

Bit by Bit

New Hello! &

King Lear



2nd
Sec.

2021

الصف الثانى الثانوى

الفصل الدراسي الثانى

معدل طبقاً لأحدث قرارات وزارة التربية والتعليم فبراير 2021

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دار فطة
للطباعة والنشر والتوزيع

Bit by Bit

2021

إلى زملائنا المعلمين، والسادة أولياء الأمور،
وإلى أبنائنا طلاب وطالبات الصف الثانى الثانوى:
يسرنا أن نقدم لكم كتاب

Bit by Bit

New Hello!

مساعدًا فى شرح كتاب

ويسعدنا أن نقدم لكم كتابًا معدًا طبقاً لقرارات وزارة التربية والتعليم فبراير 2021 على ثلاثة أجزاء موزعين على شهور مارس - أبريل - مايو.

يشتمل على:

- شرح وافى لكل وحدتين من وحدات الكتاب المدرسي مع ستة امتحانات عليهما.
- المسرحية المقررة (King Lear) حسب توزيع الأشهر (مارس - أبريل - مايو)

تشتمل كل وحدة على:

- نصوص الاستماع مع الشرح والتحليل والتدريبات عليها
- نصوص القراءة مع الشرح والتحليل والتدريبات عليها
- شرح قواعد اللغة والتدريبات عليها
- شرح للوظائف اللغوية
- تدريبات خاصة بالمهارات اللغوية تشتمل على ترجمات متنوعة معاصرة للأحداث الجارية وموضوعات إنشاء

تشتمل كل جزئية من جزئيات المسرحية على:

- أهم الكلمات والتعبيرات التعريفات الواردة فى النص ومعانيها
- النص الأصلي
- أسئلة تعالج الكلمات والاصطلاحات فى كل فصل

المهارات

- شرح كامل لمهارات الكتابة والقراءة مع تدريبات على كل مهارة

الدراسات الإسلامية

- جزء خاص بالدراسات الإسلامية للثانوية الأزهرية

«مع تمنياتنا بالنجاح والتفوق لأبنائنا»

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- Islamic Selections

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An extract from the novel *The Secret Garden* by Frances Hodgson Burnett

○ **Writing**

A diary entry by a student who is living abroad

○ **Listening**

Voice messages from students who are studying abroad

○ **Speaking**

Discussing the pros and cons of working abroad

○ **Language**

Present continuous; Stative verbs

○ **Life Skills**

Critical thinking; Showing respect for people from different cultures

A Vocabulary



Key Vocabulary with Derivatives

determination (n)	إصرار / عزيمة / تحديد	struggle (v. d / n)	يكافح / كفاح / نضال
determine (v. d)	يُصمّم	taste (v. d / n)	يتذوق / مذاق
determined (adj)	مصمم / عازم	tasty (adj)	طيب المذاق
encouragement (n)	تشجيع	tasteful (adj)	حَسَن الذوق
encourage (v. d)	يشجع	weigh (v. ed / n)	يزن / يكون عبئ
get used to (v)	يعتاد على	weigh (n)	وزن / أهمية
host (v. ed / n)	يستضيف / مُضيف	weighty (adj)	ثقيل / ذو أهمية
host family (n)	عائلة مُضيّفة	imagine (v. d)	يتخيل
independence (n)	استقلال	imaginary (adj)	خيالي / غير واقعي
independent (adj)	مستقل / معتمد على نفسه	imaginative (adj)	واسع الخيال / مبدع
pick.....up (phr.v)	يُوصّل بسيارة / يلتقط	imagination (n)	خيال
all in all	في المُجمل / بصفة عامة	believe (v. ed)	يعتقد / يصدق

Listening

challenge (n / v. d)	تحدي - يتحدى	clearly (adv)	بوضوح
voice message (n)	رسالة صوتية	distract (v.ed)	يشتت / يصرف الانتباه
voicemail (n)	بريد صوتي	distracted (adj)	مشوّش / متحيّر
confused (adj)	حائر / مرتبك	distraction (n)	ارتباك / عدم تركيز
confusion (n)	حيرة / ارتباك	confident (adj)	واثق من نفسه
stressed (adj)	مضغوط (ماديا او عصبيا)	confidence (n)	ثقة
stress (n)	ضغط عصبى / توتر	concentrate (v.d)	يركّز
seem (v.ed)	يبدو	concentration (n)	تركيز
experience (n)	تجربة حياتية / خبرة	miss (v. ed)	يفتقد
Japanese (n)	اللغة اليابانية	presentation (n)	عرض تقديمي
abroad (adv)	بالخارج	culture (n)	ثقافة
sound (v.ed)	يبدو	celebrate (v.d)	يحتفل
advantages (n)	مميزات	further (adj)	إضافي
disadvantages (n)	عيوب	argument (n)	جدل
especially (adv)	خصوصاً	serious (adj)	خطير / جاد

Reading

whistle (v. d / n)
lonely (adj)
gardener (n)
creature (n)
activity (n)
temporary (adj)
specific (adj)
explore (v. d)
current (adj. / n)
annoying (adj)
local (adj)
so far (adv)
entry (n)
exactly (adv)
dear diary

يصفر - صافرة
شاعر بالوحدة
بستاني (جنايني)
مخلوق
نشاط
مؤقت
محدد / معين
يستكشف / يستطلع
حالي / تيار
مزيج
محلي
حتى الآن
مقتطف / جزء
بالضبط
ذكرى عزيزة / ذكرى لا تُنسى

wish (v. ed)
situation (n)
publish (v. ed)
publisher (n)
character (n)
main (adj)
maid (n)
servant (n)
text message (n)
accent (n)
Londoners (n)
conversation (n)
summarise (v. d)
the Parthenon (n)
understandable (adj)

يتمنى
موقف
ينشر (كتاب مثلاً)
ناشر
شخصية
رئيسي
خادمة
خادم / خادمة
رسالة نصية
لهجة / تشديد
أبناء أو سكان لندن
محادثة / حوار
يلخص / يوجز
البارثينون (معبد يوناني تاريخي)
مفهوم

Language Focus & Workbook

support (v. ed / n)
drought (n)
firefighter (n)
break (n / v - broke - broken)

يدعم / دعم
جفاف
رجل إطفاء
فاصل للراحة - يأخذ فاصل

harbour (n/v.ed)
blog (n)
lamb (n)
condition (n)

ميناء / يأوى
مدونة الكترونية
خروف - لحم الضأن
ظرف - حالة

Definitions

- **all in all** : used to show that you are **considering**⁽¹⁾ every part of a situation
- **determination (n)** : the quality of trying to do something even when it is difficult
- **encouragement (n)** : - the act of encouraging somebody to do something
- something that encourages somebody
- **get used to (n)** : to have **experienced**⁽²⁾ something so that it no longer seems surprising, difficult, **strange**⁽³⁾ etc.
- **host family (n)** : a family that **provides**⁽⁴⁾ **board**⁽⁵⁾ and **lodging**⁽⁶⁾ to students, usually for a **fee**⁽⁷⁾
- **independent (adj)** : **confident**⁽⁸⁾ and able to do things by yourself in your own way, without needing help or advice from other people
- **pick ... up (phr. v)** : to let someone get into your car, boat etc. and take them somewhere
- **struggle (v)** : to try extremely hard to achieve something, even though it is very difficult

Arabic meaning

1. تضع في الاعتبار
2. يُجرب
3. غريب
4. توفر
5. وجبات
6. إقامة
7. أجر
8. واثق

EXPRESSIONS, PHRASES & COLLOCATIONS

keep in touch	يبقى على تواصل	share an experience	يشارك تجربة حياتية
make sure	يتأكد	have fun	يمرح - يلهو
a little bit of	قليل من	open his eyes on	تفتح عيناه على
do an activity	يقوم بنشاط	feel at home	يشعر وكأنه في بيته
have a problem	لديه مشكلة	pros and cons	مزايا وعيوب
on his own	بمفرده - دون مساعدة	do his best	يبذل قصارى جهده
by himself	بمفرده - دون مساعدة	get there	يصل إلى هناك
get distracted	يتشتت	make friends	يكون صداقات
taste different	يعطى مذاق مختلف	get better at..	يتحسن في..
have a great time	يقضى وقت ممتع	fall asleep	يغلبه النعاس
have a break	يأخذ إستراحة	feel like (n / V-ing)	يرغب في
Until tomorrow!	أرأسلك / القاك غداً! ...	go back home	يعود للمنزل / للوطن

Prepositions

think of / about	يفكر في	look after	يعتني بـ
move to	ينتقل إلى	far away from	بعيد عن
busy with	مشغول بـ	come across	يجد صدفة
come into	يدخل	struggle with	يكافح في / مع
confident with	واثق من	concentrate on	يركز على
on time	في الوقت المحدد	different to / from	مختلف عن
talk to	يتحدث الى	leave ... behind	ينسى / يترك ... وراءه
kind to	عطوف تجاه	look out of	ينظر للخارج من خلال



Synonyms & Antonyms

Word		Synonym	Antonym
determination	إصرار - عزيمة	persistence - resolution	hesitancy - doubt
encouragement	تشجيع	backing - support	discouragement - criticism
independent	مستقل	separated - unaided	dependent - reliant
struggle	يكافح	toil - strive	relax - neglect
understandable	مفهوم	clear - justifiable	obscure - unclear
confused	مرتبك	puzzled - distracted	confident - aware
confident	واثق	certain - bold	doubtful - hesitant
temporary	مؤقت	impermanent - momentary	permanent - everlasting - eternal
main	رئيسي	chief - essential	minor - secondary
current	حالي	existent - present	former - previous
local	محلي	regional - domestic	global - international

Spot the difference

confident (adj)	واثق من نفسه	confidant (n)	موضع ثقة / كاتم اسرار
diary	مفكرة	dairy	معمل ألبان
drought	فترة جفاف	draught	تيار هواء بارد
lamb	خروف - لحم الضأن	lamp	مصباح
miss	يفتقد شخص - يفوته موعد	mess	فوضى
conversation	حوار - محادثة	conservation	صون - حماية البيئة
on my own	بمفردي / دون مساعدة	of my own	ملكي / خاصتي



Language Notes

① Present perfect + since + Present perfect

عندما تستخدم **since** كرابط بين جملتين، نستخدم قبلها فعل بالمضارع التام - أما بعدها فيمكن استخدام فعل بالمضارع التام إذا كان الفعل يعبر عن حدث مازال مستمرا حتى وقت الكلام، أو فعل بالماضي البسيط إذا كان الفعل يعبر عن حدث قد انتهى:

- I **have known** a lot of kind people **since** I **have worked** here.

في المثال السابق استخدمنا فعل بالمضارع التام بعد **since** ليدل على ان المتكلم مازال يعمل في هذا المكان - بدليل استخدامه كلمة **here**.

- I **haven't seen** my friend Ali **since** we **left** school five years ago.

في المثال السابق استخدمنا فعل بالماضي البسيط بعد **since** لأن السياق يدل على حدث منتهى.

② make someone / something + inf. / adj.

• **make + مفعول + inf / adj.**

يجعل (في المبنى للمعلوم)

- The news about her arrival **made me jump** to my feet / **excited**.

• **be + made + to + inf.**

يجعل (في المبنى للمجهول)

- I **was made to wait** four hours before I was examined by a doctor.

③ wish + subject + could + inf.

- للتعبير عن تمني القدرة على فعل شيء في المضارع أو المستقبل نستخدم التعبير (**wish + فاعل + could + inf.**)

- I don't have a car. I **wish I could** buy one.

- إذا كان المتكلم يتمنى ان يقوم شخص آخر بفعل شيء نستخدم (**would**) بدلاً من **could**:

- I wish **you would stop** shouting.

- إذا كان السياق يعبر عن تمني شيء مستحيل الحدوث في وقت الكلام فنستخدم الماضي البسيط بعد **wish**:

- I wish I were a king. (I'm not a king)

- I wish I had a plane now. (I don't have a plane)

4 harbour / port

• harbour

- ميناء (مكان للرسو على شاطئ البحر تلجأ إليه السفن للاحتماء من العواصف وظروف الطقس السيئة أو لإصلاح الأعطال)
- The ship was allowed to tie up in a small **harbour** to escape the violent storm.

• port

- ميناء تجاري (تدخله السفن لشحن وتفريغ البضائع أو المسافرين عن طريق البحر)
- Hong Kong is one of the world's biggest **ports**.

5 another

- تستخدم كلمة **another** عادة قبل اسم مفرد معدود:

- I need **another cup** of coffee if you please.

- يمكن أن يأتي بعدها اسم جمع يدل على مدة زمنية أو كمية أو مسافة إذا كان مسبوقاً برقم أو بكلمات مثل **few / couple of**:

- I am staying in Australia for **another four weeks**.

6 let's

تستخدم **Let's** لتقديم الاقتراح أو الدعوة لعمل شيء في الاثبات والنفي كما يلي:

Let's + inf.

Let's + not + inf.

- **Let's wait** for the bus.

- **Let's not waste** our time.



Test Yourself

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

- I have been living in peace since I working here.
a. had started b. have started c. started d. would start
- The teacher made her her essay once more.
a. write b. to write c. wrote d. had written
- She was made her essay once more.
a. write b. to write c. wrote d. had written
- I wish I around the world.
a. travel b. would travel c. will travel d. could travel
- Excuse me, I'd like to extend my stay at the hotel for three days.
a. other b. others c. another d. whether
- The ship was made to wait for two hours before it was allowed into the for some repairs in its engine.
a. airport b. port c. harbour d. crew



Reading

The Secret Garden

The Secret Garden is a novel by Frances Hodgson Burnett. It was **published**⁽¹⁾ in Britain in 1911. At the beginning of the book, we meet the **main character**⁽²⁾, Mary Lennox. Mary was born in India and her parents were rich. When Mary is nine years old, her parents die and Mary moves to England to live with her uncle. It is cold and very different from India, and Mary is unhappy at first.

Mary **opened her eyes on**⁽³⁾ that first morning because a **maid**⁽⁴⁾ had come into her room. "Are you my **servant**?"⁽⁵⁾ she asked. "I'm Mrs Medlock's servant, and she is Mr Craven's servant," replied Martha, the maid. "Are you going outside today?" Mary looked around her. There was nothing to do in the bedroom.

"Who will go with me?" Mary asked. "You can be **independent**⁽⁶⁾ and go out **by yourself**⁽⁷⁾."

My brother is always **exploring**⁽⁸⁾ on his own," said Martha. "There are some gardens, but it is winter so nothing is growing now. Oh, now Mrs Medlock's bell is ringing. I must go!"

A short time later, Mary was in the gardens when she **came across**⁽⁹⁾ a small bird singing in some trees behind a wall. When she asked an old gardener about the bird, he **whistled**⁽¹¹⁾ and the bird flew to him. "He was **lonely**⁽¹⁰⁾ and we became friends," the old man explained. "I'm lonely," said Mary. "I don't know anyone in England." "I'm sure you will **struggle**⁽¹²⁾ at first, but you will **get used to**⁽¹³⁾ the people here soon," said the **gardener**⁽¹⁴⁾. Suddenly, the small bird started singing. "Why is he doing that?" she asked. "I think he's decided to be your friend, too," answered the gardener.

Arabic meaning

1. ينشر
2. الشخصية الرئيسية
3. فتحت عينها على
4. خادمة
5. خادم
6. مستقل
7. بمفرده
8. يستكشف
9. يجد صدفة
10. يصفّر
11. وحيد
12. يكافح
13. يعتاد على
14. بستاني

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

- 1- She was proud that the magazine had agreed to one of her stories.
a. read b. find c. publish d. discover
- 2- Poor housing and unemployment are the problems that young men face nowadays.
a. main b. lonely c. easy d. elderly
- 3- She never borrows anything. She's far too for that.
a. dependent b. lonely c. local d. independent
- 4- She came a pile of old photographs while she was clearing the office.
a. after b. across c. into d. up
- 5- After leaving his job, it was a real for him to earn a living.
a. whistle b. pleasure c. loneliness d. struggle



Listening

Ahmed:

I hope you have a great time in England. Don't worry if you **struggle**⁽¹⁾ with the course in the beginning. After a few weeks, you'll get used to the lessons.

Adam:

I'll just do my best in the lessons. That's all I can do. Did I tell you that the mother from my **host family**⁽²⁾ is going to come and **pick me up**⁽³⁾ from the airport when I arrive?

Ahmed:

That's great! So, you won't be alone when you get there.

Adam:

Exactly. But I don't want them to take me everywhere and do everything for me. I want to be **independent**⁽⁴⁾ while I'm in England.

Ahmed:

Yes, that's **understandable**⁽⁵⁾. But it will be good to get some **determination**⁽⁶⁾ if you feel like your English isn't good enough or anything like that.

Adam:

You're right. I know that living and studying in England won't be easy, but with a little bit of **encouragement**⁽⁷⁾ I can do it.

Arabic meaning

1. يكافح
2. عائلة مُضيّفة
3. يوَصِّل بالسيارة
4. مستقل
5. مفهوم
6. إصرار
7. تشجيع



Listening

Speaker 1:

Teen boy: Hi Khaled! How are you? I'm having a great time here in Sydney. Australia is such a beautiful country and the sun always seems to be shining here! It's so wonderful! Every day after I've finished my lessons I go down to the beach to have a **break**⁽¹⁾ from studying and **smell**⁽²⁾ the sea air. I have a few good friends here now so we usually go together. The only problem is that sometimes I find it too difficult to concentrate on my lessons because I'm thinking about going to the beach afterwards!

Speaker 2:

Teen girl: Hi Dad. I hope everything's OK at home. I'm fine, but I'm finding it **quite**⁽³⁾ difficult to get used to life in **Tokyo**⁽⁴⁾ - everything is so different here. It's not like at home where it's quiet all the time. It's always **noisy**⁽⁵⁾ because of the cars on the road day and night! But the most difficult thing about this **experience**⁽⁶⁾ is that I don't know enough **Japanese**⁽⁷⁾ at the moment. People talk to me and I only understand a little bit of what they're saying, so I'm always feeling confused. I hope things will get better!

Speaker 3:

Teen boy: Hi Mum! I **miss**⁽⁸⁾ you and everyone at home. I'm having a good time here in **Barcelona**⁽⁹⁾. I feel so happy to be here and there are so many fun things I still want to do here, like visiting more of the beautiful buildings in the city. I'm getting a little bit better at **Spanish**⁽¹⁰⁾ every day - today I went to a café with friends and I remembered enough to buy some lunch. I came home feeling really good!

Arabic meaning

1. فترة راحة
2. يشم
3. إلى حد ما
4. مدينة طوكيو
5. صاخب
6. تجربة حياتية
7. اللغة اليابانية
8. يفتقد
9. مدينة برشلونة
10. اللغة الأسبانية



The pros and cons of working abroad

Teen Girl:

Hello everyone. In this **presentation**⁽¹⁾, I'm going to talk about the pros and cons of working abroad. When you first think about working abroad, it **sounds**⁽²⁾ very exciting. But there are a few **disadvantages**⁽³⁾ of working abroad as well as advantages. Let's start with the advantages first. I believe that the best thing about working abroad is probably that you can learn a lot about another country's culture. Imagine trying new food every day and learning about how people from another culture **celebrate**⁽⁴⁾.

Another good reason for working abroad is that it helps you to become more independent. Perhaps you feel that you're independent at home, but when you're living far away from home, you really have to be.

Finally, I think a **further**⁽⁵⁾ **argument**⁽⁶⁾ for working abroad is that you can learn useful skills, especially language skills and probably also communication skills. These skills can help you to get a good job when you come back home.

However, there are clearly disadvantages to working abroad as well. One serious disadvantage is that you will probably be a long way from home and miss your family. And let's not forget that you may not like the country or city that you move to if it's different to your home.

Unfortunately, it's sometimes difficult to make friends when you're living abroad too, and you might wish you could just go back home and spend time with your old friends.

Arabic meaning

1. عرض تقديمي
2. يبدو
3. عيوب
4. يحتفل
5. أكثر - إضافي
6. جدل



Reading

A diary entry

28th November 2020

I've been in London for six weeks now. It's been a great experience so far, but it hasn't always been easy.

When I first arrived, I struggled to understand people. But I'm getting better at understanding their **accents**⁽¹⁾ now. I enjoy listening to **Londoners**⁽²⁾ and trying to have **conversations**⁽³⁾ with them. You won't believe what happened to me today! I was talking to a woman in a shop and she asked me if I'm from London! Isn't that amazing?

Everyone I've met has been very kind to me, so I feel really at home here. The host family that I'm staying with are really nice. They really look after me! There's always a hot meal waiting on the table when I get home in the evening and I'm getting used to English food!

All in all⁽⁴⁾, I'm really glad that I decided to study in London. I miss my family, but we **keep in touch**⁽⁵⁾ by **text message**⁽⁶⁾. I've become more independent since I've been away. I have to organise a lot of things **on my own**⁽⁷⁾ and make sure I have enough money, for example. I'm still learning how to do that, but I'm enjoying it.

Until tomorrow!

Heba

Arabic meaning

1. لهجة
2. أبناء أو سكان لندن
3. محادثات
4. بصفة عامة
5. يبقى على تواصل
6. رسالة نصية
7. بمفردي

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

- 1- Living with another family was a new _____ for me. It was really interesting.
a. exercise b. experience c. knowledge d. conference
- 2- Our English teacher speaks with an American _____, which makes it difficult for many of us to understand what he says.
a. language b. literature c. spelling d. accent
- 3- The _____ asked his guests what they wanted to drink.
a. host b. boost c. post d. cost
- 4- You didn't give me your telephone number, so I wasn't able to _____ with you.
a. feel at home b. get better c. keep in touch d. feel lonely
- 5- I really _____ relaxing on the beaches of Alex. I wish I could go there soon.
a. lose b. forget c. decide d. miss
- 6- It rained during our vacation, but _____ we had a great time.
a. most at all b. all in all c. some of all d. all on all



Extra Reading

Tarek's blog

It is two a.m. in Egypt. At this time at home, I'm sleeping in my bed, but here in Australia, it is the afternoon, not the morning! At the moment, all the students in my language class are having a short break. Some of them are drinking coffee, but I'm writing this **blog**⁽¹⁾. Most of the students are looking out of the window. We can see Sydney **harbour**⁽²⁾ and it's beautiful. I am staying in Australia for another four weeks. Next week, my uncle Waleed is visiting me and we are travelling **across**⁽³⁾ the country. I hope he enjoys it because he always **falls asleep**⁽⁴⁾ when we travel by bus and he won't see anything! I'll write about that in my next blog.

Arabic meaning

1. مدونة
2. ميناء
3. عبر
4. يغلبه النعاس



Extra Reading



New Message

To: parents@mail.com

From: Amir@mail.com

Dear Mum and Dad,

I've now been in India for a month. I am enjoying it here, but the **volunteer work**⁽¹⁾ is quite difficult! This week, I am helping on a farm. There are lots of **baby goats**⁽²⁾ at this time of year. So the farmer and I **weigh**⁽³⁾ them to check that they are healthy.

Life is very different here. The food **tastes**⁽⁴⁾ different. I found it difficult to eat at first, but I am getting used to it now. Every day, I see different animals, buildings and people, too. I **wish**⁽⁵⁾ you were here so we could **share the experience**⁽⁶⁾. I miss you both, too! Write soon,
Love from Amir

Arabic meaning

1. عمل تطوعي
2. صغار الماعز
3. يزن
4. له مذاق
5. يتمنى
6. يتشارك التجربة

Send



Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

- 1- It really pleases me to see young people doing _____ work. They take no money for that.
 a. regular b. volunteer c. forced d. adult
- 2- My uncle's goat has given birth to three very beautiful _____ goats. I like them so much.
 a. child b. adult c. teenager d. baby
- 3- The parcel _____ between four and five kilograms.
 a. weighs b. smells c. tastes d. touches
- 4- I _____ you a Merry Christmas.
 a. hope b. want c. wish d. need
- 5- Visiting New York is a novel _____ for me.
 a. experiment b. employment c. exercise d. experience



Extra Reading

Dalia's diary

Monday

Dear Diary

I'm very **excited**⁽¹⁾. My parents have bought our tickets to Greece, and tomorrow I'm visiting Judy in Athens. I'm going with Adam. He's very independent and knows what to do in new places. I always enjoy travelling with my older brother.

Tuesday

We struggled to leave the house this morning. Adam's always forgetting things and nearly **left his passport behind**⁽²⁾! But we arrived at the airport **on time**⁽³⁾. I believe the flight was longer than usual because there was a storm, but all in all, the journey was not too bad. Now I'm looking out of my window at the buildings of Athens. **Isn't that amazing**⁽⁴⁾? I wish I could see Judy today, but we arrived very late. We're seeing her tomorrow.

Wednesday.

You won't **believe**⁽⁵⁾ what happened to me! I've been to **the Parthenon**⁽⁶⁾! I think it is one of the oldest buildings in the world! Judy took us there this afternoon. Judy loves Athens now and showed us some amazing places, but I'm too tired to write more now.

Until tomorrow⁽⁷⁾!

Arabic meaning

1. متشوق
2. نسي جواز سفره
3. في الوقت المحدد
4. أليس هذا مذهل؟
5. معبد البارثيون
6. بصدق
7. القاك / أراسلك غداً

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

- 1- The children are _____ because it's the Christmas holidays. They are looking forward for it.
 a. disinterested b. excited c. greedy d. controlled
- 2- When she realised that she had _____ her mobile phone behind, she rushed back home to get it.
 a. forgotten b. brought c. lost d. left

3- Always make sure that your bills are paid time.

- a. on b. at c. with d. for

4- It was a/an experience, sailing so far from land at night. I really enjoyed it.

- a. amazed b. tiring c. amazing d. tired

5- I him even though his story sounded unlikely.

- a. thought b. believed c. sounded d. looked



An email from Greece

Hi Dalida, I imagine you're thinking that I have forgotten you! Don't worry, I haven't! I've just been really busy in my new job here in Greece⁽¹⁾. Sorry, I haven't phoned you before!

As you probably⁽²⁾ know, I'm working here in a language school. It's the first time I've worked abroad. It's fun sharing a flat with two other women, but I'm not used to cooking, cleaning and shopping every week for myself! I suppose⁽³⁾ I'm becoming more independent though.

Greece is very beautiful and I believe that the weather is quite like Cairo but not so hot! I enjoy hearing Greek music and most of the food tastes really good! Some things are different, though. It is more expensive here, and I don't like the prices of things in the shops!

I'm trying to learn Greek but it is not easy. When I say something in Greek to people in the shops, they usually answer me in English! So, I'm having a great time, but of course, I miss friends especially⁽⁴⁾ you. Call me back some time, or I'll call again later. Bye!

Arabic meaning

1. اليونان
2. من المحتمل
3. يعتقد
4. خصوصاً

Exercises on Vocabulary

Key Vocabulary with Derivatives

1 Choose the TWO correct answers out of the FIVE options given:

1- My sister has a temporary job with a construction company. The synonyms of "temporary" are

- a. impermanent b. eternal c. everlasting d. momentary e. brief

2- The main theme of the article is how to deal with illness in the family. The antonyms of "main" are

- a. minor b. chief c. essential d. secondary e. important

3- My father teaches maths in the local school. The word "local" can be replaced by

- a. international b. foreign c. regional d. global e. domestic

- 4- My sister shows great determination to learn English. The word "determination" has a similar meaning to
a. resolution **b.** hesitancy **c.** persistence **d.** doubt **e.** difference
- 5- Teachers should give their students a lot of encouragement. The word "encouragement" is opposite in meaning to
a. backing **b.** education **c.** support
d. discouragement **e.** criticism
- 6- She is a very independent person who doesn't accept help from anyone. The word "independent" is an antonym for
a. reliant **b.** educated **c.** dependent **d.** separated **e.** unaided
- 7- When they were shipwrecked, the crew struggled to remain alive. The word "struggled" is closest in meaning to
a. relaxed **b.** neglected **c.** toiled **d.** neglected **e.** strived
- 8- Father just can't talk to anyone at the moment, which is perfectly understandable. The synonyms of "understandable" are
a. clear **b.** obscure **c.** unclear **d.** justifiable **e.** ignorant
- 9- Excuse me, sir. I'm totally confused. Could you explain that again? The antonyms of "confused" are
a. puzzled **b.** confident **c.** distracted **d.** aware **e.** excited

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

- 10- Don't worry if you with the course in the beginning. After a few weeks you'll get used to the lessons.
a. explain **b.** wish **c.** struggle **d.** introduce
- 11- When Leila went to Canada to learn English, she stayed with a very kind family.
a. post **b.** custom **c.** whistle **d.** host
- 12- It took my eyes a few minutes to to the strong sunlight outside the cave.
a. take advantage **b.** get used **c.** look forward **d.** get up
- 13- I'll you up at your place at five o'clock. You don't have to take a taxi.
a. pick **b.** taste **c.** weigh **d.** distract
- 14- Khalid's parents always gave him a lot of support and
a. distraction **b.** disappointment **c.** confusion **d.** encouragement
- 15- Ali is a/an child; he's always happy to do things on his own.
a. dependent **b.** reliant **c.** independent **d.** irresponsible
- 16- The climbers showed great to reach the top of the mountain. It was not easy.
a. determination **b.** dependence **c.** presentation **d.** abbreviation

- 17- Greece is very beautiful and I the weather is quite like Cairo's, but not so hot.
 a. help b. struggle c. miss d. believe
- 18- I enjoy hearing Greek music, and most of the food really good!
 a. weighs b. touches c. tastes d. helps
- 19- I'm having a great time here, but of course I my family, especially my mom.
 a. miss b. lose c. waste d. forget
- 20- I rich people would show more sympathy for poor and homeless people.
 a. get b. wish c. summarise d. ring
- 21- When you first about working abroad, it sounds very exciting.
 a. help b. break c. wish d. think
- 22- Can you what it is like to lose your job after 20 years of being a bank manager?
 a. imagine b. challenge c. share d. kneel
- 23- The parliament needs a detailed investigation to exactly why these crimes are taking place.
 a. concentrate b. create c. determine d. believe
- 24- Our school has a system of rewards and punishments to good behaviour.
 a. feel b. encourage c. imagine d. prevent
- 25- As darkness falls, nocturnal begin to make an appearance.
 a. creatures b. characters c. secrets d. currents
- 26- Ahmed has got a job as a fire fighter and will need to working in difficult conditions.
 a. feel at home b. get used to c. make sure d. share experience
- 27- During the English lesson, the classroom was full of Every child was busy doing something.
 a. situation b. culture c. activity d. shares
- 28- Don't worry. The pain you are feeling is only, and will wear off in a few minutes.
 a. temporary b. persisting c. permanent d. lifelong
- 29- When you have a/an with a group of people, listen closely and respond appropriately so that you can exchange ideas with them.
 a. operation b. determination c. encouragement d. conversation
- 30- He left a 15-minute on my voice mail box, but the recording was too bad.
 a. text message b. voice message c. search engine d. mail address
- 31- Don't let yourself be by that noise outside. Just concentrate on your homework.
 a. encouraged b. replied c. distracted d. cultured
- 32- When I saw my friend Ali far away in the park, I to attract his attention.
 a. whistled b. whispered c. imagined d. explored
- 33- I wish you'd on what I'm saying to know what I mean.
 a. confuse b. understand c. concentrate d. believe
- 34- We have a 30-minute in the middle of our school day.
 a. mess b. blog c. break d. accent
- 35- You can read a description of my trip in my on the internet. Read it and write your comment.
 a. blog b. block c. lock d. host

- 36- While watching the film, my mother _____ asleep and didn't hear the doorbell.
 a. fill b. feel c. fail d. fell

Expressions, phrases & prepositions

- 37- _____, the conference was a great success, despite the problems at the beginning.
 a. Feel like b. All in all c. Looking after d. A little bit
- 38- Before going out, _____ that all the lights and taps are turned off.
 a. all in all b. open your eyes c. come into d. make sure
- 39- Young people like to _____ with their friends by emailing or messaging them regularly.
 a. lose contact b. feel quite c. keep in touch d. feel like
- 40- Do you _____ stopping work to eat something?
 a. look forward b. make sure c. feel like d. all in all
- 41- You can't move that table _____. Let me help you.
 a. on yourself b. in your own c. with yourself d. on your own
- 42- I came _____ my old friend Ali in the public library this morning and we had a great time together.
 a. across b. into c. behind d. aboard
- 43- I'm so busy _____ school these days that I haven't gone to the club in weeks.
 a. into b. by c. with d. across
- 44- My little girl loves to get dressed _____ herself. She doesn't like anyone to help her.
 a. in b. on c. for d. by

Vocabulary with other meanings and uses

- 45- They were unable to make an accurate _____ of the ship's position.
 a. presentation b. determination c. distraction d. experience
- 46- Egypt became _____ from Britain in 1922, after 140 years of occupation الاحتلال .
 a. different b. independent c. relative d. confident
- 47- After her husband's death, the responsibility of bringing up her children _____ on her.
 a. weighed b. tasted c. felt d. struggled
- 48- In our company, there is often a strong _____ on punctuality.
 a. drought b. accent c. blog d. proof
- 49- When I got on the bus, I felt a _____ of cool air blowing in my face.
 a. current b. maid c. secret d. challenge

Grammar

The present continuous tense

Form

Affirmative / Negative

am / is / are (not) + V-ing.

- I'm (not) doing my homework.
- They are (not) playing computer games.

Interrogative

Am / Is / Are + Subject + V-ing. ?

- Is he waiting for the bus?
- Are they playing computer games?

Passive Form

Agent + am / is / are + being + p.p.

- She is (not) being helped by the nurse.
- They are (not) being interviewed now.

Time expressions

now / Look! / Listen! / at the (this) moment / at present / these days / nowadays / still / currently / Take care! / Be careful! / tomorrow / next / in the future

Usage

① للتعبير عن حدث يحدث أثناء الكلام:

ex. Please keep quiet. The students are taking their examination.

② للتعبير عن خطط وترتيبات محددة في المستقبل.

ex. What are you doing this weekend? - I'm visiting my grandfather.

③ للتعبير عن مواقف مؤقتة تتم حول المضارع (وليس شرطاً أنها تحدث أثناء الكلام):

ex. These days, I'm training for the next marathon.

ex. Samir is working in a restaurant until he finds another job.

④ يستخدم مع الكلمات (always / constantly) للتعبير عن ضيق المتكلم أو انتقاده لسلوك متكرر لا يعجبه:

ex. My parents are constantly arguing about money.

ex. She is always leaving her mobile phone behind.

⑤ للتعبير عن أشياء أو أحداث متغيرة ومتطورة باستمرار:

ex. The plants in our garden are growing so fast.

ex. Our economy is improving day after day.



Test Yourself

1- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

- You _____ at us. Please, speak politely.
a. are always shouting b. always shouts
c. aren't always shouting d. is always shouting
- Our rooms _____ at the moment.
a. are being cleaned b. is being cleaned
c. have been cleaned d. were cleaned
- Listen! some students _____ together in the classroom.
a. are singing b. sing c. singing d. sang
- Please, don't disturb me. I _____ an exciting football match.
a. am watched b. watch c. am watching d. watched
- A: Look! There are a lot of children at the bus stop. Where _____? B: Maybe to the zoo.
a. they are going b. do they go c. are they going d. did they go

2- Translate into English:

1. انظر إلي الأطفال! انهم يلعبون بسعادة في الحديقة.

2. سأسافر الي لندن الأسبوع القادم.

ملاحظات



- عند التعبير عن الحقائق الثابتة / العادات نستخدم زمن المضارع البسيط وليس زمن المضارع المستمر:
ex. The earth **moves** round the sun. (Not: **is moving**)
ex. Mr Hassan **watches** TV every day. (Not: **is watching**)
- عند التعبير عن المستقبل المرتبط بجدول المواعيد نستخدم زمن المضارع البسيط وليس زمن المضارع المستمر.
ex. The plane to London **leaves** at 6.00 p.m. (Not: **is leaving**)
- النمط التالي شائع الاستخدام ويجمع بين زمني المضارع البسيط والمضارع المستمر:
ex. Hossam usually **works** at home, but today he **is working** in his office.
- في الجزء الأول من الجملة نتحدث عن عادة دائمة فاستخدمنا زمن المضارع البسيط أما في الجزء الثاني فتحدث عن حدث موقت فاستخدمنا زمن المضارع المستمر:
- يستخدم زمن المضارع المستمر مع الأفعال التي تعبر عن حركة (**Action verbs**) ولا يستخدم مع الأفعال التي تعبر عن حالة (**Stative Verbs**) حيث نستخدم معها زمن المضارع البسيط.
ex. I **want** a pen now. (Not: I **am wanting** ...)
ex. They have a new car. (Not: They **are having**)
- يمكن تقسيم أفعال الحالة إلى:
- أفعال تعبر عن الآراء والمعتقدات مثل:
think / know / mean / imagine / believe / think / seem / look
- أفعال تعبر عن المشاعر مثل:
like / love / miss / wish / want
- أفعال تعبر عن الحواس مثل:
hear / see / smell / taste

- أفعال تعبر عن الامتلاك أو الانتماء مثل:

have / belong

- أفعال تعبر عن الوزن والقياس مثل:

weigh / measure

5- يمكن لبعض الأفعال التي تعبر عن حالة أن تستخدم بمعنى آخر يدل حركة أو نشاط - في هذه الحالة يمكن استخدامها في زمن المضارع المستمر.

ex. This soup **tastes** salty.

هنا تم استخدام الفعل **taste** بمعنى (يعطي مذاق) وهنا هو فعل يعبر عن حالة لذلك استخدمناه في زمن المضارع البسيط.

ex. She **is tasting** the tea to see whether it needs sugar or not.

هنا نجد ان الفعل **taste** قد تم استخدامه بمعنى (يتذوق) وهنا هو يعبر عن حركة وبالتالي استخدمناه في زمن المضارع المستمر.

اليك أشهر الأفعال التي لها معنى مزدوج (معنى يعبر عن حالة ومعنى آخر يدل على حركة) وتستخدم بنفس الطريقة السابقة:

Verb	Stative meaning	Action meaning
appear	She appears pleased. يبدو	He is appearing on the stage tonight. يظهر
be	She is stupid. يكون (حالة دائمة)	She is being stupid. تصرف او سلوك مؤقت
come	He comes from Germany. جنسية	He is coming from Germany. قادم من (سفر)
consider	I consider it a good bargain. يعتبر	I'm considering spending the weekend in Alex. يفكر في
do	What do you do ? (الدائمة) ما وظيفتك	What are you doing ? (الآن) ماذا تفعل
feel	I feel this is the right decision. يرى (رأي)	I am feeling miserable. يشعر بحالة مزاجية مؤقتة He is feeling the material. يلمس / يتحسس بيده
have	I have a nice villa. يمتلك	We are having lunch. يتناول (وجبة) We are having a nice time. يقضي
look	Your look nice. يبدو	She is looking at me. ينظر بعينه
measure	This sofa measures 2 metres. يبلغ مقاسه	He is measuring the hall. يقيس
see	I see what you mean. يفهم	I'm seeing my aunt on Friday. يزور
smell	This food smells bad. يصدر رائحة	She is smelling the food. يشم
taste	This juice tastes fantastic. له مذاق	The cook is tasting the food. يتذوق
think	I think we should leave. يعتقد	I'm thinking about changing house. يفكر في
weigh	Your parcel weighs three kilos. يبلغ وزنه	I am weighing the box. يزن / يقدّر

6- تستخدم أفعال **v. to be** في حالة الاستمرار متبوعة بصفة لتعبر عن وصف او انتقاد تصرف مؤقت وليس حالة دائمة:

ex. What's the matter? You **are being** angry.

هنا يريد المتكلم ان يعبر عن أن صفة الغضب ليست صفة دائمة في المخاطب ولكنه يتصرف بغضب بشكل مؤقت لسبب ما

ex. She is being silly. = She is acting in a silly way, which is not her nature.

ex. They are being nice. = They are acting in a nice way, which is not their nature.

Take care:

ex. She **is-being** taller than me.

الجملة خطأ - لأن الطول ليس تصرف مؤقت ولكنه صفة دائمة



Test Yourself

1- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

- The coal nice and warm.
a. feels b. feeling c. is feeling d. feel
- He can't answer the phone now. He dinner.
a. has b. is having c. have d. are having
- Hassan coffee. He prefers tea.
a. isn't liking b. doesn't like c. is liking d. like
- Look! The cook the soup to see whether it needs salt or not.
a. tastes b. is tasting c. we tasted d. is tasted
- This bed 3 metres.
a. measures b. is measuring c. measuring d. are measuring

2- Translate into English:

1. أنا أفكر في شراء سيارة جديدة.

2. يبلغ مقاس المنضدة ثلاثة أمتار.

Say, Don't say

1- Don't say : She is silly today. What's wrong with her?

Say : She is being silly today. What's wrong with her?.

- عند وصف أو انتقاد تصرف مؤقت مرتبط بموقف أو بتوقيت محدد نستخدم زمن المضارع المستمر وليس زمن المضارع البسيط.

2- Don't say : I'm having a good friend at school.

Say : I have a good friend at school.

- عند الحديث عن الملكية نستخدم زمن المضارع البسيط وليس زمن المضارع المستمر.

3- Don't say : I have booked the ticket. I travel to Aswan tomorrow morning.

Say : I have booked the ticket. I am travelling to Aswan tomorrow morning.

- عند الحديث عن أحداث محددة لها ترتيبات شخصية وموعد في المستقبل نستخدم زمن المضارع المستمر وليس زمن المضارع البسيط.

Exercises on Grammar

1 Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1- Listen! Somebody at the door.

- a. is knocking b. knocks c. is knocks d. knock

- 2- Please be quiet. The baby
a. is slept **b.** slept **c.** sleeps **d.** is sleeping
- 3- My mother is busy at the moment. She her favourite programme.
a. watches **b.** is watching **c.** has watched **d.** watched
- 4- They to their teacher. They are chatting with each others.
a. aren't listened **b.** aren't listening **c.** listened **d.** didn't listen
- 5- Hurry up! Your father in the car. He doesn't like waiting for long.
a. waits **b.** is waiting **c.** is being waited **d.** waited
- 6- You don't need to take an umbrella. It outside.
a. isn't raining **b.** doesn't rain **c.** isn't rained **d.** is raining
- 7- She usually listens to pop music but she to jazz these days.
a. is listening **b.** listens **c.** has listened **d.** doesn't listen
- 8- I hope you this great weather as I am.
a. are enjoyed **b.** are enjoying **c.** enjoyed **d.** enjoy
- 9- Watch out! That water
a. boils **b.** boil **c.** is boiling **d.** don't boil
- 10- I think this coat to my father.
a. belongs **b.** is belonging **c.** is belong **d.** belong
- 11-Listen! I think somebody the piano next door.
a. plays **b.** is playing **c.** are playing **d.** played
- 12-Hala's little sister very helpful today. That's nice!
a. is **b.** is being **c.** had been **d.** will be
- 13-Mona is really enjoying her holiday on the island. She a really good time.
a. is having **b.** has **c.** is had **d.** is being had
- 14-Most scientists that the world is getting hotter.
a. are believing **b.** are believed **c.** believe **d.** believes
- 15-Lina that she was better at maths.
a. wishes **b.** is wished **c.** is being wished **d.** is wishing
- 16-I think our neighbours a party. I can hear the music.
a. is having **b.** have **c.** are having **d.** has
- 17-Nobody TV. You can turn it off.
a. watching **b.** is watching **c.** are watching **d.** watches
- 18-The train from Tanta at 5:10 pm.
a. arrives **b.** is arriving **c.** has arrived **d.** arrive
- 19-Your brother has a lot of homework to do. So, he with us.
a. wasn't coming **b.** isn't coming **c.** doesn't coming **d.** doesn't come

- 20-We can't go out tonight because we dinner at my uncle's house.
a. have **b.** are have **c.** are having **d.** had
- 21-Don't disturb your brother. He his maths homework.
a. did **b.** is doing **c.** does **d.** was doing
- 22-He is leaving in a few minutes, but his wife with him.
a. is going **b.** being going **c.** isn't going **d.** doesn't go
- 23-Does your elder sister usually to the gym on Fridays?
a. go **b.** went **c.** goes **d.** is going
- 24-Bill really hard at the moment because his company has just received a big order from China.
a. is working **b.** works **c.** is work **d.** worked
- 25-**A:** Where's Amir? **B:** He's in the bathroom. He a shower.
a. has taken **b.** is being taken **c.** is taking **d.** takes
- 26-My brother is travelling to Ankara tomorrow because his best friend married on Saturday.
a. are getting **b.** gets **c.** get **d.** is getting
- 27-I eating rice because I am allergic to carbohydrates.
a. was not liking **b.** didn't like **c.** am not liking **d.** don't like
- 28-**A:** Why aren't you doing your homework? - **B:** Because I a bad headache.
a. am having **b.** have **c.** being had **d.** was having
- 29- **A:** I don't like this soup. - **B:** I agree. It really bad.
a. is tasting **b.** is tasting **c.** tastes **d.** don't taste
- 30-Sorry, the manager isn't available right now. He an important meeting.
a. has **b.** was having **c.** has had **d.** is having
- 31-My brother and I are helping dad today. We flowers in the garden.
a. are planting **b.** plant **c.** are planted **d.** are being planted
- 32-"Where is Hani? Doesn't he usually come out for coffee on Fridays?"
a. He studying tonight. **b.** He studies tonight.
c. He's studying tonight. **d.** He's studied tonight.
- 33-..... the capital city of Spain?
a. Are you knowing **b.** Are you known
c. Were you knowing **d.** Do you know
- 34-I am listening to a song in English right now, but I anything.
a. am understanding **b.** am not understood
c. wasn't understanding **d.** don't understand

35- **A:** Why aren't you doing the exercise? **B:** Because I what to do.

- a. am not understanding b. am not understand
c. don't understanding d. don't understand

36- **A:**? - **B:** She is upset because her toy has been broken.

- a. Why is she cry? b. Why does she cry?
c. Why is she crying? d. Why did she cry

37- Why sunglasses? - It's cloudy today.

- a. do you wearing b. are you wear c. do you wear d. are you wearing

38- **A:** the party? - **B:** Yes, very much, thank you.

- a. Do you enjoying b. Do you enjoy c. Are you enjoy d. Are you enjoying

Exercises for top-notch students



39- They talking about that matter.

- a. dislike b. disliking c. are disliking d. dislikes

40- The price of the food here the service.

- a. includes b. is including c. are included d. is included

41- to talk to me?

- a. Are you wanting b. Do you want c. Are you want d. Do you wanting

42- Don't go there until I you.

- a. am calling b. call c. calls d. called

43- Ahmed has arranged to meet the guests next week. This means

- a. Ahmed has met the guests next week.
b. Ahmed is meeting the guests next week.
c. Ahmed is going meeting the guests next week.
d. Ahmed met the guests next week.

44- One of the following sentences is incorrect. Which one is it?

- a. Do you know each other?
b. How long have you known each other for?
c. Did you know each other?
d. Are you knowing each other?

45- One of the following sentences is correct. Which one is it?

- a. I'm preferring to spend the weekend with my family.
b. I'm thinking Ali is a good boy.
c. I'm seeing my dentist at 5 pm.
d. I'm having a big farm in the countryside.



Language Functions

Pros and cons of working abroad

مزايا وعيوب العمل بالخارج

عند الحديث عن مزايا العمل بالخارج يمكن استخدام احد التعبيرات التالية:

- I'm in favour of working abroad because it gives us the opportunity to learn about new cultures.
- One upside of working abroad is that you come to love your family and homeland more.
- Certainly, one reason I'm in favour of working abroad is that it makes us more independent.
- One good side of working abroad is that it makes you learn new skills.

عند الحديث عن عيوب العمل بالخارج يمكن استخدام احد التعبيرات التالية:

- One disadvantage of working abroad is that your job might be more difficult.
- One argument against working abroad is that you stay far away from your family and friends for long.
- I don't support working abroad because it might be hard to make new friends in the country you work in.

Exercises

on

Writing & Reading



» Write an essay of about 180 words on the following topic:

"A day in your life while you are living abroad"



Translation

A Translate into Arabic:

1. Moving abroad has a huge impact on your personal life and on your professional life as well.
2. Having to work in a different language and a different culture makes you a better communicator.
3. Travelling abroad is one of the steps outside your comfort zone because everything is different, the people, the language and the culture.
4. Even when times seem dark and desperate, there are always things that can bring you happiness.
5. Physical distancing is a must during this pandemic, but most people are still unaware of that.

B Translate into English:

1. إن تدوين أفكارك وانطباعاتك في مفكرة يعطيك الفرصة للاحتفاظ بذكريات يمكنك قراءتها بعد سنوات عديدة.
2. إن الانتقال للعمل والحياة في دولة ذات ثقافة مختلفة قد يعرضك لصدمة ثقافية قد تؤثر عليك بشكل كبير.
3. يشكو معظم الخريجون الجدد من عدم ملائمة ما تلقوه من تعليم جامعي لمتطلبات سوق العمل.
4. يعتبر الحصول على وظيفة مناسبة في سوق العمل من أكبر التحديات التي تواجه الخريجين الجدد.
5. لقد وصلنا إلى مرحلة خطيرة من انتشار فيروس كورونا لدرجة أن العالم الآن يكافح من أجل البقاء.

كلمات مساعدة

desperate	بائس	memories	ذكريات
pandemic	جائحة	cultural shock	صدمة ثقافية
unaware	غير واعي / غير مدرك	requirements	متطلبات
survival	البقاء		

Reading Comprehension practice

Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

The story of Dr Mudd

On the night of April 14, 1865, President Abraham Lincoln was attending the theater in Washington, D.C. In the middle of the performance, an actor named John Wilkes Booth slipped into the presidential box and shot him.

Booth broke his leg during his escape from the theatre with a fellow conspirator. Five hours later, Booth and his companion knocked on the door of Dr. Mudd, who knew nothing about the assassination of the President. The doctor set the leg and persuaded the two travelers to stay in his house for the rest of the night. The next morning, Booth and his friend, using false names, paid the bill and departed.

Because of **this merciful act**, Dr. Mudd was arrested and tried on the charge that he was a friend of Booth's and therefore helped plan the assassination. He was sentenced to life imprisonment. As horrible and unjust as this punishment must have been, a greater **plight** spread at the prison. The warm, humid climate was a perfect breeding ground for mosquitoes. Again and again, these pests spread yellow fever germs to prisoners and guards alike. When the fever struck, Dr. Mudd volunteered his services, because he was the only doctor in the prison. He had to fight the disease, even after he was infected himself. Although the guards and other inmates called him "Lincoln murderer," and treated him very badly, he worked hard to fight the disease. Meanwhile, his wife was working heroically back in Washington for her husband's cause. After a four-year struggle, she secured a pardon for him.

A: Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. Dr. Mudd was convicted because_-----
 - a. he helped Booth assassinate Lincoln.
 - b. he helped Booth get away.
 - c. the judges wanted someone to pay for Lincoln's death.
 - d. he lied to the court.
2. An alternative title for this passage might be _-----
 - a. Lincoln's Assassination.
 - b. Good Doc Gone Bad.
 - c. A Prison Abandoned.
 - d. An Unfair Trial for a Fair Man.
3. What sort of doctor was Dr. Mudd?
 - a. careless, sloppy
 - b. generous, caring
 - c. greedy, money-hungry
 - d. cold-hearted, unfeeling
4. As it is used in this passage, the underlined word "plight" most nearly means_-----
 - a. challenge
 - b. difficulty
 - c. scare
 - d. illness

B: Answer the following questions:

5. Why do you think Dr. Mudd fought the yellow fever outbreak at the prison although he was unfairly imprisoned?
6. What does the underlined phrase "this merciful act" refer to?
7. Why was it easy for the fever to spread among the prisoners and guards?
8. How far was Dr. Mudd's wife a loving wife?



Key Vocabulary

have his revenge	يأخذ ثأره / ينتقم	traitor (n)	خائن
take revenge for	يثأر لـ أو بسبب	treason (n)	الخيانة
revenge (n. / v. ed)	ثأر / انتقام - يثأر / ينتقم	traitorous (adj)	خائن
prove (v. d)	يثبت / يبرهن	authority (n)	سلطة / نفوذ
proof (n)	دليل / إثبات	kneel (v. ed / knelt)	يركع
spy (n. / v. ied)	جاسوس - يتجسس	deceive (v. d)	يخدع
guilty (adj)	مذنب	deceit (n)	خداع / مكر
guilt (n)	ذنب / إثم	enemy (n)	عدو
arrest (v. ed)	يقبض على	cruel to	قاسي أو عنيف تجاه
loyalty (n)	ولاء / إخلاص	interrupt (v. ed)	يقاطع (أثناء الكلام)
loyal (adj)	مخلص / وفي	interruption (n)	مقاطعة / عاقبة
trust (v. ed / n)	ثقة - يثق في	call for (v)	ينادي على / يستدعي
get rid of (v)	يتخلص من	stupid (adj)	غبّي
carriage (n)	عربة تجرها الخيول / عربة في قطار	the now blind	الذي أصبح أعمى
cure (v. d / n)	يعالج - علاج	betray (v. ed)	يخون
madness (n)	جنون	betrayal (n)	خيانة / إفشاء السرّ
I won't stand for it	لن أسمح بذلك		

Definitions

- **get rid of** : kill
- **not stand for it** : not allow
- **stupid** : not intelligent or clever
- **take revenge for** : do something bad because someone has done something bad to you
- **carriage(n.)** : old-fashioned vehicle drawn by horses



Set Text

Act III, Scene v

[In Gloucester's Castle. Cornwall enters with Edmund.]

CORNWALL : Listen, Edmund. I'll have my **revenge**⁽¹⁾ before I leave Gloucester's house.

EDMUND : I'm sorry, Cornwall, because the truth is so sad. This is the letter that my father Gloucester told me about. It **proves**⁽²⁾ that he's a **spy**⁽³⁾ and that he's writing to the King of France. Oh, I wish he weren't **guilty**⁽⁴⁾! It's very difficult for me to discover this terrible truth.

CORNWALL : We'll go and see Regan.

EDMUND : If the letter is true, you have work to do to stop him.

CORNWALL : If it is true or false, it has made you the next Duke of Gloucester. Find your father and then we can **arrest**⁽⁵⁾ him.

EDMUND : *[To himself.]* If I find him helping the King, Cornwall will think he is even more guilty. *[To Cornwall.]* I'll continue to show you my **loyalty**⁽⁶⁾, although it hurts me to do this to my father.

CORNWALL : I **trust**⁽⁷⁾ you, Edmund, and you'll find me to be a better father than he is.

[They exit.]

Act III, Scene vi

[Gloucester enters.]

GLOUCESTER : My friend, where's the King?

KENT : He's here, sir; but be quiet, he's sleeping.

GLOUCESTER : Good friend, I've heard that there's a plan to **get rid of him**⁽⁸⁾. There's a **carriage**⁽⁹⁾ waiting for you; help the King into it and drive to Dover, where you'll find people to help you. Go now. If you wait half an hour, you may both be killed. Follow me.

KENT : *[To Lear.]* You're sleeping now. This rest might help you, although it will be difficult to **cure**⁽¹⁰⁾ your **madness**⁽¹¹⁾.

[To the Fool.] Come, help me to carry the King.

GLOUCESTER : Hurry up! We must leave now.

[They all exit except for Edgar.]

EDGAR : The poor King! His children have done to him what my father has done to me!

[He exits.]

Arabic meaning

1. ثأر
2. يثبت / يبرهن
3. جاسوس
4. مُذنب
5. يقبض على
6. ولاء / إخلاص
7. يثق في
8. يتخلص من
9. عربة / حافلة
10. يعالج
11. جنون

Act III, Scene vii

[In Gloucester's Castle. Cornwall, Regan, Goneril, Edmund and Servants enter.]

CORNWALL : Goneril, send a message to your husband Albany and show him this letter.
The French army has arrived in England.

[To the Servants.] Find the traitor, Gloucester.

REGAN : Arrest him now!

[Some of the Servants exit.]

CORNWALL : Leave him to me. Edmund, stay with Goneril. You shouldn't see what we'll do to your father, the **traitor**⁽¹²⁾. Goodbye, my dear Goneril. Goodbye, Edmund, the new Duke of Gloucester.

[Oswald enters.] Where's the King?

OSWALD : The Duke of Gloucester has taken him away, sir. About thirty-five of his soldiers have gone with him. They're going to Dover, where they say they have some powerful friends.

CORNWALL : Get horses for Regan. Goodbye Edmund.

[Goneril exits with Edmund, and Oswald.]

Go and find that traitor, Gloucester. Bring him to us like a thief.

[The other Servants exit.]

I can't kill Gloucester because I don't have the **authority**⁽¹³⁾, but I can punish him. And although people won't like this, they can't stop us.

[Gloucester enters, brought in by two or three men.]

Who's there? Is that the traitor, Gloucester?

REGAN : It's him.

CORNWALL : Make him **kneel**⁽¹⁴⁾ in front of me.

GLOUCESTER : What are you doing? Good friends, you're in my house.

Don't do this.

CORNWALL : Make him kneel, I said!

[The Servants made him kneel.]

REGAN : You cruel man. You've **deceived**⁽¹⁵⁾ your son Edmund.

GLOUCESTER : You, my lady, are the one who's cruel, not me.

REGAN : You are a traitor!

GLOUCESTER : Cruel lady, what are you saying?

CORNWALL : What letters have you recently received from France?

REGAN : Give us your answer. We know the truth.

CORNWALL : And what have you planned with the traitors who have recently arrived in the kingdom?

REGAN : Who have you sent the mad King to? Tell us everything.

GLOUCESTER : Listen, I got a letter that explained what is happening. It came from someone who is neither a friend nor an **enemy**⁽¹⁶⁾.

12. خائن

13. سلطة / نفوذ

14. يركع

15. خدع

16. عدو

- CORNWALL** : That's clever.
- REGAN** : And untrue.
- CORNWALL** : Where have you sent the King?
- GLOUCESTER** : To Dover.
- REGAN** : Why have you sent him to Dover? I told you not to help him ...
- CORNWALL** : [*He interrupts⁽¹⁷⁾ Regan.*] Why Dover? Let him answer that first.
- GLOUCESTER** : Because I didn't want to see his daughters continue to be so **cruel to**⁽¹⁸⁾ him.
- CORNWALL** : You will never see that! [*Picks up a sword.*] Come! Fight me!
[*Gloucester tries to fight, but Cornwall hits his face with his sword.*]
- GLOUCESTER** : Oh, help me! My eyes!
- SERVANT 1** : Stop, my lord! Stop now.
- CORNWALL** : Stop? Never! You can fight me too.
- SERVANT 1** : Very well, come on.
[*They fight and the servant badly wounds Cornwall.*]
- REGAN** : [*To a soldier.*] Give me your sword. A servant will not fight my husband like this! I won't **stand for** it⁽¹⁹⁾!
[*She takes a sword and kills the servant.*]
- SERVANT 1** : Oh, I'm going to die! [*He dies.*]
- GLOUCESTER** : Everything is black now and I can't see! Where's my son Edmund? You must **take revenge for**⁽²⁰⁾ this terrible thing.
- REGAN** : Don't **call for**⁽²¹⁾ your son Edmund. He hates you. Edmund told us that you **betrayed**⁽²²⁾ us. He will not help you.
- GLOUCESTER** : Oh, I've been so **stupid**⁽²³⁾! Edgar is the one I should trust, not Edmund!
- REGAN** : Throw him out of the palace, and let him find his way to Dover.
[*Two Servants help the now blind⁽²⁴⁾ Gloucester from the stage.*]
[*To Cornwall.*] What's the matter, my lord?
- CORNWALL** : I've been hurt. Regan! Look at all this blood! Give me your arm.
[*Regan helps Cornwall off the stage. They exit.*]

17. يقطع
18. قاسي تجاه
19. يسمح بـ
20. يثأر
21. ينادي / يستدعي
22. يخون
23. غبي / أحمق
24. الذي أصبح أعمى

Exercises on King Lear

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

- 1- If one of your friends helps your enemies, you can call this person a
a. manager b. servant c. collector d. traitor
- 2- One of my friends was very ill, but this medicine helped to him.
a. get rid of b. rest c. cure d. stand
- 3- If you rid of someone, you kill this person.
a. take b. make c. get d. give
- 4- When the police found the stolen phone at the man's home, it that he was the thief.
a. discovered b. arrested c. deceived d. proved
- 5- The head of the police asked the government for the to change the law.
a. punishment b. authority c. carriage d. revenge
- 6- If someone doesn't like you and wants to hurt you, this person is your
a. enemy b. duke c. spy d. relative
- 7- Instead of someone while they're talking, you should stay quiet.
a. kneeling b. deceiving c. punishing d. interrupting
- 8- Your behaviour is totally unacceptable and I won't for it!
a. stand b. do c. kneel d. wait
- 9- They tried to us by saying they had lots of money when they didn't.
a. spy on b. deceive c. punish d. take revenge for
- 10- An old-fashioned vehicle which is usually pulled by horses is called a
a. carriage b. palace c. servant d. sword
- 11- The parents were on the floor so they could play with the baby.
a. kneeling b. curing c. sharing d. mailing
- 12- In the past, people did not understand that is an illness.
a. deceit b. treason c. belief d. madness
- 13- In the story, the king's best friend was really a who wanted to kill him.
a. betrayal b. traitor c. betrayed d. creature
- 14- Scientists have the information to that global warming is a problem.
a. imagine b. improve c. taste d. prove
- 15- Doctors hope that they will many more illnesses in the future.
a. cure b. weigh c. share d. stand
- 16- In the past, horses pulled a where people could sit.
a. harbour b. current c. carriage d. castle

- 17-The police are sure he isof the robbery, but they have no concrete evidence against him.
 a. loyal b. guilty c. courageous d. confident
- 18-She was for stealing, but the judge let her off with a fine.
 a. arrested b. deceived c. summarised d. proved
- 19-You've been shouting at me all day long and I will not for it any longer!
 a. stand b. accept c. rely d. arrest
- 20-He was a/an who betrayed his country by selling military secrets to the enemy.
 a. betrayal b. traitor c. treason d. treatment
- 21-Excuse me for, but could you repeat what you have just said?
 a. insulting b. deceiving c. interrupting d. experiencing
- 22-That was a/an thing to do. You might have been killed!
 a. stupid b. amazing c. cruel d. local
- 23-The king was by his best friend who shot him in a hunting trip.
 a. cured b. proved c. betrayed d. spied
- 24-Doctors are still trying to find an effective for colds.
 a. illness b. traitor c. revenge d. cure
- 25-You mustn't be to animals.
 a. kind b. compassionate c. cruel d. loyal

Bit by Bit
 كتب في اللغة الإنجليزية

احجز
نسختك
من

الصف الثالث الثانوى
شرح - تدريبات



TEST on Unit 7

A Vocabulary and Structure

Choose the TWO correct answers out of the FIVE options given:

- 1- With encouragement, Soha is starting to get better at maths. The word "encouragement" is an antonym of
a. discouragement **b.** support **c.** criticism **d.** backing **e.** justice
- 2- Ali shows great determination to learn English. The word "determination" is a synonym of
a. persistence **b.** doubt **c.** hesitancy **d.** resolution **e.** democracy

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

- 3- People in Scotland speak English, but you might to understand them sometimes as their English sounds different.
a. apologise **b.** struggle **c.** beg **d.** insist
- 4- She spent her childhood in a little village and found it difficult to the city life.
a. share experience with **b.** get used to
c. sound exactly like **d.** keep in touch
- 5- Young children are not very and need a lot of help and support.
a. independent **b.** well-known **c.** deceived **d.** ruined
- 6- She is not to make the same mistake again. She is very careful this time.
a. determined **b.** confused **c.** temporary **d.** published
- 7- What about the massive projects the government is carrying out all over Egypt?
a. are you thinking **b.** are you thought
c. do you think **d.** you think
- 8- The chef the food before he serves it. That's very annoying.
a. is always tasting **b.** always tastes
b. always is tasting **d.** tastes always
- 9- I it's a good suggestion.
a. am not seeing **b.** am seeing
c. am being seen **d.** don't see
- 10- Later tonight, I my uncle who is still in hospital.
a. visit **b.** am visited **c.** am being visited **d.** am visiting
- 11- I to remember your name, but I'm afraid I can't remember it.
a. will try **b.** am trying **c.** am being trying **d.** am tried

- 12- I _____ in Spain for two weeks this summer.
 a. am staying b. stay c. am being staying d. am stayed
- 13- What's the matter? Why _____?
 a. do you cry b. you are crying c. you cry d. are you crying
- 14- I _____ on holiday this summer.
 a. don't be gone b. don't go c. am not going d. hadn't gone
- 15- Are your parents doing the shopping right now? – No. They _____ at the dentist's.
 a. are being b. are c. were being d. be
- 16- It's very noisy upstairs. What _____?
 a. the children are doing b. do the children do
 c. the children do d. are the children doing

B Reading Comprehension

Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

First, you ought to know that I'm "only" fourteen. My mother points this out often. I can make my own decisions when I'm old enough to vote, she says. Second, I should tell you that she's right; I'm not always responsible. Take last weekend, for instance. I was staying at Dad's, and I decided it was time I learned to drive. It was Sunday morning, 7 A.M., and I hadn't slept well. Well, nobody was up yet in the neighborhood, so I thought it

couldn't hurt to back the car out of the garage and drive around the block. But Dad has a clutch car. The R on the shift handle was up on the left side, right next to first gear. I guess you can guess the rest.

Dad's always been understanding. He didn't say, "Okay, little Miss Know-It-All, you can just spend the rest of the year paying this off," which is what Mom would have said. Instead, Dad worried about what might have happened to me. To me. And that made me feel more guilty than anything. I think he'd be a better number-one caregiver, but I can't say things like that to Mom. To her, I have to say, "But Mom, Dad's place is closer to school. I could ride my bike." To which she replies, "Amy Lynn, you don't own a bike. Remember? You left it in the yard, and it was stolen. And you haven't got the patience to earn the money to replace it."

A: Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

17. The narrator feels guilty because she _____
 a. made her dad worry. b. ruined the car.
 c. broke the law d. didn't tell her mom about the car incident.
18. The main conflict between the narrator and her mother is about whether she _____
 a. can make her own decisions. b. should live with her mom or her dad.
 c. should be allowed to drive. d. should pay for things she loses or breaks.

19. The narrator's mom thinks the narrator is _____

- a. too attached to her dad. b. too emotional.
c. too shy. d. irresponsible.

20. The narrator feels that her mom _____

- a. is too busy to care for her. b. should live with her dad.
c. makes too many rules. d. cares more about things than about people.

B: Answer the following questions:

21. What do you think happened to the car?
22. In your opinion, which of the two parents is the narrator's favourite? Why?
23. What kind of relation is it between the narrator's mom and dad? How do you know?
24. The narrator is a fair person; not biased. Do you agree? Why/Why not?



Translation



25. Translate into Arabic

Because of its low-cost and immediacy, voice and text messaging service are the most popular means of communication all over the world.

26. Translate into English:

لا يوجد إنسان يعيش بمفرده، فالإنسان مخلوق اجتماعي بطبعه. لاحظ جيدا كيف يعتمد الناس على بعضهم البعض ليواصلوا حياتهم.



Writing



27. Write an essay of about 180 words on the following:

"Travelling abroad has its pros and cons"