

MY TEACHER

Stream UP

B 2



Secondary
Second Term

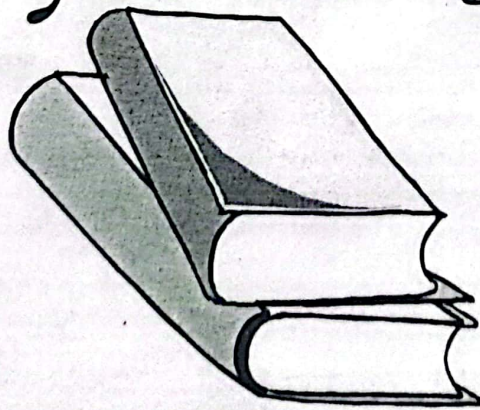
Up stream

B2

1st Sec

Second Term

My Teacher



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A. Vocabulary

Lead-in P. 84

CC TV (n)	(closed circuit TV) CCTV cameras are used to monitor roads and public areas. كاميرا رادار
ID Cards (n)	ID cards are used to identify you. بطاقة هوية
Radars (n)	Radars are used to locate ships and planes when you can't see them. رادار
security systems (n)	security systems are used to protect a building from burglars. نظام الأمن
satellites (n)	satellites are used to collect and send information to and from space. أقمار صناعية
ATMs (n)	ATMs are used to take money out of the bank. كارت إئتمان
Microchips (n)	Microchips are used to store large amounts of information on circuits. ميكرو فيلم
computers (n)	computers are used to store and organise information. كمبيوتر
mobile phones (n)	mobile phones are used to contact with people from anywhere. موبايل
credit cards (n)	credit cards are used to get goods or service without using money. بطاقة اعتماد
robots (n)	robots are used to do Man's work. إنسان آلي
laptops (n)	laptops are used to be as computers with a battery and are easily carried. كمبيوتر صغير نقال

Reading : No more secrets P. 84

aware of (adj)	knowing about or realizing sth. مدرك
operate (v)	to do business. يدير
mugging (n)	attacking and robbing sb in the street. سطو على شخص وسرقته
shoplifting (n)	stealing things from a shop by pretending to be a customer. سرقة محلات
car jacking (n)	taking control of a car using force in an illegal way. إختطاف سيارة
keep track of (v)	to follow sb. يتعقب

finger scanning (n)	examining sth carefully with your finger. بفحص بدقة بالأصابع
finger printing (n)	the mark made by the skin of a finger, used for identifying people. بصمة إصبع
identify (v)	to recognise or say who or what sb / sth is. بتحقق من هوية
face recognition (n)	recognising sb by his face. يتعرف من الوجه
foot steps identification (n)	recognising somebody by his foot steps. يتعرف على شخص من آثار أقدامه
locate (v)	to find the place of sth or sb. يجد
identification card (n)	a card that includes personal information such as name, address. كارت هوية
birth certificate (n)	a document that shows your birth place and your date of birth. شهادة ميلاد
commit crimes	to do something bad or illegal. يرتكب جريمة
preserve (v)	to keep sth safe or in good condition. يحفظ
available (adj)	easily to find. متاح

Technology at home P. 86

fax machine (n)	a fax machine is used for sending faxes. ماكينة الفاكس
iron (n)	an iron is used for ironing clothes. مكواة
camcorder (n)	camcorder is used for videoing events. كاميرا فيديو
kettle (n)	a kettle is used for boiling water. غلاية
microwave (n)	a microwave oven is used for cooking food. بوتجاز ميكرويف
blender (n)	a blender is used for liquidising food. خلاط

Opposites P. 86

Words	Opposites
1) plug sth in	يوصل للفيشة unplug
2) send	يرسل recieve
3) install	يحمل uninstall

4) create	يخلق	delete
5) truth sth on	يشغل جهاز	turn off
6) log off	يخرج من برنامج	log on

Study the examples.

- 1) The battery in my laptop is running out. I need to **plug** it in and recharge it. (unplug)
- 2) I'm going to **send** an e-mail to my mother, because it's cheaper than calling her on the phone. (receive)
- 3) Can you help me **install** this new computer game on my PC? (uninstall)
- 4) I'm going to **create** a "birthday file to store my friend's birthdays. (delete)
- 5) Your printer isn't broken - you just forgot to **turn** it on. (turn off)
- 6) Don't forget to **log off** when you have finished using the Internet, or your phone bill will be huge (log on)

Spider grams

TV	satellite dish
	digital
	channel
	remote control
	closed circuit
	screen

ATM	withdraw
	deposit
	money
	transaction
	PIN
	cash card

Computer	floppy disk
	software
	mouse
	keyboard
	hard drive
	screen

Mobile phone	signal
	menu
	keypad
	call direct
	ring tones
	memory

Crimes P. 87

burglar (n)	someone who breaks into a building in order to steal things. حرامي منازل
smuggler (n)	someone who takes things into or out of a country illegally. مهرب
shoplifter (n)	someone who steals things from a shop while pretending to be a customer. لص محلات
arsonist (n)	someone who sets fire to buildings, forests on purpose. مشعل حرائق
kidnaper (n)	someone who takes someone by force and doesn't release them until a ransom is paid. مختطف شخص
hijacker (n)	someone who illegally takes control of a plane or other vehicle using force. مختطف
thief (n)	someone who steals another person's property. لص
forgery (n)	someone who copies works of art, signatures to deceive people. مزور

Note

Criminals	Crimes	Verbs related
burglar	burglary	سطو على منزل
smuggler	smuggling	تهريب
shoplifter	shoplifting	سرقة محلات
arsonist	arson	إشعال الحرائق
kidnaper	kidnapping	خطف
hijacker	hijacking	إختطاف
thief	theft	سرقة
forgery	forgery	تزوير

Verbs related to crimes P. 87

charge (v)	He was charged with burglary.	يتهم
rob (v)	He was robbed of a family heirloom.	يسرق
accuse (v)	He was accused of assault.	يتهم
sentence (v)	He was sentenced to two years imprisonment.	يحكم بالسجن

cheat (v)	He was cheated out of his money.	بخدع - يسرق
try (v)	He was tried for murder.	يحاكم

Note

Order of adjectives:

When two or more adjectives are used together to describe the same noun, they usually follow this order:

1	Opinion	expensive	elegant	pretty
2	Size	miniature	large	small
3	Age	brand-new	antique	old
4	Shape	rectangular	round	square
5	Colour	silver	brown	grey
6	Origin	Japanese	American	Irish
7	Material	plastic	wooden	stone
8	Use	mobile	dining	holiday
9	Noun	phone	table	cottage

Study the examples

- 1) An oval blue enamel jewellery box.
- 2) A prehistoric brown clay cooking pot.
- 3) A small new striped canvas bag.
- 4) A pair of ugly triangular orange plastic earrings.
- 5) A beautiful enormous antique chinese vase.

Prepositions P. 90

- 1) lack of
- 2) laugh at
- 3) notorious for
- 4) lean on
- 5) married to
- 6) nervous about
- 7) mistake sb for
- 8) name after

نقص في
يضحك على
سبب السمعة ب
ينتهي على
يتزوج من
غاضب على
يغلط شخص في
يسمى

Study the examples

- 1) He was given the job, despite his lack of experience.
- 2) Stop laughing at him.
- 3) Be careful. This area is notorious for street crime.
- 4) Please don't lean on the table - it isn't very strong.
- 5) Jo is married to Jack.
- 6) She's really nervous about the exam, because she hasn't studied for it.
- 7) I often mistake Lyn for Anna- they look so alike!
- 8) The new product was named after its inventor.

Phrasal verbs P. 90

Phrasal verbs	Meanings
1) hold on	انتظر wait.
2) keep on	استمر continue.
3) keep in	ابقى make to stay behind.
4) keep off	ابتعد not intrude on.
5) hold back	يؤجل delay.

Study the examples

- 1) Can you wait for a minute? I'll see if Mr Walker is available. (= hold on)
- 2) I haven't fixed the problem, but continue trying to find a solution. (= keep on)
- 3) The children were made to stay behind by the teacher after school. (= kept in)
- 4) They built a fence so that people would not intrude on their land. (= keep off)
- 5) The bad weather delayed departure of the flight for a couple of hours. (= held back)

Idioms P. 91

- 1) safe and sound.
- 2) right and wrong.
- 3) hit and run.
- 4) law and order.
- 5) alive and well.
- 6) clean and tidy.

آمن و بصوت
صح و خطأ
إضرب و أجرى
القانون و النظام
حي و بخير
نظيف و مرتب

Study the examples.

- 1) The missing climber was found two days later, **safe and sound**.
- 2) Children have to be taught the difference between **right and wrong** at a young age.
- 3) She was knocked over in a (n) **hit and run** accident.
- 4) A policeman's job is to maintain **law and order**.
- 5) I haven't seen him since he went to America twenty years ago, but I know he's **alive and well**.
- 6) She spends a lot of time doing housework. Her flat is always **clean and tidy**.

Phrases P. 91

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1) make matters worse | = worsen the situation. |
| 2) once in a blue moon | = rarely. |
| 3) on the road | = travelling. |
| 4) keep in mind | = remember. |

Study the examples.

- 1) I think if you interfere you will only **make** matters worse.
- 2) I only see my grandparents once in a blue **moon**.
- 3) Sales staff use mobile phones to call the office when they are on the **road**.
- 4) Keep in **mind** that most software soon goes out of date.

Exercise A

1 Choose the correct word(s) between brackets

- 1) There is a pizza shop near our house.
(takeaway – takeoff – takeover – takeup)
- 2) What do books and newspaper have common?
(on – at – in – with)
- 3) What is the of toothpaste you use?
(mark – model – brand – form)
- 4) You should be aware all that is happening all over the world.
(on – with – by – of)
- 5) CCTV camera are often by the police.
(operated – made – functioned – installed)
- 6) Don't drive too late at night or you will be exposed to
(carjackings – shoplifting – hijacking – fingerprinting)
- 7) The police want to crime.
(encourage – discourage – support – provide)
- 8) The police can track of where you are.
(make – take – keep – do)
- 9) Some mobiles use face as a way of unlocking their systems.
(realisation – muggings – recognition – operation)
- 10) Supermarkets can install CCTV cameras to prevent
(muggings – carjackings – shoplifting – fingerprinting)
- 11) Large companies use fingerscanning to employees.
(recognise – realise – know – identify)
- 12) In the absence of security, some pedestrians may be exposed to
(muggings – shoplifting – carjackings – fingerprinting)
- 13) GPS can where you are.
(identify – commit – preserve – locate)
- 14) You can buy this anywhere. It's
(available – scarce – individual – ample)
- 15) They need birth when children join schools.
(identifications – certificates – cards – witness)

- 16) In most countries you're required to carry your identification
(certificate – witness – card – paper)
- 17) The police could arrest the criminal who had the crime.
(done – made – located – committed)
- 18) The rights of publishing is to the author.
(preserved – located – committed – identified)
- 19) Can you my mobile in to recharge its battery?
(install – log – create – plug)
- 20) I'll her an email to congratulate her on her success.
(plug – send – install – create)
- 21) I need you to help me this programme on my computer.
(create – plug – install – log)
- 22) I'd like to a new folder for my private photos.
(create – plug – install – log)
- 23) Can you on the scanner, please?
(create – log – install – turn)
- 24) When you finish surfing the internet, off your facebook account
(create – log – install – turn)
- 25) A mobile phone has a
(keypad – keyboard – channel – transaction)
- 26) There are no slots for on computer nowadays.
(keyboards – mouses – hard drives – floppydisks)
- 27) You can money from an ATM machine.
(transfer – create – signal – deposit)
- 28) A/An is a person who breaks into a building in order to steal things.
(smuggler – kidnapper – arsonist – burglar)
- 29) A/A is a person who sets fires to public property.
(smuggler – kidnapper – arsonist – forger)
- 30) He was accused robbery.
(by – with – for – of)
- 31) My neighbour was charged exceeding speed limit.
(by – with – for – of)
- 32) My uncle was robbed his watch.
(by – with – for – of)
- 33) She was sentenced four years' imprisonment.
(by – with – to – out for)
- 34) He was tried stealing a car.
(for – with – of – out of)
- 35) My aunt was cheated her money.
(for – out of – with – of)
- 36) The asked the parents to pay a ransom to release their child.
(burglar – smuggler – kidnapper – hijacker)
- 37) A takes things into or out of a country illegally.
(burglar – smuggler – kidnapper – hijacker)
- 38) A copies works of art, documents or signatures to deceive people.
(burglar – smuggler – kidnapper – hijacker)
- 39) How often do you log the Internet?
(up – in – on – into)
- 40) A is a person who illegally takes control of a plane or other vehicle using force.
(burglar – smuggler – kidnapper – hijacker)
- 41) Turn the lights before you go to bed.
(up – out – off – over)
- 42) The battery in my laptop is running out. I need to plug it and recharge it.
(on – up – off – in)
- 43) Don't worry your exams.
(of – about – on – for)
- 44) Who will pay the meal?
(to – on – for – at)
- 45) What are you doing your computer?
(at – on – with – in)
- 46) All the children are asked to keep the grass.
(on – in – out – off)

- 47) He was kept after school as a sort of punishment.
(on – in – out – off)
- 48) We were held due to the traffic jam.
(out – back – away – on)
- 49) Hold a moment, please till I ask Ahmed to come to speak with you.
(out – on – over – back)
- 50) I will watch the match TV.
(in – on – at – with)
- 51) I have some technical problems my car.
(on – at – in – with)
- 52) The police keep track criminals.
(about – of – on – with)
- 53) The last child was found safe and
(secure – sound – strong – fit)
- 54) Sometimes you matters worse when you try to reconcile people.
(do – have – get – make)
- 55) Children should know the difference between
(safe and sound – right and wrong – hit and run – law and order)
- 56) Where have you been for such a long time? I only see you once in a blue
(sky – balloon – moon – star)
- 57) Keep in to come on time everyday.
(head – ear – brain – mind)
- 58) The job of policemen is to maintain law and
(system – order – organisation – method)
- 59) You can call me on the when you think you will be late.
(street – round – path – road)
- 60) Many people are killed in hit and accidents.
(run – walk – hast – eascape)

B. Grammar

Passive Voice I

Use:

- We use the **Passive Voice** to emphasise an **action** rather than who or what is responsible for it.

Form:

- The Passive Voice is formed with:

verb be + the past participle of the main verb

Note

1) The person who causes or carries out the action is called an agent and if mentioned, it is preceded by the preposition by.

2) **We usually omit the agent:**

- When the action interests us more than the agent.
- When we don't know the agent.
- When it is easy to figure out who the agent is.

e.g: The bank was robbed! (by someone who we do not know)

English is spoken in Australia. (by people)

Verb forms in the Passive Voice

Active Voice	Passive Voice
Present Simple	
They always serve tea with cakes.	Tea is always served with cakes (by them).
Past Simple	
I repaired the roof last year.	The roof was repaired (by me) last year.
Present Perfect Simple	
We have removed all the furniture from the living room.	All the furniture has been removed from the living room.
Past Perfect Simple	
The fire had destroyed the house before the fire brigade arrived.	The house had been destroyed by the fire before the fire brigade arrived.

Future will	
Mary will pay the bill tomorrow.	The bill will be paid (by Mary) tomorrow.
Going to	
They are going to publish his new novel next month.	His new novel is going to be published next month.
Future Perfect Simple	
I will have posted all the letters by noon.	All the letters will have been posted by noon.
Present Infinitive	
We need to finish this work by tomorrow.	This work needs to be finished by tomorrow.
Perfect Infinitive	
He could have bought the tickets earlier.	The tickets could have been bought earlier.
Modal Verbs	
You must take him to hospital.	He must be taken to hospital.

- Verbs of perception (**see, hear, watch, smell, feel, notice**):
- In the **active voice**, they are followed by a **bare infinitive** or an **-ing form**.
- In the **Passive voice**, they are followed by a **full infinitive** or an **-ing form**.

e.g: **Active** : We saw Diane enter the bank.

Passive : Diane was seen to enter the bank.

e.g: **Active** : They heard a boy calling for help.

Passive : A boy was heard calling for help.

- The verb **make** is followed by a **bare infinitive** in the **Active Voice**, but in the **Passive Voice** it is followed by a **full infinitive**.

Active : My mum made me eat all my soup.

Passive : I was made to eat all my soup.

- The verb **let** + **bare infinitive** changes to be **allowed** + **full infinitive** in the **Passive Voice**.

Active : They didn't let me go to the party.

Passive : I was not allowed to go to the party.

When a verb (**give, offer, send, etc.**) takes two objects in the **Active Voice**, there are two ways of forming the **Passive Voice**.

Active : They gave William a present.

Passive : William was given a present.

OR A present was given to William.

Question words (**what, who, when, where, why, how**) change to **question word + auxiliary / modal verb + subject + Past Participle**.

With **who / whom** we never omit **by**.

Active : Who wrote this play?

Passive : Who was this play written by? (informal)

OR By whom was this play written by? (formal)

Note the following changes:

not... any.	→	no.
not... any of.	→	none of.
not... anyone / anybody.	→	no one / nobody.
not... anything.	→	nothing.
They didn't change anything.	→	Nothing was changed.

The verbs (**make, hear, help, see, etc.**), which are followed by a **bare infinitive** in the **Active Voice**, take a **full infinitive** in the **Passive Voice**.

Active : John made me leave.

Passive : I was made to leave (by John).

Note the following change for verbs which are followed by prepositions: in the **Passive Voice**, the preposition goes immediately after the verb.

Active : A car nearly knocked Jane down this morning.

Passive : Jane was nearly knocked down by a car this morning.

Passive Voice II

- We form the **Progressive** tenses in the **Passive Voice** with the appropriate form of the verb **be + being + the past participle of the main verb**.

Verb forms in the Passive Voice		
Verb Forms	Active Voice	Passive Voice
Present Progressive	They are renovating the hotel.	The hotel is being renovated.
Past Progressive	The scouts were pitching the tents when it started to rain.	The tents were being pitched by the scouts when it started to rain.
-ing form	I hate people staring at me.	I hate being stared at.

- Verbs such as (**know, believe, say, think, etc.**) are often followed by a **that clause** in the Active Voice and can be used to make general statements. The **Passive Voice** can be formed in two ways:

1) It + passive form of verb + that clause

OR

2) Subject + passive form of verb + $\begin{cases} \rightarrow \text{to + base form} \\ \rightarrow \text{to + have been + p.p.} \end{cases}$

Study the examples

1) **Active** : People believe that he is very rich.

Passive : It is believed that he is very rich.

or

He is believed to be very rich.

2) **Active** : They say that the locals built this bridge last year.

Passive : It is said that this bridge was built by the locals last year.

or

This bridge is said to have been built by the locals last year.

- In the **Passive Voice** we often omit the **relative pronoun + verb be**.

Active : This photograph, which my brother took, won first prize in the competition.

Passive : This photograph, (*which was*) taken by my brother, won first prize in the competition.

Exercise B

1 Choose the correct word(s) between brackets

- Plants as the basis of most today's medicines.
(use - will be used - have used - are used)
- Her car in last week's crash.
(is destroyed - destroyed - was destroyed - has been destroyed)
- The Olympic Games every four years.
(are held - are holding - hold - have held)
- I from car sickness since I was a child.
(was suffering - have suffered - am suffering - suffer)
- The kitchen while they were away.
(is fixed - was being fixed - was fixing - will be fixed)
- I went to the hairdresser's to
(cut my hair - have cut my hair - have my hair cut - had my hair cut)
- Since last year a lot of new roads
(have been built - were built - have built - are built)
- The government says that next year, taxes
(will reduce - will be reduced - have reduced - were reduced)
- Farmers in Egypt cotton.
(grown - are grown - grow - was grown)
- In the next few days we the painter will do it for us.
(will paint our flat - will have our flat painted - had our flat painted - will be painting our flat)
- Her gold ring a week ago.
(lost - loses - is lost - was lost)
- Over the next few years, lots of research to find new medications.
(will do - will be doing - will be done - have been done)
- My father doesn't know how to mend his car. He at the mechanic's.
(mends it - will mend it - has it mended - has mended it)
- The doctors discovered that the patient the wrong medication for more than a year.
(gave - had given - had been given - was giving)
- Everyday, more and more plants
(are discovering - are being discovered - were discovered - have discovered)

- 16) Some plants by native Indians long before the Europeans arrived.
(*had been used – is used – used – had used*)
- 17) A lot of money on advertising the new product.
(*is being spent – is spending – will spend – spends*)
- 18) Luxury flats in the old park.
(*built – had built – were built – have built*)
- 19) More and more books about healthy living.
(*are writing – have written – had written – are being written*)
- 20) New hi-tech robots
(*will invent – have invented – will be invented – had invented*)
- 21) The president by reports at this very moment.
(*is interviewing – is interviewed – has interviewed – is being interviewed*)
- 22) Honda is a company that cars.
(*makes – is made – made – was made*)
- 23) The pyramids over 4,500 years ago.
(*built – was built – had built – were built*)
- 24) A long time thinking about a solution to the problem.
(*spent – has spent – has been spent – were spent*)
- 25) The world Trade centre on 11 September 2001.
(*is destroyed – destroyed – was destroyed – have been destroyed*)
- 26) A big effort recently to keep the town clean.
(*was made – has made – has been made – has been making*)
- 27) Next year some new schools in our area.
(*has been built – was built – will build – will be built*)
- 28) They had a party last week but we
(*didn't invite – hadn't invited – weren't invited – haven't invited*)
- 29) Their house two days ago.
(*robbed – was robbed – had it robbed – will be robbed*)
- 30) A new film on TV next week.
(*will show – will be shown – can show – was shown*)
- 31) A lot of new schools recently.
(*built – is built – have built – have been built*)
- 32) A lot of projects by the Egyptian government.
(*are developing – are being developed – have developed – have been developing*)
- 33) The Pyramids by the ancient Egyptians.
(*built – had built – were building – had been built*)

- 34) No one with the housework last week.
(*helped – had been helped – was helped – has helped*)
- 35) I had to take a taxi to work while my car
(*is repaired – had repaired – was repairing – was being repaired*)
- 36) It that Professor Ahmed Zewail is genius.
(*is saying – said – is said – says*)
- 37) It that the earth is not exactly round.
(*has been proved – had proved – has proved – is proving*)
- 38) It is reported that the thief
(*has caught – has been caught – will catch – would catch*)
- 39) He is thought this enemies without mercy.
(*to attack – to have been attacked – to being attacked – that he would attack*)
- 40) It was said that the professor a heart attack.
(*had suffered – was suffered – had been suffered – has been suffered*)
- 41) It was believed they were the robbers.
(*if – how – when – that*)
- 42) I some mild medication for two months.
(*have given – have been given – was given – have been giving*)
- 43) The doctors discovered that the patient the wrong medication for more than a year.
(*gave – had given – had been given – was giving*)
- 44) Luxury flats in the old park.
(*built – had built – were built – have built*)
- 45) It is reported that the thief
(*has caught – has been caught – will catch – would catch*)
- 46) It was said that the professor a heart attack.
(*had suffered – has been suffered – was suffered – had been suffered*)
- 47) It was believed they were the robbers.
(*if – when – that – how*)
- 48) Smoking here.
(*was not allowing – is not allowing – is not allowed – doesn't allow*)
- 49) It that he is intelligent.
(*can't deny – can't be denied – denied – not denied*)
- 50) It the Professor Ahmed Zewail is genius.
(*is saying – said – is said – says*)

2 Rewrite the following sentences using the word(s) in brackets to give the same meaning

- 1) Scientists believe that the recent oil spill in the Pacific Ocean has caused one of the greatest oceanic contaminations ever. (Have)
- 2) The security guards didn't let the protestors enter the office of the Minister of State for Food, Farming and the Environment. (allowed)
- 3) The security guards didn't let the protestors enter the office of the Minister of State for Food, Farming and the Environment. (The protestors)
- 4) Eco-Constructions, a large multi-national company will have completed the construction of the 'eco-city' by the end of 2020. (Allowed)
- 5) Nobody in the scientific community could foresee the adverse effects of nuclear power on our lives. (Be)
- 6) They had warned us not to touch the bottles containing chemicals that were floating down the river without wearing gloves first. (warned)
- 7) The construction of the dam will make the inhabitants of the valley leave their homes. (Made)
- 8) Every year, scientists are finding new types of plants in the rainforest. (being)
- 9) The government has built a lot schools recently. (A lot of schools...)
- 10) Nada is doing the washing up. (being)
- 11) The teacher will explain the lesson. (The lesson)
- 12) Nada has been reading the book for two hours. (The book)
- 13) I don't know how long they had followed me. (been)
- 14) People in Korea make Honda cars. (by)
- 15) Nada bought three dresses. (Three dresses....)
- 16) Holiday companies in Britain are now advertising eco-holidays on TV. (advertised)
- 17) Many people are using plant medicines because they are often cheaper. (being)
- 18) Every year in the 1990s people were destroying an area of rainforest the size of Belgium. (An area....)
- 19) Scientists are doing a lot of research into plants from the Amazon. (done)
- 20) Someone delivers the newspapers. (The newspapers...)
- 21) Since the beginning of the century, scientists have made many improvements in medicine. (been)
- 22) My mother is being treated for a problem with her knee. (Doctors ...)
- 23) Two hundred people will be employed next year. (The government..)

- 24) People think that the earth is not exactly round. (It..)
- 25) People believed that Alexander asked the oracles if he would become a god after his death. (It..)
- 26) Scientists say that there is no air on the moon. (It..)
- 27) People know that archaeologists have found a tomb near El-Minia. (are known)
- 28) The allege two boys from that broke the shop window. (alleged)
- 29) Sharm El-Sheikh is believed to be the most interesting resort in Egypt. (It's...)
- 30) Nobody knows exactly whether the criminal has escaped from prisor, or not. (It's...)
- 31) It's said that he was injured in a car accident. (He is)
- 32) Many people think Israel is the main cause of unrest in the Middle East. (to be)
- 33) People thought that there was a close connection between happiness and health. (It was...)
- 34) Students have rumoured that the President will visit the school. (It's)
- 35) Jim's daughter painted that picture. (by)
- 36) The news surprised me. (I was)
- 37) Camels carry heavy loads. (are)
- 38) They will do it later. (It will)
- 39) He broke his arm. (His arm)
- 40) Somebody called the fire brigade. (was)
- 41) We eat oranges in winter. (eaten)
- 42) The dentist cleaned my bad tooth. (was)
- 43) She runs the house well. (The house)
- 44) We keep the butter here. (The butter)
- 45) You must shut these doors. (be)
- 46) They should have told him. (He)
- 47) Some people collect stamps. (are)
- 48) We often forget dates. (are)
- 49) Mother made a nice cake for my birthday. (was)
- 50) We defeated the enemy. (The enemy)
- 51) I didn't complete the exercise. (The exercise)
- 52) I was presented a computer on my birthday. (My father)
- 53) The government should educate more people. (by)
- 54) The thieves stole three cars in our street. (Three cars)

- 55) Someone has repaired our teacher's car.
 56) Someone is making a cake for Sama's birthday.
 57) I have been taught English for ten years.
 58) How do people in Africa choose names for their children?
 59) My father will give me more pocket money next month.
 60) Nada is doing the housework.
 61) The teacher will explain the lesson.
 62) Sama has been reading the book for two hours.
 63) Someone delivers the newspapers.
 64) She watched an exciting film.
 65) Someone found the dead man last night.
 66) The gang robbed the house at midnight.
 67) Columbus discovered America in 1492.
 68) Someone left the door open last night.
 69) They printed all the books on time.
 70) Did the cigarette start the fire?
 71) Did they read all the stories?
 72) No one had told me the truth.
 73) Did he tell you the news?
 74) Waiters and waitresses serve customers.
 75) The teacher is going to explain the lesson.
 76) Someone stole my purse.

(Our teacher)
 (Sama is)
 (My teacher)
 (by)
 (I)
 (being)
 (The lesson)
 (The book)
 (The newspaper)
 (An exciting)
 (was)
 (The house)
 (was)
 (was)
 (All the)
 (Was)
 (Where)
 (I)
 (Where)
 (are)
 (is)
 (My purse)

B. Grammar 2

Relative Clauses

1 Introduction

- Sometimes we can use an adjective or a phrase to identify someone or something.

- Adjectives:

e.g: The tall girl.
 The new student.
 The red car.

- Phrase:

e.g: The man in the suit.
 The shop on the corner.
 The woman with red hair.

- But when we need a longer explanation, we can use a relative clause.

- Relative clause:

e.g: The woman **who** gets up early.
 The car **that** broke down.

2 Who, Which and that

- The relative pronouns **who**, **which** and **that** go after the noun and at the beginning of the relative clause.

A) Who refers to people.

e.g: - Nick is the **man who** owns that enormous dog.
 - I don't like **people who** tell jokes all the time.
 - The little **girl who** sat next to me on the coach ate sweets the whole way.
 - Sarah is pretty annoyed with the **person who** stole her mobile phone.

- We can also use **that**, but it is less usual.

e.g: Jake is the **man that** plays the guitar.
 The **woman that** lived here before us is a romantic novelist.

B) That and Which refer to things.

- That** is more usual than **Which**, especially in conversation.

e.g: - The **car that** won the race looked very futuristic, didn't it?
 - They've recaptured all the **animals that** escaped from the zoo.
 - The children saw the actual **spacecraft that** landed on the moon.

- Which** can be a little formal.

e.g: - There are several **restaurants which** do Sunday lunches.
 - Is Zedco the **company which** was taken over last year?

Note

We do not use another pronoun like he or it with the relative pronoun.

NOT : The **man who** he owns that enormous dog.

NOT : The actual spacecraft **that** it landed on the moon.

3 Subject and object

A) The relative pronoun such as **who** or **that** can be the **subject** of a relative clause.

e.g: Harriet talked to a couple **who** were staying at the camp-site.
(**They** were staying at the camp-site)

e.g: The postcard **that** came this morning was from Harriet.
(**It** came this morning)

B) A relative pronoun can also be the **object** of a relative clause.

e.g: Mike and Harriet are visiting a woman **who** they met on holiday.
(They met **her** on holiday)

e.g: The old castle **that** we visited was really interesting.
(We visited **it**)

Note

We do not use another pronoun like **her** or **it** with the relative pronoun.

NOT : A woman who they met her.

NOT : The old castle that we visited it.

4 Leaving out the relative pronoun

- We can leave out the relative pronoun when it is the object of the relative clause. We do this especially in spoken English.

- Compare these examples:

With Object Pronoun	Without Object Pronoun
- The man who Vicky saw at the concert is Sarah's boss.	- The man Vicky saw at the concert is Sarah's boss.
- That's an old castle that we visited.	- That's an old castle we visited .

- Here are some more examples of relative clause without an object pronoun:
 - We don't know the name of the person the **police are questioning**.
 - The cakes **Melanie baked** were delicious.
 - That jacket **you're wearing** is falling to pieces, Mike.

Remember

We cannot leave out a pronoun when it is the subject of a relative clause.

e.g: The man **who** spoke to Vicky is Sarah's boss.

Defining and non-defining relative clauses

- In written language, **defining clauses** give important information about the subject or object, and are not separated by commas.
e.g: Friction is the force that resists the movement of one object against another.
- In written language **non-defining clauses** give extra information, which we could leave out, and are separated by commas.
We cannot use **that** as a relative pronoun.
e.g: Wrapping an object in aluminium foil, which reduces energy loss, keeps food hot.

Object clauses with preposition: whom / who:

- In object clauses when we refer to people and use a preposition, we use **whom** in formal language.
e.g: Enter the address of the person **to whom** you want to forward the message.
- It is more usual informally to use **who** and put the preposition at the end.
e.g: Enter the address of the person (**who**) you want to forward the message **to**.

Object clauses with preposition: which/ whose:

Formal

- This is the spacecraft **in which** the astronauts visited the Moon.
- The tree **from which** this drug is obtained only grows in the rainforest.
- The instrument **with which** we measure air pressure is called a barometer.
- Dr. Gibson, the scientist **on whose** research the article is based, agreed.

Informal

- This is the spacecraft **which** the astronauts visited the moon **in**. (more usual)
- The tree (**which**) this drug is obtained from only grows **in** the rainforest.
- The instrument (**which**) we measure air pressure **with** is called a barometer.
- Dr. Gibson, the scientist **whose** research the article is based on, agreed.

Reason: why

- Clauses of reason use **why** or the reason **why**.
e.g:
 - I've just passed my driving test, and that's **why** I'm so happy.
 - When water finds a natural opening in the ground that is lower than the water table, a spring comes into existence.

- This is the **reason why** most springs are found in low places or valleys.

Time: when

- Clauses of time use **when** or the time / year etc **when**.
- We can also use **the + time word + in which** in more formal language.
e.g: - 1969 was **when** the first men went to the Moon.
- It was also **the year in which** the Venera 5 space probe landed on Venus.

Place: where

- Clauses of place use **where** or the **place where**.
e.g: A habitat is **the place where** an animal or plant species lives.

Sentence relative: which

- Use **which** to refer to the sentence or clause that comes before it, not just the word before it. There must be a comma before **which**.
e.g: Tina got very good marks in the exam, **which** pleased all her teachers.

Exercise B2

1 Choose the correct word(s) between brackets

- 1) This is the best book on Egyptology.
(that you can find - where you can find - you are finding - to be finding)
- 2) The book was found in the playground has been returned to Adel.
(where - that - it - whose)
- 3) He goes to Alex he was born to see his old friends.
(which - that - where - when)
- 4) This is the time he usually leaves.
(which - when - who - that)
- 5) Is that the woman bag was stolen?
(whose - where - who - which)
- 6) President Obama visited China he was warmly welcomed.
(where - whose - which - who)
- 7) She couldn't understand he said.
(what - why - who - which)
- 8) I spent two weeks in Port Said has a very beautiful beach.
(which - where - whose - what)

- 9) side are you on-mine or his?
(Which - What - Who - Whose)
- 10) We had a wonderful time in Finland consisted entirely of different kinds of fish.
(where - what - that - whose)
- 11) I don't understand he's saying.
(which - that - what - when)
- 12) They couldn't give us the information we need.
(that - what - who - where)
- 13) they need is a new managing director.
(Who - That - What - Which)
- 14) The pitch we played the match on was in really poor condition.
(who - that - what - where)
- 15) The girl place you are sitting in is coming back in a minute.
(whose - what - that - which)
- 16) The place I live is too quiet for me.
(that - where - when - who)
- 17) Everyone replies will get a free CD.
(what - whose - which - who)
- 18) What's the name of the film won the Oscar?
(who - whose - that - what)
- 19) I did a computer course was really helpful.
(what - which - who - when)
- 20) The girl parents own that shop is in my class.
(who - that - whose - which)
- 21) Did you understand he was saying?
(that - which - what - when)
- 22) Men more are likely to choose magazines feature computer, cars, boats.
(where - when - who - which)
- 23) People jobs are in metal working or the construction industries are almost entirely male.
(that - who - where - whose)
- 24) Boys also enjoy playing with toys have clear functions.
(where - that - when - whose)
- 25) Teenage girls and women spend more time comforting friends have problems.
(who - which - where - when)

- 26) A new study carried out in the lab I work at Cambridge University shows that new-born girls look longer at a face.
(when – which – what – where)
- 27) Do you remember the day we met?
(when – where – whose – that)
- 28) You can't talk to babies, makes it difficult to do research about their minds.
(where – which – what – who)
- 29) He stayed in London he studied English.
(which – where – what – whose)
- 30) Did you watch the film?
(which I told you – I told you about – I told you about it – that I told you)
- 31) The violin my father gave me was made in the 18th century.
(who – that – whose – whom)
- 32) The play about the prince of Denmark is called "Hamlet".
(Shakespeare wrote it – Shakespeare wrote – that Shakespeare wrote it – Shakespeare wrote which)
- 33) The man let me park my car is kind.
(who – which – whom – whose)
- 34) This is the prize
(who – I won it – which won it – that I won)
- 35) She is a musician is very popular with young people.
(who – whom – whose – which)
- 36) This is a symphony I've heard several times over the last year.
(who – whom – which – whose)
- 37) She has a car was made in Germany.
(who – whom – that – whose)
- 38) My mother loves London. It's the city she was born.
(who – which – that – where)
- 39) Nada is the girl had a party last weekend.
(that – which – where – what)
- 40) There was a dog was making a lot of noise.
(what – who – where – which)
- 41) That's the shop I bought my new trousers.
(which – that – where – who)
- 42) Here's the letter arrived this morning.
(whose – that – where – who)

- 43) Who's the man made this film?
(that – which – where – whose)
- 44) Your doctor can give you a tablet will stop the pain.
(where – who – that – what)
- 45) The jeans were in the window were really expensive.
(where – who – that – whose)
- 46) The people saw the match were lucky.
(where – which – that – when)
- 47) I'd like to live in a place the sun shines all the time.
(which – that – who – where)
- 48) Those are the boys broke our window.
(who – which – where – whose)
- 49) The shopping centre is the place I meet my friends at the weekend.
(who – which – that – where)
- 50) Don't go to that dentist! He's the one never smiles.
(who – which – whose – where)
- 51) I prefer the teachers don't give us too much homework!
(whose – that – which – where)
- 52) That's the shop I bought my new DVD player.
(where – which – that – whose)
- 53) Memphis is the city the king was killed in 1968.
(which – that – who – where)
- 54) The young actor, was only 18 at the time he got part by sending the director a video tape.
(who – which – whose – were)
- 55) The film, I watched last week, was interesting.
(who – which – whose – what)
- 56) He was also afraid of spending so much time away from home in New Zealand, the films were made.
(who – that – where – which)
- 57) Frodo, life changes when his uncle gives him a ring, is somehow different from Bond.
(who – which – what – whose)
- 58) They are all fictional heroes adventures are filled with unbelievable danger.
(who – which – whose – what)
- 59) It was fear gave him his chance.
(that – who – whose – what)

- 60) It was a place Ahmed could feel safe.
(that - who - where - which)
- 61) I love Italy, you get great ice cream.
(where - who - which - that)
- 62) Cairo, is the capital of Egypt, is a great city.
(where - what - which - whose)
- 63) This is the person car was stolen.
(that - which - who - whose)
- 64) What's the name of the film you watched?
(that - where - who - whose)
- 65) The woman, bag was stolen, reported the police.
(who - which - where - whose)
- 66) Port Said is a big trading centre, is the North of Egypt.
(who - which - where - whose)

2 Rewrite the following sentences using the word(s) in brackets to give the same meaning

- 1) Osama was the last one to arrive at the party. (who)
- 2) Nadia bought a dress that doesn't look nice. (The dress)
- 3) He went to Alex last summer. He spent his holiday there. (where)
- 4) A lawyer advises people about the law. (who)
- 5) Abdel Qader lives in Sinai. He travels to Cairo everyday. (who)
- 6) The story is called "The Wise Chief". We read it in unit 4. (which)
- 7) My sister studied in France. She got her PHD from France. (where)
- 8) The river Thames flows through London. It is one of the longest rivers in England. (which)
- 9) Karen Blixen is a Danish author. He wrote a famous autobiographical novel called out of Africa. (who)
- 10) I went to France. I did my PhD there. (where)
- 11) The little mermaid is a character in a fairy tale. There is a statue of it in Copenhagen harbour. (whose)
- 12) Ahmed is a famous doctor. His hospital is a big one. (whose)
- 13) He's doing a course. The course lasts for three hours. (which)
- 14) Nada won the tennis match. She played against Sama. (that)
- 15) I spoke to the man. The man works at the information desk. (who)
- 16) Yesterday I met Tamer. Tamer's sister was in my class in college. (whose)
- 17) They have started training for the match. The match will decide the championship. (that)

- 18) Adel has moved to Alexandria. He lived next door for three years. (who)
- 19) I asked him to post the letter. I had written the letter to my cousin. (that)
- 20) My brother booked a holiday to New York. He lived in New York for six months. (where)
- 21) My brother lives in Alexandria. He will travel to Japan. (who)
- 22) The girl with blue eyes is my sister. (whose)
- 23) I watched a very exciting match. (The match...)
- 24) The boy in a black suit is my cousin. (who)
- 25) I admire kind people. (who)
- 26) I went to Paris. I stayed two months there. (where)
- 27) He travelled to Port Said. It has beautiful beaches like Alexandria. (which)
- 28) The manager was king. He let me use his mobile. (who)
- 29) I watched the film. You told me about it. (which)
- 30) The person is over there. His car is blocking yours. (whose)
- 31) The company is based in France. It makes these products. (that)
- 32) We go to school in September. (September is ...)
- 33) My sister works in that building. (That's the building)
- 34) That's the woman. Her house got destroyed in the flood. (Whose)
- 35) I don't understand his speech. (what)
- 36) A university professor says there are big differences between male and female trains. He has done intensive research. (that)
- 37) I went to the town. I was born in the town. (where)
- 38) I know Ali. He is a well-known footballer. (who)
- 39) I have a cat. It has a long tail. (which)
- 40) The police found the person. That person robbed the bank. (that)
- 41) I read the interesting story. You told me about it. (that)
- 42) Alberto Santos was a Brzilian. He designed planes and balloons. (who)
- 43) He went to Paris. He made his first flight in a balloon in it. (where)
- 44) He read the book. He bought the book last week. (that)
- 45) I go to a language school. I learn English in it. (where)
- 46) Emad is a player. He scored most goals. (that)
- 47) He went to Alexandria. He spent three weeks there. (where)
- 48) I watched a film. It was very interesting. (that)
- 49) I called the seller. He sent me all that I wanted. (who)
- 50) I could solve the problem. She told me about it. (which)
- 51) I bought a new mobile phone. It was very modern. (that)
- 52) Barnard was a surgeon. He performed the first heart transplant. (who)
- 53) He went to Paris. He became famous there. (where)

Test (1) Based on Unit Six

First Paper

A. Writing

- Write two paragraphs of not less than 18 lines on ONE only of the following:
 - Supporters of technology say that it solves problems and makes life better. Opponents agree that technology creates new problems. Discuss, expressing your own view point.
 - Television is a double-edged weapon.

B. Language Function

2) Dialogue:

Write a dialogue of at least SIX exchanges on the following situation.
Amina is talking to her friend Sama about spending the weekend.

C. Reading comprehension

3) Read the following passage, and then answer the questions:

Child labour is a serious and alarming problem, in many parts of the world, with as many as percent of all children between the ages of 10 and 14 in some regions estimated to be working. Many are employed illegally or in dangerous conditions that maim and kill them while others grow up without education and are condemned to life-long poverty.

The dangers that working children face are many and varied. Children labouring in brickyards carry heavy loads that often leave them injured, weakened and deformed. Child carpet-weavers work long hours each day under conditions that affect their eyesight and lead to deformed backs and limbs. Young pencil-makers breathe in hazardous state dust that condemns them to early disability and death from tuberculosis and lung diseases.

Labour in mines and glass or match factories-all places that employ large number of children-is also highly dangerous for them.

Other youngsters working as household domestic servants may be the most vulnerable and exploited children of all. Many of these young domestic servants live in enforced isolation with little or no contact with children of their own age. Clinical observers have noted a profound stunting of the psychological growth of such children.

A) Answer the following questions:

- Why is the writer against the idea of child labour. Give at least two reasons.
- What does the underlined pronoun "them" refer to?
- What are the dangers that face the working children?
- Give some more other kinds of work that children do.

B) Choose the right answer:

- The adjective "deformed" in the second paragraph means
a) badly hurt b) struck c) badly shaped d) naturally shaped
- The psychological side of the problem results from working in
a) brick yards b) house c) mines d) factories
- Labour in mines and glass is dangerous.
a) slight b) less c) extremely d) little

D. Literature

4) Poetry:

Answer the following questions:

"From an essay on criticism" by Alexander pop.

Nature to all thing fix'd the limits fit,

And wisely curb'd proud man's pretending wit.

As on the land while here the ocean gains.

In other parts it leaves wide sandy plains;

- Paraphrase the above lines.
- Sounds plays an important role in Pope's poem. Discuss and illustrate.

Second Paper

A. Vocabulary and structure

1) Choose the correct word(s):

- A/A is a person who sets fires to public property.
(smuggler - kidnapper - arsonist - forger)
- He was accused robbery.
(by - with - for - of)
- She was sentenced four years' imprisonment.
(by - with - to - out for)
- He was tried stealing a car.
(for - with - of - out of)
- Over the next few years, lots of research to find new medications.
(will do - will be doing - will be done - have been done)
- My father doesn't know how to mend his car. He at the mechanic's.
(mends it - will mend it - has it mended - has mended it)
- She has a car was made in Germany.
(who - whom - that - whose)
- My mother loves London. It's the city she was born.
(who - which - that - where)

- 9) The Pyramids by the ancient Egyptians.
(built – had built – were building – had been built)
- 10) No one with the housework last week.
(helped – had been helped – was helped – has helped)
- 11) Those are the boys broke our window.
(who – which – where – whose)
- 12) The shopping centre is the place I meet my friends at the weekend.
(who – which – that – where)
- 13) All the children are asked to keep the grass.
(on – in – out – off)
- 14) He was kept after school as a sort of punishment.
(on – in – out – off)
- 15) We were held due to the traffic jam.
(out – back – away – on)
- 16) Keep in to come on time everyday.
(head – ear – brain – mind)

2) Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets:

- 1) The teacher will explain the lesson. (The lesson)
- 2) I go to a language school. I learn English in it. (where)
- 3) People think that the earth is not exactly round. (It...)
- 4) I went to the town. I was born in the town. (where)
- 5) It's said that he was injured in a car accident. (He is)

B. Literature

3) The Government Inspector:

Comment on TWO only of the following quotations:

- 1) "Trusting in God's mercy, it seems that it will all end well."
- 2) "He's a general; inside out and back to front."
- 3) "When such a great man speaks, one does feel, but very nervous."

Answer THREE questions only:

- 1) Mention Hlestakov's opinion about his visit to the hospital? What did the CC tell him?
- 2) Why did Anna insult Dob? What was his reply and what information did he tell her?
- 3) What sort of relation is there between Anna and Marya? Give examples to your answer.
- 4) Mention some of the lies that Hlestakov told the Mayor and his family? Did they believe him?

A. Vocabulary

Lead-In P. 102

penny wise, pound foolish	(proverb) people who are careful with small amounts of money are often wasteful with large amounts.
super market (n)	a place where you can buy goods. سوبر ماركت
department store (n)	a place where you can buy goods and clothes. متجر
shopping centre (n)	a place where you can buy what you need. سنتر تجاري
online (n)	shopping via computer. شراء عبر النت
in cash	by giving money. الدفع كاش
by cheque	by giving paper that enable you to get money from the bank. الدفع بشيك
by credit card	a plastic card that is used for getting goods or service with out using money. كارت ائتمان
antique (n)	things from the past that are valuable. انتيكه
jewellery (n)	rings, necklaces, bracelets that are worn as personal ornaments. مجوهرات
perfume (n)	a liquid with a sweet smell that you put on your body. برفان - عطر

Reading : Picking perfect present P. 103

rule (v)	to have the power over a country. يحكم
crab (n)	a sea animal with float body covered by a shell. سرطان البحر
tight budget (n)	a plan of how to spend an amount of money that is too little. ميزانية محدوده
sentimental (adj)	connected with gentle feelings such as sympathy. عاطفي - وجداني
genuinely (adv)	it seems to be real. اصلي
bear in mind	to remember that. بضع في الاعتبار
enhance (v)	to improve. يحسن

shopping spree (n)	to go shopping with enjoy, often doing too much of it. متعة التسوق
dedicate (v)	to give all your energy, time, efforts to sth. بكرس
obsess with (v)	preoccupy or fill the mind of someone with an idea. مستحوذ
wacky (adj)	exciting, new and rather crazy. جديد ومثير
conservative (adj)	not liking change, traditional. محافظ - تقليدي
piece of land (n)	a land that is cultivated. ارض مزروعة
creatures of habit	having habits. له عادات
import (v)	to buy goods from foreign country. يستورد

Opposites

Words		Opposites	
1) antique	قديم	modern	حديث
2) polite	مehذب	impolite, rude	وقح
3) warm	دافئ	cold, unfriendly	بارد
4) traditional	تقليدي	modern, original	حديث
5) grateful	متمن	unappreciative	غير متمن
6) low	منخفض	high	عالي
7) typical	مطابق	different, unique	مختلف

Shops and Departments P. 104

chemist's (n)	a place where you can buy packet of aspirin, bar of soap, toothpaste and thermometer. صيدلي
shoe shop (n)	a place where you can buy black shoe polish and pair of tights. محل احذية
bakery (n)	a place where you can buy bread, packet of biscuits and chocolate cake. خبز
butcher's (n)	a place where you can buy lamb chops and beef steaks. محل جزارة
florist's (n)	a place where you can buy bunch of flowers. محل ورد
boutique (n)	a place where you can buy pair of black gloves, pair of black leggings and pair of tights. بوتيك

department store (n)	a place where you can buy black shoe polish, pair of black gloves, pair of black leggings and pair of tights. متجر
supermarket (n)	a place where you can buy mangoes, bar of soap, bread, washing-up liquid and tinned soup. سوبر ماركت
greengrocer's (n)	a place where you can buy mangoes and carrots. بقال

Note

electrical appliances	cooker, washing machine, vacuum cleaner. ادوات كهربائية
furnishings	carpet, lamp, mirror. اثاث
stationery	envelopes, pen, birthday card. ادوات مكتبية
cleaning products	washing powder, furniture polish, bleach. منتجات نظافة
toiletries	toothpaste, deodorant, shampoo. استعمال الحمام
groceries	fruit, ketchup, rice, cornflakes. بقالة
clothing	jacket, shirt, dress, tie. ملبوسات
jewellery	bracelet, ring, necklace. مجوهرات
hardware	hammer, screwdriver, nails. الات صلبة

Clothes P. 105

striped (adj)	having long narrow bands of colour. مقلم
polka-dot (adj)	having small round marks. منقط
denim (adj)	made of a thick cotton material. مصنوع من قماش قطني
loose (adj)	not tight. واسع
baggy (adj)	hanging loosely on the body. فضفاض
plaid (adj)	a pattern of lines and squares of different colours and widths. نورمعات ملونه
flowery (adj)	decorated with flowers. مشجر
tight (adj)	not loose. ضيق
checked (adj)	with a pattern of squares. كاروهات

long sleeved (adj)	having long sleeved.	ذو كم طويل
short sleeved (adj)	having short sleeved.	ذو كم قصير
straight (adj)	not zigzag.	مستقيم
flared (adj)	becoming wider towards the bottom edge.	متسع عند الاسفل

Type of clothing P. 105

tights (n)	a piece of thin clothes, usually worn by women that fits tightly by from the waist to feet.	كولان (جوارب نسائية)
anorak (n)	a short coat with a hood that protects you from rain.	بالطو مطر
tuxedo (n)	dinner jacket.	بدلة السهرة
waist coat (n)	a piece of clothing with buttons down the front and no sleeves.	صدرية
leggings (n)	a piece of thin clothes, usually worn by women that fits tightly over legs.	بنطلون طويل ضيق
jumper (n)	a piece of clothing with sleeves, usually made of wool that you wear on the top.	بلوزة
sweater (n)	a warm piece of clothing with long sleeves often made of wool.	بلوفر
blouse (n)	a piece of clothing like a shirt, that women wear.	بلوزة
high-heeled shoes (n)	shoes with high heeled.	حذاء كعب عالي

Prepositions P. 90

- 1) proud of
- 2) object to
- 3) protect from
- 4) take great pleasure in
- 5) part with
- 6) popular with
- 7) pride sb on
- 8) take pride in
- 9) occur to
- 10) prone to
- 11) operate on
- 12) prevent sb from

- 1) فخور بـ
- 2) يعترض على
- 3) يحمي من
- 4) يفرح بـ
- 5) جزء من
- 6) مشهور بـ
- 7) به فخر بـ
- 8) يفخر بـ
- 9) يحدث لـ
- 10) ميل الى
- 11) يجري عليه على
- 12) يحمي من

Study the examples

- 1) He is very **proud** of his daughter, especially now she is at university.
- 2) Many people **object** to the council's plan to build a new road through the town centre.
- 3) She was wearing a long thick coat and a scarf to **protect** herself from the cold.
- 4) Mark **takes great pleasure** in doing the Christmas shopping.
- 5) Jane can't **part** with this ring. Her mother gave it to her when she graduated from university.
- 6) He's a **good** teacher and very popular with his students.
- 7) Heather **prides** herself on her honesty.
- 8) Graham **takes** pride in his job.
- 9) The thought had never **occurred** to Malcolm before.
- 10) She has very sensitive skin and is **prone** to getting all sorts of rashes.
- 11) The doctors need to **operate** on him.
- 12) The government is introducing new laws to prevent people from getting away with online.

Phrasal verbs P. 107

Phrasal verbs	Meanings
1) look after	يعتني بـ take care of
2) look into	يتحرى investigate
3) look at	ينظر الى to have a look
4) look down on	يحترق despise
5) let off	لا يعاقب not punish
6) let down	يحبط disappoint
7) let out	يوسع (clothes) make larger
8) let through	ينظر بسرعة (يتصفح) look at quickly

Study the examples

- 1) I'm **looking** after my niece at the weekend. Her parents are going away.
- 2) Since it was his first offence, they **let** him off with a caution.
- 3) The police are **looking** into the theft at the school.
- 4) You have to come tonight. Dawn will be really upset if you **let** her down.
- 5) Charlie spoke to the estate agent and we're going to **look** at the flat this afternoon.

- 6) I must have put on weight, I'll have to **let** these trousers out.
 7) She's so arrogant. She always seems to be **looking down** on the rest of us.
 8) James **looked through** his essay again before he handed it in.

Idioms

Idioms	Meanings
1) fits you like a glove	to fit perfectly.
2) keep it under your hat	to keep a secret.
3) wear the trousers	to be in charge.
4) to be in someone's shoes	to be in sb's position.
5) lose his shirt	to lose every thing one has.

Study the examples.

- 1) I love your new dress, it's such a beautiful colour and it **fits you like a glove**.
 2) Elaine doesn't want anybody to know about her new job yet, so **keep it under your hat**.
 3) She's so bossy. I think it's obvious who **wears the trousers** in her family.
 4) I wouldn't want to **be in Mike's shoes** when his boss finds out he wasn't really sick last week.
 5) If the deal goes wrong, he's going to **lose his shirt**.

Fixed phrases P. 109

Fixed phrases	Meanings
1) I lose my nerve	to become afraid to do sth.
2) the name of the game	to be important.
3) neither here nor there	to not matter.
4) nearest and dearest	people one is close to.
5) a nose for trouble	natural ability to find trouble.
6) day and night	all the time
7) nose to tail	front vehicle is close behind another.

Study the examples.

- 1) I better go and talk to her now before I **lose my nerve**.
 2) Technology is the **name of the game** these days, isn't it?

- 3) What I think is **neither here nor there**, it's what Jack says that is important.
 4) At a difficult time like this it makes sense to spend time with your **nearest and dearest**.
 5) Those kids seem to have **a nose for trouble**. They're always getting into mischief.
 6) She went to complain to the neighbours because recently they have been playing really loud music **day and night**.
 7) It took us hours to get home the traffic was **nose to tail**.

Exercise A

1 Choose the correct word(s) between brackets

- 1) What do you often buy your mother?
 (to - for - on - at)
 2) How do you pay the things you buy?
 (to - on - at - for)
 3) People often buy presents happy occasions.
 (on - to - at - in)
 4) I don't usually have a party my birthday.
 (in - at - on - with)
 5) I prefer paying for things credit card.
 (with - on - in - by)
 6) My father pays for things cash.
 (with - on - in - by)
 7) Knowing someone's star can give you a clue about what they most like.
 (sign - signal - mark - remark)
 8) What do you into consideration when you choose a present for someone?
 (make - do - take - give)
 9) My grandparents have tastes.
 (conservative - preserved - antique - grateful)
 10) All People by cancer star love anything to do with the good old days.
 (ruled - born - conserved - controlled)
 11) ornaments are often expensive.
 (Fake - Replica - Antique - Grateful)

- 12) Our car has run petrol.
(away from – out of – on – out)
- 13) I what you have done for me.
(estimate – evaluate – appreciate – judge)
- 14) Cancer people love to receive presents which have value.
(sensitive – sensual – sense – sensitive)
- 15) I need to borrow some money. I'm on a tight
(balance – budget – wealth – fortune)
- 16) You can buy lamb chops at a
(butcher's – boutique – chemist's – green grocer's)
- 17) You can buy toothpaste at a
(butcher's – supermarket – chemist's – greengrocer's)
- 18) You can buy tinned soup at a
(butcher's – supermarket – chemist's – greengrocer's)
- 19) You can buy a thermometer at a
(butcher's – supermarket – chemist's – greengrocer's)
- 20) You can buy mangoes at a
(butcher's – supermarket – chemist's – greengrocer's)
- 21) You can buy bread at a
(bakery – chemist's – boutique – butcher's)
- 22) Cookers and vacuum cleaners are
(electrical appliances – furnishings – toiletries – stationery)
- 23) Carpets and mirrors are
(electrical appliances – furnishings – toiletries – stationery)
- 24) Pencils and envelopes are
(electrical appliances – furnishings – toiletries – stationery)
- 25) Rice, fruit and ketchup are
(electrical appliances – groceries – toiletries – stationery)
- 26) She didn't like the table as it was
(cracked – scratched – torn – loose)
- 27) I couldn't see myself well at the mirror because it was
(cracked – scratched – torn – loose)
- 28) The carpet is It needs cleaning.
(cracked – scratched – torn – stained)
- 29) The cushions are They need stitching.
(cracked – scratched – torn – stained)

- 30) I can wear this shirt because it has many buttons.
(missing – torn – uneven – stained)
- 31) My father likes thin straight lines so he prefer shirts.
(denim – plaid – checked – striped)
- 32) I'm proud my parents.
(with – on – by – of)
- 33) An umbrella can protect you heat and rain.
(of – from – about – on)
- 34) She takes pride her parents.
(on – from – with – in)
- 35) I don't often object my parents.
(to – on – of – with)
- 36) She takes pleasure surfing the internet.
(to – on – in – with)
- 37) I can't part this watch. It's my father's present.
(from – on – of – with)
- 38) She prides herself her intelligence.
(on – of – with – in)
- 39) Who looks this young orphan?
(for – up – into – after)
- 40) The singer is popular young people.
(on – at – by – with)
- 41) The manager let her a caution as it was her first offence.
(down on – off with – out of – away from)
- 42) He needs to be operated as he has a severe disease.
(up – off – by – on)
- 43) I hope my friend won't let me and come on time for my birthday party.
(off – up – on – down)
- 44) It has never occurred me to live in a remote city.
(to – on – for – with)
- 45) She has very sensitive skin and is prone getting all sorts of rashes.
(to – for – from – on)
- 46) Arrogant people always look others.
(out of – up to – down on – away from)

- 47) The government has passed laws to prevent people Cutting down trees.
(of – against – with – from)
- 48) They are looking a solution to the problem.
(on – into – with – for)
- 49) She has put on weight. She has to let the dress
(off – down – away – out)
- 50) You have to look these sheets before setting for the exam.
(through – down – away from – up)
- 51) This shirt fits you like a
(hat – glove – shirt – shoe)
- 52) My cousin doesn't want anyone to know about his flat. He keeps it under his
(glove – shirt – shoe – hat)
- 53) He is the only devious person. He wears the in her family.
(glove – shoes – trousers – hat)
- 54) I wouldn't want to be in Ahmed's when he lost all his property last week.
(glove – shoes – trousers – hat)
- 55) don't put all your money in this transaction or else you may lose your
(shirt – shoes – trousers – hat)
- 56) Technology is the of the game these days.
(trouble – nerve – name – tail)
- 57) I don't want to lose my I'd better ask him not to do this again.
(nerve – name – trouble – tail)
- 58) Sorry I was late, but it wasn't my fault. The traffic was nose to
(nerve – name – trouble – tail)
- 59) They are naughty. They seem to have a nose for
(nerve – trouble – tail – name)
- 60) As I don't have enough time, I have to spend the rest of it with my and dearest.
(furthest – farthest – remotest – nearest)

B. Grammar 1

Causative

Form:

- The **causative form** is used when we do not do something ourselves, but we arrange for somebody else (usually an expert) to do it for us.
It is also used to express an accident or misfortune that happened to us.
e.g: - We painted the house last month. (We did it ourselves.)
- We had the house painted last month. (A painter did it.)
- Also, the **causative form** is used when we mention the agent and when we persuade someone to do something.
e.g: - I had the plumber fix the faucet.
- I got Gavin to do the shopping for me.

- The **causative form** is formed as follows:

subject + have + object + past participle

Verb Forms	Active Voice
Present Simple	I have my car fixed.
Present Progressive	I'm having my car fixed.
Past Simple	I had my car fixed.
Past Progressive	I was having my car fixed.
Future will	I'll have my car fixed.
Present Perfect Simple	I've had my car fixed.
Past Perfect Simple	I had had my car fixed.
Modal Verbs	I must have my car fixed.
Future going to	I'm going to have my car fixed.
Imperative	Have my car fixed.
Present Infinitive	I managed to have my car fixed.
-ing form	I remember having my car fixed.

Note

- The interrogative and negative forms of the Present Simple and the Past Simple are formed with the auxiliaries **do / does** and **did**.
e.g.: - How often do you have your hair cut?
- Sue **didn't** have her hair cut yesterday.
- In informal language we can use **get** instead of **have**.
e.g.: I must **get** the TV set repaired.
- If we want to mention who performs the action, we can add **by + agent** at the end of the sentence.
e.g.: She always has her hair dyed **by a hairdresser**.
- have / make someone do something** = make someone do something.
- get someone to do something** = persuade someone to do something.

Get something done

- We can also use **get something done**.
e.g.: We must **have** another key **made**. OR
We must **get** another key **made**.
(The sentences have the same meaning, but **get** is more informal than **have**.)
- Here are some more examples with **get**.
1) Laura **got** her shoes **repaired**.
2) We're **getting** the carpet **cleaned**.
3) Where **did** you **get** your hair cut?
Do you **get** your heating **checked** every year?

Have meaning 'experience'

- We can use **have** in this structure with the meaning 'experience something', often something unpleasant.
e.g.: - We **had** all our money **stolen**.
- The car **had** its mirror **pulled off**.

Grammar Summary

- The Causative Construction:**

 - We form the causative construction with the verb **have** or **get** in the relevant tense + **object** + **past participle**.
 - The action is performed by **another person**.
 - You **usually** pay for the service.
 - Have** is more formal.

Exercise B1

1 Choose the correct word(s) between brackets

- I went to the hairdresser's to
(cut my hair – have cut my hair – have my hair cut – had my hair cut)
- My dad's car broke down, so he had to it repaired.
(have – do – make – hold)
- In the next few days we the painter will do it for us.
(will paint our flat – will have our flat painted – had our flat painted – will be painting our flat)
- My father doesn't know how to mend his car. He at the mechanic's.
(mends it – will mend it – has it mended – has mended it)
- Someone has cleaned our flat. We for 50 pounds.
(cleaned it – have cleaned it – have it cleaned – have had it cleaned)
- My brother went to the dentist to out.
(pull his tooth – have his tooth pulled – have pulled his tooth – got his tooth pulled)
- My sister went to the dressmaker to
(make a dress – have made a dress – got a dress – have a dress made)
- How often do you?
(have your brakes tested – have tested your brakes – test your brakes – had tested your brakes)
- I want to for a new pair of glasses.
(examine my eyes – have my eyes examined – got my eyes examined – have examined my eyes)
- I my house painted. That is why there is all this mess.
(got – am having – had had – had got)
- My hair looks dreadful; I think I tomorrow.
(will set it – have it set – have set it – will have it set)
- The attic was dark so last year we skylight put in.
(have had – had – had got – have got)
- That dead tree is dangerous. I it cut down tomorrow.
(have – will have had – will get – have got)
- I can't read Greek so I the documents translated. My nephew is helping with the translation.
(had – have had – am having – have got)

- 15) Why does he all his shoes specially made?
(has – has got – get – has had)
- 16) Do you or do you go to the shop for it?
(deliver your milk – have your milk delivered – have delivered your milk – got your milk delivered)
- 17) If you hate cleaning fish why don't you at the fishmonger's?
(clean them – have cleaned them – have them cleaned – had them cleaned)
- 18) I'm afraid it's rather draughty here but I that broken pane replaced tomorrow.
(get – have had – am having – have got)

2 Rewrite the following sentences using the word(s) in brackets to give the same meaning

- 1) I took my car to the garage and the mechanic repaired it. (had)
- 2) I took my film to a shop and the photographer developed it. (had)
- 3) Someone will clean the flat for us. (We)
- 4) The hairdresser will cut my hair. (I)
- 5) Someone has repaired our teacher's car. (Our teacher)
- 6) Someone is making a cake for Sama's birthday. (Sama is)
- 7) Someone is going to install a new phone for us tomorrow. (We're...)
- 8) Someone cuts my hair every month. (I)
- 9) A teacher is mending David's computer tomorrow. (having)
- 10) My Internet connection was set up last week. (had)
- 11) Someone burgled Martin's house last year. (his)
- 12) I'm thinking of asking John to install this computer program for me. (getting)
- 13) Mary's decided that she wants a burglar alarm. (put)
- 14) A science laboratory has been built for the school. (had)
- 15) Someone stole my top a couple of months ago. (I)
- 16) Nobody has checked our security system for years. (We)
- 17) a robot does his work for him. (He)
- 18) Are they delivering your new television today. (Are you)
- 19) I employed a plumber to examine my boiler. (got)
- 20) I pay a garage to service my car. (have)
- 21) I paid a watchmaker to clean my watch. (had)
- 22) An artist is painting my portrait. (I'm)
- 23) He paid a lorry driver to tow the car to a garage. (He had)

- 24) They are employing builders to build a garage. (having)
- 25) I pay a window cleaner to clean my windows every month. (get)
- 26) I went to an oculist and he tested my eyes for me. (had)
- 27) The old gypsy is telling Tom's fortune. (having)
- 28) I asked the fishmonger to open the oysters for me. (got)
- 29) I went to a jeweller and he pierced my ears for me. (had)

B. Grammar 2

Reported Speech: Direct & Indirect

Direct:

- a message from speaker to listener.

e.g: Marwa says: "I went to the cinema yesterday."

Marwa says that she went to the cinema yesterday.

Indirect:

- when we transfer a message to someone else.

e.g: Hoda said just now: "I will visit my aunt tomorrow."

Hoda said just now that she will visit her aunt tomorrow.

Say & Tell

Say:

We use the verb "say":

- both in direct and reported speech **without** the preposition **to** when it is not followed by the person being spoken to.

e.g: Jerry **said**, 'I need some money.'

Jerry **said** (that) he needed some money.

- both in direct and reported speech **with** the preposition **to** when it is followed by the person being spoken to.

e.g: Jerry **said to me**, 'I need some money.'

Jerry **said to me** (that) he needed some money.

- in expressions such as: say good morning / afternoon, etc., say something, say one's prayers, say so, etc.

Tell:

We use the verb "tell" without the preposition to.

- both in direct and reported speech when it is followed by the person we are talking to.

e.g: Jerry **told me**, 'I need some money.'

Jerry **told me** (that) he needed some money.

NOT: (Jerry told to me that he....)

- in expressions such as: tell the truth / tell a lie / tell a secret / tell a story / tell the time / tell the difference / tell somebody one's name / tell somebody the way / tell one from another, etc.

e.g: She says to me: "I have just finished my work."

She tells me that she has just finished.

Note

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
1) Present Simple	1) Past Simple
2) Present Continuous	2) Past Continuous
3) Present Perfect	3) Past Perfect
4) Past Simple	4) Past Perfect
5) Past Perfect	5) Past Perfect
6) Past Continuous	6) Past Continuous / Past Perfect Continuous
7) Present Perfect Continuous	7) Past Perfect Continuous
8) Present Modals (will – can)	8) Past Modals (would – could)
9) Past Modals	9) Past modals
10) If first type	10) If second type
11) If second type	11) If second type
12) If third type	12) If third type

Note

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
- now	- then
- today	- that day
- tonight	- that night
- tomorrow	- the day after / the next day / the following day
- yesterday	- the day before / the previous day

- ago لعدة	- before مدة
- next - last - this - these - here	- the after - the before - that - those - there

Note

- The interrogative and negative forms of the Present Simple and the Past Simple are formed with the auxiliaries **do / does** and **did**.
e.g: - How often do you have your hair cut?
- Sue **didn't** have her hair cut yesterday.
- In informal language we can use **get** instead of **have**.
e.g: I **must get** the TV set repaired.
- If we want to mention who performs the action, we can add **by + agent** at the end of the sentence.
e.g: She **always has** her hair dyed **by a hairdresser**.
- have / make someone do something** = make someone do something.
- get someone to do something** = persuade someone to do something.

Other reporting verbs:

Sometimes we use other verbs to report speech:

1 agree / refuse / decide / offer + verb with to

e.g: 'I will come with you to the dentist,' she said.

She **agreed to come** with me to the dentist.

2 apologise + for + verb in the gerund form (-ing)

e.g: 'I'm sorry I arrived late,' she said.

She **apologised for arriving** late.

3 blame + object + for + verb in the gerund form (-ing)

e.g: 'Brenda caused the accident,' said Alice.

Alice **blamed Bernada for causing** the accident.

4 accuse + object + of + verb in the gerund form (-ing)

e.g: 'Larry stole the tennis racket,' said Alec.

Alec **accused Larry of stealing** the tennis racket.

5 suggest + that + subject + (should) + verb without to

e.g: 'Why don't you go to the beach, Paul?' said Carol.
Carol **suggested that Paul should go to the beach.**

6 suggest + that + subject + verb in the Past Simple

e.g: 'You should see a doctor, Mark,' said Jane.
Jane **suggested that Mark saw a doctor.**

7 that suggest can be followed by a gerund when the speaker is involved in the action.

e.g: 'Let's play a game,' said Ben.
Ben **suggested playing a game.**

Study the examples

- "I won two cooking competitions last year."
He said he had won two cooking competitions **the previous year.**
- "I have never cooked anything Japanese."
He admitted that he had never cooked anything Japanese.
- "Yesterday I prepared lunch for the prime minister."
He claimed that he had prepared the lunch for the prime minister **the day before.**
- "My job is as creative as an artist's." He claimed.
He claimed that his job was as creative as artist's.
- "I'm sure the soup will be delicious." He said.
He said he was sure the soup **would be** delicious.

Reported questions:

- Direct** : a message between speaker and listener.
e.g: Ahmed said "Do you drink milk?"
- Indirect** : Someone carries the message.
e.g: Ahmed asked me if I drank milk.

How to change into indirect question:

- We introduce reported questions with **ask** or **want to know**.
- In reported questions, the verb is in the affirmative and the question mark is omitted.
- Verb tenses, pronouns and time expressions change as in statements.
e.g: 'Are you working tomorrow morning?' Paul asked her.
Paul asked her if **she was working the next morning.**

- When the direct question begins with a **question word (who / where / how / when / why / what, etc.)** then the reported question begins with the same question word.

e.g: 'Why are you late?' Mother asked me.
Mother asked me **why I was late.**

- When the direct question begins with an **auxiliary (is / do / have / etc.)** or a **modal verb (can / may, etc.)**, then the reported question begins with **if** or **whether**.

e.g: 'Can you speak French?' they asked me.
They asked me **if / whether I could speak French.**

Study the examples

- "What is your job?"
She asked me what my job was.
- "Why did you come here?"
She asked me why I had come there.
- "Are you going to make Ireland your home?"
She asked if I was going to make Ireland my home.
- "Were the people friendly?"
She asked me if the people had been friendly.
- "How long have you been here?"
She asked me how long I had been there.
- "Is Ireland very different from Cuba?"
She asked me if Ireland was very different from Cuba.
- "Do you miss Cuba?"
She asked me if I missed Cuba.
- "Was Cuba discovered by Columbus?"
She asked me if Cuba had been discovered by Columbus.

9

"What do the English eat for breakfast?"

She asked me what the English ate for the breakfast.

10

"Who are the 'Kiwis'?"

She wants to know who the 'Kiwis' are.

Exercise B2

1 Choose the correct word(s) between brackets

- 1) I don't know where
(does she live – she lives – will she live – has she lived)
- 2) Could you tell me where yesterday?
(did you go – were you going – you went – have you gone)
- 3) I wonder how much
(your car costs – does your car cost – will your car cost – did your car cost)
- 4) I wonder how old
(is he – he is – was he – he has been)
- 5) I can't tell you where from.
(they're – are they – were they – have they been)
- 6) I don't understand why unhappy.
(is he – was he – has he been – he was)
- 7) I don't know what going to do.
(we're – are we – have we been – were we)
- 8) What going to do?
(we're – are we – have we been – we were)
- 9) They wanted to know when
(the train left – did the train leave – was the train leaving – had the train left)
- 10) He wondered why late.
(did she come – had she come – was she coming – she came)
- 11) I want to know he is a doctor.
(if – what – when – which)
- 12) I don't know what
(can we do – we can do – could we do – do we do)
- 13) I don't know why absent yesterday.
(she was – was she – is she – she is)
- 14) The teacher said, "..... noise in class."
(Don't make – Not to make – To make – Not making)

- 15) He asked us late again.
(don't come – to not come – not to come – not come)
- 16) We asked them us an e-mail.
(writing – write – to write – not write)
- 17) He said to me: "..... the door."
(Don't open – Not to open – Not open – To not open)
- 18) She advised me my lessons.
(study – to study – not study – studying)
- 19) He asked me a noise.
(don't make – not to make – not make – make not)
- 20) He told me my homework regularly.
(do – to do – not do – to doing)
- 21) My mother asked me breakfast.
(cooking – to cooking – not cook – to cook)
- 22) Dad always asks me polite.
(be – not be – to being – to be)
- 23) He ordered me the bag.
(take – don't take – not to take – not take)
- 24) He me that he read the book three times.
(told – said – spoke – suggested)
- 25) Mona said she a nice meal the other day.
(cook – cooks – has cooked – cooked)
- 26) He told me he a book at that time.
(is reading – has been reading – was reading – read)
- 27) My uncle said that he us the next week.
(will visit – would visit – visited – would have visit)
- 28) My sister told me that she her work two hours before.
(has finished – had finished – was finishing – would finish)
- 29) Jane said she nervous.
(was – were – is – has been)
- 30) Your sister said that she to leave.
(had – has – have – having)
- 31) John promised that he study the words.
(would – will – can – may)
- 32) They apologized on time.
(for not being – not to being – to not be – to being)
- 33) I suggested him for some advice.
(ask – to ask – to asking – asking)

- 34) He told me that he her since 2003.
(hasn't visited – hadn't visited – didn't visit – haven't visited)
- 35) He says that he his homework.
(is done – has done – have done – was done)
- 36) Scientists proved that the sun round the earth.
(go – went – goes – had gone)
- 37) He said: "I to the club tomorrow."
(would go – went – had gone – will go)

2 Rewrite the following sentences using the word(s) in brackets to give the same meaning

- 1) The man told the woman that he was really scared of dogs. (said to)
- 2) Mum said to me: "You must buy your aunt some flowers." (that)
- 3) "Ali is my brother, not my cousin," My sister said. (was)
- 4) She told her father that she would go to the cinema with him on Saturday. (said to)
- 5) Ahmed explained he had to get up early in the morning to catch the train. (have to)
- 6) The man said, "I have not stolen the money." (that)
- 7) Ali said: "I can't go on holiday in August." (Ali explained that)
- 8) She said to us: I have not learned anything for the test." (told)
- 9) The headmaster said to the students, "I don't want to hear complaints all the time." (told)
- 10) He said: "I will give you the money back in three days' time." (would)
- 11) She told us there had been an earthquake in china. (said to)
- 12) Dad said he was sorry he couldn't get home earlier. (I'm)
- 13) Adel told us he was going to France in the morning. (Adel said to us)
- 14) Mark said that he couldn't type very fast. (can't)
- 15) She said, "I didn't steal the money". (stolen)
- 16) He said: "I'm not going to help you." (that)
- 17) He said to me: "I'm sorry for coming late." (apologized)
- 18) He said to me: "No, I won't lend you my book." (refused)
- 19) She said: "Let's go to the club." (suggested)
- 20) Ahmed said: All right. I'll give you my mobile." (agreed)
- 21) "Does she play tennis?" (I wonder....)
- 22) "What's your name?" (The teacher asked me...)

- 23) "Can Ali swim?" (I want to know.....)
- 24) He asked me: "When did the train leave the bus station?" (left)
- 25) "How many books did you buy?" (He wants to know.....)
- 26) "Can Ali swim?" (I want to know.....)
- 27) "What's your name?" (The teacher asked me)
- 28) "Does she play tennis?" (I wonder.....)
- 29) "Have you read the story?" (Amina asked Susan ...)
- 30) Sama said, "When will you go to the club, Nada?" (Sama asked Nada ...)
- 31) "How far is the sun from the Earth?" (The examiner asked her)
- 32) Noha enquired how long it would take to go from Cairo to Port Said. (will)
- 33) "Have you ever heard about the "Iceman"?" (The teacher asked me)
- 34) I don't understand why she came late. (did)
- 35) I don't know if she will come to the party on time. (Will she)
- 36) He asked me, "When did the train leave the station?" (He wanted to know)
- 37) He wanted to know what the meaning of life was. (is)
- 38) "Where did Mona spend her holiday?" (I don't understand)
- 39) Is he a teacher? (Do you know)
- 40) I want to know the price of your father's car. (How much)
- 41) I don't know if she will come to the party on time. (Will she)
- 42) They wanted to know why the bus had broken down the week before. (did)
- 43) The actor asked me if he had got a part in the play the next week. (Have I)
- 44) They asked people if it was better to eat fish rather than meat. (Is it)
- 45) "How long does it take you to reach home, Ali?" (The teacher asked.....)
- 46) He wanted to know the price of my new camera. (How much)
- 47) "How many players did your school team have?" (I wonder...)
- 48) "Do you prefer reading or writing, Sama?" (Sama's father asked.....)
- 49) "Are we having pizza for supper?" (She asked her mother)
- 50) Basem said: "Is Rana going to the party, Radwa?" (asked)

Test (2) Based on Unit Seven

First Paper

A. Writing

- 1) Write two paragraphs of not less than 18 lines on ONE only of the following:

- 1) Computers are widely used in all branches of life.
- 2) When you graduate, will you try to get a government job or start your own business? Why?

B. Language Function

- 2) Dialogue:

Write a dialogue of at least SIX exchanges on the following situation.

A shop-assistant and a young man who wants to buy a T-shirt.

C. Reading comprehension

- 3) Read the following passage, and then answer the questions:

Alfred Nobel, the great Swedish inventor, was a man of many contrasts. He was the son of a bankrupt, but became a millionaire, a scientist with love of literature, he made a fortune but lived a simple life, and although cheerful in company he was often sad in private. A lover of mankind, he never had a wife or family to love him, a loyal son of his native land, he died alone on foreign country. He invented a new explosive, dynamite, to improve the peace time industries of mining and road building, but saw it used as a weapon of war to kill and injure his fellowmen. He had never been to school or university but studied privately and by the time he was twenty, was a skillful chemist and excellent linguist, speaking Swedish, German, Russian, French and English. Like his father, Alfred Noble was imaginative and inventive, but he had better luck in business. But Noble's main concern was never with making money or even with making scientific discoveries, he was always searching for a serious interest in literature and philosophy. He cared deeply about the whole of mankind, her was always generous to the poor: "I'd rather take care of the stomachs of the living than the glory of the dead. He once said. His greatest wish however was to see an end to wars, and peace between nations, and he spent much of his time and money working for this cause until his death in Italy in 1896. His famous will in which he left money to provide prizes for outstanding work in Physics, Chemistry, Medicine, Literature and peace, is a memorial to his interests and ideals. So he is remembered and respected long after his death.

- A) Choose the right answer:

- 1) Alfred Nobel was interested in
a) scientific inventions. b) literature and philosophy. c) both (a) and (b).

- 2) Since his death, Nobel
a) has brought fame and glory to others
b) has been forgotten c) has brought shame to himself
- 3) He invented a new explosive in order to
a) use it as a weapon of war b) improve industries
c) destroy the world

- B) Give complete answer:

- 4) What made Alfred Nobel really famous?
- 5) How did he spend his time and money during his life?
- 6) Why was he concerned a man of contrasts?
- 7) What do you think of Alfred Nobel's character?

D. Literature

- 4) Poetry:

Answer the following questions:

"From an essay on criticism" by Alexander pop.

Thus in the soul while memory prevails,

The solid pow'r of understanding fails;

Where beams of warm imagination play,

The memory's soft figures melt away,

- 1) Paraphrase the above lines.
- 2) What is the central idea of this passage "extract" of the poem "Essay on Criticism"?

Second Paper

A. Vocabulary and structure

- 1) Underline the correct word(s):

- 1) I'm proud my parents.
(with - on - by - of)
- 2) An umbrella can protect you heat and rain.
(of - from - about - on)
- 3) They are looking a solution to the problem.
(on - into - with - for)
- 4) She has put on weight. She has to let the dress
(off - down - away - out)
- 5) ornaments are often expensive.
(Fake - Replica - Antique - Grateful)
- 6) Our car has run petrol.
(away from - out of - on - out)

- 7) Technology is the of the game these days.
(trouble – nerve – name – tail)
- 8) I don't want to lose my I'd better ask him not to do this again.
(nerve – name – trouble – tail)
- 9) I wonder how old
(is he – he is – was he – he has been)
- 10) I can't tell you where from.
(they're – are they – were they – have they been)
- 11) The attic was dark so last year we skylight put in.
(have had – had – had got – have got)
- 12) That dead tree is dangerous. I it cut down tomorrow.
(have – will have had – will get – have got)
- 13) He said to me: "..... the door."
(Don't open – Not to open – Not open – To not open)
- 14) She advised me my lessons.
(study – to study – not study – studying)
- 15) Why does he all his shoes specially made?
(has – has got – get – has had)
- 16) Do you or do you go to the shop for it?
(deliver your milk – have your milk delivered – have delivered your milk – got your milk delivered)

2) Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets:

- 1) I pay a window cleaner to clean my windows every month. (get)
- 2) He asked me, "When did the train leave the station?" (He wanted to know)
- 3) Someone is making a cake for Sama's birthday. (Sama is)
- 4) The man said, "I have not stolen the money." (that)
- 5) Adel told us he was going to France in the morning. (Adel said to us)

B. Literature

3) The Government Inspector:

Comment on TWO only of the following quotations:

- 1) "This is killing! The murderers! He's stabbed me!" Comment.
- 2) In your opinion what would have happened if the play was to be continued?
- 3) "Are these rumours true, Anton Antonovitch? Has this extraordinary piece of luck come your way? Comment.

Answer THREE questions only:

- 1) What are the reasons Yosif give Hlestakov for leaving the town?
- 2) What was the complaint given to Hlestakov by the three merchants?
- 3) What did the locksmith's wife complain of?
- 4) What did the Charity Commissioner say to Hlestakov about the Judge, the School Superintendent and the Postman?

A. Vocabulary

Lead-in P. 116

You are what you eat: (proverb) if you eat healthy food, you will have a healthy food.

carbohydrate	rye bread, white bread.	مواد كربوهيدراتيه
protein	burger, chicken, tuna, yogurt.	بروتين
fat	ice-cream, chocolate.	دهون
vitamins	raw vegetables, kiwi fruit, banana, dried fruit, chillies.	فيتامينات

Reading: How to burn fat all day long P. 116 – 117

upbeat (adj)	full of energy.	نشيط
metabolism (n)	the chemical process that change food into living matter.	الهضم
alert (adj)	with full attention.	متنبه
elevate (v)	to raise sb to a higher place or position.	يرفع – يرفق
stock up (phrasal verb)	to collect a large supply of sth for future use.	يخزن
carbohydrates (n)	one of the substances in food (e.g. sugar) that gives your body energy.	التشويات و السكريات
unprocessed carbohydrates	such as fruit, yogurt and rye bread.	مواد كربوهيدراتيه لا تحتاج هضم
energy boost	to increase energy in your body.	تزيد الطاقة
take the edge off	to reach the top of sth.	يصل النهايه
accompany by (v)	to happen at the same time.	يرافق
stress levels (n)	the state of worry and tension.	اجهاد – ارهاق
peak (n)	the highest level.	ذروه
flexible (adj)	that can change or be changed in order to suit different situations.	مرن
reflexes (n)	the ability to act quickly when necessary.	رد فعل تلقائي
absorb (v)	to take in (a liquid, heat).	يمتص

guarantee (v)	to give promise of quality.	ضمان
skimmed milk (n)	milk from which the cream has been removed.	مليب خالي الدسم
nod off (v)	to fall asleep for a short time while you are sitting in a chair.	نفس

Synonyms

Words		Synonyms
hectic	حافل بالمشاغل	chaotic
schedule	جدول	time table
intervals	اوقات	times
vital	مهم	important
satisfy	ينجز	fulfil
on the rise	بزيادة	on the increase
replace	يستبدل	restore
panic	ذعر	be frightened
alternative	بدائل	substitutes

Food P. 118

Fish

tuna	تونة	cod	سمك القد
salmon	سلمون	trout	سمك التروتة

Meat / Poultry

beef	لحم	lamb	ضاني
veal	لحم العجل	chicken	فراخ

Dairy

milk	لبن	eggs	بيض
cheese	جبين	butter	زبدة
yogurt	زبادي		

Fruits

olives	زيتون	lemon	ليمون
pear	كمثرى	avocado	أفوكادو
melon	بطيخ	kiwi fruit	كبيوي
grapes	عنب	peach	خوخ
pineapple	أناناس		

Vegetables

cauliflower	قربيط	leek	كرات
aubergine	باذنجان	onion	بصل
cabbage	كرنب	tomato	طماطم
beans	فول	carrot	جزر
peas	بسلة	lentils	عدس
mushroom	مشروم		

Seafood

oysters	محارة	squid	سبيط
mussels	بلح البحر	octopus	أخطبوط
shrimps	جمبري		

Other

bread	خبز	pepper	فلفل
pasta	مكرونه	ketchup	كاتشب
rice	أرز	mayonnaise	مايونيز
salt	ملح	snails	قواقع

Ways of cooking

raw (adj)	not cooked.	نئ
boiled (adj)	cooked by boiling.	مسلوق
steamed (adj)	to be cooked in steam.	مبخر

fried (adj)	to be cooked in hot fat or oil.	مقلي
grilled (adj)	to be cooked under a grill.	مشوي
baked (adj)	to be cooked in an oven in dry heat.	مخبوز
roasted (adj)	to be cooked in an oven or over a fire.	مشوي
pickled (adj)	to be kept in vinegar or salt for a long time.	مخلل

Kitchen Utensils

peeler (n)	you can peel potatoes with a peeler.	قشاره
sieve (n)	you can sieve flour with a sieve.	منخل
knife (n)	you can chop parsley with a knife.	سكينه
whisk (n)	you can beat eggs using a whisk.	مضرب بيض
wooden spoon (n)	you can stir soup with a wooden spoon.	ملعقه خشب
grater (n)	we can grate cheese with a grater.	بشاره
rolling pin (n)	you can roll pastry with a rolling pin.	عصا فرد فطير

Note

ml	- milliliters	(volume)
Kg	- Kilogram	(weight)
g	- gram	(weight)

Opposites P. 119

Words		Opposites
sweet	حلو	bitter - sour
tender	طري	tough
fatty	دهني	lean
spicy	متبل	mild
sparkling	فوار	still

Prepositions P. 121

1) rely on	يعتمد على
2) reply on	يرد على
3) relationship between	علاقه بين
4) recover from	يشفي من
5) rich in	غني بـ
6) responsible for	مسئول عن
7) result in	ناج عن
8) refrain from	يمتنع عن

Study the examples

- 1) You can **rely on** her. She won't let you down.
- 2) Remember to **reply to** Mr Jones' letter.
- 3) Researchers have shown that there is a **relationship between** a high-fat diet and heart disease.
- 4) She took a long time to **recover from** the shock.
- 5) Citrus fruits are **rich in** vitamin C.
- 6) Sarah is **responsible for** the catering.
- 7) Using peppers instead of chillies **results in** a milder, sweeter dish.
- 8) His doctor told him to **refrain from** eating fatty foods.

Phrasal verbs

Phrasal verbs		Meanings
1) put off	يؤجل	postpone
2) make up	يخترع	invent
3) make up for	يعوض	compensate
4) put out	يطفي النار	extinguish
5) put forward	يطرح فكرة	propose
6) put up with	يصبر	tolerate
7) make out	يميز	distinguish
8) put aside	يدخر	save
9) put away	يضع في مكان	store
10) make off with	يسرق	steal

Study the examples

- Let's **postpone** our trip to the countryside until the weather improves.
(= put off)
- He **invented** an excuse but I'm sure nobody believed him.
(= made up)
- Tina's dad was away on business on her birthday but he **compensated** for it by bringing her back some beautiful presents.
(= made up for)
- It took the firefighters about two hours to **extinguish** the fire.
(= put out)
- John **proposed** some really good ideas at the last meeting.
(= put forward)
- I don't think he is going to **tolerate** her complaining for much longer.
(= put up with)
- I could see the sign, but I couldn't **distinguish** exactly what it said.
(= make out)
- Vicky is **saving** her money at the moment to buy a new car.
(= putting aside)
- He **stored** the potatoes in the cupboard.
(= put away)
- The thieves **stole** about £2000.
(= made off with)

Idioms P. 122

Idioms	Meanings
1) a piece of cake	easy
2) full of beans	energetic
3) my cup of tea	to one's taste
4) in a nutshell	simply put
5) a hot potato	controversial
6) in the soup	in trouble

Study the examples

- I thought it would be really difficult to cook that Thai recipe, but in the end it was **a piece of cake**.
(= easy)
- The children had a nap this afternoon so now they are **full of beans**.
(= energetic)
- I didn't go to see the film with Alex because it didn't sound like **my cup of tea**.
(= to one's taste)
- It's very simple. **In a nutshell**, all you have to do is call them and see what they want.
(= simply put)
- Labour relations is a bit of **a hot potato** in our office at the moment.
(= controversial)
- Whenever she opens her mouth she seems to land right **in the soup**.
(= in trouble)

Fixed phrases P. 123

Fixed phrases	Meanings
1) into the public eye	bring sth to the attention of the public.
2) the good old days	romantic idea of the past.
3) place in the sun	the place where you most want to be.
4) just a drop in the ocean	a very small amount.

Study the examples

- Publishing his new cookery book has brought him **into the public eye**.
- His grandparents would tell him all sorts of stories about **the good old days**.
- Jane is very happy with her new job as a chef. She seems to have found her **place in the sun**.
- The company donated £5000 to Feed the Children, which was very generous but unfortunately just a **drop in the ocean** compared to what they actually need.

Note

American	British	Egyptian
meat grinder	mincer	مفركة لحم
candy	sweets	حلوى
jelly	jam	مربى
chips	crisps	مقرمشات
can	tin	معلبات
cookie	biscuit	بسكويت
eggplant	aubergine	بادججان
French fries	chips	شيبسي
zucchini	courgette	كوسه
ground meat	mince meat	لحم مفرومه

Note

- a piece of cake.
- a loaf of bread.
- a pinch of salt.
- a grain of rice.
- a bunch of grapes.
- a clove of garlic.

Exercise A

1 Choose the correct word(s) between brackets

- 1) Ahmed seems to be a eater.
(sensitive – sensual – sensible – sensing)
- 2) How often do you eat ?
(out – away – off – over)
- 3) Exercise can help you weight.
(miss – lose – waste – squander)
- 4) What do you have breakfast?
(on – at – for – with)
- 5) Some people are more likely to breakfast.
(escape – skip – scoop – jump)
- 6) We should eat the right food and plenty of exercises.
(make – have – do – get)
- 7) Green tea wakes you up and gets you ready for your day ahead.
(hectic – heating – vacant – upbeat)
- 8) When you do regular exercise, you will feel and active.
(hectic – busy – upbeat – vital)
- 9) How can I my energy levels?
(stock – satisfy – multiply – elevate)
- 10) With green tea, your will be off to a good start, burning up those extra calories.
(process – movement – metabolism – activity)
- 11) A guard has to be all day long.
(alert – hectic – slack – warned)
- 12) Morning is the right time to up on carbohydrates.
(suck – sock – stock – stick)
- 13) carbohydrates are good for you.
(Unprocessed – Processing – Preceded – Proceeded)
- 14) Energy is very important for everyone.
(process – metabolism – stock – boost)
- 15) At noon drinking lots of water can help to the edge off your appetite.
(remove – hold – take – make)

- 16) Drinking water can fill you
(off – up – out – down)
- 17) I need to eat something to my anger.
(fill – stock – please – satisfy)
- 18) We should eat small amounts of food at regular
(intervals – sessions – edges – locations)
- 19) Do you have a busy ?
(table – schedule – interval – metabolism)
- 20) They say that by mid-afternoon, you can find that your stress level are on the
(rise – raise – arouse – arise)
- 21) When your body temperature is at its, it is the most time to do some exercise.
(rise – peak – bottom – panic)
- 22) The company its product against technical faults.
(absorbs – replaces – guarantees – shelters)
- 23) Give your body time to the food before you sleep.
(replace – skim – guarantee – absorb)
- 24) Old people often prefer drinking milk.
(skimmed – scanned – spilt – absorbed)
- 25) After our busy day, we both sat and nodded in front of the TV.
(up – away – out – off)
- 26) You need to have muscles.
(reflexes – flexible – inflective – reflexive)
- 27) We can potatoes.
(sieve – grate – peel – roll)
- 28) We can soup with a spoon.
(sieve – grate – roll – stir)
- 29) We can flour
(sieve – grate – roll – stir)
- 30) We can cheese.
(sieve – grate – stir – roll)
- 31) We can pastry.
(sieve – grate – roll – stir)
- 32) We can parsley with a knife.
(grate – sieve – chop – roll)
- 33) We can eggs and cream.
(peel – beat – stir – grate)

- 34) This glass is
(chipped – wrong – gold – overcooked)
- 35) Some foods are fatty while others are
(sweet – lean – still – mild)
- 36) Are you ready the exam?
(to – on – for – with)
- 37) You can rely him to do the job.
(from – on – about – with)
- 38) Why didn't you reply my email?
(on – for – with – to)
- 39) Oranges and lemons are rich vitamin C.
(with – to – in – by)
- 40) Who is responsible this work?
(from – of – out – with)
- 41) He should refrain smoking.
(from – of – with – out)
- 42) Prices everywhere are the rise.
(at – off – by – on)
- 43) I hope she will recover her illness soon.
(from – of – away – off)
- 44) Don't make excuses. I won't accept your apology.
(out – off – up for – up)
- 45) My grandfather can't put young children.
(up with – up for – out of – away from)
- 46) The meeting was put due to the absence of the manager.
(out – away – down – forward)
- 47) After you finish playing, put your toys
(out – away – off – forward)
- 48) He gave her a big sum of money to make the mistakes he had made.
(out of – up for – up with – away from)
- 49) How could they put the fire?
(off – down – away – out)
- 50) The gang made about a million dollars.
(off – off with – forward – out)
- 51) You can put your plan to be discussed in the next meeting.
(away – out – forward – over)

- 52) The exam wasn't easy. It was a piece of
(cake – beans – tea – soup)
- 53) After doing the exercise, the children were full of
(cake – beans – tea – soup)
- 54) This type of books isn't my cup of
(cake – beans – tea – soup)
- 55) Labour relations is a bit of hot in our office at the moment.
(cake – beans – soup – potato)
- 56) He has lots of troubles. He seems to land right in the
(cake – beans – soup – potato)
- 57) Your donation is just a drop in the compared to what is needed.
(eye – lake – sea – ocean)
- 58) He seems to have found his place in the after passing his exams.
(moon – sky – sun – star)
- 59) His last work has brought him into the public
(eye – tongue – ear – hand)
- 60) He becomes happy when he listens to the stories about the days.
(past – coming – bad – good)

B. Grammar 1

Reported commands, requests and suggestions

Reported Requests and orders:

- When we report a request or command, we often use the pattern.

ask / tell / order → someone + inf

e.g. The teacher **asked** the students **to close** their books.

- When the request or command is negative, we use the pattern.

ask / tell / order → someone not + inf

e.g. The doctor **told** them **not to worry**.

Reported commands, requests and orders:

- There are many verbs which can be used to report what someone said (for example: **say, tell, promise, suggest, persuade, refuse, recommend, claim**).

The patterns that follow these verbs are different, however.

2) Some verbs (for example: **say, claim, argue, emphasize**) can be followed by **that + clause**.

- e.g:
- She **said** that people in her country were very friendly
 - The President **emphasised** that he was not prepared to change his mind.
 - He **argued** that the plan was certain to fail.
 - Some of these verbs may also be followed by a noun.
 - She **argued** her case very strongly.
 - They **emphasised** the same point over and over again.

3) Some verbs (for example: **promise, refuse, order**) are followed by an infinitive + to.

- e.g:
- We **ordered** to help them, but they didn't want us to.
 - I **promised** to come round the following evening.
 - He **refused** to listen to anything I had to say.

Note

- Note that **promise** can also be followed by **pronoun + that + clause**.

e.g: You **promised me** that you'd be here on time!

4) Some verbs (for example: **tell, encourage, advise, persuade**) are followed by **pronoun + infinitive with to**.

- e.g:
- He **told us** to go away.
 - Her parents **encouraged her** to find a better job.
 - He tried, but he didn't **persuade me** to go with him.

5) Some verbs (for example: **suggest, deny, apologise for, confess to**) are followed by a gerund.

- e.g:
- The leaders **suggested** taking a different path through the forest.
 - He **denied** being part of the gang who attacked the train.
 - My sister **apologised** for borrowing my shoes without asking me.

- These verbs can also be followed by nouns.

- He **apologised** for the mess.
- She **suggested** some exercise.

- When we use these reporting verbs in the past, they are followed by the gerund **having + past participle**.

e.g: - They **denied** **having stolen** the things that had disappeared from the school.

- He **apologised for having left** the party without saying goodbye.
- He **confessed to having attacked** several people the previous month.

Note

Reported verbs

state	that
emphasise	
warn	
recommend	that you do
suggest	
recommend	doing
suggest	
deny	
encourage	that
convince	
recommend	
persuade	
advise	someone (not) to do
warn	
promise (not)	to do
refuse	

Study the examples

- "Could you lend me a pen?"
Peter asked me to lend him a pen.
- "Don't park on the pavement".
The officer told the driver not to park on the pavement.
- "Be quite, please".
The teacher ordered the class to be quite
- "Can you give me a lift home?"
Mark asked John to give him a lift home.
- "Don't miss the lectures".
The student advised his brother not to miss the lectures.

Exercise B1

1 Choose the correct word(s) between brackets

- 1) Susie to eating rest of the chocolate cake.
(admitted – apologised – assured – claimed)
- 2) They to be communicating with aliens.
(persuaded – claimed – admitted – apologised)
- 3) I to help my brother with his maths homework.
(offered – denied – confessed – admitted)
- 4) My teacher me to apply to university.
(confessed – advised – admitted – denied)
- 5) I for saying such horrible things.
(apologised – asked – admitted – confessed)
- 6) The politician lying to the public.
(denied – admitted – confessed – persuaded)
- 7) She asked me to the party with her.
(to go – going – to going – go)
- 8) The young man denied the car.
(stealing – to steal – to stealing – steal)
- 9) They persuaded them a big bar of chocolate.
(me to buy – to buy me – buy to me – to me buy)
- 10) He claimed nothing about the robbery.
(know – had known – knowing – to know)
- 11) She apologized my diary.
(reading – to read – for reading – read)
- 12) The gang confessed into more than a hundred homes.
(to breaking – to break – breaking – broken)
- 13) I offered the shopping for my grandmother.
(to do – do – to doing – doing)
- 14) He admitted horrible messages on my Facebook page.
(to posting – posted – posting – to post)
- 15) They advised money.
(to save – me to save – to me save – save me to)

2 Rewrite the following sentences using the word(s) in brackets to give the same meaning

- 1) He said. "I will visit my uncle tomorrow." (that)
- 2) She said to me, "I have been reading the paper." (told)
- 3) He said to me, "I have done all my work." (told)
- 4) She said to me, "All right. I'll go to the cinema with you." (agreed)
- 5) He said to me, "No, I won't lend you any money." (refused)
- 6) Ahmed said to me, "Let's go to the club." (suggested)
- 7) He said to me, "Would you like some orange juice?" (offered)
- 8) "Can Ali swim?" (I wonder ...)
- 9) "Did Marwa play the match?" (I don't know)
- 10) Where did Ali go yesterday?" (I wanted to know)
- 11) "How will Ahmed go to Alexandria?" (He asked me)
- 12) Mona said, "I am Egyptian." (she)
- 13) Hadir said to me "I visited my uncle yesterday." (told)
- 14) Radwa said "I am doing my homework now." (she was)
- 15) Shady said, "I will travel to the U.S.A tomorrow." (he)
- 16) The students said "We should do our best." (they)
- 17) Nagwa said to her husband "I had lost my mobile." (told)
- 18) Ahmed said "If were rich, I would buy a car." (that)
- 19) He asked me, "Do you play football?" (if)
- 20) He asked me, "Do you love Egypt?" (if)
- 21) He asked me, "Does the earth go round the sun?" (if)
- 22) The teacher inquired, "Did you do your homework yesterday?" (if)
- 23) The teacher inquired, "Have you come late?" (if)
- 24) My mother wanted to know, "Where will you go tomorrow?" (would)
- 25) My mother asked me, "Have would he come?" (he would)
- 26) Ahmed said just now, "I will travel to the U.S.A." (that)
- 27) The poor man said, "I want a piaster." (begged)
- 28) "I'm the best golfer in the world," Jack said. (claimed)
- 29) "I'll help you carry that box if you like," Graham said. (offered)
- 30) "I'm so sorry I broke your vase," Katherine said. (apologised)
- 31) "I stole five pounds from your wallet," said Christie. (confessed)
- 32) "I didn't go to the cinema," said Julia. (denied)
- 33) "If I were her, I would take the job," said Karl. (advised)

- 34) I'm sorry for misleading you, 'said Steve. (apologised)
- 35) 'Wilkins defrauded hundreds of pensioners out of their savings,' said the lawyer. (claimed)
- 36) 'You shouldn't buy things from people who stop you in the street,' he said. (advised)
- 37) 'I didn't con anyone,' said the prisoner. (denied)
- 38) 'I forged his signature to write the cheques,' said Peter. (confessed)
- 39) 'We'll drop the charges if you collaborate,' said the Chief Inspector. (offered)
- 40) 'Ok, Ok, I give in. I passed myself off as a financial adviser in order to get my clients to make bogus investments,' said Mc Clean. (Confessed)
- 41) 'Do you plan to give the money back to the people you conned?' Said the journalist. (inquired)
- 42) He said to me: "I'm sorry for coming late." (apologized)
- 43) "I'm sorry. I can't attend the meeting," said the secretary to the manager. (apologised)
- 44) My friend said to me, "If I were you, I'd see a doctor." (advised)
- 45) "How many players did your school team have?" (I wonder...)
- 46) The doctor said, "I'm sorry, but I won't be able to treat you until tomorrow." (The doctor apologized)
- 47) The poor man said, "I want a piaster." (begged)
- 48) My father said, "I'll give you a camera if you pass your exams." (promised)
- 49) The teacher said, "If you add Hydrogen to Oxygen it gives water." (explained)
- 50) Mona said to her younger brother, "You take my pen." (accused)
- 51) Shady said, "I am sorry for being late." (apologized)
- 52) My mother said, "Don't play with matches." (warned)
- 53) The thief said, "I stole the money." (admitted)
- 54) Ahmed said, "Let's go to the zoo." (suggested)
- 55) Mona said, "Good morning." (wished)
- 56) "Don't do anything without consulting me," I said to her. (warned)
- 57) The officer said to his soldiers, "Pick up your bags and follow me." (ordered)
- 58) The teacher said to his students, "Study well for your exams." (advised)
- 59) He said to me, "Get your homework done early." (ordered)

B. Grammar 2

Countable & Uncountable nouns

Countable nouns:

- Countable nouns can be counted and have singular and plural forms. We can use **a / an, one** in the singular and **some, any, (a) few, etc.** in the plural.
- The following nouns are always in the plural.
people, clothes, goods, police
e.g: *His clothes are always clean.*
- Nouns that consist of two parts:
glasses, trousers, jeans, sunglasses, scissors, etc.
We use the expression **a pair of** to express quantity with these words.
e.g: *Angie wears glasses.*
George has bought two new pairs of jeans.
- Words such as **family, team, group, audience, class, government, crew** are **collective nouns** and may take either a singular or a plural verb.
e.g: *Tina's family is rich. Tina's family are on holiday.*

Uncountable nouns:

- Uncountable nouns are used only with a singular form verb and we can't use **a / an** or **numbers** with them.
- To express quantity we use **some, any, much, little, a lot of, etc.**

food	meat, sugar, cheese, butter, chicken, chocolate, etc.
liquids	milk, water, coffee, etc.
materials	wool, gold, paper, glass, iron, leather, etc.
abstract nouns	love, help, freedom, time, information, news, advice, health, communication, work, experience, traffic, business, etc.
natural phenomena	weather, light, rain, snow, etc.
some concrete nouns	baggage, furniture, money, luggage, etc.

- With uncountable nouns which state **food** or **liquid**, we can use the following expressions to show quantity, **bottle, cup, glass, can, slice, piece, loaf, carton, box, packet, kilo, litre, bar, bowl, etc. + of**
e.g: *A loaf of bread / four cartons of milk.*

- Certain words like **hair, light, glass, wood, experience, time, chicken, iron** can also be used as countable nouns with a difference in meaning.

e.g: Steve's **hair** is dark.

There are dog **hairs** on the sofa.

e.g: My room doesn't get much **light**.

The **lights** are on, but there's nobody home.

e.g: This isn't a diamond, it's just **glass**.

Have you seen my **glasses** anywhere?

e.g: This table is made of **wood**.

Would you like to go for a walk in the **woods**?

e.g: Have you got any previous job **experience**?

We had some fascinating **experiences** when we visited China.

e.g: Hurry! We haven't got much **time**.

Lucy has been to the cinema three **times** this week.

e.g: There's some **chicken** on your plate. Are you going to eat it?

My mum bought a **chicken** from the supermarket.

It was 30% off.

e.g: The gate is made of **iron**.

We need a new **iron**. This one doesn't work.

Quantifiers

some / any / no

some + uncountable / plural countable nouns

- is used in affirmative sentences and in questions when we offer something or ask for something politely.

e.g: There is **some** orange juice in the fridge.

Would you like **some** chips?

Could I have **some** coffee?

any + uncountable / plural countable nouns

- is used in questions and negative sentences.

e.g: Is there **any** orange juice in the fridge?

There aren't **any** chips on the table.

no (= not any) + uncountable / plural countable nouns

- is used in affirmative sentences to give a negative meaning.

e.g: There is **no** cheese in the fridge.

There **isn't** any cheese in the fridge.

many / much / a lot (of) / lots (of) / plenty (of)

- **many + plural countable nouns:** is used mainly in questions and in negative sentences.

e.g: How **many** people were at the meeting yesterday?

I didn't see **many** people from work there.

- **much + uncountable nouns:** is used mainly in questions and in negative sentences.

e.g: How **much** sugar do you need?

I didn't manage to learn **much** information from him.

- **a lot / lots / plenty** are always used with **of** when they are followed by a noun.

- plural nouns and a plural verb.

e.g: There were a lot of people at the party.

- uncountable nouns and a singular verb.

e.g: Have some more food. There's **lots** left.

Have you got enough money? Yes, **plenty**.

Note

- **Many** and **much** are used in affirmative sentences with **too, so, how, as**.
e.g: There's **too much** sugar in my coffee.
- **Much** is used with **very** as an adverb (or on its own in negative sentences).
e.g: I miss my family **very much**.
She didn't like the food (**very**) much.
- **A lot (of) / Lots (of) / Plenty (of)** are quite informal, so in formal writing it is better to use (**many** or **a number of**) with countable noun and (**much** or **a great deal of**) with uncountable nouns.
e.g: **Many / A number of** people believe that recent technological developments have improved our lives.
e.g: **A great deal of** stress is often experienced by people who work in offices.
- **A lot (of) / Lots (of) / Plenty (of)** are not used with measurements of time or distance.
e.g: I was ill for **many** weeks.

a few / a little / few / little

- **a few** (= not many but enough).
is used with plural nouns and a plural verb.
e.g: I need a few more things from the supermarket.
There are a few coins on the table.
- **a little** (= not much but enough).
is used with uncountable nouns and a singular verb.
e.g: There's still a little cake left in the fridge.
- **few** (= not many and not enough).
is used with plural nouns and a plural verb.
e.g: Very few people disagreed with him.
- **little** (= not much and not enough).
is used with uncountable nouns and a singular verb.
e.g: There was little evidence to support his claim.
- **hardly any**
is used with plural countable nouns and uncountable nouns and means very few and very little respectively.
e.g: There's hardly any coffee left.

Note

- **For emphasis we can use:**
 - **very, so, too + little / few.**
e.g: There's very little milk in my coffee.
 - **only + a little / a few.**
e.g: He's got only a few friends.
- **Some, any, much, many, a little, a few, a lot, lots, plenty:**
can also be used without nouns, as pronouns.
e.g: Have you got any money? No, I haven't got any.

Exercise B2**1 Choose the correct word(s) between brackets**

- football is the most popular sport in Egypt.
(The - A - No article - Some)
- I don't like apples.
(a - an - the - no article)
- He's still in bed! It's almost midday.
(a - an - the - no article)
- He's bought new computer.
(a - an - the - no article)
- She doesn't like dogs.
(a - an - the - no article)
- I'd like to be engineer when I grow up.
(a - an - the - no article)
- My brother works as in Tanta.
(doctor - a doctor - the doctor - doctors)
- My parents always go to early in the morning.
(the work - work - a work - works)
- I'm allergic to cats.
(a - an - the - no article)
- His brother works as pilot for British Air ways.
(the - a - an - no article)
- If he doesn't feel better tomorrow, we'll have to take him to hospital.
(a - an - the - no article)
- You've got milk today.
(any - many - few - some)
- Did they spend time watching TV?
(some - many - any - few)
- How paper did you use?
(many - much - little - few)
- How flights a day are there to Dubai?
(many - much - few - a lot)
- Do you have money on you?
(many - much - a lot - few)

- 17) He hasn't bought fruit.
(many – any – a lot – few)
- 18) They aren't going to build offices by the river.
(many – much – a lot – few)
- 19) He didn't take time to get the work done.
(many – much – a lot – few)
- 20) How films have you seen this year?
(many – much – a lot – few)
- 21) Don't spend days there. It's isn't very interesting.
(much – a lot – few – many)
- 22) Samy bought his mother present for her birthday.
(a – some – any – no article)
- 23) parking is a problem in all major cities.
(A – The – Some – No article)
- 24) I'd like to ask you questions.
(a – some – a lot – any)
- 25) I had fish for lunch.
(a – the – no article – some)
- 26) On Sunday I saw interesting film about tsunamis.
(a – an – the – no article)
- 27) My father drives a car. It's old Mercedes.
(a – an – the – no article)
- 28) I got nice new photo album for my birthday this year.
(a – an – the – no article)
- 29) I got bicycle for Christmas.
(a – an – the – no article)
- 30) Can I have orange, please?
(a – an – the – no article)
- 31) We've got examination next week.
(a – an – the – no article)
- 32) We stayed in hotel in Rome.
(a – an – the – no article)
- 33) Is this apple?
(a – an – the – no article)
- 34) Let's go out and have ice cream.
(a – an – the – many)

- 35) When I'm thirsty, I prefer drinking water.
(a – an – the – no article)

2 Rewrite the following sentences using the word(s) in brackets to give the same meaning

- 1) I ate some sandwiches. (not)
- 2) There were some books on the table. (weren't)
- 3) We had some good weather last winter. (not)
- 4) Do you write any short stories? (Yes)
- 5) They have some cars. (not)
- 6) I ate some fish in a restaurant. (not)
- 7) Can you get me some rice? (Yes)
- 8) He bought new trousers and a shirt. (not)
- 9) The advice he gave us was useful. (not)
- 10) She drank some coffee a moment ago. (not)
- 11) Yes, the children ate some chocolate. (Did)
- 12) He ate a lot of tomatoes. (not)
- 13) She bought six shirts. (How many)
- 14) I drank a lot of water. (not)
- 15) I had few oranges. (not)
- 16) I have some friends. (not)
- 17) I bought some butter. (How)
- 18) There is a lot of sugar in the kitchen. (not)
- 19) There are some oranges on the table. (not)
- 20) There are a lot of apples in the shop. (not)
- 21) He drinks a lot of tea everyday. (How)
- 22) She eats three meals a day. (How)
- 23) I drank some orange juice. (not)
- 24) I bought toothpaste yesterday. (not)
- 25) The news you told me was exciting. (not)
- 26) Yes, I'd like some bread, please. (Would you)
- 27) I want some water, please. (not)
- 28) Yes, I ate some meat. (Did)
- 29) How much luggage have you got? (many)
- 30) I got some information when I read the book. (not)

Test (3) Based on Unit Eight

First Paper

A. Writing

- Write two paragraphs of not less than 18 lines on ONE only of the following:
 - Choose a job and talk about what you like and dislike about it.
 - A person who impressed you.

B. Language Function

- Dialogue:

Write a dialogue of at least SIX exchanges on the following situation. You met your friend Ahmed by accident in the club for the first time in many years. Write a conversation between you and him expressing how long you haven't seen each other and asking him about his present job. Each must speak six times. (Your name is Hatem)

C. Reading comprehension

- Read the following passage, and then answer the questions:

It is not only when we are asleep that we dream. Some of us dream with open eyes when we are awake. Any teacher who observes his class carefully will tell you that some pupils fall into this habit of day dreaming. This is because they are not interested in the lessons explained to them. Not only pupils fall into this habit but all people at times fall into this habit especially when they are in trouble.

The day dreamer is usually a person who is not very successful, a person for whom the real world with its difficulties appears as an obstacle which he cannot overcome. So, he turns away from the painful things of actual life and lives in a comfortable dream. World of his own where there is nothing to worry him. He imagines things which are impossible and tells them to other people. If the case is hopeless, a person believes what he imagines. Day dreaming of this kind may become very dangerous. It weakens the will and encourages us to escape from real life, it may also lead a person to commit crimes. Such a person is not a war of his behaviour and he cannot decide whether they real or dreams.

- Answer the following questions:

- When does day dreaming become dangerous?
- Why do some pupils fall into the habit of day dreaming?
- Give a suitable title to the passage.
- Is Daydream something good or bad? Why?

Choose the right answer:

- people restore to day dreaming sometimes.
 - Some
 - All
 - No
 - Young
- Day dreaming is the way to
 - success
 - failure
 - creation
 - the truth
- People who dream with open eyes are
 - claim
 - sociable
 - hated
 - worried

D. Literature

Poetry:

- Answer the following questions:

"From an essay on criticism" by Alexander pop.

One science only will one genius fit;
So cast is art'so narrow human wit,
Not only bounced to peculiar arts,
But oft in those confined to single parts.

- Paraphrase the above lines.
- Pope use vivid visual images in his poem "Essay on criticism". Discuss and illustrate.

Second Paper

A. Vocabulary and structure

- Underline the correct word(s):
- Labour relations is a bit of hot in our office at the moment.
(~~cake~~ - ~~beans~~ - ~~soup~~ - ~~potato~~)
- He has lots of troubles. He seems to land right in the
(~~cake~~ - ~~beans~~ - ~~soup~~ - ~~potato~~)
- The politician lying to the public.
(~~denied~~ - ~~admitted~~ - ~~confessed~~ - ~~persuaded~~)
- She asked me to the party with her.
(~~to go~~ - ~~going~~ - ~~to going~~ - ~~go~~)
- We can cheese.
(~~sieve~~ - ~~grate~~ - ~~stir~~ - ~~roll~~)
- We can pastry.
(~~sieve~~ - ~~grate~~ - ~~roll~~ - ~~stir~~)
- The gang made about a million dollars.
(~~off~~ - ~~off with~~ - ~~forward~~ - ~~out~~)
- You can put your plan to be discussed in the next meeting.
(~~away~~ - ~~out~~ - ~~forward~~ - ~~over~~)

- 9) parking is a problem in all major cities.
(A - The - Some - No article)
- 10) I'd like to ask you questions.
(a - some - a lot - any)
- 11) We stayed in hotel in Rome.
(a - an - the - no article)
- 12) Is this apple?
(a - an - the - no article)
- 13) carbohydrates are good for you.
(Unprocessed - Processing - Preceded - Proceeded)
- 14) Energy is very important for everyone.
(process - metabolism - stock - boost)
- 15) My parents always go to early in the morning.
(the work - work - a work - works)
- 16) I'm allergic to c ats.
(a - an - the - no article)

2) Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets:

- 1) "How will Ahmed go to Alexandria?" (He asked me)
- 2) She bought six shirts. (How many)
- 3) I drank a lot of water. (not)
- 4) The poor man said, "I want a piaster." (begged)
- 5) The officer said to his soldiers, "Pick up your bags and follow me." (ordered)

B. Literature

3) The Government Inspector

Comment on TWO only of the following quotations:

- 1) "It's against the law, to take a married man." Comment.
- 2) "They're such liars, always cheating people!" Comment.
- 3) "Your eyes are more important than any business." Comment.

Answer THREE questions only:

- 1) Compare between Hlestakov's treatment at the beginning of Act 2 to that at the end?
- 2) What favour did Bob and Dob ask Hlestakov?
- 3) In your opinion what would have happened if the play was to be continued?
- 4) What were sergeant's wife and the locksmith's wife complaints against the Mayor?

A. Vocabulary

every man to his taste: (proverb) everyone likes different things.

Lead. In P. 134

kayaking (n)	to go kayaking with a small narrow boat for one person. ركوب زوارق
snow boarding (n)	to go snow boarding on a board that you fasten to both your feet. التزلج
goggles (n)	special glasses that you wear to protect your eyes from water, wind, dust. نظارات واقية
bungee cord (n)	strong thick string that is used in jumping. حبل نط
free-fall parachuting (n)	falling to the ground slowly when you jump from a plane by parachute. القفز بمظلة (الباراشوت)
slope (n)	a piece of land that goes up or down. منحدر
solo jump (n)	jumping alone. قفز فردي
crane (n)	a large machine with a long metal arm that is used for lifting heavy objects. ونش
vet suit (n)	a rubber suit that covers the whole body used by people during swimming. ملابس مطاطية
bungee jumping (n)	a sport in which a person jumps from a high place, such as a bridge or a cliff. قفز (بنجى)

Reading: Daredevil shaun P. 134 - 135

torrents (n)	strong fast streams of water. تدفق الماء
paddle (v)	to move a small boat through water using a paddle. يجدف
boulders (n)	very large rocks. صخور
push sth.out (v)	to replace sth. يستبدل
free fall (v)	to fall freely. يسقط بحرية
lunacy (n)	very foolish behaviour. حمافة - جنون
high risk (adj)	very dangerous. مخاطرة كبيرة
daredevil (n)	a person who is willing to take risks, often foolishly. شخص متهور
feats (n)	things that show great strength, skill or courage. اعمال بطولية

nerve racking (adj)	making you very nervous or worried.	معلم الأعصاب
macho (adj)	very masculine in an aggressive way.	شجاع برجوليته
in my blood (idiom)	a strong part of my character.	بشري في (دمي) طبيعة
tip (v)	to fall or turn over.	مقلب
survival instinct (n)	the natural force that causes a person to behave in a certain way.	غريزة البقاء
altitude (n)	high above sea level.	ارتفاع
interpretation (n)	an explanation of something	تفسير
steady (v)	to make sth steady.	ثابت
downstream (n)	in the direction in which a river flows.	باتجاه مجرى النهر
impress (v)	to make sb feel admiration and respect.	يترك انطباعا حسنا
elements (n)	important parts of sth.	عناصر
sense of elation	feeling of being very happy and excited.	الشعور بالبهجة

Synonyms

Words	Synonyms
1) descending	= came down بهبط
2) sheer	= pure نقى
3) emerge	= appear يظهر
4) triumphant	= victorious منتصر
5) kick	= thrill دهشة
6) punch	= hit يخبط
7) leap	= jump يقفز

Sports qualities P. 136

co-operative	e.g: A footballer needs to be co-operative to play as part of a team.	متعاون
courageous	e.g: A person needs to be courageous to try sky surfing because it is quite a dangerous sports.	شجاع
accurate	e.g: An archer needs to be accurate to hit the centre of the target.	دقيق
determined	e.g: A long distance runner needs to be determined to finish the race because they get very tired.	مؤتمنة

daring	e.g: A racing driver needs to be very daring because he has to drive very fast and take a lot of risks.	جرى
careful	e.g: You need to be careful when you are rock climbing because you could fall and seriously injure yourself.	حريص
competitive	e.g: A successful sports person has to be competitive and do their best to beat other athletes.	لديه روح المنافسة
graceful	e.g: An ice-skater needs to be graceful so that they can glide across the ice with style and ease.	رشيق

Note

Sports	place	equipment
1) football	pitch	ball
2) archery	range	bow, arrows
3) badminton	court	racquet
4) snooker	table	cue, balls
5) boxing	ring	gloves, boots
6) golf	course	clubs, ball

Study the examples.

- The cheers from the crowd were deafening as the footballers ran onto the pitch.
- I've always loved snooker, so my parents gave me a cue for my fifteenth birthday.
- He got a hole in one on the 17th hole of the golf course.
- Janet took aim at the centre of the target, pulled back the string of her bow and fired.
- At the end of each round, each boxer has to return to his corner of the ring.

Note Free time activities P.137

collecting	stamps, antiques, coins, postcards.
making	furniture, models, clothes, dolls.
games	cards, chess, backgammon, monopoly, scrabble.
the Arts	painting, photography, sculpture, sketching.
others	watching TV, surfing the net, reading, listening to music.

Entertainment P. 137

huge tent (n)	I enjoy being in a huge tent, watching funny clowns. مخيم كبير
funny clowns	I enjoy watching funny clowns in the circus. مهرج
explosive show	I love watching explosive shows and listening to smash hit tunes. برص صاويخ
luxurious theatre	the opera house has a luxurious theatre. مسرح فخيم
excellent sound effect	I enjoyed the excellent sound effect of the play on the stage. مؤثرات صوت رائعة
top class venues	I'm keen on going to top class venues to watch plays. مسرح درجة أولى
talented band	I enjoy going to concerts to see talented bands play. فرقة موهوبة
classical music	I enjoy classical music by composers such as Bach, Mozart and Tchaikovsky. موسيقى لاسيكية

Prepositions p. 139

- 1) sentence to
- 2) terrible to
- 3) typical of
- 4) satisfied with
- 5) sensitive to
- 6) shocked at
- 7) short of
- 8) succeed in
- 9) suspect sb of
- 10) specialise in

- يحكم عليه بـ
فظيع
مطابق لـ
قانع بـ
حساس لـ
مصدوم من
نقص في
ينجح في
يشك في
متخصص في

Study the examples

- 1) The burglar was **sentenced to** a year in prison.
- 2) I'm **terrible at** chess. Can't we play another game instead?
- 3) That's **typical of** Steve. He's always doing that.
- 4) The coach wasn't **satisfied with** his team's performance.
- 5) Teachers should be **sensitive to** students' needs.
- 6) She was **shocked at** the way Tony spoke to her.

- 7) Tim can't afford to come with us. He's a bit **short of** money this month.
- 8) Will is determined to **succeed in** the competition this year.
- 9) The other players suspected him **of** cheating but they couldn't prove anything.
- 10) This restaurant **specialises in** seafood.

Phrasal verbs p. 139

Phrasal verbs	Meanings
1) run into	يقابل صدفة meet by chance
2) see sb off	يودع accompany a traveller to a plane
3) run through	يراجع check or revise quickly
4) set up	يبدأ عمل تجاري start a business
5) run over	دهس hit someone with a car and drive over
6) run out of	ينفذ no longer have a supply
7) set in	يستمر start and see likely to continue
8) run up against	يواجه صعاب encounter difficulties
9) set aside	يدخر save for a special purpose

Study the examples

- 1) I hadn't seen Bob for months, but yesterday I **ran** into him in the street.
- 2) We went of the airport to **see** Gill off.
- 3) They want to **run** through the script one last time before the first performance.
- 4) He **set** up his own business when he was 21.
- 5) Gary's in hospital. He was **run** over by a car.
- 6) The bakery had **run** out of brown bread, so we had to get white.
- 7) I suppose this cold weather means that winter is finally **setting** in.
- 8) The project took ages-we kept **running** up against unexpected problems.
- 9) We've **set** aside some money so that we can afford to go on holiday this summer.

Idioms P. 140

Idioms	Meanings
1) to be thrown in at the deep end	- to be put into a difficult situation with no training.
2) to be in the ropes	- to be in a serious trouble.
3) to throw in the towel	- to admit defeat or failure.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 4) to hit sb below the belt | - to fight unfairly. |
| 5) to move the goalposts | - to suddenly change the objectives which had been agreed. |
| 6) to box sb into a corner | - to force someone into a position in which they can no longer avoid something. |
| 7) to be out of one's depth | - to be in a situation which is beyond someone's ability to cope with. |
| 8) to be in the ball | - to be mentally alert, to respond immediately to new developments. |

Study the examples

- 1) We're never going to get this finished on time. We might just as well throw in the towel now.
- 2) Jack always manages to avoid answering any questions. I will have to box him into a corner.
- 3) It seems like every time we think we've finished they move the goalposts and we have to make more changes.
- 4) She was really hitting below the belt when she said those nasty things about him.
- 5) The company is on the ropes. They will be closing down any day now.
- 6) We weren't given any training. We were just thrown in at the deep end and expected to get on with it.
- 7) She doesn't like all the extra responsibility that comes with her new job. I think she feels a bit out of her depth.
- 8) The company is really on the ball. They keep up with the latest market change, so they stay ahead of their competitors.

Fixed phrases P. 141

Fixed phrases	Meanings
1) be rushed off one's feet	= be very busy.
2) hit the road	= leave, start a journey.
3) close shave	= narrowly avoid disaster.
4) sleep on it	= wait until the next day before reaching a decision.
5) second to none	= be clearly the best.
6) come rain or shine	= no matter what the weather/ situation is like

Study the examples

- 1) I've been very busy - in fact, I've been rushed off my feet.
- 2) It's getting late - perhaps it's time we **hit** the road.
- 3) We had a close **shave** on the way here, a truck nearly crashed into the back of the car.
- 4) If you can't decide what to do, you should **sleep** on it and see how you feel in the morning.
- 5) He's the best player in the team. He is second to **none**.
- 6) He is definitely going tomorrow, come rain or **shine**.

Exercise A

1 Choose the correct word(s) between brackets

- 1) If you want to play football, you need to be to play as part of a team.
(*courageous - helpful - cooperative - accurate*)
- 2) A bull fighter needs to be as it is quite a dangerous sport.
(*courageous - cooperative - accurate - competitive*)
- 3) An archer needs to be to hit the centre of the target.
(*cooperative - courageous - determined - accurate*)
- 4) He needs to be in order to finish the long running race.
(*determined - courageous - daring - careful*)
- 5) A racing driver needs to be very because he has to drive very fast and take a lot of risks.
(*cooperative - accurate - determined - daring*)
- 6) A pedestrian needs to be when crossing the street.
(*determined - careful - competitive - graceful*)
- 7) We play football on a
(*pitch - court - course - ring*)
- 8) is played with bows and arrows.
(*Snooker - Badminton - Boxing - Archery*)
- 9) You have to be in order to win the cup.
(*graceful - competitive - daring - accurate*)
- 10) A ballet player has to be
(*competitive - courageous - graceful - daring*)

- 11) I've always loved snooker, so my parents gave me a for my fifteen birthday.
(club – racquet – ball – cue)
- 12) Golf is played on a
(course – court – pitch – range)
- 13) You need gloves in order to play
(archery – badminton – boxing – snooker)
- 14) We play on a table.
(snooker – golf – archery – boxing)
- 15) At the end of each round, each boxer has to return to his corner of the
(pitch – court – ring – range)
- 16) We do archery on a
(pitch – court – ring – range)
- 17) Badminton is played on a
(course – pitch – court – range)
- 18) He was sentenced four years' imprisonment.
(for – to – with – about)
- 19) He is terrible maths.
(on – at – in – with)
- 20) My uncle has specialised chemistry.
(on – at – in – with)
- 21) He was suspected robbing the bank.
(of – about – on – with)
- 22) I hope she will succeed her exams.
(on – at – in – with)
- 23) That's typical He always comes to work late.
(with – to – by – of)
- 24) I was shocked the way she spoke.
(at – on – with – from)
- 25) I'm not satisfied our team's results.
(on – with – about – on)
- 26) Teachers should be sensitive students' needs.
(to – of – with – about)
- 27) I'm short money. Can you lend me some?
(with – by – from – of)

- 28) I ran one of my old friends.
(about – into – across – out of)
- 29) Do you often see your relatives at the airport?
(off – about – away – over)
- 30) I advise you to run this sheet one last time before your exams.
(out – off – over – through)
- 31) I hope to set a private business one day.
(out – up – off – back)
- 32) We need to buy sugar as we've run sugar.
(out of – over – away from – into)
- 33) Have you heard that Ali was run by a car?
(off – into – on – over)
- 34) Don't spend all your money. You have to set some
(off – aside – over – away)
- 35) I suppose this cold weather means that winter is finally setting
(up – out – off – in)
- 36) We had a long time to finish the task as we kept running against unexpected problems.
(up – over – out – away)
- 37) When we were fishing, a big fish emerged the water.
(of – from – out – away)
- 38) Can you provide me some paper?
(by – on – with – of)
- 39) How can we change water steam?
(for – to – on to – into)
- 40) My cousin holds the record 100 metre running.
(to – for – with – up)
- 41) They suspected him stealing the gold ring.
(with – by – of – at)
- 42) My father is so busy that he's been rushed off his
(feet – legs – hands – arms)
- 43) I've no more time to stay here. I think it's time I the road.
(kicked – knocked – hit – shot)
- 44) I can't decide what to do. I should on it till the morning.
(dream – sleep – think – determine)

- 45) He is the best student in our class. He is second to
(neither – none – no one – either)
- 46) He had a close on the roads. A lorry nearly crashed into the back of his car.
(save – shave – cut – slave)
- 47) He is definitely going tomorrow, come rain or
(rise – sun – brightness – shine)
- 48) Their office is on the They always keep up with the latest changes.
(ball – racquet – course – button)
- 49) She doesn't want to do all this work. I think she feels a bit out of her
(height – width – length – depth)
- 50) The factory is on the All workers are leaving it.
(ropes – pulleys – edge – brink)
- 51) I hate people who are hitting below the
(bracelet – belt – belly – ring)
- 52) We're never going to get this finished on time. We might just as well throw in the now.
(toilet – handkerchief – towel – pillow)
- 53) He avoids doing any work. I'll have to box him in the
(spot – edge – corner – angle)
- 54) It's dangerous to descend through the of a waterfall.
(torrents – typhoons – droughts – draughts)
- 55) It's a sort of sheer to ride a bike on a highway.
(wisdom – lanacy – macho – contemplation)
- 56) He said that the sport he did was in his
(tears – stomach – sweat – blood)
- 57) Men didn't go boxing for reasons only.
(macho – triumphant – sheer – survival)
- 58) When he had finished all exams with honourable success, he had a sense of
(elevation – aliteration – elation – imagination)

B. Grammar 1

The First Conditional

If + present simple → will + infinitive

Usage:

- 1) When it is possible that the situation in the "if" clause will happen soon in the future:
e.g: If we **have** enough money, we **will buy** the car.
- 2) To make predictions, promises or warnings about the future:
e.g: Your father **will give** you a present if you **win** the competition.
If he **comes** late again, he **will be** punished.
- 3) When the situation in the "if" clause is a direct advice:
e.g: If your temperature **is** high, I'll **get** you an aspirin.

Note

- 1) We can use a **modal verb**, for example (**can** or **may**) instead of **will**.
- 2) We can use the **imperative** in the main clause.
e.g: If you **meet** Ragab, **give** him this letter, please.
- 3) We can use "**provided that**" or "**as long as**" in the first conditional instead of "**if**".
e.g: **Provided (that)** the referee comes on time, the game will start at seven.
e.g: I will let you borrow my exercise bike **as long as** you promise to be careful with it.

The Second Conditional

If + past simple → would / could / might + infinitive

Rules:

- We use with the **past tense** (to introduce the condition), and **would + infinitive** (to show the sequence) when we want to show that a situation is **unreal**.
- It is also possible to use **could** (for possibility and ability) or **might** (for uncertainty).

Usage:

- Conditional Type 2 expresses an **imaginary or improbable** situation which is unlikely to happen in the **present or future**.
- We can use **were** instead of **was** for all persons.
e.g: If I **were** rich, I **would travel** around the world.
- We use **if I were you** when we want to give advice.
e.g: If **were you**, I would stop eating junk food.

Note

Other ways of saying **if** in a **second conditional** include:

- 1) **What if** you won the lottery? Would you be happy?
- 2) **Suppose** you could live forever. Would you want to?
- 3) **Imagine** you knew your brother was a burglar. Would you tell the police?
- 4) **Say** you could live anywhere. Where would you choose?

The Third Conditional

- Type 3 conditional** expresses **imaginary situations in the past**, that is, they refer to past situations that did not happen.
- They are formed as follows.

If-clause	Main clause
If + Past Perfect	would / could / might + Have + p.p

e.g: If she **had called**, I **would have told** her about the meeting.
(She **didn't call** earlier, so I **didn't tell** her about the meeting.)

Rules:

- 1) To speculate how past actions and results might have been different. We use **If + past perfect (had + P.P) and would have + P.P**
- 2) We use **might** (for uncertainty) / **would** (for certainty).
- 2) We use the third conditional to speculate about how things might have been different in the past.

The third conditional is formed with:

If + past perfect + would (not) have + P.P

e.g: If we'd waited for you, we **would have missed** the beginning of the film.

(We **didn't wait** for you, so we **didn't miss** the beginning of the film.)

e.g: If you **hadn't fallen asleep** in the lesson, the teacher **wouldn't have made** you stay after school.

(You **did fall asleep** and the teacher **did make** you stay after school.)

- Instead of **would**, we can use **might** (if we are not very sure of the possible result).

e.g: If we'd waited for you, we **might have missed** the beginning of the film.

Study the examples

- 1) If the weather **had been** nice yesterday, we **would have gone** to the zoo.
- 2) If she **had come**, she **would have met** my brother.
- 3) If you **had done** that, you **would have been** mistaken.
- 4) If she **had come** before 9 o'clock, we **might have seen** her.
- 5) If I **had known** that, I **wouldn't have gone** there at all.
- 6) It **would have been** better if we **had taken** a taxi.

Mixed Conditional Patterns

Past

Present

Examples:

- 1) If I **had won** the lottery, I **would be** rich.
(But I **didn't win** the lottery in the past and I am not rich now.)
- 2) If I **had taken** French in high school, I **would have** more job opportunities.
(But I **didn't take** French in high school and I don't have many job opportunities.)
- 3) If she **had been born** in the United States, she **wouldn't need** a visa to work here.
(But she **wasn't born** in the United States and she does need a visa now to work here.)

Past

Future

Examples:

- 1) If she **had signed** up for the ski trip last week, she **would be joining** us tomorrow.
(But she **didn't sign up** for the ski trip last week and she isn't going to join us tomorrow.)
- 2) If Mark **had gotten** the job instead of Joe, he **would be moving** to Shanghai.
(But Mark **didn't get** the job and mark is not going to move to Shanghai.)
- 3) If Darren **hadn't wasted** his Christmas bonus gambling in Las Vegas, he **would go** to Mexico with us next month.
(But Darren **wasted** his Christmas bonus gambling in Las Vegas and he won't go to Mexico with us next month.)

Present

Past

Examples:

- 1) If I **were** rich, I **would have bought** that Ferrari we saw yesterday.
(But I am not currently rich and that is why I didn't buy the Ferrari yesterday.)
- 2) If Sam **spoke** Russian, he **would have translated** the letter for you.
(But Sam doesn't speak Russian and that is why he didn't translate the letter.)
- 3) If I **didn't have** to work so much, I **would have gone** to the party last night.
(But I have to work a lot and that is why I didn't go to the party last night.)

Present

Future

Examples:

- 1) If I **didn't have** so much vacation time, I **wouldn't go** with you on the cruise to Alaska next week.
(But I do have a lot of vacation time and I will go on the trip next week.)
- 2) If Cindy **were** more creative, the company **would send** her to New York to work on the new advertising campaign.
(But Cindy is not creative and the company won't send her to New York to work on the new campaign.)
- 3) If Dan **weren't** so nice, he **wouldn't be tutoring** you in math tonight.
(But Dan is nice and he is going to tutor you tonight.)

Future

Past

Examples:

- 1) If I **weren't going** on my business trip next week, I **would have accepted** that new assignment at work.
(But I am going to go on a business trip next week, and that is why I didn't accept that new assignment at work.)
- 2) If my parents **weren't coming** this weekend, I **would have planned** a trip just for the two of us to Napa Valley.
(But my parents are going to come this weekend, and that is why I didn't plan a trip for the two of us to Napa Valley.)
- 3) If Donna **weren't making** us a big dinner tonight, I **would have suggested** that we go to that nice Italian restaurant.
(But she is going to make us a big dinner tonight, and that is why I didn't suggest that we go to that nice Italian restaurant.)

Future

Present

Examples:

- 1) If I **were going** to that concert tonight, I **would be** very excited.
(But I am not going to go to that concert tonight and that is why I am not excited.)
- 2) If Sandy **were giving** a speech tomorrow, she **would be** very nervous.
(But Sandy is not going to give a speech tomorrow and that is why she is not nervous.)
- 3) If Seb **didn't come** with us to the desert, everyone **would be** very disappointed.
(But Seb will come with us to the desert and that is why everyone is so happy.)

I wish / if only

Rules:

- We use the verb **wish** and the expression **if only** to express a wish.
If only is more emphatic than I wish.
- We use **wish / if only + past simple** for the present when we want to say that we would like something to be different.
e.g: I **wish / if only I had** a lot of money. (But I don't have a lot of money.)
- We use **wish / if only + past perfect** to express regret that something happened or did not happen in the past.
e.g: I **wish I had come** to party last night. (But I didn't come to your party.)
If only I **had listened** to your advice. (But I didn't listen to your advice.)
- We use **wish / if only + would** for a polite imperative.
e.g: I **wish you would put** your things away.
- We use **wish / if only + would** to express our wish for a change in a situation or someone's behaviour because we are annoyed by it.
e.g: I **wish it would stop** raining. (wish for a change in situation)
If only Susan **would stop** playing the music so loud.
(wish for a change in someone's behaviour)

Note

- a) We can use **were** instead of **was** in the first and third person singular after **wish** or **if only**. However, **were** is more often used in formal English.
e.g: I **wish I were** taller. (formal English)
I **wish I was** taller. (everyday English)
- b) After the subject pronouns I and we, we use **could** instead of **would**.
e.g: I wish I **could** help you.

Wishes

Rules:

We use:

wish + past simple:

to make a **wish** about a **present situation** which we would like to be different.

e.g: I wish I didn't have to take any more exams.

wish + could + base form:

to express **regret** about something we cannot do at **present**.

e.g: I wish I could help you!

Note

- We usually use **were** after all person in wishes.

e.g: I wish this course **were** easier.

I wish / if only + past perfect simple

- We use **I wish** or **if only** + **past perfect** to express regret about past actions or events.

e.g: - I wish I'd phoned her.

(=I didn't phone her, and I regret it.)

- I wish they hadn't told you about it.

(=They did tell you, and I regret it.)

It's high time/had better/ would rather

had better

- It's always used in the past form.

e.g: - You'd **better** start doing your homework.

(warnings)

- He'd **better** not come near me.

(threat)

It's high time..., had better, would rather

- We use **it's high time** when we want to say that something should happen immediately or should really have happened already.

It's (high) time + subject + past tense

e.g: **It's high time** you wrote to your grandmother and thanked her for your present.

- Had better + bare infinitive** is used to give somebody advice or say what somebody should do.

e.g: You'd **better** apologise to your father.

- We use **would rather** to talk about preference.

Would rather + bare infinitive

Would rather + subject + past tense

e.g: - I'd **rather** go and visit my friend.

- I'd **rather** you **didn't** invite Sheila next weekend.

Exercise B1

1 Choose the correct word(s) between brackets

- Unless she me, I won't finish in time.
(helps - help - helped - will help)
- Hurry up or you the bus.
(catch - don't catch - won't catch - didn't catch)
- If it fine tomorrow, the match won't be played.
(weren't - won't be - isn't - wasn't)
- If I can't watch the match, I happy.
(am not - won't be - haven't been - hadn't been)
- Put on your jacket. I'm sure it rain soon.
(may - might - will - won't)
- If you see Sama, her to get me the book.
(tell - will tell - may tell - might tell)
- What you do if your car was stolen?
(will - would - did - do)
- If water is boiled, it
(evaporates - will evaporate - would evaporate - may evaporate)
- If she has enough money, she a car.
(will buy - would buy - buys - would have bought)
- If I a car, I'll drive you to your work.
(have - had - will have - have had)
- It daytime if the sun rises.
(will become - becomes - became - has become)
- She a new laptop if I lend her some money.
(will buy - would buy - have bought - bought)
- What if you won the first prize?
(will you do - do you do - would you do - did you do)

- 14) If Sama my mobile number, she'll phone me.
(will have – had – 'd have – has)
- 15) I wouldn't be able to read if I my glasses.
(lose – will lose – lost – had lost)
- 16) He will be happy if he his exams.
(passes – passed – will pass – would pass)
- 17) If someone bullies you, it your fault.
(may not be – couldn't be – won't be – isn't)
- 18) If she enough money, she would have bought a dress.
(had – has had – have had – had had)
- 19) What will Tom do if his friends to him anymore?
(don't talk – talk – will talk – will not talk)
- 20) If the weather nice, I may come and see you.
(is – was – were – are)
- 21) If she hears what you said, she angry.
(might – are – 'll be – should be)
- 22) I wouldn't do that if I you.
(am – 'd be – would be – were)
- 23) What they do if we went to the police?
(would – will – were – did)
- 24) If I more time, I'd go for long walks.
(have – has – 'd have – had)
- 25) She really happy if you invited her.
(is – will be – would be – were)
- 26) If you under eighteen, you can't see that film.
(are – were – have been – had been)
- 27) You'll get cheaper calls if you this mobile phone.
(bought – were buying – will buy – buy)
- 28) If she had been a more careful driver, she the car more often.
(will drive – would drive – would have driven – could be driven)
- 29) If he asleep in his car, the accident wouldn't have happened.
(fell – had not fallen – has not fallen – would not have fallen)
- 30) If the fire alarm rings, calmly out of the building.
(walk – will walk – would walk – would have walked)

- 31) I wish it warm yesterday.
(was – could have – would be – had been)
- 32) You parked in a "No Parking" area. You have done that.
(mustn't – shouldn't – can't – wouldn't)
- 33) If she on time, she wouldn't have been punished.
(came – had come – comes – has come)
- 34) I wish I sleepy now.
(am not – wouldn't be – couldn't be – wasn't)
- 35) If only she the meeting yesterday.
(could attend – attended – had attended – has attended)
- 36) If she had read the book, she it.
(will understand – would understand – would have understood – could understand)
- 37) If she wasn't tired, she to work.
(will come – would come – would have come – could have come)
- 38) He failed his exams. He had studied hard.
(must – should – could – would)
- 39) If only yesterday's film boring.
(wasn't – weren't – couldn't be – hadn't been)
- 40) If she an umbrella, she wouldn't have got wet.
(had – has had – had had – was having)
- 41) Why didn't come? You me that you wouldn't.
(must tell – should tell me – must have told – should have told)
- 42) If you had your car washed, how much?
(will you pay – would you pay – would you have paid – could you have paid)
- 43) If only she in Port Said last summer.
(spent – has spent – could spend – had spent)
- 44) If he to the party, he would have a good time.
(came – has come – had come – would come)
- 45) I missed the bus. I left so late.
(hadn't – should have – shouldn't have – mustn't have)
- 46) I'm so curious. I wish I her before.
(have asked – had asked – asked – could ask)

- 47) If I ill, I would have gone to school.
(weren't – wasn't – hadn't been – have been)
- 48) They wouldn't have got married if they
(hadn't met – wouldn't meet – didn't meet – wouldn't have met)
- 49) If the police hadn't come, the man
(would escape – would have escaped – could escape – wouldn't escape)
- 50) I'm so full. If only I so much.
(didn't eat – hadn't eaten – couldn't eat – wouldn't have eaten)
- 51) You could have saved me a lot of trouble if you me your mobile phone number.
(told – could tell – had told – would had)
- 52) Would she have lent you the money if she how badly he needed it?
(had known – knew – would know – has known)
- 53) She would have helped her mother if she time.
(had had – has had – would have had – had)
- 54) If you had gone to the Book Fair, you it.
(would enjoy – could enjoy – would have enjoyed – will enjoy)
- 55) I wish she at home now.
(is – was – has been – had been)
- 56) If only I my lessons yesterday. I have brought him a present.
(studied – could study – had studied – have studied)
- 57) It was my friend's birthday yesterday. I have brought him a present.
(could – must – should – may)
- 58) My radio broke down. I have misused it.
(must – mustn't – should – shouldn't)
- 59) If he well, he wouldn't join the team.
(didn't play – had played – hasn't played – wasn't played)
- 60) If only she the house last week.
(cleaned – has cleaned – had cleaned – was cleaned)
- 61) If I had won the lottery, I rich.
(be – were – would be – will be)

- 62) If Roberta born in the United States, she wouldn't need a visa to work there.
(has been – was – were – had been)
- 63) If I rich, I would have bought that Ferrari we saw yesterday.
(were – be – would be – have been)
- 64) If I to work so much, I would have gone to the party last night.
(didn't have – haven't had – haven't – hadn't had)
- 65) Nothing would happen if you me the truth.
(told – had told – will tell – can tell)
- 66) Unless you your room, you couldn't invite your guests there.
(have cleaned – cleaned – had cleaned – will clean)
- 67) That man wouldn't be dead now if his wife the ransom.
(had paid – would paid – would have paid – has paid)
- 68) They a new shop if they were rich.
(would open – opened – would have – opened)
- 69) If Kate so clever, she would have lost all her money last year.
(wasn't – weren't – wouldn't be – couldn't be)
- 70) If the girl accused of murder she would get a good job now.
(hadn't been – wouldn't be – is not – wouldn't been)
- 71) I'd rather you with us now.
(are – have been – were – would be)
- 72) It's high time we to watch the football match on TV.
(went – go – have gone – would go)
- 73) You had better well for your exams.
(revise – revised – would revise – revising)
- 74) I'd rather a cool drink as it is very hot.
(have – had – would have – could have)

2 Rewrite the following sentences using the word(s) in brackets to give the same meaning

- 1) He isn't rich so he can't buy a car. (If)
- 2) He plays well so he scores many goals. (wouldn't score)
- 3) He isn't a singer. That's why he can't take part in the competition. (If)
- 4) He can treat you because he is a doctor. (weren't)

- 5) I can't visit you as I don't have enough time. (If)
- 6) He is clever so he can solve all the problems. (If)
- 7) I don't have a car so I can't travel to Port Said. (If I)
- 8) I would know the meaning of the word if I had a dictionary. (as)
- 9) I don't visit her as I don't know her address. (knew)
- 10) He can explain the lesson well as he is a teacher. (If)
- 11) Save much money or you won't be able to buy a car. (provided)
- 12) It is possible that the cat becomes ill so don't give it the ice cream. (If)
- 13) I threaten to leave work unless you pay me. (If)
- 14) Don't put the glass there. Someone will break it. (as long as)
- 15) Hurry up or you will miss the school bus. (as long as)
- 16) Listen to this piece of music in your free time. (when)
- 17) I promise to give you a present when you succeed. (will)
- 18) Study hard or you won't pass your exams. (If)
- 19) Get up early so as to reach school in time. (If)
- 20) Don't come late. The teacher will punish you. (provided)
- 21) If she doesn't save much money, she won't be able to buy a computer. (Unless)
- 22) Unless I have much money, I won't buy a mobile. (If)
- 23) I threaten not to do the work if she doesn't help me. (Unless)
- 24) I will visit him if he invites me. (unless)
- 25) I can't treat you because I'm not a doctor. (If)
- 26) He scores many goals because he plays well. (If)
- 27) I have some homework so I can't write to my pen friend. (If)
- 28) It may be very hot tomorrow. In that case, I won't go out. (If)
- 29) The leaves of the trees fall off in winter. (If)
- 30) He isn't a singer. That's why he can't take part in the competition. (If)
- 31) He didn't play well so he didn't score goals. (If)
- 32) I regret not attending my friend's wedding party. (I wish)
- 33) It was wrong when she wasted her time watching TV. (shouldn't)
- 34) He didn't watch the match because he was busy. (If)
- 35) I didn't buy the laptop as I didn't have enough. (If)
- 36) I couldn't phone him because I didn't have enough credit. (If)

- 37) I bought a second hand car and I regret it. (I wish)
- 38) She didn't pay the bill because she didn't withdraw money from the bank. (If)
- 39) I didn't take my umbrella so I got wet. (If)
- 40) He was wrong because he parked in a "No Parking" area. (shouldn't)
- 41) He was fined because he exceeded the speed limit. (If)
- 42) I didn't do much exercise when I was young and I regret it. (If only)
- 43) The film was boring so he didn't watch it. (If)
- 44) It wasn't a good idea to make fun of his friend. (He)
- 45) The team didn't win the match as they didn't practise well. (If)
- 46) We didn't wait for her, so we didn't miss the beginning of the film. (If)
- 47) You didn't tell me that you were going to come late and I think that was wrong. (should)
- 48) We argued with them, and I regret it. (If only)
- 49) He lost all his money, and I think that was wrong. (shouldn't)
- 50) She broke my camera, and that was wrong. (shouldn't)
- 51) I didn't visit my aunt, and I regret it. (I wish)
- 52) The teacher made me stay after school as I fell a sleep in the lesson. (If)
- 53) She was ill, so she didn't leave home. (If)
- 54) I don't think it was right to visit them late at night. (We shouldn't)
- 55) I regret not coming time for the meeting. (If only)
- 56) You really should send those party invitations. (time)
- 57) The boy said he wished he was not a member of the gang. (rather)
- 58) I don't want you to argue with your sister again. (would)
- 59) I don't want to be friends with Mike. (rather)
- 60) You should start behaving more responsibly. (time)
- 61) She doesn't want you to go round with that gang. (rather)
- 62) It's a bad idea for you to trust Jack. (better)
- 63) I want you to help me with my work now. (rather)

Test (4) Based on Unit Nine

First Paper

A. Writing

- 1) Write two paragraphs of not less than 18 lines on ONE only of the following:

- 1) Your hopes and ambitions in life.
- 2) Most futurologists agree that life in a big city is no longer enjoyable. What do you think?

B. Language Function

- 2) Dialogue:

Write a dialogue of at least SIX exchanges on the following situation. You want to book a hall for a wedding party in a five star hotel. Write what goes on the phone call between you and the receptionist. Let each speak six times.

C. Reading comprehension

- 3) Read the following passage, and then answer the questions:

Egypt is favoured by a wonderful geographic position as it comes in the centre of the world. It lies in the middle of three continents: Africa, Asia and Europe. Besides, God has granted it with a mild climate nearly all the year round. The Egyptians are also well known for their hospitality. However, the most essential attractions are the famous historical sites scattered all over its area.

The beaches of the Red Sea and Sinai have become a great attraction to tourists as they enjoy the golden sea beaches and the pure water for swimming. They also enjoy the sports facilities such as windsurfing and scuba diving. They also spend a happy time fishing and going on boat trips. Great measures have been taken to let tourism flourish in Egypt. A large number of splendid five star hotels have been set up. Investors have also built tourist villages which are provided with restaurants, markets and modern tele-communications. Many occasions are also celebrated. International competitions of games and sports are played. Conferences in the various fields of science and culture are held.

- A) Answer the following questions:

- 1) Why is Egypt's geographic position considered remarkable?
- 2) How can tourists in Sinai and the Red Sea enjoy themselves?
- 3) Mention two occasions that encourage tourism.
- 4) What are the most famous attractions in Egypt?

- B) Choose the right answer:

- 5) One reason why tourists visit Egypt is
 a) the mild climate b) its geographic position
 c) its people d) its canal
- 6) The underlined word "it" refers to
 a) Africa b) Asia c) Egypt d) Europe
- 7) The Egyptians are well known for their
 a) facilities b) hotels c) hospitality d) restaurants

D. Literature

- 4) Poetry:

Answer the following questions:

"From an essay on criticism" by Alexander pop.

"Like kings we lose the conquests gained before.

By vain ambition atill to make them more.

Each might his several province well command.

Would all but stoop to what they understand."

- 1) Paraphrase the above lines.
- 2) a) What is a heroic couplet?
 b) In his poem Alexander Pope uses visual images. Give examples.

Second Paper

A. Vocabulary and structure

- 1) Underline the correct word(s):

- 1) He is terrible maths.
 (on - at - in - with)
- 2) My uncle has specialised chemistry.
 (on - at - in - with)
- 3) She a new laptop if I lend her some money.
 (will buy - would buy - have bought - bought)
- 4) What if you won the first prize?
 (will you do - do you do - would you do - did you do)
- 5) I missed the bus. I left so late.
 (hadn't - should have - shouldn't have - mustn't have)
- 6) I'm so curious. I wish I her before.
 (have asked - had asked - asked - could ask)
- 7) If I to work so much, I would have gone to the party last night.
 (didn't have - haven't had - haven't - hadn't had)

- 8) Nothing would happen if you me the truth.
(told – had told – will tell – can tell)
- 9) You'll get cheaper calls if you this mobile phone.
(bought – were buying – will buy – buy)
- 10) If she had been a more careful driver, she the car more often.
(will drive – would drive – would have driven – could be driven)
- 11) It's dangerous to descend through the of a waterfall.
(torrents – typhoons – droughts – draughts)
- 12) It's a sort of sheer to ride a bike on a highway.
(wisdom – lanacy – macho – contemplation)
- 13) A pedestrian needs to be when crossing the street.
(determined – careful – competitive – graceful)
- 14) We play football on a
(pitch – court – course – ring)
- 15) Can you provide me some paper?
(by – on – with – of)
- 16) How can we change water steam?
(for – to – on to – into)

2) Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets:

- 1) I don't have a car so I can't travel to Port Said. (If I)
- 2) I didn't take my umbrella so I got wet. (If)
- 3) Don't come late. The teacher will punish you. (provided)
- 4) He lost all his money, and I think that was wrong. (shouldn't)
- 5) The boy said he wished he was not a member of the gang. (rather)

B. Literature

3) The Government Inspector

Comment on TWO only of the following quotations:

- 1) "The Judge, the Charity Commissioner and the Postman suggested different ways for how to give Hlestakov the bribe." Illustrate.
- 2) "I want him to be my son legally, and to bear my name." Comment.
- 3) "Well, the town is ours!" Comment.

Answer THREE questions only:

- 1) What was the complaint given to Hlestakov by the three merchants?
- 2) What did the locksmith's wife complain of?
- 3) Why did Anna insult Dob? What was his reply and what information did he tell her?
- 4) What were sergeant's wife and the locksmith's wife complaints against the Mayor?

A. Vocabulary

Lead. In P. 148

hardcover (n)	the hard outside part of a book or magazine.	غلاف فني
paperback (n)	a book that has a paper cover.	كتاب غلافه ورقي
ebook (n)	electronic book.	كتاب اليكتروني
cost (n)	the money needed to do something.	التكلفة
convenience (n)	the quality of being suitable or practical for a particular purpose.	ملاءمة
binding (n)	a cover that holds the pages of a book together.	جلد الكتاب
encyclopedia (n)	a book or set of books that gives information about many subjects.	موسوعة
dictionary (n)	a book that lists the words of a language in alphabetical order and shows their meaning.	قاموس
newspapers (n)	large folded pieces of paper printed with news and articles.	جرائد
magazine (n)	a type of book with a paper cover which is published every week or month.	مجلة
book worm (n)	someone who likes reading.	محب للقراءة

Reading: ebooks , the books of the future? P. 148 / 149

usher (v)	to lead somebody carefully in the direction mentioned.	يرشد
unheard of (adj)	sth you haven't heard about before.	لم يسمع عنه من قبل
previous (adj)	the last one.	السابق
pile (n)	a number of things lying on top of one another.	كومه
versions (n)	things which are based on sth else which have some details that are different.	نسخ إصدارات
device (n)	a tool or piece of equipment.	جهاز / اداة
download (v)	to have something from the Internet to your computer.	يحمل
fault (n)	mistake.	خطأ
failure (n)	sth wrong.	فشل
significantly (adj)	in a noticeable way.	بشكل ملحوظ
compromise (n)	an agreement that is reached.	حل وسط

prediction (n)	expecting sth will happen in the future.	تنبأ
drop (v)	to allow sth to fall.	يسقط / يرمى

Synonyms

Words	Synonyms	
1) difficult	= hard	صعب
2) ordinary	= standard	عادي
3) advantage	= plus	ميزة
4) purchase	= buy	يشترى
5) development	= progress	تطور
6) reduce	= decrease	يقلل
7) frustrating	= annoying	محبط
8) sensation	= feeling	احساس
9) concept	= idea	مفهوم / فكرة
10) gloomy	= pessimistic	متشائم
11) aim	= plan	هدف / خطة

The news P. 150

world news	e.g: Poland hit by more bad weather.	الخبار العالم
business	e.g: mobile phone company makes bid for rival.	اقتصاد
science	e.g: Russian satellites launched.	علوم
sports	e.g: poor results force England's cricket captain to quit.	رياضة
health	e.g: cancer screening benefits praised.	صحة
review	e.g: a magical performance.	ملاحظات نقدية
entertainment	e.g: TV standards falling.	ترفيه
UK news	e.g: UK backs peace plan.	الخبار بريطانيا
politics	e.g: South-East Asian leaders meet for new talks.	سياسة
education	e.g: education spending key to next election.	تعليم

Words often appear in newspaper headlines P. 150

quit (v)	resign.	يستقيل
bid (v)	to try to buy / take over sth.	يسيطر
cut (v)	reduce.	يقلل
back (v)	support.	يساند
hit (v)	affect sb / sth badly.	يؤثر
talks (n)	formal discussions.	مفاوضات
key (n)	the important factor.	العامل الرئيسي

Disasters P. 150

Earthquake (n)	(natural disaster) when the earth shakes.	زلزال
flood (n)	(natural disaster) when the water covers large areas of land.	فيضان
famine (n)	(man-made disaster) when people have nothing to eat.	مجاعة
forest fires (n)	(man-made disaster) when the forest is burning.	احترق غابات
volcanic eruption (n)	(natural disaster) when volcanic mountains erupt.	انفجار بركاني
gas explosion (n)	(man-made disaster) when gas explodes every where.	انفجار غاز

Compound nouns P. 151

1) magazine cover.	غلاف المجلة
2) radio station.	محطة اذاعة
3) live broadcast.	نقل مباشر في
4) black & white films.	افلام ابيض واسود
5) current affairs.	الأحداث الجارية
6) special effects.	مؤثرات خاصة

Study the examples.

- 1) Photographs of her have appeared on **magazine covers** all over the world.
- 2) I always listen to that **radio station** in the morning because I really like the DJ.
- 3) I love watching old **black & white films**. Some of them are classics.

- 3) We'll go over now to a **live broadcast** from the Houses of Parliament where the prime minister is about to give his speech.
- 5) We should watch that new **current affairs** programme on TV tonight, it looks like it will be really interesting.
- 6) The plot was a bit silly but the **special effects** were amazing.

Cinema P. 151

animated film	"lion king".	افلام رسوم متحركة
action film	"lethal weapon 3".	افلام حركة
romance	"you've got Mail".	رومانسية
science-fiction film	"star wars Episode 1: the phantom Menace".	افلام خيال علمي

Prepositions P. 153

- 1) valid for.
- 2) waste money on.
- 3) vote for.
- 4) worthy of.
- 5) get used to.
- 6) worry about.

صالح ل
بنفق اموال على
بصوت لى
يستحق
يعتاد على
قلق على

Study the examples

- 1) The ticket can be used on all buses and trains in the city centre and is **valid** for one week.
- 2) Paula **wastes money on** clothes and CDs.
- 3) I didn't **vote for** him in the last election but I actually think he's done a good job.
- 4) The film was definitely **worthy** of all the awards that it won.
- 5) You shouldn't **worry** about things so much.
- 6) He couldn't **get used to** working at the station.

Phrasal verbs P. 154

Phrasal verbs	Meanings
1) stand for	يرمز الى represent
2) take after	يشبه resemble
3) turn down	يقلل صوت reduce loudness

4) take on	يتحمل مسئولية	undertake responsibility
5) take up	يبدأ هواية	begin a hobby
6) stand up for	يدعم	support / defend
7) take over	يسيطر	gain control of sth
8) turn up	يصل فجأة	arrive or appear unexpectedly
9) turn out	ينتج	produce
10) take in	يخدع	deceive

Study the examples

- 1) I disagree with everything he stands **for**. He represents everything I hate.
- 2) It's amazing how much Jack takes **after** his father.
- 3) The radio's a bit loud, could you turn it **down**?
- 4) Rick will be earning a lot more although he'll have to take **on** more responsibility as well.
- 5) She took **up** skiing while she was living in France.
- 6) I'm really proud he stands **up for** what he believes in.
- 7) Emma took **over** control of the company when her father retired.
- 8) Do you think Rebecca will turn up at the party tonight?
- 9) The company is committed to turning **out** high quality goods at the lowest possible price.
- 10) They had already given him the money before they realised they had been taken **in** by a conman.

Abbreviations P. 154

C/O	= Care of.
lou	= I owe you.
PA	= personal Assistant.
PR	= press release / public relation.
SAE	= self-addressed envelope.
HP	= hire purchase.
ETA	= estimated time of arrival.
ASAP	= as soon as possible.
DIY	= do it yourself.
VIP	= very important person.

Idioms p. 155

Idioms	Meanings
1) play it by ear	- do or say sth without planning it before.
2) catch sb's eyes	- attract sb's attention.
3) turn one's nose up	- reject sth because one thinks it is not good enough.
4) have a good eye for	- be good at noticing sth.
5) look down one's nose at	- believe oneself to be superior to sth.
6) be all ears	- be ready to listen to sth.
7) there is more to it than meet the eye	- sth is not as simple as it seems to be.
8) wet behind the ears	- inexperienced.
9) pay through the nose	- pay too much.
10) under my nose	- right in front of you.

Study the examples

- 1) We haven't planned what we're going to do, we'll just play it **by** ear.
- 2) Shall we get the bill? I'll try and **catch** the waiter's eye.
- 3) Apparently Mark offered to lend her his old car but she **turned her** nose up at the idea.
- 4) Kate's house is beautifully decorated, she has a really good eye **for** colour.
- 5) It felt like Pete was looking down his nose **at** us because he thinks he's more intelligent.
- 6) When I told her how I might be able to get her a ticket to the concert, she **was** all ears.
- 7) I don't know exactly what happened but I think **there's** more to it than meets the eye.
- 8) It's Neil's first real job and he's still a bit **wet behind** the ears.
- 9) He's thinking about moving. He has a great flat but he's **paying through** the nose for it.
- 10) I looked everywhere for my glasses only to find they were **under** my nose all the time.

Exercise A

1 Choose the correct word(s) between brackets

- 1) The first decade of the 21st century has in a period of galloping technology.
(referred - ushered - pointed - preferred)
- 2) It's difficult to keep with the fast pace of technology.
(up - out - away - off)
- 3) The ebook is something of before the 1990s.
(unlistened - purchased - unheard - unseen)
- 4) You can through the pages of your favourite newspaper on the internet.
(leave - log - lift - leaf)
- 5) You can print out all that you need your new printer.
(on - in - of - by)
- 6) I hope that tourism in Egypt will in a short time.
(boom - download - increase - rise)
- 7) In my work, I was a secretary.
(precedent - following - preceded - previous)
- 8) What is all this of books on your desk?
(bile - swamp - pile - amount)
- 9) Paper of books are more expensive than electronic ones.
(printing - versions - issues - shapes)
- 10) An ebook reader is a small handheld
(tool - equipment - device - machine)
- 11) More, people simply haven't got used to ebooks yet.
(significantly - relatively - casually - sensually)
- 12) People still prefer the of holding a book in their hands.
(significance - sense - sensation - sensitivity)
- 13) A judge should listen to the two sides of the dispute and devise a acceptable to both.
(concept - compromise - prediction - conversion)
- 14) It seems certain that more and more people will to cyber reading than books or ebooks.
(return - change - convert - revert)
- 15) My driving license is still valid three years.
(to - onto - into - for)

- 16) Don't waste your money nonsense.
(in - on - about - with)
- 17) Who will you vote in the next elections?
(to - on - for - about)
- 18) This book is worthy the price I paid.
(to - on - with - of)
- 19) Don't worry the children. They are safe.
(on - of - about - with)
- 20) She couldn't get used living in the city.
(on - for - to - about)
- 21) You can load lots of books a CD-Rom.
(in - at - on - by)
- 22) Can you stand reading a computer screen?
(on - at - in - with)
- 23) To qualify, you have to pass all the tests least.
(in - on - by - at)
- 24) I'm thinking living in the countryside.
(at - on - with - about)
- 25) The young girl shows interest drawing.
(on - with - in - at)
- 26) You are capable doing better.
(to - of - with - about)
- 27) Lack water is usually a problem.
(with - on - in - of)
- 28) The supermarket in our area caters our needs.
(on - to - for - in)
- 29) In the barter systems, goods are exchanged each other.
(with - on - to - for)
- 30) She looks like her mother. She took her.
(over - after - off - up)
- 31) He isn't reliable. He often refuses to take responsibility.
(on - up - off - out)
- 32) What does the sphinx stand?
(up for - to - for - in)
- 33) The music is too loud. Can you turn it, please?
(up - down - on - over)
- 34) My sister wants to get fit, so she takes different sports.
(on - up - after - over)

- 35) You should stand what you believe.
(up for - out - for - over)
- 36) Who will take the company after the retirement of the current manager?
(after - over - up - away)
- 37) Where have you been? At last, you've turned
(up - off - down - over)
- 38) The old woman was taken by the thief.
(up - over - on - in)
- 39) The company is committed to turning high quality goods.
(up - out - off - over)
- 40) If you are looking for glasses, they are just under your
(eyes - ears - nose - head)
- 41) I don't have a plan to do it. I'll just play it by
(head - ear - nose - eye)
- 42) Advertisers use colourful writing to catch people's
(head - ears - nose - eyes)
- 43) I tried to persuade my sister to go to the cinema with me but she turned her up at the idea.
(head - nose - ear - eyes)
- 44) He's arrogant. He looks down his at other people.
(nose - ear - head - eyes)
- 45) The beautiful decoration shows that my cousin has a good for colour.
(nose - ear - head - eye)
- 46) When our teacher speaks, we are all
(noses - ears - heads - eyes)
- 47) I don't know exactly what happened but I think there's more to it than meets the
(nose - ear - head - eye)
- 48) The new teacher in our staff is still a bit wet behind the
(eyes - nose - ears - neck)
- 49) He is thinking about moving. He has a great flat but he's paying through the for it.
(nose - eye - ears - hand)
- 50) Whose photograph is on the magazine?
(affair - cover - station - broadcast)

- 51) Will you watch the live of the final match?
(affair – cover – station – broadcast)
- 52) I like reading about current in newspapers.
(broadcast – affairs – stations – broadcast)

B. Grammar 1

Future Perfect

Future Perfect Simple:

- is used to talk about actions that will be completed before a specific time or another action in the future. The action which follows the first one is in the Present Simple.

e.g: She'll have returned by the time you leave.

Time Expressions

- by + a point in time, by the time, by then, before, etc.

Future Perfect Progressive:

- is used to show the duration of an action up to a certain point of time in the future. The action may continue further.

e.g: By midnight we will have been flying for seven hours.

Note

After the words after, as long as, before, by the time, if, provided, providing, until, while, when, etc... we use the **Present Simple / Present Progressive**; never the Future will.

Exercise B1

1 Choose the correct word(s) between brackets

- By 10 pm tonight, I this report.
(I'll have finished – will finish – am going to finish – will be finishing)
- By 10 pm tonight, we dinner.
(I'll have – have had – I'll be having – I'll have had)
- By 10 pm tonight, she Paris.
(will leave – will have left – will be leaving – is going to leave)
- By 10 pm tonight, John Lucy.
(will have met – will meet – will be meeting – is meeting)

- By 10 pm tonight, they the exam.
(will take – are taking – will have taken – will be taking)
- By 10 pm tonight, it snowing.
(will stop – is going to – will be stopping – will have stopped)
- By 10 pm tonight, I all of this book.
(will have read – will read – will be reading – am going to read)
- By 10 pm tonight, you asleep.
(will fall – will be falling – will have fallen – are going to fall)
- By 10 pm tonight, she the film.
(has watched – will have watched – will be watching – will watch)
- By 10 pm tonight, he
(will arrive – will be arriving – will have arrived – has arrived)
- I'm sorry, by next week, I the report.
(won't finish – won't be finishing – hasn't finished – won't have finished)
- I'm sorry, by next week, Julia the emails.
(won't have sent – won't sent – won't be sending – hasn't sent)
- I'm sorry, by next week, John the office.
(won't clean – won't be cleaning – won't have cleaned – hasn't cleaned)
- I'm sorry, by next week, we new stock.
(won't order – won't be ordering – haven't ordered – won't have ordered)

2 Rewrite the following sentences using the word(s) in brackets to give the same meaning.

- I will eat a bowl of cereals and two sandwiches today.
(By the time I go to bed tonight)
- Doris will eat three fish balls, a small bowl of rice, a chicken wing and a packet of crisps today.
(By the end of the day)
- I will work forty hours and Doris will work 58 hours.
(By the end of this working week)
- I will be a secretary for seven years this year.
(By the end of this year)
- The government will build a lot of schools this year.
(By the end of this year)
- The government will develop education in this decade.
(By next decade)
- We will buy a car in two years' time.
(In five years)
- We will have a new villa built next year.
(In two years)
- I will have my car repaired this evening.
(by tomorrow)
- We will have exams next May.
(By next June)

B. Grammar 2

Conjunctions

1. Contrast:

Although	} + clause =	despite	} noun (phrase) or + v + ing.
Though		with all	
		in spite of	
Even though		for all	
		regardless of	

- 1) Although he is clever, he can't answer the question.

e.g.: - Despite his **cleverness**, he can't answer the question.
- Despite being **clever**, he can't answer the question.

- 2) Though the weather was bad, the match wasn't cancelled.

e.g.: In spite of the bad weather, the match wasn't cancelled.

Adj. + as + S. + V.

- Although he is short, he is good at basketball.

e.g.: Short **as** he is, he is good at basketball.

However + Adj. + S. + V.

- Although he is poor, he is happy.

e.g.: However poor he is, he is happy.

However = but

- He is poor, **however** he is happy.
• He is poor. **However**, he is happy.
• He is poor, **but** he is happy.

Whatever + Nouns + s. + v.

- We all admire him regardless of his mistakes.

e.g.: We all admire him **whatever** mistakes he makes.

2) Cause and result:

because
since + a clause of reason
as
as long as

so
therefore + a clause of result
as a result
consequently

He is absent because he is ill.

He is ill, so he is absent.

because of
due to
owing to (phrase)
through + n. Or v. + ing
as a result of + ing
thanks to
on account of

- He didn't go to school as he was ill.

- He **didn't go to school owing to his illness**.

- He **didn't go to school owing to being ill**.

to
in order to + inf.
so as to

so that
Present + in order to + subject + can / may + inf.
that

so that
Past + in order to + subject + could / might + inf.
that

- He ran quickly because he wanted to catch the bus.

- He ran quickly **so as to** catch the bus.

- He ran quickly **so that he could** catch the bus.

3) Addition:

(clause) + in addition (clause)

- He went to the club and visited his aunt.

- He went to the club. **In addition**, he visited his aunt.

(phrase)
In addition to n.
Besides + or
As well as v. + ing.

- He went to the club and visited his aunt.

- **In addition to** visiting his aunt, he went to the club.

- **As well as** visiting his aunt, he went to the club.

As well as

- The teacher and the students are tired.
The teacher **as well as** the students is tired.
The students **as well as** the teacher are tired.

Not only but also

- The boy and the girls are playing tennis.
Not only the boy **but also** the girls are playing.
Not only the girls **but also** the boy is playing tennis.

Not only + aux. v + sub. + v + but (also) as well

- He passed his exams. He got top marks too.
Not only did he **pass** his exams but he also got top marks.
Not only did he **pass** his exams but he got top marks as well.
He **not only** passed his exams, **but** he **also** got top marks.

Both and

- Ali is clever. Ahmed is clever.
Both Ali and Ahmed are clever.
- Mona bought the meat. Mona cooked the meat.
Mona both bought and cooked the meat.
- He plays tennis. He plays basketball.
He plays both tennis and basketball.

Neither nor

- The boy isn't clever. The girls aren't clever.
Neither the boy nor the girls are clever.
Neither the girls nor the boy is clever.
- He doesn't speak English. He doesn't write English.
He neither speaks nor writes English.

Either or

- Either** the boy **or** the girls are in the room.
Either the girls **or** the boy in the room.

Both/neither / all / none / either**all / none**

- We use **all** and **none** when we talk about more than two people or things.
- We use **all (of)** in front of plural and uncountable.
e.g.: - I save **all of my money**.
- I bought **all of those things** last month.
- **All of the bedrooms** in my house have bathrooms.

Note

- We use **none (of)** in front of plural nouns and the plural nouns. The verb is always **positive**.
e.g.: - Last month I bought **none of those things**.
- I take **none of my money**.
- **None of the people** was aware of danger.
- **None of the students** failed the test.

Both / neither

- We use **both** and **neither** when we talk about two people or things.
- We use **both (of)** and **neither (of)** when there are two people or things.
e.g.: - I always buy **both of the things**.
- **Both cars** were very fast.
- I buy **neither of the things**.
- **Neither of them** can swim.

Note

	Countable Nouns (plural)	Uncountable Nouns
all (of)	✓	✓
both (of)	✓	-
neither (of)	✓	-
none (of)	✓	✓

Another

- We use **another** in front of **singular countable nouns** to mean 'one more' or a 'different one'.
e.g.: - I don't like **this pen**. I'm going to buy **another one**.
- My friend Susan never saves money, but **another friend** of mine, Mark, never spends a penny.
- These chocolate are delicious. I think I'll buy **another box**.
- The restaurant was full so we had to look for **another one**.

Other:

- We use other in front of **plural** nouns when we refer to "different one".

e.g.: - There are other routes to school but this is the nicest one.
 - Some people are mean, other people are generous.
 - He's very rude and he never thinks about other people.

The other:

- We use the other in front of **singular and plural** countable nouns.

It means "not this one" or "the remaining one"

e.g.: - This shoes is very dirty but the other one is quite clean.
 - The goal keeper was terrible but the other players defended well.
 - There are two things I never buy. One is ketchup, the other thing is cigarettes.

Note

- Notice the difference between the second and the other; we use the other when there are two and the second when we list things in order and there are more than two.

e.g.: The first song was good, the second was ok, the third was terrible.

Practice.

- He was punished due to his carelessness. (careless)
He was punished because he was careless.
- Without his money, he couldn't buy the car. (Unless)
Unless he had money, he wouldn't buy the car.
- In spite of his injury, he continued to fight. (even though)
He continued to fight even though he was injured.
- My friend both went to the market and visited me. (Not only)
Not only did my friend go to the market but he visited me as well.
- Although it was raining, we went out. (In spite of)
In spite of / Despite the rain, we went out.
- She went to her office despite her illness. (Even though)
Even though she was ill, she went to her office.
- It was such a rainy day that I didn't leave home. (so)
It was so rainy day that I couldn't leave home.

Exercise B2**1 Choose the correct word(s) between brackets**

- You can't have a driving-license you pass the driving test.
(as - although - unless - as if)
- mother was bathing the baby, the phone started to ring.
(Where - As - As if - Although)
- the island is isolated, it is one of the most beautiful place on earth.
(However - Despite - Although - But)
- He went straight to bed he was very tired.
(if - when - unless - because)
- Behave yourself I won't take you to the zoo next Sunday.
(unless - otherwise - therefore - although)
- The film was so fascinating it was very short.
(even though - in addition - however - therefore)
- I'd love to go round the world I don't have enough money.
(because - when - but - if)
- He looked he had seen a ghost.
(as if - as - because - although)
- the lights went out, he lit a candle.
(Whenever - When - Although - If)
- He is short, he is a good basketball player.
(but - though - although - as well as)
- My friend, as well as I, good at tennis.
(is - are - am - were)
- he takes the medicine, he won't get over his illness.
(As soon as - Unless - However - Not only)
- Work hard, you won't save much money.
(in addition - however - otherwise - therefore)
- clever he is, he can't solve the problem.
(Whatever - Wherever - Whenever - However)
- He is only 17 and not eligible to vote.
(otherwise - therefore - however - even though)
- Help yourself to all kinds of food and feel it were your house.
(as if - even though - however - wherever)
- The desert is extremely hot and extremely dry.
(not only - as well - both - either)

- 18) Neither the teachers nor Ali at the party yesterday.
(were – was – have been – are)
- 19) I decided to travel by train, it was more expensive than bus.
(despite – in spite of – even though – however)
- 20) It's boiling today. It be 40? At least.
(might – must – can't – should)
- 21) knowing a lot about computers, she couldn't solve the problem.
(Despite – However – Although – Even though)
- 22) She didn't go to my party. She like me very much.
(must – might – mustn't – can't)
- 23) The place looks beautiful., I couldn't live there.
(Despite – Although – Where as – However)
- 24) I usually love horror films, the last one was too scary for me.
(Although – Despite – In spite of – However)
- 25) So you haven't done any work, your exams start tomorrow?
(even though – in spite of – despite – however)
- 26) I can't speak English very well, I can understand American films fine.
(However – Despite – In spite of – Although)
- 27) We had a fantastic holiday the rain.
(although – even though – despite – however)
- 28) these problems, it was a good experience for us.
(Despite – Although – Even though – However)
- 29) He played a good match., he didn't score any goals.
(Despite – Although – Even though – However)
- 30), reading the book three times, She didn't understand it.
(Despite – Although – Even though – However)
- 31) The beaches in the north are always crowded, the beaches in the south are usually quiet.
(despite – whereas – although – in spite of)
- 32) They arrived at school late they missed the bus.
(as – but – therefore – although)
- 33) He studied hard., he didn't pass his science exam.
(So – Therefore – Although – However)
- 34) My cousin is really good at tennis. He's an amazing squash player.
(so – but – also – however)
- 35) He plays tennis he's a good footballer, too.
(so – also – and – but)

- 36) I want to be a doctor, I decided to join the faculty of medicine.
(Because – But – Although – However)
- 37) he is still young, he can carry the heavy box.
(Also – So – Although – But)
- 38) She refused to eat the steak she is a vegetarian.
(so – though – because – also)
- 39) He was ill he insisted on going to work.
(although – so – because – but)
- 40) Ahmed and Ali are clever.
(But – Also – Both – Neither)
- 41) He will go to the club or visit his aunt.
(neither – both – either – not only)
- 42) He doesn't study hard do his homework well.
(but – nor – or – and)
- 43) She was very tired she went to bed.
(but – although – so – though)
- 44) Ali likes riding horses and bikes.
(either – also – both – neither)
- 45) The meal was good nor cheap.
(either – both – neither – also)
- 46) We not only succeeded also got full marks.
(but – and – or – nor)
- 47) the computer was very small, it was very expensive.
(But – Also – However – Although)
- 48) Ahmed was very tired he continued to work.
(but – so – although – while)
- 49) There's no bus after 10 pm you'll have to walk home now.
(but – although – so – so that)
- 50) We searched everywhere we still couldn't find the ring.
(but – although – so – so that)
- 51) Ali was ill he couldn't do the exam.
(but – although – and – while)
- 52) It was a bad accident no one was seriously hurt.
(although – so – but – since)
- 53) I haven't seen him he returned from his trip.
(so – since – when – as soon as)
- 54) he didn't work hard, he passed his exams.
(While – Although – Since – neither)

- 55) There were mushroom nor cheese.
(both – neither – not only – either)
- 56) Get raspberries or strawberries.
(either – neither – both – not only)
- 57) She cooked the meal but she also did her homework.
(both – not only – either – neither)
- 58) She speaks English and French.
(both – not only – either – neither)
- 59) I don't eat meat vegetables.
(so – or – but – not only)
- 60) He looked after the garden but he also kept the house tidy.
(both – not only – either – neither)
- 61) In their business, they built houses and they designed bridges.
(both – not only – either – neither)
- 62) The man was tall nor very strong.
(both – not only – either – neither)

2 Rewrite the following sentences using the word(s) in brackets to give the same meaning

- 1) Although she was tired, she went to school. (however)
- 2) He read the book. He also read the magazine. (not only)
- 3) He enjoys music, but he doesn't go to concerts. (In spite of...)
- 4) She didn't eat meat. He didn't eat fish either. (neither)
- 5) I would lend you my book if I found it. (as)
- 6) Sama is clever. Her friends are clever too. (as well as)
- 7) Ali speaks fluent English. He can speak French as well. (Not only...)
- 8) As he had worked hard, he passed his exams. (therefore)
- 9) I don't know where she lives. (I said to her)
- 10) If you don't hurry up, you won't catch the bus. (otherwise)
- 11) Although she is clever, she can't solve the problem. (Despite)
- 12) Even though he is short, he is good at basketball. (However)
- 13) Although She read the book three times, she didn't understand a word of it. (In spite of)
- 14) Although my uncle is rich, my aunt is poor. (Whereas)
- 15) Despite being poor, he is generous. (Even though)
- 16) He speaks English well. He can't write a word of it. (Although)
- 17) I didn't like the book. I enjoyed the film. (although)
- 18) I'm going for a run. It's raining. (despite)

- 19) The bus was late. We arrived on time. (even though)
- 20) The garden isn't very nice. I like the house (however)
- 21) They have lots of money. They aren't happy. (In spite of)
- 22) She went to see the film. She'd seen it before. (despite)
- 23) He passed the exam. He didn't study at all. (even though)
- 24) She was cold. She didn't wear a jacket. (in spite of)
- 25) Although she doesn't like rock music, she went to the concert. (despite)
- 26) We could understand him, even though his accent was very strong.
(in spite of)
- 27) Despite not feeling very hungry, I ate to pieces of cake. (although)
- 28) The main course was delicious, but the dessert was a bit disappointing.
(however)
- 29) Even though he's not very tall, he plays basketball really well. (despite)
- 30) Despite playing well, they lost. (Even though)
- 31) She passed her exams because She studies hard. (so)
- 32) It was a bad accident but no one was hurt. (Although)
- 33) The team won the match. They won the championship too. (not only)
- 34) There weren't any mushrooms or any cheese. (There were)
- 35) It doesn't matter whether I eat rice or bread. (I eat ...)
- 36) John was very tall. He was very strong. (both)
- 37) Although we searched for the bag everywhere, we still couldn't find it.
(But)
- 38) I gave the theatre tickets to Nada as I couldn't go to the theatre.
(Not being able)
- 39) He was very tired but he continued to work. (Although)
- 40) They went to Canada for their holiday. They took a cruise too. (not only)
- 41) Ahmed plays tennis. Ahmed plays basketball. (both)
- 42) He doesn't speak English. He doesn't read English. (neither)
- 43) It doesn't matter whether you pay in cash or by credit card.
(You can pay ...)
- 44) King John lost the battle. He also lost all jewels. (Not only)
- 45) Spain has a very warm climate. It has some very good beaches.
(both and)
- 46) The computer is very small but it is very expensive. (Although)
- 47) My sister broke my radio so I bought a new one. (because)
- 48) She cooked the meal and she did her homework. (both)

- 49) She refuses to eat meat. She is a vegetarian. (as)
 50) It doesn't matter whether you buy ice cream or a cool drink. (either ... or)
 51) She didn't clean the house or visited her aunt. (neither nor)
 52) The meal was very expensive but it wasn't tasty. (Although)
 53) He bought new clothes. He bought a new mobile. (not only)
 54) Mother is going for a walk. Father is going for a walk. (bothand)
 55) He spoke to the assistant. He spoke to manager. (not only...but...as well)
 56) He arrives home. He'll take us to the cinema. (as soon as)
 57) I bought Tamer a lovely present. He came top. (because)
 58) They sold their old house. It was getting too small for them. (because)
 59) She congratulated him. He came top. (because)
 60) The man rescued the baby. He rescued his mother too. (both...and)
 61) Mother doesn't smoke. Father doesn't smoke. (neither...nor)
 62) Take the camera. Take the radio. You can't take them both. (either...or)
 63) He seemed a friendly person. I didn't like him. (although)
 64) We sometimes stayed out late. We always got home before twelve. (though)
 65) The flat was not comfortable. It was very expensive. (although)
 66) He was very generous. He wasn't at all rich. (though)
 67) They studied hard. They had an examination the next day. (because)
 68) I offered him some help. I knew he didn't need it. (although)
 69) He told the truth. He was not believed. (but)
 70) That is the room. She was born there. (where)
 71) The thief took our jewels. He ruined the carpet. (not onlybut also)
 72) He didn't pay his debts. He was put in prison. (therefore)
 73) He broke his promise. He told a lie. (not onlybut also)
 74) You can pay cash. You can also pay by credit card. (eitheror)
 75) Ramy is a good footballer. He can play tennis as well. (not only...but also)
 76) We couldn't sell the old car. We were also unable to sell the motorbike. (neithernor)
 77) She studies her lessons. She plays the piano. (not onlybut also)
 78) She dances beautifully. She sings very well. (not onlybut also)
 79) I don't have the time to take vacation. And I don't have the money. (neither)

Test (5) Based on Unit Ten

First Paper

A. Writing

- 1) Write two paragraphs of not less than 18 lines on ONE only of the following:

- 1) Your hopes and ambitions in life.
- 2) Pollution and its effect on our environment.

B. Language Function

- 2) Dialogue:

Write a dialogue of at least SIX exchanges on the following situation. You hold a conversation with a friend of your on receiving the results of 1st secondary. You talk about the results, sections you're joining next year and your future hopes and career.

C. Reading comprehension

- 3) Read the following passage, and then answer the questions:

Computers Concern You

Computers are far more efficient than human beings. They have much better memories and can store huge amounts of information and they can do calculations in no time. They can pay wages, reserve seats on planes, control machines in factories, work out tomorrow's weather, and even play chess, write poetry or compose music. Also, computerized shopping, like computerized banking operations of all kinds are quick, safe and convenient and are kept on computer tape. Moreover, computers can often do a doctor's work better than a human being can. They don't suffer from lack of sleep, so they never forget anything they've ever been told or miss important points. Some people even think we should all have regular computer checks on our health and then we would be able to cure diseases in the early stages.

The new National Police Computer can help the police fight crime and catch criminals. The only problem is that we now have a new kind of criminal the very clever man who knows how to make huge sums of money by cheating a computer, and he is very difficult to catch.

Computers are also of great help to scholars and librarians. There are systems being developed to translate articles from foreign magazines by computer.

But there are some defects of computers. They can only do what they're told. We program computers and they are only as good as the program fed to them.

- A) Answer the following questions:

- 1) Why is a computer faster than a mathematician?
- 2) What is recommended to cure diseases in the early stages?

- 3) Why is it an advantage that computer don't suffer from lack of sleep?
 4) Mention some defects of computers.
B) Choose the right answer:
 5) According to the passage,
 a) computerized banking operations are slow but convenient.
 b) computers can't be used in medicine.
 c) computers can be cheated d) computers have no advantages.
 6) Because computers are only as good as the program fed into them
 a) they are our masters. b) we make no use of them.
 c) they are our servants, but not our masters.
 d) they can pay our wages.
 7) Computers are a great help to scholars. Scholars are
 a) those who own schools. b) those who are educated at schools.
 c) learned people. d) male and female teachers at school.

D. Literature

- 4) Poetry:
Answer the following questions:
 "From an essay on criticism" by Alexander pop.
 Like kings we lose the conquests gained before,
 By vain ambition still to make them more:
 Each might his several province well command,
 Would all but stoop to what they understand.
 1) Paraphrase the above lines.
 2) What is Pope's aim of writing his long poem "Essay on Criticism"?

Second Paper

A. Vocabulary and structure

- 1) **Underline the correct word(s):**
 1) More, people simply haven't got used to ebooks yet.
 (significantly – relatively – casually – sensually)
 2) People still prefer the of holding a book in their hands.
 (significance – sense – sensation – sensitivity)
 3) He is only 17 and not eligible to vote.
 (otherwise – therefore – however – even though)
 4) Help yourself to all kinds of food and feel it were your house.
 (as if – even though – however – wherever)
 5) Will you watch the live of the final match?
 (affair – cover – station – broadcast)
 6) It was a bad accident no one was seriously hurt.
 (although – so – but – since)

- 7) I haven't seen him he returned from his trip.
 (so – since – when – as soon as)
 8) He isn't reliable. He often refuses to take responsibility.
 (on – up – off – out)
 9) What does the sphinx stand?
 (up for – to – for – in)
 10) The music is too loud. Can you turn it ,please?
 (up – down – on – over)
 11) He studied hard., he didn't pass his science exam.
 (So – Therefore – Although – However)
 12) My cousin is really good at tennis. He's an amazing squash player.
 (so – but – also – however)
 13) I tried to persuade my sister to go to the cinema with me but she turned her up at the idea.
 (head – nose – ear – eyes)
 14) He's arrogant. He looks down his at other people.
 (nose – ear – head – eyes)
 15) By 10 pm tonight, John Lucy.
 (will have met – will meet – will be meeting – is meeting)
 16) By 10 pm tonight, they the exam.
 (will take – are taking – will have taken – will be taking)

2) Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets:

- 1) The computer is very small but it is very expensive. (Although)
 2) Although my uncle is rich, my aunt is poor. (Whereas)
 3) He was very tired but he continued to work. (Although)
 4) Sama is clever. Her friends are clever too. (as well as)
 5) The government will build a lot of schools this year. (By the end of this year)

B. Literature

3) The Government Inspector

Comment on TWO only of the following quotations:

- 1) "Most of all he likes being well received and entertained " Comment.
 2) "He might begin to bawl at us, a great man like that." Comment.
 3) "Just to pass a remark with a man of higher rank makes my heart stops, and my tongue sticks in my throat" Comment.

Answer THREE questions only:

- 1) What was the complaint given to Hlestakov by the three merchants?
 2) Mention Hlestakov's opinion about his visit to the hospital? What did the CC tell him?
 3) Why is Egypt's geographic position considered remarkable?
 4) What are the reasons Yosif give Hlestakov for leaving the town?



Answers



Answers

Unit (6) Exercise (A)

1) Choose.

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| 1- takeaway | 2- in |
| 3- brand | 4- of |
| 5- operated | 6- carjackings |
| 7- discourage | 8- keep |
| 9- recognition | 10- shoplifting |
| 11- identify | 12- muggings |
| 13- locate | 14- available |
| 15- certificates | 16- card |
| 17- committed | 18- preserved |
| 19- plug | 20- send |
| 21- install | 22- create |
| 23- turn | 24- log |
| 25- keypad | 26- floppydisks |
| 27- transfer | 28- burglar |
| 29- arsonist | 30- of |
| 31- with | 32- of |
| 33- to | 34- for |
| 35- out of | 36- kidnapper |
| 37- smuggler | 38- forger |
| 39- on | 40- hijacker |
| 41- off | 42- in |
| 43- about | 44- for |
| 45- on | 46- off |
| 47- in | 48- back |
| 49- on | 50- on |
| 51- with | 52- of |
| 53- sound | 54- make |
| 55- right and wrong | 56- moon |
| 57- mind | 58- order |
| 59- road | 60- run |

Unit (6) Exercise (B1)

1) Choose.

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1- are used | 2- will be chosen |
| 3- was destroyed | 4- are held |
| 5- have suffered | 6- was being fixed |
| 7- have been given | 8- have my hair cut |

- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|
| 9- have been built | 10- will be reduced |
| 11- grow | |
| 12- will have our flat painted | |
| 13- was discovered | 14- was lost |
| 15- will be done | 16- has mended it |
| 17- had been given | |
| 18- are being discovered | |
| 19- is played | 20- had been used |
| 21- is being spent | 22- were built |
| 23- are being written | 24- will be invented |
| 25- is being interviewed | |
| 26- were used | 27- makes |
| 28- were built | 29- has been spent |
| 30- was formed | 31- was destroyed |
| 32- has been made | 33- will be built |
| 34- weren't invited | 35- was robbed |
| 36- will be shown | 37- have been built |
| 38- aren't allowed | |
| 39- are being developed | |
| 40- had been built | 41- was helped |
| 42- was being repaired | |
| 43- is said | 44- to be |
| 45- has been proved | 46- has been caught |
| 47- to attack | 48- had suffered |
| 49- is planning | 50- that |
| 51- to | 52- have been given |
| 53- had been given | 54- were built |
| 55- is expected | 56- can't be denied |
| 57- is said | 58- have my hair cut |
| 59- have | |
| 60- will have our flat painted | |
| 61- has it mended | |
| 62- have had it cleaned | |
| 63- have his tooth pulled | |
| 64- have a dress made | |
| 65- have your brakes tested | |
| 66- have my eyes examined | |
| 67- am having | 68- will have it set |
| 69- had | 70- will get |
| 71- am having | 72- get |
| 73- have your milk delivered | |

- 74- have them cleaned
75- am having
2) Rewrite the following sentences.
1- The recent oil spill in the Pacific Ocean is believed to have caused one of the greatest oceanic contaminations ever.
2- The government will/is going to have the oil spill cleaned by the end of next month.
3- The protesters were not allowed to enter the office of the Minister of State for Food, Farming and the Environment by the security guards.
4- The constructions of the 'eco-city' will have been completed by the end of 2020 by Eco-Constructions, a large multi-national company.
5- The adverse effects of nuclear power on our lives could not be foreseen by anybody in the scientific community.
6- We had been warned not to touch the bottles containing chemicals that were floating down the river without wearing gloves first.
7- They say that they are going to construct a dam in the valley.
8- The inhabitants of the valley will be made to leave their homes because of the dam.
9- New types of plants are being found in the rainforests every year.
10- A lot of schools have been built
11- A lot of projects should be carried out.
12- The washing up is being done
13- The lesson will be explained
14- The book has been read
15- A new building is being constructed.
16- I don't know how long I had been followed.
17- Honda cars are made by people in Korea.
18- Three dresses were bought by Nada.
19- Eco - holidays are being advertised on TV.

- 20- A lot of money was being made from ..
21- Plant medicines are being used
22- Every year in the 1990s, an area of rainforest the same size of Belgium is being destroyed.
23- A lot of research is being done into
24- The newspapers were delivered.
25- Many improvements have been made in medicine since.....
26- A new hospital will opened next year.
27- Doctors are treating my mother for a problem with her knee.
28- The government will employ two next year.
29- It is thought that
30- It is believed that
31- It is said that
32- Archaeologists are known to have found a tomb near El-Minia.
33- It is alleged that two
34- It is believed that Sharm El-Sheikh is the
35- The film is thought to be the best presented this year.
36- It's not known exactly whether
37- He is said to have been injured
38- Isreal is thought to be the main
39- It was thought that
40- It is said that
41- It's rumoured that the

Unit (6) Exercise (B2)

1) Choose.

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------|
| 1- that you can find | 2- that |
| 3- where | 4- when |
| 5- whose | 6- where |
| 7- what | 8- which |
| 9- Whose | 10- that |
| 11- what | 12- that |
| 13- What | 14- that |
| 15- whose | 16- where |
| 17- who | 18- that |
| 19- which | 20- whose |
| 21- what | 22- which |

- 23- whose
25- who
27- when
29- where
31- that
32- Shakespeare wrote
33- who
35- who
37- that
39- that
41- where
43- which
45- that
47- that
49- that
51- who
53- who
55- where
57- who
59- where
61- where
63- whose
65- whose
24- that
26- where
28- which
30- I told you about
34- that I won
36- which
38- where
40- which
42- that
44- where
46- that
48- that
50- where
52- where
54- that
56- where
58- which
60- whose
62- which
64- that
66- which

2) Rewrite the following sentences.

- 1- Osama was the last one who arrived at the party.
2- The dress that Nadia bought doesn't look nice.
3- He went to Alexandria last summer, where he spent his holiday.
4- A lawyer is someone who advises people about the law.
5- Abdel Qader who travels to Cairo every day lives in Sinai.
6- The story which we read in unit 4 is called "The Wise Chief".
7- My sister studied in France where she got her PHD.
8- The river Thames which flows through London is one of the longest rivers in England.
9- Karen Blixen is a Danish author who called "Out of Africa".

- 10- I went to France where I did my PHD.
11- The little mermaid whose statue is in Copenhagen harbour is a character in a fair tale.
12- Ahmed whose hospital is a big one is a famous doctor.
13- He's doing a course which lasts for three months.
14- Nada that played against Sama won the match.
15- I spoke to the man who works at the information desk.
16- Yesterday I spoke to Tamer whose sister was in my class in college.
17- They started training for the match that will decide the championship.
18- Adel who lived next door for three years has moved to Alexandria.
19- I asked him to post the letter that I had written to my cousin.
20- My brother booked a holiday to New York where he lived for six months.
21- My brother who lives in Alexandria will travel to Japan.
22- The girl whose eyes are blue is my sister.
23- The match I watched was very exciting.
24- The boy who wears a black suit is my cousin.
25- I admire people who are kind.
26- I went to Paris where I stayed two months.
27- he traveled to Port Said which has beautiful beaches like Alexandria.
28- The manager who let me use his mobile was kind.
29- I watched the film which you told me about.
30- The person whose car is blocking yours is there.
31- The company that makes these products is based in France.
32- September is month when we go to school.

- 33- That's the building where my sister work.
 34- That's the woman whose house got destroyed in the flood.
 35- I don't understand what he says.
 36- A university professor that has done intensive researches says there are big differences between male and female trains.
 37- I went to the town where I was born.
 38- I know Ali who is a well-known footballer.
 39- I have a cat which has a long tail.
 40- The police found the person that robbed the bank.
 41- I read the interesting story that you told me about.
 42- Alberto Santos who designs planes and balloons was a Brazilian.
 43- He went to Paris where he made his first flight in a balloon.
 44- He read the book that he bought last week.
 45- I go to a language school where I learn English.
 46- Emad is a player that scored most goals.
 47- He went to Alexandria where he spent three weeks.
 48- I watched a film that was interesting.
 49- I called the seller who sent me all that I wanted.
 50- I could solve the problem which she told me about.
 51- The new mobile that I bought was very modern.
 52- Barnard was a surgeon who performed the first heart transplant.
 53- He went to Paris where he became famous.

Unit (7) Exercise (A)

1) Choose.

- 1- for 2- for
 3- on 4- on

- 5- by 6- in
 7- sign 8- take
 9- conservative 10- ruled
 11- Antique 12- out of
 13- appreciate 14- sensitive
 15- budget 16- butcher's
 17- supermarket 18- supermarket
 19- chemist's 20- greengrocer's
 21- bakery
 22- electrical appliances
 23- furnishings 24- stationery
 25- groceries 26- scratched
 27- cracked 28- stained
 29- torn 30- missing
 31- striped 32- of
 33- from 34- in
 35- to 36- in
 37- with 38- on
 39- after 40- with
 41- off with 42- on
 43- down 44- to
 45- to 46- down on
 47- from 48- into
 49- out 50- through
 51- glove 52- hat
 53- trousers 54- shoes
 55- shirt 56- name
 57- nerve 58- tail
 59- trouble 60- nearest

Unit (7) Exercise (B1)

1) Choose.

- 1- have my hair cut 2- have
 3- will have our flat painted
 4- has it mended
 5- have had it cleaned
 6- have his tooth pulled
 7- have a dress made
 8- have your brakes tested
 9- have my eyes examined
 10- am having 11- will have it set

- 12- had 13- will get
 14- am having 15- get
 16- have your milk delivered
 17- have them cleaned
 18- am having
 2) Rewrite the following sentences.
 1- I had my car repaired.
 2- I took my film to a shop and had it developed.
 3- We will have the flat cleaned.
 4- I will have my hair cut.
 5- Our teacher has had his car repaired.
 6- Sama is having a cake made for her birthday.
 7- We're going to have a new phone installed tomorrow.
 8- I have my hair cut every month.
 9- David is having a computer mended tomorrow.
 10- I had my Internet connection set up last week.

Unit (7) Exercise (B2)

1) Choose.

- 1- she lives 2- you went
 3- your car costs 4- he is
 5- they're 6- he was
 7- we're 8- are we
 9- the train left 10- she came
 11- if 12- we can do
 13- she was 14- Don't make
 15- not to come 16- to write
 17- Don't open 18- to study
 19- not to make 20- to do
 21- to cook 22- to be
 23- not to take 24- told
 25- cooked 26- was reading
 27- would visit 28- had finished
 29- was 30- had
 31- would 32- for not being
 33- asking 34- hadn't visited
 35- has done 36- goes
 37- will go

2) Rewrite the following sentences.

- 1- The man said to woman " I'm really scared of dogs."
 2- Mum told me that I had to buy my aunt some flowers.
 3- My sister said that Ali was my brother, not my cousin.
 4- She said to her father " I will go to the cinema with you."
 5- Ahmed said, " I must get up early in the morning. "
 6- The man said that he hadn't stolen the money.
 7- Ali explained that he couldn't go on holiday in August.
 8- She told us that she had not learned anything
 9- The headmaster told the students that he didn't want to hear complaints all the time.
 10- He said that he would give me the money
 11- She said to us " There was an earthquake in China."
 12- "I'm sorry I can't get home earlier."
 13- Adel said to us, " I'm going to France....".
 14- Mark said " I can't type very fast."
 15- She said that she hadn't stolen the money. /
 16- He said that he wasn't going to help me.
 17- He apologized for coming late.
 18- He refused to lend me his book.
 19- She suggested going to the club.
 20- Ahmed agreed to give me his mobile.
 21- I wonder if he played tennis.
 22- The teacher asked me why my name is.
 23- I want to know if Ali could swim.
 24- He asked me when the train had left the station.
 25- He wants to know How many books I had bought.
 26- I want to know if Ali can swim.

- 27- The teacher asked me what my name is.
 28- I wonder if she plays tennis.
 29- Amina asked Susan if she had read the story.
 30- Sama asked Nada when she would go to the club.
 31- The examiner asked her how far the sun is from the Earth.
 32- Noha said, "How long will it take to go from Cairo to Port Said?"
 33- The teacher asked me if I had ever heard about the "Icemen".
 34- "Why did she come late?"
 35- "Will she come to the party on time?"
 36- He wanted to know when the train had left the station.
 37- "What is the meaning of life?"
 38- I don't understand where Mona had spent her holiday.
 39- Do you know if he is a teacher?
 40- "What's the price of your father's car?"
 41- I asked, "will she come to the party on time?"

Unit (8) Exercise (A)

- 1) Choose.
 1- sensible 2- out
 3- lose 4- for
 5- skip 6- do
 7- hectic 8- upbeat
 9- elevate 10- metabolism
 11- alert 12- stock
 13- unprocessed 14- boost
 15- take 16- up
 17- satisfy 18- intervals
 19- schedule 20- rise
 21- peak 22- guarantees
 23- absorb 24- skimmed
 25- off 26- flexible
 27- peel 28- stir
 29- sieve 30- grate
 31- roll 32- chop

- 33- beat 34- chipped
 35- lean 36- for
 37- on 38- to
 39- in 40- for
 41- from 42- on
 43- from 44- up
 45- up with 45- up with
 46- off 47- away
 48- up for 49- out
 50- off with 51- forward
 52- cake 53- beans
 54- tea 55- potato
 56- soup 57- ocean
 58- sun 59- eye
 60- good

Unit (8) Exercise (B1)

- 1) Choose.
 1- admitted 2- claimed
 3- offered 4- advised
 5- apologised 6- denied
 7- to go 8- stealing
 9- me to buy 10- to know
 11- for reading 12- to breaking
 13- to do 14- to posting
 15- me to save
- 2) Rewrite the following sentences.
 1- He said that he would visit his uncle the day after.
 2- She told me that she had been reading the paper.
 3- He told me that he had done all his work.
 4- She agreed to go to the cinema with me.
 5- He refused to lend me any money.
 6- Ahmed suggested going to the club.
 7- He offered me some orange juice.
 8- I wonder if Ali can swim.
 9- I don't know if Marwa played the match.
 10- I wanted to know where Ali had gone the day before.
 11- He asked me how Ahmed would go to Alexandria.

- 12- Mona said (that) she is Egyptian.
 13- Hadir told me she had visited her uncle the day before.
 14- Radwa said she was doing her homework then.
 15- Shady said he would travel to U.S.A the next day.
 16- The students said they should do their best.
 17- Nagwa told her husband she had lost her mobile.
 18- Ahmed said that if he were rich, he would buy a car.
 19- He asked me if I played football.
 20- He asked me if I love Egypt.
 21- He asked me if the earth goes round the sun.
 22- The teacher inquired if I had done my homework the day before.
 23- The teacher inquired if I had come late.
 24- My mother wanted to know where I would go the next day.
 25- My mother asked me how he would come.
 26- Ahmed said just now that he will travel to the U.S.A.
 27- The poor man begged for a piaster.

Unit (8) Exercise (B2)

- 1) Choose.
 1- No article 2- no article
 3- no article 4- a
 5- no article 6- an
 7- a doctor 8- work
 9- no article 10- a
 11- no article 12- some
 13- some 14- much
 15- many 16- much
 17- any 18- many
 19- much 20- many
 21- much 22- a
 23- No article 24- some
 25- no article 26- an
 27- an 28- a
- 29- a 30- an
 31- a 32- an
 33- a 34- an
 35- no article
- 2) Rewrite the following sentences.
 1- I didn't eat any sandwiches.
 2- There weren't any books on the table.
 3- We didn't have any good weather last winter.
 4- Yes, I wrote some short stories.
 5- They don't have any cars.
 6- I did not eat any fish in the restaurant.
 7- Yes, I can get you some.
 8- He didn't buy new trousers or a shirt.
 9- The advice he gave us was not useful.
 10- He didn't drink any coffee a moment ago.
 11- Did the children eat any chocolate?
 12- He didn't eat many tomatoes.
 13- How many shirts did she buy?
 14- I didn't drink much water.
 15- I didn't have many oranges.
 16- I don't have any friends.
 17- How much butter did you buy?
 18- There is not much sugar in the kitchen.
 19- There are not any oranges on the table.
 20- There are not many apples in the shop.
 21- How much tea does he drink every day?
 22- How many meals does she eat a day?
 23- I didn't drink any orange juice.
 24- I didn't buy toothpaste yesterday.
 25- The news you told me was not exciting.
 26- Would you like some bread?
 27- I don't want any water.
 28- Did you eat any meat?
 29- How many bags have you got?
 30- I didn't get any information when I read the book.

Unit (9) Exercise (A)

- 1) Choose.
 1- cooperative 2- cooperative
 3- accurate 4- determined

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| 5- daring | 6- careful |
| 7- pitch | 8- Archery |
| 9- competitive | 10- graceful |
| 11- cue | 12- course |
| 13- boxing | 14- snooker |
| 15- ring | 16- range |
| 17- court | 18- to |
| 19- at | 20- in |
| 21- of | 22- in |
| 23- of | 24- at |
| 25- with | 26- to |
| 27- of | 28- into |
| 29- off | 30- through |
| 31- up | 32- out of |
| 33- over | 34- aside |
| 35- in | 36- up |
| 37- from | 38- with |
| 39- into | 40- for |
| 41- of | 42- feel |
| 43- hit | 44- sleep |
| 45- none | 46- shave |
| 47- shine | 48- ball |
| 49- depth | 50- ropes |
| 51- belt | 52- towel |
| 53- corner | 54- torrents |
| 55- lanacy | 56- blood |
| 57- macho | 58- elation |

Unit (9) Exercise (B1)

1) Choose.

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| 1- helps | 2- won't catch |
| 3- isn't | 4- won't be |
| 5- will | 6- tell |
| 7- would | 8- evaporates |
| 9- will buy | 10- had |
| 11- becomes | 12- will buy |
| 13- would you do | 14- has |
| 15- lost | 16- passes |
| 17- won't be | 18- had had |
| 19- don't talk | 20- is |
| 21- 'll be | 22- were |
| 23- would | 24- had |

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 25- would be | 26- are |
| 27- buy | 28- would have driven |
| 29- had not fallen | 30- will walk |
| 31- had been | 32- shouldn't |
| 33- had come | 34- wasn't |
| 35- had attended | 36- would have |
| 37- understood | 37- would come |
| 38- should | 39- hadn't been |
| 40- had had | 41- should have |
| 42- told | 42- would you pay |
| 43- had spent | 44- came |
| 45- shouldn't have | |
| 46- had asked | 47- hadn't been |
| 48- hadn't met | 49- would have |
| 50- escaped | 50- hadn't eaten |
| 51- had told | 52- had known |
| 53- had had | |
| 54- would have enjoyed | |
| 55- was | 56- had studied |
| 57- should | 58- shouldn't |
| 59- didn't play | 60- had cleaned |

2) Rewrite the following sentences.

- 1- If he were rich, he would buy a car.
- 2- If he didn't play well, he wouldn't score many goals.
- 3- If he were a singer, he would take part in the competition.
- 4- He wouldn't treat you if he weren't a doctor.
- 5- If I had enough time, I would visit you.
- 6- If he weren't clever, he would solve all the problems.
- 7- If I had a car, I would travel to Port Said.
- 8- I don't know the meaning of the word as I don't have a dictionary.
- 9- If I knew her address, I would visit her.
- 10- If he wasn't a teacher, he wouldn't explain the lesson.
- 11- If you don't save much money, you won't be able to buy a car.
- 12- If you give the cat the ice cream, it will become ill soon.
- 13- If you don't pay me, I will leave work.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 14- If you put the glass there, someone will break it. scored goals. | 39- If I had taken my umbrella I wouldn't have got wet. |
| 15- If you don't hurry up, you will miss the school bus. | 40- He shouldn't have parked in a "No parking" area. |
| 16- Listen to this piece of music when you are free. | 41- If he hadn't exceeded the speed limit, he wouldn't have fined. |
| 17- If you succeed, I will give you a present. | 42- If only I had done much exercise when I was young. |
| 18- If you don't study hard, you won't pass your exams. | 43- If the film hadn't been boring, I would have watched it. |
| 19- If you don't get up early, you won't reach school in time. | 44- He shouldn't have make fun of his friend. |
| 20- If you come late, the teacher will punish you. | 45- If the team had practiced well, he would have won the match. |
| 21- Unless she saves much money, | 46- If we had waited for her, we would have missed the beginning of the film. |
| 22- If I don't have much money, | 47- You shouldn't have come late. |
| 23- Unless she helps me, I won't do the work. | 48- If only we hadn't argued with them. |
| 24- Unless he invites me, I won't visit you. | 49- He shouldn't have lost all his money. |
| 25- If I were a doctor, I would treat you. | 50- She shouldn't have broken my camera. |
| 26- If he didn't play well, he wouldn't score many goals. | 51- I wish I had visited my aunt. |
| 27- If I didn't have homework, I would write to my pen friend. | 52- If I hadn't felt a sleep in the lesson, the teacher wouldn't have made me stay after school. |
| 28- If it is very hot tomorrow, I won't go out. | 53- If she hadn't been ill, she would have left home. |
| 29- If it isn't winter, the leaves of the tree don't fall off. | 54- We shouldn't have visited them late at night. |
| 30- If he were a singer, he would take part in the competitions. | 55- If only I had come on time for the meeting. |
| 31- If he had played well, he would have | |
| 32- I wish I had attended my friend's wedding party. | |
| 33- She shouldn't have wasted her time watching TV. | |
| 34- If he hadn't been busy, he would have watched the match. | |
| 35- If I had had enough money, I would have bought. | |
| 36- If I had had enough credit, I could have phoned him. | |
| 37- I wish I hadn't bought a second-hand car. | |
| 38- If she had withdrawn money from the bank, she could have paid the bill. | |

Unit (10) Exercise (A)

1) Choose.

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| 1- ushered | 2- up |
| 3- unheard | 4- leaf |
| 5- on | 6- boom |
| 7- previous | 8- pile |
| 9- versions | 10- device |
| 11- significantly | 12- sensation |
| 13- compromise | 14- convert |
| 15- for | 16- on |
| 17- for | 18- of |
| 19- about | 20- to |
| 21- on | 22- on |

- 23- at 24- about
25- in 26- of
27- of 28- for
29- for 30- after
31- on 32- for
33- down 34- up
35- up for 36- over
37- up 38- in
39- out 40- nose
41- ear 42- eyes
43- nose 44- nose
45- eye 46- ears
47- nose 48- ears
49- nose 50- cover
51- broadcast

Unit (10) Exercise (B1)**1) Choose.**

- 1- 'I'll have finished 2- 'I'll have had
3- will have left 4- will have met
5- will have taken 6- will have stopped
7- will have read 8- will have fallen
9- will have watched
10- will have arrived
11- won't have finished
12- won't have sent
13- won't have cleaned
14- won't have ordered

2) Rewrite the following sentences.

- 1- By the time I go to bed tonight, I will have eaten a bowl of cereals and two sandwiches today.
2- Doris will have eaten three fish balls, a small bowl of rice, a chicken wing and a packet of crisps (today).
3- By the end of this working week I will have worked forty hours and Doris will have worked 58 hours.
4- By the end of this year I will have been a secretary for seven years.
5- By the end of this year, the government will have built a lot of schools.

- 6- By next decade, the government will have developed education.
7- In five years, we will have bought a car in two years' time.
8- In two years, we will have had a new villa built.
9- I will have had my car repaired this evening by tomorrow.
10- By next June, we will have had exams.

Unit (10) Exercise (B2)**1) Choose.**

- 1- unless 2- As
3- Although 4- because
5- otherwise 6- however
7- but 8- as if
9- When 10- but
11- as 12- Unless
13- otherwise 14- However
15- therefore 16- as if
17- both 18- was
19- even though 20- must
21- Despite 22- can't
23- However 24- Although
25- even though 26- Although
27- despite 28- Despite
29- However 30- Despite
31- whereas 32- as
33- However 34- also
35- and 36- Because
37- Although 38- because
39- but 40- Both
41- either 42- or
43- so 44- both
45- neither 46- but
47- Although 48- but
49- so 50- but
51- and 52- but
53- since 54- Although
55- neither 56- either
57- not only 58- both
59- or 60- not only
61- both 62- neither

2) Rewrite the following sentences.

- 1- She was tired, however, she went to school.
2- He not only read the book, he also read the magazine.
3- In spite of enjoying music he doesn't go to concerts.
4- She ate neither meat nor fish.
5- I can't lend you my book as I can't find it.
6- Sama as well as her friends is clever.
7- Not only does Ali speak fluent English, he can speak French as well.
8- He had worked hard, therefore, he passed his exams.
9- I said to her "; Where do you live?".
10- Hurry up, otherwise, you won't catch the bus.
11- Despite being clever, she can't solve the problem.
12- He is short. However, he is good at basketball.
13- In spite of reading the book three times, she didn't understand a word of it.
14- Whereas my uncle is rich, my aunt is poor.
15- Even though he is poor, he is generous.
16- Although he speaks English well, he can't write a word of it.
17- I didn't like the book although I enjoyed the film.
18- I'm going for a run despite raining.
19- We arrived on time even though the bus was late.
20- The garden isn't very nice, however, I like the house
21- In spite of having lots of money, they aren't happy.
22- She went to see the film despite seeing it before.
23- He passed the exam even though he didn't study at all.

- 24- She didn't wear a jacket in spite of being cold.
25- She went to the concert despite liking rock music
26- We could understand him, in spite of his very strong accent.
27- I ate to pieces of cake, although I didn't not feel very hungry.
28- The main course was delicious, however, the dessert was a bit disappointing.
29- He plays basketball really well despite not being very tall.
30- Even though they played well, they lost.
31- She studies hard, so she passed her exams because.
32- Although it was a bad accident, no one was hurt.
33- The team not only won the match, they won the championship too.
34- There were neither mushrooms nor any cheese.
35- I eat either rice or bread.
36- John was both very tall and very strong.
37- We searched for the bag everywhere. But, we still couldn't find it.
38- Not being able go to the theatre, I gave the theatre tickets to Nada.
39- Although he was very tired, he continued to work.
40- They not only went to Canada for their holiday, they took a cruise as well.
41- Ahmed plays both tennis and basketball.
42- He neither speaks nor reads English.
43- You can pay either in cash or by credit card.
44- Not only did King John lose the battle but he also lost all jewels.
45- Spain has both a very warm climate and some very good beaches.
46- Although the computer is very small, it is very expensive.

- 47- I bought a new radio because my sister broke my radio so.
 48- She both cooked the meal and did her homework.
 49- She refuses to eat meat as she is a vegetarian.
 50- You can buy either ice cream or a cool drink.
 51- She neither cleaned the house nor visited her aunt.
 52- Although the meal was very expensive, it wasn't tasty.
 53- He bought not only new clothes but also a new mobile.