

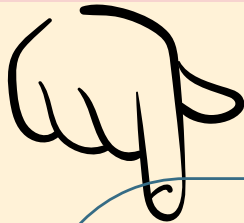
تم رفع الملف

عبر

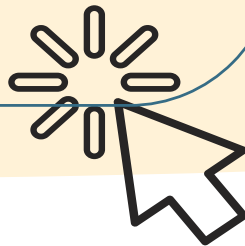
موقع الكتاب 24

للعودة الى الموقع اكتب في بحث جوجل

موقع الكتاب 24



alktab24.online



Nouns :- Temperature حرارة

مسائل صحية

Headache صداع - Toe إصبع قدم
Bucket سطل - Finger إصبع

Unit 1

Health Matters

Adjectives :- swollen متفقع

Broken مكسور - terrible فظيع

bad cold نزلة برد
Dry lips شفاه جافة
sick مريض
be sick يتقيأ

Lesson 1: Accidents

نصائح المفردات 1 مجموعات الكلمات

Vocabulary Tip 1: Word sets

* أفضل طريقة لتعلم حفظ معاني كلمات جديدة هي وضع الكلمات المترابطة في مجموعات :-
A good way to learn new words is to put connected words in sets:

فواكه Fruit: apples التفاح oranges برتقال grapes عنب bananas موز strawberries فراولة
قم بدراسة نصيحة المفردات ثم باستخدام القاموس ، تحقق معنى أي كلمة لا تعرفها اكتب الكلمات في المجموعات الصحيحة هناك خمس كلمات في كل مجموعة

C21

A Study the Vocabulary Tip, then, using a dictionary, check the meaning of any words you don't know. Write the words below in the correct set. There are five words in each set.

ankle bandage bleed bones breathe cough cream elbow faint heart
knee medicine plaster pills shoulder skin sneeze stomach swallow wrist

Set	Words	دواء	لصقة جرح	حبوب
Treatment: علاج	ضمادة bandage	كريم مرهم Cream	medicine	plaster
Joints: مفاصل	باطل القدم ankle	ركبة knee	مرفق elbow	شحن
Verbs: أفعال	يتنفس breathe	سعال Cough	يقف عليه Paint	يفطس Sneeze
Inside and outside the body: داخل وخارج الجسم	دم blood	عظام bones	قلب heart	جلد skin
				معدة stomach

يقوم طالب بتشغيل مشكله و طاب ن بتجيب ما هو الخطأ ويقدم النصيحة

C21

B Work in pairs. Student A chooses one of the problems a to n on pages 8 and 9 of the Course Book, but doesn't tell Student B. Student A mimes the problem and Student B guesses what's wrong and gives advice.

Example: Student A licks his lips and touches them. مثال يلفق الطالب شفاهه و يلمسها

be sick يتقيأ
stitch يخطئ
Hurt يؤذي
lift يرفع
Fractured مكسر



What's the matter? Are your lips sore?
نعم و لهما جافه
Yes. And they're really dry.



You shouldn't touch them. It will make them worse. You should put cream on them.

ankle joint bandage treatment

لا يجب ان تلمسهم سوف يجعلهم اسوأ يجب عليك وضع الكريم عليهم

- الكلمات ذات المعاني المتشابهة لا يمكن استبدالها دائماً. من الأسهل استخدام كلمة بشكل صحيح إذا كنت تعرف ما إذا كانت فعلًا أم اسمًا أم صفة. كن حذر مع هذه الكلمات جرح ، مؤلم ، ألم
- الأذى هو فعل. المماز البسيط يتأذى أيضاً
- ظهري يؤلمني اليوم ، كما أنه يؤلم أمتي قديمي تؤلمني - لقد آذوا البارحة كمالو التهاب صفة
- ظهري مؤلم قديمي تؤلم أيضاً لم تكن مؤلمة بالأمس

Vocabulary Tip 2: Word groups

- Words with similar meanings are not always interchangeable. It is easier to use a word correctly if you know whether it is a verb, a noun or an adjective. Be careful with these words: hurt, sore, pain.
- Hurt** is a verb. The past simple is also hurt.
My back hurts today. It also hurt yesterday. My feet hurt today. They hurt yesterday as well.
- Sore** is an adjective.
My back is sore. My feet are also sore. They weren't sore yesterday.
- Pain** is a noun. In the singular it usually has an article.
I have a pain in my stomach. Have you taken any medication for the pain?
Yes, I took some painkillers an hour ago. Do you have pains anywhere else?

Which part of speech is each word?

three times

أكمل كل جملة بكلمة من الصندوق

C Complete each sentence with a word from the box.

يعطين دوار يؤلم مريض ألم يؤلم حبوب ينزف
bleeding broken hurts pain sick sore dizzy sneeze

- هل أنت مصاب بالبرد؟ كلا أنا دائماً sneeze when I put pepper on my food.
- هو تقياً ثلاث مرات في هذه الليلة اعتقد ان الطعام في المطعم الذي تناولوه sick three times in the night. I think the food at the restaurant where he ate wasn't very fresh.
- جرح يدها عندما كانت تقطع الخضروات كان حراً عميقاً وسان ينزف كثيراً لذا توجهت إليها bleeding a lot, so she had to go to hospital and have it stitched.
- My back hurts all the time. It only feels OK when I am lying down.
- She can't play tennis. She has broken her right arm.
- I went swimming yesterday and now my eyes are sore from the chemicals in the pool.
- أين هو بالضبط الألم وكيف المدة التي كانت لديك؟ pain
- كان يوم حار جداً وهو لم تأكل أو تشرب أي شيء طوال اليوم ولهذا suddenly went pale and felt dizzy during the lesson.

استمع واختر الكلمة الصحيحة لإبقاء كل جملة آتت من 1-6 في المربعات

D Listen and choose the correct word to end each sentence. Write the numbers 1 to 6 in the correct boxes.

- | | | | | | |
|-------------|---|-----------|---|---------------|---|
| a burnt | 3 | c swallow | 6 | e temperature | 2 |
| b fractured | 4 | d swollen | 5 | f throat | 1 |

سمر عشي
sumaya soliman

Unit 1

Lesson 2: At the Hospital



Describing instances in the past: Using while, as and when to talk about past actions

- We can use the **past continuous** and the **past simple** in the same sentence to show that one action happened in the middle of another action. We use the **past continuous** for the longer action and the **past simple** for the shorter action.
غالباً ما نستخدم الوقت أو مع الزمن البسيط الماضي
I was riding my bicycle and I fell over. كان يتناول الإفطار عندما طار عصفور إلى المطبخ
- We often use **while** and **as** with the **past continuous tense**.
كان يأكل الإفطار وطار طائر المطبخ
While I was eating breakfast, a bird flew into the kitchen.
As I was eating breakfast, a bird flew into the kitchen.
- We often use **when** or **and** with the **past simple tense**.
I was eating breakfast when a bird flew into the kitchen.
I was eating breakfast and a bird flew into the kitchen.

CB p.90

ممارسة الحوار في أزواج ثم ممارستها مرة أخرى وتغيير الكلمات بخط مائل

A Practise the dialogue in pairs. Then practise it again, changing the words in italics.

- Adel:** I've hurt my wrist. لقد حرجت مفاصلي
- Nurse:** Sit down, please. I need to take your details. أجلس من فضلك ، أنا بحاجة لأخذ التفاصيل الخاصة بك
- Nurse:** The doctor will see you very soon, Adel. سيراك الطبيب قريباً جداً يا عادل
- Doctor:** How did you do it? كيف فعلتها
- Adel:** I was ice skating and I fell over. كنت أنزلج على الجليد وسقطت
- Adel:** Do you think it's broken? هل تعتقد أنه مكسور
- Doctor:** Probably not. But you need to have an X-ray to make sure. على الأغلب لا . لكن يجب ان يكون لديك اشعة سينية لتأكد
- Adel:** Is it broken? هل هي مكسورة
- Doctor:** I'm afraid so. It's fractured here. انا اخشى ذلك . وانه مكسور هنا
- Doctor:** I'm going to put your wrist in plaster. سأضع مفاصلك في الجبس
- Adel:** How long will I have to keep it on? كم من الوقت سأحتفظ به
- Doctor:** Six weeks. ستة اسابيع

اكتب الجمل عن الماضي باستخدام الكلمات بين القوسين

B Write the sentences about the past using the words in brackets.

1 I (think) about you and then you (ring) me.
كنت افكر فيك ثم اتصلت بي.
I was thinking about you and then you rang me.

2 While Ali (have) a shower, somebody (knock) at the front door.

While Ali was having a shower, somebody knocked at the front door.
بينما كان علي يستحم، شخص ما طرق الباب الأمامي.

3 I (clean) my room and I (find) money under my bed.

I was cleaning my room and I found money under my bed.
كنت انظف غرفتي عندما وجدت مال تحت الفراش.

4 Luckily, Mona (not drive) very fast when the child (run) into the road.

Luckily, Mona wasn't driving very fast when the child ran into the road.
لحسن الحظ مني لم تكن تقود بسرعة كبيرة عندما عبر الطفل الطريق.

5 A thief (take) our food while we (fish).

A thief took our food while we were fishing.
لصا أخذ طعامنا بينما كنا نصيد.

6 She (tell) us to be quiet as we (make) too much noise. (Correct)

She told us to be quiet as we were making too much noise.
هي قالت لنا أن نكون هادئين بينما كنا نضج الكثير من الضوضاء.

7 My sister (hide) my purse under the bed while I (not look).

My sister hid my purse under the bed while I wasn't looking.
أختي أخفت محفظة تحت الفراش بينما لم أكن أنظر.

8 As she (carry) the shopping from the car, my grandmother (slip) and (break) her ankle.

As she was carrying the shopping from the car, my grandmother slipped and broke her ankle.
بينما هي كانت تحمل البضائع من السيارة، جرت انزلفت وكسرت ساقها.

حرف عطف وليس رابط

Unit 1

- 1- كنت اركض وسقطت على الارض فهدمت سياره
- 2- لم اكن انظر الى اين كنت ذاهبه وظللت اهرس في طريق الحادث
- 3- كنت استعد للمدرسه عند ما رن الجرس / غادرت الكافله
- 4- كان اخي الصغير يلعب كرة القدم عند وصول والدي / جادوا لذي
- 5- كنت افكر في مشكلتي عند ما سألني المعلم عن

C21
SKILLS

C Complete these sentences about the past with your own ideas.

- 1 I was running and I fell over. / a car hit me / I slipped
I saw my friend
- 2 I wasn't looking where I was going and I lost my way /
I made an accident
- 3 I was getting ready for school when The bell rang / I left the bus
تسرع في المشي
- 4 My little brother was playing football when my mother arrived /
my father came.
- 5 I was thinking about my problem when the teacher suddenly
asked me فاجده عندما فني فاني بعدها ماض بسيط
- 6 While I was waiting for the bus, Ali came by / a thief stole my
wallet أثناء انتظار الكافله جاء علي / سرقوا مني محفظتي

XD

خطر في البحر

Lesson 3: Danger in the Sea

واقراء المقاله في

من كتاب الحصة و العنوان وضع دائرة حول الاجابه الصحيحه

C21
SKILLS

A Read the article on page 11 of the Course Book and circle the correct answer.

- 1 Tariq Zaid was كان طارق زيد
 a a bad swimmer.
 b on holiday. في عطله
 c working in Egypt.
 complete the following
- 2 When he was attacked by the shark, he عندما هاجمه القرش
 a was in a boat.
 b hit it with a piece of wood.
 c was lying on a plastic mattress. كان مستلق على مرتبه بلاستيكيه
- 3 Tariq طارق
 a was bitten by the shark. عصى من قبل القرش
 b lost his arm.
 c wasn't hurt at all. لم يتأذى

Sumaya Solih

The shark made Tariq lose alot of his blood
Zaid Tariq was tourist from Libya
Jameel was giving Tariq first aid

ستة دلافين

- 4 Six dolphins
a bit the shark.
b made a lot of noise.
c protected Tariq.

حمى طارق

- 5 Tariq was rescued

تم إنقاذ طارق

- a by boat. بالقارب
b by air.
c by two children.

by sea

sumaya soliman
سمر عشتي

لما رجع الى اليابسة اخذوه

- 6 When he got back to dry land, he was taken
a straight back to his hotel.
b back to Libya.
c to get medical attention.

للوصول الى عناية طبية

C21

B Write questions about the article for the following answers. There are several possible questions you could write, but just write one each time.

أكتب أسئلة حول المقالة
للإجابات التالية هناك
عدة أسئلة محتملة يمكنك
كتابة سؤال واحد لكل.

Example:

- Q: Where was Tariq Zaid staying?
OR: Where was Tariq on holiday?
OR: Where did these events take place?

A: In Sharm El Sheikh, Egypt.

- 1 Q: What was Zaid Tariq doing when he saw the shark?

A: He was swimming when he saw it.

- 2 Q: What happened / did the shark do?

A: The shark bit his arm.

- 3 Q: What did he scream / start praying?

A: Because he thought he was dying.

- 4 Q: What protected Tariq / frightened the shark away?

A: Dolphins.

- 5 Q: Who heard Tariq's screams / rescued him by boat?

A: The coastguard, Jamal Elalawi, did.

- 6 Q: What was waiting on the shore?

A: An ambulance.

Unit 1

تناوب على طرح أسئلة شريكك والإجابة عليها في المقالة

C Take turns asking and answering your partner's questions on the article.

سأنت طارق زايد
في إجازة في شرم
الشيخ في صباح أحد
الأيام

أغلق كتابك أعد سرد القصة. بالتناوب ليقل جمل واحد كل منها ابدأ على هذا النحو

D Close your books. Retell the story, taking turns to say one sentence each. Start like this: Tariq Zaid was on holiday in Sharm El Sheikh. One morning, ...

الصفات المنتهية -ing - ed

Vocabulary Tip 1: Adjectives ending -ing or -ed. لا تنسى الفرق بين المثير والخوف - الممل والملل - الشيق والاحتمال

- Don't forget the difference between **frightening** and **frightened**, **boring** and **bored**, **interesting** and **interested**. تصف ed الشخص الذي لديه شعور
- The -ed words describe the person who **has the feeling**.
- The -ing words describe what or who **gives them that feeling**.

تصف ing ما أو من يمنحهم هذا الشعور

ضع خط تحت الكلمة الصحيحة

E Underline the correct word.

- She is not very interested / interesting in fashion. She prefers books and history. 1 - ليست مهتمة بالموضة تفضل الكتب والتاريخ
- I saw a very excited / exciting film on TV last night. 2 - شاهدت فيلماً مثيراً للغاية على شاشة TV
- This book is very bored / boring. I fall asleep whenever I try to read it. 3 - هذا الكتاب ممل جداً. أغفو كلما قرأته
- We were very frightened / frightening when our car broke down in the desert. 4 - شعرنا بالخوف الشديد عندما تعطلت السيارة في الصحراء شعورنا غافل
- He's a very interested / interesting person. He has lots of great stories to tell. 5 - إنه شخص مثير للاهتمام للغاية لديه الكثير من القصص العظيمة

إذا كانت بين
الأقواس was
تكون while
when

Sumaya Soliman
سرور عشقي

أكتب 4 صفات تنتهي بـ ful

F Write four more adjectives ending in -ful.

- | | | |
|---|------------|------|
| 1 | wonderful | رائع |
| 2 | Successful | نجاح |
| 3 | Careful | حذر |
| 4 | skillful | صاهر |

Vocabulary Tip 2: Adjectives ending -ful نصيحة بشأن المفردات الصفات المنتهية بـ ful

- Remember there is only one / in adjectives ending -ful, e.g., beautiful, peaceful.
- But the adverb ending is -fully, e.g., beautifully, peacefully.

تذكر أن هناك واحداً فقط في الصفات المنتهية بـ ful مثل
عاشق جميل ، مسالم
لكن الظرف ينتهي بـ fully بشكل كامل
عاشق المثال بشكل جميل - بسلام

ضع دائرة حول الصفات وضع خطاً تحت الظروف

G Circle the adjectives and underline the adverbs in the sentences. What do you notice about the suffixes?

- She has a nice house. ماذا تلاحظ في الملاحظات 1. لديها منزل جميل
 - Her house is decorated nicely. 2. منزلها مزين بشكل جميل
 - Their evening ended peacefully. 3. انتهت أمسياتهم بسلام
 - They had a peaceful evening. 4. أمضوا أمسية هادئة
 - She is careful when she writes essays. 5. إنها حريصة عندما تكتب المقالات
 - She writes essays carefully. 6. تكتب المقالات بعناية
- The suffixes fully / ful سر عشق

H Now write sentences using the -ful adjective and the -fully adverb.

Exemples: الآن اكتب جمل باستخدام صفة تنتهي بـ ful و ظرف ينتهي بـ fully

- The picture was beautiful. كانت الصورة جميلة
- The story was beautifully written. كانت القصة مكتوبة بشكل جميل
- He's skillful player
- Turkey is a wonderful country.
- Cigarettes are harmful to your health.
- This girl dances more gracefully to your heart.
- He is successful player
- The problem is peacefully solved

قاتل من صنع الإنسان

Lesson 4: A Man-made Killer

يملك كتابتها
كان كتب سؤال
في كل مرة

C21
SKILLS

A Write questions based on the text for the following answers. There are several possible questions you could write, but just write one each time.

Example: كم من الناس يموتون من التدخين كل عام؟

Q: How many people die of smoking every year?

A: About 114,000 per year. الفئه العربية هي أعلى معدلات التدخين؟ حوالي 114,000 في السنة

Q: In which age group is smoking highest? هل بيع السجائر قانوني؟

A: It's highest in the 20-24 age group.

Q: At what age is it legal to sell cigarettes to children?

A: At 18. متى يبدأ معظم الناس التدخين؟ في 18

Q: When do most people start smoking?

A: When they are teenagers. ما هي المدة التي يموت فيها المدخنون؟ عندما يكونون مناهقين (people who have never smoked) قبل غيرهم

Q: How much earlier do smokers die than non-smokers?

A: They die seven years earlier on average.

كم عدد الأشخاص الذين تقل أعمارهم عن 16 عاماً؟ يموتون قبل سبع سنوات في المتوسط

Q: How many people under the age of 16 start smoking every day?

A: Around 450 a day. كم تنفق الحكومة البريطانية عاماً على الحملات التثقيفية؟ حوالي 450 في اليوم

Q: How much does the British Government spend a year on anti-smoking education campaigns?

A: Around £30 million a year. مكافحة التدخين

نصيحة المفردات ١ أشياء الجمل الفعلية
مع بعضاً أشياء الجمل الفعلية ، يمكن أن تأتي الأشياء الاسمية قبل أو بعد حرف الجر

- اطفئ الضوء
- أو أطفئ الضوء

مع أشياء الجمل الفعلية ، يجب أن تأتي مفعول الضمير قبل حرف الجر

أطفئه

لا - قم بضبطه

Vocabulary Tip 1: Phrasal verbs

- With some phrasal verbs, **noun objects** can come before or after the preposition.
Turn off the light.
OR: Turn the light off.
- With phrasal verbs, **pronoun objects** must come before the preposition.
Turn it off.
NOT: Turn off it.

اكتب الجمل ، مع ترتيب الأفعال والأشياء ، بالترتيب الصحيح - حيثما يكون بالإمكان كتابة إجابتين

B Write the sentences, putting the verbs and objects in the correct order. Where two answers are possible, write them both.

- 1 Can you / turn on / the television?
Can you turn on the television? Can you turn the television on?
- 2 I've already / turned on / it.
I've already turned it on.
- 3 Smoking is terrible. You should / give up / it.
You should give it up.
- 4 When did you / take up / stamp collecting?
When did you take up stamp collecting? / When did you take stamp - Collecting up
- 5 I can't remember when I / took up / it.
I can't remember when I took it up.
- 6 I like these shoes. Can I / try on / them?
Can I try them on?
- 7 Can you / turn down / the music?
Can you turn down the music? / Can you turn the music down?
- 8 I'll / turn down / it / in a minute.
I'll turn it down in a minute.

مفعول به اسم

S + V + O + P

S + V + P + O

المفعول به ضمير

S + V + O + P

نصيحة المفردات ١ أشياء الجمل الفعلية
مع بعضاً أشياء الجمل الفعلية ، يمكن أن تأتي الأشياء الاسمية قبل أو بعد حرف الجر

- اطفئ الضوء
- أو أطفئ الضوء

مع أشياء الجمل الفعلية ، يجب أن تأتي مفعول الضمير قبل حرف الجر

أطفئه

لا - قم بضبطه

Vocabulary Tip 1: Phrasal verbs

- With some phrasal verbs, **noun objects** can come before or after the preposition.
Turn off the light.
OR: Turn the light off.
- With phrasal verbs, **pronoun objects** must come before the preposition.
Turn it off.
NOT: Turn off it.

اكتب الجمل ، مع ترتيب الأفعال والأشياء بالترتيب الصحيح - حيثما يكون بالإمكان كتابتها بإجابتي

B Write the sentences, putting the verbs and objects in the correct order. Where two answers are possible, write them both.

- 1 Can you / turn on / the television?
Can you turn on the television? Can you turn the television on?
- 2 I've already / turned on / it.
I've already turned it on.
- 3 Smoking is terrible. You should / give up / it.
You should give it up.
- 4 When did you / take up / stamp collecting?
When did you take up stamp collecting? / When did you take stamp - Collecting up
- 5 I can't remember when I / took up / it.
I can't remember when I took it up.
- 6 I like these shoes. Can I / try on / them?
Can I try them on?
- 7 Can you / turn down / the music?
Can you turn down the music? / Can you turn the music down?
- 8 I'll / turn down / it / in a minute.
I'll turn it down in a minute.

مفعول به اسم

S + V + O + P

S + V + P + O

المفعول به ضمير

S + V + O + P

شأن المفردات: البادئات التي تأتي لا
لوشكل عكس بمعنى الصفات يمكننا وضع البادئة un أمامهم
غير سعيد -

Unit 1

يمكن أن تشكل البادئات in - im - ir ادا - العكس
غير مكلف - مستحيل - غير قانوني - عادي

يمكن وضع البادئة أمام أي حرف - يمكن أن تدب البادئة in فقط أمام m أو p على
بيل المثال غير مساعد - غير واقعي - غير كافي - غير مهذب



Vocabulary Tip 2: Prefixes meaning not

- To form the **opposite** of some **adjectives** we can put the prefix **un-** in front of them, e.g., *unhappy, unpopular, unintelligent*.
- The prefixes **in-**, **im-**, **il-** or **ir-** can also form the opposite, e.g., *inexpensive, impossible, illegal, irregular*.
- The prefix **un-** can go in front of any letter. The prefix **im-** can only go in front of **m** or **p**, e.g., *unhelpful, unrealistic, improper, impolite*.
- The prefix **il-** can only go in front of **l**. The prefix **ir-** can only go in front of **r**, e.g., *illiterate, irreplaceable*.

البادئة لا يمكن أن تظهر فقط أمام أي حرف - يمكن أن تدب البادئة in فقط أمام m أو p على
بيل المثال غير مساعد - غير واقعي - غير كافي - غير مهذب

C Make the opposites of these adjectives by putting the correct prefix in front of them. Choose from **un-**, **in-**, **im-**.

- 1 **in** correct 4 كفو **in** efficient 7 مفاد **un** usual 10 مستقل **in** dependent
2 **im** moral 5 مخطوط **un** fortunate 8 مؤدب **im** polite 11 متنع **in** convenient
3 **un** fair 6 صبور **im** patient 9 مريض **un** healthy 12 سرور **un** pleasant

Lesson 5: Healthy Habits

A Underline four plural countable nouns and four uncountable nouns on page 13 of the Course Book.

B Study the Functional Grammar box and add examples.



Describing quantity: Quantifiers and nouns

بعض استخدام بعض أي ، الكثير ، الكثير والكثير مع الاسماء المفردة
• **some, any, a lot of, plenty of and enough** are used with **countable and uncountable nouns**.
بعض السكر / بعض الحلويات / الكثير من السكر الكثير من الحلويات
some sugar / some sweets; a lot of sugar / a lot of sweets;

القليل والكثير يستخدم فقط مع الاسماء المفردة
• **a few and many** are used **only with countable nouns**.
قليل من الناس
a few people; a few ; too many people; not many الكثير والقليل

القليل والكثير تستخدم فقط مع الاسماء غير المفردة
• **a little and much** are used **only with uncountable nouns**.
قليل من الزيت
a little oil; a little ; not much oil; too much ليس الكثير من الزيت

إذا فاعا نضع many
إذا لا يوجد نضع much

مقدور كمية

C Complete the questions with *much* or *many*.

- 1 How much food do we need to bring to the picnic? كم يجب أن نحضر من الطعام إلى النزهة
- 2 How many apples do we need? كم عدد التفاح الذي نحتاجه
- 3 How many meals do you eat a day? كم عدد الوجبات يوميا
- 4 How much sleep did you get last night? كم نمت الليلة الماضية
- 5 How much exercise does he take a week? كم كمية التمرين الذي يستغرقه أسبوعا
- 6 How many hours sleep did you get the night before? كم عدد ساعات النوم التي حصلت عليها الليلة السابقة
- 7 How much time do you spend on your homework? كم من الوقت تقضيه في واجبك المنزلي
- 8 How many times a week do you wash your hair? كم مرة في الأسبوع تغسل شعرك

D Complete the sentences with *a few* or *a little*.

- 1 There were only a few people at the party. هناك قليل من الناس في الحفلة
- 2 I've got a little work to finish, so can you wait a minute? لدي القليل من العمل لإنهائه فهل يمكنك الانتظار دقيقة
- 3 You'll have to wait a few minutes. ستنتظر بضع دقائق
- 4 There's only a little orange juice left in the bottle. هناك القليل من عصير البرتقال في الزجاجة
- 5 How much money have you got left? Just a little. كم من المال تبقى لديك؟ فقط القليل
- 6 I've met her a few times. قابلتها لوقت قليل
- 7 Put your case in the car. There's still a little space left. ضع الحقائب في السيارة هل يزال هناك المزيد من المساحة
- 8 We need a few more oranges. نحن بحاجة لمزيد من البرتقال

C21
SKILLS

E In your notebook, write four questions for a questionnaire with this title: *How Healthy are You?* Write questions in the present and past simple.

Examples:

How many hours' sleep did you get last night?

How many times a week do you do sport or take some kind of exercise?

كم ساعات من النوم تحصل عليها الليلة الماضية

كم من الوقت اسبوعيا أنت تمارس الرياضة أو

تأخذ نوع من التمارين

F Work in pairs. Take turns answering your partner's questionnaire.

Lesson 6: Now and Then

الحديث عن عادات الماضي : أسأله مع أعدت ان



Talking about past habits: Questions with *used to*

ماذا كنت تفعل في وقت فراغك في الماضي ؟
What did you use to do in your free time in the past?

I used to play football in the park.

We didn't use to watch TV as much as we do today.

CB p.90

لم نعتد على مشاهدة التلفزيون بقدر ما نفعله اليوم

ادرس مربع القواعد الوظيفية ثم أكمل المحادثة بين هدى وجدتها بالشكل الصحيح
كما اعتاد عليه

A Study the Functional Grammar box then complete the conversation between Huda and her grandmother with the correct form of *used to*.

ما البرنامج التلفزيوني الذي استخدمتها لمشاهدة عندما كنت صغيرة يا جدتي
Huda: Which TV programmes did you use to watch ¹ (you / watch)

لم يكن لدينا تلفزيون عندما كنت فتاة صغيرة يا عزيزتي نحن
Grandmother: We didn't have a television when I was a little girl, dear. We
used to do ² (do) things. We didn't use to sit ³ (not sit)

around watching a box!

Huda: What did you use to do ⁴ (you / do)?

Grandmother: We used to help ⁵ (help) mother with the housework and cooking.

Huda: But how did you used to have (you / have) fun?

Grandmother: We used to play ⁷ (play) the drums and sing and dance. Families used to have ⁸ (have) real conversations in those days. People don't talk to each other nowadays because of that silly television.

Huda: Did you use to go out ⁹ (you / go out) with your friends?

Grandmother: Yes, dear. We used to go ¹⁰ (go) shopping in the markets with my sister Wafa and my friend Layla. Then we all used to come ¹¹ (come) home for tea and cakes.

We used to talk ¹² (talk) about everything. Not on the phone, of course, but person to person, face to face. We didn't use to walk ¹³ (not walk) around talking on these silly mobile things like young people today.

قارن بين الحياة اليوم بالحياة قبل 50 عاماً اكتب زوجاً من الجمل باستخدام
أحدى الصفات بين قوسين في كل مرة

C21
SKILLS

B Compare life today with life 50 years ago. Write pairs of sentences using one of the adjectives in brackets each time.

1 life (easy/hard/slow/fast)

Life is faster now than it used to be.

الحياة الآن أسرع من قبل

Life isn't as easy as it used to be.

الحياة ليست سهلة كما قبل

2 films (funny/boring/violent/romantic)

films are funnier now than they used to be الأفلام أكثر متعة الآن أكثر من قبل

films aren't as boring as they used to be الأفلام ليست مملة مثلما كانت عليه

3 streets (noisy/quiet/clean/dirty/safe/dangerous)

streets are cleaner now than they used to be الشوارع أنظف الآن من قبل

streets aren't as dirty as they used to be الشوارع ليست مسخة مثل قبل

4 towns (big/small/crowded/polluted)

towns are bigger now than they used to be المدن الآن أكبر من قبل

towns aren't as small as they used to be المدن ليست صغيرة كقبل

5 doctors (good/expensive/cheap/well-trained)

doctors are more expensive now than they used to be

الدكتور غالى الآن أكثر من قبل

doctors aren't as cheap as they used to be

الدكتور ليس رخيص كما قبل

C21
SKILLS

C Complete the paragraph with your own ideas.

Life today is better / worse than 50 years ago. For one thing, today schools

whereas they used to be

Secondly, everyday life is easier / more difficult today. Today we have / don't have

whereas people used to/didn't

use to 50 years ago.

Finally,

الأكل الصحي

Lesson 7: Eating Healthily

ضع دائرة حول نهاية الجملة الصحيحة بناء على معلومات في المقالة الموجودة على ص 15 في كتاب

C21
SKILLS

A Circle the correct sentence ending based on the information in the article on page 15 of the Course Book.

- 1 The government spends millions on **الحكومة تنفق الملايين على**
 - a anti-smoking campaigns. **حملات مكافحة التدخين**
 - b people who have made themselves ill. **الناس الذين جعلوا أنفسهم مريضين**
 - c people who never take exercise. **الناس الذين لا يمارسون الرياضة**
- 2 Because of their bad diet, 60% of British people **بسبب نظامهم الغذائي السيئ فإن 60% من البريطانيين**
 - a are diabetic. **مصابين بالسكري**
 - b are overweight and could get diabetes. **يعانون من زيادة الوزن ويمكن أن يصابوا بمرض**
 - c are very unhealthy. **غير صحيحة للغاية**
- 3 People used to walk everywhere, but they **اعتماد الناس المشي في كل مكان لكنهم**
 - a no longer take enough exercise. **لم تعد تأخذ تمريناً كافياً**
 - b watch TV all day long. **مشاهدة التلفاز طوال الوقت**
 - c should stop using their cars. **يجب التوقف عن استخدام سياراتهم**
- 4 Smoking **التدخين**
 - a is a dirty habit. **عادة قذرة**
 - b is a very expensive habit. **عادة مكلفة للغاية**
 - c is destroying a lot of people's health. **يهدم الكثير من صحة الناس**
- 5 The government shouldn't pay for people's health care **يجب على الحكام الإيداع تكاليف الرعاية الصحية للناس**
 - a unless they take proper care of themselves. **لم يفتنوا بأنفسهم بشكل مناسب**
 - b unless they have children. **ما لم يكن لديهم أطفال**
 - c unless they and their children are unhealthy. **ما لم يكونوا هم وأطفالهم غير أصحاء**

B When you have checked your answers to Exercise A above, write out the five correct sentences in full in your notebook. Use them as a basis for a summary of the article. Add the following words and phrases in the correct places to link the ideas and sentences.

And last but not least and their children Firstly Furthermore
I feel that In the following three ways

B. عندما نتحقق من إجاباتك على التمرين أعلاه. اكتب الجمل الصحيحة كاملة في دفتر ملاحظاتك. استخدمهم كموت جدير لمخلص المقال. أضف الكلمات والفراغات التالية الإمكان الصحيحة لربط الأفكار والجمل.

نكتب 120-100 عن كيفية خفض عدد حوادث السيارات

C Write 100 to 120 words on 'How to reduce the number of car accidents'. Use the notes on the right to help you. You don't have to use all the ideas. Make sure you add words and phrases to link the ideas and sentences. You can find these on page 15 of the Course Book. Use the text provided.

هناك آلاف حوادث السيارات سنوياً التي تسبب إصابات خطيرة بسبب هذه الحوادث إما أضراراً جسدية

b There are thousands of car accidents a year which cause serious injuries. Most of these accidents have one of the following causes. Firstly, the driver is driving too fast. يقود السائق بسرعة كبيرة جداً

2 بعض الأحيان يستخدم السائق المحمول أو يفكر في CD Secondly, أو sometime the driver is

either using mobile phone or changing

السبب الثالث للحوادث هو عدم التزام السائق بالمرور الطرق مثل إشارات التوقف والصوت الأحمر

A third cause of accidents is when The driver doesn't obey road signs like the stop signals, red light, etc

Thousands of car accidents a year.

These cause serious injuries.

Most car accidents caused by

1 driver driving too fast

2 driver not concentrating

(e.g., using mobile phone, changing CD)

3 driver doesn't obey road signs

(e.g., stop signals, red lights, etc.)

4 badly maintained car (e.g., bad brakes)

What should the government do about it?

more traffic police? more speed cameras?

more checks on cars? heavier fines?

stricter driving tests?

وما إلى ذلك أخيراً وليس آخراً سيارة سيئة الصيانة يمكن أن تسبب في وقوع حوادث على

Last but not least, badly maintained car can caused accidents, for example

bad brakes are the reason behind the most dangerous accidents

مثل المثال الغريب السبب وراء أخطر الحوادث / هناك عدة طرق يمكن أن نتعامل

There are several ways the government could deal with this problem. Firstly, they could

put more traffic police also erect more cameras بما الحكومة مع هذه المشكلة

أولاً يمكنهم وضع المزيد من شرطة المرور وكذلك المزيد من الكاميرات

Furthermore, they could do more checks on cars before allowing

them to be in streets علاوة على ذلك يمكنهم إجراء المزيد من الفحوصات على

السيارات قبل أن يكونوا في الشارع

In my opinion, the best solution would be to impose heavier fines on the driver

who do not obey the traffic rules. في رأيي يكون الحل الأفضل هو

فرض غرامات باهظة على السائق الذي لا يلتزم بقواعد المرور

Smoking is a dangerous & harmful habit. It caused many deaths a year. In my opinion there's almost nothing that's worse for health than this habit. Smoking damages the lungs & heart. Smokers generally need more medical attention than non-smokers. Furthermore smoking is not dangerous for smokers but it can be dangerous & harmful to those who are breathing in their environment. This kind of smoking is called passive smoking which also caused diseases especially in children. Non-smokers would prefer a smoke-free environment. Moreover adults smoking in public set a bad example to children & teenagers. As a solution for this serious problem lies in making life harder so as to help them give up. Consequently a ban would save lives & save the government lots of money in health costs.

Unit 1

D 'The government should ban smoking in all public places.' Write 100 to 120 words on this topic. Use the following notes to help you. Make sure you link your ideas and sentences.

- Introduction: Smoking is a dangerous habit - causes many deaths a year (from smoking-related diseases)
- Passive smoking (= breathing in smoke from people who are smoking near you) also causes disease, especially in children
- Non-smokers would prefer a smoke-free environment
- Adults smoking in public sets a bad example to children and teenagers
- Making life harder for smokers would make them give up

Conclusion: A ban would save lives and save the government lots of money in health costs

When you have finished your draft, swap with a partner and give feedback on each other's drafts. Use the rubric provided.

FEEDBACK

Subject	Score				
	1 = needs work 2 = could be better 3 = OK 4 = very good 5 = excellent				
Topic sentence	1	2	3	4	5
Use of linking words	1	2	3	4	5
Listing reasons	1	2	3	4	5
Stating opinions	1	2	3	4	5
Total/20					
Suggestions for improvement					

وانقاد حياة

Lesson 8: Saving a Life

جد كلمات او عبارات في النص هكا من كتاب الطالب التي تحمل معنى مشابه لهذه الكلمات او العبارات

C21 A Find words or phrases in the text on page 16 of the Course Book that have a similar meaning to the words and phrases below.

- 1 surprised مندهش puzzled متفاجئ
 - 2 pushing دفع shaking تحريك
 - 3 without success بدون جدوى to no avail فاقد الوعى
 - 4 faint يفنى عليه lose consciousness
 - 5 dropping (water, milk, etc.) اراقه spilling سكب
 - 6 the police, fire department, ambulance سيارة اسعاف - شرطة The emergency services خدمة طوارئ
 - 7 medical helpers (not doctors or nurses) مساند طبي paramedics المسعفين
 - 8 woke up استفاق regained consciousness استعاد وعيه
- ✓ ضع هذه الملاحظات بالترتيب الصحيح

B Put these notes in the correct order. Number them 1 to 7.

- a) boy opens door for paramedics 5
 - b) boy finds diabetic mother unconscious 1
 - c) boy tries to give mother sweet drink 2
 - d) boy phones emergency services 3
 - e) mother regains consciousness 7
 - f) ambulance arrives at house 4
 - g) paramedics give injection 6
- يفتح الصبي الباب للمسعفين
وجد الصبي أمه مصابة بالسكرى
يحاول الصبي إعطاء الأم مشروباً حلواً
الولد اتصل بخدمات الطوارئ
الأم تستعيد وعيها
وصول سيارة الاسعاف الى المنزل
يعطي المسعفون الحقنة

C21 C Cover the text on page 16 of the Course Book. Use the notes above to retell the story. Add as much detail as you can remember. Take turns saying a sentence each. Use appropriate linking words.

هم يتغطيه النيم الموجود هكا من كتاب الكصة استخدم الملاحظات اعلاه لاعادة سرد القصة
اضع الكثير من التفاصيل التي يمكنك تذكرها استخدم كلمات ربط مناسبة

D Write a summary of the text in 100 to 120 words. Use the opening and closing sentences below.

Little Mustafa Ahmad was surprised when his mother didn't come into his room one morning. He went to her bedroom & saw that she was still sleep. He failed to wake her up. Latifa, his mother, suffer from diabetes. During the night the level of sugar in her blood droop to low & then she had lost conscious Mustafa went back to the kitchen & took a can of Cola. Her tried to make his mother drink it, but he couldn't. After that he decided to call the emergency services. His grandmother had taught him how to do this. An ambulance arrived at the house, later they found Latifa unconscious & they gave her an injection to control her blood sugar level. Latifa regained consciousness very quickly.

كان مصطفى أحمد الصغير متفاجئاً عندما لم تدخل والدته في صباح أحد الأيام. ذهب إلى غرفته نومها ورأى أنها كانت لا تزال نائمة. فبحث في إيقاظها. لطيفته والدته تعاني من مرض السكرى. خلال الليل ينخفض مستوى السكر في دمها ثم تفقد وعيها. عاد مصطفى إلى المطبخ وأخذ عليه كولا. حاول أن يجعل والدته تشربه، لكنه لم يستطع بعد ذلك قرر الاتصال بخدمات الطوارئ. علمته جدته كيفية القيام بذلك. وصلت سيارة الإسعاف إلى المنزل، وبعد ذلك وجدوا لطيفته فاقدة للوعي وأعطوها حقنة لمستوى السكر في الدم استعادت لطيفته وعيها بسرعة كبيرة. إنها فخورة جداً بابنها الذكي.

Latifa is very proud of her clever son.

Lesson 1: Law and Order

C21 A Listen again and answer the questions.

Speaker 1

1 What did the speaker use to do?

She used to drive too fast. اعتادت القيادة بسرعة كبيرة

2 What was the speed limit?

The limit was 110. كان الحد 110

3 How did the police know she was speeding?

They had a radar (speed) gun. كان لديهم رادار سرعة شكل مسين

4 Why did she decide to stop driving too fast?

She realized she could get hurt & other people. أدركت انما يمكن ان تتأذى وتؤذى الآخرين

Speaker 2

1 What can footprints tell you?

1- بصمات القدم بما تخبرنا

Footprints can tell you what type of shoes a thief was wearing, how big his feet are, & even how tall he is.

يمكن ان تخبرك آثار الاقدام بنوع الاحذية التي كان يرتديها السارق ومدى حجم قدميه حتى اطول

2 What else can you find at a crime scene?

2- ماذا تشاهد في مسرح الجريمة

You can also find fingerprints. يمكنك ايضا العثور على بصمات الاصابع

3 Why do the police use special powder?

3- لماذا الشرطة تستخدم بودرة خاصة

They use it to see fingerprints. يستخدمونها لرؤية بصمات الاصابع

4 Why is matching fingerprints easier than it used to be?

4- لماذا مطابقة اثار الاصابع اسهل

Matching fingerprints is easier because computers can do a lot of

The work. بعد مطابقة بصمات الاصابع اسهل لان اجهزه الكمبيوتر يمكنها القيام بالكثير من العمل

Unit 2

B Complete each sentence with a word or phrase from the box.

كان يشاهد كان يسير كانت مسرعة يستخدم للمشاهدة
was watching was walking were speeding used to watch

لم يكن لديه لم يكن يعجبني لم يكن يحب لم يكن يحب لم يكن يحب لم يكن يحب
didn't have didn't use to have used to like used to like used to like used to like

1. السفر لكن لم يعد يعجبني ذلك. used to like travelling, but I don't like it any more.
2. عندما رأينا سيارة الشرطة. we were speeding when we saw the police car.
3. بينما كانت أمي تسير عبر جهاز الأشعة السينية. While my baggage was going through the X-ray machine, I walked through the metal detector.
4. لم نعد على امتلاك كاميرات مراقبة. we didn't use to have security cameras, but now we have six of them.
5. لم يكن لدي جواز سفر. I didn't have my passport, so they didn't let me get on the plane.
6. ذهبت للمنزل من المدرسة عندما سمعت صفارات. She was walking home from school when she heard the police siren.
7. كنت أستخدم أفلاماً على التلفاز لكن الآن أستخدم أفلاماً وثائقية. I used to watch action films on TV, but now I prefer documentaries.

8. The security guard saw the thieves because he was watching the screen.
8. يراقب حارس الأمن اللصوص لأنه كان يشاهد الشاشة.



استخدام الزمن الصحيح الجداول الزمنية والاحداث الماضية
Using the correct tense: Timelines and past events

• One way of helping you remember the right tense is to use timelines.

a past habits/states which are now finished
عادات / حالات سابقة انتهت
I used to live in a big house.
Present
انتقلت العام الماضي الى منزل اصغر.
Last year I moved to a smaller house.
Present

b action that happened at a specific point in the past
فعل حدث في نقطة معينة في الماضي
While I was moving, I found some old photos.
Present

c one action that happened while another action was happening in the past
فعل واحد حدث أثناء حدوث فعل آخر في الماضي
بينما كنت انتقل وجدت بعض المementos.

Lesson 2: A Police Officer's Duties

A Find words in the texts on page 21 of the Course Book that mean the same as the phrases below.

- 1 rules that everybody in the country must follow *القانون Law*
- 2 get information about a crime *تحقيق*
- 3 put someone in prison *القضاء القيد*
- 4 a person who saw or heard something at the time of a crime *شاهد*
- 5 a person who steals money from your pocket *السرقة من جيبك*

B Listen and answer the questions.

- 1 When is being a police officer dangerous?

It can be dangerous when you have to arrest somebody or stop a fight

- 2 When is the police station open?

It is open all the time.

- 3 Why does the police officer like his job? (Two reasons)

He likes solving crimes

He likes the feeling that he's helping people.

He likes making his city a better place.

C Study the Functional Grammar box then read the texts on page 21 of the Course Book. Find all the phrases that contain *must*, *mustn't*, *have to*, *don't have to*, *need to* and *needn't*. Then complete the rules below.

- 1 Use *mustn't* to say it's important not to do something.
You *mustn't* leave the door open.
- 2 Use *don't have to* and *needn't* to say it's not necessary to do something.
You *needn't* worry if you have locked all the doors.
- 3 Use *must*, *have to* and *need to* to say it's necessary to do something.
You *have to* stay calm and wait for help to arrive.

Unit 2

في هذا السؤال
الجملة الواحدة ممكنة
ان يكون لها
أكثر من حل واحد
مصحح

D Complete the sentences with **must**, **mustn't**, **have to**, **don't have to**, **need to** or **needn't**.

- 1 When you get in a car, you **must, have to, need to** put on your seat belt. *good idea*
- 2 There's petrol in the car, so you **don't have to, needn't** go to the petrol station.
- 3 You're driving too fast! You **must, have to, need to** slow down.
- 4 Please put out your cigarette. You **mustn't** smoke in the police station. *bad idea*
- 5 You **don't have to, needn't** pick me up in the car - I'll get the bus.
- 6 Police officers **must, have to, need to** prevent crimes. *good idea*
- 7 I **mustn't** be back later than 8 o'clock tonight or my parents will be angry. *7- أنا يجب إلا ان اعود بعد الساعة 8 والداي سيفضحان*

Lesson 3: Airport Security

A Match the words and the definitions. Write the words.

تخلص من / أعلن / غير مراقب / أمتعة / فارغ
empty baggage unattended declare dispose of

- 1 **unattended** without someone looking after it (adj)
- 2 **baggage** bags and suitcases that carry your possessions on a journey (n)
- 3 **empty** there is nothing in it (adj)
- 4 **dispose of** throw away / get rid of (v)
- 5 **declare** *يقول* say you are carrying something you need to pay duty on (v)

- 1- دون أن يعتني به شخص = مهمل
- 2- أمتعة = أكياس أو حقائب تحمل ممتلكاتك في رحلة
- 3- فارغ = لا يوجد شيء بداخله.
- 4- التخلص من = يرمى بعيداً / يتخلص من
- 5- القول بأنك تحمل شيء ما وأنت بحاجة لتسديد الرسم عنه =
تصريح محلي



B Make sentences giving advice and making requests, suggestions and offers. Use the phrases in the box.

give me your passport help you with your baggage keep your passport in a safe place
see your ticket go to the shops before the plane leaves take a taxi to the airport

Can you
Could you give me your passport, please? *request*
Would you like me to help you with your baggage? *offer*
you should keep your passport in a safe place. *advice*
May I / Could I / Can I see your ticket, please? *request*
let's go to the shops before the plane leaves. *suggest*
Shall we / Can we go to the shops before the plane leaves?
we should / let's take a taxi to the airport.
Shall we / Can we take a taxi to the airport?

Lesson 4: Applying for a Job



A Read the advert on page 23 of the Course Book and answer these vocabulary questions.

أعد كتابة الكلمات أو العبارات التالية بدون اختصارات

1 Rewrite the following words and phrases without the abbreviations.

- a office bldgs. office buildings مباني المكاتب
b 18 yrs. 18 years ثمان عشر سنة
c spk. Engl. and Arab. speak English & Arabic تتكلم اللغة الإنجليزية والعربية
d avail. at w-e. available at weekends متواجد في نهاية الأسبوع
e driving lic. driving licence رخصة القيادة

2 Find abbreviations in the advert which mean:

- a company Co. شركة
b computer Comp. حاسبه
c appointment appt. موعد
d experience exp. خبرة
e frequent freq. متكرر

النقطة مهمة

years, yrs → Company. → Com

Unit 2

C21
SKILLS

B Read the advert again and answer the questions about the job.

1 What kind of personality should you have to do this job? Why?

You should be friendly because you will have frequent contact with the public.
يجب ان تكون ودودا لأنه سيكون لديك اتصال متكرر مع الجمهور

2 What do you need to be able to do to get this job?

You need to be able to work weekends / use a computer / drive a car
يجب ان تكون قادر على العمل في عطلات نهاية الاسبوع / استخدام الكمبيوتر / قيادة السيارة

3 Do you need to have worked as a security guard before to get this job?

No.

C21
SKILLS

C Listen to the conversation between Samir Fakroun and Mr Aboud. Complete Samir's notes about what the security guard does. How is the job similar to a policeman's job? How is it different?

- work some weekends but not at night
- walk around the building every hour
- watch TV screens
- call the police if see anything unusual
- give people information or directions
- write reports every day

اقرأ المقطعات من المحادثة وحدد البديل الأفضل

D Read the extracts from the conversation and underline the best alternative.

- 1 Could I speak to (I want to talk to) Mr Aboud?
- 2 Will (May) ask who's calling?
- 3 This (That) is Samir Fakroun.
- 4 Just a moment (Just wait), please.
- 5 Good morning (Is that) Are you Mr Aboud?
- 6 I'm calling because (about) your advert in yesterday's paper.
- 7 All right then, do (would) you like to come in for an appointment?
- 8 Yes, I would. (What is a good time) When do I come?

- 1- هل يمكنني التحدث إلى السيد عبود
- 2- قد يسأل من المتصل
- 3- هذا سمير فكرون
- 4- لحظة من فضلك
- 5- صباح الخير هل هذا السيد عبود
- 6- أنا أتصل حول إعلانك في جريدة أمس
- 7- حسناً إذاً هل بإمكانك الحضور في الموعد
- 8- نعم ما هو الوقت المناسب حتى آتي؟

طابق بداية ونهاية الجملة

E Match the beginnings and endings of the sentences.

يجب أن تواجه أي مشكلة في القيام بالعمل

- 1 You shouldn't have any trouble

لا ينبغي أن يستغرق الأمر أكثر من 15 دقيقة للقيام بالعمل

- 2 It shouldn't take me more than 15 minutes to drive there

يجب أن يكونوا مرتاحين للغاية

- 3 They should be very comfortable

استطيع التحدث بلغتين: العربية والإنجليزية

- 4 I can speak English and Arabic.

لقد استخدمت أجهزة الكمبيوتر من قبل

- 5 If he's used computers before,

إذا أرسلت الرسالة اليوم

- 6 If you send the letter today,

سوف تحصل عليها يوم الاثنين

- a she should get it by Monday.

- b because it's very easy.

- c he should know how to use this software.

- d because there isn't much traffic.

- e because it's a very nice hotel.

- f so I should be able to talk to most of the visitors.

- g so I should be able to talk to most of the visitors.

- h so I should be able to talk to most of the visitors.

- i so I should be able to talk to most of the visitors.

- j so I should be able to talk to most of the visitors.

Unit 2

Lesson 5: Military Jobs

انظر الى الكلمات بوضوح في النص 25 في كتاب الطالب وحاول تخمين معانيها

C21
SKILLS

A Look at the words in bold in the text on page 25 of the Course Book and try to guess their meaning. Check your ideas in a dictionary.

1 branches

parts فروع

2 join

become a member of يصبح عضو يلتحق

3 install

put in نصب

4 maintain

make sure it keeps working حافظ على

5 officer

Someone in a higher position ضابط

6 supervise

be in charge of يشرف على

7 civilian

outside the military مدني



Reading Tip: Identifying the main idea

The topic sentence usually contains the main idea of the paragraph.

B Study the Reading Tip then read the first paragraph of the text more carefully and look at the question in 1.

أخذ
1
القطعة
أرسلته من

1 What is the main idea of the first paragraph?

a The Air Force is more fun because you can pilot planes.

b You can do many different things in the military.

c You have to be 18 years old to join the military.

Look at choice a). The problem with this answer is that it doesn't give information that is in the first paragraph. Some people may think that piloting a plane is fun, but this is not what the text says. It simply tells you that if you join the Air Force, you can work with aeroplanes and helicopters. So choice a) is incorrect. X

Choice c) does repeat information that is found in the first paragraph, since the last sentence of the paragraph is *You must be 18 years old to join*. But if you look at the other sentences, you will see that they mostly deal with the different activities people can do in the military. The last sentence gives additional information that is not directly related to the activities that people can do in the military. So choice c) is incorrect. X

Choice b) is the correct choice, since most of the sentences in the paragraph tell you about the variety of military jobs.

الآن اقرأ باقي المقاطع واوجد الفكرة الرئيسة منها

ملاحظة

C Now read the other paragraphs and find the main ideas.

Paragraph 2

- a Predicting the weather is important for people in the military.
- b If you know about computers, you can find an interesting job.
- c The computer hardware is old and needs to be fixed a lot.

Paragraph 3

- a There are also jobs for people who don't have a technical background.
- b People in the military need food and equipment.
- c Driving a military vehicle is easy.

Paragraph 4

- a Officers can be pilots.
- b The military needs doctors at the army base.
- c The military gives you a chance to get a better job.

Paragraph 5

- a Working in the military is better than working in other places.
- b There are classrooms in the military like at school.
- c The military teaches you skills you can use in civilian life.

اعد كتابه الجمل باستخدام should / shouldn't

الموقف المتوقع Expectation

D Rewrite the sentences with **should** or **shouldn't**, as in the example.

1. أنت دائماً أحببت الطيران. من المتوقع أنك تحب القوة الجوية.
You have always wanted to fly. I think you will like the Air Force. S-should + base
You have always wanted to fly. You should like the Air Force.
2. أنا قرأت جيد للاختبار لذا من المتوقع ان اجتاز.
I've studied hard for the test, so I think I'll pass.
I've studied hard for the test. So I should pass.
3. أنت تحب التمارين لذا من غير المتوقع انك تواجه مشكلة في ان تصبح لائقاً.
You like exercising, so don't think you'll have trouble getting fit.
You like exercising, so you shouldn't have trouble getting fit.
4. They learnt a lot in the military, so don't think they'll have trouble getting a job.
They learnt a lot in the military, so they shouldn't have trouble getting a job.
5. This is a new computer, so I think it is faster than the other one.
This is a new computer, so it should be faster than the other one.
5- هذا الكمبيوتر جديد لذا من المتوقع ان يكون اسرع من الآخر

هنا يكون is الى be

Unit 2

Skimming means looking at the whole text quickly without reading it in detail to understand what the text is about.
 النظر السريع للنص بشكل كامل قراءة بالتفصيل لتتوصل بفكرة النص

Scanning means letting your eyes go over the text quickly to search for specific information. Scanning is good technique when you know what you are looking for.
 تركيز القراءة السريع للنص للبحث عن معلومات معينة النص الدقيق هو تكتيك طريقه جيد لفرقه ما تبحث عنه

Lesson 6: A Robbery

Reading Tip: Skimming and scanning

- When you are looking for information in a text, you can save a lot of time if you use the right technique. Two common techniques are **skimming** and **scanning**. **Skimming** means looking at the whole text quickly, without reading it in detail, to understand what the text is about. **Scanning** is letting your eyes go over the text quickly to search for specific information. Scanning is a good technique when you know what you are looking for.

A Scan the texts on page 26 of the Course Book, and circle the correct answer.

- Who called the police?
 - Sue
 - Mr Smith**
 - Mrs Smith
- What woke Sue up?
 - the police
 - the telephone
 - a loud noise**
- Who saw the robber?
 - a witness**
 - the police
 - Sue

C21

B Read the texts more carefully and answer the questions.

- Why are the police reminding homeowners to lock their doors and windows?
1. Because this was the fifth robbery of the year.
- Why is Sue happy that the robber left before her father went downstairs?
Because he didn't get hurt
- How does Sue feel now?
3. Really angry
- Why is Sue upset that her father's computer was stolen?
4. Because her science report was on the hard disk
- Why is Sue's father getting the window lock replaced?
5. Because the robber got in the house through the window

أكمل الأعمدة بكلمات أقل رسمية من البريك الإلكتروني

C21

C Complete the columns on the right with less formal words from the email.

Formal

Less formal

occurred حدث happened
injured اصابه hurt جرح
alerted أوجّز له Called استدعى

Formal

Less formal

investigate تحقق find out يكتشف
property ممتلكات stuff ممتلكات



Verbs for actions done or caused by someone/something else: have, get and make

• Use **have** and **get** + object + past participle when something is done to or for someone.

My father had his computer stolen. (Someone stole my dad's computer.)

My father is getting the lock replaced today. (Someone is replacing the lock.)

• Use **make** + object + infinitive when someone or something causes something to happen.

My father made me go back to my room.

The teacher made us read three articles for our project.

CB p.91

أعد كتابة الجمل بالشكل الصحيح باستخدام

D Study the Functional Grammar box then rewrite the sentences with the correct form of **have**, **get** or **make**.

Example: Somebody washed my car. I had my car washed. لقد غسّلت سيارتي

1 I asked somebody to cut my hair.

I had my hair cut

2 She asked somebody to fix the window.

She got the window fixed

3 He looked outside because he heard a noise.

The noise made him look outside

4 The leaves fell because of the wind.

The wind made the leaves fall

5 A photographer took a picture of the witness.

The witness had a picture taken

had got
his
her

Lesson 7: A Safety Brochure

A Read the brochure on page 27 of the Course Book. The writer uses different techniques to keep the reader interested and convince him that what he says is important. Find an example of the following techniques in the paragraphs in the Course Book.

1. Why should you think about home safety? / What are The most important things for home safety?
هناك شيء يجب أن تفكر فيه على أمانك
2. Exclamations to show that the whole sentence is surprising or important
2. They can open your door with a bank card or a paperclip.
الصوصا يفتحون الباب بالبطاقة المصرفية أو الدبوس ورق
3. Strong adjectives
3. impossible, essential
مستحيل - ضروري
4. Strong adverbs to make adjectives stronger
4. extremely; unbelievably
جداً - بشكل لا يصدق
5. Examples to make a previous sentence clearer
5. for example - jewellery can have sentimental value.
فمنه وجذائحه

C21

DRILLS

B Look at some ideas for keeping your home safe. Think of a reason for each one.

- 1- ^{أشياء لا يجب على الناس قولها} ^{advice} Things people shouldn't do
Keep keys on a hook by the window
Thieves can get them by breaking the window.
خطف
جميع المفاتيح على أكره بجانب النافذة
يمكن للصوص الحصول عليها عن طريق كسر النافذة
- 2- ^{الذين} people Keep keys in a flowerpot by the door
Thieves often look here
احتفظ بالمفاتيح في إناء الزهور بجانب الباب
غالباً ما ينظر اللصوص هنا
- 3- ^{الذين} people shouldn't Tell strangers when you will be away
They may be dishonest
أخبر الغرباء متى ستكون بعيداً
قد يكونوا غير أصدقاء

الاشياء التي يجب على الناس القيام بها

Things people should do

Leave lights on when going out after dark

اترك الاضواء مضاءة عند الخروج بعد حلول الظلام

Thieves will think you are at home

Give a family member a key

امنح أحد أفراد العائلة مفتاحا

They can check the property while you're away

Ask a neighbour to collect mail

اطلب من أحد الجيران ان يجمع البريد

Thieves are less likely to know you are away

Tell your neighbours if you are going on holiday

من غير المرجح ان يعرف اللصوص انك بعيد

They can look out for suspicious people around your house

يمكنهم البحث عن الاشخاص المشبوهين حول منزلك

C Now use your notes to complete the paragraphs below and on the next page.

Use your head: learn good security habits

It is not enough to have good locks. It's also important to learn good habits.

It's foolish to keep your keys on a hook by the window, because thieves can break the window and get the keys to open your door.

And also you shouldn't keep the key in a flowerpot by the door & don't tell the strangers when you will be away because your house may be exposed to theft. It is also necessary to leave the house lights on to make the thieves believe that you are still in the house. So if you want to keep your house safe, you must follow one of these two ways. Firstly, don't keep your money, jewellery & valuables things inside your house but place it in a secure location, such as the bank. Secondly, bring guard a good dog or install a safety camera to maintain your house secure.

تعليم عادات أمنه جوده
لا يكفي أن يكون لديك أقفال جيدة من المهم أيضا تعلم العادات الجيدة من
الحمايه رابقاء مفاتيحك معلقه بجانب النافذه. لأن اللصوص يمكنهم كسر النافذه
و الحصول على المفاتيح لفتح الباب.
لا يجب ان تحتفظ بالمفاتيح في اثناء الظهور بجانب الباب ولا تحضر الفرياء متى ستكون بعيداً تكون
منزلك قد يتعرض للسرقه. من الضروري ايضا ترك اضاء المنزل مضاءة لجعل اللصوص
يعتقدون انك لازل في المنزل. لذلك اذا كنت تريد الحفاظ على منزلك آمناً يجب ان تتبع
احدى هاتين الطريقتين أو كلاهما، تحتفظ بأموالك ومجوهراتك وأشياءك الثمينه داخل
منزلك وتضعها في مكان آمن، مثل البنك - تأمناً أحضر حارساً حليماً جيداً أو ركب كاميرا

Unit 2

Friends and family

What else can you do to keep your home safe? Your friends, family and neighbours can help you.

The other things that keep your house safe are give a family member a key to check the property or ask from your neighbor to watch your house when you're away - finally, it is also a good idea to ask your friend or one of your family members to stay in in the house until your return to it.

الأسياء الأخرى التي تحافظ على منزل آمن هي إعطاء أحد أفراد الأسرة مفتاحاً للتحقق من الممتلكات أو اطلب من جارك مراقبة منزلك عندما تكون بعيداً. أخيراً من الجيد أيضاً أن تطلب من صديقك أو أحد أفراد عائلتك البقاء في المنزل حتى تعود إليه.

D  Exchange drafts with a partner and look at what changes you think will make the paragraphs stronger and more convincing.

C21
SKILLS

E  Read your paragraphs to a partner. Are your partner's paragraphs clear? Is the language strong? Tell your partner what you like about his or her paragraphs, and make suggestions if you can.

Don't forget about the techniques on page 34!

F  You are going to write a leaflet about road safety for new drivers. Write a list of things they should and shouldn't do on the left, and the reasons or examples to support your ideas on the right. Use the topics in the box to help you.

keys parking valuables lights brakes speeding driving licence

Advice for drivers

Don't leave your keys in the ignition.
leave your car in the parking areas
Don't leave valuables in your car

Reasons

Someone could take them and steal your car.
The car will be in safe from robbery & accident
Athief may break the window & steal them

يجب على السائقين اتباع بعض النقاط لضمان سلامتهم أولاً يجب عليهم القيادة بدون الحصول على رخصة قيادة سيئاً ترك الحمول على رخصة قيادة عن معرفة القواعد وأثناء القيادة يجب الانتباه للتحذيرات قبل التشغيل لأن شخصاً ما قد يأخذها ويسرق سيارتك يجب أيضاً ترك الأشياء القيمة في سيارتك لأن اللصوص قد يكسرون النوافذ ويسرقونها. أخيراً يجب أن تترك سيارتك بشكل غير قانوني لأن شرطه المرور ستفرض غرامة

G Write your ideas in two paragraphs. Look at the paragraph headings to help you decide where to put your ideas.

Drive safely القيادة بأمان

Drivers should follow certain points to ensure their safety. First, you shouldn't drive without getting a driving licence. Getting a driving licence will help you to know & follow the rules when you drive. You shouldn't leave your keys in ignition because someone could take them & steal your car. You shouldn't also leave valuables in your car because thieves may break the window & steal them. Finally, you shouldn't park illegally because the traffic police will impose a fine.

Keep your car safe الحفاظ على سلامة سيارتك

To make sure your car safe, you should set on alarm device on your car to protect it from theft. Also, you should check the fuel, wheels & engine before start of the operation. You must check all lights (head light, side light & brake lights) finally, don't fill tank vehicle when it's depriving & don't forget to notice the speed limit signs on the road. يجب عليك ضبط جهاز الإنذار على سيارتك لحماية من السرقة كما يجب عليك فحص الوقود والعجلات قبل بدء العملية. يجب عليك فحص جميع الإضاءة المعايير الامامية والضوء الجانبي وأضواء الفرامل أيضاً لا تملأ سيارة الخزان عندما تكون محرومة ولا تنسى ملاحظة علامات حدود السرعة على الطريق

H When you have finished your draft, swap with a partner and give feedback on each other's drafts. Use the rubric provided.

FEEDBACK					
Subject	Score: 1 = needs work 2 = could be better 3 = OK 4 = very good 5 = excellent				
Topic sentence	1	2	3	4	5
Clear ideas in each paragraph	1	2	3	4	5
Listing advice	1	2	3	4	5
Listing reasons	1	2	3	4	5
Total/20					
Suggestions for improvement					

Unit 3

Careers and Industries

Lesson 1: Careers and Industries

C21

A Match the jobs and duties in the lists below.

JOBS

- 1 architect
- 2 cameraman
- 3 engineer
- 4 flight attendant
- 5 journalist
- 6 lawyer
- 7 lifeguard
- 8 pilot
- 9 plumber
- 10 surgeon
- 11 secretary
- 12 tour guide

- e
j
c
h
l
f
g
a
b
i
d
k

DUTIES

- a flies a plane
- b fixes and installs pipes for water
- c designs and builds machines, engines or roads
- d does general office work
- e designs buildings
- f gives advice to people about the law
- g is responsible for the safety of swimmers
- h looks after passengers on a plane
- i operates on people in hospital
- j operates the camera for films or TV programmes
- k shows tourists around
- l writes articles for newspapers and magazines

B Ask and answer questions, using both the jobs list and the duties list above.



What do you call a person who designs buildings?

Sumaya Saliman

An architect.



What's an architect?

It's someone who designs buildings.



Lesson 8: Security Technology

نظرة سريعة Skimming

نظرة مفصلة Scanning

C21
SKILLS

A Are these questions best answered by skimming or scanning? (See the language box on page 32 of the Workbook.) Write SK or SC on the line next to the question.

- 1 What is the text about? SK radar guns
- 2 What is a radar detector? SC a machine that detects radar guns
- 3 Which paragraph talks about different types of radar guns? SK paragraph 3
- 4 Can radar guns take pictures? SC Some Can

Now go back and answer the questions.

عن المهم ان تقرأ بعناية كبيرة للعثور على معلومات الأكثر تفصيلاً عند قراءة النص واكتب X.

C21
SKILLS

B It's important to read a text more carefully to find more complex information. Reread the text on page 28 of the Course Book more carefully and write T (true) or F (false).

*
important

- 1- رادارات الشرطة لا تستخدم الرادار بعد الآن. قسم الشرطة F
- 2- يمكن للرادارات ان تحسب سرعة السيارة المتحركة باتجاه فقط. T
- 3- يكون شكل بعض الرادارات كالمسدس. T
- 4- جهاز كشف الرادار يصدر صوتاً اذا احس بوجود رادار مستخدم في المنطقة. T
- 5- هناك نوعان من المشاكل الرئيسية مع اجهزة كشف الرادار. T
- 6- البعض من الناس يعتقدون ان الرادار لا يعمل بشكل جيد. T
- 7- من الواجب تدريب الشرطة على استخدام الرادار بالشكل الصحيح. T
- 8- الرادارات لا تحتاج الى اية صيانة. F

C21
SKILLS

C Work with a partner and agree on the five most interesting facts in the text. Explain the reasons for your choice.

6 - هو الشخص المسؤول عن الإعلانات وبيع المنتجات

C Write definitions for the following jobs.

- 1 A nurse is someone who looks after sick people and helps doctors. *الممرضة هي التي تفتش بالمرضى وتساعد الأطباء*
- 2 A fashion designer is someone who designs clothes. *مصمم الأزياء الشخص الذي يصمم الملابس*
- 3 A hotel manager is someone who is responsible for running a hotel. *المسؤول على إدارة الفندق*
- 4 A salesperson is someone who sells things in a shop. *المتخصص الذي يبيع الأشياء في المحل*
- 5 A TV presenter is someone who introduces programmes on TV. *هو الشخص الذي يقدم البرامج على TV*
- 6 A marketing manager is someone who is responsible for advertising & selling products. *هو الشخص الذي يبيع المنتجات*
- 7 A cartoonist is someone who draws amusing pictures. *هو الشخص الذي يرسم صوراً مسلية*

Vocabulary Tip: Using word webs

- A good way to learn new words is to make a word web. Choose a topic that you like. Write it in the middle of a big piece of paper. Write words in English or in your language as they come into your head. Use a dictionary if necessary. *طريقة جيدة لتعلم كلمات جديدة هي إنشاء شبكة كلمات. اختر موضوعاً يعجبك اكتبه في منتصف قطعة كبيرة من الورق. اكتب الكلمات باللغة الإنجليزية أو في لغتك الأم كما تأتي في ذهنك. استخدم قاموساً إذا كان ضرورياً. بناءً على كلمة وضائق أحياناً المزيد من الكلمات*



Sumaya Soliman

Lesson 2: Planning Ahead

C21
SKILLSA Match the sentence halves and complete the sentences.
Add a comma (,) where necessary.عندما تأني إلى في
البداية تضع رن
الوسط

- 1 [b] I can't get to sleep if I drink a lot of coffee. لا أستطيع الحصول على النوم إذا تناولت الكثير من القهوة
- 2 [c] If I lend my brother CDs, he always loses them. إذا أعزيت أخي CD هو يفقد هذه الأقراص دائما
- 3 [f] If you work in marketing, your job is to encourage people to buy. إذا كنت تعمل في مجال التسويق، عملك يشجع الناس على شراء
- 4 [d] If you're good at languages, you can be an interpreter. إذا كنت جيد في اللغة، يمكنك أن تكون مترجما
- 5 [a] My parents get worried if I come home late. والدي قلقون إذا كنت أعود في وقت متأخر
- 6 [g] You need to improve your English if you want to study in Britain. تحتاج إلى تحسين لغتك الإنجليزية إذا كنت تريد أن تدرس في بريطانيا
- 7 [e] Food goes bad unless you keep it in the fridge. الغذاء سيفسد ما لم تحتفظ به في الثلاجة

سعر عشقي

- a if I come home late.
- b if I drink a lot of coffee.
- c he always loses them.
- d you can be an interpreter.
- e unless you keep it in the fridge.
- f your job is to encourage people to buy.
- g if you want to study in Britain.

Zero

أكتب هذه الجمل مستخدما الشكل الصحيح للأفعال ما بين الأقواس على حروفها قبل في

لوجود الظروف أو
حسب المعنى

B Write these sentences using the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

First

- 1 If I (not pass) the high school exam this year, I (take) it again next year. إذا لم أقم بمرور
If I don't pass the high school exam this year, I'll take it again next year. إذا لم أقم بمرور
- 2 If she (not apply) for a scholarship, of course she (not get) one. إذا لم تقدم على زمالة الدراسة، من حتم أنها لن تحصل على واحدة (مستقبلا)
If she doesn't apply for a scholarship, of course she won't get one. مستقبلا

- 3 If anyone (need) advice about their application forms, I (be) here tomorrow to help. إذا احتاج أحد نصيحة حول أوراق التقديم، سأكون هنا غدا لمساعدته
If anyone needs advice about their application forms, I'll be here tomorrow to help. أولئك الذين يحتاجون نصيحة

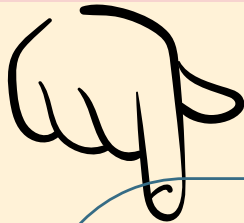
تم رفع الملف

عبر

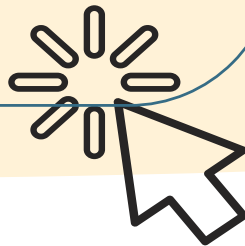
موقع الكتاب 24

للعودة الى الموقع اكتب في بحث جوجل

موقع الكتاب 24



alktab24.online



لو دخل هو موقع القنصلية البريطانية سيجد مستقبله عند دخول الموقع ، الكثير من المعلومات المفيدة عن الدراسة في بريطانيا

- 4 If he (log on) to the British Council site, he (find) quite a lot of useful information about courses in Britain.

If he logs on to the British Council site, he'll find quite a lot of useful information about courses in Britain.

- 5 If you (want) to do a degree in Britain, you (have to) do a one-year foundation course first.

If you want to do a degree in Britain, you'll have to do a one-year foundation course first.

- 6 Unless he (make) a big effort this term, he (not get through) the end-of-year exams.

Unless he makes a big effort this term, he won't get through the end-of-year exams.

- 7 If you are offered a place at Carnegie University, (you accept) it?

If you are offered a place at Carnegie university, will you accept it?

لو عرض عليك مستقبل ، مقعداً في جامعة كارنيجي ، هل ستقبل به ؟



Expressing conditional situations in the future: Prolonged conditional actions in the future

- We usually have the **present simple** in the **if** clause. But we can sometimes use the **present continuous** for actions that are prolonged.

If it's raining tomorrow, we won't go for a picnic.

If they're still working, we can wait until they've finished.

- In the **main clause**, we can use the **future simple** with **will/won't**, the **present continuous** with **future reference**, **going to**, **can**, **might**, **should** or an **imperative**.

If you pass, what will you do next year?

If he gets a visa, he's leaving next week.

If you do that again, I'm going to get really annoyed.

If you get here early, we can work on our projects together.

If it isn't too hot tomorrow, I might play tennis.

If he asks you for money, you shouldn't give him any.

If he asks you for money, don't give him any.

Sumaya Soliman

CB p.92

C Study the Functional Grammar box then complete the sentences.

- 1 If I do really well in the exams, I will pass them / I will get high marks
لو ابلت حنا في الامتحان فاشي سوف اجازها
- 2 If you want to work in the media, you should be fit for this job
you will be famous / you will get well paid
لو اردت العمل في الاعلام يجب ان تكون مؤهلا لذلك
- 3 If my parents can afford it, I will feel happy / I'll be very happy
They may send me to paris.
اذا والدي يمكنهم ان يمولوا انشائي
- 4 If I don't get a place at university This year, I'll go back home
This bus, I'll go on feet / This then her I'll go back home
لو انا لا احصل على مكان في الجامعة
- 5 If you want to study languages, you can be translator
you must practice them / you can join Log Courses
لو اردت دراسة اللغات يمكن ان تكون مترجما

C21
SKILLS

D Work with a partner. Ask each other these questions.
Write down your partner's answers in note form.

- 1 What kind of career are you interested in?
ما نوع المهنة التي تهتم بها
- 2 Do you want a career where you are part of a team? Where you have a lot of responsibility? Where you travel a lot?
هل تريد مهنة تكون فيها جزء من فريق؟ أين لديك الكثير من المسؤولية؟ أين تسافر كثيرا؟
- 3 Are you good at leading / organizing / helping other people?
هل انت جيد في القيادة / تنظيم / مساعدة الاخرين
- 4 Where do you want to go to college?
اين تريد ان تذهب للكلية
- 5 What kind of further study are you interested in?
ما نوع الدراسة الإضافية التي تهتم بها
- 6 Are you interested in working or studying in another country?
هل انت مهتم بالعمل او الدراسة في بلد اخر
- 7 What do you think your personal strengths are?
ما هي برأيك نقاط قوتك الشخصية

E Work in pairs. Have conversations based on your partner's answers in Exercise D, like this: Student A: Make recommendations using the phrases *If you like / If you enjoy / If you are good at / If you want to ...* Student B: Continue the conversation.

If you want to be an interpreter, you should go abroad to study languages.

Which country would be best?

You could start by doing a course in Britain.

I'd rather go to Switzerland.

Lesson 3: Choosing a Career

تدرب على الحوار الموجود في الصفحة 34 من كتاب الحصة في ازواج ثم قم بتغيير هذه مريم المثالية واعلم ان الاقربى وانش حوارات جديدة

A Practise the dialogue on page 34 of the Course Book in pairs. Then change Maryam's ideal career and the other words in bold and create and practise new dialogues.

Sumaya Soliman

- 1 painter / buy my paintings / my art is always a bit messy / do art in my free time
- 2 actor / come to my shows / I'm not a brilliant performer / be an actor in my free time
- 3 writer / read my books / I haven't got anything very important to write about / write stories in my free time

أكمل الجمل في الشرط الثاني باستخدام الأفعال بين قوسين

B Complete the sentences in the second conditional using the verbs in brackets.

- 1 I had (have) lots of money, I would buy (buy) a racehorse.
لو كان لدي الكثير من المال سأشتري حصان
- 2 I wouldn't have (not have) to spend so long on my homework if I had (have) a computer of my own.
لما كنت سأقضي وقت طويل في واجبي المنزلي اذا كان لدي حاسوب خاصي
- 3 Where would you choose (you / choose) to live if you could (can) live anywhere in the world?
اين ستختار العيش اذا استطعت العيش في اي مكان في العالم ؟
- 4 I would learn (learn) to parachute if my friend said (say) she would do it with me.
سوف اتعلم القفز بالمظله اذا قالت صديقتي ستفعل ذلك معي
- 5 If I were (be) you, I wouldn't ask (not ask) his advice about anything.
اذا كنت مكانك لن اسأل نصيحه حول اي شئ
- 6 She would look (look) much nicer if she wore (wear) contact lenses instead of glasses.
كانت ستبدو اجمل بكثير اذا ساءت تستخدم العدسات اللاصقة بدلا من النظارة
- 7 He would be (be) more attractive if he shaved (shave) his beard off.
هو سيكون اكثر جاذبيه اذا حلق لحته
- 8 I wouldn't marry (not marry) him even if he was (be) the last man on Earth!
لن اتزوجه حتى لو كان اخر رجل على الارض

Unit 3

1. إذا كان لدي سيارة خاصة كنت سأصطحب أصدقائي في نزهة نهاية الأسبوع.
2. لو أرح والدي مليون جنيه سأشتري بيتاً كبيراً.
3. إذا كان لدي آمينة واحدة / سأجعلها تطير حول العالم / سأجعل حياتي كلها.
4. إذا كان لدي 3 آمينات سأشتري سيارة جديدة وأعيش في قصر وأجول حول العالم.

C Work in pairs. Complete the sentences with your own ideas.

- 1 If I had my own car, I'd take my friends on picnics every weekend.
- 2 If my father won a million pounds, we would buy a big house.
- 3 If I had one wish, I would make you my whole life / I would travel round the world.
- 4 If I had three wishes, I would buy a new car, live in a mansion & go around the world.

D Write 100 to 120 words beginning If I was a millionaire, ... Use some of these ideas:

- 3 أشهر لؤو
- لو كنت مليونيراً كنت أشتري الكثير من المشاريع وأصطحب عائلتي وأصدقائي في العطلة لمدة 3 أشهر لؤو.
 - I'd take my family on holiday, I'd buy a fabulous house, I'd spend a year travelling, I'd buy a chain of health clubs, I'd have flying lessons and buy my own plane.
 - I'd take my family on holiday, I'd buy a fabulous house, I'd spend a year travelling, I'd buy a chain of health clubs, I'd have flying lessons and buy my own plane.
 - I'd take my family on holiday, I'd buy a fabulous house, I'd spend a year travelling, I'd buy a chain of health clubs, I'd have flying lessons and buy my own plane.
 - I'd take my family on holiday, I'd buy a fabulous house, I'd spend a year travelling, I'd buy a chain of health clubs, I'd have flying lessons and buy my own plane.

If I was a millionaire, I would have many projects. First of all, I'd take my family & my children on a holiday for three months to see the beautiful waterfalls & nature in Turkey. Secondly, I would buy a fabulous house overlooking on the sea the waves which converge with each other & to breathe fresh air without thinking about the difficulties of life. Moreover, I would spend a year travelling round the world in order to see beautiful sights & visit interesting places. After that, I would buy a chain of health clubs to help people to practice sport. Last but not least, I would build a huge hospital to treat sick people especially those who suffering from chronic diseases & all these things would be free for them finally. I would have flying lessons & buy my own plane to fly from one place to another at any time I want.

E When you have finished your draft, swap with a partner and give feedback on each other's drafts. Use the rubric provided.

FEEDBACK

Subject	Score: 1 = needs work	2 = could be better	3 = OK	4 = very good	5 = excellent
Topic sentences	1	2	3	4	5
Use of ideas	1	2	3	4	5
Correct tense	1	2	3	4	5
Conclusion	1	2	3	4	5
Total/20					
Suggestions for improvement					

these things would be free for them finally. I would have flying lessons & buy my own plane to fly from one place to another at any time I want.

نصيحة بشأن المفردات تشكيلية ضد البادئة

Vocabulary Tip: Forming opposites with the prefix *dis-*

The opposites of many verbs are formed with the prefix *dis-*, e.g., *agree/disagree*, *approve/disapprove*. Write the opposites of these verbs.

like	Dislike	لا يحب	please	Displease	يغضب
obey	Disobey	لا يطع	connect	Disconnect	يفصل
trust	Distrust	لا يثق	encourage	Discourage	لا يشجع
appear	Disappear	ختفي			

Lesson 4: Career Icons

سرت عشقتي

A Study the information in the Functional Grammar box. Complete the reported questions.

معلومات وإعادة سرد الأسئلة المتعلقة عنها تغيرات الزمن

Retelling information: Reported questions - tense changes

سؤال مباشر

Direct question

'Do you know?' I asked him.

'Are you OK?' he asked me.

'What are you doing?' he asked me.

'Did you have fun?' she asked me.

'Where has she been?' I asked.

'What will they say?' she asked.

'Can you help?' he asked me.

سؤال منقول

Reported question

I asked him if he knew.

He asked me if I was OK.

He asked me what I was doing.

She asked if I had had fun.

I asked where she had been.

She asked what they would say.

He asked me whether I could help.

In reported questions we do not use the question form of the verb.

We use *if* or *whether* for reported yes/no questions.

CB p.92

تحويل الفعل

المخاطب ينزل كما هو

من بعد asked لا يوجد ضمير تعجب انه موجود في الجملة
وسمى الى 1

Unit 3

B Imagine you are a pilot being interviewed. Use your imagination to answer the questions below.

Example: *had been*

How long was the training?

It was four years. *He asked me How long the training had been*

Chisel 1 How long have you been flying?
He/she asked me how long I had been flying. I told him/her it had been *Four years*

2 Do you still like the job?
He/she asked me if I still liked the job. I told him/her that

3 What's your favourite route?
He/she asked me what my favourite route was. I told him/her

4 How did you feel on your first solo flight?
He/she asked me how I had felt on my first solo flight. I told him/her

5 Have you ever had a scary experience when flying?
He/she asked me if I had ever had a scary experience when flying.
I told him/her

C Use the questions and answers above to role-play an interview with a pilot. Student A asks the questions and Student B answers.



How long was the training?

It was four years.



sumaya soliman

لقب B

C21

D Report the interview in Exercise C as if you were the pilot. Write reported questions and answers.

Example:

He/She asked me how long the training had been.
I told him/her it had been four years.

1

2

3

4

5

Lesson 5: Expressing Regret

ادرس القواعد واكمل الأمثلة

Sumaya Soliman

A Study the rules and complete the examples.



Expressing regret: Using *if only* and *I wish*

I wish you had told me about your problem. If only you had told me about your problem. (= Then I could have helped.)

I wish I hadn't gone to bed so late. If only I had gone to bed early. (= Then I wouldn't have been so tired.)

I wish I had driven more carefully. If only I had driven more carefully. (= Then I wouldn't have crashed the car.)

• We use *if only* or *I wish* + past perfect to express regret about the past.

B Write regrets starting *If only* or *I wish* for the situations below.

- 1 Unfortunately, I ate three bars of chocolate. That's why I felt sick.
 If only I hadn't eaten three bars of chocolate.
- 2 Unfortunately, he fell over during the race. That's why he didn't win.
 I wish he hadn't fallen over during the race.
- 3 Unfortunately, you were rude to your brother. Now he won't give us a lift to the cinema.
 If only I hadn't been rude to my brother.
- 4 Unfortunately, I spent all my money at the weekend. That's why I can't buy those shoes.
 I wish I hadn't spend all my money at the weekend.
- 5 Unfortunately, they didn't train every day. That's why they lost the match.
 If only they had trained every day.
- 6 Unfortunately, I left my camera at Faten's house. That's why I couldn't get a picture of the dolphin.
 I wish / If only I hadn't left my camera at Faten's house.
- 7 Unfortunately, she lost their address. That's why she couldn't write to them.
 I wish / If only she hadn't lost their address.

sumaya saliman

م تضرع على الامر والعتب بل تقدر على التاثير

C Write two regrets for each situation using *I wish ...* and *If only ...*

1 You were late for school today and got into serious trouble.
تأخرت عن المدرسة وصارت مشكله
لو استيقظت تاكلر

سرت عشقي

I wish I'd got up earlier.

If only my father had given me a lift.

2 Your team lost the match on Saturday.
م يطلع كد حتر الكره بقا البت
لو بدك الخطه

If only they had changed the goalkeeper. trained harder

I wish they hadn't lost the match on Saturday. played well

3 You got a bad mark in your last science exam.
احدت درجه سيئه زك العلم

I wish I had studied harder. I wish I had worked hard.

If only I hadn't got a bad mark in my science exam.

4 Your brother is very annoyed with you.
احوله مزيج مده

If only I hadn't dropped his mp3 player I wish I had apologized to him

If only he hadn't been annoyed with me.

5 You didn't lock the car and a thief stole some valuable things of yours from it.

I wish I hadn't left my things in the car
لو اتيك لو طاركت اشياي في السيارة

If only I had locked the car.

- 1- كنت سأدرّب كطيار لو نجحت في الاختيار القين
- 2- كنت سأصبح طبيب لو لم أكن خائف من الدم
- 3- كان من الممكن أن أصبح مهندساً لو لا أخاف من المرتفعات
- 4- كنت سأبقى في قوة الشرطة إذا لم يكن غير موثوق لذلك
- 5- كان من الممكن أن أكون مرشداً سياحياً جيداً إذا تحدثت المزيد من اللغات

Lesson 6: Finding the Right Career

A Match the beginnings and endings of Mustafa's sentences.

- Third - Con
- Sumaya Soliman
- جواب الشرط
- 1 e I would have trained as a pilot (if) I had passed the eye test
 - 2 b I would have been a doctor (if) I hadn't been
 - 3 a I might have become an engineer (if) I hadn't been
 - 4 d I would have stayed in the police force (if) I hadn't been
 - 5 c I could have been a good tour guide (if) I'd spoken
- a scared of heights.
b scared of blood.
c more languages.
d so unfit.
e the eye test.
- سرت عشق



B Complete the sentences using the verbs in brackets.

- جواب الشرط
- 1 (if) I had known (know) about her problems, I would have lent her some money.
 - 2 (if) we had left (leave) a little earlier, we would not have missed the bus.
 - 3 We wouldn't have eaten (not eat) at that restaurant (if) we had known it was so expensive.
 - 4 I would have studied medicine (if) my parents had had (have) enough money to pay for the course.
 - 5 What would you have done (if) nobody had come (come) to rescue you?
 - 6 We could/would have died (die) of thirst in the desert (if) Adam and Ali had not come for us in their truck.
 - 7 (if) Salwa hadn't told me about the new time for the class, I would have been (be) really late.

Unit 3

سرت عشقي

C21
SKILLS

C Complete these sentences using your own ideas.

Example:

You would have met my Aunt Suad if you had come to our party

- 1 I wouldn't have missed the plane if I hadn't got us so late
لم أكن لأفوت الطائرة إذا لم استيقظ حتى وقت متأخر
had gone early to the airport
- 2 We wouldn't have camped there if we'd know about the snakes
لم نكن لنقيم هناك لو علمنا بوجود الثعابين في الشجيرات
we had known about snakes in the bushes in the bushes
- 3 If we had looked at the map, we wouldn't have got lost
إذا نظرنا إلى الخريطة فلن نضيع
wouldn't have lost our way
- 4 If I hadn't had the operation, I would have died
لو لم أجري العملية لكانت متيت
- 5 You wouldn't have broken your ankle if you hadn't worn those ridiculous shoes
ما كنت ستكسر سحائك إذا لم ترتدي تلك الأحذية السخيفة
- 6 If you had stayed in bed and rested, you would have got better more quickly
إذا كنت قد بقيت في الفراش وارتحت، لكانت تتحسن بسرعة أكثر
- 7 She wouldn't have got sunburnt if she had worn a hat
لم تكن لتصاب بحروق الشمس إذا كانت ترتدي قبعة
- 8 They would have won the match if their best player hadn't been sent off
كانوا سيفوزون بالمباراة لو لم يتم طرد أفضل لاعبيهم

Sumaya Soliman

Lesson 7: Learn English in the UK

A Complete the accommodation form for yourself. Use the correct words from the box for questions 6-10.

allergies	details	dietary	medical	permit
	6	7	8	10

معلومات الإقامة
Accommodation Information

Title: عنوان

First name: الاسم الأول
S n n a y a

Family name: اسم العائلة
S o l i m a n E b r a h e a m

Date of birth: تاريخ الميلاد
3 4 1 9 8 2

Gender: الجنس
☐ Male ☒ Female

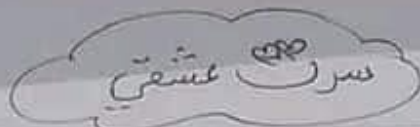
اذا اجبت بنعم على اي اسئلة ومن اعطى تفاصيل
(If you answer yes to any of the questions below, please give _____)
هل لديك اي علاقة بالخصية المطلوبة
Do you have any special _____ requirements? Yes/No

Do you have a _____ condition? Yes/No

Do you have any _____? Yes/No

Do you smoke?	Yes/No
---------------	--------

(Please note: Most private homestays do not ¹⁰ smoking indoors.)



- B**  Work in pairs. You and your partner are interested in doing a course at Birchwood International College this summer. But you have some questions first. Write down five more questions you would like to ask about the courses, locations and accommodation.

Examples:

Do you offer any city locations?

Are there any facilities for sport in the city locations?

Are evening meals provided in homestay accommodation?

هل يسمح لك بأخصار حيوانات أليفة معك

- 1 Are you allowed to bring pets with you?

هل يوجد بالحرم الجامعي مراقب للناس المعوقين

- 2 Does the campus have facilities for people with disabilities

هل يتم تقديم وجبات خالية من الغلوتين

- 3 Are gluten-free meals provided?

هل يوجد في الحرم الجامعي خدمة الواي فاي المجانية

- 4 Does the campus have free Wi-Fi?

هل تتوفر النقل المجاني موزعة للطلاب

- 5 Are local transport discounts provided for students?

- C**  Work with another pair. Pair A: You are students wanting to do a course at Birchwood International College this summer. Take turns asking the questions you prepared in Exercise B. Pair B: You are secretaries at Birchwood International College. Use the information on page 39 of the Course Book and your imagination to answer the questions.



Do you offer any city locations?

Are there any facilities for sport in the city locations?

Yes, we offer both city and country locations.



Unfortunately, no. If you want to do sport, you should choose a country location. Two of our country colleges have swimming pools and tennis courts.

D Complete an email to a friend asking him/her to come with you to Britain this summer to do an English course. Use the information on page 39 of the Course Book.

To:
cc:
Subject: UK English course
Date: 3 February, 2019
Time: 14:35

Sumaya - Soliman

Dear _____

I'm thinking of doing an English course at Birchwood International College this summer. I was wondering if you would like to join me. It would be much nicer to have a friend with me, although we would have to promise to only speak English to each other!

I was thinking of going for 5 weeks in Britain. Of course, it is never very hot in Britain, not even in the summer. So we wouldn't need to worry about the heat.

There is a choice of 24 locations. The college has both country and city locations. Personally,

I would prefer to be in busy city because we can enjoy shopping, eating out

but of course, I don't mind if you have a strong opinion about where you would like to go. I like nightlife

There is also a choice of accommodation. We can either stay in a student's hostel or we can stay an English family.

Personally, I would prefer to stay with an English family

because it would be a great chance to practice a daily life language, but I am open to your suggestions.

The price of the course will be around £150 a week and the accommodation will cost around £75 a week. We will also need to take plenty of pocket money for shopping, Eating out entertainment and souvenirs. I definitely think it will be worth it even if it does cost a lot of money. We will learn speaking English fluently and visit some wonderful places.

I really hope you can come. It will be a great experience. Let me know what you think.

Looking forward to hearing from you.

Best wishes,

Best wishes Laith

E Write an email to a friend asking him/her to come with you abroad this summer to do an English course. Write 100 to 120 words. The following notes will be useful.

- Suggest the month when you'd like to go and how long you'd like to go for.
- Describe the choice of locations.
- Suggest the location you'd prefer. Give reasons for your preference. For example, in a city there will be more to do and lots of good shops and restaurants. Or, in a country location, there will be plenty of peace and quiet and the opportunity to get fit.
- Say you are open to suggestions about location.
- Suggest the type of accommodation you would prefer. Give reasons. For example, with a homestay you would get more chance to meet British people and speak English in the evenings. Or, if you stay in a hostel, you would enjoy more freedom and independence, and you would find it more fun to be with other international students your own age.
- Talk about the prices. Say that you know it will be expensive, but you think it will be worth it.

To:
cc:
Subject: Plans for summer
Date: 11 April, 2019
Time: 9:05:48

I'm thinking of doing an English course at Oxford university this summer. I was wondering if you would you like to join me - I was thinking for seven weeks in Oxford university. There is a choice of many locations personally. I would prefer to join the course in the College of a Countryside. Where we will enjoy beautiful surroundings, lovely walks & a slower pace of life. I would like to have a homestay family to practice the LG & get more chance to meet British people speaking English in the evenings. Out of the course will be helpful. The price of the course will be around £150 a week & the accommodation will cost around £100 a week. The price sound expensive but you think it will be worth it. I really hope you can come looking forward to hearing from you.

Lesson 8: Focus on Careers: Brain Surgeon

A Look up the following words and phrases in a dictionary. Then use them in sentences that show their meaning.

delicate passion shaking- medical residency scan exceptional

Example:

Shaking

دققت اوجعني

Sumaya Soliman

I was so nervous before the interview that my hands were shaking.

1 delicate صنع الساعة عملية حساسة لدرجة ان خطا واحد حثيث يمكن ان يكون كارثيا

Making a clock is such a delicate process that one tiny mistake

2 passion الشغف Can be disastrous. التراجع هو شغف و هو ان يقضي كل وقته و ماله في ذلك

shaking is Johan's passion - he spends all his time &

3 medical residency money on it بمجرد تخرج من الطب ما احتمل ان افعل ذلك

once I graduate in medicine. I will probably do my medical

4 scan مسح residency at a hospital in Cairo اذا لم تظهر علامات السرطان على فحص الدماغ في مستشفى القاهرة

If there are no signs of cancer on your brain scan, you can

5 exceptional استثنائي Can come back in a year كانت نتائج الامتحانات سارة

Sara's exam results were quite exceptional - she got the

highest mark in her year اجتبت على الامارات او كليات في مصر الموجودة في

C21

B Find words or phrases in the text on page 40 of the Course Book that have a similar meaning to the words and phrases below.

1 very difficult extremely demanding

صعبة للغاية = ا. صعب جداً

2 work well as a team function (very) well as a unit

وظيفته جداً كوحدة

3 range of different people diversity

مجموعة مختلفة من الناس

4 the way to do something procedure

طريقة عمل شئ ما

5 very small amount tiny bit

كمية صغيرة جداً

6 to stop oneself from doing something avoid

ينفع نفسه من فعل

7 very interested fascinated

مهتم جداً

8 showing a lot of detail high resolution

يظهر الكثير من التفاصيل بدقة عالية

Lesson 1: Doctors Direct

A Write five sentences about Dr Khan, and about healthcare in the past. Use *used to*.

- 1 Dr Khan used to work in a local doctor's surgery.
- 2 Her patients used to complain that waiting times were too long
- 3 people didn't use to be able to see a doctor face-to-face on their phones
- 4 people who lived in remote areas didn't use to be able to see a doctor easily
- 5 people didn't use to have smartphones.

اجبت عن كلمات في النص الموجود في الصفحة المرفقة بالتمارين

B Find words in the text on page 44 of the Course Book that have a similar meaning to the words and phrases below.

- | | | |
|--|---|-------------|
| 1 sign up for a service | تسجيل في الخدمة | register |
| 2 place where you collect medicine | المكان الذي تجمع فيه الأدوية | pharmacy |
| 3 things you say to make someone feel better | أشياء تقولها لتجعل الشخص يشعر بتحسن | reassurance |
| 4 fitting in well with a person's needs and plans | تناسب بشكل جيد مع احتياجات وخطط شخص | convenient |
| 5 authorize the use of (e.g. a medicine) | تحويل استخدام على سبيل المثال، دواء | prescribe |
| 6 situated far from the main centres of population | تقع بعيداً عن المراكز السكانية الرئيسية | remote |
| 7 by way of; through | عن طريق غير | via |
| 8 common; not serious | مستمرن ليست خطيرة | everyday |

أكتب 5 أسئلة تود ان تطرحها على الدكتور خان

C Write five questions that you would like to ask Dr Khan about Doctors Direct.

- 1 Do patients always see the same doctor on Doctors Direct?
- 2 How many patients do you see a day? And how many did you use to see?
- 3 Do you miss seeing patients in person?
- 4 Do people pay to use Doctors Direct?
- 5 What happens to people in remote areas who don't have a smartphone?

- 1 هل يرى المرضى دائماً نفس الطبيب على موقع الدكتور طير مباشرة؟
- 2 كم عدد المرضى الذين تراه في اليوم
- 3 هل تفقد رؤية المرضى شخصياً
- 4 هل يدفع الناس مقابل استخدام موقع

5 ماذا يحدث للناس في المناطق النائية الذين ليس لديهم هواتف

Unit 4

Sumaya Saliman

الآن تخيل أنك الدكتور خان واجيب على الأسئلة

D Now, imagine you are Dr Khan, and answer the questions in C.

- 1 yes, if it's possible. Of course, so of our doctors are part-time, so not all of them can see a patient within 24 hours, in that case, you can either choose to wait, or choose to see a different doctor.
- 2 I see 18 to 24 patients a day. I used to see more patients but I didn't use to have enough time with each patient. In the local surgery, I used to see people for a maximum of 10 minutes, but now I see them for 15 minutes if necessary.
- 3 Sometimes I do. But most of the time I can help people without seeing them in person.

4- yes, they do. There's a subscription fee of \$15 per month

5. Doctors from local surgeries used to visit people at home but now that doesn't happen so much. So we are trying to reach isolated people. Some people have contacted Doctors Direct using a smartphone which belongs to a friend or a family member

1- نعم إذا كان ذلك ممكناً بالطبع يعمل بعض أطبائنا بدوام جزئي لذلك لا يمكنهم جميعاً رؤية المرضى في غضون 24 ساعة في هذه الحالة يمكنك إما اختيار الاستشارة أو اختيار زيارة الطبيب مختلف

2- أرى ما بين 18 إلى 24 مريضاً يومياً اعتدت على رؤية ما المرضي لكن لم يكن لري وقت كاف مع كل مريض في الجراحة العملية اعتدت على رؤية الأشخاص لمدة 10 دقائق كحد أقصى، لكنني الآن أراهم لمدة 15 دقيقة إذا لزم الأمر

3 أحياناً اضطررني في معظم الأوقات، يمكنني مساعدة الناس دون رؤيتهم شخصياً

4- نعم يفعلون هناك رسوم اشتراك قدرها 15 دولاراً شهرياً

5. اعتاد أطباء من العمليات الجراحية العملية زيارة الأشخاص في المنزل لكن هنا لا يحدث كثيراً الآن لذلك نحن نحاول الوصول إلى الأشخاص المعزولين اضطررنا بعض الأشخاص بالدكتور بطر مباشرة باستخدام الهاتف الذكي ينضم إلى صديق أو أحد أفراد العائلة

I've to water the plants so that they don't die
 I've to help my mother with the shopping because she has a bad knee
 I've to take my little sister to school because she is too young to walk by herself

أريد ري النباتات حتى لا تموت
 أريد مني مساعدة والدتي في التسوق لأنها تعاني من ركبته السيئة
 يجب ان اخذ اختي الصغيرة الى المدرسة لأنها أصغر من ان تمشي بمفردها

Lesson 2: How to be the best!

امسك واجب مما يجب عليك فعله في المنزل

A Work with a partner. Ask and answer about what you have to do at home.

Sumaya Soliman



What jobs do you have to help with at home?

Do you have to help with the shopping?

I have to make my bed, and I have to put the rubbish out.

Yes, I do sometimes.



اكتب قائمتك من الاشياء تعلم انه يجب عليك القيام بها في الاسبوع القادمين

B Make a list of six things that you know you have to do in the next week or two.

I have to call my cousin about our plans for the weekend.

I have to look for my photos of Samira's party.

1 I have to go to The gym

2 I have to take my parents to the airport

3 I have to go to the doctor because my wrist is sprained

4 I have to go food shopping

5 I have to tidy my bedroom

6 I have to get my hair cut

يجب ان اذهب الى صالة الالعاب الرياضية

على اصطحاب والدي الى المطار

يجب ان اذهب الى الطبيب لأن مرفقي ممتدح

مصاب بالتهور

أريد مني من التسوق لشراء الطعام

أريد مني من ترتيب غرفتي نوم

أريد مني من قص شعري

اجعل اللعبة في متنته طلبه او اكثر او اقله وظيفة او مهنة او عملاً من يتبعني على

C Play the had to chain game in teams of six or more students. First, give the whole team a job, profession or business. Then each student in the team has to say what they had to do in their job last week. The next student has to repeat what the previous student said, and add something.

Example: Owner of a restaurant

Student A: Last week, I had to go to the market with the chef.

Student B: Last week, I had to go to the market with the chef, and I had to order a new fridge.

Student C: Last week, I had to go to the market with the chef, I had to order a new fridge, and I had to interview two waiters.

ان اطلب ثلاثة جديده واضطرت لمقابله 2 من النوازل

اجعل الطباخ ان يكرر ما قاله الطباخ الاخر

حل طباخ ان يقول

ما كان عليه القيام

به في في وظيفة

الاسبوع الماضي

على الطباخ ان يكرر ما قاله الطباخ الاخر

ويضيف شيئاً عليه

Unit 4

تم قراءة مربع القواعد ثم أكمل الجمل المتعلقة بكلمة **يجب** بـ **يجب** أو **لا يجب** مع
مؤدات **لا يجب** ، **لا يجب** ، **لا يجب** أو **لا ينبغي**

D Read the Functional Grammar box, then complete the sentences about Birchwood International College with **have to**, **don't have to**, **mustn't**, **should** or **shouldn't**.

الحديث عن الخطر أو الإجراءات غير الضرورية يجب الانتباه
يجب القول بأننا لا نريد أن نقوم بشيء ما أو عندما يكون هناك
Talking about prohibition or unnecessary actions: **Mustn't/not have to**

We use **mustn't** to say that we don't want someone to do something or when something is forbidden.

قال المدرس يجب ألا تنسخ عمل زميلك العمل بشريه لقد اذمت بها
I **mustn't** forget to call Sharifa. I told her I'd call her today.
The teacher said we **mustn't** copy each other's work. She wants us to work on our own for this exercise.

We use the negative of **have to** (**don't / doesn't / didn't have to**) when something is not necessary.

ليس علينا الذهاب بالحافلة يمكن أن نأخذ تاكسي
We **don't have to** go by bus. We can get a taxi if you prefer.

I **didn't have to** get up early today. We had the day off school.

CB p.93

BIRCHWOOD INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE

Information for new students

السكن

Accommodation

لا تشارك الغرفة مع طلاب آخرين لكن سعر الإقامة هو أقل إذا
1 You **don't have to** share a room with other students, but the price of accommodation is lower if you do.

2 Breakfast is from 7 to 9 a.m. You **don't have to** eat it, but the price is included.

3 All students **have to / should** be out of their rooms by 9.30 a.m. so that the cleaners can get in and clean them.

4 You can eat snacks and have drinks in your rooms, but you **mustn't** cook.

5 You can play your CD and DVD players in your rooms, but you **mustn't** make noise after 11 p.m.

الدراسات

Courses

1 Classes start at 9.30 a.m. every day. Students **mustn't / shouldn't** be late.

2 If you are late, you **have to / should** go to the office and sign the late book before joining your class.

3 We provide all the books for our courses. You **don't have to** bring any books besides a dictionary.

4 You **don't have to** take the special computer course, but we think all our students will find it useful.

5 There are social activities, sports and excursions after class every day. You **don't have to** do any of these if you want to, you **should** sign the list by 11 a.m.

ما نوع شخصيتك

Lesson 3: What's your personality type?

A Take turns telling the class what your partner said about him/herself. Put statements from the quiz into indirect speech.

Bashir said he usually finished class work before everyone else.

Salwa said she didn't talk more than most people.

سر عشتي

zero, first of the second condition

B Complete the sentences with your own ideas.

- 1 He gets angry if he fails in the exam 1- هو يفضب إذا أخفق في الامتحان
- 2 I get embarrassed if someone hear me talking to myself 2- اشعر بالحرج إذا سمع احدهم يتحدث في نفسي
- 3 She gets excited when she wins the game 3- هي تفرح بالإنجاز عندما تفوز باللعبة
- 4 I'll be happy if I join the high school 4- سأكون سعيد إذا انضمت الى المدرسة الثانوية
- 5 They'll be sorry if they are late for the class 5- سوف يأسفون إذا تأخروا عن الفصل
- 6 Your brother will be annoyed if you use his bike 6- يزعج اخوك إذا استخدمت دراجته
- 7 My mother would be pleased if I succeeded 7- ستكون امي سعيدة إذا نجحت
- 8 My friend would be surprised if I left him alone 8- صديق مني مفاجأ إذا تركته لوحده

C Complete the sentences using the words in brackets.

- 1 If I were (be) you, I would apply for that course this week. انا سوف اساعد مع نموذج الطلب الخاص بك إذا كنت باحضره
- 2 I will (help) you with your application form if you bring it round first ماذا سافعل إذا استيقظت
- 3 What would you do (you / do) if you wake up اعتماد على طلبك
- 4 All would be really happy if he could (can) spend the summer studying second سيكون الجميع سعداء حقاً إذا استطاعوا قضاء الصيف في الدراسة
- 5 Which course will (Muna / apply) for if she passes all her first اي كورس موني ستقدم اذا نجحت في كل امتحانات هذه السنة
- 6 will (your / brother / get) annoyed if he doesn't win first سيكون اخوك مزعج إذا لم يفز

Unit 4

أعمل في مجموعات صغيرة ناقش ما كنت ستفعله في المواقف التالية

C21

D Work in small groups. Discuss what you would have done in the following situations.

- 1 Ahmed doesn't smoke. He was travelling on a bus and the people next to him started smoking. He asked them to stop smoking.
 دعت سليمه 2 ما اصدقائنا للعباد يوم السبت يا ذون يوم الجمعة طلب منهم سلبه احمي اليوم التالي
- 2 Salima invited two friends to dinner on Saturday. They came on Friday. Salima told them to come back the next day.
 فاطمه كانت تقيم في منزل احد اصدقائها وكبرت بالخطأ انا رجاءين عمل قررت الا تقول شيء عن ذلك واحقت
- 3 Fatima was staying at a friend's house and accidentally broke a beautiful glass vase. She decided not to say anything about it and hid the pieces.
 لم يكن بن سعيد الطفاك او الحرفه في المطبخ عا در دون ان ينهي وجبه ولم يدع
- 4 Ben was not pleased with the food or service he got in a restaurant. He left without finishing his meal and didn't pay.
 كان حيران من تنفر جون على TV وكان في حرجه
- 5 Muna's neighbours were watching TV and the noise was keeping her awake. She got annoyed and called the police.
 اترعب واتعبت بالشرطه

I would have moved to a different seat.

But what if the bus was full?

Then I would have complained to the driver.

Sumaya soliman

الآن ما كنت ستفعله في كل موقف

E Now write what you would have done in each of the situations.

- 1 I would have moved to a different seat.
 (1) كنت سأنتقل الى مقعد مختلف
- 2 I would have cooked something for them. If I hadn't had food I would have taken them out for a meal.
 (2) كنت سأطهو شيئاً لهم اذا لم يكن لدى طعام سأخرجهم لتناول وجبة
- 3 I would have told the truth. If they'd been very upset I would have bought another vase.
 (3) كنت أخبر الحقيقة اذا كانوا مستاء للغاية كنت قد اشتريت مرهريه اخرى
- 4 I would have complained to the manager. If the manager had been rude. I would have told everybody in the restaurant.
 (4) كنت قد افسكتي للمدير اذا اساء المدير فأنا قد اخبر الجميع عن وبيتي
- 5 I would have asked the neighbours to turn down the TV. I would have called the police.
 (5) كنت سألت الجيران خفض التلفزيون، اذا لم يتم خفض التلفزيون فأنا قد اتصلت بالشرطه

السنة الماضية كان يومًا ممتعًا جدًا. كنت أخطط لرحلة إلى أربيل في أربيل. احتفينا في الصباح الباكر وانطلقنا في
 الرحلة. كانت أمة السيارة ممتعة. كانت خطة تبادل عبور الشارع ممتعة. وحققت قمتنا في أربيل
 لقد كانت ممتعة. إذا كنت تفضل الزاوية قبل أن تغادر المنزل. لتأخذ ذلك الحيوان الممتعة. فكلنا
 ممتعة من خطة. وأدركنا يومنا الذي وجدنا ممتعة. وقضينا وقتًا رائعًا. لكننا لم نكن نأخذ
 ممتعة لذلك. كان علينا أن نمر من السيارة. لم نكن نأخذ ممتعة. لكننا لم نكن نأخذ ممتعة.
 واستمتعنا بوقتنا

F Write 100 to 120 words about a really bad day out where everything went wrong. Use your imagination. Begin with the text provided.

I had a terrible day last Saturday. I wish I had stayed in bed then all this would not have happened. I had an arrangement with my friends to go for several days to see the beautiful waterfalls in Arbil. We all gathered early in the morning and we set out at about eight o'clock. I was driving a little bit fast. When all of a sudden a cat was trying to cross the street. I put my feet on the ~~break~~ brake, but it didn't work. If I had checked the brakes before I left home - I would not have killed that poor animal. Anyhow we buried the poor cat & continued our day to our destination. We arrived there & spent a wonderful time, but it began to rain heavily. Therefore, we had to hurry up to our car. If it hadn't rained so heavily, we would have stayed longer & enjoyed our time.

G When you have finished your draft, swap with a partner and give feedback on each other's drafts. Use the rubric provided.

Sumaya Soliman

FEEDBACK					
Subject	Score: 1 = needs work 2 = could be better 3 = OK 4 = very good 5 = excellent				
Topic sentences	1	2	3	4	5
Listing reasons	1	2	3	4	5
Total/10					
Suggestions for improvement					

Unit 4

H Complete each word with the right ending.

- | | | |
|---------------|----------|--------|
| 1 fracture | كسر | a ness |
| 2 inefficient | غير فعال | b tion |
| 3 unfortunate | مؤسف | c age |
| 4 independent | مستقل | d al |
| 5 unusual | غير عادي | e ty |
| 6 identify | تحديد | f vise |
| 7 supervise | الإشراف | g ate |
| 8 witness | الشاهد | h ent |
| 9 application | تطبيق | i ure |
| 10 discourage | محبط | j ient |

سر عشقي

Lesson 4: Applying for Jobs

A Match the words and the definitions.

- | | | |
|------------------------|---|----------------|
| 1 a competitive salary | e | 1- راتب تنافسي |
| 2 ambitious | c | 2- طموح |
| 3 vacancy | a | 3- شاغر |
| 4 considerable | d | 4- ضخم |
| 5 equivalent | b | 5- ما يعادل |
- لدى الشركة مساحة لموظف جديد
- a the company has a space for a new employee
- b the same as or similar to مماثله او مشابه
- c this means that you really want to succeed هذا يعني أنك تريد حقاً أن تنجح
- d a lot (of) كثيراً
- e a good salary, compared with other employers راتب جديد مقارنه بأصحاب العمل الآخرين

راقراء باعلان الوظيفة و اكمل البريد الالكتروني لتقديم الوظيفة موطف استقبال او مدير شخصي
الواحات الرياضية والترفيهية تتوسع سلسلة النوادي الصحية الرائده في منطه الشرق الاوسط لسيا وطائف متاعره لموظفين الاستقبال والمدرسين الشخصيين في المغرب وليبيا ومصر والامارات

8 Read the job advertisement and complete the email below to apply for a job as either a receptionist or a personal trainer.

Sumaya Soliman

OASIS SPORTS AND LEISURE

The Middle East's leading health club chain is expanding. We have vacancies for receptionists and personal trainers based in our new clubs in Morocco, Libya, Egypt, the UAE and Lebanon.

Receptionists

you must have:

- good communication skills
- good typing and computer skills
- good exam results

you must be:

- good at working in a team
- able to work alone if necessary
- prepared to work evenings and weekends
- energetic, helpful and friendly
- able to communicate in English and Arabic

We offer a competitive salary and excellent terms and conditions, including free health club membership. Apply by email to hr@oasislibya.com, attaching a CV and recent photo, and stating which country you would prefer to work in, to Ms Lamia Kubba, Human Resources. Mention the post you are applying for in the subject of your email.

Personal trainers

you must have:

- good exam results
- good communication skills
- the ability to motivate and help gym members
- some experience of teaching or coaching PE or sport

you must be:

- good at sport or gym
- physically fit
- prepared to work evenings and weekends
- energetic, helpful and friendly
- able to communicate in English and Arabic

لقد رآيت اعلانك الأخير لمدير شخصي وأود التقديم كما ترون
To: Dear Ms Kubba
Subject: Job application - I saw your recent advertisement for a personal trainer I would like to apply
Date: 14 November, 2019
Time: 9:18
في اعلانك على وجه الخصوص اود ان اقول راسي بوجه جيد واذهب الى صالة الافاق الرياضية والترفيهية لذي على المؤهلات التي ذكرتها
Dear Ms Kubba
I saw your recent advertisement for a personal trainer and would like to apply.
As you can see from my CD, I left school last year
and since then have been working as a part-time waiter. I am now keen to find a full-time job in the industry.
I have all the qualifications you mention in your advert. In particular, I would like to say that I am very fit & go to the gym every day. I also have some coaching experience from when I was in the school.
I look forward to hearing from you.
Yours sincerely,
Ben

C21

C Read the job advertisements below, choose which one you would like to apply for and write an email applying for the job. Use the letter on page 47 of the Course Book as a guide, changing details as appropriate. Write 100 to 120 words.

Dahab

Libya's famous jewellery store
We are looking for a jewellery designer to work in our factory in Benghazi.

You must:

be good at working in a team;

enjoy solving design problems;

have plenty of unusual and creative ideas.

You must have:

a diploma in design;

two years' experience designing jewellery.

Apply by email, saying what you can bring to the job. Write to Saeed Aziz, Human Resources: hr@dahablibya.com

احصاه الى الوظيفة اكتب الى سعيد عزيز

الموارد البشرية

We are looking for a manager for our new restaurant

opening in Al Bayda next month

MARHABABA

You must:

- be very energetic and ambitious;
- have experience of leading a team;
- be able to remain calm under pressure;
- have the drive and ability to make Marhababa the top restaurant in Libya;
- have excellent communication skills;
- be able to charm customers and make them feel welcome;
- speak good Arabic and English.

Apply by email, saying why you deserve an interview. Write to Mr A Shakir: hr@marhababalibya.com

قدم طلبا عبر البريد الالكتروني

Dear Mr shakir

I saw the advertisement in the Times of 15th August for a restaurant manager I would like to apply. I have worked in a restaurant for two years I am the team leader here. It's very busy, but I'm always calm but energetic. The restaurant owner, Mr Azizi, will be happy to confirm this. I have a top qualification in customer service which taught me how to work hard I understand how to make restaurants succeed.

I speak Arabic fluently & English very well, I often receive
Compliments from Customers about my Communication skills
I feel I would be a great addition to your restaurant
I look forward to hearing from you
With thanks & best wishes.
Mohammed al-Badri

قال البركة الإلكتروني عزيزي السيد شاكراً
شاهدت الإعلان في 15/8 لمدير مطعم وارغب في التقديم لقد عملت
في مطعم طه عامين وأنا قائد الفريق هنا بأنه متفوق للغاية
إننا زائماً هادئاً ونشط سيقدر صاحب المطعم السيد عزيز
بأنك ذلك لدى مؤهل عال في خدمة العملاء علمت كيفية العمل
الجار والتفهم لاحتياجات المطاعم
أحدث العربية بخلاقة والإنجليزية جيداً وغالباً ما ألتقى احتياجات
من العملاء حول مهارات الاتصال الخاصة بي أشعر أنني سأكون إضافة
رائقة لمطعمك
أنت انتطلع إلى الاستماع منكم
مع الشكر والطيبات التهنيتات
محمد البري

Sumaya Soliman

Unit 5

Holidays

Lesson 1: Travelling Abroad

A Complete the sentences with the compound nouns on page 51 of the Course Book.

- 1 If we get a **Self-Catering apartment** in Spain, we can buy food at the market and make our own meals.
 إذا حصلنا على شقة مفروشة في إسبانيا يمكننا أن نشتري الطعام من السوق ونصنع وجباتنا بأنفسنا
- 2 Let's not go on a **package deal** to Italy, it would be more fun to choose our own hotels and tours when we get there.
 دعنا لا نذهب بحزمة شاملة إلى إيطاليا سيكون أكثر متعة أن نختار فنادقنا وجولاتنا بأنفسنا عندما نصل هناك
- 3 I can't find my **boarding card**. I won't be able to get on the plane if I don't find it.
 أنا لا أجد بطاقة الصعود الطائرة. لن أكون قادر على الصعود على الطائرة إذا لم أجد بطاقة الصعود
- 4 Let's go for a walk along the **seafront** this evening and watch the sunset over the water.
 دعنا نذهب للمشي على ضفاف الساحل ونشاهد غروب الشمس فوق الماء هذا المساء
- 5 I don't like booking flights online. Let's go and buy our tickets at that **travel agency** in Al Saad Street.
 أنا لا أحب حجز الطيران عبر الإنترنت. دعنا نذهب ونشتري تذاكرنا في وكالة السفر في شارع السعد
- 6 If you order it now, the hotel kitchen will make a **packed lunch** for anyone who is going on the tour tomorrow.
 إذا طلبت هذا الآن مطبخ الفندق سيفعل وجبة غداء ممتلئة لأي شخص سيذهب معي في الجولة غدا
- 7 I spent the morning at the beach and in the afternoon we did some **sightseeing**. I took lots of photos of the Roman temples.
 قضيت وقت الصباح على الساحل وفي وقت المساء كنا نرى بعض المعالم السياحية. لقد التقطت الكثير من الصور لمعابد الرومان
- 8 You can't rely on public transport on that island. You should find out about **car hire** so you can travel more independently.
 لا يمكنك الاعتماد على النقل العام على تلك الجزيرة. ينبغي لك أن تجد تاكسي سياره ليكون بإمكانك السفر بشكل مستقل



Vocabulary Tip: Compound nouns

- Compound nouns can be found in three different forms:
 - as in most of this exercise, where they are two separate nouns (or adjective + noun), e.g. **footstep, bookshop**
 - those that are linked by a hyphen, e.g. **horse-riding, singer-songwriter**
 - those that have become one word, e.g. **armchair, teacup**

There is no clear rule about which form to use, and the form changes over time. When words are often used together, they might become hyphenated and later become one word. Examples of two words becoming one are much more common than hyphenated words. For example, **cardboard, footstep, lifestyle, sunset**.

CB p.93



* لا توجد قاعدة واضحة حول النموذج الذي يجب استخدامه وتغيير النموذج بمرور الوقت. ف عندما يتم استخدام الكلمات غالباً معاً. فقد تصبح الواصلة وتصبح فيما بعد كلمة واحدة مثل كلمتين تصبح واحدة أكثر شيوعاً من الكلمات الموصولة مثل خبز كاردبورا. ونظراً لصيابة وغروب الشمس

B Match the questions and responses. Then write one more line for each conversation.

- هل لديك أي شكوى؟
1 b Do you have a complaint, madam?
 معدل الصرف / رفاة / سأل
2 c What's the exchange rate, please?
 عفواً أين تسجيل الوصول لرحلة بيروت
3 a Excuse me. Where's the check-in for the Beirut flight?

- وانه من سحر الممر ما اعتقد انه مفتوح
a It's a bit early. I don't think it's open yet.
 الحوض مسدود والمكيف لا يعمل
b Yes. The basin is blocked and the air conditioning doesn't work.
 حوالي 2 دينار ليبي للجنيه
c It's about 2 Libyan dinars to the pound.

- 1 _____
 2 _____
 3 _____

C Practise the conversations in pairs.

Lesson 2: Adventures

استمع الى أشخاص مختلفين يتحدثون عن النقاط المتعلقة بالعطلات
 صنفهم بالمواضع ادناه اكتب الرقم الصحيح لكل مربع

A Listen to different people talking about points related to holidays. Match them to the topics below. Write the correct number in each box.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|--------|------------------------|----------------|
| a 7 accommodation | سكنى | e 3 excursions | رحلات |
| b 6 activities | أنشطة | f 1 the flight | الرحلة الطائرة |
| c 5 the atmosphere | الجو | g 4 the service | الخدمة |
| d 2 brochures | كتيبات | | |

Sumaya Soliman

Unit 5

المحدثين عن تجارب الماضي استخدم دائما وايداً
 تستخدم ايداً للسؤال عن الاحتمالية في الماضي
 على بيل المثال هل سبق لك ان زرت لندن
 تستخدم مطلقاً للتعبير عن السلبية حول التجارب السابقة
 مثلاً لم اذهب الى لندن من قبل



Talking about past experiences: Using **ever** and **never**

- We use **ever** to ask about possibility in the past.
e.g., Have you **ever** been to London?
- We use **never** to express the negative about past experiences.
e.g., I have **never** been to London?

CB p.93

سرور عسفي

B Write true sentences with **never** about you, your family and your friends. Write about:

1 animals (ride / hold / see / touch)

I've never ridden an elephant.

لم اركب فيلاً قط

My sister has never held a scorpion.

لم تحمل عقرباً ابداً

لم اذهب ابداً بلعب لعبة على جهازه
 2 a game (play) / لم يسمح لي أخي ابداً بلعب لعبة على جهازه

I've never played a game on a computer

My brother never lets me play a game on his Nintendo

My brother has never played football.

أنا لا أصنع طعامي بنفسى / والباى لا يأكلان طعاماً في المطاعم ابداً
 3 food (eat / try / make)

I never make my own food

My parents never eaten food at restaurants

لم اذهب ابداً الى مكان غير ممتع / ابن عمى لم يزرها المكان ابداً
 4 a place (be to / visit)

I've never been to an uninteresting place.

My Cousin ^{has} never visited that place

لا امارس ابداً اى رياضة تتضمن الجرى / صديقتى سارة لا تسبح ابداً في البحر
 5 a sport or activity (do / run / swim, etc.)

I never do any sports that involve running

My friend Sarah never swims in the sea

C Write one word in each gap, then write the conversation in the correct order.

1. Two years ago Karim organized a trip on his birthday.
2. Have you ever camped in the desert?
3. It was great. We made a fire and we cooked a whole sheep. I really enjoyed it.
4. Lucky you. I've never done that, but I'd like to. When did you go?
5. Oh, I remember. I wanted to go on that, but I couldn't. What was it like?
6. Yes, I have.

A: Have you ever camped in the desert?

B: yes, I have.

Sumaya Soliman

A: lucky you. I've never done that, but I'd like to
When did you go

B: Two years ago, Karim organized a trip on his birthday

A: Oh, I remember. I wanted to go on that, but I couldn't.
What was it like?

B: It was great. We made a fire & we cooked a whole sheep
I really enjoyed it.

Talking about completed or expected actions: Using just, already and yet

We use just + present perfect when we talk about something that happened a short time ago.

eg. You look nice. Have you just been to the hairdresser?

We use already + present perfect when we talk about something that happened before we expected it.

eg. It's only eight o'clock but Samira has already gone to bed.

We use yet + present perfect in negative sentences and questions when we talk about something we expect to happen.

eg. I haven't done my exams yet. [But I will soon.]

Have you passed your driving test yet? [I expect you have, or will soon.]

CB p.93

Unit 5

Sumaya Soliman

D. Complete the responses, using *just/already/yet* and an appropriate verb.

Example:

Would you like a cup of coffee?

No, thanks. I've just had one.

1. Does Samira know about the meeting?

I'm sorry, I haven't told her yet.

2. Would you like to come to see the new film with us?

Thanks for asking, but I've already seen it.

3. Can I borrow that book after you?

Here you are. I've just finished it.

4. Look at the noticeboard. There's an advert for English courses.

I know, I've already seen it.

5. If you see Khalid, can you ask him about tonight?

He can come. I've already asked him.

Lesson 3: A Happy Tourist

A. Find the collocation for the following words in the text on page 53 of the Course Book.

- 1 thoroughly enjoy
- 2 I can honestly say
- 3 lived up to my expectations
- 4 to name a few

- 1) The holiday completely lived up to my (wishes / expectations)
- 2) I can (honestly / absolutely) say that it was the best holiday I ever had
- 3) We (considerably / thoroughly) enjoyed all the entertainment

التحدث عن فترات من الزمن في الماضي . كم من الوقت + المضارع البسيط

Talking about periods of time in the past; *How long* + present perfect simple + *for* or *since*
 نستخدم كم من الوقت والمضارع البسيط لسؤال عن فترة زمنية في الماضي
 • We use *How long* and the present perfect to ask about a period of time from the past until now.
 من متى عشت في هذه المدينة

How long have you lived in this city?

نستخدمها للإجابة عن فترة زمنية بدأت في الماضي وتستمر حتى الآن
 • We use *for* to answer about a period of time that started in the past and continues until now.
 لقد عشت في هذه المدينة لمدة عشرين سنوات

I have lived in this city *for ten years*.

نستخدم *since* للإجابة عن نقطة زمنية بدأ فيها الاجراء
 • We use *since* to answer about a point in time when the action started.
 يعيش هنا منذ عام 2010

I have lived here *since 2010*.

اقرأ الجمل وطابق كل جملة بالعبارة التي تصنفها على أفضل وجه
 Read the sentences and match each one to the statement that best describes it.

- a I have been at this college for four years. لقد كنت في هذه الكلية لمدة أربع سنوات
 b He has taught here since 2012. قام بالتدريس هنا منذ عام 2012
 b They have been friends since last year. لقد كنا اصدقاء منذ العام الماضي
 a My father has worked in that office for six months. لقد عمل والدي في هذا المكتب لمدة 6 أشهر

a talking about a period of time

b talking about a point in time

تحدثت عن فترة زمنية

تحدثت عن نقطة زمنية

CB p.93

Explain in your own words when we use *for* and when we use *since*.

استخدم *for* عندما نستخدم *since* عندما نستخدم

B Complete the phrases with *for* or *since*.

Examples:

since Friday الجمعة

for ten years 10 سنين

1 *Since* I was at nursery school كنت في الحضانة

2 *Since* last January آخر شهر 1

3 *Since* yesterday بالأمس

4 *for* three weeks 3 اسابيع

5 *for* a month and a half شهر ونصف

6 *Since* I was six كنت في 6

7 *for* ages الأعمار

8 *Since* I was born منذ الولادة

9 *Since* the first of March الأول من مارس

10 *Since* about 1996 حوالي

11 *for* two hours ساعتين

12 *for* a very long time وقت طويل جداً

سرت عشقي

Unit 5

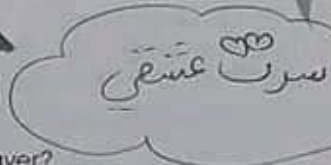
C  Work in pairs. Take turns asking and answering the questions. Then make up five more questions and ask and answer them.

- Q** How long have you:
- been at this school?
 - lived in your house?
 - known your best friend?
 - studied English?
 - been able to swim?
 - had a mobile phone / CD player / MP3 player?
 - had a _____



How long have you been at this school?

For six years.



- ~~had~~ studied English ? For 2 years.
- known your best friend ? For 8 years / since 2010
- been interested in art ? since I was at school
- been able to sing ? for a very long time

لكل الجملة الثانية لتحل نفس المعنى وضع الفعل في المضارع الثاني

C21
SKILLS

D Rewrite the second sentences so they have a similar meaning to the first sentence. Use the word in brackets.

Example:

The ~~last time~~ I ~~saw~~ her ^{since} was in 2001. (not see)

I ~~haven't seen~~ her since 2001.

They ~~got married~~ three years ^{ago}. (be)

They've been married for three years.

1 We ~~first met~~ them ^{since} in July. (know)

We've known them since July

2 He ~~bought~~ that motorbike a long time ^{ago}. (have)

He's had that motorbike for a long time

3 She ~~last went~~ to the dentist ^{since} in September. (not be)

She hasn't been to the dentist since September.

- 4 We ^Ulost ^{since}afe there ^UJuly. (not eat)

We ^Uhaven't ^{since}eaten there since July

- 5 He ^Ugot ^{since}angry ^Ulunchtime. (be)

He's ^Ubeen ^{since}angry since lunchtime

- 6 The ^Ulast ^Utime he ^Uwrote ^Uor ^Uphoned ^Uwas ^Usix ^Umonths ^Uago. (not be in touch)

He ^Uhasn't ^Ubeen ^Uin ^Utouch ^Ufor ^Usix ^Umonths

Sumaya soliman

E Read the Functional Grammar box. Then use the information to complete the exercise below.

تحدث عن الأفعال الحالية التي بدأت في الماضي: المضارع التام المستمر

Talking about present actions that started in the past: Present perfect continuous

- We use the present perfect continuous to ask and answer about activities that began in the past and have just finished or are still going on now.

How long have they been talking? منذ متى وأنت تتحدث

How long have you been waiting? عند متى وأنت تنتظر

- The present perfect continuous describes the same time period as the present perfect simple, so we use *since* and *for* with this tense as well.

(They've been talking) for an hour/since eight o'clock.

لقد كانوا يتحدثون لمدة ساعة منذ الساعة ٨

CB p.93

For each situation, write questions using the words in brackets. Use the present perfect simple or present perfect continuous. Then write a suitable answer using *since* or *for*.

Example:

You arrive late for your appointment. You ask:

(how long / wait?) How long have you been waiting?

For ten minutes. / Since six o'clock.

- 1 You have a friend who is learning Japanese. You ask:

(how long / learn / Japanese?)

How long have you been learning Japanese?

- 2 You meet a pilot. You ask:

(how long / be a pilot?)

How long have you been a pilot?

3 You meet somebody who is a writer. You ask:

(how long / write?)

How long have you been writing?

4 You are going to meet a friend of your cousin. You ask:

(how long / know?)

How long have you known her?

Since 2019
for Three years

5 Your sister is busy cooking for a party. You ask:

(how long / cook?)

How long have you been cooking

for an hour
since five o'clock

التخطيط لرحلة للخارج

Lesson 4: Planning a Trip Abroad

المحادثات عن السفر افما من التام ادا لم يسي وذهب



Talking about completed or continuing past travel: *been* and *gone*

• Match each sentence to the statement that best describes it.

كان بن في فرنسا

Ben has **been** to France.

طابق كل جملة بالمبارة التي تصفها على اعمل

ذهب بن الى دبي

Ben has **gone** to Dubai.

وجه
التحدث عن شخص رحل ولم يده به

Talking about someone that has gone away and has not yet returned.

تحدثت عن شخص رحل ثم عاد ولا يزال

Talking about someone who went away then returned and is still back.

اكتب التصريف الثالث للفعل الاساس

A Write the past participle of these irregular verbs.

يكون be

been

يفادر leave

left

يشترى buy

bought

يقابل meet

met

يفعل do

done

يرى see

seen

يجد find

found

يقدم spend

spent

يذهب go

gone

S + have + p.p
has

present perfect

B Complete the sentences. Choose an appropriate verb in each case.

- Let's not watch this DVD. I have seen it four times already.
- I have found my mobile at last. It was under the bed! Now I can phone Beth.
- I have bought a fantastic new CD. Do you want to come round and listen to it?
- I have been to the cinema. I saw a really good film.
- I can't see the screen. I have left my glasses at home.
- I'm afraid Soud has gone out with her sister. They left about ten minutes ago.



Talking about past actions with present results: Present perfect

Read the examples and add two more of your own.
Present perfect

Someone has broken my mug! شخص ما كسر كوبى
I have had that mug since I was a child. انا لذي ماك منذ كنت طفلا
Has he visited England? هل هو زار انجلترا

Have you bought your ticket yet?

I have never ridden an elephant

Past simple

They left for Tripoli yesterday. هو غادر طرابلس بالأمس
Adam didn't tidy his room last weekend. ادم لم يرتب غرفته نهاية الاسبوع الماضي
Did you enjoy the film? هل استمتعت بالفيلم

I played Football yesterday

He bought new smartphone last week

CB p.93

present perfect مع

S + has / have + p.p

yet - so far - ever - never - since - for - just - already

past simple

S + V. past +

Sumaya Soliman

yesterday - ago - last

Unit 5

ج. أكمل الحوار بالإفعال بين قوسين
أنا متحمس جداً لأنني سأذهب إلى لندن في الصيف
هل اشتريت بطاقة طائره
نعم اشتريتها الأسبوع الماضي
هل حجزت في الفندق

C Complete the dialogue with the verbs in brackets.

- A: I'm really excited because I'm going to London in the summer.
B: Have you bought (you / buy) your plane ticket yet?
A: Yes, I have (have). I bought (buy) it last week.
B: Have you booked (you / book) a hotel yet?
A: No, I haven't. But my uncle and aunt in London have just written (just / write) to me inviting me to stay with them.
B: Have you bought (you / buy) any maps of London or guidebooks yet?
A: Yes, I have. I bought (buy) a map and two guidebooks last week.

D Practise the dialogue in pairs a few times until you can do it without reading it from the book.

Lesson 5: Travel Trouble

مسلّم لسنف
سرت عشقي

A Read the Functional Grammar box.



Sequencing of events in the past: Had + past perfect

- We form the past perfect with **had + the past participle of the main verb**.
- We use the past perfect for two events in the past when there is a need to show which came first.

- Match each statement with the statement that best describes it.

D We couldn't get a room because we hadn't booked.

A When I saw my brother again, his hair had gone grey.

B After I had done my homework, I went to the cinema.

C I arrived at the hotel at 12 and went straight to my room.

A: Talking about change.

B: Talking about two events but making it clear what happened first.

C: Talking about a simple series of events in the past, without using the past perfect.

D: Talking about two events when the first event is an explanation of what happened next, often using because or so.

CB p.94

ج. الحديث عن سلسلة بسيطة من الأحداث في الماضي دون استخدام الماضي التام

د. الحديث عن حدثين عندما يكون الحدث الأول هو شرح لما حدث بعد ذلك

Holidays **Unit 5** | 83

اكتب عن إحدى المواقف في التمرين واكتب استخدام الزمن الصحيح

Unit 5

D Write about one of the situations in Exercise C. Make sure you use the correct tense. Write 100 to 120 words. Start like this:

Sumaya Saliman

العودة: عدت إلى مسقط رأسي لأول مرة منذ 15 عاماً لقد تغيرت كثير
Returning: I went back to my hometown for the first time in 15 years.

عدت إلى المنزل من المدرسة أمس وحدث شيء ما كان لصدا
Crime: I got home from school yesterday and something terrible had

مفاجأة عدت إلى المنزل من المتاجر لأفهم ... happened. A thief had ... ووجدت أن عائلتي قد

Surprise: I got home from the shops yesterday and found my family
had organized a surprise party for me. They had ... Surprise

birthday party from my family yesterday they gathered around me
sang Happy birthday to you & clapped hands then brought out

an adorable chocolate cake. I blew candles, made wishes unwrapped

all presents. After that we have dinner & chat with each

other It was a happy party. we all had alot of unforgettable

memory. عندما عدت إلى منزل مفاجئة عيد ميلادى مع عائلتي بأمر من التفاعلات
وغير عيد ميلاد سعيد و صنفوا بأيدىهم و جعلوا كيكه شوكلاطة و اشعلوا الشموع و صنعوا هبات
فعلت القليل بعد ذلك ... تبادلنا الهدايا و تحدثنا كان حظه سعيدة و الكل كان لديه
ذكريات

E When you have finished your draft, swap with a partner and give feedback on each other's drafts. Use the rubric provided.

عندما تنتهي من دراستك مع بالتيديل مع صديقك و أعطيه ملاحظات على صودات بعضكم

FEEDBACK					
Subject	Score: 1 = needs work 2 = could be better 3 = OK 4 = very good 5 = excellent				
Topic sentences	1	2	3	4	5
Setting the scene of a situation in the past	1	2	3	4	5
Describing details	1	2	3	4	5
Using different tenses	1	2	3	4	5
Total/20					
Suggestions for improvement					

استخدم نموذج التقييم

جمل رئيسية

تهيئة مشهد موقف

وصف تفاصيل

استخدم أزمنة مختلفة

مجموع

أقترحات لتحسين

مراجعة لمرحلة

Lesson 6: Trip Review

اجبت عن إجابته في ص 56 كتاب الحصة

A Scan the text on page 56 of the Course Book to find the answers to these questions.

1. Where did Anna and her cousin go on holiday?
جزر كركنا
2. How long did they stay?
سبعين
3. How much did it cost?
ما هو اسم اقرب مطار للجزر؟
4. What was the name of the nearest airport to the islands?
Sfax
5. What sports facilities were there at the hotel?
Swimming pool, tennis courts
6. What was the local seafood speciality?
octopus
7. Where did they go by taxi?
on a tour of the Island

Kerkennah Islands
Two weeks / a fortnight
£ 180

سباحة و ملاعب تنس
Swimming pool, tennis courts
خطوط
octopus
on a tour of the Island
في جولة في الجزيرة

C21

B Read the text carefully and answer these questions.

1. What did the cost of the holiday include?
ما إذا تشمل تكلفه العطلة
flight / accommodation / transfers / ferry / breakfast & dinner / entertainment
2. How far from the beach was the hotel?
ما الذي أعجب آنا في الفندق
Very close / A short walk
سرت عشقي
3. What did Anna really like about the hotel?
The peaceful atmosphere.
4. Name three activities Anna and her cousin did during the day.
ادكر 3 أنشطة قامت بها آنا وأبن عمها خلال اليوم
They went to the Roman theatre, they went on a donkey cart ride, they
5. What did they do when they didn't go out in the evening?
ما إذا فعلوا عندما لم يخرجوا في المساء
They watched the free entertainment at the hotel

toured the island
in a taxi they went for
a camel ride they learnt
to windsurf

1. قتل / إقامة. انتقالات. عبارة. افطار وعشاء ترفيه
2. قريب جداً. مسافة قصيرة
3. الجو سام
4. ذهبوا إلى المسرح الروماني وركبوا عرب حمار و تجولوا في الجزيرة في سياره اجرة و ذهبوا لركوب الجمال و تعلموا ركوب الامواج
5. كانوا يشاهدون الترفيه المجاني في الفندق