

مكتبة الألفريد الإلكترونية

قسم - التعليم

فني سوريا

حل كتاب الطالب
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تابع أحدث المواضيع من خلال قناتنا على التلجرام

بالضغط على التالي يمكنكم الانتقال إلى صفحات :

- * كتب ونوطات وملخصات وسلام تصحيح التاسع - سوريا
- * كتب ونوطات وملخصات وسلام تصحيح البكالوريا - سوريا
- * كل ما يتعلق بالمنهاج السوري لجميع الصفوف
- * جميع كتب المناهج الدراسية الجديدة - سوريا

MODULE 1

Unit 1

Festivals

Eid Al-Adha in Syria

Eid Al-Adha marks the end of the annual pilgrimage to Mecca and is one of the Muslim world's most important festivals. It is sometimes translated into English as 'The Feast of Sacrifice', and is a day of remembrance for all the kindnesses and the hardships in the world. Families and communities throughout Syria gather early in the morning for communal prayers, and people wear their finest clothes. Eid Al-Adha is a time for unity amongst Muslim communities in Syria and throughout the wider world. It is a time to celebrate shared values, virtues and faith. It is a day of family, rather than of public celebration, and often a chance to see distant relatives. Large meals of traditional food are prepared and then shared by one's nearest and dearest. Syrian families often give one third of the meat from the meal to the poor. Eid Al-Adha, as well as being a feast of thanksgiving, is a time of forgiveness. During the day, people are encouraged to offer forgiveness to those who have done them wrong. This symbolises the idea of a 'new-start' that is at the centre of Eid Al-Adha.

The Dragon Boat Festival

This festival is in memory of Qu Yuan, a Chinese government minister who lived more than two thousand years ago. The people all loved Qu Yuan because he was a good man who worked hard to make China a better country. He died by drowning in a river, and the festival takes place every year on the anniversary of his death. It is celebrated in June all over China. Thousands of people come to watch the Dragon Boat races, which are the most exciting part of the festival. The boats are usually brightly painted and can be 35 metres long. The front of each boat is a dragon's head with an open mouth and the back is a dragon's tail. Before the race begins, eyes are painted on the dragons' faces to bring them to life. The largest boats need 80 rowers, and at the front of each boat there is a drummer and a 'flag catcher'. The winner of the race is the first boat to catch the flag at the end of the course. The traditional food for the festival is steamed rice balls filled with egg, beans, fruits, mushrooms, meat or a mixture of these.

New words

Annual	سنوي	Pilgrimage	الحج	Feast	مأدبة
Sacrifice	الأضحية	Kindness	حنان - شفقة	Hardships	حرمان - مشقة
Communities	مجتمعات	Gather	تجتمع	Communal	العامّة
Prayers	الصلوات	Unity	وحدة	Values	القيم - الفضيلة
Virtues	الطهارة - العفة	Forgiveness	التسامح	Encourage	يشجع
Symbolise	الرمز	Drown	يغرق	Anniversary	احتفال سنوي
Tail	ذيل	Rowers	مُجدفين	Beans	حبوب
Mushrooms	فطر	Population	عدد السكان	Currency	عملة متداولة
Crude	مادة الخام	Refined	مكرر - منقى	Products	منتجات
Manufactured	مُصنع	Textiles	نسيج	Intricate	معقد - صعب الحل
Commemorate	يحيي ذكرى - يحتفل	Breeze	نسليم		



Answer these questions :

- a** When does each festival take place?
- b** What does each festival celebrate, and why?

Answers:

a Eid Al-Adha takes place at the end of the pilgrimage to Mecca.

The Dragon Boat Festival takes place every year on the anniversary of the death of a Chinese government minister.

b Eid Al-Adha celebrates the end of the annual pilgrimage to Mecca and remembers the positive and negative things that happen in the world.

The Dragon Boat Festival celebrates the life of a man called Qu Yuan, who was good and worked hard to make China a better country.

Complete these sentences about the festivals using 1 or 2 words.

- a** Families gather early to (1 word)
- b** Meals offood arefor the feast. (2 words)
- c**people and giving to the..... are a central part of Eid Al-Adha. (2 words)
- d** The dragon boats are..... in bright colours. (1 word)
- e** The boats have a and tail. (2 words)
- f** The first boat to catch the flag at the end of the course is.....of the race. (2 words)

Answers : **a** pray **b** traditional / prepared **c** Forgiving / poor
d painted **e** dragon's head **f** the winner

Match these words from the recording with their meanings.

- a** intricate **1** a period of public celebration that takes place at a regular time each year
- b** festivities **2** imaginative or fanciful; extraordinary
- c** commemorate **3** someone or something that comes from Tibet
- d** breeze **4** very complicated or detailed
- e** Tibetan **5** the celebration of something in a joyful and exuberant way
- f** fantastic **6** to mark or celebrate a special occasion
- g** carnival **7** a gentle wind

Answers: **a** 4 **b** 5 **c** 6 **d** 7 **e** 3 **f** 2 **g** 1

Grammar

Abilities and achievements

لأفعال المساعدة (can) و (could) و (be able to) الإستخدامات نفسها. حيث إنها تعبر عن إمكانية حدوث الشيء أو القدرة على القيام به أو طلب الإذن لعمل شيء ما. تُتبع هذه الأفعال دائما بفعل مجرد دون ... (to) مثال:

She can lend you a hand at any time

She could lend you a hand at any time

She was able to lend you a hand at any time

-يستخدم كل من (can) و (could) في الزمنين الحاضر والمستقبل ... مثال:

Can I eat this apple ?

Could I eat this apple ?

نستخدم (was/ were able to – could – managed to) للتعبير عن القدرة على القيام بعمل ما في زمن الماضي . عادة نستخدم (could) لتدل على قدرة عامة على القيام بعمل ما ، أما (was /were able to – managed to) تدل على قدرة في موقف محدد فقط .

Which underlined verbs refer to general ability, and which refer to ability on one occasion?

- a** I can't drive, so I didn't hire a car.
b I couldn't even see the people standing around me.
c We couldn't afford to fly home, so we decided to go by train.
d We couldn't speak the language very well.
e The power went on again and the train was able to start.
f Fortunately, he managed to start the engine and drove me to my hotel.

Answers: **a** general ability **b** ability on one occasion
c ability on one occasion **d** general ability
e ability on one occasion **f** ability on one occasion

Which one of these sentences has a mistake?

- a** After two hours, we managed to open the window and climb out.
b After two hours of standing in the aisle, I could find a seat.
c I could ride a horse when I was six years old.
d We tried very hard but we couldn't open the door.
e After a lot of effort, we were able to open the door.

Answers: sentence **b**

In sentence **b**, *could* is wrong – the correct sentence would be ...*I was able to find a seat* OR *I managed to find a seat*.

Explain that *could* means 'knew how to'. In sentence **b**, the speaker had been trying to find a seat, so he was making some effort in the situation.

Complete this short story using *could*, *couldn't* or *managed to* in each gap.

When I arrived in Scotland to celebrate New Year's Eve with my aunt and uncle, I (1)..... wait to see the world-famous Hogmanay festivities for myself. I (2)..... hear the sound of bagpipes as soon as I stepped onto the main street in Edinburgh. My aunt and uncle (3)..... find a nice café for us to meet in before the celebrations began at 10.00 p.m. I (4)hide my excitement at seeing the sky filled with fireworks at midnight. There were people waving flags everywhere and we (5)..... see families singing traditional Scottish songs near the museum. I (6)..... take lots of photos of the fireworks before the festival ended.

Answers: 1 couldn't 2 could 3 managed to 4 couldn't 5 could 6 managed to (this is used instead of *could* as it refers to a particular occasion, i.e. the ending of the festival)

a Match the verbs in italics below with the correct meanings A–F.

- 1 The lights *went out* and everything was completely black.
- 2 This *went on* for about ten minutes.
- 3 When the fire bell *went off*, the students had to leave the classroom.
- 4 My family's *going away* for two weeks in the summer.
- 5 The price of bread has *gone up* again.
- 6 I got up late, so I had to *go without* breakfast this morning.

A suddenly (start to) make a noise

B increase

C leave home

D stop shining

E not have

F continue

Answers: 1 D 2 F 3 A 4 C 5 B 6 E

Go out	ينقطع	Go on	يستمر - ذو صلة مع	Go off	يدق فجأة (دق)
Go away	يذهب بعيداً	Go up	يرتفع	Go without	يذهب بدون
Go to	يذهب إلى				

b Work in pairs. Think of possible answers to these questions.

- 1 Why do fires go out?
- 2 What makes car alarms go off?
- 3 Why do prices go up or go down?
- 4 What happens if you go without food?

Answers :

- 1 because water is thrown on them; because everything is burnt
- 2 when someone tries to break into the car; when someone goes too near the car by accident
- 3 when the government increases or reduces tax; when there is a surplus or shortage; when there is competition with another retailer
- 4 you feel hungry; you lose weight; your body doesn't work properly

Some adjectives have a stronger meaning than others.

a Match a normal adjective with one that has a stronger meaning.

Normal 1 big 2 difficult 3 tired 4 frightened 5 angry 6 nice 7 small 8 surprised

Strong a wonderful b astonished c enormous d impossible e exhausted f tiny

g furious h terrified

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

b Which words – ‘normal’ or ‘strong’ – can we use with *very*?

Which words can we use with *absolutely*?

Answers : We can use *very* with all the words in list 1–8.

We can use *absolutely* with all the words in list a–h.

c Write responses to these sentences in your notebook.

1 Syria’s a nice country, isn’t it?

2 That exam was difficult, wasn’t it?

3 You’re angry, aren’t you?

4 I was frightened by that film, weren’t you?

5 You were surprised, weren’t you?

Answers : 1 Nice? It’s absolutely wonderful.

2 Difficult? It was absolutely impossible.

3 Angry? I’m absolutely furious.

4 Frightened? I was absolutely terrified.

5 Surprised? I was absolutely astonished.



Unit 2 Family celebrations

Complete these sentences with the correct form of one of these verbs:

Change have make sign

- a** We decided to a..... special celebration for our brother.
b If you want to talk to everyone, you have toplaces from time to time.
c The man's eldest sona short speech during the celebration.
d Everyonea card to wish the couple a happy wedding anniversary.

Answers : a have b change c made d signed

Grammar

PAST PERFECT :S + had +PP

يستخدم الماضي التام ليبدل على :

١-حدثين وقعا في الماضي الذي جرى أولاً نضعه في الماضي التام والثاني في الماضي البسيط.

-Maher had already eaten his lunch when I arrived .

٢-يجوز لك استخدام الماضي البسيط في كلا الجملتين عندما يكون الرابط after –before –when

-Before Maher left ,he (had) called me on the phone.

٣-حدث وقع ولكن لم يقع مثله قط في حياتك ،مع صيغة التفضيل الثالث.

-It was the most difficult problem I had never solved.

جملة منفية (وقعت) ،ودليلها until

-Until last year I had never heard about your problem .

٤-توقف حدوث حدث على آخر بدليل / until / في جملتين في الماضي أحدهما منفية .

-The plants didn't grow until the gardener had watered them.

٥-جملة الشرط من النوع الثالث يكون فيها الزمن الماضي التام ،وجواب الشرط would +have +p.p

-If you had studied ,you would have succeeded.

ملاحظة: إذا وجدت (already –never –ever) في الجملة وكانت الجملة الثانية ماضي بسيط فتصبح جملة – already /

ever –never/ في زمن الماضي التام .

-When Omar arrived to the hospital his wife had already given a birth to a child.

٦-نتيجة في الماضي الزمن الذي أوصل إليه ماضي تام .

Ali was sad because he had failed the exam .

Complete these sentences with the correct past form of the verbs in brackets.

- a** They..... (watch) the film, although they..... (already see) it three times.
b The air conditioning..... (break), so we all(feel) very uncomfortable.
c He(never eat) Syrian food before, but he really(enjoy) it.
d The next morning, the streets(be) dusty because there..... (be) a sandstorm.

Answers : a watched, had already seen

b had broken, felt

c had never eaten, enjoyed

d were, had been

Complete this table with words from the list below

Person	Action	Thing
a painter	paint	painting
b musician	<i>composer play</i>	compose music
c playwright	<i>write</i>	<i>plays</i>
d singer	sing	<i>songs</i>
e author	<i>write</i>	books

Which of the two meanings fits the words in italics in these sentences?

a The head of the tribe has five sons.

head 1 part of the body

2 leader, most important person

b He comes from a very high-class family.

class 1 social group

2 group of students who learn together

c I've eaten as much as I can – I'll have to leave the rest.

rest 1 part of something that is left

2 period of relaxation

d They live a very simple life.

simple 1 easy, not difficult

2 natural, not complicated

e Swimming is a form of exercise.

form 1 style, kind

2 written document with spaces to write in

Answers : a 2 b 1 c 1 d 2 e 1

Unit 3 Meeting places

Coffee houses

Where do business people go these days to find out the latest business news or to keep up to date with scientific developments? The answer is simple: they log on to the Internet. Three hundred years ago, the answer was just as simple: they went to a coffee house. There, for the price of a cup of coffee, people could read newspapers, catch up on the latest news, listen to scientific lectures, do business or simply chat about the state of the world.

The European coffee houses of the early 1650s were mainly for businessmen, writers, politicians and scientists. Like today's websites, coffee houses were exciting places to be, but you could never be sure that information you found there was accurate. In the early days, only men went to coffee houses because people thought that coffee was bad for women's health.

Coffee itself was first grown in Ethiopia, where people chewed the beans. From there, it spread to Arab countries, where it soon became very popular as a drink. People liked it because it had an interesting taste and gave them more energy when they felt sleepy.

The first coffee house in London was opened in 1652 by Pasqua Rosee, who was from Smyrna, in Turkey. Coffee was an immediate success and large numbers of coffee houses opened. They became the centre of social life in London.

The servants of important men went from one coffee house to another, and passed on the latest news stories about what politicians were doing or what was happening on the other side of the world. London coffee houses were very pleasant places, with their bookshelves, mirrors, pictures on the walls and good furniture. They were calm places where people talked politely to each other. If anyone started an argument, he had to buy a drink for everyone in the coffee house.

During the next hundred years, coffee spread to other western European countries, where, at first, people drank it as a medicine. Soon it became a social drink, just as in Arab countries and Britain. In Syria, serving and drinking coffee have been at the heart of the country's famous hospitality for centuries. Conversations, discussions and transactions are made over a cup of delicious Syrian coffee. A guest's coffee cup is never empty in a Syrian home; only when the guest tips the empty cup from side to side does the host stop refilling it with hot, black coffee. The beans are ground with cardamom seeds, which gives the coffee a distinctive fragrance. Coffee is still central to the way people work, relax and socialise in Syria, as well as across the rest of the world.

New words

Keep up to date	يبقى على تواصل مع	Catch up on	يلحق - يتابع	Accurate	دقيق
Chew	يمضغ	Spread	ينتشر	Hospitality	حسن الضيافة
Discussion	مناقشة	Transaction	نقل	Tips	يقلب - يميل
Refilled	يملاً	Cardamom	حب الهال	Seeds	حبوب
Distinctive	مميز	Lecture	محاضرة	Debating	يناقش

Decide whether these statements are True or False. Correct the false statements.

- a People first drank coffee in Ethiopia.
- b Coffee became popular in Arab countries because it helped people to sleep.
- c Coffee was first brought to England by someone from Turkey.
- d Coffee is an insignificant part of Syrian hospitality.
- e There were frequent arguments and fights in London's coffee houses.
- f In Europe, people used coffee as a medicine before it was a drink.

Answers :

- a False. People first drank coffee in Arab countries.
- b False. Coffee became popular because it gave them more energy.
- c True.
- d False. Coffee is a significant part of Syrian hospitality.
- e False. They were calm places.
- f True.

Match the words a-f with the correct meanings 1-6.

- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| a accurate | 1 educational talk about a particular subject |
| b chew | 2 liquid or pills doctors give to ill people to make them better |
| c furniture | 3 move from one place to another |
| d lecture | 4 correct / truthful |
| e medicine | 5 chairs and tables are examples of this |
| f spread | 6 break up food in your mouth before you swallow it |

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

Think of possible answers to these questions.

- a** Why do you think London's first coffee house was opened by someone from Turkey?
- b** Why do you think important men sent their servants to other coffee houses instead of going themselves?
- c** Why do you think people who started an argument had to buy drinks for everyone else in the coffee house?

Answers :

- a** Coffee was already popular in Turkey and perhaps the Turkish man wanted to introduce it as a business venture in London.
- b** Because it would take up too much time for the businessmen to go themselves.
- c** To discourage customers from starting arguments.

What do the underlined words in these sentences from the article on page 27 refer to?

- a** ... they went to a coffee house. (line 5)
- b** ... you could never be sure the information you found there was accurate. (line 14)
- c** From there, it spread to Arab countries... (line 19)
- d** They became the centre of social life in London. (line 27)
- e** If anyone started an argument, he had to buy a drink for everyone... (lines 36 – 38)

Answers :

- a** they = businessmen 300 years ago
- b** there = in coffee houses
- c** there = Ethiopia; it = coffee
- d** they = coffee houses
- e** he = the person who starts the argument

Grammar

Third conditional

If +s+ had +p.p+ rest , s+ would +have +p.p +rest

If you had come early ,you would have met my father .

دائماً يترجم ب (لو كنت قد) . لا يمكن ان يتحقق هذا النوع من الشرط . لأنه مستحيل (مستحيل تحقيقه) .
يجوز لك في هذا الشرط أن تحذف if وتقلب بين الفاعل والفعل وتبقى الجملة شرطية .

Had you played well ,you would have won the game.

Complete these conditional sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- a** If Ahmad..... (not eat) so much food at the party, he(not become) so ill.
b If she(not visit) her family in Manbij, she(not see) her cousins before the summer holiday.
c If they(not buy) a ticket for the concert, they(not be) able to get the singer's autograph.

Answers: a hadn't eaten - would not have become

b hadn't visited - wouldn't have seen

c hadn't bought - wouldn't have been able to

In English, there are several verbs which refer to different ways of 'talking'.

a Choose the correct verb to complete these sentences.

- 1** I of ten spend hours *agreeing / debating / approving* with my friends.
2 It's good to *discuss / speak / talk* your future plans with your parents.
3 Best friends should not *argue / discuss / talk* with each other.
4 A scientist is here t o *chat / speak / tell* to us about his subject.
5 Can you *say / talk / tell* me your email address, please?

Answers : 1 debating **2** discuss **3** argue **4** speak **5** tell

b Copy and complete these sentences with one of the verbs from 1a, then discuss the questions with a partner.

- 1** How long do you spend with your friends on the phone?
2 Who do you your plans with?
3 Do you ever with your friends?

Answers : 1 debating **2** discuss **3** argue

Feelings: to feel thirsty, etc.

If people feel sleepy, they need to sleep. What do they need to do in the following situations:

- a** if they feel hungry?
b if they feel thirsty?
c if they feel lonely?
d if they feel ill?

- Answers:** **a** They need to eat.
b They need to drink
c They need to find some friends.
d They need to see a doctor.

Review 1, units 1-3

Complete sentences 1–5 with the correct forms of these verbs:

could couldn't managed to

- 1 There were people in front and behind. Wemove in any direction.
- 2 All wedo was wait until the queues shrank.
- 3 Although it was very crowded, Igo and get a drink.
- 4 After an hour, the queue started to move but my uncle..... find the tickets. He'd lost them!
- 5 In the end, hebuy new ones from the ticket office.

Answers : 1 couldn't 2 could 3 managed to 4 couldn't 5 managed to

Complete this story with one of the verbs from the list. Use the past simple or the past perfect.

*bake blow up paint applaud smell can not
make look compose play want cook*

We (1)our grandparents' wedding anniversary to be a wonderful celebration. My mother and I (2)a cake the night before and my cousins (3)..... the decorations. The house (4)wonderful – my cousins (5)..... forty balloons, one for each year of my grandparents' marriage, and (6)large banners with the word CONGRATULATIONS on them. My aunts (7)..... so much food by the time everything was ready. It (8) delicious! When my grandparents arrived at the house at seven in the evening, they (9)..... stop smiling. My brother (10)..... a piece of music a few weeks ago, especially for the occasion. He (11)..... it on the piano and everyone (12)..... at the end.

Answers : 1 wanted 2 had baked 3 had made 4 looked
5 had blown up 6 had painted 7 had cooked 8 smelt
9 couldn't 10 had composed 11 played 12 applauded

Rewrite these pairs of sentences as third conditional sentences.

Muhanad and Wissam lost their tickets, so they didn't go to the theatre.

If they hadn't lost their tickets, Muhanad and Wissam would have gone to the theatre.

- a Ali lost his watch, so he missed the start of the film.
- b Ahmad didn't get to the football match on time. There was a traffic jam in the city.
- c There was a sandstorm at the airport yesterday, so our plane couldn't take off.
- d I didn't travel to the Rio Carnival because I didn't have enough money.
- e He fell over because he hadn't seen the crack in the pavement.

Answers :

- a** If Ali hadn't lost his watch, he wouldn't have missed the start of the film.
b If there hadn't been a traffic jam in the city, Ahmad would have got to the football match on time.
c If there hadn't been a sandstorm at the airport yesterday, our plane could have taken off.
d If I had had enough money, I would have travelled to the Rio Carnival.
e If he had seen the crack in the pavement, he wouldn't have fallen over.

Now write your own sentences about these situations.

a Read about Talaa and Khaled, and write sentences about what you would have done in the same situations.

- 1** Talaa arrived home and found that she didn't have her door key. Nobody was at home. She sat and waited for her parents to come home – an hour later!
2 When Khaled arrived at school, he found that he had left some of his school books at home. He didn't have time to go home to get them, so he phoned a taxi and asked the driver to go to his home and bring the books back to school for him.

Answers :

- 1** I'd have gone to a friend's house; I'd have phoned my parents
2 I'd have gone home again; I'd have phoned my parents; I'd have told the teacher

Choose the best adjectives in these sentences.

- a** We had a great family picnic. The weather was very *good* / *perfect*.
b When I heard I had been selected for the basketball team I was absolutely *astonished* / *surprised*.
c There were so many people that it was absolutely *difficult* / *impossible* to see the dancers at the festival.
d There's a very *big* / *enormous* sports centre in the city centre.
e He had an absolutely *bad* / *terrible* journey home. Everything went wrong.

Answers : **a** good **b** astonished **c** impossible **d** big **e** terrible

Write these words in your notebook.

- a** What is the word for someone who ...
1 writes novels?
2 sings songs?
3 writes plays?
4 composes music?
5 paints paintings?
6 plays a musical instrument?

Answers : **1** author / novelist **2** singer **3** playwright
4 composer **5** painter **6** musician

MODULE 2

Unit 4

Broadcasting

A short history of broadcasting

A German physicist, Heinrich Hertz, discovered radio waves in 1888, and eight years later an Italian engineer, Guglielmo Marconi, designed a system which could transmit radio signals to anywhere in the world in less than a second. Until this time, messages could only be sent short distances along telegraph wires, and messages which were sent to other countries could take months. Because radio signals do not need wires, the first name for the radio was the 'wireless', which means 'without wires'.

The first public radio broadcast in Syria was made in 1947 by Syrian Radio. It began with the famed line: "This is Damascus!" At first, most broadcasts were news programmes, but soon music and other entertainment programmes were also broadcast. The early radios, which were in large wooden cases, were heavy to lift. In the 1950s, scientists invented transistors, and radios became much smaller. People who could afford battery-powered portable radios carried them around so that they could listen to their favourite programmes wherever they were.

The first television system was developed in 1926 by John Logie Baird, who was a Scottish inventor. Ten years later, the BBC* started broadcasting a few regular TV programmes in Britain. The first television sets, which were very expensive, had small screens with black and white pictures. In 1951, the first colour broadcasts were made, but it was not until twenty years later that most people had colour televisions in their homes. In the 1970s and 1980s, people bought video recorders, so that they could record television programmes. In the 1990s and 2000s, digital TV, satellite and cable television systems have given people a wider choice of television channels, and DVDs are replacing videos.

People have always worried about new inventions. In the 1960s, they thought that television would replace radio, and in the 1970s they were sure TV and video would damage the film industry, but these things have not happened.

* BBC = British Broadcasting Corporation

New words

Broadcasting	التشيعر الإذاعي	Physicist	فيزيائي	Engineer	مهندس
Design	يصمم	Transmit	ينقل	Wires	أسلاك
Signal	إشارة	Famed	سمعة	Transistors	ترانزستور
Portable	قابل للحمل أو الثقل	Inventor	مخترع	Damage	يضر

Complete these sentences using 1–3 words.

- a** Heinrich Hertz was a (2 words)
- b** Before the invention of radio, people used telegraph wires to send messages..... (2 words)
- c** In 1947, Syrian Radio..... its first programme. (1 word)
- d** The first radios were in big wooden cases and were not easy to (1 word)
- e** In the 1950s radios became smaller because scientists..... (2 words)

f The power for portable radios came from..... (1 word)

g John Logie Baird developed the..... (3 words)

Answers :

- a** German physicist
- b** short distances
- c** transmitted / broadcast
- d** lift
- e** invented transistors
- f** batteries
- g** first television system

Find words in the article with these meanings. Paragraph numbers are in brackets.

- a** to send out radio or TV signals (1)
- b** another word for radio (1)
- c** programme sent out by radio or TV (2)
- d** adjective to describe something that people can carry (2)
- e** glass surface where TV pictures appear (3)
- f** to make a copy of music, radio or TV programme on cassette or video (3)
- g** object in space which sends television programmes to Earth (3)
- h** radio or TV station (3)

- Answers :** **a** transmit **b** wireless **c** broadcast (noun) **d** portable
e screen **f** record **g** satellite **h** channel

Copy and complete these lists with the nouns and verbs from the article.

- | Noun | Verb |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| a transmission | <i>transmit</i> |
| b development | <i>develop</i> |
| c choice | choose |
| d invention | invent |

Complete these sentences with periods of time.

- a** There are 12 in a year.
- b** There are 52 weeks in a .
- c** There are 24 hours in a .
- d** There are 28 days in the shortest .
- e** There are 60 seconds in a .

- Answers :** **a** months **b** year **c** day **d** month **e** minute

Grammar

(who-which) RELATIVE PRONOUNS

تستخدم روابط الوصل لترابط بين جملتين على الشكل التالي :

١- للعامل نستخدم who

بعد أن نحدد العائد عليه في الجملة الأولى نضع الرابط ثم نكمل الجملة
ملاحظة : عندما يدخل الرابط يقوم بحذف ضمير أو اسم من الجملة الثانية :

Who تحذف I /she /he /you /they /we أو me /him /her/you/ us/them أو الأسماء التي تحل محلها مثال:

The girl is happy . She won the race .

The girl who won the race is happy .

ملاحظة: إذا حل ضمير الوصل بدل الفاعل لا يمكن حذفه بينما إذا حل مكان المفعول به يمكن حذفه والضمير العائد عليه أيضاً.

I like clothes which are comfortable and make me feel relaxed.

في هذه الجملة لا يمكن حذف which لأنها حلت مكان الفاعل

Some people who I know spend lots of money .

في هذه الجملة يجوز حذف who لأنها حلت مكان المفعول به

Complete this story using who or which. Add any necessary commas.

When I was a child, most of the families (1)lived on our street did not have televisions. In the evenings, many people listened to their radios (2)..... they had in their living rooms. But I was lucky. The family (3)lived next to us had a television and every afternoon I went to their house to watch children's programmes with my friend, Hassan. Hassan's mother, (4)was very kind, always welcomed me. The programmes (5)I enjoyed most were the cartoons. There were other programmes (6)my friend enjoyed but some of these frightened me. When these programmes were on, I covered my eyes.

Answers : 1 who 2 which 3 who 4 who 5 which 6 which

Nouns with two or more parts are called compound nouns.

Combine a word from List A with a word from List B to make compound nouns used in the article on page 39.

A	B
film	distance
news	signal
radio	programme
short	recorder
video	industry

1 The..... has not died because of television or video recorders.

2 Marconi invented a system for transmitting

3 Telegraph wires were only used to send messages

4 To find out what's happening in the world, watch a good

5 Having a..... means you can record a TV programme to watch later.

Answers : 1 film industry 2 radio signals 3 short distances
4 news programme 5 video recorder

Unit 5 Television-watching habits

Match these words and phrases from the interviews with their meanings.

a it depends 1 occasionally / sometimes
b headache 2 I'd prefer
c from time to time 3 it is different in different situations
d comedy 4 play, film or programme that makes you laugh
e I'd rather 5 pain in the head

Answers: a 3 b 5 c 1 d 4 e 2

Read the text about a Syrian soap opera and fill in the blanks with one of the verbs in the box. Use the correct tenses.

(be) introduce (be) gather enjoy follow (be) make broadcast portray

Bab al-Hara is a famous Syrian soap opera that is watched by millions of people all over the Arab world. It (1)..... Syrian society when the local population hoped for independence from French rule. The story (2)the daily lives of friends and families in a neighbourhood in Damascus. The series (3)in Syria during Ramadan in 2006. One of 31 episodes was (4)..... each night at a time when families would (5)..... together to break the fast. Critics and audiences alike (6)the series so much that a new series has (7)each year since.

Answers : 1 portrays 2 follows 3 was introduced 4 broadcast / broadcasted
5 be gathered 6 enjoyed 7 been made

Grammar

تستخدم أفعال القول والسؤال والنصيحة مع الأسماء أو الضمير بالإضافة إلى to والفعل المضارع بالمصدر.

Tell /like /prefer /advise /want /warn +noun /pronoun +to +verb (infinitive).

What is the difference in meaning between these pairs of sentences?

a I prefer not to watch rubbish.

They prefer me not to watch rubbish.

b I want to watch educational programmes.

My parents want me to watch educational programmes.

Answers: In both pairs of sentences, the first one describes the speakers' own opinions, the second one describes what other people think and includes subject and object pronouns.

Write more sentences following the same pattern.

- a** 'Turn the television off and do your homework.' (Mazen's father / tell / him)
b 'If I were you, I'd record the programme and watch it later.' (Mazen / advise / me)
c 'Please watch the film with me.' (Lubna's mother / ask / her)
d 'Don't touch the DVD player.' (Lubna's mother / warn / her)

Answers:

- a** Mazen's father told him to turn the television off and do his homework.
b Mazen advised me to record the programme and watch it later.
c Lubna's mother asked her to watch the film with her.
d Lubna's mother warned her not to touch the DVD player.

There are many multi-part verbs with get in English.**a Match the verbs underlined in these sentences with the correct meanings A–F below.**

- 1** I have to get up early to go to school.
2 My father and his colleagues get on very well.
3 I've had a bad cold, but I'm getting over it now.
4 We have an exam in three weeks – I should get down to revising.
5 I tried to phone you yesterday, but I couldn't get through.
6 Naser got behind with his work because he was off school for a month.

- A** start doing something seriously
B get out of bed
C do not make as much progress as others
D manage to contact someone
E recover
F have a good relationship with someone

Answers : 1 B 2 F 3 E 4 A 5 D 6 C

ينهض	Get up	ينسجم مع صلة بشخص ما	Get on	يتغلب على	Get over
يركز التفكير في	Get down to	ينجز -يتم	Get through	يتخلف	Get behind with

Else means 'other' and is often used with words like something, everybody or nowhere.**Complete these sentences with a word from the list and else.**

somebody nobody everybody anybody something nothing
 anything somewhere nowhere everywhere anywhere everything

- a** I'm not enjoying this programme. Can we watch?
b I'm still hungry. Can I haveto eat?
c We're the last ones to leave.has already gone home.
d We can't stay here tonight. We'll have to go
e I can't understand whywatches the news on TV. I find it very interesting.

Answers: a something else b something else / anything else c Everybody else
d somewhere else e nobody else

Unit 6 Uses TV Cameras

On Camera

In many hospital operations these days, tiny television cameras are being used by surgeons to see exactly what is happening inside their patient's body. This is called keyhole surgery because the doctors can do operations through a small hole in the patient's body, instead of having to make a large cut. Television pictures are sent to a monitor which the surgeon watches as he or she carries out the operation. Medical staff say that by using the latest technology they can see inside the patient's body as clearly as if they were looking through a window. Keyhole surgery makes operations safer and more comfortable for patients, and less complicated for doctors.

More and more closed circuit television (CCTV) cameras are being positioned high above city centres and motorways to enable the police to check for accidents and traffic problems. The cameras are controlled remotely by traffic police who use the information to help keep traffic moving on busy roads. This information is also used by radio and television stations which broadcast up-to-date traffic news.

Filmmakers use special cameras and video recorders to make animated films one frame at a time. First, the models of the characters are put into their positions, then filming can begin. After each frame has been filmed, the models are moved. Using this very slow process, models often have to be moved over a thousand times to make one minute of the final film. This means that a full-length film can take several years to make.

Another type of film camera is the webcam, a piece of equipment which is connected to the Internet. Webcams are being used more and more by people who want to share moving pictures with each other. One of the most popular uses is video calling or video conferencing, where people can see each other while they are having a 'telephone' conversation. Webcams are often positioned on top of a computer, pointing towards the user.

New words

Surgeon	جراح	Surgery	جراحة	Monitor	شاشة التحكم
Carry out	ينجز	Operation	العملية	Medical staff	الطاقم الطبي
Patient	مريض	Look through	ينظر من خلال	Complicated	تعقيد
Circuit	دائرة	Remotely	عن بعد - مسافة بعيدة	Animated	متحركة
Frame	اطار	Put into	يضع في مكان	Conferencing	مؤتمر

Match these words from the article on page 51 with their meanings.

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| a complicated | 1 one photo in a strip of film |
| b operation | 2 at a distance / not close up |
| c remotely | 3 camera connected to a computer |
| d surgeon | 4 doctor who specialises in cutting bodies open to treat them |
| e webcam | 5 cutting open a person's body to treat something inside |
| f frame | 6 difficult |

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

Choose True (T), False (F) or Don't know (DK) if the information is not given. Correct the false statements.

- a Keyhole surgery is less expensive than traditional surgery.
b CCTV cameras give radio and TV stations information about traffic conditions.
c To make a full-length animated film you have to move the models about a thousand times.
d Webcams allow two people to see each other while they are talking over the Internet.

Answers :

- a DK
b T
c F: to make one minute of an animated film you have to move the models about a thousand times.
d T

Grammar

المبني للمجهول PASSIVE VOICE

BE + P.P

يتشكل المبني للمجهول من القاعدة التالية :
لتشكيل المبني للمجهول ننقل المفعول به في الجملة المعلومة إلى الفاعل في الجملة المجهولة.
نغير الزمن حسب القواعد التالية :

- 1-Simple present "am-is-are + pp"** المضارع البسيط
E.g.- Samar makes a fine toy.
A fine toy is made by Samar .
- 2-Simple past "was-were + pp"** الماضي البسيط
E.g.-Ali made a good composition .
A good composition was made by Ali .
- 3-Present progressive "am-is-are + being + pp"** المضارع المستمر
E.g.- They are feeding the horses .
The horses are being fed .
- 4-Past progressive "was-were + being +pp"** الماضي المستمر
E.g.- Leila was preparing the meal .
The meal was being prepared by Leila.
- 5-Present perfect "have-has + been + pp"** الحاضر التام
E.g. – The students have done the homework
The homework has been done by the students
- 6-Past perfect "had + been + pp"** الماضي التام
E.g.- My mother had cooked a delicious lunch .
A delicious lunch had been cooked by my mother .
- 7-Future" will-can + be + pp"** المستقبل

E.g.- They will teach Samar how to cook.

Samar will be taught how to cook .

نستعمل المبني للمجهول عند عدم الاكتراث بالفاعل أو لسنا متأكدين منه أو غير موجود أو عدم الاهتمام به وفي حال وجوده نضعه في آخر الجملة مسبقاً ب by.

-The company will send Ali to Cairo.

Ali will be sent to Cairo by the company.

الاستفهام في المبني للمجهول بسيط جداً :
ملاحظة

:لأن الفعل المساعد موجود دائماً نقوم بعملية التبديل وإن أردت الإيضاح ضع أداة الاستفهام قبل الفعل المساعد.
إذا كانت الجملة منفية ب don't /doesn't نقوم بحذفهم عند تحويل الجملة إلى المجهول وكذلك didn't إذا كانت مساعدة

،واستبدال do/does ب am /is/ are+ not +p.p

أما didn't ب was /were +not +p.p

-They don't/didn't send me the prize.

I'm not/wasn't sent the prize.

Are/Were you sent the prize ?

Underline the passive verbs in these extracts from the recording.

a The festival is used by filmmakers to showcase their work.

b Different types of cameras are used to make short films.

c The event is being organised by the government of Syria.

d It has been hosted by the Syrian Ministry of Culture since 1979.

e At the first festival, films were submitted from India, France and the United Kingdom.

f The number of participating countries has been increased over the years.

g All the films are entered into a competition to find the best one.

Now rewrite the sentences from exercise 1 in the active form.

a Filmmakers use the festival to showcase their work.

b Filmmakers (They) use different types of cameras to make short films.

c The government of Syria is organising the event.

d The Syrian Ministry of Culture has hosted it since 1979.

e At the first festival, filmmakers (they) from India, France and the United Kingdom submitted films.

f The organisers (They) have increased the number of participating countries over the years.

g Filmmakers (They) enter their films into a competition to find the best one.

Write the passive forms of these sentences.

a They made the film with three cameras.

b They were monitoring the traffic from a control centre.

c Shops will sell more webcams next year.

Answers :

a The film was made with three cameras.

b The traffic was being monitored from a control centre.

c More webcams will be sold by shops next year.

Newspaper stories often use passive verbs. In your notebook, rewrite these items of news as newspaper stories, putting the underlined verbs into the passive, and making any other necessary changes.

a Some local authorities in the United Kingdom are introducing speed cameras as a way of preventing motorists from driving too fast. They are installing speed cameras on busy roads. The courts are increasing fines for dangerous driving, and judges are sending motorists who cause serious accidents to prison.

b Two days before the competition, they take TV cameras and other equipment to the stadium. They spend two whole days preparing for the match. They test all the equipment carefully. On the day of the match, the programme producers give the commentators and cameramen their final instructions.

Answers :

a-Speed cameras are being introduced (by some local authorities) in the United Kingdom... Speed cameras are being installed... Fines are being increased by the courts... Motorists who cause serious accidents are being sent to prison (by judges).

b-...TV cameras and other equipment are taken to the stadium... Two whole days are spent... All the equipment is tested... the commentators and cameramen are given their final instructions OR final instructions are given to the commentators and cameramen.

Match a word from List A with a word from List B to make compound nouns which you can use to complete sentences a–g.

A	B
animated	cameras
city	conferencing
medical	centre
radio	film
television	news
traffic	staff
video	stations

a Many..... broadcast news and other useful information and play popular music.

bis becoming popular because people like seeing who they are talking to.

c The phrase means doctors, surgeons and nurses.

d The..... is often the oldest and busiest part of a large town.

e If you want to know how busy the roads are, listen to..... the on the radio.

f They often use several..... when they film a sports event.

g The voices of well-known actors are often used for characters in a(n).....

Answers : **a** radio stations

b Video conferencing

c medical staff

d city centre

e traffic news

f television cameras

g animated film

There are many nouns in English which refer to groups of people.

a Match each word 1–7 with the correct definition a–g.

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| 1 audience | a all the people who work on a ship or a plane |
| 2 class | b people who make laws for a country |
| 3 crew | c sportsmen or women who play together |
| 4 family | d all the people who work in a particular organisation |
| 5 government | e students who are taught together |
| 6 staff | f all the people who listen to a speech or a concert |
| 7 team | g people who are related to each other |

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

People can be connected by family or profession.

a Match a person from List A with another from List B to make a pair.

- | | | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------------|----------------|---------|
| A doctor | manager | parent | police officer | shop assistant | teacher |
| B child | criminal | customer | patient | pupil | worker |

Answers : doctor – patient; manager – worker; parent – child; police officer – criminal; shop assistant – customer; teacher – pupil

b Write sentences about how these pairs of people are connected. Where possible, write active and passive sentences, using verbs from this list.

arrest bring up educate employ serve treat

Answers :

Doctors treat patients. Patients are treated by doctors.
Managers employ workers. Workers are employed by managers.
Parents bring up children. Children are brought up by parents.
Police officers arrest criminals. Criminals are arrested by police officers.
Shop assistants serve customers. Customers are served by shop assistants.
Teachers educate pupils. Pupils are educated by teachers.

Review 2, units 4-6

Underline the relative clauses and add commas if necessary.

- a** The science programme which I watched on TV last night was very interesting.
b Dr Hassan, who presented the programme, is an expert on digital technology.
c The late film which starred Ayman Zidan didn't finish until 1.30 a.m.
d I know someone who never watches television.
e Boris Becker who used to be a famous tennis player is now a TV commentator.
f My favourite film which was made by the Syrian film director Abdullatif Abdulhamid is about a man who is kind to everyone he meets.

Answers :

- a The science programme which I watched on TV last night was very interesting.
- b Dr Hassan, who presented the programme, is an expert on digital technology.
- c The late film which starred Ayman Zidan didn't finish until 1.30 a.m.
- d I know someone who never watches television.
- e Boris Becker, who used to be a famous tennis player, is now a TV commentator.
- f My favourite film, which was made by the Syrian film director Abdullatif Abdulhamid, is about a man who is kind to everyone he meets.

Copy and add more information from the box below to this story to make it more detailed.

Add the information in the form of relative clauses at the places marked in the text. Use commas if the information is extra rather than necessary.

A new way of building

Last night I couldn't watch my favourite TV programme (a) , *which started at 7.30*, because I had to go to a meeting (b) . So, of course I decided to record the programme before I left home. I picked up the box of blank video cassettes (c) , but when I opened it I found it was empty. I couldn't imagine what had happened so I started looking round the house. As I was looking, my younger brother, Obeid (d) started shouting. I rushed to his room and found him sitting on the floor. 'My house fell down', he said. On the floor were my video cassettes (e) .

Additional information

I had bought the box of video cassettes the day before.

My brother is only 4 years old.

Obeid had used my video cassettes to build a house.

The meeting was being held at my school.

The TV programme started at 7.30.

Answers : Last night I couldn't watch my favourite TV programme, which started at 7.30, because I had to go to a meeting which was being held at my school. So, of course I decided to record the programme before I left home. I picked up the box of blank video cassettes, which I had bought the day before, but when I opened it I found it was empty. I couldn't imagine what had happened so I started looking round the house. As I was looking, my younger brother, Obeid, who is only 4 years old, started shouting. I rushed to his room and found him sitting on the floor. 'My house fell down', he said. On the floor were my video cassettes, which he had used to build a house.

Hamed's father has broken his leg and cannot do anything for himself. He gets Hamed to do everything for him. Rewrite some of the things he says, using the verbs in brackets.

- a 'Can you bring me the newspaper, please?' (ask)
- b 'Please can you turn the volume up for me?' (ask)
- c 'Rewind the video for me.' (tell)
- d 'Please could you turn off the television?' (ask)

- e 'Bring me a drink, Hamed.' (tell)
f 'Please watch this film with me, Hamed.' (ask)
g 'Can you look for the remote control, please?' (want)

Answers :

- a He asked Hamed to bring him the newspaper.
b He asked Hamed to turn the volume up for him.
c He told Hamed to rewind the video for him.
d He asked Hamed to turn off the television.
e He told Hamed to bring him a drink.
f He asked Hamed to watch the film with him.
g He wanted Hamed to look for the remote control.

Rewrite these sentences, using passive instead of active verbs.

- a They showed a two-hour programme about volcanoes on TV last night.
b They filmed some of the world's most famous volcanoes from an aeroplane.
c They also took some amazing shots of the red-hot centre of a volcano.
d While they were making the programme, hot ash burnt one of the cameramen.
e A helicopter rescued him and took him to the nearest hospital.
f Nearly 10 million people watched the programme.
g It was so popular that they're showing it again tomorrow night.

Answers :

- a A two-hour programme about volcanoes was shown on TV last night.
b Some of the world's most famous volcanoes were filmed from an aeroplane.
c Some amazing shots of the red-hot centre of a volcano were taken.
d While they were making the programme one of the cameramen was burnt by hot ash.
e He was rescued by a helicopter and taken to the nearest hospital.
f The programme was watched by nearly 10 million people.
g It was so popular that it is being shown again tomorrow night.

Answer these questions with compound nouns made by taking a word from box A and a second word from box B.

A city missing radio short traffic video

B centre distance news person recorder station

- a How could you describe the position of a shop less than 1km away?
a short distance
b What do we call the middle part of a large town?
the city centre
c What machine do we use to copy a TV programme and watch it later?
a video recorder
d What do we call someone who disappears and can't be found?

a missing person

e What do we listen to on the radio to find out how busy the roads are?

the traffic news

f What do we call an organisation which broadcasts programmes for listeners?

a radio station

Complete these sentences with the correct part of one of these multi-part verbs with *get*. (One of the verbs is not used.)

get behind get down get on get over get through get up

a Ahmad missed the school bus because helate.

b I've tried phoning all morning but I've only just managed to.....

c My boss and I alwaysvery well – we never argue.

d The two men talked about their families before they..... to business.

e You're very fit, so it shouldn't take you long to.....your illness.

Answers : **a** got up **b** get through **c** get on **d** got down **e** get over

MODULE 3

Unit 7

Communicating

Copy and complete these sentences with words from this list.

envelope letter notepaper pen post box stamp (to) stick (to) write

Talaa decided to (a)to her aunt, who lives in Rome. She asked for three pieces of (b)..... , and wrote with her favourite black (c) When she'd finished writing, she put the (d)into a long white (e)and borrowed a (f)from her sister. She (g)..... this on the envelope and took the letter to the (h)..... .

Answers : a write

b notepaper

c pen

d letter

e envelope

f stamp

g stuck

h post box

Grammar

DEFENITE ARTICLE (THE)

أداة التعريف (The) تستخدم هذه الاداة قبل الاسماء المفردة والاسماء التي تحمل صيغ جمع.

The child insisted on buying the car that he saw in the store

I liked all the things that you sent to me

ملاحظة: لا تستخدم غالباً أداة التعريف أو أدوات التنكير مع الاسماء التي تحمل صيغ جمع، لذلك نستطيع استخدام (some) عوضاً عنها .

I wish I could buy some presents for my son

تستخدم أداة المعرفة the للتحديد والتخصيص، للمفرد والجمع، المعدود وغير المعدود .

The black pen over there is mine .

ماهر نكرة في الجملة الأولى يصبح معرفة في الجملة الثانية .

I bought a house .The house which

ملاحظة ١- لا تستخدم أداة المعرفة مع الحقائق العلمية أو العامة .

Water consists of hydrogen and oxygen .

لكن انظر التحديد في الجملة التالية

The water which I drank an hour ago was salty .

الماء الذي شربته منذ ساعة كان مالح.

٢- أسماء العلم لا تستخدم معها أداة المعرفة، عدا أسماء الأنهار والجبال (سلسلة جبلية) بحيرة (سلسلة بحيرات) وبعض الدول.

The united states ,the Netherlands, the Philippines

٣- تستخدم أداة المعرفة أمام صيغة التفضيل من النوع الثالث .

Rack sole is one of the richest men in the world .

Big – bigger –biggest

لا تنسى قاعدة التفضيل

INDEFENITE ARTICALE (A –AN)

استخدام (A)

نستخدم أداة النكرة A مع المفرد المعدود (العال على مفرد) أو بمعنى every الذي يبدأ بحرف ساكن .

A cat –a car –a dog

A cat has a tail .

استخدام (An)

نستخدم AN مع الأسماء المعهودة المفردة الدالة على مفرد التي تبدأ بحرف صوتي .

An egg –an apple –an umbrella

يستثنى من الأحرف الصوتية E إذا لفظ يو

U إذا لفظ يو

O إذا لفظ و ← عندها نضع (a)

A Europe – a university –a one

Complete these sentences, adding a / an or the.

a If I'm writing to (1)friend, I prefer letters.

b ... just click (2)reply button on your phone.

c ... you have to find (3)pen – sometimes (4)..... pen doesn't write.

d I can't remember (5)..... last normal letter I wrote.

e ... put it in (6)..... envelope, stick (7)..... stamp on (8).....

envelope and take it to (9)..... post box.

f I'm (10)accountant and I think traditional letters are (11)..... most polite way of contacting clients.

g We've been writing to each other for (12)..... year.

Answers: 1 a (not a specific friend)

2 the (there's only one reply button)

3 a (not a specific pen)

4 the (the specific pen you have found)

5 the (there is only one, specific, 'last letter')

6 an (not a specific envelope)

7 a (not a specific stamp)

8 the (the envelope you just referred to)

9 a (any post box)

10 an (indefinite article before a job title)

11 the (before a superlative)

12 a (not a specific year; one year)

Complete these sentences, adding a / an or the.

a Talaa's father is (1)teacher at (2)..... school on the outskirts of town. My brother says he's (3)..... best teacher in (4)..... school.

b I've just sent (1)text message to (2)..... friend in Athens. It took me less than (3)..... minute to write. (4)best thing about sending text messages is that you can get (5)..... reply very quickly. In fact (6)..... friend I've just sent a text message to has already replied.

c (1) 'Send' button is usually on (2)..... right-hand side of your computer keyboard.

Answers : a 1 a, 2 a, 3 the, 4 the

b 1 a, 2 a, 3 a, 4 The, 5 a, 6 the

c 1 The, 2 the

ملاحظة: نستخدم piece مع الأسماء الغير معدودة لتدل على الجمع .

Match a quantity word from List A with a word from List B.

A bar grain item lump pane piece slice

B bread cake cheese chocolate clothing advice glass information lemon
news rice salt sugar toast

Answers : bar – chocolate

grain – rice, salt, sugar

item – clothing, news

lump – sugar

pane – glass

piece – bread, cake, cheese, advice, information, chocolate

slice – bread, cake, cheese, lemon, toast

b Copy and complete these sentences with the appropriate quantity expressions.

1 I want to write a letter. Can you pass me two *pieces of paper*?

2 I read an interesting..... about volcanoes in the paper this morning.

3 Can I give you a? I think you should apologise to him.

4 For breakfast Ann usually has two..... with butter and honey.

5 I take a..... to school in case I get hungry.

Answers : 1 pieces of paper

2 piece of information

3 piece of advice

4 slices of bread / toast

5 piece of bread / cheese / cake

Unit 8 Writing

The history of writing

Human beings have been writing their languages for over five thousand years. The methodology started in Mesopotamia in about 3000 BCE, when people living in the region developed a kind of writing to record and pass on information. The Mesopotamians used pictograms mainly to communicate economic information, for example about crops and money. Gradually, these pictures became a system of cuneiform symbols which were scratched on blocks of clay with reeds. This system emerged in Sumer in southern Iraq. Only certain people knew how to write, and for thousands of years, professional writers called scribes wrote about daily life and trade. Cuneiform gave countries of the ancient world a way of transcribing their history. At about the same time, another system based on pictures, or hieroglyphics, developed in Egypt. In about 1500 BCE, Chinese scribes started writing on tortoise shells using a system

of characters similar to those which Chinese people still use today. Characters represent words, so people have to learn to recognise thousands of characters before they can read even a simple story. Traditionally, the Chinese write with a brush and ink. The Phoenicians pioneered the alphabet, a system in which each letter signifies a sound, and letters are combined to make words. The Roman alphabet, which has twenty-six letters, is an improved form of the Phoenician alphabet. Most European countries have been utilising this alphabet since they were part of the Roman Empire two thousand years ago. The written form of Arabic, which people have been using since the 4th century CE, is the second most widely used alphabet in the world. It is used throughout the Arab world and is also the basis of other forms of cursive writing such as Malay, Urdu and Persian. Unlike systems based on the Roman alphabet, Arabic is written from right to left. It has twenty-eight letters. Like Chinese, Arabic writing is a precious art form as well as a practical method of communication.

New words

علم المنهج	Methodology	منطقة	Region	الحروف الهيروغليفية	Pictograms
تدرجياً	Gradually	الخط المسماري	Cuneiform	رموز	Symbols
يحفّر	Scratch	ألواح	Blocks	طين	Clay
قصب	Reeds	ظهر	Emerged	مخطوطات	Scribes
تدوين - تسجيل	Transcribing	خط الهيروغرافي	Hieroglyphics	يرود - يمهد الطريق	Pioneered
يعرف	Signifies	تتألف من	Combined	يثبت - يحسن	Improve
استفاد - استخدم	Utilizing	أحرف مطبعية متصلة	Cursive		

Answer the questions

- What were the main uses of pictograms in Mesopotamia?
- What kind of people knew how to write cuneiform symbols?
- How did the Chinese write their characters?
- Why do so many modern European countries use the Roman alphabet?
- How is written Arabic different from a system based on the Roman alphabet?
- In what way are Chinese and Arabic writing similar? Why do you think this is?

Answers :

- People needed a way to record things they traded.
- scribes
- on tortoise shells with a brush and ink
- Most European countries use the Roman alphabet because they were part of the Roman Empire.
- It is written from right to left and has twenty-eight letters.
- They are an art form as well as a practical method of communication.

Match the words from the article with the correct meanings.

- | | |
|---------------------------|---|
| a (to) record | 1 mean / stand for |
| b (to) communicate | 2 valuable / worth a lot of money |
| c symbol | 3 put together / join with |
| d trade | 4 give information |
| e (to) represent | 5 business / buying and selling |
| f (to) combine | 6 write down for other people to read |
| g precious | 7 written sign which stands for something else |

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

Grammar

PRESENT PERFECT :S+ have- has + p.p.

الحاضر التام هو الزمن الذي يؤكد على وقوع الحدث ، لا تاريخ وقوعه .
ملاحظة : لا نستخدم أدلة الماضي البسيط مع الحاضر التام .
يستخدم الحاضر التام ليبدل على :
١- عمل انتهى الآن (نتيجة حاضرة غالباً يكون نهاية المضارع المستمر)

-Samer has written three letters.

-My mother has cooked the lunch .

٢- عمل بدأ في الماضي ولا يزال مع since / for في حالة مشتركة مع الحاضر التام المستمر .

-I have taught physics for 3 years.

-Maher has worked in this factory since 1990.

ملاحظة : الفرق بين since =نقطة زمنية محددة .

=For =مدة زمنية

٣- تكرار أشير إلى التكرار دون تحديد تاريخ التكرار .

-Maher has gone to zoo three times.

٤- السؤال عن أمر لا أدري إن حدث أم لا (دون تاريخ الحدث) .

-Have you seen the pyramids?

-Has Huda met her mother ?

٥- عمل لم يحدث في حياة الإنسان قط .

-I have never seen the Alps .

-I have never had kubbe.

ملاحظة : الأفعال التي تأخذ زمن مطول مع عدم ذكر التاريخ نضع مضارع تام مستمر كالعمل والنوم والسفر .

-أفعال المحبة والكراهية حاضر بسيط .

PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS: S +have /has +been +v +ing +rest

يستخدم المضارع التام المستمر ليبدل على :

١- عمل بدأ في الماضي ولا يزال مع (since –for)

-They have been working here for 30 years .

٢- يشبه الحاضر التام ولكن التوكيد فيه الاستمرار أكثر ويركز على الفعل المطور .

٣-نتيجة في المضارع-الزمن الذي أوصل إليها -مضارع تام مستمر .

-Mona is tired .She has been walking all day .

٤- احذر الفعل الذي لا يقبل الاستمرار .

٥-يركز على الحدث لا تاريخ الحدث .

Complete these sentences by choosing the right verb form and for or *since*.

- a The Chinese have *drawn* / *been drawing* characters *for* / *since* 1500 BCE.
- b By the age of 15, Chinese students have *learnt* / *been learning* over 3000 characters.
- c Ali has *lost* / *been losing* his pen, so he can't do his English homework. He's *looked* / *been looking* for it all evening.
- d Asma has been reading *for* / *since* the age of three. She has *read* / *been reading* two or three books a week *for* / *since* several years now.
- e European countries have *used* / *been using* the Roman alphabet *for* / *since* 2000 years.

- Answers :
- a been drawing; since
 - b learnt
 - c lost; been looking
 - d since; read; for
 - e been using; for

Copy and complete these sentences using verbs and nouns from these lists. You may have to use the past form of some verbs.

Verbs: *draw paint scratch write*

Nouns: *brush clay ink paper pen pencil*

- a Traditionally, the Chinesetheir characters using a..... and
- b The Mesopotamians..... their pictograms on blocks ofwith a reed.
- c Today most people write onwith a ball-point
- d Artists..... pictures with a..... orwith a paintbrush.

- Answers :
- a wrote; brush; ink
 - b scratched; clay
 - c paper; pen
 - d draw; pencil; paint

Adjectives and their opposites.

a Match an adjective from List A with an adjective which has the opposite meaning from List B.

- | | | | | |
|-----------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-----------|
| A ancient | practical | precious | professional | simple |
| B amateur | complicated | impractical | modern | worthless |

- Answers :
- | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| ancient-modern; | practical-impractical; | precious-worthless; |
| professional-amateur; | simple-complicated | |

b Now use words from List B to complete these sentences.

- 1 I thought the ring I'd found was real gold, but it turned out to be
- 2sportsmen and women do not earn any money from their sport.

- 3 I couldn't understand that film – it had a very..... plot.
4 Suggesting people stop using email and return to traditional letters is an.....idea.
5 The Roman alphabet is a moresystem of writing than pictograms.

Answers : 1 worthless 2 Amateur 3 complicated 4 impractical 5 modern

Unit 9 On the phone

Match these conversational expressions from the phone calls with their meanings.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| a It isn't my fault | 1 I need it. / I'm dependent on it. |
| b We haven't got any choice | 2 The situation is improving. |
| c That's right. | 3 That is correct. |
| d I couldn't do without it | 4 There's nothing else we can do. |
| e It's getting better | 5 I'm not to blame. / I've done nothing wrong. |

Answers: a 5 b 4 c 3 d 1 e 2

Grammar

QUESTION TAGS الاستفهام التوكيدي

الاستفهام التوكيدي هو سؤال ولكن في آخر الجملة على القاعدة الأساسية للأسئلة مع الانتباه إلى أن المثبت يصبح منفي والعكس صحيح .
-مثبت ، منفي ؟
-منفي ، مثبت ؟
-عند عدم وجود الفعل المساعد نلجأ إلى do –does- did

- He is lazy, isn't he ?
They have gone to Paris ,haven't they ?
They play tennis ,don't they?

- 1-let's -----shall we?
2-I'm -----aren't I ?
3-come /don't come -----will you ?
4-I'm not -----am I ?

Write the question tags for these beginnings.

- 1 We can't walk from here, ...
2 We haven't got any choice, ...
3 You use your mobile phone mainly for work, ...
4 But it's sometimes difficult to get a signal, ...

Answers : 1 can we? 2 have we?
 3 don't you? 4 isn't it?

Match these sentence beginnings a–e with the correct endings 1–5 below.

- a** I can only just hear your voice – ...
- b** If you want to stop other people using your phone, ...
- c** I don't recognise the ringtone, ...
- d** My friends live in a mountainous part of the country ...
- e** The battery in my phone is flat – ...
- 1** don't tell anyone your security number.
- 2** so I know it's not my phone I can hear.
- 3** I'll have to recharge it.
- 4** where there's a very weak signal.
- 5** you're beginning to break up.

Answers : a 5 b 1 c 2 d 4 e 3

Complete sentences a–d using verbs and nouns from the box.

leave send an email a fax a message (for someone) a text message

- a** Hassan wasn't in, so Ifor him on his answerphone.
- b** RashaReemyesterday, but Reem hasn't emailed her back.
- c** Maher didn't answer his mobile, so Ihim..... He's just texted back.
- d** If he needs the document now and he hasn't got email, you could..... him a.....

Answers : a left a message
b sent... an email
c sent... a text message
d send... a fax

Review 3, units 7-9

Copy and complete these sentences with the correct article: a / an / the.

- a** When I leave school, I want to bearchaeologist.
- b** I got..... letter from my brother in England this morning.letter only took two days to get here.
- c** Have you got..... photograph of your father?
- d** Ifphone rings, I'll answer it.
- e**best way to contact him is to ring his mobile phone. Do you want number?
- f**first mobile phone I bought cost over 7,000 SYP.

Answers : a an b a / The c a d the e The / the f The

Complete these conversations with the present perfect simple or present perfect continuous forms of the verbs in brackets.

- a Mother** I (1) (not see) you all morning. What (2)(you do)?
Daughter Most of the time, I (3)(do) my homework, but I (4)..... (also write) emails to three of my friends.

b Father (1)(you see) my mobile? I (2)..... (look for) it for nearly an hour.

Son (3)(you try) ringing it from another phone?

Father Yes, I (4)(ring) it three or four times.

c Mother You look really tired.

Daughter I feel tired. I (1)..... (revise) for a geography test that I have at school tomorrow.

Mother What (2)..... (you study) in geography recently?

Daughter We (3)(learn) about the effects of pollution on rivers and seas.

Mother That sounds interesting.

Daughter Yes, I (4)(find) it very interesting.

Answers : a 1 haven't seen

2 have you been doing

3 have been doing

4 have also written

b 1 Have you seen

2 have been looking for

3 Have you tried

4 have rung

c 1 have been revising

2 have you been studying

3 have been learning

4 have found

Copy and complete these sentences with the correct question tag.

a Email is quicker than traditional letters,?

b But real letters show you care,?

c You don't have to make an effort to write an email,?

d Your aunt lives in the Netherlands,?

e The Volga flows into the Caspian Sea,?

f In the past, the Chinese wrote with a brush and ink,?

g Scribes were professional writers, ?

h You've been talking to someone on the phone,?

Answers : a isn't it?

b don't they?

c do you?

d doesn't she?

e doesn't it?

f didn't they?

g weren't they?

h haven't you?

Answer these questions using a word from the box below.

brush grain ink microphone post box slice stamp

a What do you stick on an envelope before you send it to someone?

b Where do you put the letter when it is ready to send?

c What is the correct word for a single piece of rice?

- d** What is the correct word for a thin piece of cheese?
e What do you use to paint with?
f What is the word for liquid that comes out of a pen when we write?
g What do you talk into when you speak on a phone?

Answers : **a** stamp **b** post box **c** grain **d** slice
 e brush **f** ink **g** microphone

Copy and complete these sentences with the correct form of these verbs.

communicate draw paint record represent scratch

- a** In the earliest stages of writing, scribesmarks on clay with reeds.
b The symbol £..... 'sterling' or 'pounds'.
c Writing began as a way ofinformation for the future.
d These days more people..... by email than by traditional letters.
e Before they start, artists sometimes..... a picture with a pencil.

Answers : **a** scratched **b** represents **c** recording
 d communicate **e** painting / draw

MODULE 4

Unit 10 Accidents

-Guess which definition matches each picture above and write the letter.

- 1 a special lid on medicine bottles that prevents children from getting the medicine inside.
- 2 a fire-protection device that automatically detects and gives a warning of the presence of smoke.
- 3 a cloth canopy that fills with air and allows a person or heavy object attached to it to descend slowly and safely when dropped from an aircraft.
- 4 a safety device fitted inside a road vehicle, consisting of a cushion designed to inflate rapidly in the event of a crash.
- 5 a protective covering fitting over the whole face.
- 6 a belt or strap in a vehicle or aircraft that secures a person to prevent injury.
- 7 a safety device in an electrical plug consisting of a strip of wire that melts and breaks an electric circuit if the current becomes too large.
- 8 a system of belts, ropes or restraints to hold a person to prevent falling or injury.
- 9 a thin glass instrument for measuring and indicating temperature.

- Answers:**
- 1 f : safety cap
 - 2 a : smoke alarm
 - 3 g : parachute
 - 4 c : airbag
 - 5 h : visor
 - 6 b : seat belt
 - 7 e : fuse
 - 8 i : harness
 - 9 d : thermometer

Complete these lists of nouns and verbs with words from the article.

Nouns	Verbs
a decrease	=decrease
b disappearance	=disappear
c escape	=escape
d invention	invent
e prevention	=prevent
f protection	=protect
g treatment	treat

Inventions that keep us secure

Airbags

Airbags protect car drivers and passengers if they are involved in an accident. Most modern cars have a driver's airbag in the steering wheel, and another for the front seat passenger. Some cars also have side airbags fitted in the seats, and a few even have airbags which are released from behind the driver to protect people in the back seats.

Airbags inflate in less than a second when a car collides with something solid, like another vehicle or a building. They cushion the people in the car and stop them from bumping into dangerous objects such as the steering wheel. Since cars have had airbags, the number of serious car injuries has decreased dramatically.

Smoke alarms

In the past, before the invention of smoke alarms, many people died in their homes, not because of flames, but because they inhaled lethal smoke while they were sleeping. This is because most fires happen at night. However, it is now possible for people to buy inexpensive smoke alarms which they can fit themselves. Like alarm clocks, they are loud enough to wake sleepers and give them enough time to escape. The best place for a smoke alarm is at the top of stairs or in halls and corridors. Some smoke alarms are so sensitive that fumes from cooking can activate them, so they should not be installed in or near kitchens.

Vaccinations

A vaccination is a medical treatment which can prevent people from catching serious diseases and stop these diseases from spreading to large numbers of people. Many childhood diseases, which were common in the past, have disappeared because of the mass vaccination of babies. 20 When doctors vaccinate people, they are infecting them with a very weak solution of the disease they want to prevent. This helps the body to fight the disease in the future. Many vaccinations last for a whole lifetime.

New words

آمن	Secure	شارك	Involved	توجيه - قيادة	Steering
عجلة	Wheel	مقعد	Seat	مسافر	Passenger
حقيبة حماية السيارة	Airbag	يحرر	Release	يملاً بالهواء	Inflate
يتصادم - يتعارض	Collide	صلب	Solid	مركبة	Vehicle
وسادة - يمهد الصدمة	Cushion	يصطدم - يرتطم	Bumping	أضرار	Injuries
ينقص	Decrease	لهيب - ألسنة النار	Flames	يستنشق	Inhale
مهلك - مميت	Lethal	لقاح	Vaccination	يمنع	Prevent
مرض	Disease	منتشر	Spreading	طفولة	Childhood
يختفي	Disappear	عدوى	Infecting		

Answer these questions in your notebook.

- a** Who do car airbags protect?
- b** Why are various types of airbag needed?
- c** Where is the best position in a house or flat for smoke alarms?
- d** Why are smoke alarms accessible to everyone?
- e** How have some common childhood diseases disappeared?

Answers :

- a** car drivers and passengers
- b** because of the different positions of passengers, and the different types of car crashes
- c** at the top of the stairs or in halls and corridors
- d** they are an inexpensive way to protect against fire in any home, and can be fitted by anyone
- e** through mass vaccination

What do the underlined words in these sentences from the article refer to?

- a** Some cars also have side airbags fitted in the seats, and a few even have airbags... (line 3)
- b** ... but because they inhaled lethal smoke... (line 10)
- c** Like alarm clocks, they are loud enough... (line 13)
- d** Many childhood diseases, which were common in the past... (line 19)
- e** When doctors vaccinate people, they are infecting them... (line 20)

Answers: a cars

- b** people who died
- c** smoke alarms
- d** childhood diseases
- e** doctors, people

Match these verbs from the article with their meanings.

- a** collide **1** reduce / go down
- b** cushion **2** hit with force
- c** decrease **3** become full
- d** disappear **4** make an accident less painful
- e** inflate **5** exist no longer

Answers: a 2 b 4 c 1 d 5 e 3

Grammar

Should +V(infinitive)

-تستخدم لتدل على نصيحة عامة في الزمن الحاضر أو المستقبل (يمكن ان تتحقق)

Should +have +p.p

-تستخدم لتدل على نصيحة أو نقد في الزمن الماضي (لا يمكن أن يتحقق أو يحدث)

نستطيع أن نترجمها إلى العربية بكلمة واحدة هي: "ينبغي".

Read these three short news stories about everyday accidents.

Write should have and shouldn't have sentences about the three stories below. Then compare your sentences in pairs.

1 A fisherman, who was alone in a tiny boat, got into trouble last week when he caught a giant fish. Unfortunately the fisherman was very inexperienced and had forgotten to tie himself to the boat. The fish was so strong that it pulled the man out of his boat and into the sea. The fisherman had also forgotten to tell anyone that he was shouldn't going fishing, so nobody came looking for him. After he had been in the sea for nearly twelve hours, a ferry rescued him.

2 Ahmad was driving home from work in his car. He was thinking about the weekend. down, but the car was going too fast. It left the road, crashed into a bush and stopped. Ahmad was not hurt. When he came to a sharp bend in the road, he put his foot on the brake to slow

3 Khaled, who works at the head office of the National Bank, had a shock yesterday when he was shredding some confidential letters. As he was putting the last letter in, he saw someone he knew through the window. As he leant forward to wave to his friend, Khaled's tie went into the shredder. Luckily Khaled switched off the machine before he was injured.

Answers: 1 The fisherman should have told someone where he was going.

The fisherman should have cut his fishing line when the fish pulled him.

2 He shouldn't have been thinking about the weekend.

He shouldn't have been driving so fast.

He should have concentrated on the road.

He should have driven more slowly.

3 He shouldn't have waved to his friend.

He should have watched what he was doing.

Grammar

Adjectives	Nouns
ful → helpful : نهايات الصفات able → portable ous → famous ible → visible cal → spherical y → rainy less → treeless	نهايات الأسماء : كل كلمة تنتهي بـ -dom -ment -tion -sion -ity -ship -ness وتكون الكلمة اسماً . E.g. : decision -treatment -ability -freedom -friendship -existence .

Find nine nouns and seven adjectives.

accidental busy careful dangerous environment equipment government
 motorist natural neighbourhood poisonous regulation responsibility
 smaller substance swimmer

Answers : nouns: environment; equipment; government; motorist; neighbourhood; regulation; responsibility; substance; swimmer

adjectives: accidental; busy; careful; dangerous; natural; poisonous; smaller

d Choose nouns or adjectives from 1a to complete these sentences.

- 1 You must bewhen you cross this road. It'svery in the morning.
- 2 Fumes from cars areand can damage the
- 3 The..... is bringing in new s to fine s for speeding.
- 4 It is the..... of parents to check that play is safe for their children.

Answers : 1 careful, dangerous
 2 poisonous, environment
 3 government, regulation, motorist
 4 responsibility, equipment

Grammar

man → men woman → women foot → feet الجمع الشاذ :
 Fish → fish tooth → teeth child → children
 Mouse → mice person → people sheep → sheep deer → deer

a Copy and complete these sentences with correct plurals of the nouns in brackets.

- 1 Some (person)..... are afraid of (mouse).....
- 2 Three (man)and their (wife)were injured in the accident.
- 3 Some (child)..... forget to clean their (tooth)..... before they go to bed.
- 4 The (woman)of the village looked after the (sheep).....

- Answers:** 1 people, mice
2 men, wives
3 children, teeth
4 women, sheep

Unit 11 The planet in danger

Match them with their meanings.

- a** chimney **1** feel a strong pain – from an insect or smoke
b extinct **2** parts of a town or city far from the centre / edges
c habitat **3** a passage that takes smoke out of a building
d outskirts **4** where animals live naturally in the wild
e (to) sting **5** when a type of animal doesn't exist anymore (e.g. dinosaur).

Answers : a 3 b 5 c 4 d 2 e 1

Complete these lists with missing words from the interviews.

Verb	Noun
1 pollute	=pollution
2 breathe	=breath
3 disappear	=disappearance
4 destroy	=destruction

Grammar

تقسم الأفعال باللغة الانكليزية إلى نوعين:

أفعال ساكنة (state verbs) (وهي الأفعال التي لا تتحرك عند القيام بها) تستخدم مع الزمن البسيط والمستمر .
أفعال حركية (dynamic verbs) (وهي الأفعال التي تتحرك عند القيام بها) تستخدم مع الزمن البسيط فقط .

-NONPROGRESSIVE VERBS(الأفعال التي لا تستخدم في الأزمنة المستمرة)

(1) Mental state	know يعلم realize يدرك understand يفهم recognize يميز	believe يؤمن feel يشعر suppose يفترض *think يظن، يفكر*	imagine يتخيل doubt يشك remember يتذكر Forget ينسى	want يريد، يرغب need يحتاج prefer يفضل mean يقصد، يعني
(2) Emotional state	love يحب like يحب appreciate يقدر	hate يكره dislike يبغض، يكره	fear يخاف، يخشى Envy يحسد	mind يكثرث care يهتم
(3) Possession	possess يمتلك	*have يملك، يتناول*	own يملك، يحوز	belong يخص، ينتمي
(4) Sense perceptions	*Taste يبدو الطعم يتذوق* *smell تبدو الرائحة	hear يسمع *feel يشعر* يلمس*	see يرى	*see* يزور* ، يفحص*(الطبيب)

	يشم*			
(5) Other existing states	seem يبدو look* يبدو، ينظر* appear* يبدو يظهر*	cost يكلف owe يدين weigh* يزن يوزن*	be* يكون (يستخدم في المستمر) استخداماً خاصاً يلحق شرحه و إيضاحه. exist يتواجد، يكون	consist of يتكون من contain يحتوي include يتضمن

ملاحظة: الأفعال الإنكليزية التي ترافقها نجمة* تستخدم بالمعنى العربي الذي ترافقه نجمة* في الأزمنة المستمرة.

	NONPROGRESSIVE (existing state)	PROGRESSIVE (activity in progress)
Think يظن (غير مستمر) يفكر (مستمر)	I think he is a kind man.	I am thinking about this grammar.
Have يملك (غير مستمر) يمضي، يعاني (مستمر)	He has a car.	I am having trouble. She is having a good time.
Taste يبدو الطعم (غير مستمر) يتذوق (مستمر)	This food tastes good.	The chef is tasting the sauce.
Smell تبدو الرائحة (غير مستمر) يشم (مستمر)	These flowers smell good.	Don is smelling the roses.
See يرى (غير مستمر) يزور، يفحص <الطبيب> (مستمر)	I see a butterfly. Do you see it?	The doctor is seeing a patient.
Feel يبدو اللمس (غير مستمر) يلمس (مستمر)	The cat's fur feels soft.	Sue is feeling the cat's fur.
Look يبدو للنظر (غير مستمر) ينظر (مستمر)	She looks cold. I'll lend her my coat.	I am looking out the window.
Appear يبدو (غير مستمر) يظهر <بعد اختفاء> (مستمر)	He appears to be asleep.	The actor is appearing on the stage.
Weigh يزن (غير مستمر) يوزن (مستمر)	A piano is heavy. It weighs a lot.	The grocer is weighing the bananas.
Be يكون (غير مستمر)	I am hungry.	Tom is <u>being foolish</u> . توم يتحامق.

Complete sentences a–c using the words and phrases you used to label the illustrations.

Chimney exhaust fumes factory landfill site smoke vehicle waste

a Look at that factory. There's black..... coming from its....., 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

bfrom buses, taxis, lorries and other can make it difficult for people to breathe.

c There's aon the outskirts of our city where they take people's household

Answers : a smoke, chimney

b Exhaust fumes, vehicles

c landfill site, waste

a Use a word from List A and another from List B to form compound nouns. A B

- | | |
|-----------|---------|
| 1 animal | change |
| 2 climate | chimney |
| 3 global | fumes |
| 4 factory | habitat |
| 5 exhaust | warming |

- Answers:** 1 animal habitat
2 climate change
3 global warming
4 factory chimney
5 exhaust fumes

Unit 12 The power of nature

Natural threats and disasters

1

People have always tried to avoid natural threats; for example, we do not live too close to a river that floods, or on the side of a volcano that may erupt. Scientists cannot stop these threats completely, but there are things they can do to make them less dangerous.

2

Rivers flood when the water level rises too high and the river overflows its banks. The Nile flooded for thousands of years until the Aswan High Dam was built in 1970. The dam stops the flooding and generates electric power. It also collects water during the rainy season so that people have water when there is a drought.

3

A different system protects London from flooding by the River Thames. High tides can bring too much water up the River Thames and this could flood the city. To protect London, the Thames Barrier was built. When there is a high tide, 'walls' come up out of the river to stop the high water from reaching the city.

4

It would probably be impossible to design a building that would be completely safe in the most serious earthquake. It would also be very expensive. Instead of this, engineers design buildings which will not fall down when the earth shakes. There are two main ways of doing this: buildings are built on springs or rollers, so that when the earth shakes, the building itself moves a little. Another method is to use building materials that reduce the impact of an earthquake.

5

Throughout history, natural disasters have killed and injured human beings and damaged the cities and buildings they live in. Humans cannot prevent these disasters, but we have learnt to recognise the incredible power of nature.

New words

Threats	تهديدات	Avoid	يتجنب	Floods	فيضانات
Volcano	بركان	Erupt	يثور	Dam	سد
Generate	يولد	Drought	جفاف	Tide	المد والجزر
Earthquake	زلزال	Shakes	اهتزاز	Reduce	يقلل
Impact	تأثير	Natural disasters	الكوارث الطبيعية		

Match each paragraph 1–5 with one of these headings:

- Making earthquakes less dangerous
- Protecting London from the Thames
- Learning to live with nature
- Stopping floods, saving water and producing electricity
- Science can help

Answers: 1 Science can help

2 Stopping floods, saving water and producing electricity

3 Protecting London from the Thames

4 Making earthquakes less dangerous

5 Learning to live with nature

What do the words in italics in these sentences from the article refer to?

a Scientists cannot stop these threats completely, but there are things *they* can do to make them less dangerous. (line 4)

b *It* also collects water during the rainy season... (line 13)

c ... the River Thames and *this* could flood the city. (line 18)

d Instead of *this*, engineers design buildings ... (line 27)

e There are two main ways of doing *this* ... (line 29)

f ... the cities and buildings *they* live in. (line 37)

Answers: **a** scientists

b the Aswan High Dam

c too much water brought in by the high tides

d designing a completely safe building

e designing buildings which will not fall down during earthquakes

f human beings

Write possible answers to these questions.

a Why does the water level in rivers rise?

b Look at the photo of the Thames Barrier. Why do you think it was difficult for engineers to build?

c Why would it be impossible to design a building that would be completely safe in an earthquake?

d What kinds of building materials do you think would reduce the impact of an earthquake?

Answers: a Rain falling on hills runs into rivers and raises the water level.

b It had to be built in a river where the water level was constantly rising and falling with the tides.

c Earthquakes are sometimes too powerful.

d Non-rigid materials, for example rubber, wood, some plastics, etc.

Match these verbs from the article with their correct meanings.

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------------------|
| a avoid | 1 think of, plan and draw |
| b erupt | 2 produce / make / create |
| c generate | 3 explode / throw out rock |
| d collect | 4 escape |
| e protect | 5 hold and save |
| f design | 6 make safe / guard |

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

Grammar

Reported Speech

لتحويل الجملة من الكلام المباشر إلى الكلام المنقول نجري التغييرات التالية:

١- الزمن:

١- مضارع بسيط ← ماضي بسيط

٢- مضارع مستمر ← ماضي مستمر

٣- مضارع تام ← ماضي تام

٤- ماضي بسيط ← ماضي تام

٥- can -will ← could-would

٢- تغيير الضمير:

I → he / she / it

we → they

Fatima: 'I want to go skiing this winter.'

Fatima said (that) *she wanted* to go skiing that winter.

Ali: 'We are having a picnic on Friday.'

Ali said (that) *they were* having a picnic on Friday.

Samira: 'Ali, I'm sorry about what *happened*.'

Samira told Ali that *she was* sorry about what *had happened*.

Samira said to Ali that she *was sorry* about what *had happened*.

*تحويل الجملة الاستفهامية إلى الكلام المنقول:

نطبق نفس القواعد السابقة في تغيير الزمن والضمير والصفات الملكية والظروف الزمنية أيضاً على الجملة الاستفهامية بالإضافة إلى إزالة الاستفهام وذلك بإرجاع التبديل. أما بالنسبة إلى Do-Does-Did فنحذفهم.

-He asked me "Why **are you** lazy"

He asked me why **I was** lazy.

'What are **you** going to do after school?'

She wanted to know what **I was going** to do after school.

In **Yes / No questions**, use **ask / wanted to know + if or whether**.

'Did **you** enjoy the class?'

She asked me **if / whether I had enjoyed** the class.

She wanted to know **if / whether I had enjoyed** the class.

تغيير الظروف الزمنية وأسماء الإشارة:

Now----then

Today----that day

Yesterday-----the day before

Tomorrow-----the next day

Last week-----the week before

This---that
المفرد

These-----those
الجمع

Report these things that people said. Copy and complete the sentences.

a 'My house is near the river.'

b 'They're building flood defences.' Mazen said that they ...

c 'The river flooded the town last week.' Asma said that ...

d 'The water came into my house.' Rana said that ...

e 'They built the hotel on springs.' The journalist said that ...

Answers : **a** Omar said that his house was near the river.

b ...were building flood defences.

c ...the river had flooded the town the week before.

d ...the water had come into her house.

e ...they had built the hotel on springs.

Now rewrite this story in your notebook using Nazrul's words.

a (Ten-year-old Nazrul from Bangladesh said that) he had been trapped on the roof of his house.

I was trapped on the roof of my house.

b The river in his town had overflown its banks after heavy rain.

The river ...

c (He explained that) his father had woken him early in the morning because the house had been full of water.

d (Nazrul said that) he had looked after his baby brother while his parents had carried all the furniture upstairs.

e (He said that) he and his family had spent a night on the roof of their house and that nobody had rescued them until the following day.

f (Nazrul said that) he had been staying with his aunt since the flood.

Answers : **a** "I was trapped on the roof of my house."

b "The river in my town has overflown its banks after heavy rain."

c "My father woke me early in the morning because the house was full of water."

d "I looked after my baby brother while my parents carried all the furniture upstairs."

e "I and my family spent a night on the roof of our house and nobody rescued us until the next day."

f "I have been staying with my aunt since the flood."

Review 4 Units 10-12

Write sentences saying what they should or shouldn't have done. Use the words in brackets in your answers.

a It was a difficult book to read. (put glasses on)

b I was very hungry by lunchtime. (eat more / breakfast)

c I went out in the evening and got very cold. (go out / a T-shirt)

d Someone stole my car. (lock / doors)

e I ran out of petrol in the middle of the desert. (fill up with / petrol)

f I got stuck in traffic and couldn't tell anyone. (leave / mobile phone at home)

Answers : a You should have put your glasses on.

b You should have eaten more for breakfast.

c You shouldn't have gone out in a T-shirt.

d You should have locked the doors.

e You should have filled up the car with petrol.

f You shouldn't have left your mobile phone at home.

Use these verbs and nouns in your answers.

1 phone / garage

2 go home / spare keys

3 break / lock

4 climb / sunroof

5 buy / new keys

6 force open / back window

b Discuss your ideas in pairs.

Answers : 1 He should have phoned a garage for help.

2 He should have gone home for the spare keys.

3 He should have broken the lock.

4 He should have climbed through the sunroof.

5 He should have bought some new keys.

6 He should have forced open the back window.

Are the verbs in these sentences right or wrong? Rewrite the incorrect sentences.

- a** Scientists are believing that Earth is getting warmer.
- b** My friends and I are thinking that 'protected areas' in Syria are a good idea.
- c** She is expecting an email about the job she applied for.
- d** Syrians have good habits when it comes to protecting the environment.
- e** Most people aren't knowing very much about the environment.
- f** Experts are thinking that pollution is getting worse.

Answers : **a** believe (not *are believing*)

b think (not *are thinking*)

c correct

d correct

e don't know (not *aren't knowing*)

f think (not *are thinking*)

Report these people's words

- a** I'm going on holiday next week.
- b** I love the summer holidays.
- c** My family goes on holiday twice a year.
- d** I went on holiday last week.
- e** We visited Brazil last year .
- f** We are really enjoying our holiday .

Answers : **a** He said he was going on holiday the following week.

b He said he loved the summer holidays.

c He said his family went on holiday twice a year.

d She said she had gone on holiday the previous week.

e She said they had visited Brazil the previous year.

f She said they were really enjoying their holiday.

What were these people's words? Write them in your notebook.

- a** Ahmad said he always drove carefully.
- b** Asma told me she was feeling ill.
- c** Waleed said he had passed his maths exam.
- d** Talaa told me she wanted to be a teacher.
- e** Wissam told me he loved fast cars.
- f** Maysaa said she was learning to play the flute.

Answers : **a** "I always drive carefully."

b "I'm feeling ill."

c "I passed my maths exam."

d "I want to be a teacher."

e "I love fast cars."

f "I'm learning to play the flute."

