:35.  
The next flight will arrive at 10:35. إعلان للجمهور
6. She intends to be a teacher when she leaves university.  
She is going to be a teacher when she leaves university. وجود نية

**8) Look at the sentences. If they are correct, put a tick in the box. If there is a mistake, put a cross in the box and correct the sentence:**

1. What will you do this weekend? ( × )  
What are you going to do this weekend?
2. I'll try to finish the work, but I couldn't be able to. ( × )  
I'll try to finish the work, but I may not/ might not be able to.
3. You can trust me. I'm not telling anyone the secret. ( × )  
You can trust me . I won't tell anyone the secret.

4. I think this might be well the best thing to do. ( ✓ )
5. There's no guarantee, but he will be able to mend the car. ( × )  
There's no gurantee, but he may/ might/ could be able to mend the car.
6. I'll see you there, but I could be a bit late. ( ✓ )
7. I haven't done much revision, so I may pass the test. ( × )  
I haven't done much revision, so I may not pass the test.
8. I'm rather tired, so I won't probably go out tonight. ( × )  
I'm rather tired, so I probably won't go out tonight.



### Plan a questionnaire about your school subjects.

**Part One:** ask about personal information ( age, class )

**Part Two:** ask four questions about school subjects using any questions format such as ( open questions, ordering, closed or multiple choice)

### A Questionnaire about Technology and Social Media Sites

#### Part One

1. Which ages group do you fall into ?

☐ 10-30    ☐ 31-45    ☐ 46-65    ☐ 66+

2. What is your occupation ?

.....

3. Which mean of communication do you use ?

☐ Desk top ( pc )    ☐ Laptop    ☐ Smart phone    ☐ Tablet

4. Do you have an account in any social media sites ?

☐ Yes    ☐ No

5. Choose what websites you have an account in ( you can tick more than one)

☐ Facebook    ☐ witter    ☐ LinkedIn    ☐ Other : .....

6. How much time do you spend on social media sites ?

☐ Minutes    ☐ 1-2 hour(s)    ☐ 3-4 hours    ☐ 5+ hours

#### Part Two

We shared the questionnaire to people in different ages and the results came as the following :

The most age group uses the social media sites is between 10 and 30 years old

85 % of the people goes through internet through phones

95% of the people have an account on at least one of the social websites

People spend an average of one to two hours on the social media site

Write an essay of 120 words about **Young people's use of communication technology and social Media**

1. The average ages of people using social media sites.
2. The average hours those people spend on the internet.
3. Reasons for spending too much time on the internet.
4. Good/ bad effects of social media & communication technology on those people.

Social networking has become an unquestionable part of our everyday lives. We do not even think anything of it, because so many people have accounts on websites like Twitter, Facebook, etc., that are checked and updated daily. Those who have a life on the internet do not always realize that they are losing their connections with the real world. Nowadays, a reputation online is more important, and some are even finding a way to make a living online. Social media seems to have quite the impact, especially on teenagers.

Years ago, before social networking existed, friends would go out and have a good time, and popularity in high school would be something of importance to a lot of people. Today, popularity is the equivalent to having a lot of followers on twitter or Tumblr. Websites like these make us think that greatness is achieved just because thousands of strangers are familiar with your face.

Social networking has its positives, considering it allows us to connect with friends and family in a matter of seconds. Although this is extremely useful, it is also destroying our ability to make real life conversations.

Facebook is damaging to our social lives, because we can just visit someone's wall, say hi, and have a brief conversation and consider that as communication. Social networking affects young lives and causes teens to grow up differently than how their older relatives have. They rely on their blogs and pages to communicate with people, keep up with the latest trends and enjoy their separate little world. Social media has ruined how life should be; fun, adventurous and exciting. There needs to be a break from social networking so young people can live a real life in the real world.

"وَمَنْ يَتَّقِ اللَّهَ يَجْعَلْ لَهُ مَخْرَجًا وَيَرْزُقْهُ مِنْ حَيْثُ لَا يَحْتَسِبُ"

## Vocabulary



Vocabulary	English Meaning	Arabic Meaning
addicted	you can't stop yourself from doing it	مدمن على
potential	might happen in the future	محتمل
vary	differ in different situations	يتنوع
justified	it is the correct thing to do or believe	مبرر
panic	stop thinking properly because we are frightened	هلع
fear	what you feel when you are afraid	خوف

capable	you have the necessary ability to do it	قادر على
---------	---	----------

<b>motivated</b>	caused or encouraged	محفز / متشجع
<b>citizens</b>	people who live in a country	مواطنين
<b>trend</b>	movement, fashion or change	توجه / اتجاه
<b>network</b>	system of connections	شبكة
<b>hub</b>	central point	نقطة مركزية
<b>restrictions</b>	limits	قيود
<b>remote</b>	difficult to get to	بعيد
<b>borders</b>	dividing lines	حدود
<b>Shrunk</b>	Got smaller	ينكمش

## Short Quiz

.....

### 1. Match the words from the text with their meanings:

1. restrictions	( ) got smaller
2. remote	( ) limit
3. network	( ) a long way from the centre
4. shrunk	( ) having the ability
5. capable	( ) system of connections

### 2. Use words in Part 1 to complete the sentences below:

1. There is no.....on the number of times you can enter the competition.
2. I washed the shirt in hot water and now it's.....
3. They live in a .....house, miles from anywhere.
4. I just don't seem to be .....of remembering people's name.
5. She has a large.....of friends that she chats to online.

### 3. Complete the sentences with might / may / could or will and the verbs in the box:

not happen    enjoy    not succeed    not take    solve    turn out

1. Try turning it off, then on again. That .....the problem.
2. I can say for sure that if you don't work, you .....
3. I know you don't like love stories, but I'm sure you .....this one.
4. Some people think people will live on other planets one day, but I think it probably .....this century.
5. I wasn't sure at first, but starting my own business.....to be the best decision I've ever made.
6. Who knows? This work.....as long as you think.

### 4. Rewrite the sentences using a future form: will do, present continuous or going to.

1. Where have you arranged to go on holiday this summer?  
Where .....
2. I promise to phone you as soon as I arrive.  
I promise.....



3. The weather forecast is for rain tomorrow afternoon.

The weather forecast says it's .....

4. I can help you clean the house if you like.

I .....

5. Attention please. The arrival time for the next flight is 10:35.

The next flight .....

6. She intends to be a teacher when she leaves university.

She .....

**6. Look at the sentences. If they are correct, put a tick in the box. If there is a mistake, put a cross in the box and correct the sentence:**

1. What will you do this weekend? ( )

2. I'll try to finish the work, but I couldn't be able to. ( )

3. You can trust me. I'm not telling anyone the secret. ( )

4. I think this might be well the best thing to do. ( )

5. There's a guarantee, but he will be able to mend the car. ( )

6. I'll see you there, but I could be a bit late. ( )

7. I haven't done much revision, so I may pass the test. ( )

8. I'm rather tired, so I won't probably go out tonight. ( )

### أسئلة الامتحانات الوزارية الواردة على الوحدة



**A) Complete the sentences with words from the box:**

trends restrictions vary

1. Prices .....widely from shop to shop. Some are expensive, others are cheaper. (6/ 2017)

2. He enjoyed reading the article which discussed new.....in language teaching. (8/ 2016)

3. There are.....against bringing goods into the country. (6/ 2016)

**B) Replace the underlined parts of the sentences below with words or phrases from the box:**

The new mall is in the center point of the city near the hospital.

**C) Complete the sentences with the correct tense of the verbs in the brackets:**

1. Sorry I can't see you tonight, I am .....for my exam. (reading / going to read) (6/ 2017)

2. There are blue patches in the sky, I think it.....rain. (will / may) (6/ 2017)

3. I .....(meet) my friends at the weekend so I can't be see you. (1/ 2017)

4. A: why are you filling that packet with water? (1/ 2017)

B: I .....(wash) the car.

**D) Correct the sentences (there is one mistake in each sentence):**

1. Don't worry I'm sure the economic situation could get better. .... (1/ 2017)
2. I promise I may phone you as soon as possible. .... (6/ 2017)
3. The man's taken off his shoes out door. I think he is praying at the mosque. .... (6/ 2017)

**E) Circle the correct answer:**

1. In fact, I don't like parties in general, but I .....this one. (enjoy / am enjoying) (6/ 2017)
2. They can try, but I'm sure they.....(aren't succeeding / won't succeed) (6/ 2017)
3. I've just missed the 8:30 train, but it's ok, .....for the next one.(I'll wait / I'm going to wait) (6/ 2017)



***Solve the following crossword puzzle***


a	f	e	e	r	b	c	f	e	t	o	m	e	r
d	d	w	f	h	c	a	h	u	j	u	v	v	s
e	b	d	q	f	v	v	x	n	u	n	f	a	t
d	e	v	i	q	v	h	u	d	s	y	z	x	r
q	w	r	b	c	c	h	m	g	t	r	e	c	i
c	b	e	p	o	t	e	n	t	i	a	l	a	c
x	v	e	w	a	z	e	z	a	f	v	f	n	t
b	w	g	n	a	n	c	d	v	i	a	a	b	i
c	f	a	v	t	e	i	b	n	e	e	v	k	o
q	e	c	v	u	n	w	c	c	d	w	n	w	n
c	a	p	a	b	l	e	b	n	g	g	e	n	s
a	r	q	b	e	n	u	m	a	v	r	b	j	e
b	n	q	g	c	b	c	i	t	i	z	e	n	s
a	n	e	h	m	o	t	i	v	a	t	e	d	a

عندما يخطئ سهمك لا تفكر ما سبب الخطأ، ولكن اسحب السهم الثاني وفكر كيف تصيبه بطريقة  
صحيحة



## Reading "1"

## Text A

A new study into how the Internet is changing **the nature of** friendship has found that social networking sites like Facebook and Myspace don't help people make more close friends. Although people (especially young people) using these sites **claim** to have thousands of 'friends', this research suggests that face-to-face contact is usually needed to form **genuine** relationships. Many previous studies of friendship have established that the maximum number of people in a standard friendship group is 150, with about five of these **regarded as** close friends. This new study has found that, in terms of how many people we keep in regular contact with, these figures remain roughly the same for online friends. What's more, the five closest friends of regular Internet users are likely to be people they have actually met. 'To form close friendships, we need to be able to trust the other person,' explains Dr Samuel Holiday, one of the report's co-authors, 'and with people that you only know through the Internet, you can't even be sure they're who they say they are.'

كشفت دراسة جديدة حول دور الانترنت في تغيير طبيعة الصداقة أن مواقع الشبكات الاجتماعية مثل فيسبوك وماي سبيس لا تساعد الناس على اتخاذ المزيد من الأصدقاء المقربين. على الرغم من أن الناس (خصوصاً الشباب) الذين يستخدمون هذه المواقع يقولون أن لديهم الآلاف من الأصدقاء، ويشير هذا البحث أن الاتصال وجهاً لوجه عادة يحتاج إلى تشكيل علاقات حقيقية. وقد أقرت العديدة من الدراسات السابقة حول موضوع الصداقة أن الحد الأقصى لعدد الأشخاص في مجموعة صداقة متعارف عليها هو ١٥٠ مع حوالي خمسة أصدقاء مقربين من المجموعة. وقد اكتشفت هذه الدراسة الجديدة إلى أن عدد الناس الذين نبقى على تواصل معهم هو نفس عدد الأصدقاء على الانترنت. وما هو أكثر من ذلك، من المحتمل أن يكون الخمس أصدقاء الأقرب من مستخدمي الانترنت العاديين هم أشخاص التقوا بهم في الواقع. لتكوين صداقات وثيقة، نحن بحاجة إلى أن نكون قادرين على أن نثق بالشخص الآخر، ويوضح الدكتور صموئيل هوليداي، أحد كاتبي التقرير، أن الناس الذين نعرفهم من خلال الانترنت، لا يمكنك أن تتأكد بأنهم هم نفس الأشخاص كما يدعون.

## Text B

As someone who has made a lot of friends **via** the Internet, I'm tired of hearing that they're not 'real friends'. The argument seems to be that you can never really know someone unless you've actually met them. The fact is, though, that meeting someone is no **guarantee** that they're who they say they are. I've met lots of people whose real character and intentions turned out to be different from those first presented. In fact, I regard some people I've met online as my closest friends. We actually have many interests **in common**, which is why we got together in the first place. The things I'm interested in are perhaps a bit unusual, and there's little chance of meeting others with the same interests without the Internet. Compare this with people I met at school and haven't seen or contacted for nearly twenty years, or people I know at work. I'm supposed to think of these as 'real' friends, and the ones I chat to nearly every day as just 'Internet friends'.

I'm told that these Internet friends are somehow less real, which doesn't make sense. In my experience, friendships made online are just as real as the ones we **happened to** make face to face.

إنني كشخص كونت الكثير من الأصدقاء عبر الانترنت، تعبت من سماع حقيقة أنهم ليسوا أصدقاء فعليين. تبدو الحجة هنا أنه لا يمكن أبداً أن تعرف شخصاً معرفة حقيقية إلا إذا قابلته فعلياً. الحقيقة تكمن في أن مقابلة أي شخص ليست ضامناً أن يكون الشخص ذاته كما يقول. لقد التقيت بكثير من الناس ذوي شخصيات ونوايا حقيقية اتضح فيما بعد أنها مختلفة عن تلك التي قدمتها أول مرة. في الواقع، انني اعتبر الناس الذين اجتمعت بهم على الانترنت كأصدقائي المقربين. لدينا بالفعل الكثير من الاهتمامات المشتركة ولهذا السبب وصلنا معاً للمقام الأول. ولعل الأشياء التي أهتم بها قليلاً غير عادية وهناك فرص ضئيلة للقاء آخرين لهم نفس الاهتمامات بدون الانترنت. وأقارن ذلك مع أناي قابلتهم بالمدرسة ولم أرهم أو أتصلبهم من حوالي عشرين عام، أو أشخاص أعرفهم بالعمل. من المفترض لي أن أفكر في هؤلاء كأصدقاء حقيقيين، وأما الذين أتحدث معهم يومياً تقريباً على الانترنت هم مجرد أصدقاء. وقيل لي أن أصدقاء الانترنت هم أصدقاء أقل من أن يكونوا حقيقيين ولا معنى لهذه الصداقة. من خلال تجربتي، الصداقات التي تشكل على الانترنت هي حقيقية كاتي تحدث وجهاً لوجه.

### Text A

The writer **disapproved** internet friends **because**:

1. we need face-to-face contact to form genuine relationships.
2. We can't be sure they are who they say they are.

### Text B

The writer **approved** internet friends **because**:

1. They have interests in common.
2. They contact every day.
3. Meeting people is not a guarantee that they are who they say they are.

### أسئلة الكتاب الوزاري



**Read the two texts quickly. Then answer the questions.**

1. Which text is probably a news story? A
2. Which text gives a personal point of view? B
3. Which text complains about a common idea? B
4. Which text refers to research done in the past? A
5. Which text gives examples from real life? B

**Read the texts more carefully. Then decide whether the statements below are TRUE or FALSE.**  
**Write the sentence or phrase from the text that helped you decide.**

1. New research shows that online friendships are less real than ones with people you've actually met.

**TRUE FALSE**

**This research suggests that face-to-face contact is usually needed to form genuine relationships.**

2. The size of online friendship groups seems to be very different from 'real-life' ones.

TRUE **FALSE**

**these figures remain roughly the same for online friends.**

3. Samuel Holliday wrote the report by himself.

TRUE **FALSE**

**one of the report's co-authors**

4. The writer of Text B would disagree with Samuel Holliday.

**TRUE FALSE**

**I'm tired of hearing that they're not 'real friends'**

5. The writer of Text B has similar interests to most people.

TRUE **FALSE**

**The things I'm interested in are perhaps a bit unusual,**

6. The writer of Text B keeps in touch with his/her old school friends.

TRUE **FALSE**

**haven't seen or contacted for nearly twenty years**

### Text A

1. How are genuine relationships made?

**They are made via face-to-face contact.**

كيف تتكون العلاقات الحقيقية ؟

تتكون من خلال التواصل وجها لوجه.

2. What are the five online closest friends expected to be?

**They are expected to be people we have actually met.**

ماذا يتوقع أن يكون أقرب خمس أصدقاء على النت؟

يتوقع أن يكونوا أناسا قابلناهم فعلا .

3. How can we get a close friend?

**1. face-to-face contact 2. Mutual trust.**

كيف يمكننا أن نحصل على صديق حميم؟

التواصل وجها لوجه / الثقة المتبادلة

4. Read text A, then complete the following table:

THE STUDY IS ABOUT	THE RESULTS OF THE STUDY	THE SUGGESTION OF THE STUDY
<p>The impact of the internet on the nature of friendship.</p> <p>تأثير الإنترنت على طبيعة الصداقة</p>	<p>1. Social networking sites don't help people make close friends. مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي لا تساعد الناس في تكوين صداقات حميمة</p> <p>2. The number of online friends seems to be the same as the real ones. عدد أصدقاء النت يبدو كعدد الأصدقاء الحقيقيين .</p> <p>3. The closest online friends are people we have actually met. أصدقاء النت المقربين هم من قابلناهم بالفعل.</p>	<p>Face-to-face contact is needed to form a genuine relationship. التواصل وجه لوجه مطلوب لتكوين صداقات حقيقية.</p>

**Text B**

1. Does the writer agree with the results of the new study? Justify your answer!

***No, he doesn't. he is tired of hearing that online friends aren't real.***

هل الكاتب يتفق مع نتائج الدراسة الحديثة؟ وضع أجابتك! / لا يتفق معها فهو متعب من سماع أن أصدقاء النت ليسوا أصدقاء حقيقيين.

2. Who is the closest friend for the writer?

***Online friends.***

من هو الصديق الحميم للكاتب؟

أصدقاء النت

3. Does the writer suppose that face-to-face contact is needed to make real friends?

***No, he thought that it isn't a guarantee that they are real friends.***

هل الكاتب يفترض أن التواصل وجه لوجه مطلوب لتكوين أصدقاء حقيقيين؟ / لا فهو يعتقد أن ذلك ليس ضمانا أنهم أصدقاء حقيقيين.

4. Why doesn't he consider his old school friends as real friends? لماذا لا يعتبر الكاتب اصدقاء المدرسة القدامى كأصدقاء حقيقيين؟

***Because he hasn't contacted or seen for nearly 20 years.***

لأنه لم يتواصل معهم و لم يراهم منذ ٢٠ سنة تقريبا.

5. What is the writer's view about friendship? ما هي وجهة نظر الكاتب في الصداقة؟ يعتقد أن أصدقاء النت حقيقيين مثل الأصدقاء الذين نراهم بها لوجه

***He thought that online friends are as real as the ones made face-to-face.***

1

**Choose the correct answer:**

- The users of Facebook and MySpace say that.....  
a. they are close friends.                      b. they have thousands of friends.  
c. they are in regular contact.              d. they form genuine relationship
- The five closest friends, who use internet regularly, are expected to.....  
a. be people who actually met.              b. trust each other.  
c. form close relationship.                      d. keep in regular contact.
- Facebook and Myspace are examples of.....  
a. social networking sites                      b. research              c. a new study              d. the internet
- " one of the report's co-authors....." The underlined prefix means.....  
a. together              b. alone              c. bad one              d. a short form of Co-cola
- Concerning online friends, Dr Samuel sees that.....  
a. they establish the maximum number of friends.              b. they use media sites regularly.  
c. they are the closest friends.                      d. we are unsure they are who they say.

6. The writer is complaining about.....
- hearing that internet friends are close friends.
  - hearing that internet friends are not genuine friends.
  - hearing that meeting people is guarantee they are good.
  - hearing that online friends are better than real-life ones.



### 2 Decide whether the following sentences are TRUE or FALSE:

- Facebook and MySpace help people make more close friends. ( ) الفيسبوك و ماييسبيس يساعد الناس في تكوين صداقات حميمة
- Young people have thousands of friends. ( ) صغار السن يمتلكون الاف الأصدقاء.
- Face-to face contact is always needed to form genuine relationships. ( ) التواصل وجه لوجه مطلوب دائما لتكوين صداقات حقيقية.
- The writer refuses to form friends by the internet. ( ) يرفض الكاتب تكوين الصداقات عبر النت.
- The internet helps to meet people with the same interests. ( ) يساعد الانترنت في مقابلة الناس من نفس الاهتمامات.



### 3 Complete the following sentences:

- Trusting the other person is a good way to have a close friendship
- The writer considered some people as his closest friends because they had interest in common.
- The writer faced difficulty in forming real-life friends as he has unusual interests.
- Having strange interests, it's hardly to meet people with similar interests.
- A new study says that in order to have a genuine relationships, you have to meet people face-to-face

\*\*\*\*\*

## Reading (2)

### Read the text quickly. Then match the titles below with the tips in the text.

It used to be thought that friendship was something that 'just happened' between people. However, many studies by social scientists have shown that becoming friends with another person is a complex process, but **one** that can be learnt. Making (and keeping) friends isn't easy – **it** takes effort. Here are the top five tips for turning someone you know into a lasting friend.

كان يُعتقد أن الصداقة هي شيء "مجرد حدث" بين الناس. لكن أظهرت العديد من دراسات علماء الاجتماع أن عملية أن تصبح صديقاً مع شخص آخر هي عملية معقدة ولكن يمكن تعلمها. إن تكوين الأصدقاء والاحتفاظ بهم ليس أمراً سهلاً ويستغرق جهداً. في ما يلي أهم خمس نصائح لتحويل شخصاً ما إلى صديق دائم.

- It** (line 3) refers to making and keeping friends
- one** (line 3) refers to a process

#### 1 Be interested

Everyone has acquaintances – people we know, but who aren't (yet) friends. To take your relationship further than just discussing the weather, you need to show an interest in their lives. Ask them questions (but don't get too personal at first). Even more importantly, listen to their answers and remember the information for the next time you meet.

- ١ كن مهتماً

لتأخذ علاقتك لأكثر من مناقشة الأحوال الجوية، عليك أن تظهر الاهتمام بحياتهم. اسألهم أسئلة (لكن لا تجعلها أسئلة شخصية في البداية). والأهم من ذلك، استمع لإجاباتهم وتذكر المعلومات الخاصة بهم عندما تلتقون في المرة المقبلة.

#### 2 Don't let one mistake get in the way

Maybe you made a joke that annoyed your new friend, or forgot to call when you promised to. It's almost inevitable that something will go wrong at some point, but it's how you react to the situation that may be more important than the initial error. An honest apology and making the effort not to let **it** happen again are usually all that's needed.

- ١ لا تدع أي خطأ يقف عائق

ربما تكون قد عملت نكتة أزعجت صديقك الجديد، أو نسيت وعدك له. لا مفر تقريباً من وقوع لبس في تلك المرحلة، لكن كيفية التعامل مع الموقف قد تكون أكثرهما من الخطأ الأول. اعتذار صادق والاجتهاد لعدم حدوثه مرة أخرى هو عادة ما يكون المطلوب.

**It** (line 4) refers to an initial error.



### 3 Be clear, but not too demanding

When making arrangements, there are two opposite ways of behaving that can harm a friendship. The first is forcing the other person to make all the decisions by saying things like 'I don't mind, you choose' or 'Whatever you want'. The other is being too particular and inflexible about what you want to happen, or where, or when. Try to find a middle way between the two extremes.

كن واضحاً، لكن لا تكن كثير الطلب  
عند عمل ترتيب مواعيد، اعلم أن هنالك طريقتين متناقضتين للتصرف قد يضران بالصدقة.  
التصرف الأول: هو أن تجبر الشخص الآخر على اتخاذ قرار بقولك أشياء مثل "أنا لا أمانع أن تختار" أو "كما تريد".  
التصرف الآخر: أن تكون رسمياً وغير مرن حول ما تريد أن يحدث أو أين يحدث أو متى يحدث.  
حاول أن تجد طريقة وسط بين هذين النقيضين.

### 4 Don't try too hard

It's understandable that you want to impress a new friend and make them aware of your good points, but don't go too far. Research shows that most of us tend to like people who don't boast about their achievements or take themselves too seriously.

لا تتكلف  
من البديهي أنك تريد أن تترك انطباعاً لدى صديق جديد لك وتجعله على وعي أو ادراك لأفكارك الجيدة، فلا تتماذى. تظهر الأبحاث أن معظمنا يميل لأناس لا يتفاخرون بإنجازاتهم أو يصنعون من أنفسهم أناس مهمين.

### 5 Keep secrets to yourself

If someone tells you something 'in confidence', it means just that – they are confident that you won't tell anyone else. In other words, they trust you. If you then pass on this information to another person, that trust is broken. Even if your friend doesn't find out what you've done, **this** kind of behaviour can easily destroy a friendship over time.

- **It** (line 1) refers to **tell you something in confidence**.
- **This** (line 3) refers to **pass on information**.

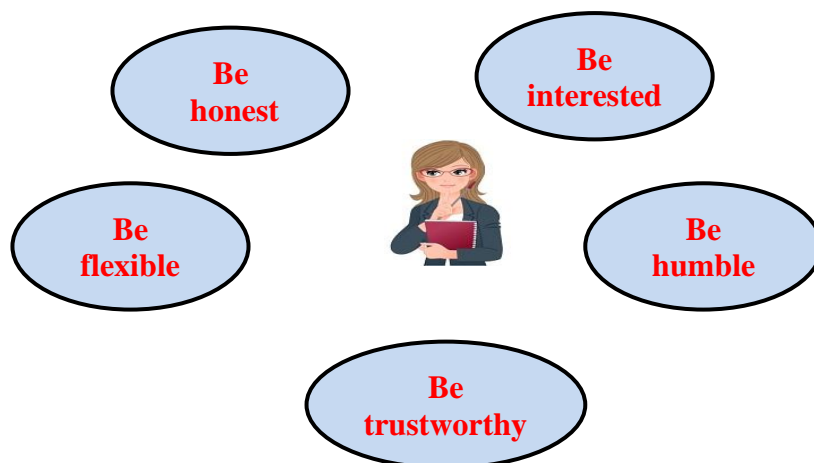
احتفظ بالسر لنفسك  
لو أن شخصاً ما أخبرك بشيء ما "سر"، ذلك يعني أنه واثق أنك لن تخبر أي شخص آخر. بعبارة أخرى، هم يثقون بك، لو أفشيت هذه المعلومات لشخص آخر ستحطم هذه الثقة. حتى لو لم يكشف صديقك ما فعلت، هذا النوع من السلوك يمكنه بسهولة تدمير الصداقات مع مرور الوقت.

Complete the advice for each person below, using ideas and information from the text.

1. I said something silly and I think he might be angry with me.  
Don't worry. Just give your friend **an honest apology** and make sure **you don't let it happen again**.
2. We see each other every day, but I'm not sure how to take it further.  
Show that you're **interested in your friend** by **asking him questions** (and of course remember To **listen to** the answers!)
3. Should I tell people about my big expensive house?  
It's OK to tell people, but **don't boast** because nobody likes that.
4. Should I say what I want to do or let others decide?  
Say what you want, but don't **be inflexible** You need to find **a middle way between the two extremes**.

ليس للحياة قيمة إلا إذا وجدنا فيها شيئاً نناضل من أجله

## Tips for making a lasting friend:



<u>Situation / problem</u>	<u>Advice</u>
<u>1. I said something silly</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An honest apology</li> <li>• Don't make it again.</li> </ul>
<u>2. see each other daily, but I want to make it further.</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Show interest</li> <li>• Ask questions</li> <li>• Listen to answers</li> <li>• Remember information</li> </ul>
<u>3. Should I tell people about my expensive house.</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It's ok, but don't boast</li> </ul>
<u>4. Should I say what I want or let others decide.</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Don't be inflexible</li> <li>• Find a middle way between the two extremes.</li> </ul>

### Paragraph "1"

1. What should you do to be a real friend ?

ماذا يجب أن تفعل لتكون صديقاً حقيقياً؟

a. You should show interest in their lives.

b. Ask them questions.

c. Listen to their answers.

d. Remember their answers.

د. تذكر اجاباتهم

ج. استمع لاجاباتهم.

ب. وجه لهم الأسئلة

أ. يجب أن تبين اهتماماً في حياتهم .

### Paragraph "2"

2. What may make things go wrong with friends?

ما الذي يجعل الأمور تسوء مع الأصدقاء؟ // نكت مزعجة ..... أن تنسى الاتصال

a. Annoying jokes.      b. Forget to call

3. What should you do to make it better with friends?

ماذا يجب ان تفعل لتحسن الأمور مع أصدقائك؟

a. An honest apology.      b. Don't make it again.

اعتذار صادق // لا تعيدها مرة أخرى



أن تكون نفسك هو أعظم تحدي في الحياة، في الوقت الذي يحاول العالم جاهداً أن تكون نسخة من أشخاص آخرون

Read paragraph "3" and complete the following table:

The situation	The problem	The solution
<b>Making arrangement</b> عمل ترتيبات	1. Forcing the other person to make all decisions. اجبار الطرف الآخر ان يتخذ جميع القرارات. 2. Being particular and inflexible. لا تكن شخصي و غير مرن .	Find a middle way between the two extremes. ايجاد حل وسط بين الطرفين.

#### Paragraph "4"

4. What things should you do with your new friends?  
ماذا يجب أن تفعل مع صديقك الجديد؟/ تؤثر به و تبين له ايجابياتك.  
a. impress your friend. b. make them aware of your good points.
5. What things shouldn't you do with your new friends?  
ما الأشياء التي لا يجب فعلها مع أصدقائك الجدد؟  
a. Don't go too far. b. Don't boast about your achievements. c. Don't take yourself too seriously.  
أ. لا تتماذى ب. لا تتفاخر بإنجازائك ج. لا تأخذ نفسك على محمل الجد كثيرا " تأخذ في حالك مقلب "

MR SMILE 	MR GRUMPY 
a. impress your friend. b. make them aware of your good points.	a. Don't go too far. b. Don't boast about your achievements. c. Don't take yourself too seriously.

#### Paragraph "5"

6. What can destroy friendship over time?  
ما الذي يمكن أن يدمر الصداقة على مر الوقت؟  
أن تكشف المعلومات إلى الشخص الآخر.

Pass on information to another person.

\*\*\*\*\*

1 Choose :

- In the past, friendship is considered.....  
a. a temporary thing b. a complicated process c. acquaintance d. something funny.
- It is good to ask your friends, but don't.....  
a. listen to them. b. remember their information.  
c. ask personal questions at first. d. take your relation further
- Asking your friends is important. But what is more important is to.....  
a. listen to them. b. remember what they said. c. be interested d. A & B
- Telling someone something in confidence means.....  
a. he won't tell anyone else. b. never pass on information to others.  
c. you trust that person. d. all mentioned above.
- Trust is broken when you.....  
a. tell someone something silly. b. boast about yourself.  
c. don't tell your friend anything. d. tell secret information to someone.

2

**What do the following underlined words refer to:**

- ".....it takes effort." The underlined pronoun refers to.....  
a. friends      b. keeping friends      c. a complex process      d. another person
- " Ask them questions." the underlined word refers to.....  
a. lives      b. interests      c. friends      d. acquaintance
- ".....and making the effort not to let it happen again." the underlined pronoun refers to.....  
a. the effort      b. an honest apology      c. the situation      d. the initial error
- " The other is being too particular." The underlined word refers to.....  
a. the opposite way      b. the other person      c. decisions      d. a friendship
- "..tend to like people who don't boast about their achievements." The underlined pronoun refers to.....  
a. research      b. good points      c. people      d. achievements

3

**Decide whether the following sentences are TRUE or FALSE:**

- According to many social scientists, making friends is a complex process that can't be learned. ( )  
بالنسبة للعديد من علماء الاجتماع تكوين الصداقات يعتبر عملية معقدة لا يمكن تعلمها.
- Keeping a friend is very easy. ( )  
الاحتفاظ بالصديق يعتبر امرا سهلا.
- Research shows that most of us tend to like people who boast about their achievements. ( )  
يبين البحث ان معظمنا يميل لحب الناس الذين يتفاخرون بانجازاتهم.
- Being too particular and inflexible can harm friendship. ( )  
ان تكون شخويا و غير مرن يضر بالصداقة.
- All our acquaintance –people we know, are our friends. ( )  
جميع المعارف – كل الناس الذين نعرفهم, هم اصدقاءنا.

\*\*\*\*\*



## Vocabulary



**A) Let's help Spong Bob to fill the following sentences with a word from the box:**

lasting    claimed    boasting    inflexible    confidence    initial    roughly    extreme    nature

- The .....of my work is a secret and I can't discuss it. ....... عملي يعتبر سر لا يمكنني مناقشته.
- The driver .....that she hadn't seen the cyclist. ....... السائق..... أنه لم ير راكب الدراجة.
- It took .....three hours I suppose. ....... استغرقت..... ثلاثة ساعات في اعتقادي.
- The children's face left a .....impression on me. ....... وجه الأطفال ترك انطباع ..... عليا.
- My ..... reaction was to refuse, but I later changed my mind. ....... رد فعلي ..... كان الرفض لكنني غيرت رأيي لاحقا.
- He has a very .....attitude to change. ....... لديه توجه .....جدا للتغيير.
- Alex used to be very shy but now he's gone to the opposite..... المعاكس..... ألكس كانت خجولة جدا لكنها تحولت ل.....
- He's always.....that he's the fastest runner at school. ....... هو دائما ..... أنه أسرع عداء في المدرسة.
- The information was given to me in ..... المعلومات التي اعطيت لي ب.....

\*\*\*\*\*

**B) Complete the following sentences using phrases in the box below:**

come out    stand out    in confidence    carried on    pass on  
work out    in common    pass on    handed on

- She told me her plans ..... and I really can't talk to anyone about them.
- One of the few things John and Mary have ..... is a love of music.
- Have a piece of toffee and ..... the box .....

4. Please ..... this book to the next person on the list.
5. I ..... the letter ..... to my cousin after I read it. .
6. Please ..... We have to leave.
7. It was too bad that my plan didn't .....
8. Tom.....with his boring speech for twenty minutes.
9. His bright red hair helps him ..... at comedy clubs.

\*\*\*\*\*

### أسئلة الكتاب الوزاري

**Replace the underlined parts of these sentences with words or phrases from the texts.**

#### Text A

1. It's hard to describe what friendship is really like. The nature of
2. Some people say that they are your friends, but aren't really friends at all. claim
3. He's just pretending to be friendly. His feelings aren't real. Genuine
4. 150 is considered to be the largest number of friends most people can have. Regarded as

5. All my friends are approximately the same age. Roughly

#### Text B

- 6 It was a long journey because we had to get to London by going through Paris. via
- 7 There is no way to be sure that what he says is true. Guarantee
- 8 My brother and I have a lot of ideas and opinions that we share. In common
- 9 We didn't plan or arrange to arrive at the same time. Happened to

**Activity (1) / Page (51) : Use the words and phrases in Part 1 to complete the sentences below.**

1. Please remember that what I've told you is in confidence, so don't tell anyone.
2. My initial idea was that he wasn't very nice, but now I know him better.
3. It's not polite to boast about how clever or rich you are.
4. He seems to change between two extremes: Sometimes he can't stop talking, but sometimes he doesn't say anything at all.
5. Tell the interviewers about your exam results. That will impress them.
6. I'm not inflexible. If anyone has a better plan, I'll listen to it.
7. She's not a close friend of mine, just an acquaintance.
8. Reading stories to children helps to create a lasting love of literature.

**Activity (8) / Page (53): Complete the sentences with the verbs in the box.**

(Work hand carry stand come)

1. I didn't want the secret to come out, but now everyone knows.
2. Take one copy for yourself and hand the others on to the next person.
3. It's such a complex problem that only expert mathematicians can work it out.
4. I'm sorry for interrupting. Please carry on.
5. I think the title should be in red to make it stand out from the rest of the text.

**Use words in Part 1 to complete the sentences below:**

1. My initial idea didn't really work, so I had to think of another one.
2. I didn't count them, but there were roughly 50 people in the room.
3. He always tries to impress people with how much he knows.
4. We don't have tickets for the play, so there's no guarantee that we will get in.

\*\*\*\*\*

لا يوجد شيء ينقصك حتى تصبح أفضل، أقوى، أكثر ثراءً، أسرع أو حتى أوسم. فكل شيء موجود بالفعل بداخلك فقط عليك أن تبحث عنه في ثنايا شخصيتك.



## Unit (5) / ing / ed Adjectives

**ing** : إذا كان الاسم هو من قام بالفعل يأخذ صيغة اسم الفاعل  
**ed** : إذا كان الاسم هو من وقع عليه الفعل يأخذ صيغة اسم المفعول (التصريف الثالث : نظامي أو شاذ)

ننظر إلى الاسم الذي بعد الفراغ و نتساءل هل قام بالفعل أو وقع عليه الفعل  
 \* جميع الاسماء المظلمة بعد الفراغ في السؤال التالي هي التي قامت بالفعل لذلك أخذت صيغة اسم الفاعل

### 1) Complete the sentences with the -ing form of the verbs in the box.

1. The largest **living** thing on Earth is a tree that grows in North America.
2. His excuse for being late wasn't a very **convincing** one. Nobody really believed it.
3. It was a **disappointing** book because I expected it to be much better.
4. She's a **caring** person who always thinks of other people.
5. **Increasing** numbers of people are using smartphones rather than computers.
6. It's a very **moving** story. It made me quite sad.

\* جميع الاسماء المظلمة بعد الفراغ في السؤال التالي هي التي وقع عليها الفعل لذلك أخذت صيغة اسم المفعول

### 2) Complete the sentences with the past participle form of the verbs in the box.

1. Some **frozen** food nowadays is almost as good as fresh food.
2. I was surprised because the answers we got were different from the **expected** responses.
3. I usually try to buy local food rather than **imported** products.
4. I hope she's successful in her **chosen** career.
5. Thinking that friendships just happen is a **mistaken** idea. They take effort.
6. I was there at the **agreed** time, but my friend was late.

### 3) Circle the correct verb forms to complete the sentences.

1. We only offer a replacement or a refund for (returning / **returned**) items. الاسم المظلم وقع عليه الفعل
2. I think you'll find this is quite a (**demanding** / demanded) job. الاسم المظلم قام بالفعل
3. She went to the information desk to ask about her (losing / **lost**) luggage. الاسم المظلم وقع عليه الفعل
4. You need to send a (writing / **written**) application الاسم المظلم وقع عليه الفعل with your CV.
5. Scientists are worried about (**rising** / risen) sea الاسم المظلم قام بالفعل temperatures.

\*\*\*\*\*

في هذا التمرين سنقوم بتحويل عبارة الوصل الكاملة إلى عبارة وصل مختصرة بحذف ضمير الوصل ونضيف **ing** إلى الفعل بعد تحويله إلى الأصل ..... صيغة المبني للمعلوم

### 4) Rewrite the sentences using reduced relative clauses.

1. Passengers **who want** to continue their journey should wait at the bus stop opposite.  
 Passengers **wanting** to continue their journey should wait at the bus stop opposite.
2. The city centre was full of cars **which blocked** the streets.  
 The city centre was full of cars **blocking** the streets.
3. Students **who hope** to study science subjects need a *qualification* in maths.  
 Students **hoping** to study science subjects need a *qualification* in maths.
4. People **who answered** the question correctly were very unusual.  
 People **answering** the question correctly were very unusual



5. Anyone ~~who finds~~ my lost bag will get a reward.

Anyone finding my lost bag will get a reward.

\*\*\*\*\*

في هذا التمرين سنقوم بتحويل عبارة الوصل الكاملة إلى عبارة وصل مختصرة بحذف ضمير الوصل و الفعل المساعد و نبقى فقط التصريف الثالث لأنه في صيغة المبني للمجهول

**(4) Rewrite the sentences using reduced relative clauses.**

1. All cars ~~which have been parked~~ outside this building will be taken away.

All cars parked outside this building will be taken away

2. The two people ~~who were hurt~~ in the accident were taken to hospital.

The two people hurt in the accident were taken to hospital

3. Letters ~~that are posted~~ at the weekend may not arrive till the next Tuesday.

Letters posted at the weekend may not arrive till the next Tuesday.

4. We had dinner at a restaurant ~~that had been recommended~~ by friends.

We had dinner at a restaurant recommended by friends

5. Applications ~~which are received~~ after the closing date will not be considered.

Applications received after the closing date will not be considered.

6. Books ~~that have been borrowed~~ from the library must be returned before the end

Books borrowed from the library must be returned before the end

**(5) Complete the sentences with the past participle or -ing form of the verbs in the box:**

live speak win intend last break complete cry write

1. The room was full of the sound of crying babies. الاسم المظلل قام بالفعل

2. He was taken to the hospital because they thought he had a broken arm. الاسم المظلل وقع عليه الفعل

3. It's always a good feeling to be playing for the winning team. الاسم المظلل قام بالفعل

4. Written language الاسم المظلل وقع عليه الفعل is usually more formal than spoken language. الاسم المظلل وقع عليه الفعل

5. I was surprised that my letter didn't get the expected response. الاسم المظلل وقع عليه الفعل

6. All living things الاسم المظلل قام بالفعل need water to survive.

7. Please send your completed application الاسم المظلل وقع عليه الفعل forms to the address below.

8. I have a lasting relationship الاسم المظلل قام بالفعل with some of my old school friends.

**(6) Replace the relative clauses with reduced relative clauses, using either the past participle or -ing form:**

1. Students ~~who intend~~ intending to apply for this course should have some work experience.

2. It's busy today. Look at all those cars ~~that are parked~~ parked by the side of the road.

3. Books ~~that have been borrowed~~ borrowed from the library must be returned before the end of term.

4. He was surprised to get a letter ~~which offered~~ offering him the job.

5. This is a photo ~~that was taken~~ taken during my holiday.

6. Anyone ~~who uses~~ using their mobile phone in the theatre will be asked to leave.

7. There have been several natural disasters ~~which were caused~~ caused by climate change.

أحب دائماً أن يقول لي الناس أنك لا تستطيع أن تفعل ذلك، لأنهم كلما قالوا لي ذلك، أعمله بجدارة



1

**Change the following sentences into reduced relative clause:**

1. Do you know the woman who is coming towards us?
2. The people who are waiting for the bus in the rain are getting wet.
3. The scientists who are researching the cause of cancer are making progress.
4. They live in a house that was built in 1980.
5. The five rings which were joined together were the five continents.
6. The minerals ,which are found in Egypt, are in great quantities..
7. The man, who had robbed the bank , was arrested.
8. I hired a car which broke down after two kilometers.

\*\*\*\*\*

### Ed/Ing Adjectives



2 **Write "ed" or "ing" adjective:**

- 1) The bad news were very \_\_\_\_\_. (depress)  
It was a bad day. We were all..... ( depress)
- 2) Have you heard what happened? Isn't it \_\_\_\_\_? (excite)  
Mary looked calm, but inside she felt really..... ( excite)
- 3) We were \_\_\_\_\_ with the result. (disappoint)  
The results were..... ( disappoint)
- 4) I had nothing to do. I was \_\_\_\_\_ and lonely. (bore)  
I had only one book with me, but I didn't read it. It was..... ( bore)
- 5) I'm usually \_\_\_\_\_ by the end of the day. (exhaust)  
Teaching young children is .....work. (exhaust)
- 6) She is a brilliant woman. She has the most.....ideas. ( amaze)  
I was \_\_\_\_\_ when I first read about ancient Egypt. (amaze)
- 7) We were late. It was \_\_\_\_\_. (embarrass)  
George made himself a perfect fool. He was really..... ( embarrass)

\*\*\*\*\*

إنك ببساطة لا تستطيع أن تهزم الشخص الذي لا يستسلم



## Writing

Write an essay about ( **Old and New Ways of Communication** ) :

How are technological ways of written communication different from letters , and which purposes or situations are better of different methods.

### **Communication Methods**

People used to write letters for hundreds of years . Nowadays it has been replaced by new communication methods such as texts and chat on social media sites and others .

The new methods ,though, have advantages . They are easy and fast to write and for free . However , the old methods like letters take time to be written and sent ;Moreover , it takes long time to reach the receiver .

On the other hand , the new methods of technology have some disadvantages . It makes people use slang language all the time even in formal messages ; besides , people write and send it fast without thinking much about it then sometimes they regret about their words .

Sometimes letter can be better than texting in different situations . For example , when you are sending a personal or formal letter like applying for a job or sending an article to newspaper .

To sum up , new methods of technology have advantages and disadvantages so people will keep sending letters even they are going to use it less than before .

اعتاد الناس على كتابة الرسائل لمئات السنين. حلت محلها هذه الايام وسائل الاتصال الحديثة كالرسائل النصية و الدردشة على مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي. و مع ذلك الطرق الحديثة لها مميزات فهي سهلة و سريعة الكتابة و مجانية. اما الطرق القديمة مثل الرسائل فتستغرق وقتا في الكتابة و الارسل و أكثر من ذلك انها تستغرق وقتا أيضا في الوصول إلى المستلم. من ناحية أخرى طرق التكنولوجيا الحديثة لها مميزات حيث يستخدم الناس اللغة العامية طيلة الوقت حتى في الرسائل الرسمية اضافة انهم يكتبون و يرسلون بسرعة دون التفكير بما يكتبون و أحيانا يندمون على كلماتهم . أحيانا تكون الرسائل أفضل من المراسلات النصية في ظل ظروف مختلفة فعلى سبيل المثال عندما ترسل رسائل رسمية مثل تعبئة طلب لوظيفة أو ارسال مقالة لجريدة. باختصار وسائل التكنولوجيا الحديثة لها مميزات و مساوئ لذلك سيظل الناس يستخدمون الرسائل حتى لو بصورة أقل من ذي قبل.

Some people say that **internet friends** are real friends , others say they aren't real friends. Discuss this using these ideas.

**Paragraph 1. How did people use to make friends before the internet?**

**Paragraph 2. What are the benefits of making online friends?**

**Paragraph 3. What are the drawbacks of making online friends?**

**Paragraph 4. Which opinion do you support and why?**

We tend to make friends with people we cross paths with regularly: people we go to school with, work with, or live close to. Another big factor in friendship is common interests. We tend to be drawn to people we share things with: a hobby, the same cultural background, a shared career . Making a new friend is just the beginning of the journey. It takes time to form and even more time to deepen. The most important thing in a friendship is how the relationship makes you feel—not how it looks on paper.

A friend is someone you trust and share a deep level of understanding and communication. A good friend will show a genuine interest in what's going on in your life, what you have to say, and how you think and feel about things.

Friends have a huge impact on your happiness. Good friends relieve stress, provide comfort and joy, prevent loneliness, and even strengthen your health. But close friendships don't just happen. Many of us struggle to meet new people and develop connections. Whatever your age or circumstances, though, it's never too late to make new friends, reconnect with old ones, and improve your social life.

Research shows that friends are even more important to psychological well-being as friends bring more happiness into our lives. What's more, friendships have a powerful impact on our physical health. Lack of social connection can be as damaging as smoking, drinking too much. A recent Swedish study found that maintaining a rich network of friends can add significant years to your life.

Online friends aren't enough. In other words, having hundreds of online friends is not the same as having a close friend you can be with in person. Online friends can't hug you when a crisis hits, visit you when you're sick, or celebrate a happy occasion with you. Our most important and powerful connections happen when we're face-to-face. So make it a priority to stay in touch in the real world, not just online.

# Vocabulary



Vocabulary	English Meaning	Arabic Meaning
<i>lasting</i>	continuing for a long time	دائم
<i>acquaintance</i>	someone you know (but not very well)	معارف
<i>initial</i>	first	أولي
<i>inflexible</i>	not wanting to change	متشدد
<i>extremes</i>	opposite ends	حد متطرف
<i>impress</i>	show how good you are	يؤثر بشكل ايجابي

<i>boast</i>	be too proud	يتفاخر
<i>in confidence</i>	secretly	بالسر
<i>the nature of</i>	is really like	طبيعة شيء
<i>claim</i>	say	يدعي
<i>genuine</i>	real	حقيقي
<i>regarded as</i>	considered to be	يعتبر
<i>roughly</i>	approximately	تقريبا
<i>via</i>	by going through	من خلال / بواسطة
<i>guarantee</i>	way to be sure	ضمان
<i>in common</i>	that we share	مشارك
<i>happen to</i>	didn't plan or arrange	يحدث بشكل عشوائي

## Short Quiz

.....

### 1. Match the words from the text with their meanings:

1. roughly	( )first, early
2. impress	( )not exact
3. initial	( )make people think you are good
4. guarantee	( )reason to be sure

### 2. Use words in Part 1 to complete the sentences below:

- My.....idea didn't really work, so I had to think of another one.
- I didn't count them, but there were.....50 people in the room.
- He always tries to .....people with how much he knows.
- We don't have tickets for the play, so there's no.....that we will get in.

### 3. Complete the sentences with the past participle or -ing form of the verbs in the box:

live speak win intend last break complete cry write

- The room was full of the sound of.....babies.
- He was taken to the hospital because they thought he had a.....arm.
- It's always a good feeling to be playing for the .....team.
- .....language is usually more formal than  
.....language.

5. I was surprised that my letter didn't get the .....response.
6. All.....things need water to survive.
7. Please send your .....application forms to the address below.
8. I have.....relationship with some of my old school friends.

**4. Replace the relative clauses with reduced relative clauses, using either the past participle or -ing form:**

1. Students who intend .....to apply for this course should have some work experience.
2. It's busy today. Look at all those cars that are parked .....by the side of the road.
3. Books that have been borrowed .....from the library must be returned before the end of term.
4. He was surprised to get a letter which offered .....him the job.
5. This is a photo that was taken .....during my holiday.
6. Anyone who uses .....their mobile phone in the theatre will be asked to leave.
7. There have been several natural disasters which were caused .....by climate change



**أسئلة الامتحانات الوزارية الواردة على قواعد الوحدة**



**A) Complete the sentences with words from the box:**

**Roughly impressed**

1. I was really.....by her good behavior. (1/2017)
2. He was very angry and pushed her.....away. (6/2017)

**B) Complete the sentences with the suitable phrasal verbs from the box:**

(turn out<sup>(2)</sup> / work out / come across / carry on<sup>(2)</sup> / came out / pass on<sup>(2)</sup> / stand out / put up / find out)

1. Committee members met to.....a compromise about the new project. (6/2017)
2. After her death, it.....that she'd lied about her poverty. (6/2017)
3. All media.....the sad news about the death of the famous singer. (6/2017)
4. We .....our neighbours lost bag, we didn't expect that at all. (2/2017)
5. It was only after his death that the truth..... (2/2017)
6. Could you.....this novel to Lubna when you've finished it? (1/2017)
7. We cannot.....this conversation while you are making that noise. (8/2017)
8. He intends to.....studying after the course has finished. (6/2017)
9. I think the title should be in red to make it.....from the rest of the text. (6/2017)
10. He is cunning. He can.....black into white, so don't trust him. (6/2017)
11. When you visit our country, please tell me, I am ready to.....you...in my apartment. (6/2017)
12. I couldn't .....the place of the treasure though I brought a map. (6/2017)

**C) Circle the correct answer:**

1. All what you have done is .....everyone got angry. (disappointing /disappointed) (6/2017)
2. We usually try to buy local products rather than.....ones.(importing / imported) (6/2017)
3. I don't understand chess. The rules are very.....( confused / confusing ) (1/2017)

**D) Complete the sentences with the past participle or -ing form of the verbs in brackets:**

1. I don't understand chess. The rules are..... (confuse) (1/2017)
2. Thinking a friendships just happen is a.....idea. (mistake) (1/2017)



**E) Rewrite the following sentences using reduced relative clauses:**

1. The city center was full of cars which blocked the road. (6/2017)
2. The lady who stood there alone lost her son in a car accident. (6/2016)
3. The gate which was painted brown is theirs. (6/2016)
4. The participant who won the competition came from Italy. (1/2017)
5. The survey which was conducted by the government didn't indicate true public opinion. (1/2017)
6. Passengers who were hurt in the accident were taken to hospital . (6/2017)
7. The boy who was injured in the accident was taken to hospital. (1/2017)
8. I live in a pleasant room which is overlooking the garden. (1/2017)
9. The goods which are made in this factory are exported. (8/2017)

لم أستطع انتظار النجاح، لذا قررت أن أذهب اليه



**Solve the following crossword puzzle**


g	e	n	u	i	n	e	b	d	w	r	t	y	j
a	d	e	l	b	i	x	e	l	f	n	i	f	a
w	e	v	c	e	f	v	f	s	q	g	n	x	c
z	e	s	c	l	a	i	m	a	v	u	i	h	q
q	r	v	h	h	m	a	n	s	s	a	t	a	u
b	h	r	w	p	h	h	e	w	g	r	i	b	a
a	d	e	r	r	w	m	n	b	f	a	a	w	i
q	w	e	b	h	e	e	b	g	h	n	l	c	n
n	s	b	r	r	w	g	b	v	f	t	e	n	t
s	w	r	t	b	t	n	y	r	g	e	s	w	a
q	g	x	t	t	s	b	d	s	e	e	n	e	n
q	e	b	h	r	a	q	n	e	q	h	c	b	c
b	h	t	e	s	o	n	g	e	d	g	g	s	e
w	f	b	s	e	b	g	g	n	i	t	s	a	l

باختصار: الفكرة هي : ضع هدفا، ولا تتخلي عنه حتى تحققه .