

Present simple tense (زمن
المضارع البسيط)

The sun shines from the east. (Fact)

They play football everyday. (Habit)

His flight departs at 8:30 a.m. (Fixed schedules)

Use: للحديث عن الحقائق والعادات و أيضا مواعيد ثابتة في المستقبل كمواعيد المباريات والرحلات الجوية

Form:

*** He, She, It + v (s)

Mum eats

• اذا انتهى الفعل بهذه الحروف (sh/ ch/ x/ o/ ss) نضيف es للفعل

She watches

• اذا انتهى الفعل بحرف y ويسبقه حرف علة (a/ o/ e/ i/ u) تبقى y كما هي ونضيف s

He plays

• أما اذا انتهى ب y و لم يسبق بحرف علة فتقلب y الى i و نضيف es (rely relies)

***They, We, You, I + v1

They play / We watch

Negative: He, She, It does not (doesn't) + v1

They, We, You, I do not (don't) + v1

Key words: always- usually- sometimes- often- rarely- never- every...(week/ day/ year..) – monthly- Sundays....

Questions:

يوجد نوعان من الأسئلة

* Wh. Q.

Where أين للمكان When متى للزمان Why لماذا للسبب What ماذا للمفعول به

Who من للفاعل و المفعول به العاقل Which من للفاعل غير العاقل How كيف للحال
How long كم المدة/المسافة How much كم الكمية للاسم غير المعدود
How many كم العدد للاسم المعدود

تكملة الجملة V1 (S.) الفاعل do / does الأداة

Ola visits her grandmother every week.

When does Ola visit her grandmother?

• تطبق هذه القاعدة على جميع أدوات السؤال باستثناء **Who / Which** عند السؤال عن الفاعل

فإننا نحذف الفاعل من الجملة و نضع بدلا منه أداة السؤال و تبقى الجملة كما هي .

Ola visits her grandmother every week.

Who visits her grandmother every week?

أما عند السؤال عن المفعول به العاقل (who) / غير العاقل (what) نطبق القاعدة (سؤال عادي)

Who/ What + do/ does + S. + v1

Ola visits her grandmother every week.

Who does Ola visit every week?

• عند استخدام How many او How much فإننا نضيف المعدود / غير المعدود ثم نطبق القاعدة .

I في الجملة الخبرية تقلب إلى you في السؤال

I write three stories monthly.

How many stories do you write monthly?

*Yes/No Q

نفس طريقة wh لكن لا نضع wh

Does Omar usually play football ?

Yes, he does. / No, he doesn't.

Past simple tense زمن الماضي البسيط

Mum made some cake yesterday.

Use: أحداث بدأت وانتهت في الماضي

Form: مع جميع الضمائر + V(2)

Negative: did not (didn't) + V(1)

Key words: last, yesterday, ago, in the past, 2017

Question

**Wh. Q.

الأداة + did + الفاعل + V(1) +

*When did Omar leave?

He left last week.

**Yes/No Q.

wh نفس طريقة wh لكن لا نضع أداة wh

*Did Omar leave yesterday?

No, he didn't.

**

The red car hit the boy.

Who did the red car hit?

• طريقة تصريف الفعل :

1. أفعال منتظمة Regular conj. و عبارة عن v+ed
2. أفعال غير منتظمة irregular وهي عبارة عن مجموعة من الأفعال التي لا تطبق عليها القاعدة (توجد هذه الأفعال في آخر كتاب اللغة الإنجليزية للمرحلة الإعدادية)
3. أفعال تنتهي بحرف y ولا تسبق بحرف العلة نقلب y إلى i ثم نضيف ed (rely relied)
4. أفعال تنتهي بحرف y وتسبق بحرف العلة تبقى y و نضيف ed (play played)

Present ccontinuous tense (زمن)

المضارع المستمر

Mum is making a cake at this moment.

Listen! The babies are crying.

He is leaving next Friday.

Use: وصف احداث مستمرة في هذه اللحظة و أيضا خطط شخصية للمستقبل

Form: (he, she, it) is

(I) am + v (ing)

(they, we, you) are

Negative: is not (isn't)

am not (I'm not) + v(ing)

are not (aren't)

Key words: now, at this moment, look! , listen!, these days, soon, next, this(weekend), on(Sunday), Be quiet! , Be careful! , nowadays, still

Questions:

عند السؤال نعكس الفاعل و الفعل المساعد

Ali is

is Ali

Dad is flying next Saturday.

*When is dad flying?

*Is dad flying next Saturday?

في حالة السؤال عن الفاعل

*Who is flying next Saturday?

المستقبل Future

****(Will + inf.)

Use:

• قرارات سريعة

Huda: Our friend Ola is ill.

Rania: Really! I will visit her.

• الوعد / العرض

(offer- promise)

They are heavy. I'll carry them for you.

I promise I will give you back the money.

• كلمات دالة

(sure- hope- if- think- trust- no doubt- expect- certainly- definitely- promise- predict)

I'm sure he will arrive tomorrow.

Negative: won't

I won't visit you today.

Short form: 'll

He promises he'll help you.

Question:

نعكس الفاعل مع will

I will give you back the money tomorrow.

*When will you give me the money?

*Will you give me the money tomorrow?

Yes, I will. / No, I won't.

****(Is/am/are + going to + inf.)

Use:

• خطط و نوايا

Huda: Our friend Ola is ill.

Rania: I know. I am going to visit her tomorrow.

• توقع حدوث شيء ما مع وجود دلائل

The sky is cloudy. It is going to rain.

Key words: tonight- this(evening)- today- next

Negative:

Isn't / I'm not/ aren't + going to + inf.

His dad lost his job, so they aren't going to buy a new car.

Question:

They are going to travel to London.

*Where are they going to travel?

*Is she going to buy a car?

No, she isn't. She is going to buy a house.

Present perfect simple tense

(المضارع التام البسيط)

I have already finished my homework.

We haven't found another clue so far.

She still hasn't made the cake.

Use: أحداث في الماضي ولكن تؤثر على الحاضر

Form:

He/she/it + has

+ V 3(p.p)

They/we/you/I + have

Key words:

(already/ just/ still / yet/ so far /since/for/recently/lately/never/ever).

ملاحظة still تأتي مع النفي ، so far في اخر الجملة ، ever في السؤال، yet في اخر الجملة المنفية و السؤال ، just/already تأتي بين have/has و التصريف الثالث للفعل ، never تحمل معنى النفي و تأتي بين have/has و التصريف الثالث للفعل

Negative:

has not (hasn't) / have not (haven't) + V3 (p.p)

Question:

*When have they rebuilt the mosque?

They have rebuilt it after the war.

*Have they rebuilt the mosque?

Yes, they have.

Present perfect continuous (المضارع التام المستمر)

I have been studying English for 10 years

She has been talking on the mobile since 3 o'clock.

Use: أحداث بدأت في الماضي واستمرت للوقت الحاضر /يعبر عن طول المدة:

Form: has/have + been + v(ing)

Negative: hasn't/ haven't + been + v(ing)

Question:

*How long has Lana been playing the piano?

Lana has been playing the piano for a year.

2017 / Saturday/ January/ (منذ: بداية المدة) **Since** •

o'clock / last / yesterday/ this morning/ the age of

a/an/ hours/ months/ days/years/weeks/(minutes/ (لمدة:المدة كاملة) **For** •

ages/ along time

بعض الأفعال لا تأتي إلا في صيغة البسيط (stative verbs) :

Love- like- hate- dislike-be- know- consider- feel- hear- see- smell-
remember- forget- taste- believe- understand

I am liking sweets (F)/ I like sweets. (T)

I haven't been seeing you for ages.(F) I haven't seen you for ages.(T)

Modal verbs

- Ability (المقدرة/ الاستطاعة)

can + inf. = (is/am/are) able to +inf.

could +inf. = (was / were) able to +inf.

*في الزمن المضارع نستخدم can/cannot(can't)

I can drive a car, but I can't drive a bus.

*في الزمن الماضي نستخدم could/could not(couldn't)

He could walk when he was two years old, but he couldn't run.

*في حالة الطلب نستخدم Could

Could you open the door, please? (Polite Request)

- Possibility (الاحتمالية)

ربما may/might + inf.

لا ربما may not/might not + inf.

You may/might hurt yourself.

It may not/might not rain tomorrow.

• Advice (النصيحة)

shall/should + inf.

shall not/should not(shouldn't) + inf.

*You should study hard for the test.

*Don't look directly at the sun.

You shouldn't look directly at the sun.

*Shall I give you a cup of tea? (العرض Offer)

• Necessity/obligations(الالزام / الضرورة)

في حالة المضارع نستخدم (must/ have to/ has to/ need to/ needs to) و يأتي بعدها الفعل المجرد بمعنى انه من الضروري أن
أما في حالة الماضي نستخدم (had to / needed to) ثم الفعل المجرد بمعنى انه كان من الضروري أن

*It is necessary for Hani to apply today.

Hani has to/ need to apply today.

*It was necessary for me to take the medicine.

I had to take the medicine.

*There is much work to do, I have to stay up.

ملاحظة: يوجد فرق بين must و have to

must الزام الشخص نفسه بضرورة عمل شيء ما

I don't have enough money. I must go to the bank now.

اما have to فهي الزام خارجي

You have to follow the laws.

• Unnecessary to do something(غير ضروري)

في حالة المضارع نستخدم (don't / doesn't + have / need + to) ثم الفعل المجرد و قد نستخدم needn't و يليها الفعل المجرد

اما في حالة الماضي نستخدم (didn't + have/ need+ to)

*Rich people don't have to work.

*Tomorrow is a holiday. We don't need to/ needn't get up early.

*It is not necessary for us to go to work today. It's Friday.

We don't have to/ don't need to go to work today. It's Friday.

*It was not necessary for Ali to see the dentist.

Ali didn't have to/didn't need to see the dentist.

- Necessary not to do/prohibition(المنع/التحذير)

mustn't = (is/am/are) not allowed to +inf. في المضارع

تستخدم في القوانين (road, hospital, school, laws)

You mustn't eat at the class.

(was/were) not allowed to + inf. في الماضي

Adjectives الصفات

Adjectives(الصفات)

- تصف الاسماء وتأتي عادة قبل الاسم

She has blue eyes.

- يمكن أن نستخدم أكثر من صفة و نضع بينهم فواصل اذا جاءت قبل الاسم

He bought a thick, black coat.

- تأتي بعد أفعال (is,am,are,was,were,be,been)

The baby is beautiful and lovely.

- تأتي بعد (very, too, quite, almost, still, some, really, so) و تكون مسبقة

ب (verb to be) او (seem, feel, get, keep, sound, become, look)

They are very heavy.

- يمكننا اشتقاق الصفات باضافة -ing/ -ed للفعل

My father tells us amazing stories. He is amazed.

** عادة تصف الغير عاقل v+ing to describe things.

** عادة تصف العاقل v3 to describe people.

الأحوال/ الظروف

Adverbs

Adverbs(الأحوال)

- نضيف ly للصفة (adj.) لتصبح حال (adv.)
Adv.= adj. + ly
- يستخدم الحال لوصف الفعل ويأتي عادة قبل الفعل
They finally finished
- وقد يأتي بعد الفعل مباشرة
He runs quickly.
- أو بعد المفعول به
She shut the door quickly.
- أو بعد فعل مساعد
He will certainly come.
- لتشديد الحال نضعه في بداية الجملة (إعطاء معنى للجملة ككل)
Luckily, some neighbours heard her.
- نستخدم الحال أيضا لجعل الصفة أقوى
I was really scared.
- ملاحظة قد تأتي هذه الكلمات أيضا قبل الحال بشرط ان تكون مسبوقه بفعل
(really-very-too-quite-almost-so-some-still)
- ملاحظة اذا انتهت الصفة ب y تقلب إلى i ثم نضيف ly
She sings very beautifully.
- واذا انتهت الصفة ب e مسبوقه ب l فإننا نحذف e
Lucky + ly = luckily
Possible + ly = possibly
- وهناك بعض الأحوال الشاذة التي لا تنطبق عليها قاعدة ly
Good well
Fast, early, hard, late, far
He runs fast. (adv.) He is fast.(adj.)
- صفات وليست أحوال Lovely/ friendly

Comparison of adjectives

- عند مقارنة الصفات يجب أن نحدد أولاً إذا كانت الصفة قصيرة (من مقطع واحد) أو صفة طويلة (أكثر من مقطع)

1. ** Short adj. (من مقطع واحد)

e.g. tall, slow, busy

- عند مقارنة شخص بشخص أو شيء بشيء (comparative) فإننا نضيف er للصفة ثم
than
(adj.+er than)

He is taller than Omar.

- عند مقارنة شخص أو شيء بمجموعة (superlative) فإننا نضيف the قبل
الصفة ونضيف للصفة est
(the adj.+est)

These are the highest mountains

- ملاحظة إذا كانت الصفة منتهية ب y فإنها تقلب إلى i عند إضافة er أو est
(busy) It has been busier than usual.
(heavy) This bag is heavier than that one.

2. ** Long adj. (أكثر من مقطع)

e.g. beautiful, cheap, expensive

- عند مقارنة شخص بشخص أو شيء بشيء (comparative)
more/less adj. than

She is more beautiful than Ola.

The dog is less dangerous than the fox.

- عند مقارنة شخص أو شيء بمجموعة (superlative) فإننا نضيف
the most/least adj.

It is the most expensive bag in the shop.

The green dress is the least expensive.

*** ملاحظة هناك بعض الصفات التي لا تنطبق عليها القاعدة

Adj.	comparative	superlative
• good	better than	the best
• bad	worse than	the worst
• little	less than	the least

- many/ much more than the most
- far farther(مسافات)/ further(معلومات) than the furthest

Comparison of adverbs

- عند مقارنة الأحوال فإنها تعامل معاملة الصفات الطويلة
She walks more slowly than Ola.
She walks the most slowly.
- باستثناء بعض الأحوال الشاذة مثل
well better than the best
badly worse than the worst
- و أيضا الأحوال late, early, fast, hard, far والتي تعامل معاملة الصفة القصيرة
بإضافة er أو est

She runs the fastest.

He works harder than Omar.

** (not) as adj./adv. as

- Lions are dangerous. Tigers are dangerous, too.
في حالة التساوي as as
Lions are as dangerous as tigers.
- Omar is taller than Ahmed.
في حالة عدم التساوي not as as
Ahmed is not as tall as Omar.
- Soha walks more slowly than Mona.
Mona doesn't walk as slowly as soha.
- ملاحظة في حالة عدم التساوي فإننا ننفي (is, am, are, was, were, has, have, had & modal verbs) وإذا لم توجد هذه الأفعال فإننا نستخدم don't / doesn't في حالة المضارع و didn't في حالة الماضي.

** too + adj. + to/for

- تستخدم إذا كان الشيء أكثر من المطلوب
He is too weak to carry these boxes.

** not + adj. + enough + to/for

- تستخدم إذا كان الشيء أقل من المطلوب
He is not strong enough to carry these boxes.

**** so + adj./ adv. + that**

- She paints so beautifully that everyone wants to buy her pictures.
- The wind was so strong that it damaged lots of houses.

**** such + n. + that**

- She cooked such a nice meal that we never forgot it.

المفرد يسبق ب a/an

It is such an interesting book that a lot of people have read it.

اما الجمع لا يسبق ب a/an

These are such interesting books that a lot of people have read it.

Past (زمن الماضي المستمر)
continuous tense

I was playing football at this time yesterday.

When the telephone rang, I was preparing my lunch.

While I was preparing my lunch, the telephone rang.

Use: حدث في فترة زمنية محددة في الماضي

حدث مستمر في الماضي قطعه حدث آخر (الحدث الطويل في صيغة الماضي المستمر والحدث القصير في صيغة الماضي البسيط)

Form: he/she/it/I was + V(ing)

You/we/they were + V(ing)

Key words: While/As/When. قد تأتي هذه الروابط في أول الجملة أو في وسطها.

- While/As + (was/were + V(ing)) , V2
- When + V2 , (was/were + V(ing))

- ملاحظة when أيضا تستخدم لوصف حدثين قصيرين في الماضي (حدثان في نفس اللحظة)

When + V2 , V2

When Sam arrived home on his birthday, everyone sat down at the table.

Past perfect tense (زمن الماضي التام)

After Mona had bought some fruit, she visited her sister.

She had bought some fruit **before** she visited her sister.

She didn't visit her sister **until** she had bought some fruit.

Use: حدثان في الماضي أحدهما قبل الآخر (الحدث الأول يكون في صيغة الماضي التام و الحدث الثاني في صيغة الماضي البسيط)

Form: had + V3 (p.p)

Negative: hadn't + V3

Key words:

After + had + V3 , V2

Before/ By the time + V2 , had + V3

didn't + v1 until had + V3

until لا تأتي إلا في الوسط وتسبق بالنفي

- Put up: to attach something to a wall يعلق
- Put down: to put something on a place like a table or the ground. يضع
- Put on: to cover a part of your body with clothes or jewelry. يرتدي (يلبس)
- Put away: to put something in the place where you usually keep it. يضع الشيء في مكانه المعتاد/ تعلق الطائرة
- Take off: to take clothes from your body, for example when you are too hot. يخلع ملابس
- Take out: to take something from a place where you usually keep it. يأخذ الشيء من مكانه المعتاد / ينزّه
- Take over: to begin to do something that someone else was doing. يتولى عمل / يسيطر

Complete the sentences using the appropriate phrasal verb with take and put :

1. I put the pens **down** on the table.
2. When it is cold , I put **on** my coat.
4. We **put up** a picture at the wall.
5. I take my money **out** of my wallet.
6. I take **off** my shoes when I go to bed.

Verb	Noun
Weigh	Weight
Feed	Food
Succeed	success
Produce	Product

متى نستخدم الاسم ومتى نستخدم الفعل؟؟

• بعد الفاعل (he, she, it, I, we, you, they) يأتي الفعل.

What do you produce in this factory?

• بعد to يأتي الفعل

There's enough to feed the children.

• بعد ضمائر الملكية (his, her, my, our, their, its) يأتي الاسم.

I haven't checked his weight.

• بعد some/a few/a little/much/many يأتي الاسم

We haven't got much food in the house.

• بعد الصفات يأتي الاسم

Healthy food is important.

Complete the following sentence with words from the same family:

- We need some **arrangements** for our duties. (arrange)
- She likes **photography**. (photo)
- They **cross** the road when it's safe. (across)
- This box **weigh** 5 kilos (weight)
- He achieved a big **success**. (succeed)

{ play – go – do }

• **Play** مع الرياضات التي تحتوي كرة و كذلك مع الآلات الموسيقية

Volleyball, football, tennis, rugby, basketball, the guitar,
piano

• **Go** مع الرياضات التي تكون في الخارج (في الهواء الطلق و ليس في

مكان مغلق) و يكون بعدها (v+ing)

Swimming, camping, white water rafting, climbing, running

• **Do** مع نشاطات أخرى

Cooking, photography, flower arranging, art, homework

{ accept – lose – make }

- **accept** : an order, an invitation, an idea, a person
- **lose** : a job, a match, a phone, weight
- **make** : a design, an appointment, a cake, a mistake, a friend

Full form	Short form
is	's
are	're
am	'm
not	n't
would	'd
cannot	can't
has	's
have	've
had	'd
will	'll
Will not	won't

• **'d**.....قد تكون اختصارا ل would اذا تلاها فعل مجرد (inf.)

وقد تكون اختصارا ل had اذا تلاها التصريف الثالث

I'd never tried a quad. (had)

I'd love to buy one. (would)

• 's فقد تكون اختصارا ل is أو has

فاذا تلاها التصريف الثالث للفعل فتكون has و عدا ذلك تكون is الا في حالة المبني للمجهول

She's writing. (is)

She's just finished. (has)

She's punished. (is) لان الجملة مبنية للمجهول

Possessive forms: صيغ الملكية

- The girl's mobile.
- The girls' mobiles.
- The two women's mobiles.

في المثال الأول s هي ملكية للمفرد وتسبق بالفاصلة ' اما في المثال الثاني s للجمع فنكتفي بالفاصلة ' بعدها اما المثال الثالث فهي جمع شاذ لذلك نضيف 's

	يساعد/مساعدة help	يأمل/أمل hope	يعتني/عناية care
adjectives	helpful متعاون/helpless عاجز	hopeful مليء يائس/hopeless بالأمل	careful حذر/ careless مهمل
adverbs	helpfully/ helplessly	hopefully/hopelessly	carefully/carelessly

- Be **careful** you may hurt yourself. (care)
- I'll look after them **carefully**. (careful)
- Can I **help(v)** you? (helpful)
- Thanks for your **help(n)**. (help)
- They are losing 5-1. The situation is completely **helpless**. (helpful)

Rewrite the sentences using the words in brackets:

- I am sure he helps you (correct)
will help
- The train arrives at 3:15 (question)

When does the train arrive?

- I promise, I will be late. (negative)
won't
- I meet you at 6:00 (correct)
am meeting
- They began studying for the exam in the office. (where)
Where did they begin studying for the exam?
- The thief stole the money. (Ask a question)
Who stole the money?
- She has bought ten books. (How many)
How many books has she bought?
- Nabil answered all the questions. (add: quickly)

Nabil answered all the questions quickly.

- Alaska is bigger than Texas.
(smaller)
Texas is smaller than Alaska. (معكوس الصفة)
(big/large × small / narrow × wide / heavy × light / high×low
/ tall/long ×short / hot×cold / dark×light / expensive×cheap /
easy×hard / soft×hard / fast×slow)
- He is very ill. He can't eat anything.
{ too ...to }
He is too ill to eat anything.
- I have been living here since 2005. (How long)
How long have you been living here?
- The captain has just arrived. (use yet)
The captain hasn't arrived yet.
- He has been playing football since 2010. (use for)
He has been playing football for eight years.
- I'm not sure that Ola arrives on time. (may)
Ola may not arrive on time.
- It's not necessary to drive your car fast. (mustn't)
You mustn't drive your car fast.

(عند إعادة كتابة الجملة و لم يوجد فاعل نستخدم الضمير you ، و نبدل الضمائر us الى we ،
me الى I ، him الى he ، her الى she ، them الى they)

- We are able to read long texts. (can)
We can read long texts.
- He was able to drive a car. (could)
He could drive a car

- Ali is a careless driver. (carelessly) is + adj. +n

Ali drives carelessly.

V. + adv.

- My friend is a good football player. (well)

My friend plays well.

- I was really boring. (correct)

I was really bored.

- The tortoise moves slowly. (slow)

The tortoise is slow.

- I'm very interested in English literature. (interesting)

English literature is very interesting.

- First, I helped my father then I visited my friend. (After)

After I had helped my father, I visited my friend.

- I reached my house. My father left. (By the time)

By the time I reached my house, my father had left.

- She ate lunch then she had a bath. (before)

She had eaten lunch before she had a bath.

- He had asked about her family before he proposed marriage to her. (until)

He didn't propose marriage to her until he had asked about her family.

- While we have the picnic, it start to rain. (correct)

While we were having the picnic, it started to rain.

- They fight when I arrive. (correct)

They were fighting when I arrived.

- What do when I phoned you? (correct)

were you doing

- I bought a present, then I went to the party. (until)

I didn't go to the party until I had bought a present.

- Mobile Phone is cheaper than the laptop. (expensive)

The laptop is more expensive than the mobile phone.

- His wife is the best cook in the world. (good)

- My mother is not as tall as my father. (taller)

My father is taller than my mother.

- The question is too difficult to answer it.(isn't enough)
The question isn't easy enough to answer it.
- Mariam was such a polite student that everyone liked her.(so that)
Mariam was so polite that everyone liked her.
- It was an easy question. I answered it well.(such that)
It was such an easy question that I answered it well.
- The River Nile is 6.67 km long while the River Amazon is just 6.44 km. (as as)
The River Amazon is not as long as the River Nile.
- It was such a huge disaster that a million people died.(so that)
The disaster was so huge that a million people died.
- Hassan runs fast. Hani runs fast. (as as)
Hassan runs as fast as Hani.
- Soha writes carefully. Mona writes carefully. (as as)
Soha writes as carefully as Mona.
- Ali reads English better than Sami. (as as).
Sami doesn't read English as well as Ali.
- Rima is more beautiful than Samira. (as as)
Samira isn't as beautiful as Rima.
- The bag isn't light enough for him. (too...)
The bag is too heavy for him.

Choose the correct answer:

- I (have been writing- have written- been writing) letters all the morning.
- Since the middle of the last century, numbers (will grow - has grown - have been growing - has been growing) rapidly, and they still are today.
- How long (has she been- she has been- has been she) playing piano.
- We (have finished - finish - are finishing - finished) doing that last night.

- The film (will begin - begin - begins - began) at six o'clock this evening
- Huda (visit - visits - is visiting - has visited) Aswan next week.
-you.....all your things yet?
(Have/packed - Does/ pack - are/packed - Did/pack)
- How (long- much- far) have you been studying English.
- I have been waiting you (since- for- ago) hours.
- They (have- haven't- has) finished yet.
- Tomorrow is a holiday so you (mustn't- have to- don't have to) get up early.
- You (should- shouldn't- mustn't) see a doctor because you are very tired.
- We (can- must- can't) travel easily because of the closure of the borders.
- He plays tennis (good – bad – better) than anyone else I know.
- They (can - might - will - must) be away for the weekend but I'm not sure.
- I'm very (luck - luckier - lucky - luckily) to have such good friends.
- When my parents give me a present, I feel (happiness - happen - happily - happy)
- I think this movie is (the most interesting of - more interesting than - more interesting - as interesting) the other.
- Book two is too difficult to (answer - answered - answering - Answer) as book one.
- Could you drive more (slow – slowly – slower), please?
- Air travel is as (reliably – reliable – reliabler) as train.
- This dress is the (most expensive - more expensive – expensive) one in the shop.
- Mr. Basim has got four children. The (older – oldest – old) is 18 years old.
- We thought that Rami was (more – most -least) intelligent than his sister Noha.
- She sang so (bad – worse – badly) that we laughed.
- The mountain is too (high – height – low) to climb it.
- It was (such – so – too) a huge disaster that a million people died.

- The fastest hurricane winds are half (so – as – more) great as tornadoes.
- If you feel (bored-boring), go out on your bike.
- It was a really (exciting-excited) race.

Correct the mistake:-

- Mr. Ali has already find his key. (**found**)
- The second term has started yet. (**hasn't**)
- I didn't see you for ages. (**haven't seen**)
- My uncle travel last year. (**travelled**)
- I take a long time to make an idea. (**accept**)
- This test is easy than that one. (**easier**)
- She is a brilliant woman. She has the most amazed ideas. (**amazing**)
- I rang my parents to tell them I had arrived safe. (**safely**)
- The plane is arriving at 18.00 tomorrow. (**arrives**)

Complete:

- The sun **rises** from the east. (rise)
- Dad **is flying** to Jordan next week. (fly)
- He usually **gets up** at seven o'clock. (get up)
- What **are** you **going to do** this evening? (do)
- I expect you **will enjoy** the film. (enjoy)
- I definitely **will be** late for the party. (be)
- Look at the clouds over there. It is **going to rain** all day. (rain)
- Where did you set off from? I **started** from my home. (start)
- How far **have** you **travelled** so far? (travel)
- Ali **felt** tired last night and went to hospital. (feel)
- Satnavs **have become** Popular in recent years. (become)
- They **have been running** for ages, but they haven't found the next clue. (run)
- This car can **comfortably** carry eight people. (comfortable)
- You should be **careful**. (care)
- You should act **carefully**. (care)
- It's very **easy**. (ease)
- She answered the question **easily**. (ease)
- **Luckily**, no one was hurt. (luck)

- I didn't do my homework very **well**. (good)
- He is **fast**. (fast)
- He walks **fast**. (fast)
- They need **immediate** help. (immediately)
- You should help **immediately**. (immediate)
- I **will have** a cup of tea, please. (have)
- I'm sure she **will succeed**. (succeed)
- I can see this **is going to be** a great evening. (be)
- I **am travelling** to airport at about 11:00 (travel)
- The next plane **departs** at 6:30 (depart)
- I **met** her five minutes ago. (meet)
- She **has** just **cleaned** her room. (clean)
- They **haven't finished** their homework yet. (finish)
- I **couldn't** enter the room last night because the door was closed. (can)
- I **was able to** swim when I was five years old. (able to)
- When I was one year old, I **could** run. (can)
- When I was ten, I **had to** tidy up my room. (have to)
- Ann **didn't have to** make rules for her friends, but she did. (have to)

Complete the sentences with words from the same word-family:

- **Radiation** affects our health badly.(radiate)
- The **discovery** of X-ray helped medicine very much.(discover)
- My son has **graduated** last year.(graduation)
- It's not **lawful** to enter the temple with your shoes.(law)
- Your brother is ill. He needs **treatment**.(treat)
- Shakespeare wrote **tragedies** and comedies.(tragic)
- I haven't checked his **weight** recently, so I'm not sure.(weigh)
- Hisham is the most **energetic** of all of us. (energy)
- What do you **produce** in this factory? (production)
- You're **interviewing** her for TV. (interviewer)
- Have you had much **success** with all your experiments, Dr. Maqdisi? (succeed)

Choose the right phrasal verb from the box

(take off - take out - take over- put on -put down- settle in)

- You look sad, so we are going to **take** you **out** this evening.
- The police asked him to **put** the gun **down**.
- Our plane **takes off** at 12:45 and arrive at 4: 30
- I'll have to **put** my glasses **on**
- Children are **settling in** at their new school.

Complete the following sentences with a suitable verb:

- I prefer to **play** volleyball.
- I usually **go** running after school.
- Ahmed **made** a mistake and went the wrong way.
- Leila is eight kilos too heavy! She really needs to **lose** weight.
- Tom prefers the old ways. He takes a long time to **accept** an idea that's new.

Put the correct possessive forms at the end of the following.

- Sami brother name is Ali.
Sami's brother's name is Ali.
- Nadia parents are John and Susan.
Nadia's parents' are John and Susan.

Around the World in Eighty Days

Characters:

- **Mr. Phileas Fogg:** he was tall, good looking, about forty (40) years old, and he had a large, expensive house in London.
- **Jean Passepartout:** he was a strong man. He was from France. He was thirty (30) years old.
His old (earlier) jobs in France were a circus acrobat and a firefighter. His new job in London was a servant.
- **Mr. Stuart:** he was Mr. Fogg's friend. He agreed to give Mr. Fogg £20,000 if he could travel round the world in eighty days, but if he couldn't Mr. Fogg would pay him the £20,000.
- **Mr. Fix:** he was an Englishman. He was a London police detective, and he was in Suez to catch the London bank robber (thieve).
- **Sir Frances Cromarty:** he was a British army officer. He sat with Fogg and Passepartout on the train from Bombay to Calcutta. He knew India well, so he told them about the suttee in the forest.
- **Aouda:** she was the dead man's wife who Passepartout rescued from burning. She had an uncle in Hong Kong, so she travelled with Fogg and Passepartout to there.

	First name	Nationality	Age	Description
Fogg	Phileas	British	About 40	Tall, good-looking
Passepartout	Jean	French	30	Strong

Fogg's normal activities

Time	Activity
8:00	He gets up
8:25	He has breakfast
9:35	He washes
11:30	He walks to the Reform Club

Complete the table.

plans	Sail from	On(ship's name)	Sailing(miles)	To meet(ship's name)	In(city's name)
Old	Hong Kong	Carnatic	1600 miles	General Grant	Yokohama
New	Hong Kong	Tankadere	800 miles	General Grant	Shanghai

Answer these questions:

When was the interview with the new servant (Passepartout)?

On the morning of Wednesday, 2ndOctober, 1872.

When did Passepartout start his work?

On the morning of Wednesday, 2ndOctober, 1872.

Why did Mr. Fogg go to the Reform Club almost every day?

Because he didn't work.

What did he do at the Reform Club? / What were Fogg's activities at the club?

He read newspapers and played cards.

What did Fogg bet Stuart?

He bet him that he could travel round the world in only eighty days. If he can't, he'll give him £20,000, but if he succeeded, Stuart would give him this sum.

**What would happen if Mr. Fogg succeeded in travelling in 80 days?
What would happen if he fail?**

If he succeeded, his friend Stuart would pay him £20,000.

If he failed, he would pay Stuart £20,000

Where did Mr. Fix see Mr. Fogg and Passepartout?

In Suez

Why was Mr. Fix first interested in Fogg?

Because Fogg looked similar to the bank robber.

Why did Fix make a friendship with Passepartout?

He wanted to know more information about Fogg because he thought that Fogg is the bank robber.

Why did Fix decide to join the Mongolia and travel to Bombay?

Because there he could arrest Fogg since India was a British colony.

Why did Fogg's journey from Suez to Bombay take eight days?

Because Fogg had promised the ship's engineer a lot of money if he could get them to Bombay ahead of schedule.

What were Passepartout's mistakes in Bombay?

Or/What did Passepartout do wrong in Bombay?

He went into a temple without taking off his shoes and hit some priests.

What did Fix hope to do in Bombay?

He hoped to arrest Fogg.

Why didn't Fix arrest Fogg in Bombay?

Because he still did not have the arrest paper.

What will happen if the British police catch Passepartout?

He will have a big problem and go to prison.

Why did everyone have to get off the train? / What happened to the railway across India?

Because the railway was finished.

What did Fogg then do in order to continue the journey?

He bought an elephant.

What did Fogg and the others stop to try and do on the way?

They stopped to try saving Aouda.

What is a suttee?

The custom of burning a woman alive with her dead husband.

What did the travelers decide to do when they saw the suttee?

They decided to rescue the dead man's wife.

As the fire got stronger. What did the dead body suddenly do with the girl?

The dead body suddenly stood up, picked up the woman and jumped down.

What did Passepartout do to rescue Aouda? / How did the rescue happen?

Passepartout took the place of the dead man. When he stood up the village people were frightened and ran away.

What help did Mr. Fogg offer to the young woman?

They saved her from being burned and offered to take her to Hong Kong to meet her uncle.

What happened at the end of the journey through the forest?

They arrived in Allahabad and Fogg gave the elephant to the guide.

What did Mr. Fix do to prison Passepartout?

The Detective Fix pay the priests in Bombay some money to go with him to Calcutta and tell the police about Passepartout and his mistakes in the temple.

Why did the Detective Fix pay the priests in Bombay some money?

To go with him to Calcutta and tell the police about Passepartout and his mistakes in the temple.

How was religion protected by law in India?

Because Passepartout went to prison for his mistake at the temple.

Why was Passepartout very surprised in the court-room?

Because his shoes was with the judge.

How did Passepartout show that he was guilty?

He shouted my shoes inside the court.

Why will Mr. Fogg go to prison for seven days?

Because he is Passepartout's master.

How much did Fogg pay for the bail?

He paid one thousand pounds for each one.

What did Fogg do to keep Passepartout and himself out of the prison?

He paid the bail (£2,000 for both of them)

Where did Fogg and others go after they had left the court-room?

They went to the port.

Who asked Passepartout about the young woman?

Mr. Fix

Why did Fogg hope to arrive Hong Kong in six days?

To catch the ship to Yokohama, Japan, on 5th November.

Why did Fix decide to go to Hong Kong?

Because Hong Kong was a British colony and he could arrest Fogg there.

What did Fogg and Aouda do in Singapore-and what did Fix do?

They had a trip in the beautiful country and Fix followed and watched them.

Why was Mr. Fix pleased when the storm hit the Rangoon?

He wanted Fogg to miss the Yokohama boat.

When did the Rangoon ship arrive Hong Kong?

The ship arrived at 1:00 a.m. on 6th November.

Why did Passepartout go to Carnatic first?

To tell them that three people will join the ship.

How far was it from Singapore to Hong Kong?

1,300 miles

What was the weather like on the way to Hong Kong?

At first it was fine and then there was a storm.

What happened because of this storm?

The Rangoon arrived late in Hong Kong.

Why was the ship to Yokohama still there?

Because it had a problem and the engineers were fixing it.

How long did Fogg think had to find Aouda's uncle?

He thought he had 16 hours.

What was Passepartout surprised to find out when he went to the port?

When he discovered that Carnatic was ready to sail that evening.

Why did Fix want to stop Passepartout from telling Fogg about this?

Because he wanted Fogg to stay in Hong Kong.

What did Fix tell Passepartout at the café?

He told him that he was a detective.

What did Fogg do when he found that the Carnatic had gone?

He started to look for another way to reach Yokohama.

Why was it a good idea to sail the small boat to Shanghai and join the Carnatic there?

Because Carnatic could cross the open sea to Yokohama.

Did the Tankadere sail directly from Hong Kong to Yokohama?

No, it didn't. Because the open sea is too dangerous for this little boat.

Could the little Tankadere sail 800 miles in just over 96 hours?

It could if the sea was calm and the wind in the right direction.

Who sailed the Tankadere out of Hong Kong?

Captain Bunsby and his four-man crew.

What happened on the 9th November?

The wind was strengthening and the sky was full of black clouds. A big storm was coming.

To reach Shanghai in time, how many miles a day did the Tankadere have to travel?

200 miles a day.

What were the early signs of the storm and when were they seen?

It was on the 8th of November, when the sky was growing cloudy.

How did the wind direction change during the storm?

It started from the south, it changed to the north-west, then it changed to the south-east.

Why was Bunsby upset at 7:00 on the 11th November?

Because he thought that he wouldn't get extra money.

Why did Fogg ask Bunsby to use the gun?

Because it would make the General Grant stop and help them./ In order to attract the attention of the captain of the General Grant.

Why did fix feel bad?

Because he accepted the kindness of the man who he was trying to arrest.

Complete:

- Mr. Fogg lived in ... **London**...
- Mr. Fogg needed a servant **to look after him**
- Fogg's nationality was ... **British**... while Passepartout was ... **French**...
- At the Reform Club, Fogg ... **read newspapers**...and... **played cards**...
- Fogg went to the Reform Club at ... **11:30 a.m.**...
- The robber has stolen £55,000 from the ... **Bank of England**...
- The police have sent ... **detectives**...round the world.
- You could now travel round the world in eighty days with... **fast ships**... and... **railways**...
- The world has grown smaller because of... **fast ships** ...and... **railways** ...

- Mr. Fogg believed that he could travel round the world in...**80**...days.
- Mr. Fogg used to play cards at ...**the Reform Club**...
- The journey would start from...**London**... at **8.45 p.m.** on **Wednesday, 2nd October, 1872.**
- Fogg would return to the Reform Club before **8.45 p.m. on Saturday .21st December.**
- The length of the journey would be **80 days**
- Money for the journey would be **£20,000**
- Used transport were **ships** and **railways**
- Mr. Fogg and Passepartout put £20,000 and some clothes into ... **a large bag** ...
- Fogg and Passepartout travelled by ...**train**...to Italy.
- Fogg and Passepartout took a ...**taxi**...to the station.
- Fogg bought ...**two**...tickets to Paris.
- Fogg and Passepartout caught... **a ship, the Mongolia** ...to take them to Bombay in India.
- The journey from London to Suez, Egypt took... **seven days**...
- Mr. Fix saw Fogg and Passepartout in... **Suez, Egypt**...
- Mr. Fix thought that Fogg was the...**bank robber**...
- Mr. Fix thought that Fogg was the bank robber because...**Fogg looked similar to the bank robber**...
- Fix made a friendship with **Passepartout**
- Fix asked the police to send ...**the correct arrest papers to Bombay**...
- The Mongolia ship sailed along the Suez Canal through the... **Red Sea**... and across... **the Indian Ocean**...
- Fogg wanted to get to Bombay in less than the normal ten days, so...**he promised the ship's engineer a lot of money**...
- The journey from Suez to Bombay normally took...**ten days**... but Fogg's Journey took ...**eight days**...
- The Mongolia ship reached Bombay at...**4:30 p.m. on 20th October**...
- In Bombay, Fogg sent Passepartout to buy ...**clothes for them**...
- While Passepartout was shopping in Bombay, Fogg went straight to...**the passport office**... and then to...**railway station**...
- In Bombay, Passepartout decided to go inside...**a temple**...

- In Bombay Passepartout arrived at the station with...**no hat nor shoes...**
- Inside the temple everyone must first...**take off their shoes...**
- When Passepartout didn't take off his shoes at the temple in Bombay...**three priests attacked him and started pulling them off...**
- Passepartout was telling Mr. Fogg his story in the temple, and Mr. Fix was...**hiding near them...**
- The journey from Bombay to Calcutta took...**three days...by...train...**
- In India, Fogg travelled through forest full of ...**wild animals...** and ...**groups of dangerous people...**
- If the British police catch Passepartout, Fogg ...**will not...** stop his journey.
- After the train had stopped, Mr. Fogg bought ...**an elephant ...**and also found...**a guide...**
- Fogg bought an elephant for ...**£2000....**
- The guide led Fogg, Passepartout and Francis Cromarty through the...**dangerous forest...**
- The suttee was...**burning a woman alive with her dead husband...**
- Fogg bought an elephant to...**complete his journey to Allahabad...**
- The dead body stood up and...**picked up the woman and jumped down...**
- The beautiful young woman thanked everyone in...**excellent...** English.
- Fogg reached Calcutta at...**7 a.m. on 25th October...**
- According to the Indian law, Passepartout was...**guilty...** and must go to...**prison...** for...**fifteen days...**, and Fogg will go for...**seven days...**
- The bail was...**one thousand pounds for each man...**
- Fogg, Passepartout and Aouda took...**Rangoon ship...** from Calcutta to Hong Kong.
- Fix hopped again to arrest Fogg in Hong Kong since...**it was another British colony...**
- During the journey from Calcutta to Hong Kong, the weather was...**good...** and they passed through... **various beautiful islands...**

- The Rangoon sailed through the...**narrow strait of Malacca**... on **Wednesday 30th October**...
- In Singapore Island, Passepartout went shopping for... **some fruit**... while Fogg and Aouda took... **a two-hour trip**... through the beautiful country in... **a horse and carriage**...
- Fogg realized that the strange building was a ...**court**...
- The distance between Singapore and Hong Kong was...**1,300 mile**...
- Hong Kong was... **a British island near the coast of China**...
- Fogg arrived Hong Kong at...**1:00 p.m.** on... **6th November**...
- The Carnatic ship was going to leave Hong Kong at...**5:00 a.m.** on... **7th November**...
- The Carnatic left Hong Kong... **on 6th November evening**...
- In Hong Kong, Fix told Passepartout that he was... **a detective**...
- Passepartout didn't believe that Mr. Fogg was...**the bank robber**...
- Fix offered...**£500**...for Passepartout's help, but Passepartout... **didn't accept**...
- Fogg took a small sailing ship, the Tankadere, from...**Hong Kong**... to **Shanghai, up the Chinese coast**...
- Fogg offered Tankadere...**£100 a day**... for...**the Yokohama trip**...
- The General Grant was scheduled to leave Shanghai at... **7:00 p.m.** ... on... **11th November**...
- The South China Sea in November is...**dangerous**... and the seas were...**rough**...
- ...**The General Grant**... was a fast, modern steamship.
- The starting point of the General Grant was ...**Shanghai**...
- Fogg hopped to reach Shanghai in time to catch the...**General Grant**... and sail to...**San Francisco**...
- After the help of the steamship, Fogg, Aouda and Fix were on their way to...**Yokohama**...

Put T or F:

- Mr. Fogg was French.(F) **British**
- Mr. Fogg lived with his family.(F) **alone**
- Mr. Fogg was a poor man.(F) **rich**

- Mr. Phileas had a small and cheap house in Tokyo(F) **large and expensive house in London**
- Fogg does the same things at different times every day.(F) **the same**
- Passepartout was French.(T)
- Passepartout used to work as a builder.(F) **circus acrobat and firefighter**
- Mr. Fogg was a servant.(F) **Passepartout**
- Passepartout was a rich man.(F) **poor**
- Fogg only read newspapers at the club.(F) **and played cards**
- Mr. Fogg went to the Reform Club at 11:30 p.m. (F) **11:30 a.m.**
- Passepartout went to the Reform Club.(F) **Fogg**
- The thief has stolen \$55,000 from the Bank of England.(F) **£55,000**
- The bet(الرهان) was £200,000.(F) **£20,000**
- Fogg believed he could walk round the world in eighty days.(F) **travel**
- Fogg's journey begins in London and ends in London.(T)
- Mr. Fogg put £20,000 into a large bag.(T)
- Fogg and Passepartout went to show their passports at the British consulate in Suez.(T)
- Mr. Fix was sure that Fogg was the robber.(T)
- Fogg was the Robber.(F) **wasn't**
- Fix asked the police to send the correct arrest papers to Suez.(F) **Bombay**
- Fogg's journey from Suez to Bombay took ten days.(F) **eight**
- Fogg was not interested in seeing Bombay. (T)
- Passepartout was very excited to be in Bombay.(T)
- When Passepartout went inside a temple, he took off his shoes.(F) **didn't take**
- The priests didn't attack Passepartout at the temple for his mistake.(F) **attacked**
- Fix arrested Fogg in Bombay.(F) **didn't arrest**
- In Allahabad, Fogg gave the elephant to the guide.(T)
- The woman was burnt.(F) **wasn't**
- Passepartout must go to the prison for fifteen years.(F) **days**
- The bail was £2,000 for both Fogg and Passepartout.(T)
- Passepartout told Mr. Fogg about Mr. Fix.(F) **didn't tell**

- Fogg paid the priests money.(F) **Fix**
- According to the Indian law, Passepartout was guilty.(T)
- Hong Kong was a British colony.(T)
- Fogg hopped to arrive Hong Kong in eight days.(F) **six**
- A storm hit the Rangoon.(T)
- When Fogg arrived Hong Kong, the Carnatic ship has already left to Yokohama.(F) **hasn't**
- Fogg arrived Hong Kong in six days.(F) **seven**
- Fogg had twenty hours to find Aouda's uncle in Hong Kong.(F) **sixteen**
- The Carnatic left Hong Kong on 7th November.(F) **6th**
- Passepartout told Fogg that the Carnatic was going to leave on 6th November not on 7th.(F) **didn't tell**
- Passepartout told Mr. Fix that he was a detective.(F) **Mr. Fix Passepartout**
- Mr. Fix tried to bribe(رشوة) Passepartout, but he refused.(T)
- Passepartout believed that Mr. Fogg was the bank robber.(F) **didn't believe**
- Fix had the arrest papers in Hong Kong.(F) **didn't have**
- Fogg, Aouda and Passepartout were on the Carnatic.(F) **Only**
- Fogg took the second journey from Hong Kong to Yokohama.(F) **he took a small sailing ship**
- Fogg offered Fix to leave Hong Kong with them, and Fix accepted.(T)
- The distance between Hong Kong and Yokohama was 1600 miles.(T)
- The General Grant sailed from Shanghai to San Francisco.(T)
- The General Grant was scheduled to leave Shanghai at 7:00 p.m. on 10th November.(F) **11th**
- Fix felt good because he accepted the kindness of Fogg(F)**bad**
- Fogg and Aouda weren't both missing Passepartout.(F)**were**
- The steamships captain heard the signal of the Tankadere.(T)
- The weather was good on the way to Hong Kong, so they arrived 24 hours early.(F) **bad-late**
- Inside the court there were some judges a crowd of people.(F) **was a judge**

Decide who said or thought what. And where.

- ‘ and after I finish shopping, I want to see everything possible. I may never have the chance to come here again. ’

Passepartout in Bombay.

- ‘ I would like tickets for my servant and myself to Bombay. ’
Fogg in Italy.
- ‘ This is my lucky day because that man looks just like the bank robber. But where’s he going? I must follow him !’

Mr. Fix in Suez.

- ‘ You can’t come here like that. Get those shoes off your feet! Now! ’

The priests in the temple- in Bombay.

- ‘ Oh hello! What a surprise! We spoke in Suez two days ago, didn’t we? I never expected to see you again like this, so let’s go and have a cup of tea together. ’

Mr. Fix on the ship in the Suez Canal

- ‘ Here’s some money to buy us some cooler clothes for the next part of our journey. But make sure you’re at the station by 7:45. ’

Fogg in Bombay

- ‘ Well, I don’t know much about him, but I can tell you that we’re travelling round the world, and he’s carrying £20,000 to pay for everything. ’

Passepartout- in Suez

- ‘ Now, they say it’s ten days from here to there. But I need to get there fast, so I’ll give you £100 for every day that you can cut our journey. ’

Fogg on the boat to India

Add the correct thing or person from the story.

- 1- ...Sir Frances Cromarty...: This was the man who spoke to Fogg during the train journey.
- 2- ...the train conductor...: This was the person who explained the problem with the railway line.

3- ...Allahabad...: This was the city that they had to reach in order to get on a train again.

Note the changes to the plans and schedules.

1. The journey from Singapore to Hong Kong- 6 days: **7days.**
2. The date the Rangoon arrives in Hong Kong- 5th November: **6th November.**
3. Fogg's plane to take Aouda to her uncle in Hong Kong: **He had moved to Europe.**
4. The Carnatic's schedule to leave Hong Kong-5th November:
 - a. 1st change:**7th November at 5:00 a.m.**
 - b. 2nd change:**6th November in evening**
5. Fogg's plane to take a small boat to Yokohama: **Shanghai**

Who was the speaker?? And to whom??

- **'I'm happy for you to be my servant.'**
Mr. Fogg to Passepartout.
- **'Have you heard the news? Someone has taken £55,000 from the Bank of England. The world is just too big.'**
Mr. Stuart to his friends at the Reform Club.
- **'The world has grown smaller than you think.' / 'You could now travel round the world in only eighty days.'**
Mr. Fogg to his friend Mr. Stuart and other at the Reform Club.
- **'I believe that I can. If I can't. I'll give you £20,000.' / 'But if I succeed, you will give me £20,000.'**
Mr. Fogg to his friend Mr. Stuart at the Reform Club.
- **'Round the world!'**
Passepartout to Mr. Fogg at Fogg's home.
- **'Your friend made a big mistake at the temple.'**
Sir Francis Cromarty to Fogg on the train from Bombay to Calcutta.
- **'But that won't stop me. I've done nothing wrong, so I will continue my journey.'**
Mr. Fogg to Sir Francis Cromarty on the train from Bombay to Calcutta.
- **'They will burn the woman alive with her dead husband tomorrow morning.'**

Sir Francis Cromarty to Fogg and Passepartout. He explained the suttee of the dangerous people in the forest.

- **‘I think we should save this woman.’**

Mr. Fogg to Sir Francis Cromarty.

- **‘I want you to tell this to the police in Calcutta’**

Fix to the priests in Bombay.

- **‘The religious of India are protected by law. Because of what this man did, he must go to prison for fifteen days’**

The judge to Fogg and Passepartout in the court.

The man refers to Passepartout.

- **‘How much is the bail? I will pay it now.’**

Mr. Fogg to the judge.

- **‘Come with me, both of you, and let’s go straight to our ship’**

Fogg to Passepartout and Aouda outside the court room in Calcutta.

- **‘Tell me about the young woman who is travelling with you now.’**

Fix to Passepartout on the boat to Singapore.

- **‘Is he watching my master for the Reform Club people?!’**

Passepartout to himself. When he finally started wondering if Fix was following them.

- **‘Passepartout, go to the Carnatic and tell them that three of us will join the ship.’**

Mr. Fogg to Passepartout.

The three people were Fogg, Aouda and Passepartout. Fogg offered her to join their journey because her uncle has moved to Europe.

- **‘Would you like to come, too’**

Fogg to Fix at the port.

*Best
wishes*

Word	Synonym
certain	definite
leave	Depart
under 15	Junior
stop	cancel
in first place	in the lead
Area	district
large dining room	canteen
give food to	feed
a part	region
the heat and the dry land	conditions
trying different ideas	experimenting
Tells	predicts
room with his disk and computer	office
while	As
normal	Usual
turned into water	Melted

Word	Synonym
a global positioning system	GPS
small boat to save our lives	life raft
goes round	Orbits
car satellite navigation system	Satnav
small places	Points
full of energy	Energetic
hobbies	Interests
taking photos	photography
go across	Cross
important test	Exam
free time	leisure time
very large woods	Forest
become	turn into
almost the same	similar
paint	decorate
without paying	for free
use and change	recycle
full of strong colours	colourful
not there	missing

Word	Synonym
looked carefully at	examined
because of	thanks to
moved very fast	shot out
burning	on fire
gently bring down	Lower
a shelf	Ledge
no place	Nowhere
put together	Combine
got near	approached
exact	Accurate
the right way	Properly
without money	Poor

Word	Opposite
sister	brother
into	out of
worst	best
question	answer
along	across
to the left	to the right
alive	dead
wide	narrow
raise	lower
empty	full
teach	learn
arrive	leave
receive	give
spend	save
join	leave
lose	save

Shorouq M. Al-Whaidi