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My Tutor

Your way to full marks

Upstream



First Term



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ترجمہ باقتراحاتکم و استفساراتکم علی :



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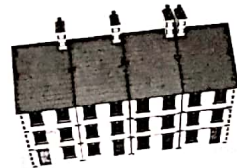
Unit 1 My Home is my Castle

The title is taken from the English Proverb "An Englishman's home is his castle." Which means: a person always takes pride in his home

Vocabulary

Introduction: Types of Houses

apartment / flat	شقة	terraced house	منازل متلاصقة
semi-detached house	منزل شبه منفصل	cottage	كوخ
detached house	منزل مستقل	storey building	متعدد الطوابق
pitched roof	سقف مائل	tiled roof	سقف من القرميد
thatched roof	سقف من القش	stilts house	منزل على أعمدة خشبية



Terraced Houses (town-house)



Detached House (stand-alone)



block of flats (apartment building)



Stilts House (pile dwelling)



Semi-detached House (Twin-house)



Cottage (country house)



pitched roof



Castle



thatched roof

Reading Text: In Search of the Perfect home

out of the ordinary	خارج عن المألوف	tree surgeon	خبير أشجار
prepared to	مستعد لـ	become short of	في حاجة إلى
from scratch	من البداية	solution	الحل
brand new	جديد تماما	tree house	بيت شجرة 
luxuries	مظاهر الفخامة	spruce tree	شجرة صنوبر
expect from	يتوقع من	above the ground	فوق الأرض
ancient monument	معلم أثري	below ground	تحت الأرض
features	سمات	extension	إمتداد
traditional castle	قلعة تقليدية	convince	يقنع
a keep	a tower	set up	يؤسس
a moat	خندق مائي	enterprise	مشروع
a drawbridge	جسر متحرك	deluxe	فاخر
eccentric	غريب	tree dwelling	بيت شجرة
impractical	غير عملي	airy	جيد التهوية
harsh	قاس	disadvantage	عيب / نقیصة
unique	فريد	suitable for	مناسب لـ
spacious	roomy	suffer from	يعاني من
converted	تم تحويله	hay fever	حمى القش
water tank	خزان مياة	resist	يقاوم
ordinary	normal	ordinary setting	مكان عادي
cosy	دافئ ومريح	extreme example	مثال صارخ
draughts	تيارات هواء	stand out	يكون ملحوظ
fuel bills	فواتير الطاقة	fiberglass shark	قرش من الألياف الزجاجية
feel shut in	يشعر كأنه محبوس	sculpture	تمثال
get used to	يعتاد على	landmark	علامة مميزة
appeal to	يعجبه / تروق له	make sure	يتأكد من

Topic Vocabulary: Dwellings / مساكن & Appliances / أجهزة

(1) Describing Houses

Location

in a village	في قرية	isolated	منعزل
in the city	في المدينة	on the outskirts	خارج المدينة

close to the shops in the suburbs	قريب من السوق فى الضواحي	in a residential area in the country	منطقة سكنية فى الريف
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Size

spacious	واسع / فسيح	huge	ضخم
cramped	ضييق	average	متوسط

Cost

expensive	مكلف / غال	cheap = low-priced	رخيص
over-priced	عال الثمن	economical	اقتصادي

General

cosy	دافئ ومريح	well-maintained	معتنى به
comfortable	مريح	fully furnished	مفروش بالكامل
secure	امن	traditional	تقليدي
luxurious	فخم	modern	حديث
eccentric	غريب وغير معتاد	practical	عملي
airy	جيد التهوية	impractical	غير عملي

(2) House Appliances أجهزة منزلية

refrigerator	ثلاجة	hairdryer	مجفف شعر
vacuum cleaner	مكنسة كهربائية	dishwasher	غسالة أطباق
electric heater	سخان كهربائي	cooker	بوتجاز
microwave	ميكرويف	washing machine	غسالة ملابس
humidifier	مرطب هواء	air conditioner	مكيف هواء

(3) Luxurious Features

built-in wardrobes	خزانة ملابس بالحائط	fitted kitchen	مطبخ مدمج بالحائط
central heating	تدفئة مركزية	entrance hall	صالة دخول
private parking	جراج خاص	driveway	مدخل خاص
fireplace	مدفأة	patio	فناء / ساحة
cellar	بدروم	fence	سور
security system	نظام تأمين	chimney	مدخنة
double glazing	زجاج مزدوج	garage	جراج / مرآب
attic	مخزن بالسطح	swimming pool	بركة سباحة

(4) Household Chores مهمات / واجبات منزلية

wash the dishes	يغسل الأطباق	vacuum the carpets	يكنس السجاد
dust the furniture	ينفض غبار الأثاث	clean the windows	ينظف النوافذ
make the beds	يرتب الأسرة	mop the floor	يمسح الأرضية
iron the clothes	يكوى الملابس	mow the lawn	يجز العشب

(5) Colours and Rooms

competitive	تنافسي	shy	خجول
romantic	رومانسي - حالم	reliable	يعتمد عليه
active	نشيط	generous	كريم
excited	يشعر بالإثارة	impatient	غير صبور
withdrawn	انطوائي	creative	مبدع
conservative	متحفظ	calm	هادئ
talkative	ثرثار	confident	واثق
adventurous	مغامر	stressed	مضغوط / متوتر
depressed	مكتئب	relaxed	مسترخي
cheerful	مبتهج	peaceful	مسالم
isolated	منعزل	refreshed	متجدد النشاط

Study the examples:

- **Red** makes you feel active and excited.
- **Orange** makes you feel talkative and adventurous.
- **Yellow** makes you feel cheerful and impatient.
- **Blue** makes you feel calm, confident and peaceful.
- **Green** makes you feel relaxed and refreshed.
- **White** makes you feel isolated and withdrawn.

Vocabulary Skills: Prepositions

absent from	غائب عن	apply to	يقدم طلب لـ
accustomed to	معتاد على	apply for	يتقدم لشغل وظيفة
accuse ... of	يتهم ... بـ	approve of	يوافق على
agree on	يوافق على	beg for	يتوسل من أجل

apologise to
apologize for

يعتذر لـ
يعتذر عن

believe in
busy with

يعتقد في
مشغول بـ

Important Notes

- accustomed to = get used to (both are followed by **-ing** or **noun**)
- busy with (noun) = busy + (doing something)
- agree **on** (something) / = agree **to** (do something)
- accuse **of** = charge **with**

Study the examples:

- He has been absent from work for two weeks.
- It has taken us a long time to become accustomed to the weather.
- You'll get used to this cold weather after some time.
- You'll get used to living in this cold weather after some time.
- At first, we found the house very dark but we soon got used to it.
- After some practice, you'll become accustomed to running fast.
- The police accused him of stealing the car.
- They charged him with stealing the car.
- We need to agree on a time to meet.
- The manager doesn't agree to apply this plan.
- The manager doesn't agree on this plan.
- He apologised to the teacher for coming late.
- Omar has applied to the AUC for a place on the English Course.
- We don't approve of the city council's plan to build a hotel here.
- We don't approve of building a hotel here.
- The old man was begging people for food.
- Do you believe in magic?
- We have been busy with the house redecorating all week.
- We have been busy redecorating the house all week.
- The kids are busy with their homework.
- The kids are busy doing their homework.

Phrasal Verbs: Break / Bring

break down

- (of a machine) to stop working تتعطل
- (of a person) to lose control of feelings ينهار
- (of a system, talks or negotiations) to fail تفشل / تنهار

break in / into

to enter a place by force or illegally to steal يقتحم
(during a conversation) to interrupt يقاطع الحديث

break in

break off

- to separate a piece from something يكسر
- end a relationship or an agreement ينهي علاقة / إتفاق

break out

(of a war or fire) to start suddenly تنبعث / تهب

break up

- to stop (school) for a holiday تتوقف عن الدراسة
- to end a relationship (marriage, friendship) ينفصل

bring up

to care for / raise a child يربي

bring out

to produce / put a product in the market ينتج / يصنر

bring back

to make someone recall memories يعيد الذكريات

Study the examples:

- Our car **broke down** and we had to push it off the road.
- When we gave her the bad news, she **broke down** and cried.
- The negotiations with China have **broken down**.
- The burglars **broke in** through the kitchen window.
- We were talking when she **broke in**, saying, "That's a lie."
- He **broke off** a piece of chocolate and gave it to me.
- The government has **broken off** diplomatic relations with China.
- The First World War **broke out** in 1914.
- We **break up** for the summer holidays in June.
- Jenny has just **broken up** with her boyfriend.
- She was **brought up** by her grandmother.
- David was **brought up** to respect elder people.
- They've just **brought out** a new, smaller phone.
- The photos **brought back** some wonderful memories.

Idioms & Fixed Phrases

once in a blue moon	rarely	نادرا
black and blue	bruised	مليئ بالكدمات
green fingers	good at gardening	ماهر بالزراعة
is a bit green	not experienced	غير ذى خبرة
a little white lie	a fib	كذبة بيضاء
in black and white	very clear	بوضوح
out and about	active and busy	متحرك ونشط
clear the air	resolve a problem	بصفي الأجواء
vanished into thin air	disappear completely	إختفى
won't take no for an answer	determined /insistent	عازم / مثابر
refused to play ball	not go along with	لا يتوافق مع
drive a hard bargain	make a deal without compromising	يكسب أكثر مما يفعل أو يدفع

Study the examples:

- My sister lives in Alaska, so I only see her **once in a blue moon**.
- Jack fell down the stairs and he is **black and blue** all over.
- That's a well-maintained garden. You definitely have **green fingers**.
- I was very **green** when I started working there; but I got a lot of experience later.
- We just told her a **white lie** in order not to hurt her feelings.
- Now the facts have been known and everything is in **black and white**.
- She's recovered and she should be **out and about** in a few days' time.
- We had an argument yesterday, but Sue **cleared the air** between us.
- Where are my keys? Have they **vanished into thin air**?
- I will make that deal. I **won't take no for an answer**.
- We offered a large amount of money but they **refused to play ball**.
- We know we would **drive a hard bargain** to buy the house at such a low price.

Unit 1: My Home is my Castle

Vocabulary Skills Word Formation

fortune (n.)	ثروة	prevent (v.)	يمنع
fortunate (adj.)	محظوظ	preventative (adj.)	مانع / عائق
fortunately (adv.)	لحسن الحظ	prevention (n.)	وقاية / حماية
unfortunately (adv.)	لسوء الحظ	neighbour (n.)	جار
annual (adj.)	سنوي	neighbourhood (n.)	جيرة / منطقة
annually (adv.)	سنويا	effect (n.)	أثر
protect (v.)	يحمي	effective (adj.)	فعال
protection (n.)	حماية	burglar (n.)	لص منزل
install (v.)	يركب	burglaries (n.)	سرقاات المنازل
installation (n.)	تركيب	burglarproof (adj.) (v.)	ضد السرقة
able (adj.)	قادر	value (n.)	قيمة
unable (adj.)	غير قادر	valuable (adj.)	ذو قيمة / قيم

Vocabulary Exercises

(1) Choose the correct word(s) in brackets:

1. The artist made a beautiful (extension – moat – sculpture – draught) of an Egyptian queen.
2. Living in the countryside doesn't really (appeal to – expect from – suffer from – convince of) me.
3. We needed more space, so we built (an extension – a chimney – a thatched roof – a built-in kitchen) to our house.
4. The old factory has been (convinced – converted – protected – released) into a block of flats.
5. There is a terrible (moat – draught – harsh – airy) coming from under the door.
6. Most ancient castles had (a keep – brick walls – a moat – a roof) to help keep out enemies.
7. Our flat has got large windows, so it is light and (airy – depressing – harsh – aggressive).

8. The children slept in the (moat – keep – barn – sculpture) when they visited the farm.
9. We are trying to (convert – convince – prevent – accuse) grandma to move to a smaller flat.
10. The living room is about 40m². That's a very (cramped – detached – spacious – uncomfortable) living room.
11. Living in a large castle isn't very (practical – impractical – spacious – tiny).
12. After the burglary, we fitted our house with a (security system – central heating – fitted kitchen – lawn mower).
13. We built our house (from – with – by – for) scratch, all by ourselves.
14. He is very strong; he could break a wall with his bare (hands – shoes – truth – mind).
15. I'm a little short (with – in – of – by) money. Would you lend me some?
16. I can't believe the TV is broken down. It's brand (new – expensive – cheap – huge).
17. Even though the bedrooms are small the kitchen is (spacious – cramped – tiny – small) and comfortable.
18. Is there (central – emergency – security – laundry) heating in your house?
19. I'm not coming to the concert because I'm (close to – short of – out of – absent from) money.
20. They've rented a (full – fully – fortunately – fitted) furnished flat in the city centre.
21. Do you think this outfit is suitable (for – on – from – with) a wedding reception?
22. Why were you absent (from – for – with – on) school yesterday?
23. Who does this jacket belong (to – for – from – with)?
24. It's not that easy to set (up – off – in – out) your own business.
25. This house (brings – breaks – takes – comes) back lots of memories for me.

26. Kevin is probably the most (aggressive – cheerful – anxious – withdrawn) person I've ever met. He is always in such a good mood.
27. Stop being so anxious and worried (of – for – about – from) everything.
28. The owners have decided to (change – redecorate – convert – paint) the old castle into a guesthouse.
29. According to an eye witness, the fire broke (into – out – up – in) early in the morning.
30. The department store had a new (security – secure – burglary – safe) system installed.
31. (Unfortunately – Fortunately – Fortune – Fortunate), there have been a number of burglaries in our neighbourhood recently.
32. Never leave anything (values – valueless – value – valuable) in your car at night.
33. Our new air-conditioner cost \$350 including the (install – installation – installs).
34. Aspirin is usually very (effect – affect – effective – affectionate) for minor headaches.
35. Ann has been absent (from – for – to – of) work for two weeks.
36. It has taken Mark a long time to become accustomed (for – of – to – in) the Australian climate.
37. They accused him (from – of – for – with) stealing the car.
38. We need to agree (on – to – for – of) a time to meet.
39. He apologised to everybody (for – on – to – of) being late last night.
40. Have you applied (to – for – on – of) the new job?
41. Parents never approve (in – for – to – of) their children's behaviour.
42. You'll soon become accustomed to (work – working – works – worked) hard.
43. You'll get used (on – for – to – in) this cold weather after some time.
44. The manager doesn't agree (to – on – for – in) apply this plan.
45. You should first apologise (to – for – in – from) your teacher.
46. I'm going to apply (to – for – in – from) a place on the Design Course.

47. We have been busy (with - in - for - from) the party all week.
48. Our car broke (up - in - off - down) and we had to push it off the road.
49. She broke (in - off - back - down) when she heard the bad news.
50. The negotiations with China have (brought back - broken down - brought up - brought out).
51. The burglars broke (up - down - back - in) through the kitchen window.
52. When did the First World War break (down - out - in - off)?
53. We usually (break up - break off - break in - bring out) for the summer holidays in June.
54. She was (broken into - brought back - brought up - broken off) by her grandmother.
55. These photos bring (off - back - up - out) wonderful memories.
56. My sister lives in Alaska, so I only see her once in a (green - white - yellow - blue) moon.
57. Jack fell down the stairs and he is (black and white - black and blue - blue moon - green fingered) all over.
58. I was very (blue - black and white - green - black and blue) when I started this job.
59. We just told her a (black and white - white - blue - green) lie in order not to hurt her feelings.
60. He will be (in and out - up and down - left and right - out and about) in a few days' time.
61. We need someone to (blow - clear - clean - vanish) the air between the young couple.
62. Where are my keys? Have they vanished into (thin - clear - clean - thick) air?
63. You should know that I won't (take - make - know - hear) no for an answer.
64. That company has illegal ways and I refused to play (tennis - ball - business - bargains) with them.

65. You'll (drive - play - vanish - clear) a hard bargain if you want to buy the house at such a low price.
66. The house is equipped with (thatched - pitched - tiled - double-glazed) windows.
67. Another word for castle is (fortress - cottage - apartment - hut).
68. Do you suffer from fear (in - of - with - from) heights?
69. What are the benefits (from - of - with - for) living in a castle?

(2) Rewrite the following sentences using the word(s) in brackets:

1. It's difficult to ^{bring up} raise two children on your own. (bring)
2. You make me ^{bring back} remember our childhood memories. (bring)
3. The school is ^{breaking up} finishing next week. (breaking)
4. I was halfway to work when the car ^{broke down} stopped working. (broke)
5. Someone entered the house by force yesterday. ^{broke in} (broke)
6. I am going to buy that car when they put it on the market. ^{bring out} (bring)
7. My parents decided to raise us on religious basis. ^{bring up} (bring up)
8. She ^{broke up} quarreled with her friend because she was a liar. (broke)
9. He was raised by his aunt in a small village. ^{brought up} (brought)
10. James has decided to start his own business. ^{set up} (set up)
11. Sally ^{suffers from} has a problem with hay fever every summer. (suffers)
12. A fire started in the museum late last night. ^{broke out} (broke)
13. That song reminds me of my first holiday abroad. ^{brings back the memories} (memories)
14. To me, the house is really attractive and interesting. ^{appeals to} (appeals)
15. My gas and electricity bills don't cost very much. ^{my fuel bills don't cost} (fuel bills)
16. Now the case is in black and white to me. ^{very clear} (very clear)

Grammar

(1) Present Simple

Form:

I, We, You, They & Plural → Present form of a verb
 He, She, It & 3rd person singular → Present form + **s / es / ies**

Uses:

① To talk about regular activities, routines or habits:

e.g.: She **visits** her aunt every Friday.
 Mum and Dad always **watch** this program.

② To talk about permanent situations (personal facts):

e.g.: I **don't like** going out with groups.
 He **doesn't enjoy** big parties.

③ To talk about general truths:

e.g.: An ethnographer **studies** different races of people
 The sun **rises** in the east and **sets** in the west

④ To talk about future events or timetables

e.g.: The train **leaves** at 8:00 a.m. tomorrow
 The first semester **begins** after Ramadan.

⑤ With time clauses beginning with
 (as soon as / when / after / before / until)

e.g.: I'll pick them up as soon as the class **ends**.
When the game **finishes**, we'll have a cup of tea.
 She'll call after she **finishes** her work.
 I will write this letter before I **go out**.
 We'll wait here until you **come back**.

⑥ Time adverbials with the present simple

always	دائما	occasionally	أحيانا
usually	عادة	often	غالبا
regularly	بانتظام	rarely / seldom	نادرا
sometimes	أحيانا	hardly ever	من النادر أن

Unit 1: My Home is my Castle

ever (question) أبدا never (negative) أبدا
 every كل (morning – night – evening – day – week – year ...etc.)

e.g.: I **always** get to school early.

Sara **is never** late to school.

She **hardly ever** visits her relatives.

I **am always** worried about the exam results.

I can **sometimes** get the full mark in my English exams.

I **often** buy healthy food.

Do you **often** read books in English? **A**

We use these adverbs of frequency after (to be, modals and helping verbs) and before (main verbs)

(2) Present Continuous

Form:

am / is / are + (base form of the verb+ ing)

Uses:

① For activities that are going on at the time of speaking:

e.g.: Right now she **is** probably **giving** a lecture.

I **am studying** my grammar lesson now.

She can't answer the phone at the moment; she's **having** a shower.

② Activities that happen for a limited period of time (temporary routines or habits): (Not necessarily at the moment of speaking)

e.g.: We **are training** every day this week to get ready for the match.

I'm **eating** fruits and vegetables for the time being. I'm on a diet.

I'm **learning** Chinese these days.

③ To talk about changing situations over a period of time:

e.g.: Car prices **are going** higher and higher.

Forests **are disappearing** because of fires.

Computers **are becoming** much faster.

④ To talk about future events that are already arranged:

e.g.: I **am getting** married in June. (arrangements are done)

He **is coming** from Australia next week. (arrangements are done)

I **am starting** a new job in June. (I've accepted the job)

We are going to the theatre tonight. (we've got the tickets)

ⓐ Time adverbials with the present continuous
Right now / at the moment / now / at present

e.g.: We're having lunch **at the moment**.
 She's talking to her mum on the phone **now**.
At present, many scientists are working on a cure for cancer.

Present Simple OR Present Continuous

ⓑ For permanent situations we use (present simple).

For temporary situations we use (present continuous)

e.g.: I **live** in Aswan but at the moment I **'m living** in Cairo because I go to the university.

ⓒ For actions repeated regularly, we use (present simple).

For actions happening right now, we use (present continuous)

e.g.: My brother usually **plays** football, but today he **is staying** at home because he has got an exam tomorrow.

ⓓ We can only use the present simple with the following verbs (not the present continuous):

- knowing ▶▶ believe, know, understand
- appearance ▶▶ appear, seem, look
- liking ▶▶ hate, like, love, prefer
- senses ▶▶ hear, see, smell, taste
- state ▶▶ be, contain, include
- possession ▶▶ have, own, possess, want, wish

e.g.:
 I don't like this food. ⇔ I'm not liking this food. ✗
 What do you think of the car? ⇔ What are you thinking of the car? ✗
 I don't know the answer. ⇔ I'm not knowing the answer. ✗
 Do you want to go home? ⇔ Are you wanting to go home. ✗

(3) Present Perfect Simple

Form:

Have / Has + (P.P of main verb)

Uses:

① To talk about the present situations connected to past actions

e.g.: The teacher **is** angry because we **have arrived** late.
 I **feel** ill because I **have eaten** too much chocolate.

② For actions started in the past and continue to the present

e.g.: Alan **has lived** in London since 1990.
 (He **started living** in London in 1990 and he **is still living** there now)

e.g.: My father **has been** a teacher since 1992.

(He **became** a teacher in 1992 and he **is still a teacher**.)

③ For activities with results or consequences in the present

We **have planted** lots of trees. It's more beautiful here now.
 Ali's car is shining. He **has just washed** it.
 She's not hungry. She **has already eaten** a sandwich.

④ To talk about actions in the past, when we don't know the time or are not interested in mentioning the time.

He **has lived** with the Amazon Indians.
 (It doesn't matter when he lived there)

We **have visited** Dubai many times.
 (It doesn't matter when we visited it)

⑤ Time adverbials with the present perfect

Since ▶ to talk about the start of the time period

e.g.: We haven't seen Omar **since** he moved to Alexandria.
 We haven't seen him **since** 2001

For ▶ to talk about the length of the time period

e.g.: We haven't seen Omar **for** six years.
 I haven't eaten anything **for** the whole day.

Just ▶ to say that something happened a short time ago

e.g.: We've just arrived.
 They've just gone out.

Already ▶ at the end of the sentence to express surprise

▶ before the past participle to emphasize that something happened.

e.g.: Have you finished **already**? (I am surprised)
We've **already** seen this film. (We actually saw it)

Yet ▶ at the end of negative sentences and questions for emphasis

e.g.: I haven't started this exercise **yet**.
Have you met my new friend **yet**?

Still ▶ To show surprise that something you expected didn't happen, before haven't in negative sentences Or before not in negative questions,

e.g.: I can't believe you **still** haven't said sorry.
Has she **still** not told you the truth?

⊕ Note the difference between [have been to] / [have gone to]

He **has gone to** the post office. = (he's there now)

He **has been to** the post office. = (he's just been there but he's come back)

She **has gone to** Paris. She'll be back tomorrow.

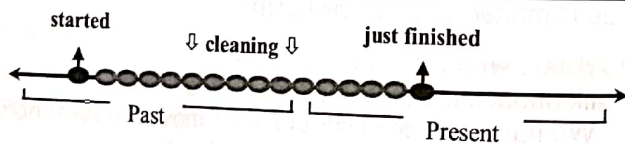
Here you are! Where **have you been** all that long?

(on the phone) Tom! Where **have you gone**? We're waiting for you in the office.

(4) Present Perfect Continuous

Form:

Have / Has + been + (verb_ing)



Examples:

- We **have been cleaning** all morning.
- I **have been driving** in circles for hours. I'm completely lost.
- Oh! You are here! How long **have you been waiting**?
- **Have** the children **been watching** TV all day?
- He is fit because he **hasn't been using** the car for the last two weeks.

Uses:

- ⊕ to talk about an action which started in the past and is still going on now.

e.g.: I have been waiting for two hours.

(= I started waiting two hours ago, and I am still waiting)

⊕ to talk about an action that has just stopped and have a result in the present.

e.g.: I'm tired because I have been working hard.

He's wet because he has been cycling in the rain.

⊕ to talk about actions started in the past and continue to the present but not at the time of speaking.

e.g.: I have been learning English for two years.

She has been playing the violin since she was five years old.

Present Perfect Simple OR Present Perfect Continuous

1. We use the **present perfect simple** to focus on the result or completion of an action.

▶ I have written all the letters.

▶ Have you finished your H.W yet?

2. We use the **present perfect continuous** to focus on the duration (المدّة المستغرقة) of an action that may not be finished.

▶ I have been writing those letters all morning.

▶ What have you been doing since this morning?

3. We use the **present perfect simple** to say (How many or How much)

4. We use the **present perfect continuous** to say (How long)

▶ I have done ten exercises this morning.

▶ I have been doing exercises for two hours.

▶ How many books have you read so far?

▶ How long have you been reading?

5. These verbs cannot be used with the present perfect continuous.

understand – know – have (possession) – like – hate

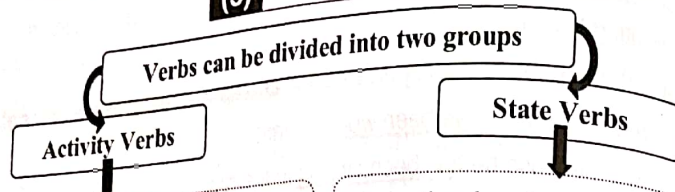
▶ I ~~have been knowing~~ him for years.

▶ I ~~have known~~ him for years

▶ He's ~~been hating~~ dogs since he was 10.

▶ He ~~has hated~~ dogs since he was 10.

(5) State Verbs



Verbs that describe activities and can be used in simple and progressive tenses
e.g.: eat – drinking – study – playing

Verbs that describe states and can't be used in progressive tenses
e.g.: seem – need – have – look

1 State Verbs are:

(1) Verbs related to the Mind

admit	يعترف	mean	يعني	agree	يوافق	prefer	يفضل
believe	يعتقد	think	يعتقد	know	يعرف	realize	يتذكر
want	يريد	suppose	يفترض	remember	يتذكر	understand	يفهم
doubt	يشك	imagine	يتخيل				

(2) Verbs related to Emotions

adore	يعشق	care	يراعي	like	يحب	dislike	لا يحب
love	يحب	hate	يكرهه	hope	يأمل		

(3) Verbs related to Having and Being

possess	يملك	be	يكون	belong	ينتمي إلى	contain	يحتوي
have	يملك	include	يتضمن	need	يحتاج	seem	يبدو
own	يملك	wish	يتمنى	resemble	يمثل	appear	يبدو

(4) Verbs related to Senses

feel	يشعر	hear	يسمع	look	ينظر	see	يرى
smell	يشم	sound	يبدو	taste	يتذوق		

2 Some state verbs are sometimes used as activity verbs

State Verb
Think = believe يعتقد
I think this is a great idea.

Activity Verb
Think = consider يعتبر / يفكر
I am thinking about my exam.

Have = posses / own يملك
We have an expensive car.
Mark has hundreds of CDs.

Have = drink, eat, take, experience
She is having some tea with her friends.
We are having dinner right now.
Is she having a shower?
I am having a great time at the party.

See = behold يرى / **understand** يفهم
I can see my house from here.
I see what you mean.

See = meet يقابل حسب موعد
I'm seeing the doctor at ten o'clock.

taste = has the flavour of ... طعمه
The cake tastes delicious.

taste = try the flavour يتذوق
I am tasting the food to see if it is salty.

fit = suitable / right size يلائم المقاس
The dress fits her perfectly.

fit = install / attach يركب
Mike is fitting a new lock on the door.

Feel = believe / sense يعتقد / يشعر بأن
I feel I can't go through with it.

Feel = experience يشعر به
How are you feeling?

More examples:

- We **have** good experience in camping holidays. *State Verb*
- We are **having** a hot cup of tea. *Activity Verb*
- I **feel** he isn't going to pass his exams. *State Verb*
- We were **feeling** tired when we arrived. *Activity Verb*
- We **think** that good travel arrangements are important. *State Verb*
- What are you **thinking** about? *Activity Verb*

Grammar Exercises

(1) Choose the correct word(s) in brackets:

- The Earth (is revolving – revolves – has revolved – has been revolving) round the sun.
- I (try – tried – have been trying – is trying) to call you for an hour.
- We (more – have moved – are moving – have been moving) house next week.
- We need to find a new house. The landlord (evicts – is evicting – has evicted – has been evicting) us from his flat.
- Her flight (is arriving – arrives – has arrived – arrived) tonight at 7 p.m.
- Vicky (look – looks – is looking – has looked) for a new flat at the moment.

7. She (wants – want – is wanted – wanted) to decorate the kitchen this week.
8. How long (are you waiting – have you been waiting – do you wait – did you wait) for him?
9. I (go – am gone – have been going – am going) to the gym this afternoon.
10. He (has been living – is living – lives – was living) in London all his life.
11. Steve (thinks – is thinking – has thought – think) about buying a new car.
12. Sarah (is working – works – has been working – had worked) there for a couple of years now.
13. We (have bought – have been buying – buy – are buying) a new house in the country. It's very spacious.
14. I (am seeing – see – have seen – have been seeing) what you mean; but there must be an easier way to deal with the situation.
15. Sandy (looks – is looking – has looked – has been looking) for a new flat for ages, but she still hasn't found anything.
16. I'm afraid I can't make it tonight. I (see – am seeing – have seen – have been seeing) the estate agent at 7 o'clock.
17. The film (has been starting – has started – is starting – starts) at 7:30.
18. He (has been trying – tries – is trying – has tried) to find a cleaning woman for a month now.
19. Look! You (have been spilling – have spilt – spill – were spilling) coffee all over my desk!
20. I (am enjoying – enjoy – enjoys – enjoying) meeting new people.
21. He (has been reading – is reading – have read – read) the property section of the newspaper every day, but he still hasn't found anything.
22. What (do you think – are you think – do you thinking – are you thinking) about the match?

23. Right now, I (work – am working – have worked – works) for an international company.
24. (Do you understand – Are you understanding – Do you understanding – Are you understand) anything?
25. I'm sure they (enjoy – are enjoying – enjoying – enjoys) themselves in the pool.
26. What (do you mean – are you mean – are you meaning – do you meaning)?
27. I (am preferring – prefer – prefers – preferred) individual sports to team sports.
28. I (thinks – thinking – think – am thinking) we should stop now.
29. (Do – Have – Are – Was) you ever been to South America?
30. Where (did you go – have you been – are you going – do you go)? – We're going to Alexandria.
31. What (does – is – has – was) he doing? – He's preparing for the trip.
32. Where (did you go – have you been – are you going – do you go)? – We've been to Muscat.
33. For fifteen years, he (has explored – explored – explore – is exploring) jungles and rainforests.
34. Where (did you go – have you been – are you going – do you go)? – We went to Madrid.
35. I've wanted to be a traveller (for – yet – since – ago) I was a kid.
36. I (work – am working – have worked – works) as a state-agent since my graduation.
37. My uncle spends a lot of his time (travel – traveling – travels – traveled).
38. I (yet – still – just – already) haven't tried Chinese food.
39. People (spend – is spending – spends – are spending) more time in front of their computers these days.

40. We haven't seen that movie (already – yet – still – since).
41. I've lived here (since – for – already – just) a long time.
42. I (need – am needing – has needed – needs) some cash to buy books.
43. It seems like the summers (get – are getting – is getting – has got) hotter these days.
44. The population in Egypt has doubled (already – yet – for – since) last year.
45. Dad! You (just – already – still – yet) haven't given me my birthday present.
46. Hello? Police? Someone (has stolen – is stealing – steals – is stolen) my car!
47. (Do you try – Are you trying – Have you tried – Is you trying) to be funny? – It's not time for your silly jokes.
48. It (is getting – gets – got – get) more and more difficult to find a job these days.
49. That butcher's shop has been here (for – since – still – already) as long as I can remember.
50. Be quiet, please. I (think – am thinking – have thought – has thought) of something important.
51. (Aren't you knowing – Didn't you know – Haven't you known – Don't you know) about Sara's accident yet?
52. These days, I (spends – am spending – have spent – has spent) less time with my family.
53. Our hotel is next to the beach, and we (have – has – are having – have had) a wonderful holiday.
54. She's a journalist. She (works – is working – work – working) for the BBC.
55. I am exhausted because I (have worked – have been worked – have been working – has been working) all day.

56. I don't want any lunch, thanks. I (have eaten – have been eating – was eating – have been eaten) my lunch already.
57. He needs a shower. He (plays – has played – was playing – has been playing) squash for two hours.
58. Sarah (isn't visiting – wasn't visiting – hasn't been visiting – hasn't visited) Paris before.
59. Where have you been? I (have tried – have been tried – have been trying – were trying) to phone you for the past two hours.
60. Maha says she (has seen – has been seeing – has been seen – was seeing) this film before.
61. He looks tired. He (hasn't slept – has slept – hasn't been sleeping – has been sleeping) well recently.
62. Oh, look! Dad (I have found – I have been finding – I was finding – have been found) a seashell.
63. You look really tired! What (were you doing – did you do – have you done – have you been doing)?
64. I lost my new camera. I (haven't had – haven't been having – wasn't having – isn't having) it for long.
65. You (have read – have been reading – had read – was reading) that book for weeks, haven't you?
66. Someone (has stolen – was stealing – has been stealing – has been stolen) my bike. It isn't in the garage.
67. How long (do you know – have you known – are you known – were you known) Mark?
68. (Have you been washing – Have you washed – Were you washing – did you wash) the dishes yet?
69. Your clothes are filthy! What (have you done – have you been doing – did you do – do you do)?

70. Have you (decided – been deciding – decide – deciding) what to do when you leave school?
71. I can't believe Ahmed still (hasn't finished – has finished – hasn't been finishing – has been finishing) his research yet.
72. How long (have we been waiting – have we waited – were we waiting – did we wait) for this bus? It seems like hours.
73. I'm not surprised the players are tired. They've (playing – been played – been playing – played) four matches this week.
74. Mark's (written – been written – writing – wrote) letters to three or four banks to see what kind of opportunities they have.
75. I've (reading – been reading – read – been read) this page three times already, but I still don't understand it.

(2) Rewrite the following sentences using the word(s) in brackets:

1. Sara finished her project a moment ago. (just)
2. Everything is ready for the party tomorrow. (I am)
3. He visits his relatives occasionally. (sometimes)
4. Our son hasn't called us for two months. (since)
5. He moved to London five years ago, and he is still there. (lived)
6. Have they been married for long? (How long)
7. She last watched TV when she was at the library. (since)
8. The last time I ate fish was in 2005. (for)
9. We got here at 10 pm. (since)
10. Heba called her mother a moment ago. (just)
11. I started working for this company two years ago. (have been)
12. Our son still hasn't called. (yet)
13. I don't know this man. (never)
14. Mr. Martin hasn't taken a vacation since last year. (for)
15. Yasmin has worked at a state-agency since 2000. (for)

16. I saw this film last week. (already)
17. Dina and Jehan have been friends since 1995. (for)
18. When did you start working here? (How long)
19. Joanna isn't at home. She is at work. (gone to)
20. I usually live on my aunt's farm in the summer holiday. (moment)
21. Do you clean your car every day? (now)
22. The birds sing every morning. (now)
23. I've lived in this town for ten years. (since)
24. It's a long time since I last saw Omar. (ages)
25. We knew each other when we were at school. (since)
26. My brother came home a moment ago. (just)
27. Have you been to the cinema with Omar before? (ever)
28. We left at 5 o'clock and we are still driving. (been)
29. It hasn't stopped raining since this morning. (all day)
30. There is a terrible smell in the kitchen. (smells)
31. She is bathing in the bathroom. (having)
32. They are drinking some coffee in the garden. (having)
33. We possess an expensive car. (have)
34. Have you still not finished your homework? (yet)
35. I haven't seen you for a long time. (It's a long time ...)
36. I have just phoned the rescue team. (a moment ago)
37. We eat a lot of fish every week. (at the moment)
38. He drinks tea very often. (usually)
39. I started this project two years ago. (working on)
40. Ahmed doesn't tell lies. (never)
41. Hady didn't finish his school project. (still)
42. We've been waiting for the bus for over an hour now. (since)
43. Sorry! I am late. Have you waited for long? (How long)
44. Randa spent the whole night talking on the phone. (has been)

45. You look tired! When did you start playing? (How long)
 46. We have been waiting for the bus since 3 o'clock. (for)
 47. Philip has been living in London for ten years. (since)
 48. We started the meeting two hours ago. (have been)
 49. I arrived twenty minutes ago. (waiting)
 50. That's a little fib that hurts no body. (white)
 51. He is still not experienced in our business. (green)
 52. Angela is very good at gardening. (fingers)
 53. We rarely visit our grandparents. (blue moon)
 54. The important documents have disappeared. (thin air)
 55. I insist that you accept our offer. (take no)
 56. John has a good relationship with his colleagues. (gets along)
 57. Two men entered Sally's flat by force last night. (into)
 58. My computer has suddenly stopped working. (broke)
 59. My favourite singer has just released a new album. (brought)
 60. The two countries have ended their diplomatic relations. (broken)
 61. She started cleaning two hours ago, and she is still cleaning. (been)

Unit 2: While there's life, there's hope

Unit 2 While there's life, there's hope

The title is an English Proverb which means: while somebody is still alive, there is still hope in the future – Never lose hope.

Vocabulary

Introduction:	Life Events	
engagement	death in the family	حالة وفاة
moving house	bringing up children	تربية الأولاد
having a baby	starting school	البدء في الدراسة
retirement	leaving school	التوقف عن الدراسة
graduation	trouble at work	مشاكل في العمل
wedding	personal injury	إصابة شخصية
marriage	stressful	ضاغط (نفسيا)
divorce	gorgeous	فاتق الجمال
consider	unforgettable	لا ينسى
changing jobs	irritated	متعصب
illness	thrilled	في غاية السعادة

Study the examples:

- The most stressful event in life is death in the family. It is a very distressing experience for everyone.
- The second most stressful event in life is personal injury or illness. It can change your life forever.
- The third most stressful event in life is bringing up children. It involves a lot of responsibility.
- 73% of Americans consider divorce to be the most stressful event in life.
- 50% of Americans consider marriage to be the fourth most stressful event in life.
- Retirement is considered the fifth most stressful event in life for 45% of Americans.

Reading Text: A Dream Come True

absorbed in	منهمك فى	give up	يتخلى عن / يستسلم
working on	يعمل على	sound vibrations	ذبذبات الصوت
inaudible	غير مسموع	iron rods	قضبان حديدية
transmitted	ينقل / يبث	electrical wires	أسلاك كهربائية
anatomy	علم التشريح	run out of	ينفذ منه الـ
telegraphy	البرق (التلغراف)	be about to	يكون على وشك أن
involved in	مشارك فى	expert on	خبير فى
as well as	بالإضافة إلى	survive	ينجو / يبقى حيا
create	يخترع	financially	ماليا / إقتصاديا
sign language	لغة إشارة	musical telegraph	التلغراف الموسيقي
visible speech	الكلام المرني	come through	ياتى عبر
deaf mutes	الصم والبكم	registered	سجل
achieved	أنجز	patent office	كتب براءات الإختراع
play a role in	يلعب دورا فى	influence	يؤثر فى
fatal disease	مرض فتاك	goal	هدف
the white plague	الطاعون الأبيض	persistent	مثابر
spread through	انتشر فى أرجاء	sensitive	حساس
a tribe	قبيلة	daydreamer	حالم
basement	بدروم المنزل	stubborn	عنيد
resume	يستأنف	hardworking	مجدد / مجتهد
experiments	تجارب	patient	صبور
sound transmitters	أجهزة نقل الصوت	patent	يسجل إختراع
because of	بسبب	indifferent	غير مبال
a waste of time	مضيعة للوقت		

Synonyms: Words with the same meaning

absorbed in	engrossed in	give up	abandon
create	invent	was about to	was ready to
achieve	attain	goal	objective



Bell's Original Telephone

The Musical Telegraph



Unit 2: While there's life, there's hope

Topic Vocabulary: Describing People

Age / العمر / السن	
baby = newborn	حديث الولادة
toddler	طفل (سن 1 - 2)
child	طفل (سن 2 - 12)
teenager	مراهق (سن 13 - 19)
in his teens	فى سن المراهقة
in his early 20s	فى بداية العشرينات
in his mid 20s	فى منتصف العشرينات
in his late 20s	فى نهاية العشرينات
adult	بالغ / ناضج (20+)
middle-aged	متوسط العمر (40+)
senior	كبير السن (60+)
elderly	عجوز / كهل
Height / Build / الطول / البنية	
broad-shouldered	عريض الكتفين
slim	نحيف
plump	ممتلىء الجسم
muscular	مفتول العضلات
well-built	قوي البنية
overweight	زائد الوزن
Hair	
a centre parting	بفارق من المنتصف
straight	مفرد - ناعم
cropped	مقصوص عن آخره
curly	مجعد
spiky	شائك - مدبب
frizzy	ناشف ومجعد
sideburns	سوالف
bald	أصلع
go bald	يصلع
wavy	مموج
Face	
round	مدور
square	مربع
oval	بيضاوي
a wide forehead	جبهة عريضة
long	طويل
angular	حاد الملامح
a moustache	شارب
a beard	لحية
Cheeks / الخدود	
dimples	غمازات
freckles	نمش (نقط بنية اللون)
high cheekbones	ذو وجنتان
wrinkles	تجاعيد (علامات الكبر)
rosy cheeks	خدود موردة
chubby	ممتلىء
Eyebrows / الحواجب	
arched	محدبة
thick	عريضة
thin	رفيعة
bushy eyebrows	حواجب كثيفة الشعر
eyes	
thick eyelashes	رموش كثيفة
almond-shaped	بيضاوية الشكل
nose	
snub	فطساء
button	صغيرة

pointed hook	مدببة خطافية الشكل	straight crooked	مستوية معقوفة
mouth and chin الذقن			
wide full lips square jaw	عريض شفايف ممتلئة فك عريض	crooked teeth pointed chin double chin	أسنان معوجة ذقن مدببة لغد (لغلوغ)

Vocabulary Skills: Feelings

terrified	خائف	depressed	مكتئب
bored	يشعر بالضجر	ecstatic	في غاية السعادة
delighted	مسرور	furious	غاضب
worried	قلق	miserable	تعيس / بانس
impatient	غير صبور / سريع الغضب	pleased	مسرور
calm	هادئ	nervous	متوتر
annoyed	منزعج / متضايق	relaxed	مسترخي / هادئ
cheerful	مبتهج	frustrated	محبط
convinced	واثق / متأكد	easy-going	هادئ الطبع
exhausted	منهك	responsible	مسئول عن
pathetic	مثير للشفقة / محزن	expressive	معبر

Study the examples:

- I'm terrified **of** the dark.
- She's terrified **that** her mother might find out her secret.
- He was getting bored **with/of** doing the same thing every day.
- We're delighted **with** our new house.
- I was delighted **by** your news.
- I'm absolutely delighted **that** you can come.
- They were worried **about** their debts and fuel bills.
- He's a good teacher, but he's a bit **impatient with** slow learners.
- He's so excited about the project that he's **impatient to** get started.
- I'm frustrated that I can't put any of my ideas into real projects.
- The refugees were a **pathetic** sight - starving, frightened and cold.

Vocabulary Skills: Prepositions

capable of	قادر على	complain about	يشكو بخصوص
depend on	يعتمد على	curious about	شغوف بـ
comment on	يعلق على	dedicated to	مكرس جهده لـ
concentrate on	يركز في	cope with	يتوافق / يتلائم مع
dismissed from	يطرد من	charge with	يتهم بـ

Important Notes

- capable of doing = able to do = have the ability to do
- charge **with** = accuse **of**
- be dismissed **from** = be fired من العمل يطرد من
- complain **about** (something) / complain **to** (someone)
- curious **to** (do something) = interested **in** (doing something)
- curious **about** (something) = interested **in** (something)

Study the examples:

- I think Mr. John is **capable of** running the company.
- I'm **depending on** you to keep all the files organized.
- I don't want any **comments on/about** my new haircut, OK!
- I can't **concentrate on** my work with all that noise.
- He has been **dismissed from** his job for his laziness.
- We **complained to** the hotel manager **about** the bad service.
- I was **curious to** know what would happen next.
- Babies are **curious about** everything around them.
- He has **dedicated** his life **to** scientific research.
- His time and energy are completely **dedicated to** charity.
- It must be difficult to **cope with** three small children and a job.
- She's been **charged with** murder.
- Sally is amazing. I don't know how she **copest with** her job and her study in the university.
- They are always **complaining about** something.

Phrasal Verbs: Come & Carry

be carried away	to become very excited تغمره الإثارة
carry ... off	to handle a difficult situation successfully ينفذ بنجاح
carry on	continue with بواصل
carry out	to do or complete a task or a mission ينفذ / يقوم بـ
come across	find (or) meet by chance يجد
come down with	become ill = (go down with) يصاب بـ
come round	① visit causally يزور بدون موعد ② recover consciousness يسترد وعيه
come out	① to appear يظهر ② to be published or produced ينشر / ينتج ③ to become known to the public تتضح حقيقة ④ to be removed (stains, marks or dirt) يزال ⑤ to begin to blossom (flowers) يزهر
come up with	to suggest or think an answer or a solution يأتي بفكرة
come into	inherit money يرث

Study the examples:

- We warned the players not to **get carried away** by the great win.
- We **were carried away** when Amr Diab appeared on the stage.
- He **carried off** the role of Hamlet with great skill.
- She was nervous about giving a talk, but she **carried it off** very well.
- You just have to **carry on** as if nothing's happened.
- Nigel is **carrying out** research on the history of language.
- Our soldiers **carried out** a successful attack last night.
- He **came across** some of his old photos in the attic.
- I think I'm **coming down with** flu.
- Why don't you **come round** tonight and we'll watch a video?
- She hasn't **come round** after the operation yet.
- The clouds finally cleared away and the sun **came out**.

- When does their new album **come out**?
- When the truth **came out**, there was public outrage.
- The exam results usually **come out** in August.
- Did the red ink stain **come out**?
- She's **come up with** some amazing plan to double her income.
- She **came into** a lot of money when her grandfather died.

Vocabulary Skills: Idioms

as silent as the grave	very quiet	كصمت القبور
as sick as a dog	sick and vomiting a lot	يتقيأ كثيراً
as sick as a parrot	very disappointed	محبط وحزين
as tough as old boots (person)	strong/ not easily upset	قوي الشخصية
as tough as old boots (food)	difficult to cut or eat	ناشف / صلب
as different as chalk and cheese	completely different	مختلفين تماماً
as good as gold (of a child)	to behave very well	مؤدب ووديع
as keen as mustard	very eager	شغوف جداً

Study the examples:

- They are twins but their characters are like chalk and cheese.
- I was as sick as a dog after last night's meal.
- He was as sick as a parrot when his team lost the match.
- He is just eighteen but he's as tough as old boots.
- The meat is awful. It's as tough as old boots.
- The kids have been as good as gold all morning.
- Jenny is as keen as mustard. She keeps asking personal questions about everybody.
- Let's put on some music. It's as silent as the grave in here.
- He's been as sick as a dog. I think he's got food poisoning.
- The two children aren't at all alike. They are as chalk and cheese.
- Jill just can't wait to get started. He's as keen as mustard.

Vocabulary Skills: Fixed Phrases

be on the cards	to be likely to happen	محتمل الحدوث
for a good cause	to help other people	لهدف خيري
make it clear	explain easily	يوضح / يشرح
have your head in the clouds	unaware of the facts	لا يدرك ما يدور حوله
get hot under the collar	become angry	يغضب / يتعصب

Study the examples:

- I think there's a promotion for you. It is **on the cards**.
- Chris always does work for charity. He's always doing something for a **good cause**.
- I **made it clear** to her that I am not in love with her.
- She always **has her head in the clouds**. She never notices what's going on around her.
- When I said he was mistaken he **got rather hot under the collar**.

Vocabulary Skills: Word Formation

major (adj.)	كبير / عظيم	graduation (n.)	التخرج
the majority (n.)	الأغلبية	work (v.)	يعمل
finance (v.)	يمول / مال	worker (n.)	عامل
financial (adj.)	مالي	stress (v.), (n.)	ضغط / يضغط
financially (adv.)	ماليا	stressful (adj.)	ضاغط
recent (adj.)	حديث	enjoy (v.)	يستمتع
recently (adv.)	حديثا / قريبا	enjoyable (adj.)	ممتع
choose (v.)	يختار	employ (v.)	يوظف
choice (n.)	إختيار	employee (n.)	موظف
graduate (v.)	يتخرج	employer (n.)	صاحب العمل
graduate (n.)	متخرج	employment (v.)	التوظيف

Unit 2: While there's life, there's hope

Vocabulary Exercises

(1) Choose the correct word(s) in brackets:

- Alexander Graham Bell was very (persistent – sensitive – daydreamer – indifferent) because he didn't give up his dream.
- He is such a (daydreamer – hardworking – stubborn – indifferent) person. He works hard on his project.
- He is (stubborn – sensitive – daydreamer – patient). He never listens to anybody's advice.
- He spent most of his life working with young deaf mutes. He is such a (patient – lazy – stubborn – indifferent) person.
- He kept working on his invention until his dream came (true – through – again – off).
- Sally is in her early (height – dimples – teens – freckles). She's just turned fourteen today.
- He never pays attention in class. He always has his (head – mind – legs – thoughts) in the clouds.
- Did you hear about Samy? He was dismissed (for – by – from – with) his job yesterday.
- It's wonderful that you can fix the car (on – by – in – with) your own.
- You can depend (for – in – at – on) Jim. He's a very reliable person.
- I don't go skiing very often. I go once in a (white – blue – early – new) moon.
- Grandma hasn't recovered (by – in – with – from) her illness yet.
- Even though they are sisters, they are as different as (eggs – chalk – milk – bread) and cheese.
- Julie is (able – ability – capable – capability) of doing this project on her own.
- You can depend on Simon. He's very (day dreamer – depressed – reliable – miserable).
- Does anyone have comments (for – on – in – with) the new project?

17. The criminal has been charged (with - of - by - in) burglary.
18. Children are very curious (with - for - in - about) the world they live in.
19. Julian is very serious and dedicated (in - to - for - on) his work.
20. Is it that difficult to concentrate (in - for - on - with) your studies?
21. Sally (agrees - comes - copes - carries) with her job and her kids at the same time.
22. Dan was (excited - shocked - ecstatic - delighted) by the news of the stock market crash.
23. Jim is tall with (crooked - spiky - pointed - dimpled) hair, a broad nose and glasses.
24. Nothing bothers her. She's very (easy-going - depressed - nervous - frustrated).
25. My family came to the university to attend my (graduates - graduate - graduation - gradual) ceremony.
26. My (employ - employer - employee - employment) is very friendly with all the employees.
27. The company is having (financial - financially - finance - financing) problems and may have to be offered for sale.
28. When the children went to nursery, she was able to (transmit - resume - survive - create) her career.
29. The interview was (registered - transmitted - vibrated - inaudible) by satellite around the world.
30. Bell used (visible - vision - electrical - musical) speech to teach deaf mutes how to communicate.
31. He (worked on - registered - transmitted - survived) his invention once he had finished it.
32. He is such a persistent person. He never (gives up - works on - involves in - carries on) his dreams.
33. She was so (delighted - angry - nervous - furious) about her interview that she left her purse at home.
34. Mum was (depressed - miserable - ecstatic - furious) when she saw the mess we had made in the kitchen.
35. The children were (excited - nervous - bored - tiresome) because the local circus came to their town.
36. She is such an (expressive - easy-going - elegant - annoyed) person that nothing seems to annoy her.
37. Everyone was (delighted - cheerful - pleased - shocked) by the sound of the explosion.
38. She is very (angry - calm - cheerful - relaxed) because her purse was stolen.
39. I'm (worried - pleased - frustrated - nervous) about my aunt. She is extremely ill.
40. You would never know they are twins. They are as (different - identical - alike - similar) as chalk and cheese.
41. Jane is a (daydreamer - realistic - persistent - stubborn). She always has her head in the clouds.
42. A death in the family is the most (stressful - delightful - relaxing - ecstatic) event in life.
43. (Getting - Making - Coming - Bringing) children up isn't an easy task.
44. The fans got completely (carried on - carried out - carried off - carried away) when their team scored in the last minute.
45. I was reading the newspaper when I (came down with - came across - came round - came out) a fantastic job opportunity.
46. She was nervous about giving a talk, but she carried it (on - away - off - down) very well.
47. Jason is going to (carry on - carry down - carry across - carry away) the business after his father retires.
48. The new model of this car is coming (off - out - across - down) next month.
49. Doctors will (carry - come - bring - go) out more tests to find out what the problem is.

50. Our soldiers (carried away – carry down – carry off – carried out) a successful attack last night.
51. He came (off – down – out – across) some of his old photos in the attic.
52. I feel hot and sleepy. I think I'm (carrying – coming – getting – having) down with flu.
53. I was as (good – sick – keen – tough) as a dog after last night's meal.
54. He is just eighteen but he's as (tough – sick – good – keen) as old boots.
55. Let's put on some music. It's as silent as the (cinema – grave – desert – ocean) in here.

(2) Rewrite the following sentences using the word(s) in brackets:

1. Children are very curious about the world they live in. (mustard)
as keen as mustard
2. After two years at home, she resumed her career. (carried on)
carried on
3. Monica inherited a lot of money from her grandfather. (came into)
came into
4. He was vomiting all night after last night's meal. (as sick as)
as sick as a dog
5. The kids have been behaving well all morning. (as good as)
6. Jenny is very curious. (mustard)
as keen as mustard
7. Jane is a daydreamer. (Jane's head)
Jane has her head in the clouds
8. You're likely to have a promotion soon. (on the cards)
promotion for you is on the cards
9. Chris always does work for charity. (a good cause)
a good cause
10. I explained to her that I am not in love with her. (made it clear)
made it clear to her
11. He got rather angry when we left him. (hot under the collar)
hot under the collar
12. The two brothers are completely different. (chalk and cheese)
as different as chalk & cheese

Grammar

(1) Past Simple

Form:

Past Form of regular or irregular verbs
(go → went) (visit → visited)

Uses:

To talk about an action that occurred at a definite time in the past

- She **visited** her aunt last Friday.
We **arrived** in Vienna last week.
We **went** to a good restaurant yesterday.
I **broke** my arm last month.

To talk about past habits and states which were true in the past

- People **didn't have** computers in the 1970s.
I **read** adventure stories when I was young.
He **loved** to play on the beach when he was a boy.
I **went** to primary school in Aswan.
Grandma **used to visit** us every weekend.

(2) Past Continuous

Form:

Was / Were + ing form of a verb

Uses:

For an action in progress at a certain period in the past

- At 8 yesterday, I **was doing** my H.W.
He **was watching** TV all evening.
He **wasn't running** fast in the competition yesterday.
He **was studying** French during the last summer holiday.

For two actions in progress (with two different subjects)

- Mother was preparing dinner while we were playing. *while*
It was raining while we were walking home.

For background actions in progress when another action took place

- He **was watching** TV when the lights went out. *when*
It **was raining** during the whole match.

She **was waiting** for the bus when we met for the first time.
Why was she **crying** when I came in?

(3) Past Perfect

Form:

Had + P.P of main verb

Uses:

For an action that took place before a certain time OR another past action in the past

When we **got** there, she **had left**.

After he **had finished** his work, he **went** home.

We **had taken** their permission **before** we **used** the phone.

Study the following sentence patterns with the past perfect tense

When

- When the police **arrived**, the thief **had already run away**.
(= The thief ran away – then the police arrived)
- When I **arrived**, she **had left**.
(= She left before I arrived)
- When I **arrived**, she **left**.
(= I arrived and she left at the same time.)

as soon as

- As soon as I **arrived** home, I **phoned** you.
(= I arrived then I phoned)
- As soon as she **had finished** the e-mail, she **sent** it.
(= she finished the e-mail then she sent it)

Because

- I failed the exam because I **hadn't studied** hard enough.
(= I didn't study hard enough. Then the result was bad)
- I didn't buy that picture because I **hadn't had** enough money.
(= I didn't have enough money so I couldn't buy it)

Until

- I **hadn't been** abroad until I **went** to London for the first time.
(= I didn't go abroad. Then I went to London.)
- She **hadn't passed** her exams until she **studied** harder.
(= She didn't pass her exams. Then she studied harder to pass them.)

Unit 2: While there's life, there's hope

After & Before

- We got to the train station after the train had left.
(= The train left. Then we arrived)
- The plane had already taken off before I arrived
(The plane took off then I arrived)

By

- By supper time, I had done all my homework.
- By 9 o'clock yesterday, we had finished the project.
- By the time I got to the party, the other guests had eaten all the food.

Reporting verbs in the past

- He apologized that he **had been** rude with his teacher.
- I realized I **had lost** my wallet when I got home.
- He said he **had seen** that movie three times before.

Already, just, yet

- I didn't go to the cinema because I had already seen that film
- I had just arrived at the classroom when my cell phone rang.
- When Dad came home, we hadn't finished our homework yet.

(4) Past Perfect Continuous

Form:

Had been + ing form of main verb

Uses:

We use the past perfect continuous to talk about ongoing actions that began before another action in the past.

Her eyes were red; she had been crying all night.

She had been swimming and her hair was still wet.

To put emphasis on the duration of an action that started and finished in the past before another action or point of time in the past.

I had been walking for about half an hour when I realised I was completely lost.

When I got there, my friends had been waiting for more than an hour.

More examples:

- He fell asleep early yesterday because he **had been working** all day.
- The doctor **had been working** for nine hours so he was so exhausted.
- Sorry I arrived late! I **had been talking** to the head teacher.

- I was tired because I **had been working** hard all week.
- Why was he wet when we met him? – I think he **had been cycling** in the rain.
- I **had been waiting** for two hours before the police patrol car arrived.
- She **had been learning** English for two years before she took the job.

(5) Used to + (inf.) / Would + (inf.)

Form:

We use (would) & (used to) to talk about repeated actions in the past that are no longer true in the present

My father **used to smoke**.

I **used to go** swimming every day.

My mother **would cook** chicken every Sunday.

When I was five, I **would ask** lots of questions.

(It was his habit)

(now I don't do this)

(This doesn't happen now)

(now I don't do this)

Used to + inf.

We use "used to" to talk about past activities and states

Would + inf.

We use "would" to talk about past activities only.

- I **used to have** a red bike when I was young.
(I would have a red bike when I was young.)
- I **used to love** school a lot when I was young.
(I would love school a lot when I was young.)
- Omar **used to be** my best friend.
(Omar would be my best friend.)
- We **used to live** in a big house in the past.
(We would live in a big house in the past.)
- They **would walk** a long way to reach their school.
= *(They used to walk a long way to reach their school.)*
- My mother **would cook** chicken every Sunday.
= *(My mother used to cook chicken every Sunday.)*
- When I was five, I **would ask** lots of questions.
= *(When I was five I used to ask lots of questions.)*

Unit 2: While there's life, there's hope

Different forms of (Used to)

Affirmative Form: subject + **used to** + infinitive

Negative Form: subject + **didn't use to** + infinitive

WH-Question Form: What + **did (not)** + subject + **use to** + infinitive?

Yes-No Question Form: Did (not) + subject + **use to** + infinitive?

Examples:

- I **used to like** bananas when I was a child.
- My parents **didn't use to have** much free time.
- Where did you **use to live**?
- **Didn't she use to work** here?
- Did you **use to work** hard when you were young?

Different forms of (Would)

Affirmative Form: subject + **would** + infinitive

Negative Form: subject + **would not** + infinitive

WH-Question Form: What + **would** + subject + infinitive?

Yes-No Question Form: **Would** + subject + infinitive?

Examples:

- I **would eat** lots of bananas when I was a child.
- My parents **wouldn't leave** me alone when I was a child.
- Where **would you spend** your free time when you lived in the country?
- **Would your grandmother buy** water in the past?

TO SUM UP

In English we have different forms of the past to express different meanings

Past Simple:

to say **when** an action happened in the past

Past Continuous:

to say that an action **was taking a period of time** in the past

Past Perfect:

to say **which** of the two actions happened first in the past

Past Perfect Continuous:

to say **how long** an action took before another relevant action in the past.

Used to (or) would:

to speak about **states, habits and repeated actions** in the past

(1) Choose the correct word(s) in brackets:

1. She (left – used to leave – had left – has left) university six years ago.
2. He (waited – was waiting – used to wait – has waited) for the bus when the accident happened.
3. He (has just finished – had just finished – used to finish – would finish) his report when his boss asked to see him.
4. She (used to work – would work – was working – had been working) as a clerk for two years before she got promoted.
5. They had been looking for a house for six months (before – while – as soon as – since) they found what they were looking for.
6. He has been living in Thailand (for – since – before – while) two years now.
7. She was working on her computer (already – while – after – when) the lights went off.
8. I haven't seen Joanne (for – while – when – since) she got married.
9. Joe was cooking (for – since – while – as soon as) I was laying the table.
10. Paul (broke – broken – had been breaking – had broken) his arm while he was painting the wall.
11. Sandra finally passed the exam. She (used to study – had been studied – had been studying – has studied) really hard for months.
12. How long (had – have – has – was) Marry been working before she retired?
13. How long (had – have – has – was) Marry been working?
14. When she entered her flat she found that someone (broke – had broken – was breaking – had been breaking) in.
15. He (had been driving – was driving – used to drive – has been driving) when he crashed into a tree.
16. I (used to – had – has – was) come here often when I was young.

Unit 2: While there's life, there's hope

17. My parents (had – were – would – used to) live in Canada.
18. Caroline (used to – had – was – has) play tennis every week when she was a child.
19. How long (had – have – has – was) Marry been working before she retired?
20. When (does – did – do – was) you leave? – I left two days ago.
21. What time (did – does – do – were) you get home yesterday?
22. What (did – does – do – were) you doing?
23. She saw the police car while she (was driving – drove – drives – driving) to work.
24. I (wasn't – didn't – did – don't) enjoy the film. It was so boring.
25. We were in the garden when it (started – was started – is starting – starts) to rain.
26. What (did – were – are – do) you doing when I phoned you?
27. (Were – Did – Are – Do) your parents living in France when you were born?
28. I went to the classroom quickly and (apologize – apologizes – apologized – apologizing) to the teacher.
29. She (looked – was looking – look – looks) out of the window when she saw the crash.
30. Last week, an accident (happens – happened – happened – was happening) near our school.
31. We bought a present and (visit – visits – visited – were visiting) my grandparents last weekend.
32. They were sitting around a big table (read – reading – are reading – was reading) books.
33. When she heard the crash, she (looked – looking – used to look – would look) out of the window
34. They weren't surprised at all because they (were heard – had heard – were hearing – hear) the news earlier.

35. John wasn't there when I came. He (had - has - hadn't - hasn't) arrived yet.
36. I first got to know him at university. I (was never speaking - was never spoken - had never spoken - am never speaking) to him at school.
37. We arrived at the theater too late. The play (was already begun - had already begun - has already begun - was already beginning).
38. She was very hungry because she (doesn't - hasn't - hadn't - didn't) eaten breakfast.
39. Nobody believed him because he had (just - often - yet - many) lied before.
40. The film had already (begin - began - begun - beginning) when they arrived at the cinema.
41. The students were (leave - left - leaving - leaves) the class when the teacher came in.
42. The class was empty. The students (were leaving - had left - left - leaves) the class when the teacher came in.
43. The police arrested the man while he (was breaking - had broken - broke - break) into a jeweller's shop; so he couldn't steal anything.
44. The police arrested the man who (was breaking - had broken - broke - break) into a jeweller's shop and stolen valuable things.
45. I (have - had - has - was) never been abroad until I went to London.
46. I had never eaten British food (already - until - yet - sometimes) I visited Britain.
47. We hadn't visited so many museums until we (visit - visited - visits - had visited) Paris.
48. Sara left the exam early because she (has finished - had finished - was finished - was finishing) early.
49. I was frightened because I (had - was - have - has) never driven a car before.
50. He (doesn't - hasn't - don't - didn't) enjoy making a speech at the ceremony because he had never made a speech before.

51. The audience left after the film (has finished - had finished - was finishing - is finished).
52. When I arrived home I realized that a burglar (was stealing - has stolen - had stolen - is stealing) my computer.
53. It was good to see my uncle last week. I (don't see - haven't seen - hadn't seen - wasn't seeing) him for long.
54. You were late because you had (woke - woken - wake - waking) up late.
55. I went to France last year. It was the first time I (have ever visited - had ever visited - was ever visited - has ever visited) a foreign country.
56. I went to France last year. I (never been - had never been - was never been - has never been) to a foreign country before.
57. There wasn't any ice-cream left because my brother (was eating - had eaten - was eaten - have eaten) it all.
58. We couldn't buy bread because the shop (had already closed - has already closed - have already closed - was already close).
59. Jane was angry that Alex came because she (had - hadn't - have - hasn't) invited him.
60. I (was walking - had walked - walked - have walked) in the park when a dog bit me.
61. (While - When - Then - Until) my brother was born, we moved to a bigger house.
62. I called you (while - as soon as - before - as) I heard the news.
63. When I phoned last night, (have you - had you - was you - did you) already gone to bed?
64. I think the thief broke into the house while I (sleep - was sleeping - slept - had slept).
65. I think the thief broke into the house after I (sleep - was sleeping - sleeps - had slept).

66. By supper time yesterday, I (was doing - had done - have done - do) all my homework.
67. We were so late that the show had (until - already - not - never) started.
68. We (hadn't gone - don't go - hasn't gone - haven't gone) out until called.
69. I didn't see my parents yesterday. When they got home, I (was eating - had eaten - ate - have eaten) my dinner and slept.
70. Unfortunately the match (was finished - had finished - hadn't finished - wasn't finishing) when I turned on the TV
71. Did anyone call me while I (slept - was sleeping - had slept - have slept)?
72. (When - While - Before - Because) you saw Tamer last night, did he look angry?
73. After five minutes, she realized that she (was seeing - had seen - have seen) that film before.
74. He had an idea (while - as soon as - then - because) he was driving home.
75. He didn't (told - tell - telling - tells) me where he had got all that money from.
76. Did you remember to lock the door (while - then - when - since) left?

(2) Rewrite the following sentences using the word(s) in bracket

1. We don't live in Cairo now.
2. When he was younger, he didn't smoke.
3. There was far less traffic in the past.
4. I lived in a small house by the river when I was little.
5. He never used to come early.
6. As a kid, I always cried when it was time to go to bed.

Unit 2: While there's life, there's hope

1. I waited for an hour before the doctor arrived. (had been)
2. Salwa spent the whole day decorating the house. (had been)
3. He didn't have any dinner last night - He felt sick all day. (because he)
10. He was training hard then he climbed the mountain. (had been)
11. I played football every day when I was a student. (would)
12. I used to live in a small village in Upper Egypt. (Where ...?)
13. We would play in the street when we were young. (Where ...?)
14. As a kid, I never liked eating vegetables. (use to)
15. She always handed her homework in early. (would)
16. Where do you go for a holiday every year? (last year)
17. The bus was moving. The thief jumped off. (when)
18. Who did he meet? He was travelling. (while)
19. Was he happy yesterday? (feel)
20. Walking down the street, I saw an accident. (while)
21. The tourist lost his camera during his tour around the city. (While ...)
22. She couldn't get into the house. She lost her keys. (because)
23. I was happy. I didn't make any mistakes in the test. (because)
24. They got to the station too late to catch the train. (already left)
25. I didn't enjoy the film. I saw it before. (because)
26. The room was cool. Someone left the window open. (because)
27. When I was little, I went to a lovely primary school. (used to)
28. I dropped my money. I was running home. (while)
29. The plane was landing. It suddenly crashed. (when)
30. The thieves were escaping. The police arrived. (while)
31. The thieves escaped. Then the police arrived. (when)
32. I did my homework. Then I went out. (as soon as)
33. I washed the car and drove to the airport. (After)
34. The shop refused to change the shirt. I lost the receipt. (so)
35. He came home at lunch time. (While)

Unit 3 Travel Broadens the Mind

The title is an English Proverb which means: you can learn a lot about the world and its people by travelling.

Vocabulary

Introduction: Holidays

adventure holiday	رحلة مغامرات	galleries	معارض فنية
cultural holiday	رحلة ثقافية	museums	متاحف
package holiday	رحلة شاملة	take strolls	يأخذ تمشية / جولة
island holiday	رحلة على جزيرة	handmade	صناعة يدوية
ancient castle	قلعة قديمة	souvenirs	هدايا تذكارية
historical sites	أماكن تاريخية	traditional dress	ملابس تقليدية
architecture	فنون العمارة	sandy beaches	شواطئ رملية
go scuba diving	يمارس الغوص العميق	try food	يتنوق الطعام
go snorkelling	الغطس السطحي	local cuisine	الأكلات المحلية
go hiking	المشي لمسافات	spectacular	مذهل
go kayaking	ركوب القوارب	falls	شلالات المياه
white-water rafting	ركوب الطوف فى النهر	by the sea	بجانب البحر
walk along beaches	المشي على الشواطئ	on an island	على جزيرة
natural scenery	المناظر الطبيعية	sunbathe	تأخذ حمام شمس

Study the examples:

- Russia is in the continent of Asia and Europe. In Russia, you can visit art galleries, museums, ancient castles and historical sites. You can also see the beautiful natural scenery and admire the interesting architecture. You can also try the local cuisine and buy handmade souvenirs.
- Australia is in the continent of Australia. In Australia you can see animals in their natural environment. You can visit the beach resorts and the many nearby islands. You can on sandy beaches. You can also visit many other natural sites.

36. She put the child to bed. Then she turned on the TV. (Before)
37. After fifty years of hard work, he retired. (had been working)
38. Mohammed washes his car every weekend. (last weekend)
39. I haven't seen you for a long time. (It's a long time ...)
40. We've had this computer since 1998. (bought)
41. I haven't been to the theatre since last month. (The last time I ...)
42. How long have you been working here? (When?)
43. Dan has lived here for almost a month now. (ago)
44. We went to the beach every weekend. (would)
45. When I was thirteen I was quite tall for my age. (used to)
46. She left before I arrived. (When)
47. I didn't study hard enough so my result was bad. (because)
48. He always went back on his promises. (would)
49. He always went back on his promises. (wouldn't)
50. It's Rasha's habit to watch TV every night. (always)
51. It was Rasha's habit to watch TV every night. (used)
52. It was Rasha's habit to watch TV every night. (would)
53. He got to the airport after the plane's departure. (already left)
54. He saved enough money then he bought his dream car. (before)

- The Czech Republic is in the continent of Europe. In the Czech Republic you can visit galleries, museums, ancient castles and historical sites. You can also take leisurely strolls, admire interesting architecture and see people in traditional dress.
- Canada is in the continent of North America. In Canada, you can see animals in their natural environment. You can also go kayaking, white water rafting or hiking and see spectacular falls.

Reading Text: Getting away from it all

Radisson SAS Portman Hotel, London

the finer things in life
 a break at
 (be) right up your street
 deluxe four-star hotel
 a minute's walk = a stone's throw
 stylish boutiques = trendy shops
 spend (time) + -ing
 shopping and sightseeing
 London trendiest area
 trendy (adj.)
 extensive menu
 the ideal place to visit the sights
 sample (food) = taste food
 gourmet cuisine
 leisure facilities
 fully-equipped gym
 sample (v.)
 sample gourmet cuisine

الأفضل / الأجل luxuries things
 فترة راحة / أجازة فى
 مناسب لك تماما most suitable for you
 فندق 4 نجوم فاخر
 قريب جدا a short distance away
 المحلات الأنيقة
 تقضى (وقتا) فى
 التسوق و مشاهدة المعالم السياحية
 most fashionable places in London
 على الموضة / حديث
 قائمة طعام شاملة (واسعة الخيارات)
 المكان المثالي لزيارة المعالم السياحية
 يتذوق الطعام try food
 high quality food
 المرافق للترفيهية
 قاعة رياضة مجهز بكامل الأجهزة
 يتذوق طعام
 تتذوق الطعام الفاخر

Langley Castle Hotel, Northumberland

medieval magic
 set in = situated in = located in
 ten-acre woodland
 fabulous castle

سحر حقبة القرون الوسطى
 يوجد فى / يقع فى
 غابة شجرية على مساحة عشرة أفدنة
 القلعة الرائعة

Unit 3: Travel broadens the mind

- dates back to
- four-poster beds
- stained glass windows
- window seats
- the hotel lounge
- log fire
- dine in style = eat in a luxurious way
- award-winning restaurant
- go hot-air ballooning
- try your hand at archery

يعود تاريخها إلى
 أسرة ملكية ذات أربع أعمدة
 شرفات زجاجية مزخرفة
 أريكة منمجة مع الشرفة
 ردهة (صالون) الفندق
 نار التفتة
 تناول الطعام بفخامة
 مطعم فاخر (حاصد للجوائز)
 يمارس ركوب المنطاد الهوائي
 جرب فنون رمى السهام

The Metropole Hotel, Cornwall

situated in
 scenic
 waterfront
 unspoiled beaches
 local speciality
 take a trip to

يوجد / يقع فى
 مناظر طبيعية خلابة
 أمام الساحل
 شواطئ على طبيعتها
 المفضلة محليا
 يقوم برحلة لـ

the ruins
 claimed to be
 the legendary
 heated pool
 experience (v.)
 the mystery

أطلال (آثار)
 يدعى فيها تخصص
 الأسطوري
 بركة سباحة مدفأة
 يجرب / يختبر
 غموض

Old Oxenhope Hall Cottage, West Yorkshire

fans of = admirers
 open to public
 well worth a visit
 the moors
 wander = stroll
 self-contained

محبى
 مفتوح للعامه
 يستحق الزيارة
 أراضي مفتوحة
 يتجول
 به كل مايلزم

restored
 modern conveniences
 appeal to = interest
 aspiring writers
 alike "here means" too

مجدد
 وسائل الراحة الحديثة
 يعجب / ينال إعجاب
 المؤلفين الطامحين
 أيضا / على حد سواء



stained glass windows



four-poster bed



log fire

Packing for Holidays

money belt
insect repellent
rucksack
goggles

محفظة وسط
طارد للحشرات
حقبية ظهر
نظارات وقاية
sunscreen واقى من الشمس
raincoat معطف مطر
guidebook دليل سياحي
binoculars نظارات معظمة



adjectives and nouns

beach

clean نظيف
sandy رملي
dirty قذر
secluded منعزل
unspoiled غير ملوث

shop

trendy أنيق
expensive غال
second-hand بضائع مستعملة
souvenir هدايا تذكارية
gift هدايا

hotel

luxury فخم
family عائلي
five-star 5 نجوم
deluxe فاخر

street

narrow ضيق
busy مزدحم
winding ملتوي
cobbled مبطن

mountain

rocky صخري
snow-capped مغطى بالثلوج

island

exotic غريب
tropical إستوائية
desert صحراوية

cuisine

delicious لذيذ
local محلي
gourmet فاخر
traditional تقليدي

Festivals

The Holi Festival	It takes place in India. The Indian people celebrate it by throwing dye-filled water bombs.
The Rocket Festival	It takes place in Thailand. The Thai people celebrate it by making rockets and setting off fireworks.
The Moomba Festival	It takes place in Australia. The Australian people decorate trams and parade through streets.
The Star Festival	It takes place in Japan. The Japanese people decorate their towns with paper lanterns.

Vocabulary Skills: Prepositions

enthusiastic about	متحمس لـ	famous for	مشهور بـ
put ... into / in	يبدل بهذا في	experienced in	متمرس في
put emphasis on	يركز الإهتمام على	expert on	خبير في
eager for (something)	متشوق لـ	appeal to	ينال إعجاب
eager to (inf.)	متشوق أن	take a trip to	يقوم برحلة لـ
familiar with	(مألوف له)	dine in style	تناول الطعام بفخامة
familiar to	مألوف لـ	situated in	يوجد / يقع في
(be) up your street	مناسب تماما	furnished with	مفروش بـ
open to the public	مفتوح للعمامة	dates back to	يعود تاريخها إلى

Study the examples:

- You don't seem very **enthusiastic about** the party.
- The whole class was really **enthusiastic about** the trip to Disneyland.
- You've **put a lot of effort in** your garden.
- We've **put a lot of time and effort into** making the house look nice.
- Anne has really **put a lot of effort into** planning his holiday.
- In this hotel, they **put special emphasis on** the comfort of guests.
- She is very **eager to** meet you.
- The crowds were gathering **eager for** any news.
- On the day of the sale, the people were all **eager for** a bargain.
- I'm not **familiar with** your company. I haven't heard of it before.
- These streets are quite **familiar to** me. I grew up here.
- Marie Curie is **famous for** her contribution to science.
- Cairo is a city which is **famous for** its nightlife.
- San Francisco is **famous for** its magnificent Golden Gate Bridge.
- She is very **experienced in** marketing.
- He's an **expert on** travel in Asia.
- If you like the sea, a cruise liner trip is **ideal for** you.
- This historical building **appeals to** history lovers.

Phrasal Verbs: Cut & Do

cut across	take a shorter way يأخذ طريق مختصر
cut down on	reduce – use in smaller amounts = cut back on يقلل من
cut off	remove يزيل – disconnect يقطع الطاقة – isolate ينعزل
cut out	omit يحذف – remove يزيل – stop (give up) يقلع عن
do up	fasten – tie يربط (سوستة / أزرار / رباط حذاء)
do with	want eagerly يريد بشدة
do away with	to get rid of - stop using something (abolish) تلغي
do without	to manage, live or continue without something عن يستغنى

Study the examples:

- If we **cut across** the field, it'll save time
- The government is going to **cut back on** spending by 10%
- No, I don't want coffee. I'm trying to **cut down on** caffeine.
- **Cut off** the fat before you cook the meat! *remove*
- If this bill is not paid, your gas supply will be **cut off**. *disconnect*
- When his wife died, he **cut himself off** from other people. *isolate*
- Many villages have been **cut off** by the heavy snow. *isolate*
- She **cut out** his picture from the magazine. *remove*
- Since my heart attack, I've **cut out** fatty foods. *stop*
- Can you help me to **do up** my dress? *fasten*
- **Do** your shoes laces **up** or you'll trip over.
- It's cold! Make sure you **do up** your coat before you leave. *fasten*
- We will soon **do away with** room keys and use card keys. *stop*
- I could really **do with** a cup of coffee right now. *need*
- I really can't **do without** your help. *manage*
- Tom always **cuts across** the park on his way home.
- You should **cut down on** the amount of sweet food you eat.
- She didn't pay the bill and her phone's been **cut off**.
- They **cut out** the most exciting part from the article.

Unit 3: Travel broadens the mind

Idioms: Fixed Phrases

live out of a suitcase	travel so much	في سفر مستمر
drop you a line	write a letter	يكتب لك
put (my) feet up	relax	يسترخي
get a move on	hurry up	أسرع
feel / be under the weather	unwell	يشعر بتوعك
in the nick of time	at the last moment	على آخر لحظة
lend an ear	listen sympathetically	يستمع بتعاطف
early days	too soon to decide about	لمسة بدري
cost the earth	very expensive	يكلف كثيرا
on the edge of my seat	very interested or excited	في قمة الإثارة
make ends meet	manage financially	يتكبر حاله

Study the examples:

- This new job means that I'll have to **live out of a suitcase** for months.
- I'll **drop you a line** as soon as I get there.
- It's finally time to **put my feet up** and forget about work.
- Come on! If you don't **get a move on**, we'll miss the train.
- I've been **feeling a bit under the weather** all week.
- We arrived **in the nick of time**. The show was about to start.
- She's always willing to **lend an ear** and give her advice.
- It's **early days** yet. Pete has not yet made his decision.
- You're going on a cruise this summer! It must be **costing the Earth!**
- It's a fabulous film. I was **on the edge of my seat** until the very end.
- We find it really difficult to **make ends meet** since dad lost his job.
- I'm feeling **a bit under the weather** – I think I've caught a cold.
- Claire always **lends you an ear** if you have problem.
- Our progress is still slow, but it's **early days**.
- They **charge the earth** just for a cup of coffee in this hotel.
- Nobody knows yet what he is going to do. It is **early days**.
- I hardly **make ends meet** with that poor salary.

Vocabulary Exercises

(1) Choose the correct word(s) in brackets:

1. It was a good deal because breakfast was (included - secluded - situated - restored) in the price.
2. There was a power (cut - break - down - out) last night. I couldn't finish my homework.
3. Do (on - up - without - with) your coat. It's very cold.
4. Leave your phone number so that we can get in (touch - open - line - move).
5. Don't forget to pack an insect (goggles - rucksack - bottle - repellent) for the mosquitoes.
6. It was freezing (hot - cold - warm - rains) yesterday.
7. That cottage (dates - comes - goes - takes) back to the 17th century.
8. The snow-capped (beaches - mountains - hotels - streets) in the Rockies are breathtaking.
9. Andy loves luxury. He enjoys the (cheap - finer - exotic - dirty) things in life.
10. The hotel is situated (under - above - in - over) one of the most famous streets of London.
11. There is a wide variety of things to do at this club. The activities are (extreme - exotic - cobbled - gourmet).
12. Be careful in (crowded - ancient - cobbled - tropical) areas because there might be pickpockets about.
13. Take some (insect repellent - first aid kit - sunscreen - binoculars) that you won't get bitten by insects.
14. You should always keep a (money belt - first aid kit - rucksack - guidebook) in your car in case of emergency.

15. Don't ever go sunbathing without (a raincoat - sunscreen - binoculars - insect repellent).
16. If they lose your luggage, the airline will pay you (fuel bill - a fine - compensation - the fare).
17. When you travel abroad, you need your (guide book - dictionary - world map - passport) as identification.
18. (Goggles - Binoculars - earplugs - headphones) are always useful if you ever go bird-watching.
19. What I liked most was the scenic (snow-capped - hand-made - self-contained - gourmet) mountains.
20. Tourists always have a passion to buy (second-hand - hand-made - unspoiled - secluded) souvenirs.
21. That writer has written three (gourmet - ancient - self-contained - award-winning) novels.
22. We bought an old run-down house and (sampled - wandered - strolled - restored) it to its original condition.
23. Our caravan has all the (ruins - stained glass - mysteries - conveniences); a cooker, a fridge and even a microwave oven.
24. I enjoy the (outdated - finer - ruined - average) things in life, eating in expensive restaurants, buying stylish clothes and travelling first class.
25. Was the beach away from the hotel? - No, it was a (minute's - stone's - long - trendy) throw from the hotel.
26. The beach is just a minute's (throw - walk - travel - run) from the cottage.
27. This clay pot (dates - goes - comes - spends) back to the middle ages.
28. It's an (annual - traditional - cultural - local) festival. It's held every year in spring.

29. The local people usually wear (run out – second-hand – traditional – tom) costumes in the festival.
30. In a/an (cultural – ancient – camping – island) holiday, you can visit galleries, museums, ancient castles and historical sites.
31. If you spend a holiday (in a castle – in a hotel – on an island – in the capital) you'll sunbathe on sandy beaches, go snorkelling or diving.
32. If you come to London, you will see lots of (scenery – architecture – local cuisine – beaches) including castles and historical buildings.
33. It's a cultural holiday, we will (go hot-air ballooning – go surfing – visit art galleries – sunbathe on sandy beaches).
34. There's a wonderful park nearby where we can (take – make – try – go) strolls in the afternoon.
35. When I visit a foreign country for the first time, I'm eager to taste it's local (cuisine – scenery – architecture – adventure).
36. In Australia you can see animals in their (beach resort – natural environment – ancient castles – fancy hotels).
37. You can visit the beach resorts and enjoy the (dirty – sandy – deluxe – gourmet) beaches.
38. Accounting isn't really (in – on – at – up) my street. I'd rather change my career.
39. The children were really (worried – familiar – enthusiastic – interested) about the trip to the zoo.
40. Mother's really put a lot of effort (to – into – up – for) making the house look nice.
41. We (take – make – have – put) special emphasis on the comfort of our guests in this hotel.
42. The crowds were gathering (familiar – eager – enthusiastic – appeal) for any news.

43. I'm not familiar (with – for – to – on) these shirts. I think the laundry have made a wrong delivery.
44. These streets are quite familiar (with – for – on – to) me. I grew up here.
45. Marie Curie is famous (for – with – by – at) her contribution to science.
46. She is very experienced (on – at – with – in) marketing.
47. If you like the sea, a cruise liner trip is (right up your street – on the edge of your seat – eager to – open to) you.
48. This historical building appeals (for – on – with – to) history lovers and aspiring writers alike.
49. If we (cut down on – cut back on – cut across – cut out) the field, we will save more time.
50. The government is going to (cut down on – cut off – cut across – cut out) spending on Health Insurance by 10%.
51. No, I don't want coffee. I'm trying to (cut down on – do with – do up – come out of) caffeine.
52. (Cut across – Cut down on – Cut back on – Cut off) the fat before you cook the meat!
53. If this bill is not paid, your gas supply will be (cut down – cut off – cut out – cut across).
54. Many villages have been (done away with – cut off – cut down – cut out) by the heavy snow.
55. She usually (does without – cuts out – does up – cuts off) the pictures of famous people from the magazines.
56. Do your shoes laces (up – out – off – on) or you'll trip over.
57. We will soon do (with – up – out – away with) CD's and use memory cards only.
58. I could really (do with – cut across – cut out – cut off) a cup of coffee right now.

59. They (do without - cut out - cut off - cut down on) the most exciting part from the article
60. An Air-Hostess really has to (put her feet up - live out of a suitcase - make ends meet - sit on the edge of her seat).
61. I'll (pick - drop - throw - send) you a line as soon as I get there.
62. It's finally time to put my (head - nose - feet - shoes) up and forget about work.
63. Get a move (off - out - on - away), we'll miss the train!
64. I've been feeling a bit under the (cover - rain - earth - weather) all week.
65. We arrived in the (tick - thick - pick - nick) of time. Thank God we didn't miss the flight
66. Will you (lend me an ear - get a move on - make ends meet - drop me a line)? I have a serious problem.
67. It's early (time - dates - days - morning) yet. We'll inform you of the decision three weeks from now.
68. A cruise-liner holiday! It must be costing the (earth - money - fortune - bank)
69. It's a fabulous film. I was on the edge of my (nerves - eyes - seat - feet) until the very end.
70. I think this hotel overcharges the guests. A cup of coffee and a bottle of water can (make ends meet - drop you a line - put your feet up - cost you the earth).
71. Nobody knows yet what he is going to do. It is (difficult - short - rainy - early) days.
72. I hardly (make ends meet - put my feet up - lend an ear - cost the earth) with that poor salary.

(2) Rewrite the following sentences using the word(s) in brackets:

1. You really should eat less fast food. (cut back) *on*
2. When his wife died, he isolated himself. (cut himself) *off*
3. We will soon stop using petrol cars. (do away) *with*
4. I really need a hot chocolate right now. (do with)
5. You should lessen the amount of food you eat. (cut down) *on*
6. I'll write to you as soon as I get there. (a line)
7. At last! I'll relax and forget about work. (put my feet) *up*
8. I've been feeling unwell all week. (the weather)
9. We arrived just in time to catch the train. (in the nick)
10. It's too soon to know if he will join in or not. (early days)
11. This huge house must have cost you a fortune. (the earth)
12. The world cup final was an exciting match to watch. (my seat)
13. Claire always listens if you have problem. (lends)
14. I hardly get by with that poor salary. (make ends)
15. I think this job is most suitable for you. (your street)
16. An insect repellent is really needed while camping. (do with)
17. This hotel was built in the middle ages. (dates back)
18. She's bought a house in the centre of London. (heart)
19. I'd really like to have a chocolate right now. (do)
20. The menu has a great variety of foods to choose from. (extensive)

Grammar

(1) Future Structures

- » In English we have different future forms.
- » We use each form to express a certain meaning.

Introductory Examples:

Will + inf.	I promise, I will bring the book back tonight.
Be going to	Look at all those clouds! It's going to rain.
Present continuous	We are having a party this weekend.
Present simple	My train leaves at 10 a.m. tomorrow.
May / might	They may not be happy about our visit.
Future Continuous	I will be having a meeting this time tomorrow.
Future Perfect	I will have finished the meeting by 8 p.m.
Future Perfect Continuous	By May, I will have been teaching for 20 years.

Uses of "will + inf."

- 1 **For a sudden decision at the moment of speaking:**
 e.g.: We've run out of milk. I'll **go** to the shops and get some.
 It's hot in here. I'll **open** the window.
 Both shirts are fine. OK. I **will take** the black one.
- 2 **For predictions based on personal opinion, thinking or beliefs:**
 (With the phrases: I think, I believe, I am sure, I expect, probably, certainly, perhaps)
 e.g.: I'm **sure** Bill **will get** the job.
 I **think**, she **will be** a very good doctor.
 People **will probably do** their shopping on the internet one day?
- 3 **For threats, warning, intentions or promises** (for specific situations)
 e.g.: All right, I'll **help** you with the housework.
 I **won't forget** to send you a postcard.
- 4 **To make a request or an offer:**
 e.g.: **Will** you **hold on** a minute, please?
 I **will make** some tea, if you like.
- 5 **For actions, events, facts in the future**
 e.g.: Our son **will be** eight years old next October.

Uses of "Be going to + inf."

- 1 **To make a prediction about a future event based on what we can observe now: (with visible evidence)**
 e.g.: They're **going to** build a new bus station here.
 There isn't a cloud in the sky. It's **going to be** a sunny day.
- 2 **To talk about sure things that are about to happen**
 e.g.: Look at the clouds! It's **going to** rain.
- 3 **For decisions made before the moment of speaking. (not suddenly)**
 e.g.: We're **going to** sleep early to get ready for the jungle trek.
 Steve **is going to** work with his dad during the summer holidays.
- 4 **For plans or intentions or ambitions**
 e.g.: What are we **going to** do first?
 I'm **going to be** a doctor when I finish university.

Present Continuous

To talk about future events which are already arranged:

- e.g.: I **am getting** married in June. (arrangements are done)
 He **is coming** from Australia next week. (he's booked his flight)
 I **am starting** a new job in June. (already accepted the job)
 We **are going** to the theatre tonight. (we've got the tickets)

Present Simple

1 To talk about future official events or timetables which cannot change:

- e.g.: The train **leaves** at 8:00 a.m. tomorrow
 The second semester **begins** after Ramadan.
 The plane **arrives** early in the evening.

2 With time clauses beginning with

(as soon as / when / after / before / until)

- e.g.: I'll pick them up **as soon as** the class **ends**.
 When the game **finishes**, we'll have a cup of tea.
 She'll call **after** she **finishes** her work.
 I will write this letter **before** I **go out**.
 We'll wait here **until** you **come back**.

May / Might + inf.

To make uncertain predictions about the future:

e.g.: It may rain tomorrow. (It's possible, but we aren't sure)
Sara might call in the evening. (I feel she will do this)

Will + inf. OR Be going to + inf.

For Decisions

- We use (will) to talk about quick decisions at the moment of speaking.
We use (going to) to talk about decisions to do later at another time.

Examples:

The doorbell is ringing. Ok, I will answer it. (a quick decision)
I am going to buy mother a present. (a decision for later)

For Predictions

- We use (will) to talk about what we think/will happen in the future. Especially with these expressions: (I think - I am sure - in the future)
We use (going to) to talk about unavoidable actions or predictions based on evidence

Especially with these expressions: (watch out! Be careful! Look out!)

Examples:

I think there will be no housing problems in the future. (my opinion)
Look out! We are going to crash! (it's unavoidable)
Those children are playing carelessly. They are going to get hurt.

Present Simple OR Present Continuous

"present simple" for fixed time tables

"Present Continuous" for personal future arrangements

- When is the Ice Hockey final?
It is next week. I am attending it with Alice. We've got the tickets.
Al Ahly meets Al Zamalek on the 21st of February.
I am attending the match. I've already bought the ticket.
I've got the visa and the tickets. I am traveling in two days.
My plane takes off on 3rd June - 7 a.m.

meeting from 6 to 8

Unit 3: Travel broadens the mind

at 7, I will be having meeting
at 9, I will have finished industry

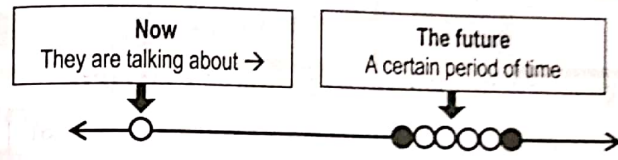
(2) Future Continuous

will be + ing

To talk about an action that will be in progress in a certain period in the future

e.g.:

What about going to the cinema at 7:00 this evening?
Sorry, I can't. I will be having a meeting with the manager then.



At 6:00, we will be having dinner interrupted by car horn
we will be watching TV, when she arrives tonight - a certain action
To night, they will be entering the airport - (parallel action)

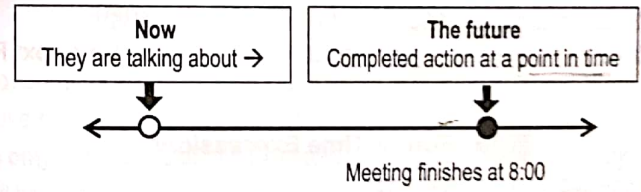
(3) Future Perfect

will have + P.P

To talk about an action that will be completed at or by a certain time in the future

e.g.:

What about going to the cinema at 9 o'clock?
Great! I will have finished the meeting then.



(4) Future Perfect Continuous

will have been + ing

To emphasis the duration of an action up to a certain time in the future

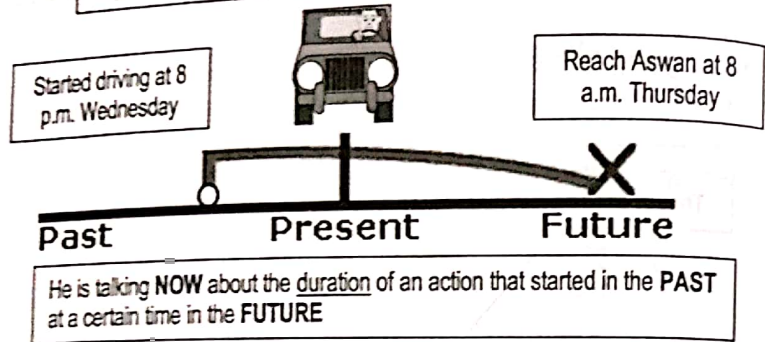
This tense connects a certain point in the past with another in the future.

e.g.:

By next year, I will have been living on this island for 12 years.

We must use **(by)** to determine the point of time in the future
 We must use **(for)** to show the period of time we focus on

By 8 a.m. tomorrow, I will have been driving for 12 hours.



More Examples

- By the time he gets here, he'll have been travelling for a whole night.
- How long will Jo have been working when he retires?
- By next month I'll have been studying Chinese for two years.
- By the time she gets to France she'll have been swimming non-stop for over thirteen hours.
- My Mom will have been travelling for two days by the time she arrives.
- By dinner time, the children will have been playing for seven hours.
- You will have been working here for 10 years by 2020.
- The strike will have been running for exactly 11 days by next Friday.

(5) Future Time Expressions

By ... used with the **Future Perfect**

e.g.: By 2012, I will have passed my final exams.

By then used with the **Future Perfect**

e.g.: No, I can't go out at seven o'clock. Dad will have arrived home **by then**.

By the time used with the **Future Perfect**

e.g.: By the time my parents come home, I think I will have finished my H.W.

In ...'s time used with the **Future Perfect**

e.g.: In four weeks' time, I will have passed my driving test.

During used with the **Future Continuous**

e.g.: We'll be seeing a lot of changes **during** the next decade.

For used with the **Future Continuous**

e.g.: They will be studying climate change **for** the next five years.

Until used with the **Future Perfect & Future Continuous**

e.g.: We will be working on the project **until** three this afternoon.

We won't have finished the repairs **until** evening.

... from now used with the **Future Perfect & Future Continuous**

e.g.: Four years from now I will have passed my final exams.

Twenty years from now no one will be using petrol cars.

This time next ... used with the **Future Perfect & Future Continuous**

e.g.: This time next week we'll be having a cruise round the island.

This time tomorrow I'll have finished this painting.

By ... / for used with the **Future Perfect Continuous**

e.g.: By next Monday we will have been living here for exactly five years.

Study the following sentences

1. The government wants to build 100 schools in five years' time. (by)
 The government will have built 100 schools by 2020.
2. We've only got until 2030 to find a replacement for oil. (by)
 We will have found a replacement for oil by the year 2030.
3. I'll be starting the project three weeks from now. (time)
 I'll be starting the project in three weeks' time.
4. I will leave school when I am 18. (from now)
Three years from now, I will have left school.
5. We will be playing the match from 6 to 7 tomorrow. (by 8 o'clock)
 We will have played the match by 8 o'clock tomorrow.
6. The final exams will finish next May. (have finished)

We will have finished the final exams by next May.

7. Some animals are going to die out. (by 2025)

Some animals will have died out by 2025.

8. She won't have typed the report until midnight. (still)

She will be still typing the report during midnight.

(6) Zero Conditionals Types (0) & (1)

Zero Conditional

if⁽⁰⁾ ⇒ Present Simple ⇒ Present Simple

Zero Conditional means there is no probability – the result is 100% certain

• To express facts which are always true (**scientific facts and rules**)

e.g.: If we heat ice, it melts. (= Ice melts by heat)

• When one event always follows the other. (**general fact, logical consequence**)

e.g.: If you want to study in the USA, you have to pass an exam in English.

• We can also use (**when**) instead of (**if**)

e.g.: When you heat water to 100°, it boils.
When you mix red and blue, you get purple.

First Conditional (If type 1)

if⁽¹⁾ ⇒ Present ⇒ will / may / can + inf.

• To express real or very probable situations in **the present or the future**.
 (You will pass your exams – You will get a new computer)

If you pass your exams, you will get a new computer.

if⁽¹⁾ ⇒ Present ⇒ imperative

• To express polite requests or orders.

If you meet Omar, tell him the meeting is cancelled.

Unless

- We can only use "unless" instead of "if" in First and Zero Conditionals
- "Unless" = "If + negative" ... so we never use negative with "unless"
 Ice doesn't melt unless we heat it. = If we heat ice, it melts.
 You don't get fit unless you exercise regularly. = You don't get fit if you don't exercise regularly
Unless she studies harder, she won't pass. = If she doesn't study harder, she won't pass.

More Examples

- She will miss the train unless she comes now.
- I will come to the concert if there are any tickets left.
- If you wear the coat, you will be too hot.
- He will go to university unless he fails his exams.
- He won't go to university if he fails his exams.
- If you pour oil on water, it floats.

(7) Probability with IF Type (1)

If the result clause is

More Possible

Use: will / will definitely / will probably

Less Possible

Use: may / might / could

Examples

- If I find a well paid job, I will probably buy a house.
- If I get my university degree, I will probably get a good job.
- If I become famous, I will definitely be on TV.
- If I get some time off work, I may go to New York.
- If I get married, I will probably have children.
- If I have more money, I could stay in a 5-star hotel.
- If we get together soon, we might have a party.

(8) The Definite Article 'THE'

We use (the) ...

- When we talk about a specific person or thing
 - Where is **the book**? (a specific book that both speakers know about)
- When we talk about something for the second time
 - We have a cat and a dog. **The dog** is black and white.
- With things which are unique
 - The sun** is really shining brightly today.
 - The earth** orbits the sun.
- With a singular noun to talk about the whole category ^{نوعية} or type of machine or animal
 - The computer** is the most important invention of the century.
 - The whale** is the biggest mammal.
 - The horse** is the most graceful animal.
- With an adjective to talk about groups of people
 The French ^{الفرنسيون} / The poor ^{الفقراء} / The rich ^{الإغنياء} / The disabled ^{المعاقمين}
 /The dead ^{الموتى}
 - The young** should respect **the old**.
- With general things; [cinema – theatre – radio – telephone – Internet – station – library – shops – coast – seaside – beach – country – countryside – city – jungle – world – ground – weather]
 - Let's go to **the cinema**.
 - She spends hours talking on **the phone**.
 - Shall we meet at **the library** or **the bus station**?
 - I get useful information on **the internet**.
- With names of musical instruments and names of dances
 - The Piano** is not a suitable instrument for **the tango**.
- With the words (day, morning, afternoon, evening)
 - It was late in **the afternoon** and the sun was starting to set.
 - They are coming home **the day** after tomorrow.

(But: at night – at noon – at midnight – by day ^{بالتهار} – by night ^{بالليل})

- With names of [rivers – seas – oceans – groups of islands – mountain ranges]
 - The Nile – The Red Sea – The Atlantic – The Atlas – The Bahamas
 - The Nile** is in Egypt.
 - Have you ever been to **the Alps**?
- With superlative adjectives (the tallest / the most dangerous)
 - This is the tallest person I have ever seen.
 - The last earthquake was the strongest.
- With names of certain countries that include words like (republic – states kingdom): the United States – the Czech Republic
 (the Sudan, the Netherlands – the Gambia – the Vatican) are exceptions

We don't use (the) ...

- With plural and uncountable nouns when we refer to things in general
 - Do you like coffee?
 - Horses run faster than camels.
- With names of (sports – games, activities, days, months, celebrations, colours, drinks and meals)
 - We are going to have **dinner** on **Monday**.
 - Do you play **football**?
- With languages unless they are followed by the word 'language'
 - The French** language is difficult for him, but he speaks **Spanish** and **Chinese** very well.
- With the words (bed, hospital, college, court, prison, school, university) when we refer to the purpose for their existence
 - What time do you go to **bed**?
 - I bought **the bed** which we had seen at the furniture shop.
 - The injured girl was taken to **hospital**. (للعلاج)
 - We went to **the hospital** to visit the injured girl. (زيارة)
 - My father is a police officer in **the prison**. (عمل)

- They took the criminal to prison. (بغضى عقوبة)
- with names of (continents – towns – cities – lakes – single mountains – single islands – countries)
Africa – Cairo – Lake Nasser – Mount Everest – Crete Island – Egypt
 - He comes from **Egypt**. (But: He comes from **the United States**.)
 - Let's have a tour in **Europe**
 - With names of (airports, stations, streets)
 - The plane has arrived at Heathrow Airport.
 - We can meet at Victoria Station.
 - He lives in Oxford Street
 - Fixed expressions without articles
 - Is Mohamed at home?
 - He studies Germany at school.
 - She goes to bed late.
 - How do you go to work?
 - I have breakfast (lunch /dinner) at home.
 - We can go by bus (car /plane/ taxi).
 - She is in hospital because she is ill.

Grammar Exercises

(1) Choose the correct word(s) in brackets:

A Future Structures & Tenses

- By August, Nina (is studying – will study – is going to study – will have been studying) English for six years.
- I've got plans for this weekend. I (will be going – will go – go – am going) to Dubai.
- You can't go out in this weather. You (will catch – catch – are catching – will have caught) a cold. *warning*
- By this time next month, he (will have been living – will live – will be living – lives) in this area for ten years.

- Can you help me tidy the living room? Your aunt (is coming – comes – will come – will be coming) over this evening.
- He (finishes – is finishing – will be finishing – will have finished) his project by Monday.
- I think I (am having – have – am to have – will have) a party next weekend.
- You'd better take your raincoat. It (will rain – is going to rain – will have rained – rains)
- You must finish packing. We (leave – are leaving – will leave – are going to leave) in ten minutes.
- Our train (arrives – will arrive – is going to arrive – is arriving) at six o'clock tomorrow.
- By next year, they will (be living – live – had lived – have lived) here for 25 years.
- Don't phone me before nine. I'll (have done – be doing – do – had done) my homework.
- This time next week I (will be flying – have flown – am flying – was flying) to New York.
- I hope I will (finish – have finished – be finished – be finishing) all my work by Friday evening.
- By the time the film finishes, you (will fall – will have fallen – will have been falling – is going to fall) asleep.
- I (will finish – have finished – will have finished – will be finishing) by five this afternoon.
- Slow down! At this rate you (will be finished – will have finished – have been finished – have finished) before I've even started.
- Animals like the tiger will probably (have died out – be dying out – died out – die out) completely thirty years from now.
- (Are – Will – Do – Have) we really all be living on two new planets fifty years from now?

20. Look at those clouds. It (will rain - is going to rain - will have rained - will be raining) today.
21. I think that in a hundred years' time every big city will (have - be having - be going to have - have had) its own airport.
22. Our team is playing very badly. We (won't be winning - aren't winning - won't win - aren't going to win) this game.
23. He doesn't look healthy and never does any exercise. He (will have - is going to have - is having - will be having) a heart attack one day.
24. I'm a bit tired. (I'll go - I am going to go - I am going - will be going) to bed. Good night.
25. Don't worry. I promise (I'll give - I am giving - I am going to give - have given) you some money.
26. See all those arrangements. They (are going to build - are building - will build - will be building) a new bus station
27. In the future, I think people (will have been taking - are taking - are going to take - will take) vacations on the moon.
28. Mona is ill. I'm sure she (isn't going to come - won't come - isn't coming - won't have come) to the party.
29. On Tuesday morning, we (will drive - will be driving - will have been driving - will have driven) to Port Said.
30. I've got an appointment with the doctor. (I am seeing - I am going to see - I will see - I might see) him at 10 o'clock tomorrow.
31. By the time he gets here, he (will be driving - will drive - will have been driving - is going to drive) for a whole night.
32. By next month I (am going to study - will study - will have been studying - will be studying) Chinese for two years.
33. By the end of the weekend, my brother (will have played - will be playing - will be played - had played) two matches in the league!
34. Wish me luck! At 11 o'clock tomorrow morning, I (will have done - will be doing - am doing - will have been doing) the entry exam.

35. Why don't you come this afternoon if you want to see the game? - I (will have watched - have watched - will be watching - had watched) it too.
36. Next Wednesday morning, we (will be sitting - will have sat - have been sitting - have sat) on the beach in Greece!
37. The world's population (will increase - will have increased - will be increasing - have increased) to about 30 billion by 2090.
38. I think the world's population (will increase - is going to increase - will be increasing - is increasing).
39. Go and buy a ticket before midday, otherwise they (will sell - will be selling - will have sold - will be sold) them all.
40. In my opinion people (will - won't - are going to - are going) live on the moon one day.
41. Look at the dark clouds. It (is raining - will rain - is going to rain - won't rain).
42. Have you washed the car yet? - No, sorry, I (will - am going - going to - won't) do it now.
43. Are the bags too heavy? Wait! I (am going to help - will help - am helping - help) you.
44. I (will get - am getting - am going to get - get) married this week.
45. I (will get - am getting - am going to get - have got) married as soon as I find a job.
46. I think I (will get - am getting - am going to get - have got) married and have a nice house one day.
47. Look! That car (will - is going to - won't - is going) crash!
48. We haven't got any milk - Ok mum, I (will buy - am going to buy - am going to - won't buy) some.
49. The phone is ringing! - Ok dad, I (am going to answer it - will answer it) - will go - won't answer it)
50. I (will - going to - am going - won't) to fail this exam because I haven't done enough work for it.

51. Can I take your order now, Sir? – Yes, (I'll have – I'm going to have – am having – I don't have) soup and chicken, please.
52. We (are going – are going to – will – won't) have a party next weekend. Would you like to come?
53. I want to visit Paris next year, so I (will – am going – am going to – won't) to learn French.
54. I haven't seen my cousin for a long time. I (will – am going to – won't – want) phone him now.
55. Karen (is winning – will win – is going to win – don't win) this race easily, I think.
56. Everything is ready. We (get – will get – are getting – are going to get) married this weekend.
57. If Simon works hard, he (got – is going to get – will get – is getting) a promotion.
58. I (will study – am going to study – am studying – study) for my history test. So I am going to stay at home tonight.
59. Ali is coming to our house for dinner. I hope he (will – won't – may – is going to) bring anyone with him.
60. Don't pick up the phone, I (am going to – am going – will – might) answer it.
61. Look at Susan. She is pretty tired. She (will – may – is going to – is) fall asleep any second now.
62. I've heard that you (will – going – don't – are) going to spend Ramadan with your family in Cairo.
63. Have we got any milk? – No, (I'm – I've – I'll – I'd) get some when I go to the supermarket.
64. Do you want tea or coffee? – I (am going to – will – might not – am) have a cup of tea, please.
65. I don't like this TV programme. – OK, I (turn – am turning – will turn – am going to turn) it off.

66. Have you done your homework? – No, I (might – won't – am going to – may) do it later.
67. I need some help with the project. – Ok, I (am helping – am going to help – will help – might not help) you.
68. The internet growth (is going – will – going – won't) to continue.
69. We have clear evidence that the Earth's climate (might – will – may – is going to) change.
70. I think we (will – don't – are going – are going to) learn by e-mail in the future.
71. Look! Ali (will – is going – don't – won't) to play tennis.
72. Watch out! We (will – are going – don't – won't) crash.
73. John likes writing essays. I think he (will – is going to – is going – won't) be a journalist one day.
74. In fifty years' time I think every child in Egypt (will – is going to – is going – won't) know how to use a computer.
75. In the next few years, we (will – will have – may – will be) communicating with our friends using life-sized video images.
76. By the year 2020, computers (had – have – will – has) already have become more efficient and powerful.
77. By the middle of the century, ultra-smart computers (will – will be – have been – will have) been developed.
78. By the end of the century, we (have had – had had – will have – will be) colonised our solar system and will be looking for ways to colonise deep space.
79. Ten years from now, we (will be – will – will have – won't) eating only genetically engineered food.
80. Very soon, Mars and Venus (will be – will – will have been – won't) investigated and described in detail.
81. Do you think people (will be – will – will have – won't) settled down in other planets during the next century.

B If Types (0) & (1)

1. She will miss the train unless she (~~comes~~ - doesn't come - coming - came) now.
2. She will miss the train if she (~~comes~~ - ~~doesn't come~~ - coming - came) now.
3. If you (~~will mix~~ - ~~mix~~ - are going to mix - are mixing) red and blue, you get purple.
4. I will come to the concert if there (~~aren't~~ - will be - ~~are~~ - won't be) any tickets left.
5. He'll go to university unless he (~~fail~~ - will fail - doesn't fail - ~~fails~~) his exams.
6. He'll go to university if he (~~fail~~ - will fail - ~~doesn't fail~~ - fails) his exams.
7. If you pour oil on water, it (~~will float~~ - may float - ~~floats~~ - might float).
8. You will catch cold (~~when~~ - if - ~~unless~~ - until) you wear a warm coat today.
9. If the weather (~~is~~ - will be - may be - won't be) nice and warm, we will go for a picnic.
10. Unless she (~~will work~~ - ~~works~~ - doesn't work - work) harder, she won't pass the exams.
11. I will invite John to the party (~~when~~ - unless - until - before) I see him.
12. I'm not going to speak to her unless she (~~apologize~~ - will apologize - ~~apologizes~~ - may apologize).
13. If you walk too fast at high altitude, you (~~get~~ - gets - got - getting) really short of breath.
14. If she (~~will pass~~ - won't pass - didn't pass - ~~doesn't pass~~) her driving test this time, she will give up driving.
15. If you have the last piece of pizza, there (~~might~~ - ~~will~~ - won't - mightn't) be nothing for your bother to eat.
16. You won't pass your exams (~~unless~~ - because - ~~if~~ - until) you don't work hard.

17. You (~~will~~ - may - won't - might) pass your exams unless you work hard.
18. Unless Ahmed (~~will go~~ - doesn't go - goes - won't go) with us to the camp, I won't go either.
19. If mum is tired, I (~~will do~~ - am going to do - won't do - am doing) the washing up for her.
20. We (~~will~~ - may - might - won't) watch a movie unless we have time.
21. Unless we leave now, we (~~will be~~ - won't be - are - aren't) late for school.
22. My parents (~~are getting~~ - will get - are going to get - will have got) angry if they see the mess in my bedroom.
23. If he (~~will be~~ - is - isn't - wasn't) careful, he will hurt himself.
24. What will you do if the weather (~~is~~ - was - may be - will be) nice tomorrow?
25. I (~~see~~ - saw - will see - don't see) you tonight, unless I have some extra work to do.

C The Definite Article 'THE'

1. (~~A~~ - An - The - No article) Venezuela is a beautiful country.
2. We're going on a vacation near (~~a~~ - an - the - no article) Andes Mountains.
3. We usually have (~~a~~ - the - an - no article) lunch at 1 p.m.
4. (~~A~~ - An - The - No article) British people drink tea with milk.
5. Who is (~~a~~ - the - an - no article) owner of this car?
6. (~~A~~ - The - An - No article) giraffe is (~~a~~ - the - an - no article) tallest animal on Earth.
7. Look! I've found (~~a~~ - the - an - no article) key. It looks old and strange.
8. Look! I've found (~~a~~ - the - an - no article) key. I've searched for it everywhere.
9. The teacher asked me to shut (~~a~~ - the - an - no article) door.

10. Excuse me waiter! Where is (a – the – an – no article) toilet, please?
11. It's very hot in here. Let's open (a – the – an – no article) window of those.
12. We have to ask (a – the – an – no article) headmaster about the trip.
13. The class register is probably in (a – the – an – no article) teachers' room.
14. (A – An – The – No article) teacher looks angry today.
15. Can I write the answer on (a – the – an – no article) board?
16. Could you put those books in (a – the – an – no article) cupboard, please?
17. Please close (a – the – an – no article) door after you.
18. I left the book on (a – the – an – no article) teacher's desk.
19. You've got a lot of shopping. Let me carry (a – the – an – no article) bags for you.
20. We have finally decided to buy (a – the – an – no article) house we saw last week.
21. When do you usually have (a – the – an – no article) breakfast?
22. Martin plays (a – the – an – no article) piano very well.
23. My father goes to (a – the – an – no article) work early in the morning.
24. He has got a large dog at (a – the – an – no article) home.
25. Why don't we go to (a – the – an – no article) cinema?
26. We first met each other in (a – the – an – no article) Jordan.
27. We can go there by (a – the – an – no article) train.
28. I'm sorry. (A – An – The – No article) shower isn't working in room 203.
29. For me, London is (the – a – an – no article) most attractive city in the world.
30. Can you show me (a – the – an – no article) email that John's sent?
31. (The – A – An – No article) girls usually spend more money on clothes than boys.
32. Patrick's going to (the – a – an – no article) university next year.

33. Charlotte plays (the – a – an – no article) flute and Annie plays the piano.
34. I love animals, especially (a – an – the – no article) dogs.
35. Shall we have a look on (a – an – the – no article) Internet?
36. Have you studied hard for (a – an – no article – the) test tomorrow?
37. He's still in (a – an – no article – the) bed! It's almost midday.
38. I love (a – an – no article – the) smell of spring.
39. Last week Jasmine Smith, (a – an – no article – the) most popular girl at the school, agreed to be friends with me.
40. Have you seen (a – an – no article – the) moon tonight? It's beautiful.

2 Rewrite the following sentences using the word(s) in brackets:

1. We've decided to have a walk on the beach today. (going to)
2. I have arranged a meeting with the manager. (I am ...)
3. I intend to have a home delivery for dinner. (going to)
4. It's going to snow this afternoon. (I think ...)
5. We've just decided to get married on May. (We are ...)
6. We've just arranged to get married on May. (We are ...)
7. Will we have a jungle camp next summer? (going to)
8. What are your plans for your future? (going to do)
9. They intend to build a new bus station here. (going to)
10. It's clear that the Internet growth is going to continue. (I think)
11. I intend to walk home. I need some fresh air. (going to)
12. I'll see Amira this evening. I'll give her the letter. (As soon as)
13. My friend Mona intends to study language at university. (going to)
14. My parents have arranged to go camping this weekend. (We are ...)
15. I intend to study medicine after school. (I'm)
16. I've decided to take the red shirt. (will)
17. I've booked a holiday in Aswan from 10th to 15th July. (spending)

18. By 2018, I will have joined the university. (time)
 19. I have only 30 minutes to finish. (will have)
 20. Put salt onto snow to melt it. (If ...)
 21. Water the plants to make them grow. (If ...)
 22. Wood floats in water. (If ...)
 23. You should slow down or we will crash. (If ...)
 24. In case of fire, leave the building. (If ...)
 25. Study hard or you will fail. (Unless ...)
 26. We will be living in our new house in ten years' time. (by)
 27. She finishes cleaning at 8 o'clock every day. (by 8'clock)
 28. Two years from now we will have used up all our money. (by)
 29. I will forgive him if he apologizes. (unless)
 30. If you don't give up cakes, you won't lose weight. (unless)
 31. Eating too much makes you put on more weight. (If you ...)
 32. If Omar doesn't revise, he won't get good exam results. (unless)
 33. Ice melts by heat. (If ...)
 34. When you need help, call me. (if)
 35. Being kind to others makes them kind to you. (If)
 36. If he doesn't stop smoking, he'll never get better. (Unless)
 37. My brother may surprise us and win the first prize. (If my brother)
 38. She is saving to buy a new car next year. (By the end of next year)
 39. I study my lessons at 6 every day. (At six o'clock tomorrow)
 40. I hope I will be working as a doctor five years from now. (by)
 41. I won't have finished cleaning until you come back. (When you ...)

Unit 4 Earth is Dearer than Gold

The title is a Bulgarian Proverb which means: The Earth is the most valuable thing we have. The earth is very precious and we should take good care of it by stopping polluting it.

Vocabulary

Introduction

Earth Problems

rainforest loggers	قاطعى أشجار الغابات	crowded cities	المدن المزدحمة
greenhouse gases	غازات الاحتباس الحراري	smog	أبخنة ضارة
traffic pollution	التلوث الناتج عن العوادم	deforestation	إزالة الغابات
heavy traffic	الكثافة المرورية	water shortage	نقص المياه
overpopulation	الزيادة السكانية	poverty	تفقر
industrial waste	المخلفات الصناعية	air pollution	تلوث الهواء

Energy Sources

Renewable Energy Sources	مصادر الطاقة المتجددة	water, wind, sun	
Non-renewable Energy Sources	مصادر الطاقة الغير متجددة	coal, gas, oil, wood	
solar power	الطاقة الشمسية	blades	شفرات
renewable resource	مورد متجدد	a generator	مولد
renewable source	مصدر متجدد	Hydropower	الطاقة الكهرومائية
Thanks to	بفضل	streams	جداول ماء
alternative	بديل	dams	السدود المائية
turned into	يتحول إلى	wind turbines	مولدات طاقة الرياح
run small gadgets	يدير أدوات صغيرة	natural flow	التدفق الطبيعي
warehouses	مخازن	power plants	مصانع إنتاج الطاقة
windmills	طواحين الهواء	pump water	يضخ المياه
hydroelectric plant	محطة طاقة كهرومائية	capture	يلتقط

- Note:
- generate = produce = create (electricity)
 - renewable = natural = alternative (source of energy)
 - source = form = resource of (energy)

Alternative Sources of Energy

Solar power is safe and clean, doesn't pollute the environment and it is a very powerful, cheap renewable resource. Thanks to solar technology, we are finding ways to store this power and use it as an alternative source of energy. Solar energy can be turned into electricity and used to run small gadgets like calculators. It is also used to heat water and to heat and cool factories, warehouses and other large buildings. Solar power batteries are also available. They capture and store the sun's energy so that it can be used when needed.



We have been using windmills for hundreds of years to pump water so this form of energy is nothing new. However, today we are using wind turbines to turn this energy into electricity. The wind turbines have large blades which catch the wind.



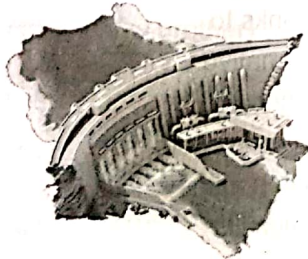
wind turbine



windmill

These blades are connected to a generator which produces electricity. Wind farms are used to create enough electricity to run homes and communities.

Hydropower is another natural source of energy. Fast moving streams or rivers have been used for hundreds of years. Now they are used to create electricity. They can even create electricity for whole cities. By building dams across bodies of water we can redirect the flow through hydroelectric plants. Some hydroelectric power plants can even store the power to be used later. Hydropower is a safe and natural way to produce electricity as long as care is taken not to flood the surrounding areas or interfere too much with the natural flow of the water.



Reading Text: Blowing in the Wind

energy crisis	أزمة طاقة	an entire country	دولة بالكامل
desperately in need of	بشدة	the drawbacks	عيوب / نقائص
capable of	في حاجة إلى	wind power	طاقة الرياح
generate	قادر على	take advantage of	يستغل فرصة
practical	يولد	coastline	ساحل
set up	عملية	provide with	يمد بـ
maintain	تتأسس / تؤسس	wind farms	مزارع الرياح
highly productive	تتم صيانتها	arrays of	صفوف من
kind to our planet	ذات إنتاجية عالية	wind turbines	مولدات الرياح
a tall order	تكون رحيمة بالكوكب	rotor blades	شفرات نولرة
are met by	طلب مبالغ به / صعب	shut down	يغلق
fossil fuels	توفى / تغطي	take up	يشغل (مساحة)
nuclear power	الوقود الحفري	unoccupied sites	مواقع غير مأهولة
run out	الطاقة النووية	offshore	على الساحل
greenhouse gases	تنتفد / تنتهي	objections	اعتراضات
emit	الغازات المنبعثة	significant	نو أهمية / مميز
contribute to	تصدر / ينبعث منها	electricity demand	الطلب على الكهرباء
global warming	يساهم في / يسبب	solution to	الحل لـ
climate change	الإنحسار الحراري	it's about time	حان الوقت لـ
	التغيير المناخي	harmful to	مؤذي لـ

Topic Vocabulary: Environmental Problems

overpopulation	الزيادة السكانية	responsible for	مسئول عن
lack of resources	نقص الموارد	wipe out	يمحي
global warming	الإنحسار الحراري	extreme	حاد / شديد / قاس
deforestation	قطع أشجار الغابات	strict laws	قوانين صارمة
endangered species	مهدد بالانقراض	pollution	التلوث
harsh punishment	سلالات حيوانات	cut down trees	يقطع الأشجار
destruction of	عقاب قاس	instead of	بدلاً من
aerosols	تدمير الـ	overfishing	الصيد الجائر
shortage of	عبوات الغاز المضغوط	illegal hunting	الصيد المجرم
	نقص		

Study the examples:

- **Global Warming** is causing a change in the world's climate. It causes the ocean levels to rise. It is responsible for the extreme weather conditions we face.
- **Solutions to the problem of global Warming**
 - We could reduce the use of aerosols.
 - We could also use alternative sources of energy.
- **Pollution** causes very poor air quality in cities. Rivers and lakes are full of industrial waste. It is also responsible for the disturbed weather conditions in the world.
- **Solutions to the problem of Pollution**
 - We could reduce the amount of gases emitted from factories.
 - We could use public transport instead of cars
 - We should depend more on clean sources of energy.
- **Overfishing and illegal hunting** cause many animals and fish to be wiped out. More and more animal species are endangered of extinction.
- **Solutions to the problem of Overfishing and illegal hunting**
 - We could have stricter laws and harsher punishments for overfishing and illegal hunting.
 - We could protect endangered animals in natural reserves.
- **Deforestation** results in the destruction of the rainforests. It's responsible for destroying the animals' natural habitats and increasing the pollution problems.
- **Solutions to the problem of Deforestation**
 - We could encourage countries to control the number of trees that are cut down.
 - We should put more limits and laws that prevent loggers.

Topic Vocabulary: Compound Words

rubbish dump	مقلب نفايات	urban sprawl	الزحف العمراني
gas mask	قناع الغاز	cycle path	طريق للدراجين
acid rain	المطر الحمضي	ozone layer	طبقة الأوزون
greenhouse effect	أثر الاحتباس الحراري		

Study the examples:

- A **rubbish dump** is a place where rubbish is left.
- A **gas mask** a facial mask that protects people from **poisonous gases**. الغازات السامة
- **Acid Rain** is rain polluted by acid from **exhausts** عوادم and **fumes** بخنة from cars and factories.
- **The greenhouse effect** is the rise of the earth's temperature.
- **The ozone layer** is a layer in the atmosphere الغلاف الجوي that protects living creatures from harmful **ultra-violet radiation** الإشعاعات فوق بنفسجية
- **Urban sprawl** is the **expansion** التمدد of a city or a town.
- A **cycle path** is a special path for cyclists away from **vehicles**. المركبات
- The rubbish dump on the outskirts of town is an **eyesore**. مؤذي للعين
- The firefighters **put on** their gas masks and entered the house to save the family.
- Acid rain is destroying the tropical forests of the Amazon.
- The greenhouse effect has led to melting ice and the rise of sea levels.
- Aerosols, **toxic fumes** الأبخرة السامة and gases cause the hole in the ozone layer to increase.
- The urban sprawl in Egypt is destroying more and more of the farm lands and causing serious problems like pollution and crimes.
- The Netherlands have rich **networks** of **cycle paths** to protect their cyclists.



Vocabulary Skills: Prepositions

grateful to	feel thankful to	شاکر / ممتن لـ
guilty of	broke the law	مذنب
guilty about	feels he's done something wrong	يشعر بالذنب / تائب الضمير
hear about	receive news about	يعرف / يسمع أخبار عن
hear of	to know that sb or sth exists	يعرف بوجود شيء/ شخص
hear from	to get a letter or telephone call from	يتلقى معلومات من شخص
hopeless at	without skill at a particular activity	فاشل / لا أمل منه في

- Have you **heard of** John Carter? → (عمرک سمعت عن...؟)
You don't know John Carter and I'm telling you for the first time about him.
- Have you **heard about** John Carter? → (عرفت إلی حصل لـ...؟)
We already know him and I'm telling news about him.
- Have you **heard from** John Carter? → (هل جاء إتصال من...؟)
We are waiting for a contact from him about something.

Study the examples:

- I'd never **heard of** him before he won the prize.
- It's a tiny country that most people have never **heard of**.
- Have you **heard about** Tom and what had happened to him?
- Local authorities are anxious to **hear from** anyone about the waste being dumped in the park. (receive information by phone or mail)
- Have you ever **heard of** the greenhouse effect?
- Did you **hear about** the Environmental Competition this weekend?
- I'm so **grateful to you** for all that you've done.
- She was **grateful to** all the volunteers for their help.
- I'm so **grateful for** all the help you have done to me.
- After the earthquake we felt **grateful** that we're still alive.
- I feel so **guilty about** leaving the lights on all night.
- They were found **guilty of** dumping chemical waste into the river.
- He has always been **hopeless at** speaking in public.

Phrasal Verbs: Fall & Get

fall back on	rely on = depend on	يعتمد على مساعدة
fall for	get deceived by	يتم خداعه بـ
fall through	failed to be completed	يفشل في إتمام
get away with	go without punishment	يقتل من العقاب
get on with	in good terms with - like	على وفاق مع
get over	recover from	يتقرب على / يشفى من
get through	finish	ينهي / ينجز

Study the examples:

- You can always **fall back on** me for help.
- I can't believe they **fell for** that old trick.
- The plans for the new sports centre **fell through**.
- It took Tony a long time to **get over** his illness.
- I really **get on with** Alice; she's such a friendly person.
- Do you think that they are going to **get away with** their crime?
- He's going to try to **get through** the report tonight.

Idioms: Fixed Phrases

take my hat off to	admire someone's deeds	يحي / يشي على
on the go	busy and active	في حركة مستمرة
hold still	don't move	ابق ثابتا
have a heart of gold	very kind and generous	نوا قلب طيب
have a go at	criticize	ينتقد ويلوم
lose heart	become disappointed	يفقد العزم
take (someone) for granted	not show gratitude for	لا يهتم بشكر
keep his head	remain calm	يبقى هادئ الأعصاب
have butterflies in his stomach	very nervous	بطنه مكركية
kill two birds with one stone	achieve two things	يضر ب عصفورين بحجر
take the bull by the horns	do something difficult or unpleasant	دموع التماسيح
crocodile tears	not true or sincere	لا يهتم بشكر
the lion's share of	the biggest share	نصيب الأسد

Study the examples:

- Don't **lose heart**, there'll be plenty more chances for promotion.
- I really **take my hat off to** those eco-warriors *المحافظون على الطبيعة*. At least they are standing up for what they believe in.
- He's exhausted, he's been **on the go** all day.
- Most children **take** their parents **for granted**. They don't show real appreciations by words or by deeds.
- Martin **kept his head** and didn't panic despite the noise around him.
- If you just **hold still**, you won't feel that the injection is painful.
- She may seem strict but underneath she has a **heart of gold**.
- I don't know why she was **having a go at** Steve. It wasn't his fault.
- He **had butterflies in his stomach** before he gave his speech.
- Well, I **killed two birds with one stone**; I visited my parents and did some shopping as well.
- Why don't you **take the bull by the horns** and tell him to leave?
- I'm sure she wasn't really upset; those were just **crocodile tears**.
- Though he has done nothing in the project, he **got the lion's share** of the reward just because he's the manager.

Vocabulary Exercises

(1) Choose the correct word(s) in brackets:

1. (Global warming - Acid rain - Solar power - Ozone layer) is responsible for the rise in the ocean levels.
2. Aerosol sprays are destroying the (rubbish dump - ozone layer - fossil fuels - solar power).
3. Energy from the sun can be used to produce (solar power - acid rain - water dams - wind mills).
4. (Oil spills - Rubbish dump - Fossil fuels - Wind turbines) pollute the seas and beaches and it also kill many sea creatures.

5. Whales have become an (endangered - animal - sea - fossil) species.
6. We are running (from - away - out - over) of fossil fuels.
7. Solar batteries can (produce - renew - store - generate) the sun's energy.
8. Nuclear (electricity - fuel - petrol - power) stations are considered dangerous by many people.
9. There's a serious water shortage and the supply hardly meets the people (demand - order - require - provide).
10. We must find an alternative form of (energy - electricity - petrol - batteries) because fossil fuels are running out.
11. Hydroelectric power (plants - planets - farms - fields) must take care not to flood the surrounding area.
12. The price of fuel is going (sky - cloud - space - horizon) high these days.
13. Solar power is an alternative (source - supply - storage - field) of energy.
14. Changing weather patterns are one of the possible effects of (ozone - global - fuel - weather) warming.
15. If it weren't for the ozone (mask - layer - dump - shield), the earth's living creatures would die.
16. Tom is a perfect rescue worker. He never loses (mind - heart - hands - money) and he never gives up.
17. The use of aerosol sprays contributes (to - on - for - with) the increase of air pollution.
18. (Ozone - Acid - Tropical - Thunder) rain is caused by exhaust fumes.
19. This guide book will provide you (from - with - for - in) all the information you need.
20. I wish I weren't hopeless (on - at - in - for) problem solving.

21. Don't lose (the share - the lion's share - heart - head), there'll be plenty more chances for promotion.
22. I really take my (shoes - shirt - hat - glasses) off to those who stand up for what they believe in.
23. He's exhausted; he's been (on the go - holding still - losing heart - keeping his head) all day.
24. Most children (take - make - get - give) their parents for granted. They don't show real appreciations by words or by deeds.
25. Martin kept his (heart - mind - share - head) and didn't panic despite the noise around him.
26. If you just (have a go - be on the go - take your hat off - hold still), you won't feel that the injection is painful.
27. She may seem strict but underneath she has a heart of (a lion - gold - a crocodile - a mouse).
28. I don't know why she was having a (go - talk - shout - share) at Steve. It wasn't his fault.
29. He had (butterflies - crocodiles - lions - bulls) in his stomach before he took the exams.
30. Well, I killed two (lions - birds - bulls - crocodiles) with one stone; I visited my parents and did some shopping as well.
31. Why don't you take the bull by the (head - legs - tail - horns) and tell him to leave?
32. I'm sure she wasn't really upset; those were just (crocodile - butterflies - lions - bulls) tears.
33. Martin got the (lion's - bull's - cat's - dog's) share of his father's properties.
34. You can always (fall for - fall back - fall through - fall off) on me for help.

35. I can't believe they (fell for - fell back - fell through - fell on) that old trick.
36. It took Tony a long time to (fall - get - come - fly) over his illness.
37. I really get on well (for - at - on - with) Alice; she's such a friendly person.
38. Do you think that they are going to (get away - fall for - get over - get on) with their crime?
39. He's going to try to (get through - get over - get on with - get back) the report tonight.
40. I'd never heard (about - from - of - at) him before. Is he a new employee?
41. Have you heard (of - from - on - about) Tom and what had happened to him?
42. If you have any information about the accident, we would like to hear (about - of - with - from) you.
43. I'm so grateful (for - about - from - to) my parents for all that they've done.
44. I'm so grateful (for - about - from - to) all that you've done.
45. I feel so guilty (of - from - with - about) leaving the lights on all night.
46. They were found guilty (of - from - with - about) dumping chemical waste into the river.
47. He has always been hopeless (in - for - about - at) speaking in public.
48. A rubbish (sprawl - dump - fumes - vehicle) is a place where rubbish is left.
49. The (pollution - ozone - rubbish - greenhouse) effect is the rise of the earth's temperature.
50. Urban sprawl is the (destruction - dumping - expansion - construction) of a city or a town.

51. A (water cycle – life cycle – cycle path – food cycle) is a special lane for cyclists away from vehicles.
52. John decided to take the bull by the (heart – horns – tail – legs) and ask his boss for a pay rise.
53. I really take my hat off (for – on – about – to) Cathy. She has made the garden look beautiful.
54. She was grateful (to – of – at – with) her teacher for his guidance and patience.
55. He was found guilty (about – with – at – of) shoplifting.
56. Danny is hopeless (of – with – about – at) doing crossword puzzles.
57. The Children's Centre is in need (of – to – for – with) a new water boiler.
58. The plans for the new stadium in Aswan fell (off – over – through – away).
59. He will provide the school (with – of – from – at) enough money to buy an entire library.
60. I am no longer capable (at – to – in – of) looking after the twins by myself.
61. We must protect the rainforest (off – with – at – from) deforestation.
62. Thanks (for – to – about – with) solar technology, we can now store this power and use it when needed.
63. Solar energy can now run small (cities – towns – gadgets – machines).
64. I am ready to help you but I don't want to be taken (away – for granted – the lion's share – crocodile tears).
65. The manager had a (go – talk – come – hold) at his secretary for not letting me in as soon as I arrived.
66. It's important to keep your (mind – head – heart – money) and not to panic when there is a natural disaster.

(2) Rewrite the following sentences using the word(s) in brackets:

1. You can always depend on me for help. (fall back)
2. I can't believe they got deceived by that old trick. (fell) for
3. It took Tony a long time to recover from his illness. (get over)
4. I am really in good terms with Alice. (get on) with
5. They won't go without punishment for their crime? (get away) with
6. He's going to try to finish the report tonight. (get through)
7. They didn't give up even when their car broke down. (lose heart)
8. Sarah was so nervous before the interview. had (butterflies)
9. Mr. John should take the biggest share of the treasure. (lion's)
10. Don't give up; there'll be more chances to come. (lose heart)
11. I really appreciate your environmental efforts. (take my hat) off
12. Most children don't appreciate their parents' efforts. (for granted)
13. It's important not to lose your temper with children. (keep your head)
14. The plans for the new hospital failed to be completed. (fell) through
15. She is very kind. (has) (a heart of gold)
16. He was very nervous before the surgical operation. (had butterflies)

Grammar

(1) Uses of Infinitive & Gerund

A Uses of (infinitive with to):

① To express purpose

- She **called to talk** about our plans for tomorrow.
- Carl went to the library **to borrow** some books.
(we can also use [in order to – so as to])

② After certain verbs

agree – appear – help – manage – need – refuse – expect – hope – decide – promise – afford – ask – offer – learn – choose – want ...

- We **agreed to discuss** the problem in private.
- They **expect to finish** the building next month.
- My parents **want to buy** a new house
- My brother always **refuses to help** me with my homework.
- My sister is **learning to play** the guitar.

③ After (would like – would love – would prefer)

- I would prefer **to go out** for dinner tonight.

④ After the adjectives

happy – sad – glad – willing راجب – eager شغوف – reluctant متردد – lucky – fortunate محظوظ

- I was very **sad to hear** that Karl had lost his job.
- She is **unwilling to come** to the party.
- I'm **reluctant to buy** that car.

⑤ With the structure (It + be + adjective / noun + to inf.)

- **It was easy to find** the house after all.
- **It is kind of you to help** us.

⑥ After (too & enough)

- It isn't warm **enough to go** out without a coat.

- The problem is too difficult **to handle**.
- ⑦ To talk about a surprise or an unexpected event (esp. with 'only')
 - I finally got home **only to find** that I've forgotten my keys at work.
 - She was completely **shocked to meet** us in Sydney.
 - It was quite a surprise for me **to know** that Amira is your niece.

⑧ After (be + the first / second / next / last ... etc.)

- Ahmed was the first **to come** to the party.
- She was the last person **to ask** for help.

⑨ After the expressions

(ask / learn / explain / decide / find out / want to know) + Q.Word

- He's **learnt how to fix** electronics.
- The teacher **explained how to solve** the problem.
- Have you **decided where to go**?

Note: After 'and' or 'Or' the 'to' of the second infinitive can be omitted.

I would like **to go** and **to see** what is going on there.

They wanted **to come** and **to congratulate** you for the job.

B Uses of infinitive without to (bare infinitive):

① After modal verbs

- Lilly **can speak** German and Italian.

② After the structures (Let / Make / See / Hear) + someone + do

- Dad never **lets me go** out alone.
- They **made us fill out** a lot of forms.
- I **saw the manager leave** a minute ago.
- We **hear them fight** every night.

Note: If these verbs are in the passive form, we use (to inf.) after them

He **was made to fill** out a lot of forms.

③ After (had better) & (would rather)

- We had better leave now.
- I had better take the train.
- I would rather stay for a couple of days.

④ The verb 'help' can be followed by (to inf.) or (bare inf.)

- She helped me choose the furniture.
- She helped me to choose the furniture.

C Uses of the -ing form (Gerund):

① As a noun

- Smoking is very bad for your health.

② After prepositions

- He is thinking of quitting his job.

③ After certain verbs

admit – appreciate – continue – deny – fancy – imagine – mind – miss – quit – save – suggest – practise – prevent – feel like – detest – adore – avoid – consider – enjoy – finish – hate – like – dislike – love – prefer – risk – can't stand

- I don't mind **doing** the housework for mum.
- Can you imagine **winning** the lottery?
- I avoid **getting** stuck in traffic jams by taking back routes.
- I feel like **having** a break.
- Sara can't stand **listening** to rap music.
- I missed **watching** the football match.

○Note:

[love, like, enjoy, prefer ...etc] + gerund → to express general preference

[would love, would like, would prefer ...] + to inf. → to express specific preference

I would like **to have** some fish and chips please. (He's making an order)

I like **having** fish with chips. (He expresses a general preference)

① After (spend – waste – lose) + (time) or (money)

- He spent a lot of money redecorating the house.
- We lost a log of time looking for the lost keys.

② After the preposition (to) in the following phrases:

- Look forward to → يتطلع إلى
I look forward to spending a holiday on the beach.
- Be used to → يعتاد على
We are used to working hard before the exams.
- Get accustomed to → يعتاد على
Soon, you'll get accustomed to waking up early.
- In addition to → بالإضافة إلى
In addition to putting on weight, fats weaken your heart.
- Object to → يعترض على
She objected to working on the project alone.
- Prefer (ing) to (ing) → يفضل ... على ...
I prefer swimming to playing football.

③ After expressions such as:

- Be busy → مشغول بـ
He is **busy** working in his office.
- It's no use → لا فائدة من
It's no use talking to him. He's stubborn.
- It's (no) good → من الجيد أن
It's good waking up early. / It's no good talking like that.
- It's (not) worth → يستحق / يستاهل / يساوي
That's a valuable watch. It is worth having.
That's a plastic watch. It isn't worth buying.
- What's the use of → ما الفائدة من
What's the use of talking to the boss? He never listens.
- Can't help → لا يمكنني تجنب
Sorry! I can't help laughing whenever I see you.
- There's no point in → لا معنى / طائل / فائدة من
There is no point in going there alone. You can't do it yourself.
- Can't stand → لا يطيق / يكره

- I can't stand waiting anymore.
- **Have difficulty (in)** → يواجه صعوبة في
I think she has difficulty bringing up the two children.
- **Have trouble** → يواجه صعوبة
Do you have any trouble understanding my point of view?

ⓐ After the verbs (hear, listen, notice, see, watch ...etc) to describe witnessing an incomplete action

- I heard Marian screaming. (I don't know what happened next)

ONote:

With verbs of senses (see, hear, watch, notice) we can use two patterns

see, hear, watch, notice → 'inf.'

see, hear, watch, notice → '-ing'

The action is completed

the action is in progress

We observed the whole action and we know how it ended.

We observed the action in progress or when it began only.

Examples:

- I **watched** the children **cross** the street. (I saw them as they reached the other side.)
- I **watched** the children **crossing** the street. (I didn't see what happened next)
- I **saw** Mark **leaving** the office. (I don't know if he went home or came back in.)
- I **saw** Mark **leave** the office. (I know he went home.)

D Verbs that are followed by either infinitive or Gerund:

stop – remember – forget – try – regret

Stop + (infinitive) = (stop doing something in order to do another)

Stop + (gerund) = (give up doing something – no longer does something)

- I **stopped to drink** coffee. (= I took a break so as to drink some coffee)
- I **stopped drinking** coffee. (= I no longer drink coffee. I gave it up)

Remember + (infinitive) = (remember that you have to do something)

Remember + (gerund) = (do something then remembered later that you did it)

- I **remembered to buy** the book. (= I remembered that I should buy it)
- I **remember buying** that book. (= I bought it and remember this now)

Forget + (infinitive) = (not remember to do something)

Forget + (gerund) = (unable to recall something – can't recall it to his memory)

- Oops! I **forgot to close** the door. I must go back. (= I made a mistake)
- Did you **forget visiting** this place with us? (= Can't you recall this memory?)

Try + (infinitive) = (to make an effort or do your best with something difficult)

Try + (gerund) = (to make a trial or as an experiment – to see what will happen)

- I **tried to open** the window. (= I made an effort to open it)
- I **tried opening** the window. (= I wanted to see what will happen next)

Regret + (infinitive) = (to feel sorry that you have to say or do something)

Regret + (gerund) = (to do something then you feel sorry you've done it)

- I **regret to inform** you that you didn't pass the exam. (= I feel sorry to say this)
- I **regret going** to that party. (= I went there and now I am sorry I did)

(2) Types of Comparisons

as + adj. + as

To show that two people or things are similar

- The blue skirt is **as expensive as** the red one.

ONote:

The negative form is (not as + adj. + as) or (not so + adj. + as)
The negative form means that the two people or things aren't similar.

- The blue skirt isn't **as expensive as** the red one.
(Means: the blue skirt is cheaper than the red one.)

adjective + -er + than used with one or two-syllabic adjectives

To show that two people or things are not similar (different)

- Our house is **closer** to the park than yours.

the + adjective + -est used with one or two-syllabic adjectives

To distinguish one of a group of people or things

- Our house is the **closest** to the park.

more / less + adjective + than with adjectives with more than two syllables

To show that two people or things are not similar (different)

- Our house is **more expensive than** yours.
- Your house is **less expensive than** mine.

the most / least + adjective with adjectives with more than two syllables

To distinguish one of a group of people or things

- Our house is **the most expensive** in the entire neighbourhood.
- Chess is **the least interesting** game I have ever played.

much / a lot / far / a little / a bit / slightly + comparison

To express the degree of difference between two people or things

- Brian is **slightly older than** Claire.
- Riding a motorbike is **a lot more dangerous than** driving a car.
- It was **a bit more expensive than** I thought it would be.

Comparative + and + Comparative

To show that something is increasing or decreasing

- The traffic gets **worse and worse** every day.
- You come **later and later** every day.

The + comparative ..., the + comparative

To show that two things change alternatively together

- The longer the day went on, the more tired she became.

by far + the + superlative

To emphasis how far someone or something is distinguished in a group of people or things

- Alan's party is **by far the best** one of all the parties.
- Number 4 is **by far the best** player in the team.

(3) Too & Enough

'Too' has a negative meaning. It shows that something is more than enough necessary or wanted.

too + adjective / adverb + (for someone) + to inf.

The question is **too** difficult.

The question is **too** difficult **to** answer.

The question is **too** difficult **for me to** answer.

He was driving **too** slowly.

He was driving **too** slowly **to** arrive in time.

He was driving **too** slowly **for us to** arrive in time.

'enough' has a positive meaning. It means there is just as much of what is wanted.

adjective / adverb + enough + to inf.

The weather is fine enough to have a picnic by the river.

NOT + adjective / adverb + enough + to inf.

He isn't clever enough to answer those questions.

enough + noun + to inf.

I've got enough time to have a break.

Grammar Exercises

(1) Choose the correct word(s) in brackets:

1. He goes to evening classes (learn – to learn – learns – learning) Italian.
2. (Learn – Learning – To learn – Learnt) a language can help you get a better job.
3. Oh no! I forgot (buying – to buy – buy – bought) eggs when I was at the supermarket.
4. The government is determined (to solve – solve – solving – solves) the problems.
5. Dan prefers cooking at home to (eat – eating – eats – eaten) out.

6. There's no point in (buying – to buy – buy – buys) a computer if you aren't going to use it.
7. They have decided (decorate – to decorate – decorating – decorated) the living room.
8. The children love (going – to go – go – goes) to the swimming pool.
9. The children would love (going – to go – go – goes) to the swimming pool.
10. I regret (tell – to tell – telling – told) Alice what Sally had said.
11. I like (to go – going – go – goes) to the cinema.
12. I'd like (to go – going – go – goes) to the cinema tonight.
13. Who likes (watching – to watch – watches – watch) TV?
14. Who would like (watching – to watch – watches – watch) TV?
15. I'll never forget (meeting – meet – to meet – the meeting) David Beckham.
16. Don't forget (locking – lock – locks – to lock) the door.
17. He regrets (leaving – leaves – left – leave) school so early.
18. I regret (informing – informs – informed – to inform) you that you haven't been accepted for the job.
19. Maths is (more – the more – the most – by far) difficult school subject.
20. (The more – The less – The – The most) frightening animal of all is the shark.
21. The (best – better – good – well) holiday I ever had was in Jamaica.
22. (Being – To be – Be – Not to be) a pilot is a more interesting job than being an accountant.
23. David is (too – very – enough – to) tired to go to the party.
24. Sam is (old enough – enough old – very old – such old) to go into town on his own.
25. He arrived at the cinema too late (for watching – to watch – to watching – watch) the film.
26. Shall we stop on the way (getting – to get – get – have got) something to eat?
27. You'd better (discussing – discuss – to discuss – have discussed) it with Mrs Harris and find out the details.

28. I enjoy (walking – walk – to walk – be waling) to work in the morning.
29. It's a shame Lisa couldn't come. I was looking forward (meeting – meet – to meet – to meeting) her.
30. We should let Gary (knowing – to know – know – to knowing) what time we are meeting.
31. It's (far – more – rather – much) than a week since I spoke to Jim.
32. She was made (stay – staying – to stay – stayed) late.
33. She didn't get the job because she wasn't experienced (much – very – enough – many).
34. The river is (very – so – much – too) polluted to swim in.
35. The further we walked, the (much – many – more – most) tired we became.
36. There are (too many – too much – many enough – much enough) factories in this part of town.
37. The longer you talk on the phone, the (more – much – many – most) you pay.
38. She isn't used to (work – working – works – worked) late.
39. He goes (swimming – to swim – for swim – for swimming) every morning before work.
40. We're still waiting for him (to arrive – arriving – arrive – to arriving).
41. I would love (visiting – to visit – to visiting – visit) India one day.
42. He forgot (putting – to putting – put – to put) out his cigarette and that was the cause of the fire.
43. I'll never forget (visiting – to visiting – visit – to visit) Italy for the first time.
44. She couldn't stop (to think – thinking – to thinking – think) about what had happened the night before.
45. She couldn't stop (to think – thinking – to thinking – think). She had to do something quickly.
46. Sorry I'm a bit late. I had to stop (buying – to buy – buy – to buying) something for the children.

47. Did you remember (taking – to take – to taking – took) the rubbish bin outside.
48. I remember (to meet – meeting – to meeting – met) you once at Debbie's party.
49. If we have enough time, we may go (swimming – swim – to swim – to swimming).
50. If we have enough time, we may go (swim – to swim – to swimming – for a swim).
51. I promised (get – to get – getting – got) home by ten but the bus was late.
52. We only had twenty pounds, so we couldn't afford (to go – going – to going – go) anywhere expensive.
53. The tourists expected (leave – to leave – leaving – leaves) at three o'clock.
54. I suggested (waiting – wait – to wait – to waiting) for a bus but they wanted to walk.
55. Mr. Johnson enjoyed (learn – learning – to learn - learns) Arabic at school and continued studying the language when he was older.
56. I hoped (do – doing – to do – does) well in the exam.
57. I suggested (asking – to ask – asks – asked) Yehia to help us.
58. We (would like – would hate – refuse – can't stand) waiting in queues
59. Fatma dislikes (to be – being – been – be) with children so she doesn't want to be a primary school teacher.
60. They don't mind (visit – to visit – visiting – to visiting) places where there are lots of tourists.
61. We discussed it for a long time and in the end he (agreed – suggested – gave up – finished) to sponsor the festival.
62. When I (asked – refused – suggested – decided) going to the cinema he said he preferred the theatre.
63. If you live abroad for some time you (risk – put off – fail – plan) losing the old friends in your homeland.

64. It wasn't easy but we (gave up – managed – failed – avoided) to get an interview with the Prince of Wales.
65. I think you should (decide – consider – agree – refuse) studying medicine. You would make an excellent doctor.
66. The theatre was so small that they (denied – refused – gave up – preferred) to let any more people in.
67. She is so poor now that she has had to (give up – afford – consider – expect) eating out and buying expensive clothes.
68. If you want to be a good son you should (practise – learn – admit – enjoy) to listen to your parents.
69. Shy people don't enjoy (being – to be – be – to being) in the spotlight.
70. Some people try very hard not (being – be – to being – to be) the center of attention.
71. When I was at school, I (refused – couldn't afford – hated – learned) having to read aloud in class.
72. Ronaldo got a severe injury in the knee and he almost stopped (to play – play – to playing – playing)
73. I can't (stand – afford – hope – expect) getting up early.
74. He can't afford (to buy – buy – to buying – buying) a new car.
75. We tried (opening – to open – opened – open) the window, but it was stuck.
76. I can't stop (watching – watched – to watch – watch) this programme. It's brilliant.
77. I think they're really nice people, so I try (to help – helping – helped – help) them as much as I can.
78. He's really charming. Please remember (inviting – to invite – inventing – invite) him.
79. I can't remember (to see – see – seeing – saw) that film.
80. I met Oliver yesterday. We stopped (talking – to talk – talk – to talking) a little.

2 Rewrite the following sentences using the word(s) in brackets:

1. Do you remember our visit to Paris? (visiting)
2. I have never had such a tasty meal before. (best)
3. I have never had such a tasty meal before. (tastiest)
4. My father insists that I water the plants every day. (makes)
5. I could never be happy working in a restaurant. (would hate)
6. I'm really excited about starting university. (forward)
7. I always worry about my family. (can't help)
8. I couldn't move the machine by myself. It was so heavy. (too)
9. I can't wait to meet your brother. (forward)
10. My parents insist that I do my H.W before I watch TV. (make)
11. My parents insist that I do my H.W before I watch TV. (let)
12. It was Ahmad's idea to go to the cinema. (suggested)
13. Ahmad said that he would take the library books back. (agreed)
14. We told Farida we'd give her a lift. (promised)
15. "I'm giving you a test tomorrow," said the teacher. (decided)
16. If the weather is good, we'll play tennis tomorrow. (planned)
17. I'm not doing any more work today. (finished)
18. I said I wouldn't pay for Nabil again. (refused)
19. I'm on page one of Oliver Twist. (just started)
20. Jordan is one possibility for our holiday this year. (consider)
21. Last year we didn't want to go to Morocco on holiday. (refused)
22. It was difficult to persuade Mary to come with us. (I had difficulty)
23. Chris doesn't feel like going out today. (would rather)
24. I can't afford to buy those boots. (too expensive)
25. I must finish this work today. (It's important for me)
26. The exercise was easy. I could do it. (easy enough)
27. Kevin shouldn't drive so quickly. (It's dangerous for)
28. I didn't take any money from you. (don't remember)

29. I'd love to go sailing. (going)
30. I wouldn't like to do maths problems. (can't stand)
31. I love going skiing. (would like)
32. I'd prefer to stay at home. (enjoy)
33. I'd quite like to go ice diving. (love)
34. He didn't refuse to lend me his car. (mind)
35. I remember that I was an active child. (being)
36. I don't remember that I have bought this CD. (buying)
37. Do you remember when we met together every Friday? (meeting)
38. I think I have to give up smoking. (stop)
39. He agreed to lend us his car. (didn't mind)
40. My shoes need cleaning. (I need ...)
41. Sam always wants to be the centre of attention. (enjoys)
42. I don't feel like going to the cinema this evening. (want)
43. Jack offered to lend his brother some money. (didn't mind)
44. I don't have money to buy you another pair of trainers. (can't afford)
45. I just can't imagine living in another country. (want)
46. Could you lend me your mobile, please? (mind)

Unit 5 Early to Bed ...

The title is an English Proverb (Early to bed and early to rise makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise) which means: if you sleep early and wake up early this makes you healthy, wealthy and wise.

Vocabulary

Introduction: Daily Routines

daily routine	النظام اليومي	more often than	مرات أكثر من
wake up	يستيقظ	suffer from	يعاني من
on your own	بدون مساعدة	indigestion	عسر هضم
have late nights	يسهر	muscular pains	آلام العضلات
go to bed early	ينام مبكرا	lifestyle	نمط حياة
clumsy	مهمل	health problems	مشاكل صحية

Reading Text: Can you feel the rhythm

routine	نظام / نمط	anxious	قلق
negative term	مصطلح سلبي	accident prone	عرضة للحوادث
nine-to-fivers	الموظفين	fatigue	إعياء / إجهاد
a 24-hour society	مجتمع لا ينام	ulcers	تقرحات
book a holiday	يحجز إجازة	frequent	متكرر
on the internet	على شبكة المعلومات	viral infections	عدوي فيروسية
at the crack of dawn	عند بزوغ الفجر	outsmart	تتذكي على
round-the-clock	على مدار الساعة	pattern of sleep	نمط النوم
hypothalamus	المهاد (الجزء المتحكم بالعمليات الحيوية للجسم في المخ)	immune system	الجهاز المناعي
natural rhythm	الإيقاع الطبيعي	repair mechanisms	آليات إصلاح
physical	جسماني	circulate	تدور في أرجاء
psychological	نفسيا	digestive system	الجهاز الهضمي
well-being	الصحة / معافاة البدن	glucose	الجلوكوز
hormones	الهرمونات	bloodstream	مجري الدم
immune functions	وظائف المناعة	evolution	التطور
conductor	قائد	stay up	يسهر
an orchestra	الأوركسترا	wakefulness	اليقظة / الأرق
alertness	التنبه / الوعي		

synchronise
deprive of
depressed

بزامن
بحرم من
مكتئب

in tune with
in harmony
in the long run

على نفس ليقاع
في تناغم
على المدى البعيد

Topic Vocabulary: Health Problems



indigestion	عسر هضم	sore eyes	عيون ملتهبة
asthma	الربو	sneezing	عطاس
insomnia	الأرق	red lumps	حبوب حمراء
overtired = fatigue	منهك	splitting headache	صداع نصفى
flu	أنفلونزا	black eye	كدمة بالعين
cramp	تشنج عضلي	sprained wrist	إتواء بالرسغ
acne	بثور الشباب	sprained ankle	إتواء بالكاحل
heat stroke	ضربة شمس	travel sickness	إرهاق السفر
hay fever	حمى القش	pulled muscle	شد عضلي
symptoms	أعراض	food poisoning	تسمم غذائي
bloated stomach	معدة منتفخة	sore throat	التهاب بالحنجرة
nausea	غثيان	streaming cold = flu	برد مع عطس شديد
dizziness	دوار / دوخة	nose bleed	نزيف بالأنف
wheezing	لهاث	allergy to	حساسية من
yawning	تثاؤب	anxiety	قلق / جذع

problem

Symptoms

indigestion	a bloated, painful stomach
asthma	difficulty breathing, wheezing
insomnia	can't sleep
overtired	can't stop yawning
flu	headache, fever, aching muscles
cramp	a painful muscle contraction
acne	spots and red lumps on the face and neck
heat stroke	high temperature, nausea, dizziness
hay fever	runny nose, sore eyes, sneezing

Study the examples:

- If you have difficulty breathing and you are **wheezing**, then you probably have **asthma**. This is usually caused by an **allergy to** dust or animals.
- If you can't sleep, then you've probably got **insomnia**. This is usually caused by **stress** or **anxiety**.
- If you can't stop yawning, then you are probably **overtired**. This is usually caused by not getting enough sleep.
- If you have a **headache**, **fever** and **aching muscles**, then you've probably got **flu**. This is usually caused by a **virus**. (flu is a viral infection)
- If you have a painful muscle contraction, then you've probably got **cramp**. This is usually caused by doing too much exercise.
- If you have **spots** and red **lumps** on the face and neck, then you've probably got **acne**. This is usually caused by **bacteria** under the skin.
- If you have a high temperature, **nausea** and **dizziness**, then you've probably got **heat stroke**. This is usually caused by spending too much time in the sun.
- If you have **runny nose** and **sore eyes**, and you can't stop **sneezing**, then you've probably got **hay fever**. This is usually caused by an allergy to **pollen**. حبوب اللقاح
- If you have a **black eye**, you should put some ice on it.
- If you have a **sprained wrist**, you should put it in a **sling**. → 
- If you have **travel sickness**, you should get some fresh air.
- If you have a **pulled muscle**, you should rest the injured part.
- If you have **food poisoning**, you should drink plenty of **fluids**. سوائل
- If you have a sore throat, you should **suck on a throat lozenge**.
- If you have a **streaming cold**, you should ask the doctor to **prescribe** some medicine. يوصف
- If you have a nose bleed, you should **pinch your nose**. 

Expressing Preference

Positive ways to express preference

enjoy, like, love, prefer → (noun) (-ing form)

fond of / interested in / keen on → (noun) (-ing form)

I find (something) quite exciting / relaxing / fascinating

prefer (something) **to** عن (something)

prefer (doing ...) **to** عن (doing ...)

would rather (inf.) **than** عن (inf.)

Negative ways to express preference

don't like, enjoy, love, prefer → (noun) (-ing form)

hate, detest, can't stand → (noun) (-ing form)

not very fond of, Interested in, keen on → (noun) (-ing form)

I find (something) quite boring / tiring / annoying

Study the examples:

- I **find** visiting an art gallery **quite relaxing**.
- I'm **not very fond of** going to art galleries.
- I'm **quite keen on** strolling through the park.
- I really **love** going hiking.
- I am **not very interested in** hiking but I **enjoy** camping.
- I **prefer** getting together with friends **to** going shopping.
- I **prefer** reading a good book **to** going to the cinema.
- I **prefer** the North Coast **to** Sharm el Sheikh for a summer holiday.
- I'd **rather** go cycling **than** go to the gym.
- I'd **rather** listen to music **than** play music.
- I'd **rather** a photo with Amre Diab **than** his signature in an autograph.
- Which do you **prefer** more watching TV or playing computer games?

Describing Feelings

use (past participle) to describe how a person feels

use (present participle) to describe what something is like

Study the examples:

- I felt **disappointed** when I failed the test.
- a. Failing the test was **disappointing**.
- I felt **thrilled** when I went on the roller coaster.
- a. Going on the roller coaster was **thrilling**.
- I felt **tired** after I went to the gym.
- a. Going to the gym was **tiring**.
- I felt **embarrassed** when I fell down the stairs.
- a. Falling down the stairs was **embarrassing**.
- I felt **frightened** when I heard the explosion.
- a. Hearing the explosion was **frightening**.
- I felt **excited** when I saw Britney Spears.
- a. Seeing Britney Spears was **exciting**.
- I felt **annoyed** when I was stuck in a traffic jam.
- a. Being stuck in a traffic jam was **annoying**.
- I felt **fascinated** when I saw the dinosaurs in the museum.
- a. Seeing the dinosaurs in the museum was **fascinating**.
- I felt **confused** when I heard about the problem.
- a. Hearing about the problem was **confusing**.
- I feel **relaxed** when I listen to music.
- a. Listening to music is **relaxing**.
- I feel **bored** when I have nothing to do.
- a. Having nothing to do is **boring**.
- I felt **relieved** to be back home at last.
- a. Being back home at last is **relieving**.

Character Adjectives

sociable	like going to parties	اجتماعي
sentimental	show pity or love	عاطفي
conservative	hate change or new ideas	متحفظ
perfectionist	want things to be perfect	محب للكمال
arrogant	think you're better than others	مغرور
confident	be sure of your abilities	وثق
moody	change feelings frequently	متقلب المزاج
reliable	can be trusted	يعتمد عليه
practical	make sensible decisions	عملي
impatient	can't wait for long	غير صبور

Study the examples:

- Rob is a very **sociable** person. If he isn't attending a party he is giving a party at his home. He is always among his friends.
- My manager is a **moody** person. One minute he is smiling, another he is shouting at everybody.
- I think Bill is a **perfectionist**, because he wants everything to be perfect, and won't accept any faults.
- I wouldn't say Sarah is **arrogant**, because she certainly doesn't think she is better than other people.
- James is very **reliable** because he can always be trusted to do exactly what you want him to do.
- He's a very **conservative** person. He always looks like he's wearing his father's clothes.
- Being **confident** in your abilities is something and being **arrogant** is another thing. There's a thin line between the two feelings.
- Sarah is a **practical** person. She got rid of the dining room and turned it into a children play room. They don't receive many guests after all.
- He's a good teacher, but sometimes he is a bit **impatient** with slow learner.

Vocabulary Skills: Prepositions

identical to	متطابق مع	kind to	طيب / عطوف على
jealous of	غيور من	impression on	بترك إبتطباع جيد على
insist on	يصر على	join in	يشارك
keen on	متحمس لـ	increase in	زيادة في

Study the examples:

- Look! That dress is **identical to** the one Jane was wearing last night.
- I think he is **jealous of** Sally because of all the money she's making.
- We offered to help her but she **insisted on** doing it herself.
- James thinks it's an excellent plan but I'm not so **keen on** the idea.
- Everyone has been very **kind to** me since the accident.
- That book made a really strong **impression on** Emma. She can't stop talking about it.
- Come to the fair everyone is welcome to **join in**.
- In recent years there has been a large **increase in** the number of people who take regular exercise.
- The tests are **identical to** those carried out last year.
- She had always been very **jealous of** her sister's blonde hair.
- She **insisted on** seeing her lawyer before she said a single word.
- Mike made quite an **impression on** the girls at the tennis club.

Phrasal Verbs: give & go

give away	① reveal (a secret) يكشف ② give something free of charge يوهب / يعطي
give off	emit (smell, heat, fumes ...etc.) ... بصدر رائحة / حرارة
give out	① come to an end / stops working ② distribute يوزع
give up	① abandon an attempt or a habit يتخلى عن / يقطع عن ② surrender يستسلم

go back on	break a promise or an agreement ينكس وعده
go down with	become ill
go after	chase or pursue to catch يطارد / يذهب خلف
go for	① attack ② apply for (a job)
go around	① be enough for everyone ② (news / disease) to spread

Study the examples:

- Though I've seen this film before I won't **give away** the ending.
- The fire was **giving off** a lot of heat.
- It was obvious that they would lose, but they still wouldn't **give up**.
- He said he would do it. I can't believe he **went back on** his word.
- I feel really ill today; I hope I'm not **going down with** flu.
- The dog **went for** him when he tried to open the gate.
- I'm afraid there won't be enough food to **go around**.
- The shop is **giving away** a sample pack to every customer.
- That new oil-heater doesn't **give off** much heat.
- At the end of the race his legs **gave out** and he couldn't move.
- Don't offer him a cigarette; he's trying to **give up**.
- We still haven't **given up** hope of finding her alive.
- The government **went back on** its decision to close the mines.
- She's **gone back on** the appointment. She's not coming.
- Half of our class has **gone down with** flu.
- The police **went after** him but he got away.
- Our dog always **goes for** the postman.
- Aren't you **going for** that scholarship to Harvard University?
- Are there enough sandwiches to **go round**?
- More unusual diseases are **going round** these days.
- Al Ahly won't **give away** the name of the new player.

Idioms: Fixed Phrases

a sweet tooth
put my finger on
a strong stomach
feel it in my bones
put words into my mouth
get that off my chest

to break the ice

do impressions of
have no intention of
have itchy feet
hit the jackpot

like sweets very much
to see and identify what something is
they aren't easily shocked
you are almost certain about something
suggest that someone means one thing
when they mean something else
to talk about something that has been
worrying you
to say or do something that makes people
feel relaxed and less tension.
do amusing imitations of people
not going to do something
have a strong desire to travel
have great success

Study the examples:

- Stop **putting words in my mouth** - I didn't say you looked fat in the red dress - I said you looked very slim in the black.
- It's going to be a good summer - I can **feel it in my bones**.
- You need a **strong stomach** to work in the accident department.
- This secret kept worrying me; I'm glad to **get it off my chest**.
- Martin loves chocolate and biscuits. He's really got a **sweet tooth**.
- Thanks for listening. I needed to **get that off my chest**.
- There's something wrong with the car but I can't **put my finger on it**.
- Surgeons need to have a **strong stomach** so that the sight of blood and injuries wouldn't shock them.
- I'm sure something is going to go wrong today. I can **feel it in my bones**.
- I didn't say that. Please don't **put words into my mouth**.

Unit 5: Early to bed ...

- The boss told a few jokes to **break the ice** when the meeting started.
- Did you see Sarah **doing impressions** of the English teacher?
- He said that he would think about it, but in fact he had no intention of going.
- She **has itchy feet**. She never stays in one place for more than a month and she goes traveling again.
- I think Professor Jones has really **hit the jackpot** with his latest invention.

Vocabulary Exercises

(1) Choose the correct word(s) in brackets:

1. Wendy is always smiling; she such a/an (cheerful – sensitive – depressed – ambitious) person.
2. Sally never complains about anything. She is very (easy-going – impatient – sensitive – ambitious).
3. Tom is a very (ambitious – sociable – optimistic – reliable) person. He goes out with friends almost every day.
4. You can trust me to do anything. I am extremely (optimistic – sensitive – reliable – impatient).
5. Carl gets upset very easily. I think he is a bit too (optimistic – sensitive – reliable – sociable).
6. She wants to be general manager of the company one day. She's a very (ambitious – sensitive – reliable – impatient) woman.
7. Janet is so (optimistic – sensitive – reliable – impatient). She hates waiting in queues.
8. Rob is a very (moody – sociable – impatient – reliable) person. If he isn't attending a party he is giving a party at his home.
9. My manager is a/an (reliable – impatient – sensitive – moody) person. One minute he is smiling, another he is shouting at everybody.

10. I think Bill is a (arrogant – perfectionist – reliable – conservative), because he wants everything to be perfect, and won't accept any faults.
11. Sarah isn't (arrogant – perfectionist – reliable – conservative); because she certainly doesn't think she is better than other people.
12. James is very (moody – reliable – conservative – sensitive) because he can always be trusted to do exactly what you want him to do.
13. He's a very (perfectionist – impatient – conservative – reliable) person. He always looks like he's wearing his father's clothes.
14. Being confident in your abilities is something and being (perfectionist – moody – arrogant – reliable) is another thing. There's a thin line between the two feelings.
15. Sarah is a (perfectionist – conservative – reliable – practical) person. She got rid of the dining room and turned it into a children play room. They don't receive many guests after all.
16. Sandra suffers (on – from – with – by) hay fever every summer.
17. I hit my finger on the edge of the desk. It really (painful – hurts – injury – bruise).
18. I have got a (hurt – pain – bruise – injury) in my chest. I think I should see a doctor.
19. I am suffering from (indigestion – depression – asthma – insomnia) because I ate my lunch too fast.
20. He's really (easy-going – sensitive – depressed – accident prone), so I'm not surprised he's in hospital again.
21. He had no (attention – intention – tension – attendance) of leaving before he finished the report.
22. The party was meant to be a surprise, but Sharon gave it (up – off – away – out).

23. Erica left a bit suddenly, maybe you should (look – go – take – come) after her and check she's OK.
24. The car was running fine this morning but suddenly the engine suddenly (gave in – gave up – gave away – gave out).
25. He was worried about taking the ferry because he always suffers from travel (pain – headache – sickness – disease).
26. The doctor said that my dad was at risk of heart (disease – bleed – poisoning – sickness).
27. Steve is suffering from (muscle pain – travel sickness – splitting headache – nose bleed). He's been exhausting himself in the gym this week.
28. If you have difficulty (breath – breathe – to breathe – breathing), you should see a doctor immediately.
29. (Indigestion – Asthma – Insomnia – Hay fever) is often caused by an allergy to dust or animals.
30. If you can't sleep, then you've probably got (indigestion – asthma – insomnia – heat stroke).
31. (Asthma – Insomnia – Heat stroke – Hay fever) is usually caused by stress or anxiety.
32. If you have a high temperature, nausea and dizziness, then you've probably got (indigestion – insomnia – heat stroke – hay fever).
33. (Asthma – Insomnia – Heat stroke – Hay fever) is usually caused by spending too much time in the sun.
34. If you have runny nose and sore eyes, and you can't stop sneezing, then you've probably got (hay fever – heat stroke – insomnia – dizziness).
35. If you have a (cold – food poisoning – black eye – nose bleed), you should put some ice on it.
36. I'm not very (keen – fond – enthusiastic – like) of going to art galleries.

37. I'm quite (keen – fond – interested – crave) on strolling through the park.
38. I am not very (keen – fond – interested – enthusiastic) in hiking but I enjoy camping.
39. I prefer getting together with friends (on – with – to – for) going shopping.
40. I (like – enjoy – prefer – love) reading a good book to going to the cinema.
41. I'd rather go cycling (to – from – on – than) go to the gym.
42. I'd rather (listen – to listen – listening – listened) to music than play music.
43. I felt (annoyed – exciting – annoying – excited) when I saw Britney Spears.
44. Visiting the jungle park and the fun fair was (annoyed – exciting – annoying – excited).
45. Getting stuck in a traffic jam first thing in the morning is very (annoyed – exciting – annoying – excited).
46. I felt (fascinating – interesting – confusing – fascinated) when I saw the dinosaurs in the museum.
47. I feel (relaxed – relaxing – exciting – fascinating) when I listen to music.
48. Are you jealous (of – from – about – with) Sally because of all the money she's making.
49. We offered to help her but she insisted (in – at – for – on) doing it herself.
50. Everyone has been very kind (to – with – for – about) me since the accident.
51. That book made a really strong impression (of – on – in – to) Emma. She can't stop talking about it.

52. There has been a large increase (with – of – on – in) riots and strikes around the world.
53. The tests are (the same – exactly – identical – look like) to those carried out last year.
54. She had always been very (keen – interested – angry – jealous) of her sister's blonde hair.
55. Please, don't give (up – out – off – away) the ending. I'm enjoying the movie.
56. The fire was giving (up – out – off – away) a lot of heat.
57. It was obvious that they would lose, but they still wouldn't give (up – out – off – away).
58. He said he would do it. I can't believe he went back (with – on – about – in) his word.
59. I feel really ill today; I hope I'm not (giving out – giving off – going down – going after) with flu.
60. The dog went (after – for – down with – off) the thief when he tried to open the gate.
61. I'm afraid there won't be enough copies to (give away – go around – give up – go down).
62. The teacher gave me the students' books to (give out – give away – go round – give up).
63. The shop is giving (off – up – in – away) a sample bottle of perfume to every customer.
64. That new oil-heater doesn't give (off – out – away – up) much heat.
65. I'm dead tired. I think every muscle in my body has given (off – away – on – out).
66. We still haven't given (out – away – off – up) hope of finding her alive.
67. I'm making a new movie soon but I won't (give away – go after – give out – go down with) more details.

68. Stop putting words in my (stomach – chest – mouth – lips). I didn't say that.
69. Something is just not right. I can feel it in my (stomach – chest – mouth – bones).
70. You need a strong (stomach – chest – mouth – bones) to work in the accident department.
71. This secret kept worrying me; I'm glad to get it off my (heart – chest – mouth – bones).
72. Martin loves chocolate and biscuits. He's really got a sweet (tooth – mouth – stomach – lips).
73. Thanks for listening. I needed to get that off my (chest – mind – head – stomach).
74. There's something wrong with the car but I can't put my (finger – mind – leg – toes) on it.
75. You need to have such a strong (nose – finger – stomach – chest) to change the diapers of 25 babies every day.
76. I didn't say that. Please don't put (phrases – words – sentences – meaning) into my mouth.
77. The boss told a few jokes to break the (ice – glass – snow – situation) when the meeting started.
78. Did you see Sarah doing impressions (on – for – about – of) the English teacher?
79. She has itchy (stomach – feet – fingers – skin). She's always on the move.
80. I think you've really hit the (jackpot – teapot – ice-pot – steam-pot) with this discovery.

2 Rewrite the following sentences using the word(s) in brackets:

1. Stan didn't do what he had promised to do. (back on)
2. You really should stop smoking. (give)
3. Going on the roller coaster was thrilling. (thrilled)
4. Going to the gym was tiring. (I felt)
5. The explosion was frightening to everyone. (We felt)
6. Having nothing to do is boring. (bored)
7. Your dress is exactly the same as mine. (identical)
8. They cancelled the decision of closing the mines. (went back)
9. She's broken her word. She's not coming. (gone back)
10. Half of our class has got flu. (down with)
11. The police chased the robber but he got away. (went)
12. Our dog always attacks the postman. (goes)
13. I'm applying for that scholarship to the AUC. (going)
14. Are there enough sandwiches to go round? (given)
15. More unusual diseases are spreading these days. (round)
16. She still insists on not revealing her true identity. (giving)
17. He always donates sums of money to the poor. (away)
18. I think this TV is completely broken down. (given out)
19. Mark! Would you distribute these worksheets? (give)
20. Pursuing happiness isn't at all an easy task. (Going ...)
21. Has the news already spread in the town? (around)
22. Don't lose hope! Keep on trying. (give)
23. Falling down the stairs was embarrassing. (embarrassed)
24. I felt disappointed when I failed the test. (disappointing)
25. There's a nasty smell coming from the kitchen. (The kitchen)

Grammar

(1) Modal Verbs

(A) What are Modal Verbs?

(1) Modal Verbs are:
must / can / could / may / might / will / would / shall / should / ought to

(2) We can't add: /-s/, /-ing/ or /-ed/ to them like other verbs
e.g.: She must study hard. (NOT: She ~~musts~~ study hard) [Present]
She had to study hard. [Past]

(3) Modal verbs are followed by (infinitive without to)
e.g.: Tom may be late to the lecture today.
You have to see a doctor. You look terribly ill.

Deduction

(4) Use perfect infinitive (Have + P.P) after Modal Verbs to make the past tense.

e.g.: You shouldn't have left the door unlocked. That was your mistake
Tom must have been very angry yesterday.
They can't have left. Their car is still in the garage.

(5) Modal verbs can be used as helping verbs to form questions and negation

e.g.: Can I talk to Mr. Hamdy?
Sorry, he can't take phone calls now.
Should we come every day at 7 in the morning?
He might not come today.

Have no conjugation
(6) Modal verbs can refer to the present, the future or the past according to the meaning and structure of the sentence not the form of the modal verb itself.

e.g.: This is his car. He must be at home now. (Present)
His car isn't here. He must have left. (Past)
They may come back tomorrow. (Future)

She may have come if you had invited her. (Past)
That's a terrible accident; the driver could have died. (Past)
The roads could get busy today because of the match. (Present)

(7) Modal verbs are used to express meanings like:

obligation	الإلزام	suggestions	الإعتراح
necessity	الضرورة	lack of necessity	إعدام الضرورة
certainty	التأكد	possibility	الإحتمالية
permission	الإستئذان	ability	المقدرة
Prediction	التنبؤ	offers	عرض خدمة ومساعدة
requests	الطلب المهذب	speculation	الإستنتاج
prohibition	الحظر - المنع	advice	النصيحة

(8) One modal verb can be used to express more than one meaning:
e.g.: You must have been tired at the end of the race. (speculation)
You must study harder for the exam. (obligation)
You mustn't exceed the speed limit. (prohibition)

(B) Functions of Modal Verbs

(1) Ability [can - could]

القدرة

Examples:

Tom can play the guitar perfectly.
I could run fast when I was young.
Unfortunately she can't drive.
I couldn't answer all the questions.

*Ability
Can / Could
be (able to)*

Notes:

- I wasn't able to know his home address. (Use: could)
He couldn't know his home address.
- She can paint the house on her own. (Use: able)
She is able to paint the house on her own.

(2) Obligation & Necessity [must - have to]

الضرورة و الإلزام

Examples:

You must listen carefully to your teacher.
You have to be at the airport at 9 o'clock.
We had to cancel the meeting.

*You're obliged to
it's necessary
important*

Notes:

- You **are obliged to** respect your teachers. (Use: must)
- You **must** respect your teachers. (Use: must)
- It's **important for me to** get up at six o'clock daily. (Use: have to)
- I **have to** get up at six o'clock every day. (Use: have to)
- It **was necessary for my father to** travel yesterday. (Use: had to)
- My father **had to** travel yesterday. (Use: had to)

(3) Lack of necessity [needn't - (not) have to]

عدم الضرورة

Examples:

- You **don't have to** answer all the questions. *Present*
- You **needn't** answer all the questions. *Past*
- The store is locked today. You **needn't** have come. *Past*
- They **didn't have to** come. They knew that the meeting was cancelled.
- We **didn't have to** buy any bread. There was enough bread in the fridge.

Notes:

- It **isn't necessary for us to** wear school uniform. (Use: have to)
- We **don't have to** wear school uniform.
- It **isn't necessary for Sam to** do the exam again. (Use: needn't)
- Sam **needn't** do the exam again.
- It **wasn't necessary for you to** bring all the books. (Use: needn't)
- You **needn't** have brought all the books.
- You **needn't come** if you don't feel well. (Use: have to)
- You **don't have to** come if you don't feel well.

(4) Prohibition [mustn't - can't]

الحظر - المنع

Examples:

- You **mustn't** drive over 100 km/h.
- You **can't** use the front door. It's for the staff members only.

Notes:

- You **aren't allowed to** go in because you are under 18. (Use: can't)
- You **can't** go in because you are under 18.
- Using the front door is **forbidden** for pupils. (Use: can't)
- Pupils **can't** use the front door.
- We **aren't allowed to** use the phone for private calls. (Use: can't)
- We **can't** use the phone for private calls.
- It **is very important not to** forget your medicine. (Use: mustn't)
- You **mustn't** forget your medicine.
- It's **wrong to** talk to your teacher like that. (Use: can't)

You can't talk to your teacher like that!

- It's **against the law to** exceed the speed limit. (Use: mustn't)
- You **mustn't** exceed the speed limit. (Use: mustn't)

(5) Speculation [must - can't]

الاستنتاج والتخمين

Examples:

- It is Sunday. He **must be** at home. (I'm almost sure he is)
- His car isn't in the garage. He **can't be** at home. (I'm almost sure he isn't)
- Tom didn't come to school. He **must have been** ill. (I'm almost sure he was)
- I didn't see you there. You **can't have** come. (I'm almost sure you didn't)

Note:

- I'm **sure** your daughter **is** very nice to you. (Use: must)
- Your daughter **must be** very nice to you. (Use: must)
- I **didn't** have your letter. You **surely made** a mistake. (Use: must) *Past*
- I **didn't** have your letter. You **must have made** a mistake. (Use: must) *Past*
- I **am sure** you **didn't** paint the house yourself. (Use: can't) *Past*
- You **can't have** painted the house yourself. (Use: can't) *Past*

(6) Future Prediction [will - might - may]

التنبؤ

Examples:

- I **think** I **will** go to the party tomorrow. (certain)
- I **am not sure** yet. I **may** go to Ireland in the summer. (perhaps I will go)
- Take an umbrella with you. It **might** rain later. (perhaps it will rain)

Notes:

- "will" = I'm **sure**, it's **certain** that, it's **definite** that
- "may" & "might" = I'm **not sure**, it's **possible** that - it is **likely** to

- It's **likely to** rain this afternoon. (Use: might)
- It **might** rain this afternoon.
- I **am not sure** yet if I can come to the party. (Use: may)
- I **may come** to the party.
- It's **possible** that we win the match. (Use: might)
- We **might** win the match.

(7) Possibility [can - could - may - might]

الإحتمالية

Examples:

- Bob **may be** in his office.
- Bob **might be** having lunch.
- The roads **could** get very busy tomorrow because of the match.

Notes:

- Perhaps Tom is in his office.
Tom may be in his office.
- Bob might be having lunch with Jane.
Perhaps Bob is having lunch with Jane.
- Ask Ann about it. She might know something.
Ask Ann about it. Perhaps she knows something.
- She didn't answer the phone. Perhaps she was asleep.
She didn't answer the phone. She might have been asleep.
- The roads could get very busy because of the match.
It is possible that the roads get very busy because of the match.
- She may come late.
She is likely to come late

(may)
(Perhaps)
(Perhaps)
(might)
(possible)
(likely)

(8) Permission [can – could – may – might I ...?]

الإذن

Examples:

- Can I use your pen for a minute?
- Could I use your pen for a minute?
- May I come in?
- Mum says I can't go out with friends.

Notes:

- Mum doesn't allow me to go out with my friends. (can't)
- Mum says, I can't go out with my friends.
- Mum says I can't go out with my friends. (let)
- Mum doesn't let me go out with my friends.
- Do you mind if I use your pen for a minute? (Could)
- Could I use your pen for a minute?

(9) Making suggestions [Shall – can – could]

الاقتراح

How about? – What about? – Let's – Why don't we?

Notes:

- Shall we go to the theatre tomorrow? (How about ...?)
How about going to the theatre tomorrow?
- We could/can go to the cinema this weekend. (Why don't we ...?)
Why don't we go to the cinema this weekend?

(10) Giving advice [should – ought to]

النصيحة

Examples:

- You should/ ought to go to school early. [GENERAL ADVICE]
- You'd better go early or you'll miss the train. [SPECIFIC SITUATION]

Notes:

- If I were you, I'd find another job. (should)
- You should find another job.
- You should see a doctor for that headache. (had better)
- You'd better see a doctor for that headache.

(11) Making requests

[Can – Could – Will – Would you ...?]

الطلب المهذب

Examples:

- Will you get me some water please?
- Would you type these letters for me, please?
- Can you give me a hand with these boxes, please?

(12) Making offers

[Would you like – shall I?]

عرض المساعدة

Notes:

- You look tired. will do the washing up for you. (Shall ...)
- You look tired. Shall I do the washing up for you?
- Shall I do the washing up for you? (Would you ...)
- Would you like me to do the washing up for you?
- Shall I do the washing up for you? (Do you ...)
- Do you want me to do the washing up for you?

(2) Question Tag

1 What's a question tag?

"A question tag" is a short question at the end of a sentence. It's used to check a fact or affirm an idea.

Ex: You are from Egypt, aren't you?

2 Form

Affirmative sentences → Negative (helping verb) + Subject ?

Ex: Samy broke that window, didn't he?

Negative sentences → Affirmative (helping verb) + Subject ?

Ex: You don't know much about Peru, do you?

3 How to check the helping verb in a sentence?

(A) With Verbs

TO BE (am, is, are, was, were)
TO HAVE (have, has, had)
MODAL VERBS (can, should, will ...etc)

Use these helping verbs only when you find them in the sentence

(B) with other verbs like

see – sees – go – goes – live – lives
saw – went – lived

Use (do / does) for verbs in the present
Use (did) for verbs in the past

Examples:

- Aly is from Egypt, isn't he?
- He hasn't left a note, has he?
- She can swim well, can't she?
- He lives in Cairo, doesn't he?
- They don't come late, do they?
- She did her homework, didn't she?

- You should come earlier, shouldn't you?
- They ve finished their test, haven't they?
- They d like to do that, wouldn't they?

4 Special Cases

• I am your friend, <u>aren't</u> I?	I am → aren't I *
• This is an interesting film, <u>isn't</u> it?	This → it
• That was a nice answer, <u>wasn't</u> it?	That → it
• There isn't a subway in town, <u>is there</u> ?	There → there
• Let's go on a holiday, <u>shall</u> we?	Let's → shall we *
• Take the garbage out, <u>will</u> you?	Affirmative order → will you ? *
• Don't drop litter, <u>will</u> you?	Negative order → will you ? *
• She <u>has</u> a nice car, <u>doesn't</u> she?	Has (main verb = own) → does
• We <u>have</u> a big house, <u>don't</u> we?	Have (main verb = own) → do
• We <u>had</u> fun, <u>didn't</u> we?	Had (main verb = got) → did
• We <u>have to</u> go early, <u>don't</u> we?	(have, has, had to) → do, does, did *
• She <u>has never won</u> a prize, <u>has</u> she?	(never = negative) → has (not hasn't) *
• They <u>never go</u> to school early, <u>do</u> they?	(never = negative) → do (not don't) *
• She'd like to come, <u>wouldn't</u> she?	('d + inf.) = would
• She'd gone there before, <u>hadn't</u> she?	('d + p.p) = had
• He's watching TV, <u>isn't</u> he?	('s + ing) = is
• He's watched the match, <u>hasn't</u> he?	('s + p.p) = has
• I think she <u>can</u> come, <u>can't</u> she?	(can't) according to the main sentence *
• We will be late, <u>won't</u> we?	(will not) wrong
• No one likes her, <u>do</u> they?	(no one = negative) & plural pronoun *
• Everyone liked the party, <u>didn't</u> they?	(everyone) = plural pronoun *

Note: **Everyone / everybody** – **No-one / Nobody** – **Someone / Somebody** → **they** *

- Everything is prepared, isn't it? (everything) → it
- Nothing is perfect, is it? (nothing = negative) (nothing → it)

Note: **Everything** – **Nothing** – **something** → **it**

5 Practice Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets:

1. We behaved badly with the teacher, didn't we? (politely)
We didn't behave politely with the teacher, did we?

2. We didn't behave politely with the teacher, did we? (polite)
We weren't polite with the teacher, were we?
3. We should take a holiday, shouldn't we? (Let's ...)
Let's take a holiday, shall we?
4. I think they will win, won't they? (lose)
I don't think they will lose, will they?
5. She didn't accept your offer, did she? (refused)
She refused your offer, didn't she?
6. She finished a few moments ago, didn't she? (just)
She has just finished, hasn't she?
7. Everyone was shouting, weren't they? (quiet)
No-one was quiet, were they?
8. Nothing is ready for dinner, is it? (There)
There is nothing ready for dinner, is there?
9. You have got nothing to do, have you? (There)
There is nothing you can do, is there?

Grammar Exercises

(1) Choose the correct word(s) in brackets:

Modal Verbs

1. They (have to - must - had to - should) work very hard when they were in London.
2. We (can't - couldn't - aren't - mustn't) able to spend much time with our children.
3. She (can't - must - had to - have to) sell the house because she needed much money.
4. She travels alone every weekend. She (must - will - might not - could) have a family.
5. He looks depressed. He (must - can't - won't - may not) be having some problems.

6. Look at that man lying on a park bench. He (can't be - must be - can't have - must have) homeless.
7. She said she's coming by train so she (will - can't - must - could) have a car.
8. She won the competition. She (must be - can't be - can be - be) a good singer.
9. You've just eaten. You (can't - might - must - mustn't) be hungry again!
10. Do I (have to - must - can - should) go shopping every day?
11. You (must - mustn't - have to - don't have to) use your mobile in the library.
12. You (must - mustn't - had to - don't have to) come to the party if you don't like.
13. We (have to - don't have to - needn't - mustn't) hurry to get there on time.
14. You paid 25 L.E for this CD? You (must - can't - can - will) be crazy!
15. (Should - Ought - May - Will) I borrow your pen, please?
16. The sky's very dark - I think it (would - must - will - has to) rain.
17. I know it's bad news, but I think we (should - may - can't - couldn't) tell him anyway.
18. If you come to Britain, you (will - must - may - shouldn't) come and visit us. We'd love to see you.
19. I am not sure yet, but I (will - might - shouldn't - ought) go to Spain for my birthday.
20. I forgot her birthday last year, so I (must - can't - should - have to) forget it again this year.
21. I'm sorry I forgot, but I promise I (will - should - must - mustn't) get you a present tomorrow.
22. Thank you for the present. (Can - Mustn't - Need - Ought) I open it now?
23. I (needn't - must - can - can't) remember to phone her today.

24. It (should - can - **must** - will) have been difficult to live in the 19th century.
25. That (must have been - **can't have been** - might have been - should be) Jack. He's in South America at the moment.
26. Jan (must - **could** - may - have to) play the piano really well by the age of eight.
27. I don't think the environmental situation (might - **will** - may - must) improve.
28. You really (better - shouldn't - will - **must**) concentrate on your exams.
29. You (would - **should** - may - can't) start revising for your exams if you want to do well.
30. What (may - **would** - should - mustn't) you do if you were me?
31. That (**can't** - may - must - can't have) be David's car because he doesn't drive.
32. I really (could - may - **must** - will) lose weight. All of my clothes are so tight now.
33. (Must - Should - **May** - Ought) I borrow your newspaper?
34. We (can - must - **might** - have to) see you later. It depends on the weather.
35. I (**may go** - should go - must have gone - can't have gone) to the party on Friday but I'm not sure.
36. If I were you, I (will - **would** - can - may) study a bit harder.
37. (Must - Should - **Will** - Did) you help me with the washing up, please?
38. Who do you think (must - **will** - have to - able to) win the game?
39. He hasn't studied much. I'm almost certain he (might - likely - **won't** - will) pass the exam this time.
40. That's a great statue. You must (struggle - to struggle - struggled - **have struggled**) to do it on your own.
41. That boy (will - would - can - **must**) have been crazy. He stole a police car.

42. I'm sure Mark and Susie (should - must - may - **will**) get married soon.
43. I asked Dan if I (can't - must - have to - **could**) use his computer and he agreed.
44. When I was at school, I (can't - **couldn't** - am able to - was able) leave the building during lesson time.
45. She (needs - didn't need - **needn't have** - has to) worried because the test was really easy.
46. We (needs - didn't need - **needn't have** - has to) come so early. It is still two hours for the film to start.
47. The doctor said my cold wasn't serious, so I (needs - didn't need to - **needn't have** - has to) take any medicine.
48. I took my umbrella on the walk, but the sun shone the whole time. I (need to take - didn't need to take - **needn't have taken** - have to take) it.
49. I bought a new coat, but I (didn't need to - **needn't have** - don't have to - have to) bought it because my old one was really OK.
50. I managed to do all the homework by myself so I (**didn't need** - needn't have - had to - don't need) to ask my friends to help me.
51. I called Wafaa to tell her about the party but she told me she already knew. I (didn't need to call - **needn't have called** - need to call - don't need to call).
52. I (didn't need to buy - **needn't have bought** - need to buy - have to buy) this camera. My parents bought me one for my birthday. It's a waste of money.
53. I was nervous about the exam, but I (**needn't have** - didn't need - need - needed) worried. It was easy!
54. I (**needn't have woken up** - didn't need to wake up - had to wake up - have to wake up) early yesterday, so I stayed in bed until 11 o'clock.

55. I woke up and hurried to work to discover that the day was off for all workers. I (didn't need to go - needn't have gone - hadn't gone - didn't go).
56. I took my coat with me, but I found that I (needed to - needn't have needed - didn't need to) taken it because it wasn't cold at all.
57. Thanks for the flowers, but you (didn't need to bring - needn't have brought - needed to bring - had to bring) them!

Question Tag

1. You didn't see Jim yesterday (did - would - didn't - wouldn't) you?
2. Susan should've said she was going to be late, (wasn't - hasn't - shouldn't - was) she?
3. You'd have invited Sam if I'd asked you, (wouldn't - hadn't - didn't - did) you?
4. Let's meet at 6 o'clock, (shall - can - do - will) we?
5. This has to be a good thing, (hasn't - has - doesn't - isn't) it?
6. There's enough bread at home, (is there - is it - isn't there - isn't it)?
7. I'm sure Maria will do really well in her exams, (will she - won't she - does she - doesn't she)?
8. He really hates me, (doesn't - isn't - does - is) he?
9. You haven't cleaned your bike, (don't - have - haven't - do) you?
10. You think you're so special, (aren't - don't - are - do) you?
11. Paula can't speak a foreign language, (can't - can - does - doesn't) she?
12. You'd better start working harder, (hadn't you - wouldn't you - didn't you - did you)?
13. Let's go out this evening, (shall we - don't we - do we - won't we)?
14. You won't be late, (will you - do you - don't you - won't you)?
15. I am your friend, (are I - am I - am not I - aren't I)?
16. She'd like to come, (had she - hadn't she - would she - wouldn't she)?

17. She'd gone there before, (would she - wouldn't she - had she - hadn't she)?
18. No one likes her, (does he - does she - do we - do they)?
19. Everyone liked the party, (did they - do they - don't they - didn't they)?
20. Harry Potter's known all over the world, (hasn't he - isn't he - doesn't it - has it)?
21. You aren't sure what to do, (do you - are you - aren't you - don't you)?
22. You will come to my party, (will you - don't you - won't you - can't you)?
23. It was lucky we got tickets because that was a great concert last night, (wasn't it - was it - were we - weren't we)?
24. She didn't phone you about the time change for tomorrow's maths lesson, (did she - didn't she - did you - didn't you)?
25. You would tell me if there was anything wrong, (will you - won't you - would you - wouldn't you)?
26. They don't help out very much, (have - do - are - did) they?
27. Dave's family are moving to a new town, (will they - aren't they - are they - won't they)?
28. You won't tell the teacher that I forgot my homework, (do you - are you - will you - can you)?
29. If you always talk like that, people won't ask your opinion, (will they - won't they - will you - won't you)?
30. You don't really think charity work is silly, (do you - don't you - are you - aren't you)?
31. It's boring to read about all these film stars, (is it - isn't it - are they - aren't they)?
32. They haven't enjoyed much success, (have - haven't - do - don't) they?

33. She doesn't mind being famous, (is she - does she - isn't she - doesn't she)?
34. She'll do anything to get more publicity, (does she - doesn't she - will she - won't she)?
35. The film didn't do very well, (did it - didn't it - was it - wasn't it)?

(2) Rewrite the following sentences using the word(s) in brackets:

1. It wasn't necessary to buy any bread. (needn't)
2. She didn't take a taxi because she wasn't late. (need to)
3. He came to the meeting. Nobody told him it is cancelled. (needn't)
4. Was it necessary to book a room in advance? (Did ...)
5. We didn't pack much as we would be away for one night. (need)
6. Joanna isn't at home. I think she is in the club. (must)
7. Dad didn't know how to drive a car until he was 30. (couldn't)
8. Mike wasn't allowed to go on a safari last summer. (couldn't)
9. They were obliged to reply to the invitation. (had to)
10. The students could talk to one another after the test. (allowed)
11. I'm sure he works very hard. (must)
12. I'm sure they don't have a lot of money. (can't)
13. It's possible that she's thinking about her test. (could be)
14. Perhaps they got lost. (might)
15. I'm sure Nadia was very upset. (must)
16. It's possible that Europe will become one state. (might)
17. I don't believe you failed the exam. (can't)
18. It is Sunday. I'm sure he is at home. (must)
19. It isn't possible that Mark is in France. (can't)
20. It isn't necessary for us to wear school uniform. (have to)
21. It wasn't necessary for us to take a taxi. We weren't late. (have to)
22. It's important that you stop behaving like a child. (have to)

23. It's against the law to exceed the speed limit. (can't)
24. Smoking is prohibited on planes. (mustn't)
25. You ought to see a doctor for that headache. (had better)
26. You are obliged to respect old people. (must)
27. It was necessary for my father to travel yesterday. (had to)
28. Do you mind if I use your pen for a minute? (Could)
29. She may come late. (likely)
30. She didn't answer the phone. Perhaps she was asleep. (might)
31. It wasn't necessary for you to bring all the books. (needn't)
32. Perhaps I will go to the party tomorrow. (may)
33. I am sure you didn't paint the house yourself. (can't)
34. I didn't have your letter. You surely made a mistake. (must)
35. I'm sure your daughter is very nice to you. (must)
36. It is very important not to forget your medicine. (mustn't)
37. Using the front door is forbidden for pupils. (can't)
38. You aren't allowed to go in because you are under 18. (can't)
39. We took raincoats but they weren't necessary. (needn't)
40. It wasn't raining so we didn't take our raincoats. (didn't need)
41. I studied all weekend, but the test was cancelled. (needn't)
42. There was no test so I didn't study at the weekend. (didn't need)
43. I bought him chocolate, but he said he is allergic to it. (needn't)
44. Jane caught the plane, didn't she? (didn't miss)
45. We must go early, mustn't we? (have to)
46. My brother isn't stupid, is he? (clever)
47. They never go to school late, do they? (always)
48. They played badly in the game, didn't they? (didn't play)
49. Let's take a holiday, shall we? (We should)
50. They refused to appoint you, didn't they? (didn't accept)
51. There wasn't any food left, was there? (We didn't have ...)

- 52. Dad arrived early yesterday, didn't he? (late)
- 53. That boy speaks slowly, doesn't he? (quickly)
- 54. The quiz is a piece of cake, isn't it? (difficult)
- 55. She wasn't obliged to pay in advance. (didn't have to)
- 56. Shall we go to the theatre tomorrow? (How about ...?)
- 57. We behaved badly with the teacher, didn't we? (politely)
- 58. We didn't behave politely with the teacher, did we? (polite)
- 59. We should take a holiday, shouldn't we? (Let's ...)
- 60. I think they will win, won't they? (lose)
- 61. She didn't accept your offer, did she? (refused)
- 62. She finished a few moments ago, didn't she? (just)
- 63. Everyone was shouting, weren't they? (quiet)
- 64. Nothing is ready for dinner, is it? (There)
- 65. You have got nothing to do, have you? (There)

Poetry

Sonnet 18



Introduction

What's a Sonnet?

- A sonnet is a poem of 14 lines following a special rhyme scheme. It is generally concerned with a single thought or sentiment *عاطفة*, and it is usually a personal one.

The Italian Sonnet

- The sonnet originated in Italy and it was divided into two parts: An **Octet** (a stanza of 8 lines) and **A Sestet** (a stanza of 6 lines)
- We are going to study **John Milton's** "On his Blindness" as an example of the Italian sonnet.

The Shakespearean Sonnet

- Shakespeare changed the internal form of the original Italian sonnet, and this form was called after him.
- The Shakespearean sonnet is composed of **three quatrains** (stanzas of 4 lines) and a **heroic couplet**. (a stanza of 2 lines)
- In the first quatrain: the poet always presented the theme.
- In the second quatrain: the poet developed the theme.
- In the third quatrain: the poet gave examples or reflected on the theme.
- In the couplet: the poet brought his sonnets to the logical close.
- We are going to study **Shakespeare's** "Sonnet 18" as an example of the Shakespearean sonnet.

A Sonnet

A poem of 14 lines with a special rhyme scheme and presents one personal idea

Italian Sonnet

Form

(Octet) a stanza of 8 lines

(Sestet) a stanza of 6 lines

Shakespearean Sonnet

Form

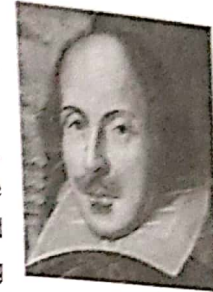
3 (Quatrains) a stanza of 4 lines

1 (Couplet) a stanza of 2 lines

Sonnet 18

William Shakespeare (1564 - 1616)

- William Shakespeare was born in Stratford-on-Avon in 1564 and died and was buried there in 1616.
- Writing was his passion. In his lifetime, Shakespeare wrote **37 plays** among which are *Romeo and Juliet*, *Hamlet*, *Macbeth* and *Othello*. He also wrote a number of long narrative **poems** and a sonnet sequence consisting of **154 sonnets**.
- While he lived, Shakespeare was very popular with the audience of theatre. His plays were box-office successes. His plays live equally well on stages and on a book-shelves.
- When he died, his friend the playwright Ben Jonson wrote of him that **(He was not of an age; but for all time!)**



Main Theme

This is sonnet number 18 in the sequence of Shakespeare's sonnets. In this sonnet, he praises the beauty of a lady saying that he can't compare her to summer (a lovely season in England) because summer is hot, windy or sometimes cloudy. She is lovelier and more temperate than the summer. He also says that time changes everything and strips it of its beauty; however this lady's beauty will never fade. She will even defy death and her beauty will increase eternally. She will, in fact, live in his lines of verse that will never die.

As long as men live, and as long as they read poetry this sonnet will live and his beloved will live in it

(Shakespeare's sonnet will immortalize his beloved)

The Poem

Shall I compare thee to a summer's day?
 Thou art more lovely and more temperate:
 Rough winds do shake the darling buds of May,
 And summer's lease hath all too short a date:

Sometime too hot the eye of heaven shines,
 And often is his gold complexion dimm'd;
 And every fair from fair sometime declines,
 By chance, or nature's changing course, untrimm'd

But thy eternal summer shall not fade,
 Nor lose possession of that fair thou owest;
 Nor shall Death brag thou wander'st in his shade,
 When in eternal lines to time thou growest;

So long as men can breath, or eyes can see,
 So long lives this, and this gives life to thee.

Vocabulary & Paraphrase

Question
 Shall I compare thee to a summer's day?
 Thou art more lovely and more temperate:
 Rough winds do shake the darling buds of May,
 And summer's lease hath all too short a date:

Vocabulary:

- **compare:** liken - say you are like
- **thee:** you (object)
- **thou:** you (subject)
- **art:** are (old English)
- **lovely:** beautiful
- **temperate:** mild, even-tempered
- **rough:** not soft - wild and violent
- **shake:** move violently
- **darling:** lovely
- **buds:** young flowers
- **lease:** summer time (season)
- **date:** (here means) time

Paraphrase:

The poet says that he can't compare his beloved to summer though it's a beautiful and lovely season. He declares that his beloved can't be compared to summer because she is more beautiful and softer than summer however its beauty. He then mentions an example of the roughness of summer: strong winds that sometimes blow, shaking and disturbing the small beautiful buds. And even if summer is beautiful, it doesn't last long unlike his beloved's beauty.

Quatrain 2

Sometime too hot the eye of heaven shines,
And often is his gold complexion dimm'd;
And every fair from fair sometime declines,
By chance, or nature's changing course, untrimm'd

Vocabulary:

- the eye of heaven: (here means:) the sun
- complexion: the natural colour of the face لون البشرة
- his gold complexion: the golden colour of the sun
- dimmed made dim, made dull, not bright يعتم
- fair (n.) beauty
- fair (adj.) beautiful
- declines decay, goes away ينهار - يفقد جماله
- by chance: by accident, suddenly فجأة / لسبب عارض
- nature's changing course: the normal way by which things change بمرور الوقت
- untrimmed stripped of beauty يجرد من الجمال

Pharaphrase:

The poet says that he can't compare his beloved to summer because:

The sun in summer sometimes makes the weather too hot. He describes the sun as the 'eye of heaven'. And sometimes the sky is cloudy and ugly. He also personifies the bright summer season by describing it as a person whose complexion gets darker and dimmer. He then says that all beautiful things or creature will lose the beauty either through some accident or because it is natural for all things to lose the beauty by the passing of time.

Quatrain 3

But thy eternal summer shall not fade,
Nor lose possession of that fair thou owest;
Nor shall Death brag thou wander'st in his shade,
When in eternal lines to time thou growest;

Vocabulary:

- thy your
- summer (here means:) beauty
- fade go away or die ينزل - يتلاشى
- nor or either ولا
- lose possession be without تفقد
- fair (n.) beauty
- thou owest that you have
- brag boast; speak proudly يتباهى كذبا
- thou wanderest you wander - walk aimlessly تجولين
- in his shade (here means:) you will never belong to death
- eternal lines: immortal lines of this sonnet هذه الأبيات الخالدة
- to time: to infinite time - for ever
- thou growest: you become more and more beautiful

Pharaphrase:

The poet says that all creatures lose their beauty one day but his beloved's beauty shall never go away but it will last forever instead. She will never lose her beauty and even death will never be able to say that (he) possess her. She will defy death by living eternally in those lines of verse and become even more and more beautiful. In these lines the poet likens "death" to a man who won't be able to be proud of taking the life of the poet's beloved

couplet

So long as men can breath, or eyes can see,
So long lives this, and this gives life to thee

Vocabulary:

- **men can breath:** people live
- **eyes can see:** people are able to read the lines
- **this:** the sonnet
- **gives life to thee:** makes you immortal

Pharaphrase:

The poet reaches the logical close that he kept developing through the whole sonnet:

That as long as men live, and as long as they read his lines of verse, the poet's lines of verse will live and his beloved lives within them.

Commentary & Analysis

(1) Developing the main theme or "the central idea"

In Quatrain (1) and (2) Shakespeare presents one aspect of the central idea: the comparison between his beloved and the summer season.

In Quatrain (3) Shakespeare presents the other aspect of the central idea: that his beloved will be forever beautiful.

The heroic couplet presents the final conclusion: that his poem will immortalize his beloved.

Shakespeare presents his central idea in the first line:
Shall I compare thee to a summer's day?

He gives the answer directly in the second line. He then goes for the next six lines (quatrains one and two) to develop his idea by mentioning the negative points which he sees in a summer's day and that makes him unable to compare his beloved's beauty with the summer's. At this point he has reached the third quatrain and he declares powerfully that his beloved's summer (beauty) will last forever. He develops this idea in the next three lines and finally sums it up in the heroic couplet.

(2) The repetition of certain words

Shakespeare uses the repetition of certain words to create internal musical patterns in the sonnet such as:

- **Line 2:** more ...and more
- **Lines 7 & 10:** fair from fair...that fair
- **Lines 13 & 14:** so long...so long

(3) The figures of speech

- Line 5: metaphor in "**the eye of heaven**"
The poet likens the sun to an eye of the sky.
- Line 6: personification in "**His gold complexion**"
The poet likens the summer's cloudy days to a man whose complexion gets darker.
- Line 11: personification in "**Nor shall death brag**"
The poet likens the death to a man who praises himself proudly by having her.
- Line 9: metaphor in "**Thy eternal summer**"
The poet likens his beloved's youth to summer, which is the most beautiful among all seasons in England.

- Equation of "youth" with "summer" in Line 9
- The rhyme scheme is **ABAB - CDCD - EFEF - GG**

Questions & Answers

1. **What's a sonnet?**
A sonnet is a poem of 14 lines. It follows a special rhyme scheme and deals with one personal idea.
2. **What's a Shakespearean sonnet?**
It is a poem of 14 lines which is divided into 3 quatrains and a heroic couplet with the rhyme scheme (ABAB - CDCD - EFEF - GG)
3. **What is the main theme in Sonnet 18?**
Shakespeare praises the beauty of his beloved saying that she will be forever beautiful as her beauty is praised in his poem.
4. **How did Shakespeare develop the central idea in sonnet 18?**
 - He presented the central idea in the first and second quatrains (that his beloved is more beautiful than summer).
 - He gave examples in the third quatrain (that his beloved will never die)
 - He gave the logical close in the couplet (that his beloved's beauty lives in his poem).
5. **Why did Shakespeare use the repetition of certain words in his poem? Give examples.**
Shakespeare used the repetition of certain words in his poem to create internal musical patterns.
e.g.: Line 2: "more" Line 7 & 10: "fair" Lines 13 & 14: "so long"

6. **Give examples of the figures of speech Shakespeare used in his poem**
 - (The eye of heaven) > Metaphor
The poet likens the sun to an eye of the sky
 - (His gold complexion) > personification
The poet likens the summer to a dark skinned man
 - (Nor shall death brag) > personification
The poet likens Death to a man who boasts يتكبر
 - (Thy eternal summer) > metaphor
The poet likens his beloved's beauty and youth to summer

Answer Yourself

1. (Poetry defies time) Discuss with reference to sonnet 18 giving examples from the sonnet.
2. What will make the beauty of Shakespeare's beloved everlasting?
3. What is the main idea of sonnet 18? And how did Shakespeare develop it?
4. "But thy eternal summer shall not fade." How did Shakespeare develop this idea?
5. How would Shakespeare's poem immortalize his beloved?
6. So long as men can breath, or eyes can see,
7. So long lives this, and this gives life to thee.
8. A) Paraphrase this part.
9. B) What is meant by repeating some words in this part?
10. Why did the poet reject the idea of comparing his beloved to a summer's day?
11. "But thy eternal summer shall not fade." How does Shakespeare develop this idea?

Sample Questions from Previous Exams

(1)

Sometime too hot the eye of heaven shines,
And often is his gold complexion dimm'd;
And every fair from fair sometime declines,
By chance, or nature's changing course, untrimm'd

1. Paraphrase this part of the poem
2. Give examples of the figures of speech Shakespeare used in this quatrain.

(2)

Shall I compare thee to a summer's day?
Thou art more lovely and more temperate:
Rough winds do shake the darling buds of May,
And summer's lease hath all too short a date:

1. Paraphrase the above lines and write their rhyme scheme
2. Shakespeare used the repetition of certain words. say why and give examples.

(3)

But thy eternal summer shall not fade,
Nor lose possession of that fair thou owest;
Nor shall Death brag thou wander'st in his shade,
When in eternal lines to time thou growest;

1. Paraphrase the above lines and Pick out the figures of speech
2. Mention the rhyme scheme of the Shakespearean sonnet



Introduction

- **George Bernard Shaw (1856 - 1950):** was born to a poor family in Dublin, Ireland, on July 26, 1856. Despite his childhood misery, he became one of the most well-known writers of modern Britain. At the age of twenty he had written five novels. He often identified himself as a socialist who calls for social reform. He was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1926. He completed over fifty plays before his death at the age of 94.



- **Pygmalion:** Bernard Shaw took his title from the ancient Greek legend of a famous sculptor named Pygmalion, who found no good in women and decided to remain a bachelor. However, he stared carving a statue of the woman of his dreams. The statue was so perfect that he prayed to the Goddess of Love to make his statue come to life. His wish came true and he married the woman - whom he had made.
- Bernard Shaw made use of several aspects of that ancient and famous legend: Professor Higgins was a famous scientist in the field of phonetics. His view of women was similar to that of Pygmalion's. In the legend, Pygmalion made a perfect woman out of a stone. Higgins made a perfect upper class lady out of a flower girl.
- However, in the play, it was Eliza that developed a soul of her own and she persisted on independence from her 'creator'



Summary of the play

- A group of people are gathered together under the porch of St. Paul's Church for protection from the rain. Among the group are Mrs. Eynsford Hill and her daughter, Clara, who are waiting for the son, Freddy, to return with a cab. When he returns without bringing any, he is again sent in search of a cab. As he leaves, he runs into a flower girl dropping her flowers onto the ground.
- After he is gone, the mother is interested in how she could know her son's name; she discovers that the flower girl calls everyone either "Freddy" or "Charlie."
- When an elderly gentleman comes into the shelter, the flower girl tries to coax him to buy some flowers. This gentleman, Colonel Pickering, refuses to buy the flowers, but he gives the girl some money.
- Members of the crowd warn the girl against taking the money because there is a man behind her taking notes of everything she says.
- The note taker turns out to be Professor Henry Higgins, an expert in phonetics. His hobby is identifying everyone's accent and place of birth.
- Colonel Pickering has come to meet the famous Henry Higgins, to whom he is now talking by chance. The two goes on discussing their mutual interest in phonetics.
- Higgins claims that he could teach the flower girl to talk like a duchess in three months.
- The next morning at Professor Higgins' house, the flower girl is announced by Mrs. Pearce, Higgins' housekeeper.
- The girl, Eliza Doolittle, remembers that Higgins bragged about being able to teach her to speak like a duchess, and she has come to take lessons so that she can get a position in a flower shop.

- Pickering makes a bet with Higgins, who, in the spirit of good sport, decides to take the bet: he orders Mrs. Pearce to take the girl away, wash her, and burn her clothes. At this time, Eliza's father appears with the intention of blackmailing Higgins, but he ends up asking for five pounds because he is one of the "undeserving poor." Higgins is so pleased with the old fellow's boldness and his view of morality that he gives him the five pounds and gets rid of him.
- Later, Higgins brings Eliza to his mother's house and tells her of his experiment with the flower girl whom he has kept in his house. Freddy Eynsford Hill and his mother and sister Clara arrive for a visit and so does Eliza with her newly elegant accent and manner. Freddy is impressed by the lady. None of the guests recognize that Eliza is herself the same flower girl of that night.
- Mrs. Higgins scolds Pickering and her son for not considering what is to be done with Eliza after the experiment.
- Later – at midnight at Higgins's house, Eliza enters looking exhausted. Pickering and Higgins, quite ignoring Eliza's presence, talk about the evening and their great success they have had in passing Eliza as a great duchess at an ambassador's garden party.
- When Higgins asks where his slippers are, Eliza throws them at his face.
- Eliza is concerned with what will happen to her now that the experiment is over. He suggests that she gets married or works in a flower shop. She express her regret and wishes she remained a poor and ignorant flower girl.
- Mrs. Higgins is in her drawing room when her son comes and tells her that Eliza has run away. Doolittle arrives and announces that after he spoke with Higgins, Higgins recommended him as a speaker to an American millionaire who died and left him everything.

- Doolittle is now middle-class but hates the change too; his mistress is forcing him to marry her that afternoon.
- Eliza comes downstairs (she ran away to Mrs. Higgins's house), and Higgins looks shocked. Doolittle invites Pickering and Mrs. Higgins to the wedding, and they leave Eliza and Higgins alone to talk.
- Eliza says that she does not want to be treated like a pair of slippers and that Freddy writes her love letters every day. When she threatens to become a phonetics teacher herself and use Higgins's methods, he says that he likes the new, stronger version of Eliza. He wants to live with her and Pickering as "three bachelors."
- Mrs. Higgins returns dressed for the wedding, and she takes Eliza with her. Higgins asks her to run his errands for him, including that of buying some cheese and ham. She says a final goodbye to him, and he seems confident that she will follow his command but Eliza is determined to have respect and independence, and thus she refuses to return to Higgins' house.
- The onstage drama ends, and Shaw narrates that Eliza recognizes that Higgins was doomed to be a bachelor; she marries Freddy instead. With a gift from Colonel Pickering, Eliza opens a flower shop. The only person truly bothered by this state of affairs is Clara, who decides that the marriage will not help her own marriage prospects. But then she begins to read H.G. Wells and travel in the circles of his fans, and she is convinced to begin working in a furniture shop herself in the hopes that she might meet Wells (because the woman who owns the shop is also a fan of his). Freddy is not very practical, and he and Eliza must take classes in bookkeeping to make their business a success. They do reach success, and they live a fairly comfortable life.



Characters

Professor Henry Higgins:

Higgins is a forty-year-old bachelor who specializes in phonetics and who is very skillful on the subject of dialects, accents, and phonetics.

Eliza Doolittle:

She is a poor girl who was thrown out by her parents as soon as she was old enough to make her living selling flowers on the street. Although she is an uneducated and vulgar, Higgins (for a dare with Colonel Pickering) decides to change into a duchess.

Alfred Doolittle:

Eliza's father; he is a dustman with a remarkable voice and a Welsh accent, who proudly believes in his position as a member of the "undeserving poor."

Colonel Pickering:

He's a distinguished retired officer, who has served in India, and the author of Spoken Sanskrit. He has come to England to meet the famous Professor Henry Higgins. He is kind, thoughtful and polite to Eliza, and he shares in Higgins' experiment in teaching Eliza to speak as a duchess.

Mrs. Higgins:

She's Henry Higgins' mother, who thoroughly loves her son but also thoroughly disapproves of his manners, his language, and his social behavior.

Mrs. Eynsford-Hill:

She is a lady of the upper-middle class who is in a rather poor condition but is still clinging to her gentility.

Clara Eynsford-Hill:

She is Mrs. Eynsford's daughter. She tries to act the role of the modern, advanced young person. She regards Higgins as marriageable.

Freddy Eynsford-Hill:

He is Mrs. Eynsford's son. He is a pleasant young man who is enchanted by Eliza when he first met her.

Mrs. Pearce:

She's Professor Higgins' housekeeper. She is an extremely proper and class-aware lady. She disapproves of the experiment. She is the one who first sees the difficulty of what is to happen to Eliza after Higgins and Pickering have finished their experiment with her.



Act I

Covent Garden at 11:15 p.m. Heavy rain forces some people to shelter under the covered entrance of St. Paul's Church

Summary

- It is raining in Covent Garden at 11:15 p.m. Clara complains to her mother that Freddy - her brother - has not found a cab yet.
- Freddy returns to his mother and sister and explains that he couldn't find any cabs. They scold him, and send him once more to find one.
- As he runs off, he knocks into a flower girl, scattering her flowers into the mud.
- The flower girl shouts at Freddy: "**Nah then, Freddy: look wh' y' gowin, deah;**" and bends down sorting her flowers.
- Freddy's mother is overtaken how the flower girl knows her son's name. She gives her sixpence to know the answer but the flower girl assures her that it was all by chance as she calls every one either Freddy or Charlie.
- A gentleman comes to the porch seeking shelter and the flower girl tries to sell him a flower. He gives her three halfpence.
- A bystander advises the flower girl to give Pickering a flower for the money, because there is a man behind a pillar who is taking down every word that she says.
- Thinking that the man is a police informer, the flower girl gets angry saying that she has done nothing wrong.

- The Note-taker shows the flower girl what he has written but she complains that she cannot read it;
- The Note-taker reads it out to her, reproducing what she has said in her exact accent.
- Higgins amuses the small crowd that has gathered when he listens to what they say and guesses their hometowns through their accents.
- The rain stops and the crowd of people leave the place one after the other except the Note-taker, the gentleman and the flower girl.
- The flower girl picks her flowers out of the mud while the Note-taker explains to the gentleman that he is able to guess where people are from because his profession and hobby is the science of speech – phonetics.
- To make money, he gives lessons to millionaires to improve their English, which allows them to be accepted in higher social standards.
- When the gentleman tells the Note-taker that he was a student of Indian dialects, the note-taker finds out that the gentleman is himself **Colonel Pickering** and tells him that he was planning to travel to India to meet the man.
- **Colonel Pickering** is equally excited when he realizes that the Note-taker is Henry Higgins the author of "**Higgins's Universal Alphabet**" for he has traveled from India to meet him too.
- They arrange to have dinner together. The flower girl makes a last effort to sell Pickering some flowers, claiming that she is short for her room rent.

- Having recorded what she was saying, Higgins points out that she cannot be short for her rent because she said she had change for half a crown.
- The flower girl throws her basket at him in desperation and the church clock strikes at the same moment. Higgins takes it for a reminder from God and throws a handful of money in her basket, before leaving with Pickering.
- Freddy arrives in a cab, looking for his mother and sister. He does not know what to do with the cab when he realizes that they have left already, but the flower girl wants to take the cab home.
- The cabdriver looks doubtful at her poor appearance, but she shows him her money before she gets in.

Questions & Answers

1. Describe the first meeting between the flower girl and Freddy?

The first meeting is quite dramatic: he bumps into her and knocks her basket out of her hands. There is a flash of lightning and thunder at the same moment indicating that the two characters are going to meet again and some incidents would happen between them.

2. Why does the Mother give money to the flower girl?

The mother is suspicious when she hears the flower girl address her son as Freddy. She wants to find out how the flower girl knows him by paying her sixpence.

3. Why is flower girl so scared of the Note-taker?

She fears that she will be found guilty of offensive behaviour towards Pickering and will not allow her to go on selling flowers.

4. **What's the Note-taker's real profession?**
He is a professor of Phonetics and he teaches newly rich men to speak Standard English.
5. **What does the Note-taker boast about?**
He boasts that he could teach the flower girl so successfully that in 3 months she could pass for a duchess.
6. **Shaw makes use of coincidence at several points of the play. Explain with reference to the incidents of Act one.**
When the flower girl called the young man 'Freddy' and it happens to be his real name; And when Colonel Pickering met Henry Higgins by chance although they were both planning to meet each other.
7. **How did the gathering of people in the beginning of Act one help Shaw dramatically?**
Shaw used this gathering that came upon a natural necessity – the heavy rain –
- To introduce most of the characters in the play.
 - To show the differences among social classes:
The common flower girl with the cockney accent compared to the rich upper class girl, Clara.
The lower class bystanders compared to the rich gentleman
 - To introduce professor Higgins talents in phonetics that ends by his bet with Pickering that can make a duchess out of the flower girl in three months. And this is the topic the rest of the play goes around.

Important Quotations

1. **"He wont get no cab not until half-past eleven, missus."**
A bystander said this to Freddy's mother when she and her daughter were wondering why it had taken Freddy so long to find a taxi. The double negative and the use of the word 'missus' are used by Shaw as features of lower-class speech.
2. **"Simply phonetics. The science of speech. That's my profession: also my hobby."**
The note-taker, Professor Higgins, said this to the gentleman – Colonel Pickering - when the latter asked him how he could identify people's origins from their speech. Higgins declared that his profession and hobby was phonetics. The use of the expression 'science of speech' shows how Higgins likes his profession.
3. **"I shall get pneumonia if I stay in this draught any longer."**
Clara said this complaining that her brother, Freddy, had taken so long finding a taxi.
4. **"You be careful: give him a flower for it. Theres a bloke here behind taking down every blessed word youre saying."**
A bystander said this to the flower-girl when she took three halfpence from the gentleman without giving him a flower in return. The bystander had noticed that the note-taker was writing everything down and he took him for a police informer.
5. **"They'll take away my character and drive me on the streets for speaking to gentleman."**
The flower girl said this when the bystander took Higgins for a police informer and warned her against him. She fears that the police informer will find her guilty of offensive behaviour towards Pickering and will not allow her to go on selling flowers. She fears to be forced to

work as a prostitute for a living the thing that she finds very offensive and takes away her character.

6. **"How do you do it, if I may ask?"**

The gentleman (Colonel Pickering) said this to the Note-taker (Higgins) when the latter amazed everybody by guessing their birthplace through their accent and speech style. Colonel Pickering wondered how Higgins could do that and the conversation showed that they already knew each other and were looking forward to meeting.

7. **"I called him Freddy or Charlie same as you might yourself if you was talking to a stranger and wished to be pleasant."**

The flower girl said this to the mother (Mrs. Eynsford Hill) when the latter asked her how she could know her son's name. The girl assured her that it was all by chance as she was used to calling any stranger either Charlie or Freddy.

8. **"Buy a flower, kind gentleman, I'm short for my lodging."**

The flower girl said this to Colonel Pickering when he was ready to leave with Higgins. She begged him to buy a flower claiming that she didn't have enough money for the rent of her room. However, Higgins discovered that she was lying as he had noted down her words before and he knew she had enough money.

9. **"Never you mind, young man. I'm going home in a taxi."**

The flower girl said this to Freddy when he finally got the taxi but discovered that his mother and sister had already left. He wondered what to do with the taxi but the flower girl decided to take it home as had a lot of money from Higgins. This shows that the flower girl is eager to improve herself once she gets the chance.

10. **"Happy is the man who can make a living by his hobby!"**

Higgins said this to Colonel Pickering when the later asked him about his profession. Higgins replied proudly that the science of speech was

his profession and his hobby at the same time and that he earns a good living from his hobby.

11. **"But is there a living in that?"**

Colonel Pickering said this to Higgins. He wondered how Higgins made his living from phonetics and knowing people's dialects and habits of speech. Higgins explained that he teaches new millionaires how to fit themselves to high society through training them to talk properly.

12. **"Men begin in Kentish Town with £80 a year, and end in Park Lane with a hundred thousand. They want to drop Kentish Town; but they give themselves away every time they open their mouths. Now I can teach them."**

Higgins said this to Colonel Pickering. He was explaining to him how he made his living. People who become suddenly new millionaires want to fit themselves in new, high societies so they ask him for language lessons so that they don't give themselves away every time they speak.

13. **"Well, sir, I three months I could pass that girl off as a duchess at an ambassador's garden party."**

Higgins said this to Colonel Pickering. He was proudly explaining how far he was skillful in changing people's ways of speech. He claimed that he can transform the flower girl's character, appearance and language so that she would be considered a princess in one of the ambassador's parties.

Answer Yourself

1. Why was everybody hurrying to the porch of St. Paul's church?
2. How could the flower girl know Freddy's name?
3. How did the Note-taker know where people lived?
4. Why did the flower girl take a taxi home?
5. What did the strike of the church clock symbolize to Higgins?
6. Could Freddy find a cab in the end? Who takes it?
7. What do Higgins and Pickering have in common?
8. Why did Higgins give the flower-girl a lot of money?
9. What do the bystanders take the note-taker for? What is his real profession?
10. "How do you know that my son's name is Freddy, pray?" Comment
11. "Then what did you take down my words for? How do I know whether you took me down right?" Comment
12. "May I ask, sir, do you do this for your living at a music hall?" Comment



Act II

|| Next day at 11 a.m. Higgins's laboratory in Wimpole Street ||

Summary

- Next day at 11:00 a.m. Higgins and Pickering are at Higgins's house in Wimpole Street.
 - Higgins has just shown Pickering his Universal Alphabet, when Mrs. Pearce comes in saying that there's a common girl who wants to see Higgins.
 - Higgins tells Mrs. Pearce to let her in when he knows that the girl has a very interesting accent. He sees it's a good chance to show Colonel Pickering how he makes his records of sounds.
 - The common girl turns out to be the same flower girl, Higgins and Colonel Pickering had just met the night before.
 - She has cleaned up a little. She's wearing a hat with three ostrich feathers. And she wants it to be known that she has arrived in a cab.
 - When Higgins recognizes her, he asks her to leave; but she tells him she has come to him in business.
 - She wants Higgins to teach her to how to speak properly so that she becomes a lady in a flower shop instead of selling at the streets. She offers to pay a shilling as fees.
 - The idea of teaching someone like Liza grows on Higgins, especially after Pickering bets him.
- "Higgins: I'm interested. What about the ambassador's garden party? I'll say you're the greatest teacher alive if*

you make that good. I'll bet you all the expenses of the experiment you can't do it. And I'll pay for the lessons.

- Mrs. Pearce protests that the arrangement would be improper. How should two bachelors have the girl in the house as a full-time pupil? She urges Liza to go home to her parents, but Liza replies that her parents turned her out of their home once she was old enough to make a living.
- Higgins mockingly suggests that Mrs. Pearce can adopt her. Mrs. Pearce then says:
"And what is to become of her when you've finished your teaching you must look ahead a little."
- Higgins replied saying that they can throw her back into the gutter once more. Pickering protests that the girl has feelings and she should be treated nicely, but Higgins claims that she has none at all.
- Liza attempts to leave, but Higgins offers her a chocolate. As a claim of good faith and to settle her fear that it is poisoned, he cuts it in half, eats one half, and gives her the other.
- While eating the chocolate, Higgins tempts the girl saying that her future will be brighter with chocolates, and taxis and gold and diamonds, if she took the lessons and became a lady.
- She is taken away by Mrs. Pearce to be given a bath. Pickering asks Higgins if he is to be trusted around women, and Higgins expresses amazement at Pickering's idea of being attracted to Liza. Pickering feels assured of his honorable intentions.
- Mrs. Pearce reenters the room and makes Higgins promise to act as a role model for Liza by not swearing. The training is to be about culture and manners rather than language alone.

- Liza's father, Alfred Doolittle, arrives at the house. Higgins amazes him by immediately guessing that his mother was Welsh.
- Doolittle claims that he wants his daughter back. Higgins says that she is upstairs and that he can have her at once.
- Doolittle, taken aback, says that Higgins is taking advantage of him.

"Is it fairity to take advantage of a man like this? The girl belongs to me. You got her. Where do I come in?"

- Higgins claims that Doolittle is trying to blackmail him. By sending Liza to his house on purpose.
- Doolittle says that he only found out where Liza was because she took the son of her landlady for a ride in the cab on the way to Higgins's house. He stayed around hoping to get a ride home, and then she sent him back to get her luggage when she decided to stay at Higgins's house. The boy told Doolittle that she only wanted her luggage, and not to bring any clothes.

"What was I to think from that, Governor? I ask you as a parent what was I to think?"

- Higgins, seeing that Doolittle has brought his daughter's luggage, asks him why he would do that if he wanted to bring Liza back home.
- Doolittle says that Liza isn't worth her keep as a daughter and he only came to ask for five pounds. When Pickering assures the man that Mr. Higgins intentions are honorable, Doolittle replies:

"Course they are, Governor. If I thought they wasn't, id ask fifty."

- Doolittle does not mind if Liza becomes Higgins's mistress so long as he gets some money out of it, too. He asks for five pounds as his life is very hard because he is one of the "undeserving poor."
- Higgins, who finds this character delightful, offers him ten pounds, but Doolittle takes only five, saying that ten is too much and might make him feel so careful that he would want to save the money.
- Five pounds is just enough for a spree for himself and his "missus." Pickering says that he should marry his missus. Doolittle replies that he is willing, but the missus likes being unmarried because it means that he has to be nicer to her and give her presents.
- Liza enters wearing a stylish Japanese kimono. She is so clean from her bath that her father doesn't recognize her, and Pickering and Higgins express surprise that she has cleaned up so well.
- Higgins invites Doolittle to come back, saying that he would like his brother the clergyman to talk with him. Doolittle makes a quick escape, however, and Higgins explains to Eliza that he said that so that her father would not return anytime soon.
- Mrs. Pearce announces that the new clothes have come for Eliza to try on, and she rushes out excitedly. Pickering and Higgins remark about how difficult their job will be.

Commentary

- Liza's goal is admirable. She longs for something which is so difficult in British society: self-improvement.

- Shaw, who is often considered as a feminist playwright, sets Eliza up as a victim of the two older, better educated men, who take up Eliza's case as a challenge rather than a humanitarian attempt.
- The appearance of Eliza's father in this act is quite important, because we realize just how rough a background Eliza comes from. She is an illegitimate child whose father is a dustman willing to pimp his daughter.
- Doolittle's name is a pun on the fact that he hardly works, defines himself explicitly as a member of the undeserving poor.

Questions & Answers

1. Why does Eliza come to see Higgins?

She wants to take lessons from Higgins so that she may be able to become a lady in a flower shop instead of selling flowers in the streets. She was looking for a chance to improve herself.

2. When was Higgins's reaction when he recognizes the flower girl?

He is disappointed because he thought he would have the chance to find some interesting case that deserves to be studied. He wanted to make interesting show for Colonel Pickering.

3. What does the term 'laboratory' evoke and imply?

It emphasizes the fact that Higgins is completely submerged in his hobby and profession, 'phonetics'. It also shows that Higgins conducts experiments on people using machinery. Shaw prepares us for the coming scene when Eliza comes asking for speech lessons and the matter turns into a complete experiment of creating a new character.

4. **What do we learn about Eliza's family?**
We learn that her father is a dustman and that her mother is dead. Her stepmother doesn't care about her. She was pushed into the streets to earn her living.
5. **What does Doolittle want from Higgins?**
He agrees to let Eliza stay at his house as a 'mistress' but he wants to make use of the situation by having 5 pounds.
6. **What was Higgins interested in and what was he careless about?**
He was interested in scientific subjects. He was careless about himself and other people's feelings.
7. **Eliza decides to leave rather than to be further insulted. What does this show about her personality? How is she different from her father in such a perspective?**
Eliza's purpose was to improve her social standard. She wanted to be a lady in a flower shop instead of being a flower girl in the streets. She was ambitious and was eager to become a better person. Such a person doesn't accept to be insulted. Her personality was completely different from her father's who accepts to be humiliated and insulted for money.

Important Quotations

1. **"I came to have lessons, I am. And to pay for em too: make no mistake."**
The flower girl said this when she first came to Higgins's house. Higgins was shocked to see her as he had already made all the records he needed for accents like hers. The girl wanted to make it clear that she came in a taxi to have language lessons and that she was ready to pay him.

2. **"I want to be a lady in a flower shop stead of selling at the corner of Tottenham Court Road."**
Eliza said this to Pickering. Higgins and Pickering were trying to understand why she appeared so suddenly at Higgins's house. The girl explained that she wanted language lessons to improve herself. She wanted to become a flower shop seller instead of selling in the streets. She was looking forward to improving her personality and career.
3. **"Well, you wouldnt have the face to ask me the same for teaching me my own language."**
Eliza said this to Higgins. She had a friend who got French lessons from a French man for eighteen pence an hour so she assumed that Higgins would teach her to speak more properly but he wouldn't dare ask for such a sum of money as he was going to teach her how to speak her own language. She offered him a shilling!
4. **"Sixty pounds! What are you talking about? I never offered you sixty pounds."**
Eliza said this to Higgins. She had offered him a shilling for teaching her to speak more properly so as to work in a flower shop. Higgins admired her courage and ambition for offering him two-fifths of her daily income to improve herself. He explained to Pickering that if he took the same percentage from one of the millionaires he used to teach it would equal sixty pounds. Eliza couldn't understand him and was shocked at hearing that amount of money saying she never offered him such a huge sum of money.
5. **"Higgins: I'm interested. What about the ambassador's garden party? I'll say youre the greatest teacher alive if you make that good."**
Colonel Pickering said this to Henry Higgins. Colonel Pickering challenges Higgins's scientific abilities and bets him he couldn't pass that common girl at the ambassador's garden

party. The challenge catches Higgins's attention and the idea grows wild in his mind and says "I shall make a duchess of this draggletailed guttersnipe." Shaw presents Eliza as a victim of the two older, better educated men, who take up Eliza's case as a challenge rather than a humanitarian attempt.

6. "in six months – in three if she has a good ear and a quick tongue – I'll take her anywhere and pas her off as anything."

Higgins said this to Mrs Pearce. The idea of transforming Eliza, the common girl, into a duchess has struck his mind as a lightning. He accepted Colonel Pickering's challenge and he promised to pass her off as a lady, a duchess or anything at any high class society.

7. "I aint got no parents. They told me I was big enough to earn my own living and turned me out."

Eliza said this when Mrs Pearce asked her to go back to her parents. Eliza made it clear that her parents never minded about her. We realize from this how rough Eliza's background is. Shaw, as a feminist playwright, wants us to feel pity for Eliza's case and admire her goal of self-improvement.

8. "And what is to become of her when you've finished your teaching you must look ahead a little."

Mrs Pearce said this to Higgins. She didn't like the idea of keeping the girl with two bachelors to conduct some silly experiment on her and turn her into someone else. Mrs Pearce predicted Eliza's problem when she becomes neither fit for her previous life as a flower girl nor fit for her new life as a lady. She was wondering what should they do with the girl after the experiment.

9. "Well, when Ive done with her, we can throw her back into the gutter."

Higgins said this to Mrs Pearce who had asked him to consider the girl's future after the experiment and think about her future. Higgins, who's never been careful or thoughtful of anyone, didn't bother himself with that idea. He said they can simply throw her back into the streets.

10. "Mr Higgins: youre tempting the girl. It's not right. She should think of the future."

Mrs. Pearce said this to Higgins. He gave Eliza a chocolate and while eating it he went on tempting her that she shall go up and down in a taxi every day, that she will have diamonds, chocolates and gold. Mrs. Pearce interfered saying that it wasn't proper to tempt an ignorant and poor girl that way. The idea of fulfilling Pickering's challenge and proving his prestige as a scientist had completely grabbed Higgins's mind.

11. "If this girl is to put herself in your hands for six months for an experiment in teaching, she must understand thoroughly what shes doing."

Colonel Pickering said this to Higgins. He agreed with Mrs Pearce that the girl's rights should be respected and she should be treated in a humanitarian way. He asked Higgins to clarify to her what is going to happen to her. Higgins claimed that she wouldn't understand.

12. "If I'm to be in this business I shall feel responsible for that girl. I hope it's understood that no advantage is to be taken of her position."

Colonel Pickering said this to Higgins. He noticed that Higgins was so excited about the experiment that he suspected Higgins's intentions. He assured Higgins that he wouldn't allow any exploitation of the girl and Higgins expresses amazement at Pickering's doubts.

13. "Is it fairity to take advantage of a man like this? The girl belongs to me. You got her. Where do I come in?"

Doolittle said this to Higgins. He had come to make use of his daughter's presence at Higgins's house. Higgins told him to take his daughter and leave right away. But Doolittle, who was just willing to pimp his daughter was shocked and accused Higgins of deceit. He hadn't come to take his daughter back; however he meant to make use of her situation. We realize from Doolittle's attitude how rough a background Eliza comes from and how far were women exploited by men at that age.

14. "What was I to think from that, Governor? I ask you as a parent what was I to think?"

Doolittle said this to Higgins. Although he was poor and ignorant, Doolittle was a good speaker. He made his point clearly and boldly to Higgins and Pickering. He heard from the boy that Eliza wanted her luggage but without her clothes. He asked the two gentlemen what he, as a father, would understand from that. He had no objection if his daughter becomes Higgins's mistress; he only came to take five pounds saying: "All I ask is my rights as a father; and you're the last man alive to expect me to let her go for nothing"

15. "Course they are, Governor. If I thought they wasn't, id ask fifty."

Doolittle said this to Colonel Pickering who tried to explain that Higgins's intention was innocent and he was only going to teach his daughter. Doolittle explained that he would have asked for fifty pounds not only five if he doubted about the man's intentions.

Shaw, as a feminist playwright, gives us this exaggerated laugh to show how far women's rights were exploited. Higgins and Colonel Pickering were exploiting the poor girl as an animal in a laboratory lab. Meanwhile, her father came to take a price for the exploitation of his daughter.

16. "Cant afford them, Governor. Neither could you if you was as poor as me."

Doolittle said this to Pickering when the latter wondered how he was ready to give away his daughter for money and if he had any morals. Doolittle explained that he can't afford morals because he was poor and in a dire need for the money. That isn't an excuse but this shows mean was Doolittle's personality.

17. "I'm undeserving, and I mean to go on being undeserving."

Doolittle said this to Colonel Pickering and Higgins who wondered how he would accept money in return for his daughter and if he had any morals. Doolittle, who was a good speaker, told them boldly that he is a man of a low standard and he intends to go on being so. He doesn't pretend to be an honourable man.

Answer Yourself

1. What does Pickering offer to do?
2. What is Eliza's ambition in life?
3. Why does Doolittle fail to recognize Eliza?
4. What was Doolittle's purpose from coming to Higgins's house? What did this reveal about his character?
5. Why does Doolittle want only five pounds instead of the ten he is offered?
6. "I'll bet you all the expenses of the experiment you can't do it. And I'll pay for the lessons." Comment
7. Why is Higgins disappointed when he sees Eliza?
8. How did Higgins treat Eliza?
9. How did Higgins persuade Eliza to stay?
10. What problems did Mrs. Pearce predict about keeping Eliza and transforming her character?
11. "Have you no morals, man?" Comment

Act III

A few months later. Mrs. Higgins's drawing room. It's between four and five in the afternoon.

Summary

- A few months later, Mrs. Higgins (Higgins's mother) is writing letters in her drawing room when she is interrupted by her son. She scolds him for turning up during her "at-home day," the day when she receives guests. Mrs. Higgins claims that her son scares off her guests.
- Higgins explains his challenge with Pickering over Eliza and says that she is coming to the house to try out her accent.
- Mrs. And Miss Eynsford Hill are shown in, and they are the same mother and daughter who were waiting for a cab at the beginning of the play. Higgins recognizes them, but he cannot figure out where he has seen them before.
- Freddy also arrives. Miss Eynsford Hill tries to flirt with Mr. Higgins, but he rails at the company (including himself) for having no knowledge of science, philosophy, or poetry—merely knowing how to act in society.
- Eliza is shown in, elegantly dressed, and she makes quite an impression. In fact, Freddy falls in love with her. Mr. Higgins realizes that they all met on that day at Covent Garden, but nobody else makes the connection.
- Eliza, who has been warned to limit her conversation to the weather and to people's health, talks about an aunt of hers who supposedly died of influenza but who was perhaps killed so that the killer might steal her new straw hat!

- Mr. Higgins grows alarmed, and Eliza leaves, but the Eynsford Hills think that by talking about coarse subjects and swearing, Eliza was using a new, fashionable type of slang.
- Pickering tries to support this assumption by declaring that he can no longer distinguish high society from a ship's forecastle now that people swear so often. Clara declares the "new slang" charming and to her mother's horror, she herself uses the British curse word "bloody."
- Mrs. Higgins invites Freddy back to spend more time with Eliza. The Eynsford Hills exit.
- Mrs. Higgins scolds the men, declaring that their project with Eliza, while clever, cannot work because no skill in pronunciation or fancy dresses can change the subject matter of what Eliza talks about. The content will trump the style; she will always give herself away.
- Like Mrs. Pearce, she also disapproves of the fact that Eliza lives in the house with the two men. Moreover, she complains that Pickering and Higgins are treating her like a "live doll."
- The men protest that they take Eliza very seriously and are quite taken with her talents, including the fact that she has a wonderful ear and has taught herself to play the piano.
- Mrs. Higgins reminds them of the problem they have not yet faced: what to do with Eliza after the experiment is over; and the men reply that they will set her up in some sort of genteel occupation. They exit, talking about how they will take Eliza to a Shakespeare exhibition and then have her mimic all of the people there when they get home.
- Mrs. Higgins resumes writing letters and exclaims, "men!!" with anger.

Commentary

- In this act we witness the transformation of Liza the flower-girl into Eliza the society lady. The change caused by repackaging her in new clothing and providing her with a new accent is so complete that she goes unrecognized by people who have seen her in her former state.
- The fact that Freddy becomes instantly attracted to her emphasizes the concept of infatuation on the basis of external characteristics. He barely noticed her when she was a flower-girl, but the change in her looks and her talk has made her infinitely more attractive to him. These characteristics make her seem to be of a class much higher than before. The location makes a difference, too; what would a girl like Liza be doing in such a respectable home?

Questions & Answers

- 1. What is meant by the term 'at-home' day?**
It's a day when a lady receives guests of relatives and acquaintances at her home as a weekly or a monthly gathering.
- 2. Why didn't Mrs. Higgins want her son to suddenly show up during her 'at-home' day?**
She didn't want him to be present during her 'at-home' day because his behavior with his mother's guests is very offensive that they stopped coming.
- 3. Why did Higgins come to his mother's during her 'at-home' day?**
He brought Eliza with him and wanted to see how she would react in the presence of high class people. He also wanted to know his

mother's opinion about 'his piece-of-work' and how successful he is in transforming the flower girl to a lady of a high society.

- 4. What was Mrs. Higgins opinion about Higgins and Pickering's experiment?**

She scolded them, declaring that their project with Eliza is a failure because neither skill in pronunciation nor fancy dresses can change the subject matter of what Eliza talks about. She will always give herself away. She saw them as irresponsible and selfish children playing with a live doll.

- 5. What instructions did Higgins give to Eliza? Why?**

He ordered her only to talk about two topics: the weather and people's health.

- 6. How does Eliza's performance go wrong?**

She talks about an aunt of hers who supposedly died of influenza but who was perhaps killed so that the killer might steal her new straw hat. She also used slangs and swearing in her speech.

- 7. How does Higgins save the situation?**

He claimed that Eliza's talk is a new way of speaking and it is the latest fashion.

- 8. What does Mrs. Higgins compare Higgins and Pickering to?**

She compares them to two stupid and irresponsible children playing with a 'live doll'.

- 9. How different is Eliza when she appears at Mrs. Higgins's house?**

She is elegantly dressed, and she makes a good impression through both her appearance and accent. She almost exposes herself by her swear-words and slang language. However, she gives us the impression that she has undergone a great deal of improvement in a few months and she is able to do a lot better.

10. How was Eliza's transformation enough for some people and not for others?

The transformation of the flower-girl into Eliza the society lady was just repackaging her in new clothing and providing her with a new accent. It was so complete that she goes unrecognized by Mrs. And Miss Eynsford Hill though they had seen her in her former state. The fact that Freddy becomes instantly attracted to her emphasizes the concept of infatuation on the basis of external appearance. But it wasn't complete for a real high class lady as Mrs. Higgins who thought that Eliza's speech would always expose her real personality.

11. How does Eliza's talk almost expose her real background?

Although she has been warned to limit her conversation to the weather and to people's health, she talks about an aunt of hers who supposedly died of influenza but who was perhaps killed so that the killer might steal her new straw hat!

12. What problem did Mrs. Higgins predict?

She predicted that transforming Eliza's character would destroy her future. Higgins and Pickering didn't consider what to do with Eliza after the experiment is over; but the men reply that they will set her up in some sort of genteel occupation.

13. Shaw makes use of coincidence at several points of the play. Mention one of them.

Mrs. And Miss Eynsford Hill who attend Mrs. Higgins 'at-home' day are the same mother and daughter who were waiting for a cab at the beginning of the play. This coincidence is meant by Shaw to show us how Eliza's transformation was successful. They couldn't recognize the flower girl they had seen and talked to a few months ago.

Important Quotations

- "Pickering is in it with me. I've a sort of bet on that I'll pass her off as a duchess in six months."**
Higgins said this to his mother when he came to attend her 'at-home' day to present Eliza in her new character. When his mother asked about the girl whom he had brought, he told her it was a common flower girl whom he challenged Pickering to pass off as a duchess in just six months.
- "Walk! Not bloody likely. I am going in a taxi."**
Eliza said this to Freddy when she was leaving Mrs. Higgins's house. He asked to walk her through the park when her tongue betrayed her saying the above words. She wants it to be known that a lady like her doesn't walk but always goes in a taxi.
- "She's a triumph of your art and of her dressmaker's; but if you suppose for a moment that she doesn't give herself away in every sentence she utters, you must be perfectly cracked about her."**
Mrs. Higgins said this to her son. She thought that the project with Eliza is a failure because neither skill in pronunciation nor fancy dresses can change the subject matter of what Eliza talks about. She will always give herself away.
- "But on what terms? Is she a servant? If not, what is she?"**
Mrs. Higgins said this to Higgins and Pickering scolding them for their irresponsible behavior. She wondered how they should allow a girl like Eliza live with two bachelors at the same house. She has the same opinion of Mrs. Pearce that it wasn't proper.
- "She's useful. She knows where my things are, and remembers my appointments and so forth."**

Higgins said this to his mother about Eliza. He declares that he began to get used to Eliza at his house as she became more like a housekeeper who knows about his things and appointments.

6. **"You certainly are a pretty pair of babies, playing with your live doll."**

Mrs. Higgins said this to Higgins and Pickering scolding them about their silly project with Eliza. She saw them as two irresponsible and careless children who loved a game and wanted to play it to the end without paying any attention to the consequences. She saw that they were childish in their treatment to Eliza and that they neither cared about her image in the society nor about her future when the experiment is over: *"No, you two definitely stupid male creatures: the problem of what is to be done with her afterwards."*

7. **"I don't see anything in that. She can go her own way, with all the advantages I have given her."**

Higgins said this to his mother when she got angry with him for not paying any attention to Eliza's future when the experiment is over. Higgins, who was selfish and never cared about anyone but himself, saw that she would benefit from the experiment and that he had given her a lot of advantages to help her in her future life.

8. **"The advantages of that poor woman who was here just now! The manners and habits that disqualify a fine lady from earning her own living without giving her a fine lady's income! Is that what you mean?"**

Mrs. Higgins said that to her son. She saw that his experiment with Eliza is destroying her future because she would become unfit for her future life and she wouldn't be able to earn her living as she used to do before the experiment. She would become a freak neither a perfect society lady nor a common girl.