سلسلة التبسيط

رؤية مبتكرة ... لفهم أسهل

متوافق مع مقررات ترافلر

اللغة الإنجليزية

المستوى الثالث

متوافقة
مع مقررات
ترافلر

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اللغة الإنجليزية

المستوى الثالث

© بصون عبدالعزيز آل عبدالكريم ، ١٤٣٨ هـ

فهرسة مكتبة الملك فهد أثناء النشر

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حقوق الطبع محفوظة كلها. لا يُسمح بطبع أيّ جزء من أجزاء هذا الكتاب، أو خزنه في أيّ نظام لخزن المعلومات واسترجاعها، أو نقله على أيّة هيئة أو بأيّة وسيلة سواء كانت إلكترونية أو شرائط ممغنطة أو ميكانيكية، أو استنساخا، أو تسجيلاً، أو غيرها إلا بإذن كتابيّ من مالك حق الطبع.

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

المقدمة

الحمد لله رب العـــالمين و صلى الله و سلم على نبينا محمد وعلى آله وصحبه أجمعين وبعد:

فقد حرصنا أن يكون أسلوب عرض سلسلة التبسيط بشكل عام مبسطًا قدر المستطـــاع ليتمكن الطلاب والطالبات من الاستفادة منه بأقل جهد.

كما بذلنا وسعنا أن تجمع السلسلة بين الاختصار والشمولية، وأن تكون خير معين للطالب والطالبة لتحقيق أعلى الدرجات.

نسأل الله تعالى أن يوفق الجميع لكل خير إنه على كل شيءٍ قدير.

ناصر بن عبد العزيز آل عبد الكريم

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Module 1 الوحدة ١

Window on the world

نافذة على العالم

1a reading
قراءة

قراءة
READING

إنه عالم صغير
It's a Small World!

هذا الأسبوع سلسلة العالم أكثر مشهور مدن ملاهي نحن
This week, in our series on the world 's most famous theme parks, we are
يزور نافذة على العالم شينتشن الصين
visiting The Window of the World theme park in Shenzhen, China.

بالتأكيد اختلاف
This certainly is a theme park with a difference. The Window of the World
يحتوي فوق صور طبق الأصل الأكثر طبيعي صناعي مواقع
contains over 130 replicas of the most famous natural and man-made sites in
كل مضغوط في تقريبًا مربع أمتار بعض
the world, all squeezed onto about 480,000 square metres. Some of the replicas
are the actual size of the sites while others are smaller. In one afternoon, you can
يزور برج إيفل يتجول الغراند كانيون يتعجب من المصري
visit the Eiffel Tower, walk around the Grand Canyon and marvel at the Egyptian
أهرامات الأكروبوليس هنا على طول شلالات نياغرا واحد الأكثر
Pyramids. The Acropolis is here along with Niagara Falls. One of the most
شيق ملامح الشارع الدولي الذي يبرز
interesting features of the park is the International Street, which features
الإسلامي حيث يرى مساجد مباني أسواق يبدو
the Islamic Street, where you can see mosques, buildings and markets that look
بالضبط مثل هؤلاء موجود العالم العربي
exactly like those found in the Arab world.

يريد زائرون يرى يجرب أماكن ثقافات هم ربما
'We want visitors to see and experience places and cultures they may not be
قادر على فعليًا يذهب إلى بشخصه ليس كل شخص كل مشهور معلم سياحي
able to actually get to in person. Not everyone can visit every famous landmark
حياة المرء سبب جذاب كثير
in the world in one lifetime and that is why this park is attractive to many
كلا صيني مواطنون أجانب علق السيد تشين واحد من
visitors, both Chinese nationals and foreigners,' commented Mr Chin, one of
المديرون يضم متعة
the managers. The Window of the World theme park combines both fun and
تعليم يوجد منتظم معارض مشهور ناس تاريخ
education. There are regular exhibitions about famous people in history, and the

park often holds festivals which focus on different countries and cultural themes.
Visitors also have the opportunity to try out food from all over the world in one of the many restaurants.

'This week we are holding Indian Week,' explained one of the organisers. 'Visitors can learn all about Indian culture, customs and traditions. We are offering Indian food all week and there is also a special exhibition on famous Indians in history.'

Visitors to the park not only have the opportunity to see many famous sites and learn a lot about different world cultures, but they also have the chance to take part in many adventure trips in the park.

'We are waiting to go down the Colorado River by boat and some friends of ours are skiing in the Alpine Ski Resort,' said one visitor. 'We actually come from Shenzhen and we think this park is a great benefit for our region. We will probably never be able to visit all of these places ourselves, so it is really interesting for us. Some friends of ours are visiting us next week from the USA and we are going to bring them to see the park, too!' In this theme park it really is a 'small world'!

Example (C. P6) ➤ Read the article again. Decide whether the following statements are True, False or Not Mentioned in the article. Write *T, F* or *NM* in the boxes.

1. This article is the only one in the magazine on the topic of theme parks of the world. ☐
2. All the exhibits on show are the same size as the originals. ☐

3. The organisers of the park want visitors to learn something about different countries in the world. ☐

4. You can try out food from different parts of China in the park. ☐

5. Visitors can take part in sporting activities in the park. ☐

6. The visitors are enthusiastic about the park. ☐

Answer

1. F **2.** F **3.** T **4.** NM **5.** T **6.** T

Example (D. P7) ➤ Look at the following words/ phrases highlighted in the article and choose the correct meaning a or *b*.

1. replicas
   - **a.** copies
   - **b.** pictures
2. squeezed onto
   - **a.** fitting into a small space
   - **b.** covering
3. marvel at
   - **a.** wonder about
   - **b.** admire
4. experience
   - **a.** to be in a particular situation
   - **b.** to remember a situation
5. combines
   - **a.** joins together
   - **b.** increases
6. holds
   - **a.** controls
   - **b.** organises

Answer

1. a **2.** a **3.** b **4.** a **5.** a **6.** b

المفردات

VOCABULARY

كلمات بسهولة يمكن الخلط بينها

WORDS EASILY CONFUSED

مثال صفحة٧ أحط الكلمة أحسن يكمل كل جملة

Example (P7) ➤ Circle the word that best completes each sentence.

عندما يذهب مطعم دائماً يحب يجرب يتذوق

1. When I go to a restaurant, I always like to **try on** / **try out** something different on the menu.

مختلف قائمة الطعام

أنا سأل البائع إذا الأسود

2. Anna asked the shop assistant if she could **try on** / **try out** the black sandals.

صنادل

المنتزه يحدث يشارك موف مهرجان الربيع

3. The Spring Festival will **take part** / **take place** in the park.

هل سبق لك أن مسابقة رياضي

4. Would you ever **take part** / **take place** in a sports competition?

المنظمون ينتظر يتوقع أكثر من ناس يحضر

5. The organisers **wait** / **expect** that more than 5,000 people will attend the festival.

هنا لمدة دقائق لا يستطيع أكثر من ذلك

6. We've been here for 30 minutes. I can't **wait** / **expect** any longer.

أجانب غرباء يحتاج تأشيرة يدخل الدولة

7. **Foreigners** / **Strangers** need a visa to enter the country.

إنه من الشائع أن أمهات يخبر أطفال إلا يتحدث لـ

8. It is common for mothers to tell their children not to talk to **foreigners** / **strangers**.

ليندا سيء عادة عُرف إطفاء التلفاز

9. Linda has a bad **habit** / **custom** of not turning off the TV when she is not watching.

يشاهد

إعطاء شخص ما هدية تخرج

10. Giving someone a gift on their graduation is a common **habit** / **custom** in most countries.

معظم دول

طفولة عن قصة تاريخ أخبر عم هيا

11. Come on, uncle, tell us a **history** / **story** about your childhood.

دائماً يحب يتعلم عن المدن يزور

12. I always like to learn about the **history** / **story** of the cities I visit.

Answer

1. try out	**4.** take part	**7.** Foreigners	**10.** custom
2. try on	**5.** expect	**8.** strangers	**11.** story
3. take place	**6.** wait	**9.** habit	**12.** history

كتاب التمارين صفحة أكمل الجمل بـ الصحيح صيغة

Workbook (A. P4) ➤ Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in the box.

الأفعال الصندوق

يركز focus	يمر بتجربة experience	يعجب admire	يشجع encourage	يربط combine
يربي educate	يعلق comment	يُمتع entertain	يقيم hold	يزيد increase

والدين دائمًا يصبح معلم

1. My parents have always _____ me to become a teacher.

جيد مضيفون ينبغي يبذلوا ما بوسعهم ضيوف

2. Good hosts should try their best to _____ their guests.

أوقف تضييع وقت لعب كرة القدم و دراسات

3. Stop wasting time playing football and _____ on your studies!

هذا كتاب كلاً شعر و تصوير

4. This book _____ both poetry and photography.

مدينة فنون مهرجان كل صيف

5. Our town _____ an arts festival every summer.

نحن يعض مبيء طقس أثناء رحلة جوية أمس

6. We _____ some bad weather during our flight yesterday.

أطفال من مبكراً عمر يحترم البيئة

7. Children should be _____ from an early age to respect the environment.

السعر بترول حديثًا

8. The price of petrol has _____ recently.

قدرة يبقى هادئا حتى أحلك الظروف

9. I _____ Yusef's ability to remain calm even in the most stressful situations.

كل واحد كيف لطيف العشاء كان

10. Everyone _____ on how nice the dinner was.

Answer

1. encouraged	**3.** focus	**5.** holds	**7.** educated	**9.** admire
2. entertain	**4.** combines	**6.** experienced	**8.** increased	**10.** commented

Workbook (B. P4) ➤ Read the sentences and circle the correct answer.

1. Are there any special wedding **habits** / **customs** in your country?
2. Noor and Deena used to be very close, but since they had that terrible argument they have become complete **strangers** / **foreigners**.
3. Saint Moritz is a famous ski **resort** / **region** in Switzerland.
4. Visitors to the museum are requested not to touch any of the **exhibitions** / **exhibits**.
5. What exactly is the **benefit** / **purpose** of your business trip to Yemen?
6. How often do these business meetings **take place** / **take part**?
7. How about **trying on** / **trying out** that new Lebanese restaurant round the corner?
8. There is a(n) **replica** / **original** of the Eiffel Tower in that museum.
9. Do you **certainly** / **actually** expect me to believe your silly excuse for being late?
10. Lots of tourists **marvel** / **wonder** at the Taj Mahal in Agra, India.

Answer

1.	customs	3.	resort	5.	purpose	7.	trying out	9.	actually
2.	strangers	4.	exhibits	6.	take place	8.	a replica	10.	marvel

القواعد

GRAMMAR

المضارع البسيط — المضارع المستمر

PRESENT SIMPLE - PRESENT PROGRESSIVE

التكوين

- يتكون المضارع البسيط من الفعل مع إضافة s أو es إذا كان الفاعل ضمير مفرد غائب (He ، She ، It) أو كان اسمًا مفردًا.

فاعل		فعل		تتمة الجملة
subject	+	verb / verb + s/es	+	

الاستخدام

- يستخدم المضارع البسيط للتعبير عن مواقف دائمة.
  - Mr Chin lives in China. (موقف دائم)
    تشين يعيش الصين
- يستخدم المضارع البسيط للتعبير عن أحداث وعادات متكررة.
  - ... the park often holds festivals. (حدث متكرر)
    المنتزه غالبًا يقيم مهرجانات
- يستخدم المضارع البسيط للتعبير عن حقائق عامة.
  - The Moon goes round the earth. (حقيقة)
    القمر يدور حول الأرض

تكوين المضارع المستمر

- يتكون المضارع المستمر من (am أو is أو are حسب الفاعل)، ثم الفعل مضافًا له ing ، ثم تتمة الجملة.

فاعل			
subject	am / is / are	verb + ing	تتمة الجملة

الاستخدام

- يستخدم المضارع المستمر للتعبير عن أحداث آنية تقع الآن.
  - We are waiting to go down the Colorado River... (حدث آني)
    نحن ينتظر ينزل في نهر كولورادو
- يستخدم المضارع المستمر للتعبير عن حدث مؤقت.
  - This week we are holding Indian week. (حدث مؤقت)
    هذا أسبوع يقيم هندي
- يستخدم المضارع المستمر للتعبير عن خطط مستقبلية.
  - Some friends of ours are visiting us next week... (خطة مستقبلية)
    بعض أصدقاء يزور الأسبوع القادم

فائدة

هناك أفعال تعبر عن حالة وليس عن حدث، وهذه الأفعال لا يمكن استخدامها في الأزمنة المستمرة، ومنها ..

يرى see	يسمع hear	يشم smell	يتذوق taste	يلاحظ notice	يبدو seem	يبدو look
يحب like	يكره dislike	يحب love	يكره hate	يريد want	يحتاج need	يفضل prefer
يعتقد believe	يعرف know	يتذكر remember	ينسى forget	يعتقد think	يفهم understand	يأمل hope
يعني mean	يتخيل imagine	يملك have	يخص belong	يتكلف cost		

تدريب
PRACTICE

Example (P7) ➤ Complete the dialogue with the Present Simple or the Present Progressive of the verbs in brackets.

مثال صفحة٧ أكمل المحادثة بـ أو أفواس في الأفعال

Ali: Hi, Omar. What a surprise to see you in the public library! What **(1)** _____ (you / do) here so early in the morning?

علي أهلاً يا لها من مفاجأة يرى المكتبة العامة يفعل هنا مبكراً الصباح

Omar: Yeah, well I **(2)** _____ (travel) to India with my parents next month and they **(3)** _____ (want) me to learn a bit about Indian history and culture.

عمر نعم حسنًا يسافر الهند مع والدين الأسبوع القادم يريد هم يتعلم قليلاً عن هندي تاريخ ثقافة

Ali: You are so lucky! I **(4)** _____ (love) to travel, but I **(5)** _____ (never get) the chance to go anywhere.

محظوظ جداً يحب يسافر لكن لا يحصل على الفرصة يذهب أي مكان

Omar: So, what brings you to the library?

إذن ما الذي جاء بك المكتبة

Ali: Oh, I'm here with my brother. We **(6)** _____ (not go) anywhere this summer, so we decided to look for a job. We **(7)** _____ (apply) for a part-time job here.

آه أخ صيف قرر وظيفة يبحث عن لـ يتقدم وظيفة دوام جزئي

Omar: I **(8)** _____ (not think) I'd like to work during the summer, but good luck!

يعتقد يحب يعمل أثناء لكن حظ طيب

Ali: Thanks. By the way, **(9)** _____ (you / need) any help finding books about India? I'd be glad to help.

Omar: No, I'll be OK.

Ali: Well, bye then. And I **(10)** _____ (hope) you enjoy your trip to India!

Answer

1.	are you doing	**5.**	never get	**9.**	do you need
2.	'm travelling	**6.**	aren't going	**10.**	hope
3.	want	**7.**	are applying		
4.	love	**8.**	don't think		

Workbook (C. P4) ➤ Complete the dialogues with the Present Simple or the Present Progressive of the verbs in brackets.

A: What **(1)** _____ (you / plan) to do today?

B: I **(2)** _____ (not / know). I usually **(3)** _____ (play) baseball but today I have to finish a project. What about you?

A: I **(4)** _____ (spend) the evening at home. We have guests tonight.

B: Great. I **(5)** _____ (hope) you have a good time.

A: Hi there! Why **(6)** _____ (you / pack)? **(7)** _____ (you / go) on a trip?

B: Actually yes. I **(8)** _____ (visit) my grandparents this weekend . I always **(9)** _____ (work) long hours so I rarely **(10)** _____ (see) them.

A: Well, I **(11)** _____ (hope) you have a nice time.

Answer

1.	are you planning	**4.**	'm spending	**7.**	Are you going	**10.**	see
2.	don't know	**5.**	hope	**8.**	am visiting	**11.**	hope
3.	play	**6.**	are you packing	**9.**	work		

1a listening & reading
الاستماع والقراءة

محادثة
DIALOGUE

هل يمكنك مساعدتي معذرةً
Bob: Excuse me, could you help me?

أليس كذلك بالقرب من هنا من ليس أنت مؤكد
Tom: Sure. You're not from around here, are you?

الولايات لا
Bob: No, I'm from the States.

لندن يستمتع بـ طيبة يخبر ذلك اعتقد
Tom: I thought so, I could tell by your accent. Are you enjoying London?

أمس قصر باكنغهام ذهب جيل نعم
Bob: Yes, it's awesome. I went to Buckingham Palace yesterday.

يجد كيف حقاً
Tom: Really? How did you find it?

خريطة
Bob: Ermm... With a map.

هل كان كيف يعني آسف
Tom: No, sorry, I mean how was it? Did you enjoy it?

Bob: I sure did.

يساعد يفعل ماذا من ثم
Tom: So, what can I do to help?

صديق قديم يبحث عن شارع رئيسي أين
Bob: Could you tell me where High Street is? I'm looking for an old friend's apartment.
شقة

خطوط عبور مشاة يرى آه
Tom: Ah, yes. Can you see that zebra crossing?

الحمار الوحشي يفعل ماذا
Bob: The zebra doing what?

المشاة عبور يعني
Tom: I mean the pedestrian crossing.

فهمت الآن
Bob: Oh, now I get it!

يحتاج فقط مدة خمس دقائق مشي يميناً اتجه
Tom: Well, it's only a five-minute walk from here. Go down here and turn right at the station. Then, take the second turning on your right. That's High Street.
منعطف الثاني خذ ثم المحطة

Bob: Thanks. Just one more thing. Can you tell me what this means? He said he lived at A.T. High Street. What's that?

Tom: A.T.? Who wrote that?

Bob: I did. My friend told me on the phone, but I didn't have time to ask...

Tom: Ah! I know. It's *eighty* High Street.

Bob: I don't get it.

Tom: The number 80.

Bob: Oh! 80. We speak the same language, but sometimes it's hard to figure out what you're saying.

Example (C. P8) ➤ Read the dialogue again and answer the questions below.

1. What does Bob think of his trip to London so far?
2. Which two things caused a misunderstanding between Tom and Bob?
3. Where is High Street on the map below?
4. What confused Bob about his friend's address?

Answer

1. He likes it a lot ('Yes, it's awesome').
2. The fact that in British English we say 'how did you find it' and 'zebra crossing' instead of 'how was it' and 'pedestrian crossing' (American English).
3. (indicated on map)
4. He mistook the number 80 for A.T. (because of his friend's British pronunciation).

Example (D. P9) ➤ Look at the following words from the dialogue and choose the correct meaning *a, b* or *c*.

1. awesome
   a. awful b. fantastic c. boring
2. apartment
   a. office b. flat c. family
3. I don't get it.
   a. I don't agree. b. I can't go there. c. I don't understand.
4. figure out
   a. understand b. hear c. repeat

Answer

1. b 2. b 3. c 4. a

المفردات
VOCABULARY

BRITISH AND AMERICAn ENGLISH

Example (P9) ➤ The words in bold in sentences 1-12 are American English. Match them with their British equivalents a-l.

a. lift	d. bill	g. shopping center	j. crisps
b. autumn	e. rubbish	h. holiday	k. football
c. petrol	f. trousers	i. mobile phone	l. trainers

1. Can you take the **garbage** out? It's starting to smell. ☐
2. We need to get **gas** before we start our journey. ☐
3. I can't believe there's only one **mall** in the whole town. ☐

أي شخص يريد قهوة أو يطلب الفاتورة
4. Does anyone want coffee or should I ask for the **check**? ☐

عطلة الصيف الماضي
5. Where did you go on **vacation** last summer? ☐

يضطر إلى يأخذ الدرج لأن السلم الكهربائي المتحرك معطل
6. We have to take the stairs because the **elevator** is broken. ☐

أخ جديد هاتف خلوي تقريبًا كل شهور
7. My brother gets a new **cell phone** nearly every two months. ☐

يريد كيس رقائق بطاطس ساندويتش
8. Do you want a bag of **chips** with your sandwich? ☐

سوف يبدأ جامعة الخريف
9. Sami is going to start college in the **fall**. ☐

سوف تدريب كرة القدم القادم الخميس
10. The next **soccer** practice will be Thursday at 8:00, OK? ☐

يحتاج بعض يشتري أحذية رياضية قبل مدرسة يبدأ
11. I need to buy some new **sneakers** before school starts. ☐

أي بنطلون يجب أن يرتدي قميص
12. Which **pants** should I wear with this shirt? ☐

Answer

1.	e	**3.**	g	**5.**	h	**7.**	i	**9.**	b	**11.**	l
2.	c	**4.**	d	**6.**	a	**8.**	j	**10.**	k	**12.**	f

كتاب التمارين صفحة صل الكلمات عبارات بـ معاني
Workbook (B. P5) ➤ **Match the words / phrases *1-8* with their meanings *a-h*.**

لهجة يحدث شيء ما يجعل
1. accent ☐ **a.** to make something happen

اتجاهات يفهم شخص ما
2. directions ☐ **b.** to understand something

سبب يمشي شخص مدينة بلدة
3. cause ☐ **c.** a person walking in a town or city

منعطف الطريقة ينطق كلمات
4. turning ☐ **d.** the way somebody pronounces words

مخيف اتجاه تغيير حيث شارع المنطقة
5. awesome ☐ **e.** the point on a street where you can change direction

يستوعب شخص ما موقف فهم عدم
6. figure out ☐ **f.** not understanding a situation or somebody's remarks properly

بطريقة صحيحة ملاحظات

سوء فهم تعليمات كيف شخص ما مكان يصل إلى
7. misunderstanding ☐ **g.** instructions on how somebody can get to a place

مار مخيف
8. pedestrian ☐ **h.** terrific

Answer

1. d **2.** g **3.** a **4.** e **5.** h **6.** b **7.** f **8.** c

القواعد

GRAMMAR

QUESTIONS AND QUESTION WORDS

أسئلة و كلمات

الاستفهام وكلمات الاستفهام

- عند استخدام كلمات استفهام مثل (who من ، what ما/ماذا ، which أي ، how much كم كمية/سعر ، how many كم عدد) للسؤال عن فاعل الفعل لا نستخدم فعلاً مساعداً بعد كلمة الاستفهام.
- Who lives at 80 High Street? (An old friend)
- Which animal looks like a horse and has black stripes? (The zebra)
  أي حيوان يشبه حصان ويوجد أسود أشرطة
- عند استخدام كلمات الاستفهام السابقة للسؤال عن المفعول تكون الجملة في صيغة السؤال أي لابد من استخدام فعل مساعد بعد كلمة الاستفهام.
- Who does Bob want to visit? (An old friend)
  من يريد يزور صديق قديم
- What does zebra crossing mean? (Pedestrian crossing)
  ماذا يعني عبور مشاة

غير مباشر

INDIRECT QUESTIONS

الأسئلة غير المباشرة

- السؤال غير المباشر هو الذي يسبقه أي من العبارات التالية مع تغيير ترتيب السؤال.
- نغير السؤال حسب الزمن، في المضارع البسيط نحذف do أو does ونزيد للفعل s .
- في الماضي البسيط نحذف did ونحول الفعل إلى التصريف الثاني، وهكذا ..

هل تستطيع أن تخبرني	هل تعرف	هل يمكنك أن تخبرني
Can you tell me...?	Do you know...?	Could you tell me...?

أسئلة مباشرة	أسئلة غير مباشرة
Where is High Street? (أين هاي ستريت (شارع)	Could you tell me where High Street is?
What does this mean?	Can you tell me what this means?
Where did Sameer go?	Do you know where Sameer went?

تدريب

PRACTICE

مثال صفحة٩ اكتب أمثلة الأجوبة معطى الكلمات

Example (A. P9) ➤ Write questions for the answers given. The words in bold are the answers.

بخط عريض

1. **A:**_____

اشترى تنورة زوج من أحذية عندما ذهب تسوق

B: I bought **a skirt and a pair of shoes** when I went shopping.

2. **A:**_____

يذهب مدرسة مع ماريا

B: Salma is going to school with Maria.

3. **A:**_____

اصطاد سمك أمس

B: I caught **five** fish yesterday.

4. **A:**_____

عادةً أثناء الصيف

B: I usually go **to Cornwall** during the summer.

5. **A:**_____

هرولة الصباح

B: Tom goes jogging **in the morning**.

6. **A:**_____

السيارة الزرقاء يحب

B: They like **the blue** car.

Answer

عندما يشتري

1. What did you buy when you went shopping?
2. Who is going to school with Maria?

كم عدد

3. How many fish did you catch yesterday?
4. Where do you usually go during summer?
5. When does Tom go jogging?
6. Which car do they like?

صفحة٩ أعد كتابة الجمل جديد بداية مستخدماً
Example (B. P9) ➤ Rewrite the sentences with the new beginning using indirect questions.
غير مباشر أسئلة

1. How many eggs do we need for the cake? Do you know _____?
كم عدد بيض يحتاج الكعكة يعرف

2. How much did that jacket cost? Can you _____?
كم سعر سترة يتكلف

3. Where is the bus stop? Do you know _____?
أين الحافلة موقف

4. Why is Sally crying? Can you_____?
لماذا سالي يبكي

5. When is Kareem's graduation? Do you remember _____?
متى كريم تخرج يتذكر

Answer

1. Do you know how many eggs we need for the cake?
2. Can you tell me how much that jacket cost?
3. Do you know where the bus stop is?
4. Can you tell me why Sally is crying?
5. Do you remember when Kareem's graduation is?

كتاب التمارين صفحة٦ اعمل غير مباشر أسئلة مبتدئاً بـ الكلمات معطى
Workbook (E. P6) ➤ Make indirect questions starting with the words given.

1. When is Tom's graduation? Do you remember _____
توم تخرج هل تتذكر

2. Where is the park? Could you_____
الحديقة

3. Why did he leave so soon? Do you know _____
يغادر جداً عاجلاً هل تعرف

4. Who is Ali's teacher? Do you know _____
علي معلم

5. How do you operate this machine? Can you _____
يشغل هذا آلة

6. How many people attended the wedding ceremony? Do you know_____
ناس حضر حفل الزواج مراسم

Answer

1. when Tom's graduation is?
2. tell me where the park is?
3. why he left so soon?
4. who Ali's teacher is?
5. tell me how you operate this machine?
6. how many people attended the wedding ceremony?

1b reading
قراءة

القراءة
READING

القـــــوة لون المعنـــــى مختلف ثقافات
The Power of Colour: The meaning of colours in different cultures

أنت من المحتمل يعرف أن لون يمكن يؤثر على مزاج مشاعر لكن هل
You probably know that colour can influence your mood and feelings, but did

ألوان يعني مختلف أشياء ثقافات اخذ
you know that colours mean different things in different cultures? Take the

أبيض على سبيل المثال غربي ثقافة يعني خير
colour white, for example. In Western culture, white represents goodness and

نقاء بينما آسيوي مرتبـــــــط بـ جنائز حزن
purity, while in Asian cultures, white is associated with funerals and mourning.

الصين أخر حسن حظ وفاهية عندما الصينيـــون يعطي
In China, red is the colour of good luck and prosperity. When the Chinese give

هدايا نقود خاص مناسبات عادةً يضع
gifts of money on special occasions, they usually put the money in a red

مظروف عرائس مرتـــديـــًا يرتدي لامع زفاف
envelope. Chinese brides aren't dressed in white; they wear bright red wedding

فساتين على الجانـــب الآخـــر العـــالـــم الـغـــربـــي خطر اللذي
dresses. On the other hand, in the Western world, red represents danger, which

سبب تحذير علامات طريق يكون غالبًا
is why warning signs and road signs are often red.

في الماضـي قبائل الشير وكي الهنود أمريكا الشمالية اعتاد أن
In the past, the Cherokee Indians of North America used to associate colour with

الأربع اتجاهات أزرق رمز إلى شمال جنوب
the four directions; that is, blue represented north, white represented south, red

شرق أسود غرب آخر
represented east and black represented west. These four colours had other

معاني أيضًا هزيمة سعادة نجاح
meanings too; blue meant defeat, white meant happiness, red meant success

موت استخدم ملون خرز ينجز
and black meant death. The Cherokees also used coloured beads to achieve

محدد أهداف صحة
certain goals; for example, they associated red beads with good health.

أصفر آخر متنوع معاني
Yellow is another colour that has various meanings in different cultures. In

السعودية متـعـلـــق بـ قوة مصداقية اليابان
Saudi Arabia, it is related to strength and reliability, while in Japan, yellow means

courage. In China, the colour yellow represents royalty, but in Myanmar, yellow is associated with mourning.

Green is one of the few colours that most cultures view as being a positive colour; in both the East and the West, green is the colour of health and life. For Saudi Arabia, green is a special colour because it is associated with the country's flag and is a symbol of wealth and prestige. For the ancient Egyptians, green symbolised hope and the joy of spring. In Ireland, it is a lucky colour and, all over the world, green is a symbol of ecological awareness.

Learning about what meanings colours have in different cultures is interesting and satisfies our curiosity. It can also be very useful for travellers and in the world of business. Knowing what colours represent in other countries can help to increase our understanding of other cultures and help us avoid misunderstandings.

Example (C. P13) ➤ Read the article again and answer the following questions. Choose *a*, *b* or *c*.

1. Where does the colour white not mean something negative?
   a. in Western culture **b.** in Asian cultures **c.** in both a and b
2. In China, a red envelope
   a. brings good luck.
   b. is given to brides.
   c. might contain some money.
3. What colour did the Cherokees think could help with health problems?
   a. red **b.** white **c.** black
4. According to the text, which colours mean something positive in some cultures and something negative in others?
   a. red and green **b.** yellow and white **c.** black and blue

الكاتب يقول

5. The writer says that if you know what colours mean in different cultures,

دائماً ينجح

a. you always succeed in business.

b. you understand better the countries you visit and their people.

c. you just satisfy your curiosity.

Answer

1. a **2.** c **3.** a **4.** b **5.** b

مثال صفحة١٣ انظر الكلمات بارز صل

Example (D. P13) ➤ Look at the words highlighted in the article and match them with their meanings.

بـ معاني

1. influence تأثير	☐	**a.** connect يتصل
2. associate يرتبط	☐	**b.** succeed in doing something ينجح فعل شيء ما
3. represent يمثل	☐	**c.** consider يعتبر
4. achieve ينجز	☐	**d.** have an effect on لـه تأثيـر علـى
5. view يرى	☐	**e.** mean يعني

Answer

1. d **2.** a **3.** e **4.** b **5.** c

المفردات

VOCABULARY

أفعال حروف جر

VERBS + PREPOSITIONS

مثال صفحة١٣ أكمل الرسم بـ الأفعال الصندوق بعض

Example (A. P13) ➤ Complete the chart with the verbs in the box. Some of the verbs can be found in the text on page 12 and some may be followed by more than one preposition.

موجود النص صفحة ربما يكون متبوع

أكثر من بـ

argue يجادل	refer يشير	suffer يعاني	die يموت	cooperate يتعاون
listen يستمع	agree يوافق	associate يرتبط	link يربط	escape يهرب
fight يحارب	belong ينتمي لـ	choose يختار	speak يتحدث	recover يفيق

verb + from	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
verb + with	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
verb + to	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

Answer

verb + from	suffer	die	escape	choose	recover
verb + with	argue	cooperate	agree	associate	fight
verb + to	refer	listen	link	belong	speak

مثال صفحة١٣ أكمل الجمل أسفل مستخدماً

Example (B. P13) ➤ Complete the sentences below using verbs and prepositions from the exercise above.

التدريب أعلى

1. The book is about how two men _____ prison.

الكتاب عن كيف رجال سجن

2. Many people _____ allergies in the spring.

كثير حساسية الربيع

3. I _____ Kareem; I think we should go by train.

يعتقد نحن ينبغي بـ قطار

4. Who does this jacket _____?

جاكيت

5. When students work together on projects, they learn how to _____ each other.

Answer

1. escape from
2. suffer from
3. don't agree with / agree with
4. belong to
5. cooperate with

Example (C. P14) ➤ Complete the sentences using the correct form of the words in capitals.

1. Don't be afraid of the camel. It is completely _____. **HARM**
2. You use _____ language when you write a letter to a friend . **FORMAL**
3. I don't wear these shoes very often because they are very _____. **COMFORTABLE**
4. We are staying at this hotel because it is relatively _____. **EXPENSIVE**
5. The manager is _____ to see you at the moment because he is in a meeting. **ABLE**

Answer

1. harmless
2. informal
3. uncomfortable
4. inexpensive
5. unable

Workbook (A. P9) ➤ Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

warning	joy	achieve	awareness	curiosity	mood

Last week, a friend of mine invited me to an event that his school was organising to raise people's (1) _____ of environmental problems. I wasn't really in the (2) _____ for a school event, but I decided to go just out of

(3) _____. The main speaker was a young man who told us that we must understand that things like the extreme weather conditions in many parts of the world are a (4) _____ to us and that we have to change our ways. With great (5) _____ and enthusiasm, he announced a new research programme in the North Pole that had the support of many governments and universities. He explained that if we all work together, we can (6) _____ our goals and do something to save our planet. In the end, I was glad I went because I got a lot of interesting information about what we can do to help the environment.

Answer

1. awareness **2.** mood **3.** curiosity **4.** warning **5.** joy **6.** achieve

القواعد

GRAMMAR

الماضي البسيط

PAST SIMPLE

التكوين والاستخدام مع الأمثلة

- يتكون الماضي البسيط من الفعل بإضافة ed... إذا كان الفعل منتظمًا، أو التصريف الثاني للفعل إذا كان فعلاً غير منتظم.
- نستخدم (الفعل المساعد did) لتكوين السؤال والنفي مع مصدر الفعل.
- نستخدم الماضي البسيط للتعبير عن شيء حدث وانتهى في وقت محدد في الماضي.

- ...did you know that colours mean different things in different cultures?
- ...for example, they associated red beads with good health.
- ...blue represented north,...
- For the ancient Egyptians, green symbolised hope ...

فعل يكون في الماضي

I, He, she, it, اسم مفرد	was
We, They, You, اسم جمع	were

اعتاد على
USED TO – BE / GET USED TO

used to

- نستخدم (used to) للتعبير عن عادة في الماضي لم تعد تحدث الآن ، ويأتي بعدها مصدر الفعل.
- نستخدم (am/is/are + used to) للتعبير عن عادة تحدث في الوقت الحاضر ، ويأتي بعدها الفعل مضافًا له ing .
- نستخدم (get + used to) للتعبير عن تحول للتعود على عمل شيء ما ، ويأتي بعدها الفعل مضافًا له ing .

- ...the Cherokee Indians of North America used to associate colour with the four directions...
- I am used to going to bed after ten.
- You will soon get used to getting up early in the morning.

تدريب
PRACTICE

أكمل الجمل مستخدماً الصحيح صيغة
Example (P14) ➤ Complete the sentences using the correct form of the words in capitals.

بحروف كبيرة

A: (1) _____ (you / buy) a newspaper this morning?
أنت يشتري جريدة صباح

B: No, I didn't. I (2) _____ (buy) one every morning, but now I don't.
كل لكن الآن لا يفعل

A: I (3) _____ (go) to Professor Attar's lecture last Saturday and I really (4) _____ (enjoy) it. It was great.
يذهب بروفيسور عطار محاضرة السبت الماضي حقاً
يستمتع بـ كان عظيم

B: Yeah, he (5) _____ (be) my favourite professor.
يكون مفضل

A: (6) _____ (you / know) that Rami (7) _____ (jog) every morning before he (8) _____ (come)to work?
يعرف رامي يهرول كل
يأتي عمل

بالطبع يخبر
B: Of course. Don't tell me that you (9) _____ (not know) that. He
يوقف هرولة قبل شهر بسبب ركبة مشكلة
(10) _____ (stop) jogging a month ago because of a knee problem.

Answer

1.	Did you buy	**5.**	used to be /was	**9.**	didn't know
2.	used to buy	**6.**	Did you know	**10.**	stopped
3.	went	**7.**	used to jog / jogged		
4.	enjoyed	**8.**	came		

استخدام الإنجليزية
ENGLISH IN USE

اقرأ النص أسفل يكمل الفراغات استخدم فقط
Example (P14) ➤ Read the text below and complete the gaps. Use only one word in each gap.
كلمة كل فراغ

في ياباني شاي حفل مضيفة يُعد يقدم
In a Japanese tea ceremony, a hostess prepares tea and serves it **(1)** _____
ضيوف العادة شرب بدأ أولاً عندما اليابان رجل
guests. The habit of drinking tea first started in Japan when **(2)** _____ man
يسمى إيتشو صنع الإمبراطور فيما بعد أفضل نوع
called Eichu made tea for the Emperor. Later, when a better kind of tea was
أحضر الصين أصبح جداً شعبي
brought to Japan **(3)** _____ China, the tea ceremony became very popular.
يعتقد كل خاص تجربة
The Japanese believe that each tea ceremony is a very special experience that
سوف لن يحدث مرة أخرى بنفس الطريقة سبب امتع
will never happen again in the same way. For this reason, **(4)** _____ enjoy
كل جزء من بقدر الإمكان في الماضي
every part of the ceremony as much as possible. In the past, the hostess and
guests **(5)** _____ to wear a kimono during the ceremony, but today, they can
يرتدي كيمونو أثناء لكن اليوم
wear either a kimono or formal clothes. When the guests arrive, they are led to
إما يرتدي أو رسمي ملابس يصل قاد إلى
a waiting area and they are offered hot water. While the guests are **(6)** _____,
منطقة انتظار عرض حار ماء بينما
the hostess washes her hands and mouth with water. The guests are then led
يغسل يدين فم ماء
to a tea room. The hostess cleans the cups and everything else she uses
حجرة ينظف الأكواب كل شيء آخر يستخدم

أمـــــــام بعد يصنع
in front of the guests, and after **(7)** _____ she makes and serves the tea. The
مرتبط انسجام يحتفل
Japanese tea ceremony is associated **(8)** _____ harmony and celebrates
البسيـــط جمال حياة طبيعة
the simple beauty of life and nature.

Answer

1. to	**3.** from	**5.** used	**7.** that
2. a	**4.** they	**6.** there	**8.** with

كتاب التمارين صفحة٩ اختر الصحيـــح إجابة
Workbook (C. P9) ➤ Choose the correct answer *a, b* or *c*.

طـفـــل كـ مباحة كل يوم في الصـيـــف
1. As a child, I _____ swimming every day in the summer.

a. was used to go **b.** used to go **c.** get used to going

المـتـحـــف أمس
2. _____ to the museum yesterday?

a. Did you go **b.** Did you use to go **c.** Did you went

مارك حقًا مل كتاب الأسبوع الماضي
3. Mark _____ a really boring book last week.

a. used to read **b.** read **c.** is used to reading

جاك امـتـيـقـاظ مبكرًا الـصـبـــاح
4. Jack _____ getting up early in the morning.

a. didn't use to **b.** isn't used to **c.** used to

عم (خال) تايلاند الصيف الماضي
5. My uncle _____ Thailand last summer.

a. used to visit **b.** visited **c.** get used to visiting

Answer

1. b	**2.** a	**3.** b	**4.** b	**5.** b

---

1 round-up
تمارين مجمعة

VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR
مفردات قواعد

Example (A. P18) ➤ Choose the word or phrase that most appropriately completes each sentence.

مثال صفحة١٨ اختر الكلمة أو عبارة كما ينبغي
كل جملة يكمل

1. We brought a clown to _____ the children but none of them laughed at his tricks.
نحن أحضر مهرج الأطفال لكن لا أحد ضحك على خدع

a. entertain (يروح عن) b. encourage (يشجع) c. educate (يربي) d. influence (يؤثر)

2. Layla has a _____ of eating when she gets nervous.
ليلى عندما أكل يصبح عصبي

a. custom (عُرف) b. tradition (تقليد) c. habit (عادة) d. need (حاجة)

3. This holiday will give Tom the _____ to get some rest.
إجازة سوف يعطي نوم يحصل على بعض راحة

a. mood (مزاج) b. moment (لحظة) c. purpose (غرض) d. opportunity (فرصة)

4. This is an international firm and most of our clients are _____.
دولي شركة معظم عملاء

a. strangers (غرباء) b. foreigners (أجانب) c. original (أصلي) d. native speakers (متحدثي اللغة الأصليين)

5. The location of their house is not very _____; it is far from public transport and there are no shops nearby.
الموقع منزل جداً من بعيد نقل عام يوجد محلات مجاور

a. convenient (ملائم) b. common (شائع) c. major (رئيسي) d. peaceful (هادئ)

6. Go down 5th street and take the second _____ on your right.
انزل شارع يأخذ الثاني صحيح

a. crossing (عبور) b. turning (منعطف) c. corner (زاوية) d. warning (تحذير)

7. The reason our team is so successful is because all the members _____ with each other.
السبب فريق جداً ناجح لأن كل الأعضاء

a. cooperate (يتعاون) b. confuse (يربك) c. understand (يفهم) d. combine (يتحد)

بعض ناس يرتبط نقود سعادة لكن بقوة يرفض

8. Some people associate money _____ happiness, but I strongly disagree.

a. to **b.** from **c.** with **d.** by

كتب ينتمي مونيكا يعطي عندما يرى

9. These books belong _____ Monica; I'll give them to her when I see her.

a. from **b.** with **c.** by **d.** to

ينوي يعمل جداً يجد أهداف

10. He is willing to work very hard to _____ his goals.

يمثل ينجز يرضي يرى

a. represent **b.** achieve **c.** satisfy **d.** view

Answer

1.	a	**3.**	d	**5.**	a	**7.**	a	**9.**	d
2.	c	**4.**	b	**6.**	b	**8.**	c	**10.**	b

ينتج نحوياً

Example (B. P18) ➤ Choose the word or phrase that produces a grammatically correct sentence.

هل يمكن يخبر مكتب

1. Could you tell me _____ to your office?

a. how I can get **c.** how do I get

b. when do you get **d.** when I get

صالة الألعاب مرات في الأسبوع أيضاً يحب لعب كرة قدم

2. I _____ to the gym three times a week and I also like playing football on Thursdays.

a. go **b.** use to go **c.** am going **d.** usually went

كم سعر هؤلاء أحذية يعتقد يحب يشتري

3. Can you tell me how much _____ for those shoes? I think I'd like to buy a pair for my daughter.

زوج ـــــن أخت

a. you pay **b.** did you pay **c.** you paid **d.** you did pay

توني واجب الليلة

4. Tony _____ me with my homework tonight.

a. is helping **b.** help **c.** helping **d.** helps

محمد يمتلك أطفال عظيم مسؤولية

5. Mohammad _____ that having kids is a great responsibility.

a. is believing **b.** believe **c.** believing **d.** believes

جيران توسعة منزل
6. Our neighbours _____ an extension to their house.

a. build **b.** building **c.** are building **d.** builds

والدين معلمون عندما كان صغير السن يأخذ مع
7. My parents are teachers and when I was young, they _____ take me with them on their school trips.

رحلات مدرسة

a. used to **b.** used **c.** didn't use **d.** usually

آدم متأخر حتى الليل
8. Adam is used _____ till late in the night.

a. to work **b.** working **c.** to working **d.** in working

من كتاب هدية من
9. 'Who _____ this book?' 'It's a present from my sister.'

a. did you give **b.** you gave **c.** gave you **d.** gives you

فضلاً ما بالضبط في هذه اللحظة
10. Could you please tell me what exactly _____ at the moment?

a. you do **b.** do you do **c.** are you doing **d.** you are doing

Answer

1.	a	**3.**	c	**5.**	d	**7.**	a	**9.**	c
2.	a	**4.**	a	**6.**	c	**8.**	c	**10.**	d

أكتب أسئلة لـ الإجابات معطى الكلمات
Example (D. P19) ➤ Write questions for the answers given. The words in bold are the answers.

بخط عريض

1. _____

رياضيات معلم السيد غري يعيش منزل
My Maths teacher, Mr Grey, lives in that house.

2. _____

هاواي إلى يذهب
I'm going **to Hawaii**.

3. _____

فقط يتكلف
It only costs **€60**.

4. _____

الزهور البنفسجية يفضل
I prefer **the purple** flowers.

5. _____

أين اتصل بـ أحمد صباح

Ayman phoned **Ahmad** this morning.

6. _____

كان يوجد حوالي مليون ناس المهرجان

There were **about two million** people at the festival.

Answer

من

1. Who lives in that house?

أين

2. Where are you going?

كم السعر

3. How much does it cost?

أي

4. Which flowers do you prefer?

من

5. Who did Ayman phone this morning?

كم عدد

6. How many people were there at the festival?

أكمل المحادثات بـ المضارع البسيط

Example (E. P19) ➤ Complete the dialogues with the Present Simple,

في الأقواس الأفعال الماضي البسيط أو المضارع المستمر

the Present Progressive or the Past Simple of the verbs in brackets.

إذاً أين نحن يذهب رحلة المدرسة

1 **A:** So where _____ (we / go) for the school trip?

يعتقد قال موريتو كان النهائي قرار

B: I _____ (think) Mr Davis said Sorrento was the final decision.

حسن هناك مع والدين العام الماضي حقاً

A: That's good. I _____ (go) there with my parents last year and we really _____ (enjoy) it.

يستمتع

جميل جميل

B: Sorrento is such a beautiful place!

أيضاً لأن يسافر يونيو سوف دافئ بدرجة كافية

A: Also, since we _____ (travel) there in June, it will be warm enough to swim.

يسبح

نعم ديفيز رتب لـ يستمر

B: Yes, and Mr Davis has arranged for us to go on a trip to one of the nearby islands.

قريب جزر

يبدو رائع ينتظر

A: That _____ (sound) wonderful! I can't wait to go!

مرحبًا بول متى يطير فرنسا

2 **A:** Hi , Paul. When _____ (you / fly) to France?

يغادر الأسبوع القادم

B: I _____ (leave) next week.

ذو الثلاثة أسابيع مكثف فرنسي منهج

A: So, _____ (you / do) the three-week intensive French course?

العام الماضي باريس

B: Yes, at the school you _____ (go) to last year... in Paris.

عظيم وقت الصيف يقيم

A: Ah yes, I _____ (have) a great time there last summer; I _____ (stay) with a host family. They _____ (be) really nice and their son _____ (show) me around the city. _____ (you / know) anyone in Paris?

مضيف عائلة حقًا لطيف ابن

يعرض حول المدينة يعرف أي واحد

B: Yes, I _____ (stay) with a friend.

يقيم مع صديق

رائع يعني يجرب بعض مطبوخ بالبيت تقليدي

A: Great! That _____ (mean) you'll get to try some home-cooked traditional French food.

طعام

Answer

1 are we going / think / went / enjoyed / are travelling / sounds

2 are you flying / am/'m leaving /are you doing / went / had / stayed / were / showed / Do you know / am/'m staying / means

Module 2 الوحدة ٢

Heroes

أبطال

2a reading
قراءة

القراءة
READING

صلاح الدين حقيقي بطل
SALAH AL-DIN A TRUE HERO

في وقت ما القرن الثاني عشر هنالا عاش بشكل لا يصدق شجاع حساس
Sometime in the 12th century, there lived an incredibly brave and sensible

رجل يسمى وقت حرب بين رجال مختلف
man named Salah al-Din. It was a time of war between men of different

أديان قاد المسلم جنود ضد أعداء
religions. Salah al-Din led the Muslim soldiers against their enemies and

استطاع أن يهزم المعركة حطين حرر بيت المقدس
managed to defeat them at the Battle of Hattin in 1187 and freed Jerusalem.

جموع مسلمين تجمع يهتف انتصار الحرب استمر
Crowds of Muslims gathered to cheer their victory. The war continued for

عديد سنوات لازال يبقى تاريخ حامي المسلم
many years, still Salah al-Din remains in history as a supporter of the Muslim

ثقافة عظيم قائد كـ أمين رجل واعي خطط
culture, as a great leader and as an honest man whose careful plans and

كثير مهارات اكتسب الاحترام حتى أكثر مشهور عدو ملك ريتشارد الأول
many skills won the respect even of his most famous enemy, King Richard I

إنكلترا
of England.

لمدة أعوام حارب ضد كلاهما الآخر
For two years Salah al-Din and King Richard fought against each other,

الأول يحمي هذا الأخير يحاول يكسب
the former protecting and the latter trying to win Jerusalem.

ذات يوم حديث تسرب كان مصاب رجال تجمع
One day, word got around that King Richard was wounded. His men gathered

حول الخيمة الذي يرقد مختبأ غير معروف إذا
round the tent in which their King lay hidden. It was unknown whether the King

was in pain, or was suffering from an injury; his men sat on the ground, looking موجوع يعاني من إصابة جلس على الأرض يبدو
extremely upset. بدرجة شديدة منزعج

While they were trying to find out more about the King's health, something بينما هم يحول يستكشف أكثر عن صحة شيء ما
unexpected happened. "Some soldiers are approaching!" shouted a knight. غير متوقع حدث يقترب صاح فارس

سكون ساد الغـربـيـاء يركض تجاه
Silence fell. As the strangers were galloping towards them, the King's men were
بومئ حيا
nodding to each other. Five Muslim men greeted them.

رفع كلمات رفع دروع الهواء
The knights raised their swords and lifted their shields in the air.

ما الـمـعـنـى من هذا قال
"What is the meaning of this?" said one of them.

هنا من أجل أعلن أرسل
"We are here for the King," one of them announced. "Salah al-Din sent us."

بأتي في سـلام قال واحد طبيب
"We come in peace," said one of them. "I am Salah al-Din's doctor. Salah al-Din
يعرف مريض هنا يساعد
knows your King is ill and sent me here to help him."

أزال خوذة لاحظ يحمل فاكهة
The knight removed his helmet. He then noticed that the men were carrying fruit
ثلج بالإضـافـة لـ حمى
for the King as well as ice to help with his fever.

كل من أدرك سمع عن
It was then that all of them realised that what they heard about Salah al-Din's
طيبة
goodness was true.

مثال صفحة٢٣ اقرأ الـجـمـل إذا قرر يكون صحيح أو خطأ
Example (C. P23) ➤ Read the sentences and decide if they are True or False.

1. The Muslims won the Battle of Hattin and got Jerusalem back.
2. The war lasted for a few years only.
3. The five strangers were soldiers.
4. In the beginning, the strangers were unfriendly towards the men.
5. The knights' feelings towards their visitors remained the same.

Answer

1. True **2.** False **3.** True **4.** False **5.** False

Example (D. P23) ➤ Match the words highlighted in the text with their meanings.

1. wounded	☐	**a.** made known	
2. approaching	☐	**b.** took off	
3. galloping	☐	**c.** injured	
4. nodding	☐	**d.** going near	
5. announced	☐	**e.** ridding horses which were running fast	
6. removed	☐	**f.** moving their heads to show agreement	

Answer

1. c **2.** d **3.** e **4.** f **5.** a **6.** b

VOCABULARY

PHRASAL VERBS WITH 'ON' AND 'OFF'

Example (P23) ➤ Complete the sentences with *on* or *off*.

1. Don't forget to turn _____ the light when you leave the room.

2. Amro couldn't come so we had to put _____ the meeting.

3. I'm sorry but I am so busy that I can't take _____ any more work.

4. Put _____ your jacket; it's very cold outside.

5. Fasten your seatbelt please; the plane is about to take_____.

6. Boys, keep _____ the carpet; your boots are dirty.

7. Can I turn _____ the radio? I'd like to listen to the news.

8. If you want to succeed, you must keep _____ trying.

Answer

يطفئ	يتحمل	تقلع (للطائرة)	يشغل
1. turn off	**3.** take on	**5.** take off	**7.** turn on
يؤجل	يلبس	يبتعد عن	يستمر في
2. put off	**4.** put on	**6.** keep off	**8.** keep on

كتاب التمارين صفحة ١٤ اختر الصحيح إجابة

Workbook (A. P14) ➤ Choose the correct answer *a*, *b* or *c*.

1. I always _____ my shoes before entering my house.

دائماً أحذية قبل دخول منزل

a. lift (يرتفع) **b.** remove (يخلع) **c.** raise (يرفع)

2. A large crowd had _____ at the scene of the accident.

كبير زحام المكان الحادث

a. gathered (تجمع) **b.** approached (اقترب) **c.** clapped (صفق)

3. We all _____ in agreement at the idea of a picnic in the countryside.

كل موافق الفكرة رحلة الريف

a. turned (حول) **b.** pushed (دفع) **c.** nodded (أومئ)

4. The students started _____ when their favourite teacher walked in.

الطلاب بدأ عندما مفضل معلم زار صفة

a. greeting (تحية) **b.** cheering (هتاف) **c.** looking (نظر)

5. Kareem had studied hard, so he was _____ that he would do well in his final exams.

كريم ذاكر بجد لذلك كان جيداً يفعل اختبارات نهائي

a. brave (شجاع) **b.** sensible (حساس) **c.** confident (واثق)

6. He is very _____ so I'm sure he is telling you the truth.

جداً متأكد يخبر الحقيقة

a. confused (مرتبك) **b.** upset (منزعج) **c.** honest (أمين)

7. He sprained his ankle when he fell down the stairs, and now he is in real ____.

التوى كاحل وقع درج السلم الآن حقيقي

a. injury (جرح) **b.** victory (نصر) **c.** pain (ألم)

8. Have they _____ when the art gallery opening is taking place?

هل القى معرض افتتاح يحدث

a. hidden (خبأ) **b.** greeted (حيّا) **c.** announced (أعلن)

Answer

1. b **2.** a **3.** c **4.** b **5.** c **6.** c **7.** c **8.** c

Workbook (B. P14) ➤ **Complete the sentences with the correct form of the phrasal verbs in the box.**

keep off	turn on	put on	put off	take on	turn off	keep on

1. Don't walk on the grass! Can't you see the '_____ the grass' signs all around?
2. I can't _____ any more responsibilities at work. I am too stressed as it is.
3. Turn left and _____ walking until you come to a crossroads.
4. Make sure you have _____ all the lights before leaving the house.
5. _____ the TV! There is a good documentary on.
6. The tennis match was _____ due to the pouring rain.
7. _____ your jacket. It's cold outside.

Answer

1. keep off	**3.** keep on	**5.** Turn on	**7.** Put on
2. take on	**4.** turned of	**6.** put off	

GRAMMAR

PAST PROGRESSIVE / PAST SIMPLE VS PAST PROGRESSIVE

الماضي المستمر

➤ يتكون الماضي المستمر من (was أو were حسب الفاعل)، ثم الفعل مضافاً له ing .

فاعل subject	+	was / were	+	فعل verb	+	ing	....

➤ يستخدم الماضي المستمر لوصف ما كان يحدث في الماضي.

➤ ... the men were carrying fruit for the King as well as ice to help with his fever.

يستخدم الماضي المستمر لوصف حدث استمر في الماضي لفترة وقطعه حدث آخر (غالبًا يكون ماضيًا بسيطًا)، ونستخدم لربط الزمنين (As ـ when ـ while).

بينما يحاول يكتشف أكثر عن صحة
While they were trying to find out more about the King's health,
شيء ما غير متوقع حدث
something unexpected happened.

يستخدم الماضي المستمر للتعبير عن أحداث آنية تقع في وقت واحد في الماضي.

الغرباء يركض نحو
As the strangers were galloping towards them, the King's men were
يومئ لبعضهم الآخر
nodding to each other.

تدريب

4. PRACTICE

مثال صفحة ٢٣ أكمل النص بـ
Example (P23) ➤ Complete the text with the Past Simple or the Past Progressive of the verbs in brackets.
الأفعال في أقواس

السبت الماضي مراهق أولاد يذهب نزهة هايد منتزه
Last Saturday, two teenage boys **(1)** _____ (go) for a walk in Hyde Park. As
هم يتمشى طريق يرى رجل الذي
they **(2)** _____ (walk) down a path, they **(3)** _____ (see) a man who **(4)**
يرتدي متسخ ممزق ملابس يجلس مقعد
_____ (wear) dirty, torn clothes. He **(5)** _____ (sit) on a bench and he **(6)**
يبدو جداً جوعان يكون لا برد يوم لكن الرجل
_____ (look) very hungry. It **(7)** _____ (not be) a cold day, but the man **(8)**
يبدو يرتعش ما يعرف
_____ (seem) to be shivering. The boys **(9)** _____ (not know) what to do but
كلاً أراد يساعد الرجل العجوز يفكر
they both wanted to help the old man. So, they **(10)** _____ (think) about
يفعل يغادر فيما بعد
what they could do while they **(11)** _____ (leave) the park. Later, they
يعود بعض طعام دافئ جاكيت
(12) _____ (come) back with some food and a warm jacket. The old man
شكر بدموع عينين حتى صغير أشياء مثل يصنع
thanked the boys with tears in his eyes. Even small things like that can make
ضخم اختلاف
a huge difference.

Answer

1.	went	**4.**	was wearing	**7.**	wasn't	**10.**	thought
2.	were walking	**5.**	was sitting	**8.**	seemed	**11.**	were leaving
3.	saw	**6.**	looked	**9.**	didn't know	**12.**	came

Workbook (D. P15) ➤ Complete the dialogues with the Past Simple or the Past Progressive of the verbs in brackets.

A: Hey Salah! What's up?

B: You won't believe what **(1)** _____ (happen) to me last night.

A: Go on, tell me.

B: As I **(2)** _____ (return) home from work, **(3)** _____ I (find) a wallet with SAR 3,000.

A: Wow! What **(4)** _____ (you / do)?

B: I **(5)** _____ (take) it to the police station and the owner **(6)** _____ (give) me SAR 500 to thank me.

A: Lucky you!

A: I **(7)** _____ (not / sleep) very well last night.

B: Why? **(8)** _____ (you / have) a nightmare?

A: Sort of. I **(9)** _____ (sleep) when a loud noise **(10)** _____ (wake) me up. I **(11)** _____ (open) my eyes and **(12)** _____ (see) a strange man in my room.

B: Come on!

A: Probably, I **(13)** _____ (still / dream).

B: Or you **(14)** _____ (imagine) things. You know, you should stop reading novels before going to bed.

Answer

1.	happened	**5.**	took	**9.**	was sleeping	**13.**	was still dreaming
2.	was returning	**6.**	gave	**10.**	woke	**14.**	were imagining
3.	found	**7.**	didn't sleep	**11.**	opened		
4.	did you do	**8.**	did you have	**12.**	saw		

2a listening & reading
الاستماع والقراءة

القراءة
reading

عندما حدث ما معلم تاريخ يناقش طلاب بعض
Some students are discussing with their History teacher what happened when
الإسكندر الأكبر قابل ديوجين الفيلسوف جدًا فضولي عن
Alexander the Great met Diogenes. The students are very curious about it.

أندرو معذرةً لكن جدًا هام مقابلة
Andrew: Excuse me, but what is so important about this 'meeting'?

معلم حسنًا شيق سؤال ربما يعرف
Teacher: Well, that's an interesting question. You probably know Alexander the Great, but do you know who Diogenes was?

Andrew: Hmm…

توني
Tony: I know! Wasn't Diogenes the eccentric philosopher who the ancient الغريب الأطوار فيلسوف القدماء
Athenians admired greatly? الأثينيون أعجب بدرجة كبيرة

بالضبط اعتقد بشري كائنات لا ينبغي يعيش حياتهم في
Teacher: Exactly. He believed that human beings shouldn't live their lives in
رفاهية أيضًا الناس صعب
luxury. And he also thought that people shouldn't be fussy about
حيث ينام يأكل كيف يخبر
where they sleep or what they eat and they should know how to tell
أصدقاء من أعداء للذلك أي يخمن
their friends from their enemies. So, can any of you guess what is so important about this meeting?

ربما يسأل شيء ما
Tony: Maybe Diogenes asks Alexander for something.

تقريبًا يرى كان قوي رجل الذي كثير ناس
Teacher: Almost. You see, Alexander was a powerful man who many people
خاف أيضًا ثري عاش وعاء خشبي
feared. He was also very wealthy. Diogenes, who lived in a tub, was
فقير فيلسوف فقط ممتلكات مصباح الذي
only a poor philosopher. His only possession was a lamp, which he
حمل حول أثناء اليوم ادعى يبحث عن
carried around during the day; he claimed he was looking for an
صادق رجل مقابلة يخبر اطلب
honest man. In this meeting, Alexander tells Diogenes: 'Ask of me

أي شيء يحب سوف يملك ماذا يعتقد
anything you like, and you will have it!' What do you think Diogenes'
رد
response was?

لوك جديد
Luke: A new tub!

لا لكن قريب يشمس نفسه في ذلك الوقت بساطة أخبر
Teacher: No, but close. Diogenes was sunning himself at the time. He simply told
الآن يحجب الشمس اظهر ضوء الشمس
Alexander, who was now blocking the sun: 'Stand out of my sunlight!'

مثال صفحة٢٤ انظر الكلمات بارز المحادثة
Example (D. P24) ➤ Look at the words highlighted in the dialogue and
اختر المعنى الصحيح
choose the correct meaning *a, b* or *c*.

1. fussy

a. happy (سعيد)	**b.** difficult to please (صعب لكي يرضى)	**c.** noisy (مزعج)

2. feared

a. were afraid of (كان خائف من)	**b.** hated (كره)	**c.** liked (أحب)

3. wealthy

a. rich (غني)	**b.** not ill (ليس مريض)	**c.** kind (عطوف)

4. possession

a. problem (مشكلة)	**b.** pleasure (سعادة)	**c.** belongings (ممتلكات)

5. response

a. question (سؤال)	**b.** solution (حل)	**c.** answer (إجابة)

Answer

1. b **2.** a **3.** a **4.** c **5.** c

مفردات
VOCABULARY

تجميعات مع يقول و يخبر
COLLOCATIONS WITH 'SAY' AND 'TELL'

مثال صفحة٢٥ أكمل الجمل الصيغة الصحيحة
Example (B. P25) ➤ Complete the sentences with the correct form of the phrases in the box.

العبارات الصندوق

يقول ذلك say so	يخبر الوقت tell the time	يكذب tell a lie	يقول الحقيقة tell the truth
يحكي قصة tell a story	يرحب say hello	يفرق tell the difference	يقول شكراً لك say thank you
يخبر سر tell a secret	يتأسف say sorry		

عندما شخص ما يفعل فيك معروفاً فقط من الأدب أن
1. When someone does you a favour it is only polite to _____.

ليلى يُدرس حضانة فصل كيف
2. Layla is teaching her kindergarten class how to _____.

كان الحي قرر يزور خلسةً
3. We were in the neighbourhood and just decided to pop in and _____.

معظم الناس يجد حقاً صعب بين التوأمان
4. Most people find it really hard to _____ between the twins.

هاري يكذب
5. To _____, I think that Harry was lying to us.

يثق أصدقاء هم لا وعد
6. You can trust your friends; they would never _____ that they promised to keep.
يحفظ

يحب أرز فقط يصنع شيء ما آخر يأكل
7. If you don't like rice, just _____ and I'll make you something else to eat.

توم توماً بدأ عن مشهور كاتب عندما سمع
8. Tom had just started _____ about a famous writer when we heard a knock at the door.
الباب دقة

عرف آبان لأن لم ينظر العيون
9. I knew that Ian was _____ because he didn't look me in the eyes.

يعتذر رسمي طريقة
10. 'I apologise' is a formal way of _____.

Answer

1. say thank you
2. tell the time
3. say hello
4. tell the difference
5. tell the truth
6. tell a secret
7. say so
8. telling a story
9. telling a lie
10. saying sorry

كتاب التمارين صفحة١٦ الكلمات الصندوق

Workbook (A. P16) ➤ Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

افعل أي ضروري تغييرات

Make any necessary changes.

قوي	فضولي	قديم	ثري
powerful	curious	ancient	wealthy

يعتقد ناس ينبغي يتبرع نقود جمعيات خيرية

1. I think that _____ people should donate money to charities.

أنت يستطيع يرى كثير من أشياء من مصر المتحف

2. You can see a lot of objects from _____ Egypt at the museum.

يستشف ما والدين اشترى

3. I am _____ to find out what my parents have bought me for my graduation. تخرج

رجل أعمال اكتسب دولي اعتراف

4. He is a _____ businessman and has gained worldwide recognition.

يدعي	يدرك	يثق
claim	recognise	trust

كيف بعد كل الأكاذيب أخبر

5. How can I _____ her after all the lies she has told me?

قابل الرئيس الدولة

6. He _____ that he has met the president of the country.

بصعوبة محسن لأن وزن

7. I hardly _____ Muhsin because he gained a lot of weight.

رفاهية	ممتلكات	رد	معروف
luxury	possession	response	favour

يعمل يخرج القمامة

8. Can you do me a _____ and take out the rubbish?

أجداد فقد أثناء الحرب

9. My grandparents lost all their _____ during the war.

سأل الطالب سؤال لكن يعطي

10. He asked the student a question but he didn't give him a _____.

عبد الله يستمتع سفر أول درجة

11. Abdullah enjoys the _____ of travelling first class.

Answer

1. wealthy	**4.** powerful	**7.** recognised	**10.** response
2. ancient	**5.** trust	**8.** favour	**11.** luxury
3. curious	**6.** claims	**9.** possessions	

القواعد
GRAMMAR

عبارات الوصل
RELATIVE CLAUSES

Who/that
اللذي/التي
للأشخاص

تستخدم (who / that) ضمير وصل بمعنى الذي أو التي للأشخاص.

فيلسوف مختلف الأطوار
- Wasn't Diogenes the eccentric philosopher who / that
بدرجة كبيرة أعجب أثينيون القـــديـــم
the ancient Athenians admired greatly?

عاش وعاء خشبي فقط فقير فيلسوف
- Diogenes, who / that lived in a tub , was only a poor philosopher.

Which/that
الذي/التي
للأشياء

تستخدم (which / that) ضمير وصل بمعنى الذي أو التي للأشياء.

الكتاب اشترى على الطاولة
- The book which / that you bought is on the desk.

Where
حيث للمكان

تستخدم (where) بمعنى حيث للمكان.

الرياض المدينة يعيش
- Riyadh is the city where I live.

تدريب
PRACTICE

مثال صفحة ٢٥ اربط الـجـمـــل مستخدماً أو
Example (P25) ➤ Join the sentences using *who, which, where* or *whose*.

قهوة مشروب كثير الناس يحب يشرب الـصـبـــاح
1. Coffee is a drink. Many people like to drink it in the morning.

_____

سعيد دياب باقي كـلـمـــة كلية يكتب شعر كتب
2. Saeed Diab is giving a talk at our college. He writes poetry books.

_____

أخ ينتقل آخر مدينة سوف يعمل ك طبيب هناك

3. My brother is moving to another city. He will work as a doctor there.

_____

السيدة هدى أقرب جار ابن يتحدث الإنجليزية جيداً

4. Mrs Huda is my next door neighbour. Her son speaks English very well.

_____

عماد صديق قائد كرة القدم فريق

5. Emad is a friend of mine. He is captain of the football team.

_____

الرياضيات مادة دراسية يجد صعب

6. Maths is a school subject. Many people find it difficult.

_____

Answer

1. Coffee is a drink which many people like to drink in the morning.
2. Saeed Diab, who writes poetry books, is giving a talk at our college.
3. My brother is moving to another city, where he will work as a doctor.
4. Mrs Huda, whose son speaks English very well, is my next door neighbour.
5. Emad, who is captain of the football team, is a friend of mine.
6. Maths is a school subject which many people find difficult.

اختر إجابة

Workbook (B. P16) ▶ **Choose the correct answer *a, b, c* or *d*.**

مشهور كاتب كتب جائزة نوبل لـ الأدب

1. He is a famous writer _____ won a Nobel Prize for Literature in 1988.

a. who **b.** which **c.** where **d.** for whom

التاريخ مادة دراسية كثير طلاب يجد صعب

2. History is a school subject _____ many students find difficult.

a. who **b.** where **c.** which **d.** whose

نات منزل دمر بـ الحريق فرر ينتقل إلى آخر مدينة

3. Nat, _____ house was destroyed by the fire, decided to move to another city.

a. who **b.** where **c.** whose **d.** which

اليمن أم وُلد جميل بلد

4. Yemen, _____ my mother was born, is a beautiful country.

a. who **b.** where **c.** whose **d.** which

الوجبة هم قدم بارد و بلا طعم

5. The meal _____ they served us was cold and tasteless.

a. where **b.** who **c.** which **d.** whose

صديق ألان ابن كسب مدرسة شعر مسابقة

6. That's my friend Alan, _____ son won a school poetry contest last year.

a. who **b.** which **c.** whose **d.** where

Answer

1. a **2.** c **3.** c **4.** b **5.** c **6.** c

اربط الجمل مستخدمًا

Workbook (C. P17) > Join the sentences using *who, which, where* and *whose*.

إبراهيم يتحدث الفرنسية بطلاقة صديق

1. Ibrahim speaks French fluently. He's a friend of mine._____

غالي الثمن مطعم كثير من مشهور ناس يأكل هناك

2. It is an expensive restaurant. Lots of famous people eat there. _____

ماري جديد زميل الفصل أم

3. Mary is our new classmate. Her mother is a Maths teacher. _____

4. The Chinese circus is travelling around the world. You shouldn't miss it! ___

5. You met this man at my house. He's a talented painter._____

6. They stayed at a holiday resort last summer. It was really luxurious. _____

Answer

1. Ibrahim, who is a friend of mine, speaks French fluently. / Ibrahim, who speaks French fluently, is a friend of mine.

2. It is an expensive restaurant where lots of famous people eat.

3. Mary, whose mother is a Maths teacher, is our new classmate.

4. You shouldn't miss the Chinese circus which is travelling around the world!

5. The man who you met at my house is a talented painter.

6. The holiday resort where they stayed last summer was really luxurious.

2b reading
قراءة

القراءة
READING

عبقري أب ينقذ طفل
SUPER DAD SAVES CHILD

لا يصدق قصة كليمنس اندي أنقذ ذو أربعة أعوام طفل بعد
In one incredible story, Andy Clemens saved his four-year-old child after he

وقع تحت ضخم خزانة كتب عندما الزلزال بدأ
got stuck under a huge bookcase. 'When the earthquake began,' Mr Clemens

أخبر صحفيين اهتزاز بدأ الزلزالات بسرعة ازداد
told reporters, 'the bookcase started shaking. The tremors quickly increased, and

اهتز أكثر بشدة فجأة وقع فوق تومي
the bookcase shook more and more violently. Suddenly, it fell over and Tommy

علق استطاع يرى يتنفس جداً
got stuck under it. I could see that he couldn't breathe! The bookcase was so

ثقيل يعرف كيف فعل يعتقد فقط رفع بـ كل
heavy I don't know how I did it. I wasn't thinking. I just lifted it with all my

قوة زحف خارج هل أب يمتلك قوى خارقة يبدو
strength, and he crawled out.' Did this father have super powers? It seems that

حب لـ طفل
his love for his child was his strength.

وحيد رجل ينجو حادث تحطم سليم
LONE MAN SURVIVES CRASH UNHARMED

سمير عطار نجا مريع قطار تحطم مشى بعيداً الناجي الوحيد
Sameer Attar survived a terrible train crash and walked away the only survivor.

ما أكثر مدهش من ذلك الحقيقة خرج تماماً
What's more surprising than that is the fact that he got off the train completely

سليم أبداً أصيب بكدمة بسهولة قال عندما سأل عن كيف
unharmed. 'I never bruised very easily,' he said when he was asked about how he

نجا في الأول يتحرك بسرعة لكن ثم بدأ ذهاب
survived. 'At first, the train wasn't moving very fast, but then it started going

أسرع وصل أعلى مرعة الأسرع
faster. When it reached top speed, it was the fastest train I have ever been on.

جاء بدون تحذير مدهش كل شخص آخر
The crash came without warning.' His father was as astonished as everyone else.

مرتاح بخير وعافية قال بـ ابتسامة
'I'm relieved that Sameer is safe and sound,' he said with a smile. Was Sameer a

بطل خارق في هذه الحالة فقط محظوظ
super hero? In this case, he was just very lucky.

متسلقون الأمـــــــــــوأ

CLIMBERS SURVIVE THE WORST

حديث تقرير متسلق أنقذ صديق بعد الأمـــوأ انهيار جليدي

In a recent report, one climber rescued his friend after the worst avalanche in

تاريخ و يتسلق فجأةً تحت مدفون

history. 'At first we were climbing, and then suddenly we were buried under ten

أقدام كثيف ثلج قال ما رفن بيلي جدًا مظلم كـ ليل أرجل

feet of thick snow,' said climber Marvin Bailey. 'It was as dark as night. My legs

were so numb from the cold that I couldn't feel them. But I kept calm and I

بدأ بنفسي يحفر عندما في النهاية وصل القمة وصل

began to dig myself out of the snow. When I finally reached the top, I searched

for and found John. He was unconscious when I pulled him out. He was as white

صفحة لحسن الحظ لازال حي مخيف

as a sheet, but, fortunately, he was still alive. That was the most frightening

لحظة كامل حياة شجاعة إصرار جعل

moment of my entire life.' Was it his courage and determination that made

Marvin Bailey a hero? Perhaps it was just his desire to live and to help a friend

الذي حرر من

which freed him from the snow.

مثال صفحة ٢٩ اقرأ المـقـال مرة أخرى و أجب الأمـــثـلـة اكتب

Example (C. P29) > Read the article again and answer the questions. Write the correct letter (A for Andy, S for Sameer or M for Marvin) in the boxes.

الصحيح حرف الصناديق

أي شخص طبيعي كارثة

1. Which person survived a natural disaster? ☐

حقًا فعل لا شيء بطولي

2. Which person actually did nothing heroic? ☐

استطاع أن كيف يشرح

3. Which person can't explain how they managed to do what they did? ☐

4. Which person had never been so frightened in their life? ☐

حادثة

5. Which person was in an accident in which no one else survived? ☐

6. Which person pulled someone to safety? ☐

Answer

1. M **2.** S **3.** A **4.** M **5.** S **6.** M

المفردات
VOCABULARY

بناء الكلمة
1. WORD BUILDING

أكمل الجدول أسفل كل المفقود كلمات يظهر
Example (A. P29) > Complete the table below. All the missing words appear in the text on page 28.
النص صفحة

اسم NOUN	حظ luck	———	هدوء calmness	———	———	بطل hero	أسطورة myth
صفة ADJECTIVE	———	قوي strong	———	قوي powerful	شجاع courageous	———	———

Answer

اسم NOUN		قوة strength		قوة power	شجاعة courage		
صفة ADJECTIVE	حظ lucky		هادئ calm			بطولي heroic	أسطوري mythic

أكمل الجمل مستخدماً صيغة الكلمات
Example (B. P29) > Complete the sentences using the correct form of the words in capitals.
بحروف كبيرة

1. The story was about dragons and other _____ creatures. **MYTH**
القصة عن تنين آخر مخلوقات
2. Afaf is a hard-working and _____ student. **INTELLIGENCE**
عفاف جاد في العمل طالب ذكاء
3. Saudi Arabia is a big and _____ country. **POWER**
السعودية كبير دولة
4. This is an exercise that will build up the _____ of your muscles. **STRONG**
تدريب سوف يبني عضلات
5. Jabir is a _____ ten-year-old boy who saved his best friend from a burning building. **COURAGE**
جابر ذو عشر سنوات ولد الذي أنقذ أحسن صديق من محترق مبنى

Answer

1. mythic **2.** intelligent **3.** powerful **4.** strength **5.** courageous

Example (D. P29) ➤ **Match the words highlighted in the article with their meanings.**

1. crawled	☐	a. whole
2. unharmed	☐	b. moved on hands and knees
3. bruised	☐	c. not hurt
4. numb	☐	d. got marks on the skin as a result of injury
5. entire	☐	e. not feeling anything

Answer

1. b **2.** c **3.** d **4.** e **5.** a

3. WORDS RELATED TO NATURAL DISASTERS

Example (D. P29) ➤ **What are the words in each column related to? Choose the appropriate headings from the words in the box.**

AVALANCHE	EARTHQUAKE	HURRICANE	VOLCANO
———	———	———	———
shake	erupt	blow	snow
Richter scale	explosion	wind	rock
collapse	lava	storm	ice

Answer

EARTHQUAKE	VOLCANO	HURRICANE	AVALANCHE

Workbook (A. P18) ➤ **Choose the correct answer *a*, *b* or *c*.**

1. The _____ was so powerful that it ripped off the roofs of most houses.

a. volcano **b.** avalanche **c.** hurricane

الشرطة ضابط امتلم جائزة عمل
2. The police officer received an award for his _____ act.

أسطوري مؤثر بطولي
a. mythical **b.** impressive **c.** heroic

لحسن الحظ صغير بنت استطاع أن يخرج من محترق مبنى
3. Luckily, the little girl managed to get out of the burning building _____.

سليم فاقد الوعي غير معروف
a. unharmed **b.** unconscious **c.** unknown

نقص يسبب ناس يفشل ينجز أهداف
4. Lack of _____ causes people to fail to achieve their goals.

قوة عزم (إصرار) رغبة
a. strength **b.** determination **c.** desire

قديم مباني أثناء الزلزال
5. Three old buildings _____ during the earthquake.

ثار هب انهار
a. erupted **b.** blew **c.** collapsed

يعجب به ناس الذي يقضي حياة يساعد الأقل حظ
6. I admire people who spend their _____ life helping the less fortunate.

عادي غير عادي كامل
a. ordinary **b.** extraordinary **c.** entire

الأولاد مع صندوق ألعاب الحديقة
7. The boys _____ a box with toys in the garden.

دفن حرر فتش
a. buried **b.** freed **c.** searched

Answer

1. c **2.** c **3.** a **4.** b **5.** c **6.** c **7.** a

القواعد

GRAMMAR

الصفات ظروف الحال

ADJECTIVES - ADVERBS OF MANER

الصفة والحال

تستخدم الصفة لوصف الاسم، أما الحال فيستخدم لوصف الحالة التي يتم عليها الفعل.

كان عنيف زلزال خزانة الكتب اهتز بعنف
It was a violent earthquake. The bookcase shook violently.

تصيغ الحال ـ غالبًا ـ بإضافة ly للصفة كما يلي ..

هادئ	هدوء	حريص	بحرص
quiet	quietly	careful	carefully

هناك صفات غير قياسية تختلف عند تحويلها إلى حال مثل ..

الصفة	حسن	سريع	جاد	متأخر	باكر
	good	fast	hard	late	early
الحال	بطريقة حسنة	بسرعة	بجد	مؤخرًا	مبكرًا
	well	fast	hard	late	early

المقارنات
COMPARISONS

المقارنات

- صيغة المقارنة: تستخدم للتعبير عن أن صفة في شخص أو في شيء تزيد عنها في آخر.
- تكوين صيغة المقارنة: في الصفات وحيدة المقطع نضيف (er) للصفة ثم نضع بعدها (than)، وفي الصفات طويلة المقطع نضع الصفة بين (more ... than).
- صيغة التفضيل: تستخدم للتعبير عن أن صفة في شخص أو في شيء تزيد عنها عن مجموعته.
- تكوين صيغة التفضيل: في الصفات وحيدة المقطع نضع (the) قبل الصفة ونضيف لها (est)، وفي الصفات متعددة المقطع نضع أمام الصفة (the most).

في البداية القطار لم يكن يتحرك لكن بسرعة بدأ
- At first, the train wasn't moving very fast, but then it started going faster. When it reached top speed, it was the fastest train I have ever been on. What's more surprising than that is the fact that he got off the train completely unharmed. That was the most frightening moment of my entire life.

أسرع عندما وصل أعلى سرعة الأسرع
أكثر مدهش الحقيقة خرج من
تمامًا سليم الأكثر مخيف
لحظة كامل حياة

فائدة

- عند التساوي في الصفة نستخدم (as ... as) ونضع الصفة بينهما.

والد مندهش كل شخص آخر
- His father was **as** astonished **as** everyone else.

أكمل النص أسفل بـ صيغة
Example (P30) ➤ Complete the text below with the correct form of the
صفات أحوال أقواس أضف حيث ضروري
adjectives or adverbs in brackets. Add *the* and *as* where necessary.

بطل صغير
a young HERO

سلمان يركب دراجة على طول النهر كل يوم صباح طريق مدرسة
Salman cycles along the river path every morning on his way to school. On
السابع عشر يناير لا تخيل رحلة
the morning of the 17th January, he never imagined that his journey to school
مثير عادي يوم ذو خمسة عشر عامًا
would be **(1)** _____ (exciting) than usual. On that day, fifteen-year-old Salman
أصبح بطل مدينة بينما
became **(2)** _____ (young) hero in his town. As Salman was cycling along the
سمع صرخة من بأتي أدرك كان يوجد
river path, he heard a cry coming from the river. He realised that there was

a car in the river with a man and two children inside. The cry was growing weaker and **(3)** _____ (weak). Salman jumped into the river and swam towards the car. He knew he had to spend **(4)** _____ (little) time as possible in the water. When he reached the car, the man gave him his children and Salman swam to the shore. Then he went back for the man. Swimming back again was **(5)** _____ (difficult) than he had expected. It was **(6)** _____ (hard) than before for Salman to reach the man because the river was working against him and was taking the man **(7)** _____ (far) and farther away. Salman realised he had to get to him **(8)** _____ (quickly) as he could if he was going to save him. Finally, Salman reached the man and took him to the river bank where his children were waiting.

سيارة أطفال داخل الصرخة يزداد أضعف ضعيف قفز في سبح تجاه عرف يقضي قليل وقت ممكن المياه عندما وصل الرجل أعطى أطفال الشاطئ عاد عائداً للسباحة مرة أخرى صعب توقع صعب قبل يصل لأن يعمل ضد يأخذ بعيد أبعد بعيداً أدرك اضطر إلى يصل إلى بسرعة إذا ينقذ في النهاية أخذ ضفة حيث أطفال ينتظر

Answer

1. more exciting	**3.** weaker	**5.** more difficult	**7.** farther
2. the youngest	**4.** as little	**6.** harder	**8.** as quickly

---

Workbook (B. P19) ➤ **Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets and the words *the*, *than* and *as*.**

كتاب التمارين صفحة١٩ أكمل الجمل بـ صيغة الكلمات في أقواس

1. Maria is lucky. Her children are not _____ (**noisy**) mine.

ماريا محظوظ أطفال مزعج

2. That was certainly _____ (**silly**) joke I've ever heard.

بالتأكيد مخيف نكتة سمع

3. It is _____ (**cold**) it was yesterday.

بارد أمس

4. I don't agree with you. I believe Jack cooks _____ (**well**) Ken. After all, they're both chefs.

يتفق مع يصدق يطبخ جيداً بعد كل هذا كلاهما طباخون

5. Luckily, this month we spent _____ (**little**) what we spent last month.

لحسن الحظ شهر أنفق قليل الشهر الماضي

6. They had _____ (**amazing**) experience on their trip.

Answer

1. as noisy as	**3.** colder than	**5.** less than
2. the silliest	**4.** as well as	**6.** the most amazing

استخدام الإنجليزية
ENGLISH IN USE

Example (P30) ▶ **Choose the word or phrase that best completes each sentence.**

1. When the _____ erupted, a nearby village was buried in lava.

a. earthquake **b.** volcano **c.** avalanche **d.** hurricane

2. The students _____ a test when they heard the noise.

a. took **b.** are taking **c.** were taking **d.** were taken

3. The firefighters _____ three people from the burning building.

a. survived **b.** searched **c.** rescued **d.** recalled

4. Nuha is in her room and she's been as quiet as a _____ a all evening. I don't know what she's doing.

a. mouse **b.** bee **c.** feather **d.** sheet

5. During the earthquake, the people in the library panicked and ran _____ towards the exit.

a. as quickly **b.** quickly **c.** quick **d.** quicker

6. Those were _____ years of his life.

a. the most difficult **c.** the more difficult
b. as difficult **d.** more difficult

7. Ikram's new camera is his most valuable _____.
إكرام جديد كاميرا قيم

a. response رد b. possession ممتلكات c. desire رغبة d. power قوة

8. We worked _____ to finish our project on time.
عمل ينهي مشروع في الموعد

a. hardly بصعوبة b. as hard صعب c. hard d. hardest أصعب

Answer

1. b **2.** c **3.** c **4.** a **5.** b **6.** a **7.** b **8.** c

2 round-up
تمارين مجمعة

VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR
المفردات و القواعد

Example (A. P34) ◀ **Choose the word that most appropriately completes each sentence.**

مثال صفحة٣٤ اختر الكلمة التي كما ينبغي يكمل
كل جملة

1. The _____ cheered when the boxers entered the ring.
هتف عندما الملاكمون دخل الحلبة

a. participants (مشاركون) b. viewers (مشاهدون) c. spectators (جمهور) d. watchers (مشاهدون)

2. As we _____ the waterfall, we could hear a loud noise.
الشلال استطاع يسمع ضوضاء صاخبة

a. approached (اقترب) b. arrived (وصل) c. headed (اقتاد) d. moved (تحرك)

3. Salman is the most _____ person I have ever met. He would never tell a lie.
سلمان الأكثر شخص قابل كذبة يغير

a. patient (صبور) b. courageous (شجاع) c. honest (أمين) d. wealthy (صحي)

4. Rubah has great _____ for her teaching job and that's why her students did so well in the exam.
ربى عظيم تدريس وظيفة سبب طلاب جيداً الاختبار

a. enthusiasm (حماسة) b. bravery (شجاعة) c. strength (قوة) d. intelligence (ذكاء)

5. Rania has a strong _____ to visit Jeddah because her parents were born there.
رانيا قوي يزور جدة لأن والدين وُلِد هناك

a. determination (تصميم (عزم)) b. desire (رغبة) c. hope (أمل) d. feeling (شعور)

6. I'm as hungry as a _____; what have you made for dinner?
جوعان ماذا صنع عشاء

a. bee (نحلة) b. mouse (فأر) c. wolf (ذئب) d. bird (طائر)

7. The children were as _____ as gold this afternoon; they didn't give me any trouble at all.
الأطفال ذهب فترة بعد الظهر يعطي مشكلة مطلقاً أي
a. good b. light c. free d. quiet
جيد خفيف حر هادئ

8. The tourists were at the foot of the _____ when it erupted.
السائحون الأسفل عندما ثار
a. earthquake b. avalanche c. hurricane d. volcano
زلزال انهيار جليدي إعصار بركان

9. I haven't heard _____ Ali since he left the company.
سمع علي منذ ترك الشركة
a. to b. with c. for d. from

10. You must _____ on these safety glasses before you start the experiment.
يجب أمان نظارات قبل أنت يبدأ التجربة
a. take b. turn c. keep d. put
يأخذ يتحول يحافظ على يرتدي

Answer

1.	c	3.	c	5.	b	7.	a	9.	d
2.	a	4.	a	6.	c	8.	d	10.	d

Example (B. P34) ➤ Choose the word or phrase that produces a grammatically correct sentence.
اختر الكلمة عبارة ينتج غوياً

1. Last year I _____ to France to work in a summer camp for kids.
العام الماضي فرنسا يعمل صيف معسكر أطفال
a. was b. was going c. have gone d. went

2. Huda _____ me that she would clean her room but she still hasn't done it.
هدى ينظف غرفة لكن مازال
a. promises b. was promising c. promised d. was promised

3. I _____ the news on TV last night with my brothers.
الأخبار تلفاز الليلة الماضية مع أخوة
a. watch b. was watching c. was watched d. watched

4. While I _____ up the mountain path, I saw a bear.
بينما الجبل مر رأى دب
a. was walking b. walked c. am walking d. walking

بسام قصة عندما سمع غريب صوت آتيًا من

5. Bassam _____ a story when he heard a strange noise coming from the basement. القبو

a. read **b.** has read **c.** was reading **d.** is reading

رضا الرجل اشترى قديم سيارة

6. Rida is the man _____ bought my old car.

a. which **b.** who **c.** where **d.** when

الكويت يخطط يذهب قادم إجازة

7. Kuwait is _____ I am planning to go for my next holiday.

a. where **b.** which **c.** when **d.** who

التكعيبية في أسلوب اخترع كلاً من بيكاسو

8. Cubism, _____ is an artistic technique, was invented by both Picasso and Georges Braque. جورج بارك

a. that **b.** which **c.** who **d.** whose

هشام موف يقود الفريق لأن ذو خبرة

9. Hisham is going to lead the team because he's _____ experienced climber than Haytham. متسلق

a. the most **b.** a more **c.** more and more **d.** the more

أمنة غالبًا يشعر وعي ذاتي لأن لكن فصل

10. Amna often feels self-conscious because she is the _____ person in her class.

a. taller **b.** most tall **c.** tallest **d.** most tallest

Answer

1. d	**3.** d	**5.** c	**7.** a	**9.** b
2. c	**4.** a	**6.** b	**8.** b	**10.** c

أكمل الجمل

Example (C. P35) ➤ Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in capitals.

أسامة فقد بيت كل الإعصار يمتلك

1. Osama lost his home and all of his _____ in the hurricane. **POSSESS**

نعيم كشخص أناني

2. As a person, Naim is _____; he thinks of others more than himself. **SELFISH**

الإسعاف وصل سائق الدراجة البخارية لكن مازال

3. When the ambulance arrived, the motorcyclist was _____ but still alive. **CONSCIOUS** حي واعي

4. The _____ young man saved a boy from drowning in the lake. **COURAGE**
(شجاعة البحيرة غرق لكن ولد أنقذ رجل صغير)

5. Arij is very _____; she received excellent results in her exams. **INTELLIGENCE**
(ذكاء اختبارات نتائج ممتاز امتلم أريج)

6. People are leaving the city because a _____ tornado is moving towards it. **POWER**
(يتحرك إعصار لأن المدينة يغادر الناس نجاء قوة)

7. This sport requires athletes to have incredible _____ and endurance. **STRONG**
(لا يصدق يمتلك رياضيون يتطلب رياضة تحمل قوي)

8. When I go for a walk by the sea, I get a wonderful feeling of _____. **CALM**
(هادئ شعور رائع البحر يجوار تمشية)

Answer

1. possessions (ممتلكات)	3. unconscious (فاقد الوعي)	5. intelligent (ذكي)	7. strength (قوة)
2. unselfish (إيثاري)	4. courageous (شجاع)	6. powerful (قوي)	8. calmness (هدوء)

Example (E. P35) ➤ **Complete the text with the past Simple or Past Progressive of the verbs in brackets.**
(أكمل النص بـ الماضي البسيط أو المستمر في أقواس الأفعال)

On the morning of 15th October, 2007, nine children **(1)** _____ (play) at their local nursery school when, suddenly, tornado sirens **(2)** _____ (start) going off. Tom Stanley, who was the head teacher of the school **(3)** _____ (work) in his office at the time. He didn't panic as tornado warnings were common at that time of year. Then, the lights **(4)** _____ (go) out and the wind **(5)** _____ (break) his office window. While Tom **(6)** _____ (run) to the children's classroom, pieces of broken windows and glass **(7)** _____ (fall) all around him. A witness, Adam Stealer, **(8)** _____ (see) the tornado hit the nursery school; the roof **(9)** _____ (fly) off and only the walls remained

(في الصباح الخامس عشر من أكتوبر أطفال يلعب في الصباح تمريض محلي مدرسة فجأة صفارات بدأ الذي متانلي نوم انطلاق المديرة المدرسة يعمل مكتب في الوقت لم يخاف إنذارات منتشر موعد عام الأنوار بانطفأ الريح يكسر مكتب نافذة يجري مكسور زجاج يقع غرفة الفصل قطع حول شاهد آدم ستيلا يرى يضرب السقف يطير فقط الجدران بقي)

واقفاً في النهاية يتحرك بعد ذلك
standing. Finally, the tornado **(10)** _____ (move) on and, afterwards,
كان يوجد مخيف مكون يندفع داخل يساعد
there was a terrifying silence. Adam **(11)** _____ (run) into the school to help.
آخر يخرج من
Tom and the other teachers **(12)** _____ (help) the children get out of
المبنى مع ذلك عالق تحت أجزاء
the building. However, two children were trapped under parts of the roof.
يسحب يحمل خارج فيما بعد
Adam **(13)** _____ (pull) them out and **(14)** _____ (carry) them outside. Later,
قال يعتقد كلياً يدمر
Adam said, 'I can't believe it! The tornado totally **(15)** _____ (destroy) the
لكن على نحو خارق بخطورة مصاب
nursery school, but, miraculously, no one was seriously injured?

Answer

1.	were playing	**5.**	broke	**9.**	flew	**13.**	pulled
2.	started	**6.**	was running	**10.**	moved	**14.**	carried
3.	was working	**7.**	were falling	**11.**	ran	**15.**	destroyed
4.	went	**8.**	saw	**12.**	helped/were helping		

Module 3 الوحدة ٣

Work & Leisure

العمل والراحة

3a reading
قراءة

قراءة
READING

معد
A. Saad (16 years old)

ما يسمي (مثقف) دودة كتاب يجد لا شيء أكثر مسلي بقاء
I'm what you call a bookworm. I find nothing more entertaining than staying at
بيت قراءة جيد كتاب يقرأ أي شيء من مغامرة خيال علمي
home and reading a good book. I read anything from adventure to science fiction.
إذا يبدأ والدين ينهي حتى يضعه
If I start reading a book, I don't put it down until I finish it. My parents are
باستمرار يشتكي يفعل أي شيء آخر لكن نية
constantly complaining that I don't do anything else, but I've no intention of
تغيير حديثًا بدأ كتابة يأمل يكتب مبيعًا الأفضل
changing. I've recently started writing and I hope to write a best seller in
المستقبل أيضًا يقضي كثير من وقت مكتبات الأسبوع القادم قابل صدفة
the future. I also spend a lot of time in bookshops. Last week, I came across a
عن مشهور كتاب منذ مرح القرصة
book about famous writers. Since I started reading it, I've had the opportunity to
يتعلم متشابه اهتمامات عندما صغير
learn that lots of writers had similar interests to mine when they were young,
جيل يعرف بعيد عن العادي
and it's nice to know that I'm not so out of the ordinary.

جيمس
B. James (17 years old)

فكرة مرح متعلق بـ رياضات دائمًا رياضي
My idea of fun is anything that's related to sports. I've always been sporty and
قوي ينوي يجرب أي شيء سوف يجعل أدرينالين يتحرك على خلاف كثير
athletic and I'm willing to try whatever will get my adrenalin going. Unlike many
ناس عمر يستمتع بـ خروج مقاهي يحب فعل أشياء يلزم
people my age, I don't enjoy going out to cafés. I love doing things that keep
خلاء طبيعي بيئة يصبح عضو تسلق صخور
me outdoors in the natural environment. I became a member of a rock climbing
نادي تقريبًا ثلاث سنوات قبل يحب يعترف قابل
club about three years ago, and I must admit that I've had a lot of fun. I've met
كثير منه مسلي علاوة على أماكن
lots of interesting people and I've also been to a lot of interesting places. Besides

يجد ماء عظيم يطير طائرة شراعية لمدة طويلة
this, I also find water sports great. I've been windsurfing for ages and I've also
حديثًا بدأ يأخذ غـوص دروس
recently started taking scuba-diving lessons.

فيصل
C. Faisal (18 years old)

حقًا تصفح الإنترنت لعب استراتيجية ألعاب على كمبيوتر
I'm really into surfing the Net and playing strategy games on my computer. I've
been playing computer games ever since my father got me my first computer
عندما يميل إلى
when I was six. When I'm not playing computer games, I tend to be
يشـعر بالـملل أصدقاء يخرج محلي بالرغم من
out and about. My friends and I hang out at the local sports club so, although
تدريب
I'm not so athletic, I do get some exercise. I'm also into hanging out at the local
حيث إما مـطـعـم أو مـقـهـى
mall where my friends and I either go to a restaurant or to a café.

بوب
D. Bob (19 years old)

اجتماعي مقابلة
I'm very sociable so I have lots of friends and love meeting people. At
عطلات نهاية الأسبوع عادةً يلعب تنس أصدقاء
the weekends, I usually play tennis with my friends. When I was five, my father
أخذ نادي لعب أوقف
took me to the local tennis club and, since then, I have never stopped playing. I
طعام مطاعم كثيراً علاوة على ذلك
also love food so I go to restaurants very often. On top of that, I'm a member of
كرة قدم فريق يلعب من وقـت لآخـر
a local football team, and we play every once in a while. We have a lot of fun
تدريب لكن عمل شاق أيضًا انضم لـ شـارك
practising, but it's hard work, too. Since I joined the team, I've taken part in three
مباريات أحرز قليل أهداف ليس فقط لكن أيضًا مربح
matches, and I scored a few goals. It's not only fun but also very rewarding.

مثال صفحة٣٩ أكمل بارز كلمات عبارات النص بـ

Example (D. P39) ➤ Match the highlighted words/ phrases in the text with their meanings.

معاني

1. bookworm (دودة كتاب (مثقف	☐	a. found by chance وجد بالصدفة
2. constantly باستمرار	☐	b. a plan about what you will do عن خطة
3. intention نية	☐	c. ready جاهز
4. came across قابل صدفة	☐	d. do something usually or often
5. willing مستعد	☐	e. sometimes but not very often لكن أحيانًا
6. tend to يميل إلى	☐	f. someone who likes reading شخص ما الذي يحب
7. every once in a while من حين لآخر	☐	g. all the time طول الوقت

Answer

1. f **2.** g **3.** b **4.** a **5.** c **6.** d **7.** e

المفردات

VOCABULARY

رياضة **SPORT**	مكان **PLACE**	أدوات **EQUIPMENT**
تنس tennis	ملعب court	كرة ball, مضرب racket, شبكة net, سروال قصير shorts , فنيلة أحذية رياضية trainers, T-shirt
ملاكمة boxing	حلبة ring	boots , gloves, shorts أحذية طويلة قفازين
كرة ماء water polo	مسبح pool	ball, goggles, swimwear نظارات مائية مايوه
تزلج على الجليد snowboarding	منحدر slope	boots, board, goggles, gloves لوح
كرة سلة basketball	court	ball, net, shorts, trainers, vest صدرية
يطير طائرة شراعية windsurfing	بحر sea, بحيرة lake	swimwear, board, sail شراع
كرة قدم football	ملعب pitch	ball, boots, shorts, shin pads واقي الساق

كتاب التمارين صفحة ٢٤ اختر الصحيح إجابة

Workbook (A. P24) ➤ Choose the correct answer *a*, *b* or *c*.

ذهاب أفريقيا يساعد الفقراء كان جداً خبرة

1. Going to Africa to help the poor was a very _____ experience.

ممتع مجز مستعد

a. entertaining **b.** rewarding **c.** willing

عندما الاثنان ملاكمون نزل الملاكمة الجماهير بدأ

2. When the two boxers got in the boxing _____, the spectators started cheering.

هتاف

حلبة ملعب منحدر

a. ring **b.** court **c.** slope

الكبير كرة القدم بين مدرسة القادم الأحد

3. The big football _____ between our school and the Rovers is next Sunday.

مباراة فريق نادي

a. match **b.** team **c.** club

عندما يغوص في الماء تأكد يرتدي

4. When you dive into the water, make sure you are wearing your _____.

a. shin pads **b.** goggles **c.** gloves

كون بدرجة كبيرة موهوب كاتب أيضاً جداً جاد في العمل

5. _____ being an extremely talented writer, he is also very hardworking.

بالرغم من علاوة على على خلاف

a. Although **b.** Besides **c.** Unlike

أين عادةً مع أصدقاء

6. Where do you usually _____ with your friends?

يميل إلى يخرج يقابل صدفةً

a. tend to **a.** hang out **b.** come across

حقاً آسف يؤذي

7. I am really sorry! It was not my _____ to hurt you.

نية الإصرار ميزة

a. intention **b.** determination **c.** advantage

أمير بدأ صالة رياضية يتدرب

8. Ameer _____ started going to a gym to exercise.

a. for ages **b.** related **c.** recently

لا يطيق جاك أبداً خطأ

9. I can't stand Jack! He never _____ he is wrong!

يقود يشتكي يعترف بـ

a. leads **b.** complains **c.** admits

حاول يضرب فوق

10. Try to hit the ball over the _____.

a. racket **b.** net **c.** vest

Answer

1. b	**3.** a	**5.** b	**7.** a	**9.** c
2. a	**4.** b	**6.** b	**8.** c	**10.** b

القواعد

GRAMMAR

المضارع التام البسيط

PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE

التكوين والاستخدام مع الأمثلة

- يتكون المضارع التام البسيط من ..

فاعل		التصريف الثالث للفعل
Subject	has / have	past participle of the verb

- يستخدم المضارع التام البسيط للتأكيد على أحداث أو مواقف بدأت في الماضي وانتهت منذ فترة قصيرة.
- نستخدم since ويأتي بعدها نقطة زمنية أو for ويأتي بعدها فترة زمنية.

ناس مسلي كثير من قابل

- I've met lots of interesting people...

منذ انضم لـ الفريق شارك مباريات

- Since I joined the team, I've taken part in three matches...

المضارع التام المستمر

PRESENT PERFECT PROGRESSIVE

التكوين والاستخدام مع الأمثلة

- يتكون المضارع التام المستمر من ..

فاعل			
Subject	has / have	been	verb + ing

- يستخدم المضارع التام المستمر للتعبير عن أحداث أو مواقف بدأت في الماضي ومستمرة حتى الحاضر، ويكون التأكيد على مدة الحدث.
- نستخدم since وتأتي بعدها نقطة زمنية، أو نستخدم for وتأتي بعدها فترة زمنية.

عصور منذ يتزلج على الماء بالريح

- I've been windsurfing for ages...

تدريب
PRACTICE

مثال صفحة ٣٩ اقرأ النص أسفل أكمل الفراغات
Example (P39) ➤ Read the text below and complete the blanks with the Present Perfect Simple, the Present Perfect Progressive or the Past Simple of the verbs in brackets.

كل و كتاب كراني
Every Book and Cranny

دائماً يريد يفعل شيء ما مسلي لكن وقت فراغ
I (1) _____ (always / want) to do something interesting in my free time, but I

يعمل تقريباً طويل ساعات غالباً متعب يصل بيت من عمل
work quite long hours and I'm often very tired when I get home from work.

ما وقت قبل صديق يعطي الفكرة انضمام
Some time ago, a friend of mine (2) _____ (give) me the idea of joining 'Every

يكون في الأسبوع مرة فقط يقابل الذي نادي
Book and Cranny', a book club which meets just once a week. I (3) _____ (be)

عضو ماضي شهور يستمتع بـ كل لحظة
a member for the past six months and I (4) _____ (enjoy) every moment of it.

ودود المجو مرح
The people in the club are very friendly, and the atmosphere is fun and

مسترخي أسابيع قليل يقرأ كتب مشهور
relaxed. For the past few weeks, we (5) _____ (read) books by a famous

كاتب لكي يتبادل أفكار النهاية الشهر
writer so that we can exchange our thoughts at the end of the month. I am

يتطلع إلى حقاً يذاكر أدب
really looking forward to it. One of the members (6) _____ (study) Literature at

جامعة يقود محادثات
university for the last two years so he (7) _____ (lead) our conversations.

أمس يذهب دستة اشترى
Yesterday, I (8) _____ (go) to a bookshop and bought a dozen books for our

قادم مشروع عن شعر
next project, which is about poetry.

Answer

1. have/'ve always wanted
2. gave
3. have/'ve been
4. have/'ve enjoyed (have/'ve been enjoying)
5. have/'ve been reading
6. has been studying
7. has/'s been leading
8. went

كتاب التمارين صفحة ٢٤ اقرأ الجمل و أحط الصحيح إجابة

Workbook (C. P24) ➤ Read the sentences and circle the correct answer.

ينتظر هنا لمدة منذ نصف ساعة

1. I am **waiting** / **have been waiting** here for you **for** / **since** half an hour.

بوب يتزلج قبل بعد

2. Bob has **never** / **ever** been skiing **before** / **yet**.

نحن تايلاند بالفعل

3. We haven't **been** / **gone** to Thailand **yet** / **already**.

أمس اتصل رضا يدعو عشاء

4. Yesterday we **called** / **have called** Rida to invite him over for dinner.

آن يتعلم الإنجليزية أعوام

5. Ann **learns** / **has been learning** English **for** / **since** two years.

تدريبات صفحة

6. We have **done** / **been doing** three exercises on this page so **far** / **before**.

Answer

1. have been waiting / for
2. never / before
3. been / yet
4. called
5. has been learning / for
6. done / so far

3a listening & reading
استماع وقراءة

القراءة
READING

هاشم جدًا مثير يكون لندن
Hashim: It's so exciting to be in London!

سعد يعرف
Saad: I know.

جميل مدينة
Hashim: It's a beautiful city.

إذن إلى أين سنذهب أول
Saad: So, where are we off to first?

حسنًا لا عن لكن يحتاج يفعل بعض تسوق
Hashim: Well, I don't know about you, but I need to do some shopping on Edgware Road.

إيدج وير رود (اسم)

أين
Saad: Edgware Road? Where is that?

طبقًا لـ هذا دليل جدًا قريب من
Hashim: Well, according to this guide book, it's very close to Marble Arch.

انتظر دعني يجد الخريطة حقًا هنا
Hold on, let me find it on the map. It's right … here.

Saad: Oh, there it is.

يجب يذهب الآن يزور المناظر إذا
Hashim: But we don't have to go now. We can visit the sights first, if you want. There is the British Museum and the Natural History Museum.

يريد يوجد المتحف البريطاني متحف التاريخ الطبيعي

ماذا عن عين لندن هل هناك
Oh, what about the London Eye? Do you want to go there?

لا نحن لا يحتاج زيارة معالم المدينة الآن أيضًا يحب
Saad: No, we needn't go sightseeing right away. Also, I don't like Ferris wheels. Especially huge ones.

عجلة دوارة خصوصًا ضخم

حسنًا إذًا ماذا
Hashim: OK then, what do you want to do?

حقًا يأكل قليلاً جوعان
Saad: Actually, do you want to grab a bite first? I'm a bit peckish.

بالطبع
Hashim: Of course.

أي أفكار
Saad: Any ideas?

وجدتها يأخذ شيء ما
Hashim: I've got it! We can go to Edgware Road first, and have something to eat there. I heard there are loads of Middle-eastern restaurants there with delicious food.
يأكل سمع كثير من شرق أوسطي مطاعم طعام للذيذ

أتفق معك مكان يبدو رائع
Saad: I'm in! That place sounds fantastic.

يعرف يهدأ أعصاب لفترة قصيرة ثم بعض تسوق
Hashim: I know. We can chill out for a bit, then do some shopping.

و بعد ذلك الفندق ينام لبرهة
Saad: And afterwards, we can go to the hotel and sleep for a while.

ماذا بك؟ متعب بالفعل
Hashim: What's up with you? Are you tired already?

فقط بعد الغداء عادةً قليلاً نعسان
Saad: No, it's just that after lunch, I'm usually a little sleepy.

تمام من الأفضل لك ينام إذاً
Hashim: Well, all right. You'd better sleep then.

Saad: What about you?

يعتقد من الأفضل لي كثير من
Hashim: I think I'd rather do some sightseeing. My guide book has lots of pictures of some fascinating sights in central London. If I stay in today, I will get bored out of my mind.
صور ساحر مناظر وسط يمكث اليوم ضجر يصبح سوف عقل

Saad: You know what? You are right. I'll join you.
يلحق بـ

مثال صفحة ٤٠ اقرأ الجمل اكتب صحيح خطأ
Example (C. P40) ➤ Read the sentences and write *T* for True or *F* for False.

كلا الأولاد
1. Both the boys know London well. ☐
2. There are lots of sights on Edgware Road. ☐
3. Saad doesn't agree with one of Hashim's suggestions. ☐
يتفق مع اقتراحات
4. The boys are going to a restaurant first. ☐
5. Saad is feeling a little sleepy. ☐
يشعر
6. Both of them will go sightseeing. ☐

Answer

1. F **2.** F **3.** T **4.** T **5.** F **6.** T

مثال صفحة ٤١ صل الكلمات عبارات بارز المحادثة

Example (D. P41) ➤ Match the words/phrases highlighted in the dialogue with their meanings.

مع معاني

1. Where are we off to?	☐	**a.** a little hungry جوعان	
2. hold on	☐	**b.** eat something يأكل	
3. grab a bite	☐	**c.** wait ينتظر	
4. peckish	☐	**d.** where are we going?	
5. I'm in.	☐	**e.** I agree يوافق	
6. chill out	☐	**f.** What's wrong?	
7. What's up with you?	☐	**g.** relax يسترخي	

Answer

1. d **2.** c **3.** b **4.** a **5.** e **6.** g **7.** f

المفردات

VOCABULARY

صفات قوي

STRONG ADJECTIVES

مثال صفحة ٤١ استبدل جمل بـ

Example (B. P 41) ➤ Replace the 'strong' adjectives in sentences 1-6 with very and the adjectives in the box.

جداً الصندوق

غضبان angry	خائف scared	مسرور pleased	لذيذ tasty	مندهش surprised	متعب tired

أحد مبتهج يكتب المعلم العام جائزة

1. Ahmed was **delighted** to win the Teacher of the Year Award.

جيم مذعور عناكب وقتما يرى ينادي لـ نجدة

2. Jim is **terrified** of spiders; whenever he sees one, he calls for help.

مندهش عندما يرى ناطحة سحاب المرة الأولى

3. I was **amazed** when I saw a skyscraper for the first time.

4. After working for nearly 14 hours, Sami was **exhausted** when he returned home.

5. Betty made a **delicious** strawberry cheesecake for dessert.

6. Alex was **furious** with Tom because he damaged his new car.

Answer

1. very pleased
2. very scared
3. very surprised
4. very tired
5. very tasty
6. very angry

Workbook (A. P25) ➤ Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

peckish	huge	exhausted	amazed	delighted
terrified	delicious	fascinating	furious	

1. Mr Green was _____ with his son for taking his car without asking him first.

2. I am _____ that you will be able to come to my graduation!

3. Every Thursday we gather at my grandmother's house and she cooks us a _____ meal.

4. I am a bit _____. Can we have a break and get something to eat?

5. It's been years since I last saw you. I am _____ at how much you've changed!

6. Mary is _____ of insects.

7. Clark works in a(n) _____ office block in the city centre.

8. After driving for eight hours straight, I felt _____.

9. The book you gave me was _____ and I enjoyed reading it.

Answer

1. furious
2. delighted
3. delicious
4. peckish
5. amazed
6. terrified
7. a huge
8. exhausted
9. fascinating

القواعد
GRAMMAR

يجب أن يجب أن يحتاج
MUST - HAVE TO - NEED

الاستخدام

- نستخدم (must) ليعبر المتكلم عن أنه يريد (شخصيًا) الإلزام أو الالتزام بفعل شيء ما، ونفيها mustn't ، ويأتي بعدها مصدر الفعل.
- نستخدم (have to) ليعبر المتكلم عن الإلزام أو الالتزام بفعل شيء ما لسبب خارجي (مثل قانون أو قرار)، ونضع قبلها don't/doesn't للنفي، ويأتي بعدها مصدر الفعل.
- نستخدم (need to) للتعبير عن حاجة أو ضرورة لفعل شيء في المضارع أو في المستقبل، ويأتي بعدها مصدر الفعل.

لا يذهب رؤية معالم المدينة مباشرةً لكن
- No, we needn't go sightseeing right away. But we don't have to go now.

أنت
- You mustn't go sightseeing right away.

نعم لا يملك كاف وقت
- Yes, we have to / need to / must. We don't have enough time.

من الأفضل أن يفضل أن
HAD BETTER - WOULD RATHER

الاستخدام

- نستخدم ('d better و 'd rather) للتعبير عن نصيحة، ويأتي بعدهما مصدر الفعل.
- نستخدم ('d rather) مع ضمائر المتكلم (We/I) ونستخدم ('d better) مع باقي الضمائر.

هي ينام إذاً
- She'd better sleep then.

بعض
- ... I'd rather do some sightseeing.

فائدة

- ('d better) هي اختصار لـ (had better)، و ('d rather) هي اختصار لـ (would rather)، وعند نفيهما نضع بعدهما (not).

تدريب
PRACTICE

مثال صفحة ٤١ اقرأ المحادثة أمثل و أخط الصحيح إجابة
Example (P41) ➤ Read the dialogue below and circle the correct answer.

مرحباً اندي هل أنت يفعل أي شيء غداً
A: Hi , Andy! Are you doing anything tomorrow?

يساعد والد يصلح السيارة لماذا

B: I (1) **need** / **have to** help my father fix the car. Why?

فقط يتساءل يحب بأني تمشية مع

A: Oh, I was just wondering if you would like to come hiking with me.

يبقى بيت لكن

B: I (2) **'d rather** / **'d better** go hiking with you than stay at home. But I promised my father I would help. I really (3) **needn't** / **must** keep my promise. How about Friday?

وعد حقًا يلتزم بـ وعد كيف عن الجمعة

A: That's fine with me. Do you have your hiking boots?

جيل هل بملك أحذية

B: Oh, no. I (4) **don't have to** / **need to** buy a new pair because my old ones aren't any good. I've been thinking about going shopping, but I just haven't had the time.

لا ياه يشتري جديد زوج لأن قديم جيد يفكر في ذهاب تسوق الوقت

A: Do you think you'll be able to get a pair tomorrow?

قادر على يحضر غداً

B: Yes, but I'll (5) **have to** / **must** go to the shops early in the morning because my father will be waiting.

نعم المحلات مبكراً الصباح ينتظر يكون سوف

A: Now, about the trip. We could drive down to either the mountain or the lake. Which do you prefer?

الآن عن الرحلة يقود إما الجبل أو البحيرة أي يفضل

B: I (6) **would rather** / **have to** go to the lake as it's closer.

أقرب

A: We (7) **had better** / **mustn't** forget to bring a map with a walking trail. Remember what happened last time we went there? We got lost!

نحن ينسى يحضر خريطة مشي أثر تذكر ماذا حدث مرة ماضية ذهب هناك تائه

B: How could I forget! We (8) **had to** / **should** call my dad to come and find us. We (9) **would rather** / **had better** stop at the local tourist office and get a map.

كيف أب يتصل بجد يقف محلي سياحي مكتب

A: You're right. One last thing. You (10) **don't need to** / **mustn't** worry about lunch because I'm going to pack a picnic for us.

أنت على حق أخير شيء يقلق غداء رحلة

B: That's great. I'm really looking forward to it.

عظيم يتطلع إلى

Answer

1.	have to	**3.**	must	**5.**	have to	**7.**	mustn't	**9.**	had better
2.	'd rather	**4.**	need to	**6.**	would rather	**8.**	had to	**10.**	don't need to

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معطى الكلمات بـ مبتدئًا الجمل أعد كتبة صفحة ٢٦ كتاب التمارين

Workbook (C. P26) ➤ Rewrite the sentences starting with the words given.

استخدم الصحيح صيغة

Use the correct form of *must*, *have to* or *need*.

أنت هنا ميارنك يوقف غير قانوني

1. It is illegal to park your car here. **You** _____

ضروري يأتي مريض يشعر

2. It isn't necessary for you to come if you feel ill . **You** _____

ثم والدين سوف يكون بعيد لذلك سوف يعتني بـ صغير أخت

3. Tim's parents will be away so he will look after his little sister. **Tim** _____

المعلم سأل الطلاب ينهي مشاريع قبل الأربعاء

4. The teacher asked the students to finish their projects by Wednesday.

The students _____

مهم ألا أثناء يرتعب زلزال

5. It is important not to panic during an earthquake. **You** _____

فائض من فاكهة هيا يشتري أزود

6. We've got plenty of fruit. Let's not buy more. **We** _____

Answer

1. mustn't park your car here.

2. don't have to come / don't need to come / needn't come if you feel ill.

3. has to / needs to / must look after his little sister while his parents are away.

4. must / need to / have to finish their projects by Wednesday.

5. mustn't panic during an earthquake.

6. don't have to / needn't buy more fruit.

3b reading
قراءة

قراءة
READING

نصائح لـ ناجح مقابلة
Tips for a successful interview

عادي يشعر عصبي قبل مقابلة خصوصاً
It is normal to feel nervous before an interview, especially if you are

يدخل العالم عمل أول مرة مع ذلك ينقذ
entering the world of work for the first time. However, you can save

كثير من نفسك ضغط قلق بـ قليل عمل بسيط أشياء بعيداً عن
yourself a lot of stress and anxiety by doing a few simple things. Apart from

صلاة هنا بعض نصيحة يأخذ في اعتبار قادم
praying, here is some advice you could take into consideration the next

مرة يضطر لـ يذهب
time you have to go for a job interview.

الكفاح ناجح إعداد
The key to a successful job interview is preparation. 1 ☐ It is very important to

يتأكد مبرة ذاتية حديث خالي من أخطاء أيضاً
make sure your CV is up-to-date and free of mistakes. Also, you should make

استخدام الإنترنت إضافة إلى مجلات جرائد لكي يجمع
use of the Internet, as well as magazines and newspapers, in order to gather

معلومات عن الشركة منظمة يتقدم إلى علاوة على ذلك
information about the company or organisation you are applying to. Furthermore,

يجب يعرف بعض أشياء معين وضع متضمناً عام
you must know some things about the specific job position, including general

مسؤوليات يومي أعمال
responsibilities and daily duties.

ثم مفيد يجهز نفسها إجابة مماثل
Next, it is helpful to prepare for the interview itself by answering typical interview

أمثلة يحاول محدد أمام
questions. 2 ☐ You can try answering these specific questions in front of

صديق عائلة عضو تسجيل فيديو نفسك ربما يساعد أيضاً
a friend or family member. Videotaping yourself might help you as well.

تذكر يوجد دائماً مساحة تحسين يتدرب
3 ☐ Remember, there is always room for improvement; the more you practise,

واثق موف لا يشوش أمور أثناء
the more confident you will be that you won't mess things up during the

ينبغي يسأل
interview. You should also prepare questions to ask during the interview. These

يعكس بحث الشركة
questions should reflect your research on the company and position. However,
أي راتب
remember not to ask any questions about salary on your first interview. If you
المحاور يعتقد فقط يهتم بـ الفوائد
do, the interviewer may think that you only care about the benefits and that
اهتمام صادق
your interest in the company isn't genuine.

نهائي تجهيزات يتضمن اختيار ما يرتدي ينتقي
Final preparations include choosing what to wear. It is important to select
شيء ما ملائم عمل بدلة دائمًا مقبول ملابس
something appropriate. A business suit is always acceptable. If your clothing is
نظيف مضغوط بطريقة جيدة موقع
clean and well pressed, the interviewer will think that you are a location of your
أنيق منظم شخص يعرف الموقع
interview. neat and organised person. Also, you must know the location of your
يصل إلى دقائق مقدمًا
interview. 4 ☐ You should arrive at the interview ten minutes in advance. You
يحضر زائد نسخ مع صغير
must also remember to bring extra copies of your CV with you. Bringing a small
دفتر ملاحظات جيد جيد يبقى هادئ يبرز
notebook for notes is also a good idea. Remember to stay calm and project
صورة ثقة بالنفس
an image of self-confidence.

5 ☐ In it, you should emphasise your interest and restate your specific
يؤكد اهتمام يصرح ثانيةً
الوظيفة مؤهلات
qualifications for the position. Remember, the more you prepare, the more
successful your interview will be.

مثال صفحة ٤٥ انظر إلى صل
Example (D. P45) ➤ Look at the highlighted words in the text and Match them with their meanings.

1. anxiety (قلق) ☐	a. including the latest information (يضم الأحدث معلومات)
2. up-to-date (حديث) ☐	b. exact place (مكان مضبوط)
3. gather (يتجمع) ☐	c. choose (يختار)
4. genuine (أصلي) ☐	d. a feeling of worry (شعور قلق)
5. select (يختار) ☐	e. collect (يجمع)
6. location (موقع) ☐	f. real (حقيقي)

Answer

1. d **2.** a **3.** e **4.** f **5.** c **6.** b

المفردات

VOCABULAR

1. EXPRESSIONS WITH *MAKE* AND *DO*

تعبيرات مع يصنع و يفعل

do	well / business / my best / a favour / shopping / homework
	جيداً شغل أفضل معروف تسوق واجب
make	money / noise / a decision / an excuse / mistakes / plans
	نقود إزعاج قرار اعتذار أخطاء خطط

مثال صفحة ٤٥ أكمل الجمل بـ الصحيح صيغة

Example (B. P45) ➤ Complete the sentences with the correct form of *make* or *do* and some of the words from the previous activity.

بعض الكلمات من سابق نشاط

1. Everyone _____; the important thing is to learn from them.

كل شخص المهم شيء يتعلم

2. Karima was pleased because she _____ in her Maths test.

كريمة سعيد لأن اختبار رياضيات

3. Kevin asked his son to _____ about where he wanted to go on holiday.

كيفين سأل ابن عن أين أراد يذهب إجازة

4. Would you _____ me _____ and buy me a chocolate bar on your way home?

يشتري قطعة شكولاتة طريق بيت

5. Alex _____ his _____ but he couldn't win the match.

أليكس لكن يكسب المباراة

6. I can't sleep at night because my neighbours _____ too much _____.

ينام ليلاً جيران كثير جداً

7. Maria _____ and left early from work.

ماريا غادر مبكراً عمل

Answer

1. makes mistakes **3.** make a decision **5.** did ... best **7.** made an excuse

2. did well **4.** do ... a favour **6.** make ... noise

2. WORDS EASILY CONFUSED

كلمات بسهولة يمكن الخلط بينها

Example (P45) ➤ Circle the word that best completes each sentence.

مثال صفحة ٤٥ أخط الكلمة الذي يكمل كل جملة

1. The company offered me a good **salary / income**, a car and other benefits.
الشركة عرض جيد راتب دخل سيارة آخر فوائد

2. A company loses money when its **salary / income** is less than its expenses.
يخسر مال عندما أقل من نفقات

3. Mary had a worried **expression / gesture** on her face when she heard the news.
ماري قلق تعبير إيماءة وجه سمع الأخبار

4. She made a(n) **expression / gesture** towards the desk and I went to take a look.
صنع تجاه الطاولة ذهب يلقي نظرة

5. John spilt pasta sauce all over his shirt so he had to change into a **clean / clear** one.
جون مكب مكرونة صلصة على كل قميص اضطر إلى يغير نظيف واضح

6. I asked him many times but he didn't give me a **clean / clear** answer.
سأل كثير مرات لكن لم يعطي إجابة

7. Most students feel **nervous / upset** before an important examination.
معظم طلاب يشعر عصبي يتزعج قبل هام اختبار

8. Karen is **nervous / upset** because she lost her favourite ring.
كارين مفضل خاتم

Answer

1. salary	**3.** expression	**5.** clean	**7.** nervous
2. income	**4.** a gesture	**6.** clear	**8.** upset

Example (B. P46) ➤ Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in capitals.

مثال صفحة ٤٦ أكمل بحروف كبيرة

1. Ben put an _____ in the local paper to sell his house. **ADVERTISE**
بن وضع الجريدة المحلية يبيع منزل يعلن

2. The recent _____ in medical research have given many people a lot of hope. **DEVELOP**
الحديث طبي بحث أعطى الناس كثير من أمل ينمي

3. The manager and his assistant had a _____ about the project. **DISCUSS**

4. I'm taking art classes at my local adult _____ centre. **EDUCATE**

5. Various environmental _____ are working together to solve the problem. **ORGANISE**

6. Dan has made all the _____ for his holiday. **ARRANGE**

7. I was very pleased to receive an _____ to Hashim's wedding. **INVITE**

8. We stopped and asked a man for _____ to the museum. **DIRECT**

Answer

1. advertisement
2. developments
3. discussion
4. education
5. organisations
6. arrangements
7. invitation
8. directions

Workbook (A. P29) ➤ **Read the sentences and circle the correct answer.**

1. What is the main source of **income / salary** in your country?

2. Linda's facial **gesture / expression** made me realise something was wrong.

3. Eva got really **nervous / upset** when she found out her friend had lied to her.

4. The reasons why the man committed the crime are still not **clear / clean** to the police.

5. People should always take **duty / responsibility** for their actions.

6. He's not tough - it's just part of the **image / appearance** he wants to create.

Answer

1. income
2. expression
3. upset
4. clear
5. responsibility
6. image

Workbook (B. P29) ➤ **Choose the correct answer *a*, *b* or *c*.**

كتاب التمارين صفحة ٢٩ اختر

1. I truly appreciate your _____ interest in my problem but there's nothing you can do to help.

حقًا بقدر اهتمام مشكلة لكن لا شيء

a. confident **b.** calm **c.** genuine

واثق هادئ حقيقي

2. Bob is thinking of _____ for the job of sales assistant at the local shoe shop.

بوب يفكر بـــائـــع محلي حذاء محل

a. applying **b.** gathering **c.** looking

تقدم تجمع نظر

3. Make sure you enclose a(n) _____ in your application letter.

تـأكـد يرفق تقدم لوظيفة رسالة

a. interview **b.** CV **c.** tip

مقابلة سيرة ذاتية نصيحة

4. His _____ has been quite strange lately. Do you know what's wrong with him?

تمامًا غريب مؤخرًا هل يعرف خطأ

a. eye contact **b.** body language **c.** behaviour

تواصل بالعين لغة الجسد سلوك

5. This is a formal dinner, so make sure you wear _____ clothes.

رسمي عشاء لذلك يرتدي ملابس

a. typical **b.** appropriate **c.** up-to-date

طبق الأصل ملائم حديث

Answer

1. c **2.** a **3.** b **4.** c **5.** b

القواعد

GRAMMAR

التعبير عن الإمكانية

EXPRESSING POSSIBILITY

(MAY - MIGHT - COULD)

may / might / could

➤ نستخدم (may/might/could) ثم مصدر الفعل للتعبير عن إمكانية حدوث الفعل في المضارع أو في المستقبل.

➤ ...here is some advice you could take into consideration the next time you have to go for a job interview.

بعض نصيحة يضع في اعتبار المرة القادمة يجب أن وظيفة مقابلة

➤ Videotaping yourself might help you as well.

تسجيل الفيديو نفسك يساعد أيضًا

المحاور يعتقد فقط يهتم بـ
➤ If you do, the interviewer may think that you only care about المنافع
the benefits...

فائدة
➤ للنفي نضع not بعد (might أو may) ثم نتبعها بالمصدر.
نحن البنك اليوم
➤ We may not / might not go to the bank today.

عمل استنتاج
MAKING DEDUCTIONS (MUST - CAN'T)

must / can't
➤ نستخدم must ثم مصدر الفعل لتأكيد أن شيئًا ما حقيقي ، أي بمعنى (من المؤكد أن).
فقط المال مهتم بـ
➤ He must be interested in the money only.

➤ نستخدم can't ثم مصدر الفعل للتعبير عن اعتقاد أن شيئًا ما مستحيل.
من المحتمل نفسها الوظيفة
➤ He can't possibly care about the job itself.

تدريب
PRACTICE

مثال صفحة ٤٦ اقرأ النص أسفل أحط الصحيح كلمات
Example (P46) ➤ Read the text below and circle the correct words.

اختيار صحيح مهنة الأكبر مشكلة
Choosing the right career **(1) can't be / must be** the biggest problem I have
عقل أيام في الواقع فقط الأكثر هام
on my mind these days. In fact, it just **(2) may be / can be** the most important
قرار سوف يصنع قليل أيام قبل ذهب يرى مهن مستشار
decision I will ever make. A few days ago, I went to see a careers counsellor
لأن اعتقد يساعد أحسن فكرة عن
because I thought it **(3) must help / might help** me get a better idea about
ما نوع وظيفة يناسب بالإضافة لـ المعلومات أعطى
what kind of job suits me. In addition to the information the counsellor gave
نصح شيء آخر يفعل يتحدث
me, he advised me that another thing I **(4) could do / mustn't do** is to talk to
ناس وظائف مهتم بـ قال
people who do jobs I am interested in. He said they **(5) can't be / might be**
قادر على يعطي مساعد نصيحة نصائح جداً
able to give me helpful advice and tips. It **(6) must not be / may not be** very
صعب يجد معلم أو طبيب يتحدث لكن ما إذا شخص يريد
difficult to find a teacher or a doctor to talk to, but what if someone wants to

يصبح رائد فضاء شكولاتة ذواق متأكد
become an astronaut or a chocolate taster? I'm sure it **(7) may be / can't be**
مهل جداً هؤلاء حالات على أية حال منذ دائماً أحب يطبخ يعتقد
so easy in those cases. Anyway, since I have always liked to cook, I think I
يتحدث طهاة المطاعم حارة
(8) can't try / could try talking to chefs at the restaurants in my neighbourhood.

Answer

1. must be	**3.** might help	**5.** might be	**7.** can't be
2. may be	**4.** could do	**6.** may not be	**8.** could try

كتاب التمارين صفحة ٢٩ المواقف أسفل اكتب استخدم
Workbook (C. P29) ➤ **Read the situations below and write sentences. Use**
العلامات معطى
the prompts given and *may, might, could, must* or *can't*.

جعفر ميء ذاكرة ذكّر عن المقابلة
1. Jafar has a bad memory. Remind him about the meeting.

Remind / Jafar / about / meeting / otherwise / he / forget / about / it _____
وإلا ينسى

موسى يعمل الحديقة طول اليوم
2. Musa has been working in the garden all day.

He / be / very tired _____

مبدة جداً صغير أم
3. That woman is too young to be Kim's mother.

She / be / her mother _____

حريص أثناء قيادة
4. You must be more careful when driving.

خطير حادث
You / have / serious accident _____

إمكانية مطر فيما بعد النهار
5. There's a possibility of rain later on in the day.

It / rain / later on in the day _____

Answer

1. Remind Jafar about the meeting otherwise he may forget about it.

2. He must be very tired.

3. She can't be her mother.

4. You could have a serious accident.

5. It might rain later on in the day.

3 round-up
تمارين مجمعة

VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR
المفردات القواعد

مثال صفحة، ه اختر الكلمة أكثر على نحو ملائم
Example (A. P50) ➤ Choose the word or phrase that most appropriately completes the sentence.
يكمل الجملة

1. Jack picked up his racket and walked onto the _____ to face his opponent.
جاك التقط مضرب مشى على واجه لـ خصم

a. court ملعب **b.** ring حلبة **c.** slope منحدر **d.** pitch لـ

2. Hockey players wear _____ to protect their legs from injury.
هوكي لاعبون يرتدي يحمي أرجل من إصابة

a. vests صدريات **b.** gloves قفازات **c.** shin pads واقي ساق **d.** helmets خوذات

3. I was so _____ after running the marathon race that I could hardly walk.
جداً بعد جري المسافات الطويلة سباق بصعوبة يمشي

a. sleepy نعسان **b.** relaxed طليق **c.** amazed مندهش **d.** exhausted متعب

4. I want to do something _____ in my free time so I've decided to take an art class.
يريد يفعل شيء ما وقت فراغ قرر يأخذ حصة فنية

a. creative مبدع **b.** competitive تنافسي **c.** active نشيط **d.** reliable يعتمد عليه

5. The man in the tourist office was very _____ to us.
الرجل المكتب السياحي جداً

a. nervous عصبي **b.** helpful مفيد **c.** delighted مبتهج **d.** pleased مسرور

6. Adam can never admit it when he has made a(n) _____.
آدم لا اعترف عندما عمل

a. decision قرار **b.** favour معروف **c.** mistake خطأ **d.** excuse اعتذار

7. I am doing my_____ now; could you stop making so much noise?
الآن يوقف عمل جداً كثير ضوضاء

a. business شغل **b.** best أفضل **c.** plans خطط **d.** homework واجب

8. The annual _____ of our family is about $ 50,000.
السنوي عائلة تقريباً

a. salary راتب b. income دخل c. wage أجرة d. pay دفع

9. Some people use facial _____ rather than words to express how they feel.
بعض الناس يستخدم وجهي أكثر من كلمات يعبر كيف يشعر

a. gestures إيماءات b. movements حركات c. expressions تعبيرات d. appearance مظهر

10. Their _____ for the lost treasure led them to an island in the Caribbean.
مفقود كنز أدى جزيرة البحر الكاريبي

a. research بحث b. search بحث c. study دراسة d. examination اختبار

Answer

1.	a	3.	d	5.	b	7.	d	9.	c
2.	c	4.	a	6.	c	8.	b	10.	b

Example (B. P50) مثال صفحة ٥٠ اختر الكلمة عبارة ينتج **Choose the word or phrase that produces a grammatically correct sentence.**
نحوياً جملة صحيحة

1. Frank _____ his homework; he can go out now.
فرانك يخرج الآن

a. has finished c. was finishing

b. has been finishing d. finishes

2. She has been living in Al-Khobar _____ two years.
الخُبر في يعيش سنوات

a. since منذ b. for لمدة c. already بالفعل d. before قبل

3. John _____ the house for weeks, but he doesn't seem any closer to finishing it.
جون البيت أسابيع لكن يبدو أي أقرب انتهاء

a. has painted c. has been painting

b. was painting d. paints

4. Leo _____ an interest in tennis since he was a young boy.
ليو اهتمام تنس صغير ولد

a. has had c. was having

b. has been having d. had

5. We _____ go windsurfing than play tennis.
   a. would rather **b.** should **c.** had better **d.** might

6. I _____ sushi before.
   a. have never eaten **c.** never eat
   b. have never been eating **d.** was never eating

7. Your leg looks much worse; you _____ go and see a doctor.
   a. would rather **b.** need **c.** had better **d.** needn't

8. I'd love to go out tonight, but I can't because I _____ prepare a presentation on climate change for tomorrow.
   a. need **b.** have to **c.** mustn't **d.** can

9. Abdullah _____ in his office now; I just saw him leaving the building.
   a. must be **b.** mustn't be **c.** can't be **d.** could be

10. Ibrahim _____ not be able to make it to dinner tonight.
    a. may **b.** can **c.** must **d.** could

Answer

1.	a	**3.**	c	**5.**	a	**7.**	c	**9.**	c
2.	b	**4.**	a	**6.**	a	**8.**	b	**10.**	a

Example (C. P51) ➤ Read the text below and decide which answer *a*, *b* or *c* best fits each gap.

The number of people spending their free time learning a foreign language **(1)** _____ in the last decade. This **(2)** _____ be because, as the world has developed and air travel has become cheaper, more and more people are able to visit different countries. Also, more companies work on an international level and, therefore, if you know a foreign language, you **(3)** _____ find that you

have better job opportunities. It shows employers that you have the ability to work with people from different countries and that you will be flexible about where you work. Learning a foreign language can be fun, and the friendly **(4)** _____ of a language class will also provide you with the opportunity to meet new people with common interests. **(5)** _____ this, knowledge of the language of a country you visit will make you feel more confident as you will be able to communicate at a basic level with the local people. Another **(6)** _____ of learning a language is that it will help you understand the culture of the country you are visiting. So if you're looking for something **(7)** _____ to do in your free time and you're **(8)** _____ to study, then why not try a language class?

1.	**a.** was increasing	**b.** increases	**c.** has increased
2.	**a.** could	**b.** mustn't	**c.** had better
3.	**a.** may	**b.** need	**c.** have to
4.	**a.** atmosphere	**b.** air	**c.** location
5.	**a.** Although	**b.** Besides	**c.** Next
6.	**a.** improvement	**b.** advantage	**c.** convenience
7.	**a.** stimulating	**b.** adequate	**c.** appropriate
8.	**a.** willing	**b.** confident	**c.** enthusiastic

Answer

1. c **2.** a **3.** a **4.** a **5.** b **6.** b **7.** a **8.** a

مثال صفحة٥١ أكمل النص بـ المضارع التام البسيط

Example (E. P51) ➤ Complete the text with the Present Perfect Simple, the Present Perfect Progressive or the Past Simple of the verbs in brackets.

إيلي يصنع رائع ترقيع لحف لفترة طويلة لكن كيف

Ellie **(1)** _____ (make) fabulous patchwork quilts for ages. But how did it all

يبدأ كثير منوات مضى يكتشف قديم صندوق غرفة علوية

start? Many years ago, Ellie **(2)** _____ (discover) an old box in her attic . It

يخص جدة الذي يحب حياكة

(3) _____ (belong) to her grandmother who **(4)** _____ (love) knitting

سترات أحفاد صناعة

jumpers for her grandchildren and making patchwork quilts. In that box, Ellie

غير منتهي قطعة من يجد

(5) _____ (find) a piece of unfinished quilt. That was it. Her grandmother was

لم يعد هناك يساعد أخذ كثير من تدريب قراءة

no longer there to help her and it took Ellie a lot of practice, reading and

صبر لكن في النهاية أنهى منذ ذلك الحين

patience, but in the end, she finished the quilt. Since then, she **(6)** _____

يصبح خبير عائلة أصدقاء يحب

(become) an expert in quilting. Her family and friends **(7)** _____ (like) her

كثير جداً سأل يصنع بعض

quilts so much that they asked her to make them some. Her grandmother's

يعلق جدار لمدة كل هذه أعوام إلهام

quilt, which **(8)** _____ (hang) on a wall for all these years, is her inspiration.

Answer

1. has been making	**3.** belonged	**5.** found	**7.** liked
2. discovered	**4.** loved	**6.** has become	**8.** has been hanging

Module 4 الوحدة ٤

Planet Earth

كوكب الأرض

4a reading
قراءة

القراءة
READING

لا لا يهتم تطوع لكي ينقذ كوكب الأرض
Why not consider volunteering to save Planet Earth?

يوجد كثير فرص متاح
There are many opportunities available.

العالم يمر بـ عصر تغير نحن ينتقل من رمادي
A. The world is experiencing a time of change. We are moving from a 'grey'
اقتصاد مبني على عادات ضار البيئة أخضر
economy, based on habits that are harmful to the environment, to a 'green'
يحمي يحتاج الفهم
economy, based on the understanding that we need to protect our environment.
كيف سوف مستقبل أجيال يقابل هذه تحديات متطوعون يحتاج
How will future generations meet these challenges? Volunteers are needed for
عالمي شباب يبني حماية وكالة يساعد
the Global Youth for Environmental Protection (GYEP) agency. You will help to
يدرب صغار مهتم مدرسة ثانوية طلاب عندما يجهز أنفسهم
train young and interested high school students while they prepare themselves
وظائف انضم اليوم ساعد تشكيل العقول غداً
for the green jobs of the future. Join today and help shape the minds of tomorrow!

حوض نهر الأمازون يغطي حوالي مليون مربع كيلومترات موطن
B. The Amazon Basin covers about seven million square kilometres, and is home
لـ أكثر من فصائل حيوانات الأرض أجل كنوز
to more than 2.6 million species of animals. It is one of Earth's finest treasures.
مع ذلك بقرب قطع أشجار قليل الحجم غابات مطيرة
However, by 2020, logging will have reduced the size of rainforests by 60%. The
وطني علوم مؤسسة يبحث عن نهاية يضع يساعد
National Science Foundation (NSF) is looking for volunteers to help put an end to
قبل جداً متأخر علماء دراسة
this before it is too late. Volunteers will help scientists in their study of the
تدمير تأثير النظام البيئي
destruction of the Amazon rainforest and its effect on the ecosystem. You will
يمتلك الفرصة مع فرصة خلال الأدغال
have the opportunity to travel with scientists through the jungle in
لا تفوتك عمر تجربة
an experience of a lifetime. Don't miss out!

C. Help save the beaches of a unique chain of islands! With their warm waters and white sandy beaches that stretch for miles, the Bahamas are everyone's dream of a tropical paradise. Just off the coast of Florida, this island chain has not been affected by development until quite recently. Help to put an end to this before the beauty of these islands is destroyed. With the Coastal Ecology Center (CEC), volunteers will examine the effects of growing coastal development on the plants and animals which live nearby. You will help compare satellite images to on-the-ground information.

D. Volunteer with Charity Warehouse in the second largest city in Saudi Arabia and help those affected by the Jeddah flood who need support until they eventually find safe housing. During this 7-day adventure, you will be helping the local community clean up the affected areas and give out food and water to hundreds of people who had to abandon their homes after the flood. In situations as difficult as this, it is important to be close to our fellow human beings. We are looking for energetic and hard-working people who want to help people in need. If you fit this description, then please join us!

Example (C. P54) ➤ Read the advertisements again and answer the questions

1-8. Write *A, B, C* or *D* in the boxes.

Which advertisement mentions...

1. an organisation that helps prepare young people for new careers? ☐
2. an organisation in which volunteers will be helping people who have suffered because of weather conditions? ☐

يطلب محدد صفات خاصة
3. an organisation which is asking for people with specific qualities? ☐

عالي تقنية
4. an organisation in which volunteers will be using high technology to gather information? ☐
يجمع معلومات

يستكشف
5. an organisation in which volunteers will be exploring the area they want to save? ☐

الطول أفراد عمل
6. the length of time individuals will be doing volunteer work? ☐

7. that we are seeing a change for the better? ☐

غير متضرر بشري نشاط الماضي
8. an area which was unharmed by human activity in the past? ☐

Answer

1. A **2.** D **3.** D **4.** C **5.** B **6.** D **7.** A **8.** C

مثال صفحة٥٥ صل الكلمات بارز النص
Example (D. P55) ➤ Match the words highlighted in the text with their meanings.
معاني

1. species (فصائل) ☐		**a.** pictures (صور)
2. logging (قطع الأشجار) ☐		**b.** large amounts of water (كميات كبير) covering (يغطي) an area
3. ecosystem (نظام بيئي) ☐		**c.** a group (مجموعة) of people living (يعيش) in an area
4. images (صور) ☐		**d.** types (أنواع) of plants or animals
5. flood (فيضان) ☐		**e.** the action (النشاط) of cutting (قطع) down trees (أشجار)
6. community (مجتمع) ☐		**f.** the plants and animals in an area

Answer

1. d **2.** e **3.** f **4.** a **5.** b **6.** c

المفردات
VOCABULARY

بركة ماء	محيط	صحراء	واحة	وادي	الغطاء الجليدي القطبي
pond	ocean	desert	oasis	canyon	polar ice cap

Workbook (A. P36) ➤ **Choose the correct answer *a*, *b* or *c*.**

1. When I was a child, I used to love to feed the ducks in our garden _____.
   a. oasis **b.** ocean **c.** pond
2. Humans are responsible for most of the _____ to the environment.
   a. description **b.** destruction **c.** protection
3. Young people should be prepared to meet the _____ of the 21st century.
   a. treasures **b.** developments **c.** challenges
4. Have you _____ enough information for your Science project?
   a. created **b.** gathered **c.** affected
5. The forest _____ for miles around the city.
   a. covers **b.** fits **c.** stretches
6. The whole _____ is against the building of a factory in town.
   a. community **b.** individual **c.** generation
7. Providing _____ for the people who lost their homes in the earthquake is the government's number one priority.
   a. building **b.** housing **c.** agency
8. Several _____ areas were destroyed by the tsunami.
   a. coastal **b.** tropical **c.** global
9. We stopped to rest at an oasis in the middle of the _____.
   a. rainforest **b.** canyon **c.** desert
10. Watching TV for many hours a day can be _____ to your eyes.
    a. harmful **b.** cheerful **c.** unique

Answer

1. c	**3.** c	**5.** c	**7.** b	**9.** c
2. b	**4.** b	**6.** a	**8.** a	**10.** a

القواعد

GRAMMAR

المستقبل أزمنة

FUTURE TENSES

الاستخدام مع التكوين

مصدر الفعل

- نستخدم (will + base form) للتعبير عن تنبؤات في المستقبل أو عن قرار سريع.
- نستخدم (am/is/are + going to + base form) للتعبير عن نوايا أو خطط مستقبلية تم الإعداد لها مسبقًا.

يوليو القادم يتطوع علوم وطني

- **A:** Next July, we are going to volunteer with the National Science مؤسسة يساعد علماء ينقذ الأمـــازون غابات مطيرة Foundation and help scientists save the Amazon rainforest. Would يحب بأني you like to come with us?
- **B:** I'm not sure. I have no plans for July, but is it so important? متأكد خطط يوليو لكن هام
- **A:** Of course! Scientists say that in a few years only half of the بالطبـــع علماء يقول قلـيـل منوات فقط نصف rainforests will still exist. مازال يوجد
- **B:** In that case, I'll come with you. حالة بأني

- نستخدم المستقبل المستمر الذي يتكون من (will + be + -ing form) للتعبير عن الفترة التي يستغرقها الحدث في المستقبل.

أثناء صيف أيام مغامرة مجتمع محلي

- During this 7-day adventure, you will be helping the local community ينـظـف متأثر مناطق clean up the affected areas...

- نستخدم المستقبل التام الذي يتكون من (will + have + past participle) للتعبير عن حدث سيتم في المستقبل قبل وقت محدد أو قبل حدث آخر.

ومع ذلك قطع الأخشاب قل الـحـجـم

- However, by 2020, logging will have reduced the size of rainforests by 60%.

تدريب
PRACTICE

مثال صفحة ٥٥ أكمل المحادثة
Example (P55) ➤ Complete the dialogues with the Future will, the Future going to, the Present Simple, the Future Progressive or the Future Perfect of the verbs in brackets.
أفواس الأفعال في

A: **(1)** _____ (you / watch) the game tonight?
يشاهد المباراة الليلة

B: Of course. Do you think the Allstars **(2)** _____ (win)?
بالطبع هل يعتقد فريق كل النجوم يفوز

A: No way! I think it **(3)** _____ (be) an exciting game, though .
مستحيل بالرغم من ذلك مباراة مثير يكون

B: Me too. Listen, Jack and I **(4)** _____ (watch) the game at his house. Do you want to come?
أيضاً استمع جاك بيت يريد يأتي

A: Yeah, it sounds like fun.
نعم يبدو يحب متعة

B: OK. I **(5)** _____ (call) Jack now and tell him you're coming.
موافق يتصل الآن يخبر يأتي

A: I have to wake up at 7:00 tomorrow because I have an early meeting.
يضطر إلى يستيقظ غداً لأن يملك مبكر مقابلة

B: Well , by the time you **(6)** _____ (wake up), I **(7)** _____ (leave).
حسناً قبل الوقت يستيقظ يغادر

A: Where are you going?
أين يذهب

B: To Perth. I have a lot of meetings and I **(8)** _____ (work) all day. I **(9)** _____ (give) you a call as soon as I **(10)** _____ (get) there.
إلى بيرث كثير من مقابلة طول اليوم يعمل يعطي بمجرد أن يصل هناك

A: OK. **(11)** _____ (you / be) at home when I **(12)** _____ (get) back in the evening?
بيت عندما يعود المساء

B: No, I **(13)** _____ (be) late I'm afraid.
لا متأخر خائف

Answer

1. Are you going to watch
2. will win
3. will be
4. are going to watch
5. 'll call
6. wake up
7. will have left
8. will be working / am going to work
9. 'll give
10. get
11. Will you be / Are you going to be
12. get
13. am going to be

إجابة الصحيح أخطأ اقرأ صفحة٣٧

Workbook (C. P37) ➤ Read the dialogues and circle the correct answer.

هل أولاد العم يصل وصل الساعة السابعة

A: Will our cousins **(1) be arriving / have arrived** by seven o'clock?

لا يعتقد ذلك هم يسافر يسافر

B: I don't think so. At seven they will still **(2) be travelling / have travelled**.

I expect they **(3) will / are going** land at 8 o'clock and be here at around 9.

يتوقع يهبط هنا حوالي

دعنا يأمل بعد أعد كل شيء

A: Oh! Let's hope we will **(4) prepare / have prepared** everything by that time.

لا تقلق ماريا أي دقيقة الآن

B: Don't worry. Maria **(5) will be / is** here any minute now to help.

ذلك جيد

A: That's good.

أطفال مدرسة يظم نظم

A: Well, children, our school **(6) is organising / will have organised** a Green Day at the end of next week.

اليوم الأخضر في نهاية الأسبوع القادم

ما عن

B: What will it **(7) be / have been** about, Mr Salman?

يبلغ الناس يبني

A: We **(8) inform / are going to inform** people about environmental problems and suggest solutions.

مشاكل يقترح حلول

هل سوف خبراء بواسطة أحاديث

B: Are there going **(9) to be / to have been** talks by experts?

لكن يعرف أي

A: Of course, but I want to know which of you **(10) are volunteering / will volunteer** to help.

يتطوع يتطوع

B: I **(11) will help / am helping**, Mr Salman.

Answer

1. have arrived
2. be travelling
3. will
4. have prepared
5. will be
6. is organising
7. be
8. are going to inform
9. to be
10. will volunteer
11. will help

4a listening & reading
الاستماع والقراءة

LISTENING & READING

جوش يعرف يرى ما الضجيج كل عن شخصياً يكره بارد
Josh: You know, I don't see what the fuss is all about. Personally, I hate cold
طقس احتباس حراري يعني يقدر يذهب مباحة على مدار العام للذلك
weather. Global warming means I can go swimming all year round, so
كل ما يهمني دع يصبح أدفأ
for all I care let it get warmer and warmer.

بن هل تماماً مجنون ألم فهم كلمة
Ben: Are you totally insane, Josh? Haven't you understood a word of what
علماء يقول درجة الحرارة يبقى يرتفع القطبي
scientists have been saying? If the temperature keeps rising, the polar
قمم جليد موف يذوب نتيجة للذلك يحر مستويات يرتفع مسبباً ضخم فيضان
ice caps will melt. As a result, sea levels will rise causing massive flooding.
نعم قادر على خلف
And, yes, you will be able to go swimming all year round – in your back
حديقة
garden!

هراء وإن يكن بعض مدن أميال بعيداً من البحر
Josh: Nonsense! So what? Some towns that are miles away from the sea will
يصبح شاطئ منتجعات أليس ذلك رائع مشكلة
become beach resorts. Isn't that wonderful? You see, your problem is that
تركيز على السلبي
you keep focusing on the disadvantages. If you weren't so negative, you
كل المميزات
would be able to see all the advantages of global warming.

Ben: What advantages?

بادئ ذي بدء حسناً يوفر كثير من
Josh: Well, for starters, if the weather gets even warmer, we will save a lot of
نقود الشتاء ملابس لا أكثر قبعات أحذية طويلة ثقيل معاطف
money on winter clothes. No more hats, boots and heavy coats.

يفهم ناس الذي يعيش جنوبي مناطق
Ben: Don't you understand that people who live in southern regions would
يعاني من شديد حرارة
suffer from extreme heat?

Josh: I don't see what the big deal is. If it gets too hot for people living in the South, they will simply go to the North to cool off. I mean, we've been going South for years to get warm.

Ben: Yes but...

Josh: Don't interrupt me. Now, if the polar ice caps were smaller in size, it would be easier to dig for oil in the Arctic, which would mean cheaper petrol for us. Think about how much more often we could use our cars! We could go for nice long drives in the countryside!

Ben: I give up! Josh, you are a hopeless case!

Example (C. P 56) ➤ Read the dialogue and answer the questions below.

1. What does Ben mean when he tells Josh that he will be able to swim in his back garden?
2. How does Ben see things according to Josh?
3. How would Josh save money if the Earth's temperature rose?
4. How will people living in southern regions deal with extreme heat according to Josh?
5. What does Josh say could happen to the price of petrol if global warming continued?

Answer

1. That a lot of cities will also flood along with the one they both live in.
2. Josh thinks that Ben is a negative person and he only sees disadvantages to everything.
3. He wouldn't have to buy heavy winter clothing.
4. They will have to move to the North.
5. The price of petrol would go down.

انظر التعبيرات بارز المميزة
Example (D. P56) ➤ Look at the expressions highlighted in the dialogue and decide when each of them is used.
قرر متى كل استخدم

1. when something is not important عندما شيء ما ليس هام _____
2. when someone is not worried شخص ما قلق _____
3. when there is no possibility of changing someone يوجد لا إمكانية تغيير _____
4. when someone mentions the first point in a list يذكر الأول نقطة قائمة _____
5. when someone can't do something and stops trying يوقف محاولة _____

Answer

1. So what?
2. for all I care
3. a hopeless case
4. for starters
5. I give up!

المفردات

VOCABULARY

كلمات بسهولة يمكن الخلط بينها
WORDS EASILY CONFUSED

أخط الكلمة عبارة أفضل يكمل كلمة
Example (P57) ➤ Circle the word/ phrase that best completes each sentence.

1. Peter stood and watched the smoke **raise** / **rise** from the burning building.
بيتر وقف شاهد الدخان يرفع يرتفع من محترق مبنى
2. The teacher asked her students to **raise** / **rise** their hands before they ask a question.
المعلم سأل طلاب أيدي قبل سؤال
3. I've told you before not to **disturb** / **interrupt** me when I'm talking.
أخبر قبل ألا يزعج يقاطع يتحدث
4. Please turn the radio down. You will **disturb** / **interrupt** your brother; he's studying for an exam.
منخفض الذباع حول فضلاً أخ اختبار لـ يدرس
5. Saudi Arabia is one of the world's leading **oil** / **petrol** producers.
السعودية العالم قيادة نفط بترين منتجون
6. Remind me to stop at the first **oil** / **petrol** station we find.
ذكرني يقف محطة يجد

الأسد يستلقي شمس نفسه حار دافئ ضوء الشمس
7. The lion lay down and sunned itself in the **hot** / **warm** sunshine.

الطعام كان جداً للأكل يأكل ترك يبرد
8. The food was too **hot** / **warm** to eat so we left it to cool down.

لا يستسلم يقر بالهزيمة أحلام امتمر في محاولة حتى ينجح
9. Don't **give up** / **give in** on your dreams; keep on trying until you succeed.

في النهاية الطلاب طلب يستمر
10. Finally, the teacher **gave up** / **gave in** to the students' request to go on رحلة مدرسية
an excursion.

Answer

1.	rise	**3.**	interrupt	**5.**	oil	**7.**	warm	**9.**	give up
2.	raise	**4.**	disturb	**6.**	petrol	**8.**	hot	**10.**	gave in

القواعد
GRAMMAR

الجمل الشرطية أنواع ١ و ٢
CONDITIONAL SENTENCES (TYPES 1 & 2)

الحالة الأولى للأسلوب الشرطي

تستخدم الحالة الأولى للتعبير عن شيء يمكن أن يحدث في الحاضر أو في المستقبل.

إذا	مضارع بسيط	will, can, must, may, should أو جملة أمرية	مصدر الفعل
If	Present Simple		

درجة الحرارة يبقى ارتفاع القطبي القمم الجليدية يذوب
If the temperature keeps rising, the polar ice caps will melt.

الحالة الثانية للأسلوب الشرطي

تستخدم الحالة الثانية للتعبير عن شيء خيالي من غير المحتمل أن يحدث في الحاضر ولا في المستقبل.

إذا	ماضي بسيط	could, would, might + مصدر الفعل
If	Past Simple	

جداً سلبي قادر على
If you weren't so negative, you would be able to see all

المميزات احتباس حراري
the advantages of global warming.

تدريب
PRACTICE

أكمل
Example (P57) ➤ Complete the dialogues with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

بول مرحبًا ما آخر ما توصلت إليه
Paul: Hi , Jack. What are you up to?

جاك فقط يفعل بعض بحث عن مناخ تغير هل يعرف
Jack: I'm just doing some research about climate change. Did you know that if the planet **(1)** _____ (continue) to get warmer, the polar ice caps will melt?
الكوكب يستمر يصبح أدفأ القطبي القمم الجليدية يذوب

يخمن واضح أخيرًا يسخن ثلج
Paul: I guess that's obvious. After all, if you **(2)** (heat) _____ ice, it **(3)** _____ (melt).

يراهن يعرف ما يسبب
Jack: I bet you don't know what causes climate change.

حرق حفري وقود يزيد درجة الحرارة
Paul: I know that burning fossil fuels increases the planet's temperature.

صحيح لا يستخدم بديل مصادر طاقة
Jack: That's right, and if we **(4)** _____ (not use) alternative sources of energy more, we **(5)** _____ (destroy) the planet. If people **(6)** _____ (think) about the environment more, they **(7)** _____ (find) ways to make things better.
يدمر يفكر البيئة أحسن أمور يجعل لكي طرق يجد

بوب يحب جديد سيارة
Bob: Hi, Michael. I like your new car.

مايكل شكرًا لك لكن حقًا ملكي يشارك تجربة
Michael: Thanks, but it's not actually mine. I'm taking part in an experiment. This car runs on electricity rather than petrol, so it doesn't cause pollution.
يعمل على كهرباء أكثر من يسبب تلوث
Scientists asked a number of volunteers to try the cars out for a month.
علماء سأل عدد متطوعون يجرب السيارات شهر

شيق
Bob: That's interesting.

يوجد عيوب البطارية
Michael: Yes, there are some disadvantages, though. If the battery **(8)** _____ (run) out, then the car **(9)** _____ (stop).
ينفد من ثم يقف

Bob: That's a bit risky. Imagine what would happen if the car **(10)** _____ (stop) suddenly in the middle of the road!

Michael: It doesn't work like that. The car gives a warning signal. So, you have time to go and recharge the battery. If this experiment **(11)** _____ (be) successful, these cars **(12)** _____ (be) on the market in a few years' time.

Answer

1.	continues	**4.**	don't use	**7.**	would find	**10.**	stopped
2.	heat	**5.**	'll destroy	**8.**	runs	**11.**	is
3.	melts	**6.**	thought	**9.**	stops/will stop	**12.**	will be

Workbook (C. P39) ➤ Choose the correct answer *a*, *b* or *c*.

1. If he had more free time, he _____ a sport.

a. took up **b.** will take up **c.** would take up

2. If people _____ alternative sources of energy, they wouldn't pollute the planet.

a. used **b.** use **c.** will use

3. Would you be able to run so fast if you _____ so often?

a. don't train **b.** won't train **c.** didn't train

4. Unless Afaf _____ harder, she won't pass her exams.

a. will study **b.** studies **c.** studied

5. If you continue to be impolite, no one _____ to you.

a. talk **b.** will talk **c.** won't talk

6. If I were you, I _____ their offer.

a. won't accept **b.** didn't accept **c.** wouldn't accept

Answer

1. c **2.** a **3.** c **4.** b **5.** b **6.** c

4b reading
قراءة

القراءة
READING

حيوان استغاثة
ANIMAL SOS

فصائل حيوان مئات يوجد صندوق الحياة البرية العالمي طبقًا لـ
According to the World Wildlife Fund, there are hundreds of animal species on

مهدد (في خطر) قائمة بعض الأسباب هذه
the endangered species list. Some of the reasons these animals are endangered

يشمل التدمير الطبيعي بيئات تلوث مناخ تغير معظم
include the destruction of natural habitats, pollution and climate change. Most of

يختفي ببطء الباندا العملاقة النمر الغوريلا يكون واعيًا
us are aware that the gorilla, the tiger and the giant panda are slowly disappearing,

لكن معروف بدرجة أقل مخلوقات ربما أيضًا ينقرض قريبًا
but there are some lesser-known creatures that are also likely to die out soon.

مثال العربي المها مدهش ظبي الذي يملك القدرة
One example is the Arabian Oryx, an amazing antelope which has the ability to

يحيا جرام صعب بيئي ظروف فريد
survive in very difficult environmental conditions. The Arabian Oryx are uniquely

جميل ربما يزن بين كيلوجرامات بينما قرون يقيس
beautiful, may weigh between 55 and 70 kilograms, while their horns measure

حتى سنتيمترات طول السبعينات غير شرعي صيد سبب مخلوق
up to 68 centimetres in length. In the 1970s, illegal hunting caused this creature,

ذات مرة موجود خلال الشرق الأوسط ببطء يصبح ينقرض البرية
once found throughout the Middle East, to slowly become extinct in the wild.

بنقل للكسي السعودية بدأ تناسل مناطق محمي
In order to save the species, Saudi Arabia started breeding Oryx in protected areas

أكثر من في الوقت الحالي يعيش فوق
and at present, more than 100 Arabian Oryx live in the wild, while over 600 live

في الأسر شبه الجزيرة العربية آخر أجزاء العالم
in captivity in the Arabian Peninsula and other parts of the world.

آخر مثال الكاكاب من نوع يغاء موجود في نيوزيلاندا
Another example is the kakapo, a type of parrot which is found in New Zealand.

هذه طيور لا يستطيع يطير يبني أعشاش الأرض يأكل بندق
These birds can't fly, and they build their nests on the ground. They eat nuts,

بذور فاكهة أحيانًا يتسلق أشجار بحثًا عن طعام
seeds and fruit and they sometimes climb trees in search of food. The kakapo is

الأثقل حوالي يزن كان يوجد
the heaviest parrot in the world, weighing about three kilograms. There were

once hundreds of thousands of kakapo in existence, but today there are only about ninety left. These birds are endangered because they are easy **prey** for cats, weasels and rats; their weight and their inability to fly make it difficult for them to escape their **predators**. In order to save the kakapo, New Zealand conservation authorities have taken the last **remaining** birds to protected islands that are predator-free . The authorities hope that the birds will **breed** and that the number of kakapo will increase in the coming years. Finally, few people have heard of the Monteverde golden toad, another exotic creature that **features** on the endangered species list. This toad is five centimetres long and its skin is orange and very shiny. Hundreds of golden toads used to live in the tropical forests near the town of Monteverde in Costa Rica, but the last time a golden toad was seen was in 1989. Some researchers are hoping that the toad has moved underground. No one knows exactly why the toad disappeared, but scientists believe it may be as a result of climate change.

Example (C. P60) > Read the text again and decide if the following statements are True, False or Not Mentioned. Write T, F or NM in the boxes.

1. There are several reasons why certain species are dying out. ☐
2. It is more difficult to protect lesser-known creatures from extinction. ☐
3. The greatest enemy of the Arabian Oryx was man. ☐
4. The Arabian Oryx live only in the wild. ☐
5. The kakapo is endangered because it is hunted by other animals. ☐
6. The kakapo is disappearing faster than any other species. ☐

7. The Monteverde golden toad may still be alive. ☐

8. Researchers think climate change has played no role in the disappearance of the golden toad. ☐

Answer

1. T **2.** NM **3.** T **4.** F **5.** T **6.** NM **7.** T **8.** F

Example (D. P61) ➤ Match words/phrases highlighted in the text with their meanings.

1. are aware ☐	**a.** which still exist
2. die out ☐	**b.** appears
3. prey ☐	**c.** have babies
4. predators ☐	**d.** disappear
5. remaining ☐	**e.** know
6. breed ☐	**f.** animals which kill and eat other animals
7. features ☐	**g.** animals which another animal eats

Answer

1. e **2.** d **3.** g **4.** f **5.** a **6.** c **7.** b

VOCABULARY

LEXICAL SET (ANIMALS)

mammals	wolf	deer	monkey	kangaroo
Birds	eagle	goose	pigeon	peacock
reptiles	lizard	crocodile	tortoise	cobra
insects	bee	fly	ant	butterfly

وحـــــدات الـقـيـــــاس
LEXICAL SET (UNITS OF MEASURMENT)

طول **LENGTH**	سنتيمتر centimetre	مت metre	كيلومتر kilometre	بوصة inch	قدم foot	ياردة yard	ميل mile
وزن **WEIGHT**	جرام gram	كيلوجرام kilogram	طن tonne	أوقية ounce	رطل pound	صقل stone	
سعة **CAPACITY**	ملليلتر milliliter	لتر litre	نصف لتر pint	ربع غالون quart	غالون gallon		

كتاب التمارين صفحة ٤٢ أكمل الـتـــالـــي جمل بـ الصـحـيـــح صيغة
Workbook (A. P42) ➤ Complete the following sentences with the correct form of the words in capitals.

الكلمات بحروف كبيرة

طبي يأمل يتوصل إلى عـــلاج مرطان بحث
1. Medical _____ are hoping to come up with a cure for cancer. **RESEARCH**

يقود نجاه مظلم طريق ريفي عندما فجأةً غريب
2. I was driving along a dark country road when suddenly a strange _____ jumped in front of my car. **CREATE**

قفز أمـــــــام سيارتي يخلق
ماپك يتعاون مع آخرون كلف وظيفة قدرة
3. Mike's _____ to cooperate with others has cost him his job. **ABILITY**

تواً أنهى التـنـظـيـــف انظر كم البلاط يلمع
4. I've just finished cleaning up. Look how _____ the floor is! **SHINE**

قليل نمور مازال يوجد
5. There are very few tigers still in _____. **EXIST**

يأخذ شيء ما من مـــحـــــل بدون دفع شرعي
6. It is _____ to take something from a shop without paying for it. **LEGAL**

Answer

باحثون مخلوق عدم القدرة لامع وجود غير شرعي
1. researchers 2. creature 3. inability 4. shiny 5. existence 6. illegal

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القواعد
GRAMMAR

أسماء أدوات محددات
NOUNS - ARTICLES - DETERMINERS

الشرح مع الأمثلة

➤ نستخدم (a) قبل الاسم المفرد المعدود الذي يبدأ بحرف ساكن.

➤ نستخدم (an) قبل الاسم المفرد المعدود الذي يبدأ بحرف متحرك.

➤ نستخدم (the) أمام الاسم الذي لا يوجد منه إلا واحدًا أو أمام اسم ذُكر مسبقًا في الجملة.

الشمس كـوكـــب ليس نـجـــم
➤ The sun is a star, not a planet.

السلطات يأمل الطيور سوف يتوالد العدد
➤ The authorities hope that the birds will breed and that the number
الكاكاب يزداد السنوات القادمة
of kakapo will increase in the coming years.
مثال العربي المها مدهش ظبي
➤ One example is the Arabian Oryx, an amazing antelope...

الشرح مع الأمثلة

➤ نستخدم (how much – a little) قبل الأسماء غير المعدودة فقط. كم كمية/ معر قليل

➤ نستخدم (how many – a few) قبل أسماء الجمع المعدودة فقط. كم العدد قليل

➤ نستخدم (some – any – no – a lot of – lots of) قبل أسماء الجمع المعدودة أو قبل الأسماء غير المعدودة. كثير من كثير من لا أي بعض

لا يوجد دببة باقي الجبال لكن على العكس
➤ There aren't any bears left in the mountains, but in contrast, there are
ذئاب هناك يعيش مازال قطط جبلية
some wolves and a lot of mountain cats still living there.
وقت يعطي الحفاظ مشروع
➤ **A:** How much time can you give to the conservation project?
يتطوع كل أسبوع
B: I can volunteer for a few hours every week.
أكثر ناس أعطى فقط نقود يدخر
➤ If more people gave just a little money, we could save many
endangered species.
كان يوجد قرود الغابة المطيرة لكن ما وجد
➤ There were lots of monkeys in the rainforest, but what I found
غريب طيور
strange was there were that no birds.

تدريب

PRACTICE

مثال صفحة ٦٢ أكمل
Example (A. P62) ➤ Complete the texts with *a(n), the, some* or -.

هل سبق لك أن رأى ثمر بنغال رأى قريب عندما كان
Have you ever seen **(1)** _____ Bengal tiger? I saw one up close when I was in
الهند العام الماضي يعتقد هؤلاء نمور
(2) _____ India last year, and I believe these tigers are **(3)** _____ most
رائع العالم بيئات
magnificent animals in the world. They have two habitats; **(4)** _____ Bengal

يعيش خليج البنغال آخرون بطون جبال
tigers live near the Bay of Bengal and others live in **(5)** _____ foothills of
الهيمالايا مهدد
(6) _____ Himalayas. **(7)** _____ Bengal tiger is **(8)** _____ endangered
قليل بشكل كبير يصطاد ناس لأن فصيلة
species because people hunt it, and its habitat has been significantly reduced
غوريلا
over **(9)** _____ last 100 years. **(10)** _____ mountain gorilla of **(11)** _____
أفريقي أفريقيا الوسطى
Africa lives in **(12)** _____ mountains of **(13)** _____ Central Africa. These
gorillas are one of **(14)** _____ top most endangered species on **(15)** _____
أرض مهدد تدمير
Earth. **(16)** _____ mountain gorillas are threatened by **(17)** _____ destruction
صيد أمراض الذي مائحون
of their habitats, **(18)** _____ hunting and diseases brought by tourists who
يأتي على الرغم من الآن غير شرعي
come to see them. Although hunting **(19)** _____ gorillas is now illegal, there
are still **(20)** _____ people who hunt them.

Answer

1.	a	**5.**	the	**9.**	the	**13.**	–	**17.**	the
2.	–	**6.**	the	**10.**	The	**14.**	the	**18.**	–
3.	the	**7.**	The	**11.**	–	**15.**	–	**19.**	–
4.	some	**8.**	an	**12.**	the	**16.**	–	**20.**	– / some

اقرأ
Example (B. P62) ➤ Read the dialogue and circle the correct answer.

هلا جون هل لديك وقت فراغ نهاية الأسبوع
A: Hi, John! Have you got **any / many** spare time this weekend?

لأن وقت عمل
B: I haven't got **much / many** time because I've got **lots of / a lot** work to do
لماذا يسأل
over the weekend. Why are you asking?

أشجار يعيد زراعة يساعد سوف فصل من الطلاب
A: **Any / Some** of the students from my class are going to help replant trees
الحديقة الحريق بـ دمر
in the park that was damaged by the fire.

ياه يبدو متعة متعة متى يذهب
B: Oh! That sounds like fun. When are they going?

A: Saturday; you can come any time between 10am and 4pm. Mike told me that **a lot of / how many** people are going to take part.

B: I might try to come for **a few / a little** hours if I finish my work.

A: Great!

Answer

A. any **B.** much - lots of **A.** some **A.** a lot of **B.** a few

---

Workbook (C. P42) ➤ Read the sentences and circle the correct answer.

1. **Many / Little** people attended the lecture yesterday.
2. I'm afraid that in our village there are **few / much** job opportunities.
3. **Some / A lot** people believe that mobile phones are bad for our health.
4. How **much / many** milk did you say we need for the cake?
5. I think we've got **very little / a little** information on endangered species. We need to find more.
6. He's friendly and outgoing; that's why he's got **a lot of / few** friends.
7. There is **no / any** time left. Please hurry up!

Answer

1. Many **3.** Some **5.** very little **7.** no

2. few **4.** much **6.** a lot of

Workbook (D. P42) ➤ Complete the text with *a(n)*, *the* or -.

Over (1) _____ third of (2) _____ Earth's land consists of (3) _____ deserts and they are among (4) _____ harshest and most inhospitable environments known to man. (5) _____ desert is classified as (6) _____ area of (7) _____

أرض يستقبل بصعوبة أي مقوط مطر يوجـــد مختلف أنواع
land that receives hardly any rainfall. There are (8) _____ different kinds of
على سبيل المثال صحراء صحاري
(9) _____ deserts; for example (10) _____ Sahara Desert in (11) _____
أفريقيا حار جاف بينما أنتاركتيكا
Africa is hot and dry, whereas (12) _____ desert in (13) _____ Antarctica is
دائماً بارد تنوع مناظر طبيعية تكون
always cold. (14) _____ variety of (15) _____ landscapes have been created
من شديد مناخات على سبيل المثال
from these extreme climates; for instance, (16) _____ desert can consist of
جبال رمل كثبان جليد حجري صخري أسطح
(17) _____ mountains, sand dunes, snow and stony or rocky surfaces.

Answer

1. a	**4.** the	**7.** –	**10.** the	**13.** –	**16.** a
2. the	**5.** A	**8.** –	**11.** –	**14.** A	**17.** –
3. –	**6.** an	**9.** –	**12.** the	**15.** –	

4 Round-up
تمارين مجمعة

المفردات والقواعد
VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR

مثال صفحة٦٦ اختر الكلمة عبارة أكثر على نحو ملائم
Example (A. P66) > Choose the word or phrase that most appropriately completes each sentence.
يكمل كل جملة

1. The National Garden is like a(n) _____ in the middle of the city, where many people go to get away for a while.
الحديقة الوطنية مثل المنتصف المدينة حيث كثير ناس يذهب ينطلق لفترة قصيرة

a. pond مسبح b. oasis واحة c. island chain سلسلة جزر d. ecosystem نظام بيئي

2. Every morning the soldiers _____ the flag.
كل صباح الجنود العلم

a. rise يرتفع b. increase يزيد c. raise يرفع d. carry يحمل

3. Can I speak to Rida? If he's asleep, though, don't _____ him.
يتحدث نائم حتى ولو لا

a. interrupt يقاطع b. threaten هدد c. disturb يزعج d. annoy يضايق

4. This landfill site is a health _____.
موقع مقلب قمامة صحة

a. shortage عجز b. verge حافة c. threat يهدد d. hazard خطر

5. Tortoises are the only _____ that I'm not afraid of.
السلاحف الوحيد خائف من

a. species فصائل b. lizards سحالي c. reptiles زواحف d. types أنواع

6. The _____ of this bottle is 1.5 litres.
قارورة لترات

a. capacity سعة b. weight وزن c. length طول d. height ارتفاع

7. How many _____ of fuel does it take to fill up your car?
كم عدد وقود يأخذ يملأ سيارتك

a. tonnes أطنان b. ounces أوقيات c. grams جرامات d. gallons غالونات

8. The job requires specific skills and personal _____.
الوظيفة يتطلب محدد مهارات

a. qualities خصائص b. challenges تحديات c. treasures كنوز d. features ملامح

بريطانيا تغير كثيراً الماضي سنوات
9. The _____ in Britain has changed a lot in the past fifty years.

طاقة طقس تلوث موطن كائن حي
a. energy **b.** climate **c.** pollution **d.** habitat

أسود البرية طبيعي
10. Lions in the wild are natural _____.

مخلوقات فريسة حيوانات مفترسة حيوانات
a. creatures **b.** prey **c.** predators **d.** animals

Answer

1. b	**3.** c	**5.** c	**7.** d	**9.** b
2. c	**4.** d	**6.** a	**8.** a	**10.** c

اختر الكلمة عبارة أكثر نحوياً
Example (B. P66) ➤ Choose the word or phrase that produces a grammatically correct sentence.
جملة صحيحة

وقت غداً ضد بولتون (اسم فريق) هوكي فريق
1. This time tomorrow we _____ against the Bolton hockey team.

a. will play **c.** play

b. are going to play **d.** will be playing

نحن يحتاج بعض حليب طريق بيت من عمل
2. **A:** We need some milk. **B:** OK, I _____ some on my way home from work.

a. will buy **c.** buy

b. will be buying **d.** am buying

أب يدهن المنزل عطلة الأسبوع
3. My father _____ paint the house this weekend.

a. will go **b.** is going to **c.** will have **d.** will be going

يسرع يفقد القطار
4. _____ hurry, we will miss the train.

a. Unless we don't **c.** If we

b. Unless we **d.** If we won't

لو كنت مكانك السيارة المتحف بعيد جداً على الأقدام
5. If I were you, I _____ the car. The museum is too far to go on foot.

a. would take **b.** took **c.** take **d.** will take

مفضل يكسب المباراة والد عشاء
6. If our favourite team wins the match, Dad _____ us out to dinner.

a. will have taken **c.** will take

b. take **d.** would take

هل باقي سكر
7. **A:** Do we have _____ sugar left?
يوجد بعض الخزانة
B: There's some in the cupboard.

a. many **b.** lots of **c.** a few **d.** any

يجيب فضلاً مشغول
8. Can you answer _____ please? I'm busy.

a. phone **b.** a phone **c.** the phone **d.** phones

يأكل كثير من فاكهة خضراوات لكن يأكل لحم
9. I eat a lot of fruit and vegetables, but I don't eat _____ meat.

a. many **b.** much **c.** more **d.** a lot

فقط ناس يحضر الافتتاح المعرض الفني كان
10. Only _____ people turned up for the opening of the art gallery; it was very disappointing. جداً محبط

a. a few **b.** any **c.** a little **d.** many

Answer

1. d	**3.** b	**5.** a	**7.** d	**9.** b
2. a	**4.** b	**6.** c	**8.** c	**10.** a

اقرأ أسفل فرد الذي أجب
Example (D. P67) ➤ Read the text below and decide which answer a, b or c best fits each gap. أفضل يناسب كل فراغ

المستقبل القريب موف يرى أكثر و دول يتحول إلى
In the near future we will see more and more countries turning to **(1)** _____ مصادر طاقة في الواقع اسبانيا بالفعل هام تقدم
sources of energy. In fact, Spain has already made significant progress in this منطقة الجنوبي صحراء دولة السلطات المحلية
area; in the southern desert of **(2)** _____ country, the local authorities are يشغل فوق مرايا ينتج طاقة من ضوء
installing over 1000 mirrors. These mirrors will produce energy from sunlight طاقة حتى بيوت التقنية رخيص بسيط
and **(3)** _____ power to up to 11,000 homes. The technology is cheap, simple كفاء أشكال بديل ومع ذلك
and more efficient than **(4)** _____ other forms of alternative energy. However, النظام فقط أماكن كثير من ضوء الشمس واضح
the system is only **(5)** _____ in places that have lots of sunshine and clear أزرق سماوات متوقع آخر دول أيضاً يستخدم
blue skies. It is expected that other countries will also use this technology.

There are also plans to **(6)** _____ another kind of solar technology which uses salt. The energy from the sun during the day will melt the salt and **(7)** _____ it into liquid form. During the night, this liquid salt produces electricity. If this project is successful, it **(8)** _____ electricity 24 hours a day.

1.	**a.** conventional	**b.** alternative	**c.** specific
2.	**a.** a	**b.** the	**c.** –
3.	**a.** supply	**b.** gather	**c.** raise
4.	**a.** many	**b.** much	**c.** a lot
5.	**a.** active	**b.** dependent	**c.** effective
6.	**a.** develop	**b.** shape	**c.** cause
7.	**a.** run	**b.** turn	**c.** create
8.	**a.** will provide	**b.** is providing	**c.** will have provided

Answer

1. b **2.** b **3.** a **4.** a **5.** c **6.** a **7.** b **8.** a

Module 5 الوحدة ٥

That's incredible!

هذا لا يُصدّق!

5a reading
قراءة

قراءة
READING

الجزيرة رابا نوي
The island of Rapa Nui

العالم أكثر مشهور أماكن ومع ذلك أيضًا
Rapa Nui is one of the world's most famous places. However, it is also one of

الأكثر وحدة صغير جزيرة المحيط الهادي حوالي
the loneliest. Rapa Nui is a small island in the Pacific Ocean, about 4000

كيلومترات بعيد الساحل أمريكا الجنوبية حول من
kilometres off the coast of South America and around 2000 kilometres from

الأقرب وصل فقط بواسطة طائرة ميناء
the nearest island. It can be reached only by plane, as it has no harbour. Most

خط الساحل يتكون من منحدرات يوجد بعض هامد براكين
of the coastline consists of cliffs and there are some extinct volcanoes. As the

island is covered in grass, most of its inhabitants are sheep farmers.
عشب مغطى بـ مكان مربون أغنام

إلى جانب فريد جغرافي موقع رائع
Besides its unique geographical location, Rapa Nui also has an extraordinary

تاريخ بقي غير معروف الأوربيون حتى حتى هولندي
history. Rapa Nui had remained unknown to Europeans until 1722 when Dutch

explorer, Jakob Rogeveen, discovered it. The inhabitants had been living on this
مستكشف جاكوب روجيفين اكتشف يعيش

بعيد remote island for centuries. Some fifty years later, Captain James Cook came to
لمدة قرون حوالي خمسون سنوات فيما بعد كابتن جيمس كوك أتى

the island during his second Pacific voyage of discovery. To his surprise, he found
أثناء ثاني رحلة بحرية استكشاف دهشة وجد

between 600 and 700 men and only 30 women living on the island. Legend has
بين و رجال فقط نساء يعيش أسطورة

it that the women and children had been killed during a war between the two
أطفال قتل اثناء حرب الاثنان

tribes living on the island. The population decreased even more in 1862, when
قبائل السكان قل أكثر

Peruvians ordered about one third of the island's inhabitants to be taken to Peru
البيروفيون أمر ثلث أخذ بيرو

to work as slaves. Only fifteen of them returned home alive. However, they
يعمل عبيد عاد وطن حي

brought back diseases with them, which killed most of the rest of the inhabitants.
استعاد أمراض قتل معظم الباقي

Because of these tragic decreases in population, it is difficult to trace where the islanders initially came from. There is no written account of the island's history and with the death of its inhabitants the oral tradition vanished. There are two major theories about the islanders' origins. The first is that they were Polynesian, while the second suggests that they came from South America. Whoever they were, one thing is certain. They have created the most famous stone statues in the world. These enormous statues are figures of men showing only the upper body. According to archaeologists, they were made of volcanic rock and were carved hundreds of years ago. They were first carved lying down and then lifted into the positions where they stand today. There are approximately six hundred of them and specialists believe that they represent men who belonged to the ruling tribe of the island. The statues have long ears and wear a red stone hat, which probably represents the red hair most of the islanders had. The exact reason why the statues were made remains a mystery. There are so many unanswered questions about Rapa Nui, its history and its inhabitants. This is probably what makes it a truly fascinating place.

Example (C. P70) ➤ Read the text again and answer the following questions.

Choose *a, b* or *c*.

1. What makes Rapa Nui special?

a. its landscape

b. its great distance from any land

c. its name

لماذا القرن التاسع عشر
2. Why did the population of Rapa Nui decrease in the 19th century?

لأن أمراض
a. Because many people died of illnesses.

b. Because many people were killed during war.

c. Because most of the people were carried away as slaves.

3. What do the statues represent?

a. men from two different tribes

أجانب زائرون
b. foreign visitors

الأكثر أقوى
c. men from the most powerful tribe

الغرض
4. What is the purpose of this text?

لكي يجلب
a. To attract visitors to Rapa Nui.

يشرح
b. To explain how the statues were created.

يبلغ
c. To inform about the island's history.

Answer

1. b **2.** a **3.** c **4.** c

مثال صفحة٧١ صل تحته خط كلمات الجمل
Example (D. P71) ➤ Match the underlined words in the sentences 1-8 with the words highlighted in the text.

بارز النص

اختفي في الغابة رأى
1. The man <u>disappeared</u> into the forest and was never seen again._____

قلل الكمية وقت يقضي مشاهدة التلفاز
2. I have <u>reduced</u> the amount of time I spend watching television._____

ليندا بصدق آسف إيذاء صديق مشاعر
3. Linda was <u>honestly</u> sorry for hurting her friend's feelings. _____

توم جاك أعطى الشرطة واضح وصف اللص
4. Tom and Jack gave the police a clear <u>description</u> of the robber._____

كان يوجد تقريباً ناس المبنى عندما انهار
5. There were <u>nearly</u> 50 people in the building when it collapsed. _____

رحلة طويل كثير البحارة أصبح مصاب بدوار البحر
6. Their <u>trip</u> was very long and many of the sailors got seasick ._____

بفضل تطورات طب مجدد أمراض لم يعد ميت
7. Thanks to developments in medicine, certain <u>illnesses</u> are no longer fatal. _

آنا يعيش منعزل مدينة الجبال
8. Anna lives in an isolated town in the mountains._____

Answer

1. vanished	**3.** truly	**5.** approximately	**7.** diseases
2. decreased	**4.** account	**6.** voyage	**8.** remote

المفردات
VOCABULARY

مثال صفحة٧١ اقرأ الجمل أمثل صل الأفعال بخط عريض
Example (B. P71) ➤ Read the sentences below and match the verbs in bold with their meanings *a-f*.

معاني

سالي رفض يساعد غسل الأواني
1. Sally **refused** to help me with the washing-up. ☐

آيان اعتذر كل المشكلة
2. Ian **apologised** for all the trouble he had given us. ☐

يعترف كسر النافذة بشدة
3. I **admit** that I broke the window and I'm terribly sorry about it. ☐

ربما ينبغي يُذكر فصل اختبار الاثنين القادم
4. Perhaps I should **remind** you that your term test is next Monday. ☐

الشرطة ضابط أمر الرجل يستدير
5. The police officer **ordered** the man to turn around. ☐

أنكر سرقة النقود لكن يصدق
6. He **denied** stealing the money but the police didn't believe him. ☐

a. agree that something is true (يوافق شيء ما صحيح)	**d.** say that you are sorry (آسف)
b. say that something is not true (يقول ليس)	**e.** make someone remember (يجعل يتذكر)
c. tell someone to do something (يخبر شخص ما يفعل)	**f.** not accept (لا يقبل)

Answer

1. f **2.** d **3.** a **4.** e **5.** c **6.** b

كتاب التمارين صفحة٤٧ اختر

Workbook (A. P47) > Choose the correct answer *a, b* or *c*.

معلم اضطر إلى يسلـــم مشاريع قبل النهاية

1. Our teacher _____ us that we had to hand in our projects by the end of the week. الأسبوع

ذكّر أمر شرح

a. reminded **b.** ordered **c.** explained

نزار يدرس يصبح جامعة بوستن

2. Nizar is studying to become a(n) _____ at Boston University.

ساكن جزيرة حساب عالم آثار

a. islander **b.** account **c.** archaeologist

تم أكبر أخ من

3. Tim is _____ my older brother's age.

أولاً تقريبًا حقًا

a. initially **b.** approximately **c.** truly

جورج مرض المجوهرات بالرغم من كثير رأى

4. George _____ having stolen the jewels even though many people saw him take them. يأخذ

وعد أنكر اعتذر

a. promised **b.** denied **c.** apologised

ذلك المبنى كم طول يعتقد

5. That building is _____. How tall do you think it is?

مأسوي ضخم بعيد

a. tragic **b.** enormous **c.** remote

بنسلين أنقذ حياة

6. The _____ of penicillin has saved many lives.

اكتشاف غموض أسطورة

a. discovery **b.** mystery **c.** legend

بول أب يدع يذهب التسوق مركز أصدقاء

7. Paul _____ his father to let him go to the shopping mall with his friends.

رفض تعجب توسل

a. refused **b.** wondered **c.** begged

عنوان الرياض

8. The police _____ Ali to an address in Riyadh.

انتمى تتبع أثر بقى

a. belonged **b.** traced **c.** remained

Answer

1. a **2.** c **3.** b **4.** b **5.** b **6.** a **7.** c **8.** b

القواعد
GRAMMAR

الماضي التام البسيط — الماضي التام المستمر
PAST PERFECT SIMPLE - PAST PERFECT PROGRESSIVE

التكوين والاستخدام مع الأمثلة

- نستخدم الماضي التام البسيط للتعبير عن حدث اكتمل قبل وقت معين، أو قبل حدث آخر في الماضي، ويتكون من (had + past participle). (التصريف الثالث)
- نستخدم الماضي التام المستمر للتعبير عن حدث استمر لفترة قبل وقت معين، أو قبل حدث آخر في الماضي، ويتكون من (had + been + verb-ing).

عندما — حتى — أوربيون — غير معروف — بقي
- Rapa Nui had remained unknown to Europeans until 1722 when
هولندي — ستكتشف — اكتشف
Dutch explorer, Jakob Rogeveen, discovered it.

السكان — يعيش — بعيد — لمدة — قرون
- The inhabitants had been living on this remote island for centuries.

تدريب
PRACTICE

مثال — صفحة ٧١ — أكمل — النص — بـ — الماضي البسيط
Example (P71) ➤ Complete the text with the Past Simple, the Past Perfect Simple or the Past Perfect Progressive of the verbs in brackets.

في أقواس — الأفعال
يفكر — يسافر — حول — العالم — تقريباً — وقت — بعض
I **(1)** _____ (think) of travelling around the world for quite some time, and
في النهاية — يجد — النقود — يفعل ذلك — عندما
finally **(2)** _____ (find) the money to do so. While I was travelling around
الشرق الأقصى — العام الماضي — يقابل — غير عادي — رجل — يجلس
the Far East last year, I **(3)** _____ (meet) quite an unusual man. I was sitting in
مقهى — يستمتع بـ — كأس — شاي — عندما — يلاحظ — ينظر
a café enjoying a cup of tea when I **(4)** _____ (notice) him looking at me. He
حوالي — دقائق — يقف
(5) _____ (look) at me for about ten minutes when he **(6)** _____ (stand) up
يقترب — يجلس — مقابل
and **(7)** _____ (approach) me. He **(8)** _____ (sit) down opposite me and
يبدأ — تحدث — يعرف — اسم — اسم العائلة
(9) _____ (begin) talking. He **(10)** _____ (know) my name, surname,
وظيفة — في الواقع — كل شيء — حيث — كل — يحصل على
occupation, in fact, everything. Where **(11)** _____ he _____ (get) all this

معلومات من مثل يقرأ كتاب عن حياة
information from? It was like he **(12)** _____ (read) a book about my life. When
ينهي يسأل كيف
he **(13)** _____ (finish), I **(14)** _____ (ask) him how he **(15)** _____ (find) this
يقول يتذكر
information about me. He **(16)** _____ (say) 'Don't you remember me? We
يكون جامعة معاً
(17) _____ (be) at university together.'

Answer

1.	had been thinking	**6.**	stood	**11.**	had... got/did... get	**16.**	said
2.	found	**7.**	approached	**12.**	had read	**17.**	were
3.	met	**8.**	sat	**13.**	finished/had finished		
4.	noticed	**9.**	began	**14.**	asked		
5.	had been looking	**10.**	knew	**15.**	had found		

كتاب التمارين صفحة٤٧ اختر
Workbook (B. P47) ➤ Choose the correct answer a, b, c or d.

قطر بدأ عندما ساعة نصف لمدة السور تد
1. Ted _____ the fence for half an hour when it started raining.

a. was painting **c.** painted

b. had painted **d.** had been painting

سيف الثامنة تماماً قبل المبنى
2. Saif _____ the building by eight o'clock.

a. had been leaving **c.** was leaving

b. left **d.** had left

كان منهك الليلة الماضية نائم أثناء مشاهدة تلفاز
3. I was so exhausted last night that I _____ asleep while watching TV.

a. fell **c.** was falling

b. had fallen **d.** had been falling

بعد الأطفال مدرسة أم ترتب المنزل
4. After the children _____ for school, Mum tidied up the house.

a. leaving **c.** had left

b. had been leaving **d.** were leaving

أمينة اجتاز جامعة اختبارات سعيد جداً
5. When Amina _____ she had passed her university exams, she was thrilled.

a. had been learning **c.** was learning

b. learnt **d.** had learnt

الحافلة شاهد الحـــادث

6. _____ for the bus when you witnessed the accident?

a. Did you wait **c.** Were you waiting

b. Had you waited **d.** Had you been waiting

الصيف الماضي سباحة كل يوم

7. Last summer we _____ swimming every day.

a. went **c.** were going

b. had gone **d.** had been going

Answer

1. d **2.** d **3.** a **4.** c **5.** b **6.** c **7.** a

5a listening & reading
استماع وقراءة

نص الاستماع
LISTENING TEXT

توبي مهلاً سوف لا يصدق ما حدث آخر يوم
Toby: Hey Ray, you won't believe what happened to me the other day.

راي ماذا
Ray: What?

حسناً يذهب بيت من تايكوندو درس
Toby: Well I was going home from my taekwondo lesson.

يعرف احترف
Ray: I didn't know you'd taken up taekwondo.

نعم أول الأسبوع الماضي على أية حال دعني ينهي قصة
Toby: Yeah, I had my first lesson last week. Anyway, let me finish my story. I

ينتظر محطة الحافلة عندما شرطة ضباط جرى نحو
was waiting at the bus stop when two police officers ran up to me and

صاح طويل نحيف رجل يلبس بني جلد مترة يمر من هنا
shouted 'Did a tall, thin man in a brown leather jacket come by here?' I

أخبر رأى شخص أي مثل ذلك هم جرى بسرعة
told them I hadn't seen anyone like that and they ran away.

غريب يكتشف لماذا يبحث عن
Ray: That's odd. Did you find out why they were looking for him?

استمع إلى قصة قريبًا بعد ذلك أنني ركب
Toby: Listen to my story. Shortly afterwards, the bus came and I got on and

جلس جاهز يغادر رجل اندفع
sat down. The bus was ready to leave when a man rushed on. He was

لاهث يتلفت بارتياب أيضًا
out of breath and he was looking around suspiciously. He was also tall

and thin and was wearing a brown leather jacket. يرتدي

Ray: Was it the man the police were looking for?

ينهي وضع في اعتباره اتصال الشرطة لكن قلق
Toby: Let me finish. I considered calling up the police, but I was worried the

ربما يلاحظ
man might notice me.

Ray: What did you do?

أنني إلى ينزل فيما بعد
Toby: When we came to my bus stop, I didn't get off. Two stops later, he got off.

يتعقب
Ray: Did you pursue him?

Toby: Well, yeah. But he went one direction and I wandered off in another. Then I turned around and followed him.

Ray: What are you, a detective or something?

Toby: I do my best. Anyway, I saw him enter a house and I immediately called the police. They said I should stay put and that they would be there shortly. But I reckon the man saw me and got suspicious because after a while he came out of the house.

Ray: Oh no!

Toby: Fortunately, the police turned up and arrested him. Apparently, he had held up the bank on Station Road last Monday.

Ray: That was him? That's unbelievable! It was in all the papers.

Toby: I know. The police said he had tried to make up a story about me being part of the robbery, but they didn't believe him.

Ray: So, you're a real-life crime fighter.

Toby: Yes, you could call me that.

Example (C. P72) > Read the dialogue again and answer the questions below.

1. When did Toby start taekwondo lessons?
2. Who did Toby talk to while he was waiting for the bus?
3. Why was Toby suspicious about the man who got on the bus?
4. Why didn't Toby get off at his bus stop?
5. What did Toby do as soon as he got off the bus?
6. What did the police tell Toby to do?
7. How did Ray know what had happened?

Answer

1. Last week.
2. He talked to two police officers.
3. Because he rushed on the bus out of breath and was looking around suspiciously.
4. Because he wanted to follow the man.
5. He followed the man.
6. They told him not to leave.
7. Ray had read about the man in the newspaper.

Example (D. P73) ➤ **Look at the words/ phrases highlighted in the dialogue and choose the correct meaning *a, b* or *c*.**

1. odd
   - **a.** strange
   - **b.** friendly
   - **c.** scary
2. pursue
   - **a.** stop
   - **b.** follow
   - **c.** look at
3. wandered off
   - **a.** hid
   - **b.** left the place
   - **c.** remained in one place
4. real-life
   - **a.** actual
   - **b.** fictional
   - **c.** imaginary

Answer

1. a **2.** b **3.** b **4.** a

VOCABULARY

PHRASAL VERBS WITH 'UP'

Example (B. P73) ➤ **Match the phrasal verbs in bold with their meanings *a-h*.**

1. I'm thinking of **taking up** painting; I've heard it's very relaxing.

2. Would you be able to **put** me **up** for the night? I have nowhere to stay. ☐
3. I can't believe Trevor **turned up** at the meeting with his hair dyed green. ☐
4. The robbers **held up** the bank and escaped with £300,000. ☐
5. Many people believe that he **made up** the story, but he claims it is the truth. ☐
6. Ed was **brought up** by his grandmother. ☐
7. My father said that the price of electricity will **go up** by 25% next year. ☐
8. The story is about a young girl **growing up** in South Africa in the 1960s. ☐

a. rob	**d.** start	**g.** raise a child
b. invent	**e.** offer accommodation	**h.** gradually become an adult
c. increase	**f.** appear	

Answer

1. d **2.** e **3.** f **4.** a **5.** b **6.** g **7.** c **8.** h

Workbook (A. P48) > Complete the sentences with a suitable phrasal verb from the box. Make any necessary changes.

take up	go up	grow up	put up	hold up
bring up	make up	turn up	pick up	call up

1. Hashim _____ in a small town and had difficulty getting used to living in a big city.
2. You can't imagine what kind of stories children can _____.
3. Jim was kind enough to come and _____ me _____ from the airport.
4. Ever since my father retired, he has _____ various hobbies.

منذ يجد مناسب إقامة صديـــق عرض

5. Since we couldn't find suitable accommodation, a friend of mine offered to _____ us _____.

ند أجداد والدين مات عندما

6. Ned was _____ by his grandparents since his parents died when he was still very young.

لازال جداً صغير

السعر بتزين حديثاً

7. The price of petrol has _____ recently.

مقنع رجال محلي بنك أمس

8. Three masked men _____ the local bank yesterday.

بحلول الوقت المتحف

9. By the time he _____ at the museum, everyone else had left.

10. I couldn't _____ Hisham because my mobile phone battery had run out completely.

Answer

1.	grew up	**3.**	pick/up	**5.**	put/up	**7.**	gone up	**9.**	turned up
2.	make up	**4.**	taken up	**6.**	brought up	**8.**	held up	**10.**	call up

القواعد
GRAMMAR

الكلام المنقول الجمل الخبرية
REPORTED SPEECH (STATEMENTS)

الاستخدام

- في الجملة الخبرية نستخدم أفعال نقل الكلام مثل (say) يقول ولا يليها مفعول، أو (tell) يخبر ويأتي بعدها مفعول به.
- نقوم بتغييرات الأزمنة والضمائر حسب المعنى وكما هو موضح ..

الكلام المباشر **Direct Speech**	الكلام المنقول **Reported speech**
مضارع بسيط Present Simple	ماض بسيط Past Simple
مضارع مستمر Present Progressive	ماض مستمر Past progressive
ماضي بسيط Past Simple	ماض تام بسيط Past Perfect Simple
مضارع تام بسيط Present Perfect Simple	ماض تام بسيط Past Perfect Simple
مضارع تام مستمر Present Perfect Progressive	ماضي تام مستمر Past Perfect Progressive
will	would
can	could
must	had to
this	that
now	then
tomorrow	the next day
yesterday	the previous day

- I told them أخبر I hadn't seen anyone أي شخص like that... مثل (كلام منقول)
- "I haven't seen anyone like that." (كلام مباشر)
- They said I should stay put يبقى على وضعه and that they would be there shortly. حالاً هناك
- The police الشرطة said he had tried to make up a story يؤلف about me being part عن قصة حاول of the robbery... السرقة

تدريب

PRACTICE

مثال صفحة٧٣ أعد كتابة التالي جمل مستخدماً

Example (P73) ➤ Rewrite the following sentences using Reported Speech.

نوم قال لـ براد دورة لغة أجنبي يأخذ يفكر في

1. 'I am thinking of taking a foreign language course,' Brad said to Tom.

أخبر

Brad told _____

لا يعرف ما وقت جاك سوف يصل آدم

2. 'I don't know what time Jack will arrive,' Adam told me.

Adam told me that _____

فيليب إسبانيا سكن إجازة يشتري

3. 'I'm going to buy a holiday home in Spain,' Philip said to me.

Philip told _____

ربما قطر عطلة نهاية الأسبوع بول

4. 'It may rain at the weekend,' Paul said.

Paul said _____

اشترى جديد سيارة لـ السباق بيتر

5. 'I have bought a new car for the race,' Peter said to me.

Peter told _____

Answer

1. Brad told Tom that he was thinking of taking a foreign language course.
2. Adam told me that he didn't know what time Jack would arrive.
3. Philip told me that he was going to buy a holiday home in Spain.
4. Paul said that it might rain at the weekend.
5. Peter told me that he had bought a new car for the race.

كتاب التمارين صفحة٤٩ اقرأ الجمل و أحط صحيح إجابة

Workbook (C. P49) ➤ Read the sentences and circle the correct answer.

جاموس قال أخبر احتاج يحتاج حلاقة شعر

1. Jason **said / told** me that I **needed / need** a haircut.

يشعر مريض قليلاً

2. Natalie **said / told** that she **was feeling / is feeling** a bit sick.

هدى سوف عندما

3. Huda told Manal that she **will tell / would tell** her a secret when she **will see / saw** her.

يرى رأى

4. When I saw Habib on Friday, he told me that he **booked / had booked** his ticket **the previous day / yesterday** and was leaving on Sunday.

5. Ed said that he **had already seen / has already seen** that documentary and that he **hadn't wanted / didn't want** to see it again.

6. Bill said he **had been sure / was sure** that Tom **was lying / is lying** to him.

Answer

1. told / needed
2. said / was feeling
3. would tell / saw
4. had booked / the previous day
5. had already seen / didn't want
6. was sure / was lying

Workbook (D. P49) > Rewrite the sentences using Reported Speech.

1. 'I don't like this novel because it's really boring.'

   Karen said _____

2. 'You should visit the dentist regularly.'

   Eric told us _____

3. 'We're going on holiday to Lebanon this year,' our friends said.

   Our friends told us _____

4. 'The Martins have bought a beautiful house in the countryside,' my brother said.

   My brother said _____

5. 'You can go out when you finish your homework,' my mother said.

   My mother told me _____

6. 'I will post the letters for you on my way to work,' Ali said.

   Ali said _____

ذهب مركز تسوق أمس جيغ برپاں

7. 'I went to the new shopping centre yesterday,' Jeff told Brian.

Jeff told Brian _____

Answer

1. that she didn't like that novel because it was really boring.

2. that we should visit the dentist regularly.

3. that they were going on holiday to Lebanon that year.

4. that the Martins had bought a beautiful house in the countryside.

5. that I could go out when I finished my homework.

6. that he would post he letters for me on his way to work.

7. that he had gone to the new shopping centre the previous day.

5b reading
قراءة

قراءة
READING

جائع لص قبض متلبس بالجريمة
HUNGRY BURGLAR CAUGHT RED-HANDED

الليلة الماضية الشرطة في النهاية قبض على معروف جائع لص متلبسًا
Last night, the police finally caught the well-known 'hungry' burglar in action in

المنزل تونى غرين مونتي فيل نيو جيرسي مواطن كان معروف
the house of Tony Green, a Montville, New Jersey native. The burglar was known

المنطقة اقتحام عندما المالكون إما أو ذهب نائم
in the area for breaking into houses when the owners were either gone or asleep,

ببساطة يأكل يأخذ أيما طعام يجد كثير ضحايا ببساطة
and simply eating or taking whatever food he could find. Many victims simply

استيقظ عاد يجد خزانات ثلاجات تمامًا فارغة
woke up or returned home to find their cupboards and fridges completely empty.

القضية ومع ذلك نائم سمع غريب
That was not the case for Tony, however. He was asleep when he heard strange

أصوات يأتي من المطبخ بهدوء ذهب طابق سفلي
noises coming from the kitchen. He quietly went downstairs and, to his

دهشة رأى متين رجل حوالي يأكل دجاجة بواقي
astonishment, saw a chubby man, of about 40, eating his chicken leftovers. He

فوراً اتصل الشرطة سأل يأتي بسرعة
immediately called the police and asked them to come to his house as quickly

قدر الإمكان أخبر ألا يخف هناك
as possible. The police told him not to panic and said that they would be there

في لمح البصر أخبر أيضاً يبقى لـ غرفة أسباب أمنية
in no time. They also told him to stay in his room for safety reasons.

سمع قصص لص أصدقاء بعض جيران الذي
'I had heard stories of the hungry thief from friends and some neighbours who

ضحايا طعام غارات لذلك جاهز يقول لحسن الحظ
had been victims of his food raiding, so I was prepared,' Tony says. 'Thankfully,

وصل قبل ينهي مشوي
the police arrived before the thief had time to finish my roast chicken. They also

وجد تقريباً أكياس جاهز يأخذ قبل غادر
found about ten bags of food he was ready to take with him before he left.'

ناس مثل محظوظ عاد بيت ذات مرة
People like Tim and Miranda Jones were not so lucky. They returned home once

يجد أمام نوافذ مكسور فوضى
to find one of their front windows broken and their kitchen a mess. They said

that it looked like a hurricane had passed through their house. There were scraps of food everywhere and pots and pans scattered on the floor. 'It was very bizarre,' says Miranda. 'The police asked us if anything else was missing. We checked to see if our money and jewellery were gone. Fortunately, everything was in its place. It was just the food he was after. We asked our neighbours if they had heard or seen anything but nobody had. I had never encountered anything like this. We simply didn't know how to react.'

The police confirmed the identification of the man by matching his fingerprints with some that had been left on food containers from his previous burglaries. After the burglar confessed, the police asked him why he had committed those crimes. He said that he was a homeless man who was simply hungry and preferred eating home-cooked meals to stealing from supermarkets. He also said that he never stole anything apart from food. He was charged with burglary and can face up to two years in prison.

Example (C. P76) ➤ Read the text again and decide if the following statements are True, False or Not Mentioned in the text. Write T, F or NM in the boxes.

1. The burglar is a New Jersey native. ☐
2. Tony Green caught the thief himself and held him in his house until the police came. ☐
3. The burglar was preparing to take food from Tony's house. ☐
4. The burglar's favourite food was chicken. ☐
5. The burglar entered Tim and Miranda's house by breaking their front window. ☐
6. No jewellery or money was taken from the Jones' house. ☐

7. The police arrived at Tim and Miranda's house in no time. ☐
8. The police matched the burglar's fingerprints with those left on food containers. ☐
9. The burglar never admitted his crimes. ☐
10. The burglar will go to prison for at least two years. (على الأقل) ☐

Answer

1.	NM	**3.**	T	**5.**	T	**7.**	NM	**9.**	F
2.	F	**4.**	NM	**6.**	T	**8.**	T	**10.**	F

Example (D. P77) ➤ Match the words/ phrases highlighted in the text with their meanings a-g. (صل — الكلمات — عبارات — بارز — معاني)

1. in no time	☐	**a.** very strange (غريب جداً)
2. thankfully	☐	**b.** experienced (مر بتجربة)
3. scattered	☐	**c.** except for (فيما عدا)
4. bizarre	☐	**d.** very quickly (بسرعة جداً)
5. encountered	☐	**e.** thrown and spread around (هنا وهناك — منثور — مرمي)
6. confessed	☐	**f.** luckily (لحسن الحظ)
7. apart from	☐	**g.** admitted doing something wrong (اعترف — فعل — شيء ما — خطأ)

Answer

1. d	**2.** f	**3.** e	**4.** a	**5.** b	**6.** g	**7.** c

المفردات

VOCABULARY

كلمات مرتبط بـ جريمة

1. WORDS RELATED TO CRIME

فعل حدث ACTION (VERB)	جريمة CRIME	مجرم CRIMINAL
يسرق steal	سرقة theft	لص thief
يسرق rob	سرقة robbery	سارق robber
يقتل murder	جريمة قتل murder	قاتل murderer
يقتحم break in / into	سطو burglary	لص burglar
يختطف kidnap	اختطاف kidnapping	خاطف kidnapper

الجدول من كلمات بـ الجمل أكمل

Example (B. P77) ➤ Complete the sentences with words from the table above. You may need to change the form of the words.

الكلمات الصيغة يغير يحتاج أن ربما أعلاه

كان يوجد البنك أمس

1. There was a _____ at the bank yesterday.

شخص ما المتحف الليلة الماضية قديم مزهرية

2. Someone _____ the museum last night and _____ an ancient vase.

الطفل يطلق سراح نقداً جنيهات مليون طلب

3. The _____ asked for one million pounds in cash to release the child.

الشرطة قبض على رجل من حواسيب

4. The police arrested a man for the _____ of three computers from our company's offices.

شركة مكتب

Answer

1. robbery **2.** broke into, stole **3.** kidnapper **4.** theft

2. EXPRESSIONS WITH THE WORD 'TIME'

تعبيرات مع الكلمة وقت

Example (P77) ➤ Read the sentences 1-6 and match the expressions in bold with their meanings a-f.

اقرأ صل التعبيرات بخط عريض معاني

1. They told us that the meeting would start **on time**. ☐

هم أخبر الاجتماع يبدأ في الموعد

2. Make sure you arrive at the port **in time** to catch the last ferry back to the city. ☐

تأكد يصل إلى الميناء الوقت المحدد يلحق بـ الأخير عبارة عودة إلى المدينة

3. **From time to time**, I go to a spa and have a facial treatment. ☐

من وقت لآخر يذهب منتجع علاج تجميل الوجه

4. The children are quiet, **for the time being**. ☐

الأطفال يكون هادئ في الوقت الحالي

5. **Once upon a time**, there was a brave man who lived in a faraway land. ☐

في يوم من الأيام شجاع رجل عاش الذي بعيد أرض

6. **By the time** I can afford to buy that house, the price will have gone up. ☐

بحلول الوقت يتحمل يشتري ذلك منزل السعر سوف ارتفع

a. occasionally (من وقت لآخر)	**c.** just for now (الآن فقط)	**e.** before (قبل)
b. at the correct time (في الوقت الصحيح)	**d.** a very long time ago (منذ وقت طويل جداً)	**f.** not late (غير متأخر)

Answer

1. b **2.** f **3.** a **4.** c **5.** d **6.** e

3. 'BE' + PREPOSITIONS

يكون حروف الجر

Example (B. P77) ➤ Read the sentences *1-7* and match the phrases in bold with their meanings *a-g*.

اقرأ

1. Hashim **is** usually **up** at seven o'clock in the morning. ☐

هاشم عادةً يستيقظ

2. I **was about** to leave home when I heard a strange noise. ☐

كان على وشك يغادر بيت عندما سمع غريب ضوضاء

3. **Are** you **for** your brother's decision to spend so much money on a new car? ☐

هل أنت مع أخ قرار ينفق جداً كثير نقود سيارة جداً

نحن يجب يغادر الآن يجب أن يلحق بـ قطار الساعة الثامنة

4. We must **be off** now. We have to catch the 8:30 train. ☐

(ضد) بكل ما في الكلمة من معنى الفكرة حمى مريع

5. I **am** definitely **against** the idea of express diets. ☐

يأمل طويل محاضرة فعل ينتهي قريبًا

6. I hope this long lecture will **be over** soon. ☐

(يفعل شيئًا خاطئًا) ماذا به هذا الطفل يحاول يخبأ شيء ما

7. What **is** that boy **up to**? Is he trying to hide something? ☐

a. to leave (يغادر)	**d.** to be ready to (جاهز لـ)	**g.** to not support (لا يشجع)
b. to support (يشجع)	**e.** to be awake and out of bed (يقظ، خارج، سرير)	
c. to end (ينهي)	**f.** to do (usually something wrong) (يفعل، عادةً، خطأ)	

Answer

1. e **2.** d **3.** b **4.** a **5.** g **6.** c **7.** f

كتاب التمارين صفحة ٥١ اختر

Workbook (A. P51) ➤ Choose the correct answer.

يتصل يؤكد يعترف عشاء حجز

1. I am calling to **confirm** / **confess** a dinner reservation I have made.

مشرد ضحايا الزلزال مزود بـ طعام

2. The **homeless** / **victims** of the earthquake were provided with food and medical help.

طبي مساعدة

هل يوجد وعاء مقلاة يستخدم يقلي بعض بيض

3. Is there a **pot** / **pan** I can use to fry some eggs?

اللص قبض متلبسًا جريمة أثناء اقتحام المنزل

4. The burglar was caught in **action** / **crime** while breaking into the house.

يصدق عندما سمع أن السيد براون

5. I couldn't believe it when I heard that Mr Brown had been **charged** / **committed** with murder.

اتهم ارتكب جريمة قتل

يشعر بالرغبة في طبخ فقط فقط أكل بقايا الطعام فضلات طعام من الغداء

6. I didn't feel like cooking, so I just ate the **leftovers** / **scraps** from lunch.

السرقة لص

7. The **theft** / **thief** was never caught.

يستحق على الأقل سنوات قبل يعاقب أطلق سراح من

8. He will serve at least ten years before he is **punished** / **released** from prison.

سجن

Answer

1. confirm	**3.** pan	**5.** charged	**7.** thief
2. victims	**4.** action	**6.** leftovers	**8.** released

Workbook (B. P52) ➤ Complete the following sentences with a suitable phrase from each box. Make any necessary changes.

أكمل تالي جمل بـ مناسب عبارة من كل صندوق اعمل أي ضروري تغيرات

by the time	in no time	on time	once upon a time
for the time being	in time	from time to time	

لحسن الحظ كان يوجد لا تأخير القطار غادر

1. Luckily, there was no delay and the train left _____.

قلعة كبير يعيش أمير عطوف

2. _____, there was a kind prince living in a big castle.

وصل المؤتمر فقط البداية الأول

3. We arrived at the conference just _____ for the beginning of the first seminar.

ندوة

جميل يتناول وجبة خارج

4. It's nice to have a meal out _____.

زوج من عمل الأطفال بالفعل

5. _____ my husband arrived home from work, the kids had already gone to bed.

نام

المريض حالة مستقر

6. _____, the patient's condition is stable.

بالعمل معًا نظف كامل منزل

7. Working together, they cleaned the entire house _____.

be over	be up to	be up	be after
be against	be about	be for	be off

محلي مكان المبنى جديد تسوق مركز

8. The local residents _____ the building of a new shopping centre as it will cause heavy traffic.

يسبب ازدحام مروري شديد

يملك مبكر بداية غداً يضطر إلى و نصف

9. I have an early start tomorrow. I have to _____ at half past six.

قصة وقت نام أطفال

10. Story time _____. It's time you went to bed, kids.

11. I'm afraid I must _____. I have to be at work by nine.
(آسف — يجب — عمل — قبل — التاسعة)

12. Everyone who _____ Jamie's idea, please raise your hands.
(كل واحد — الذي — فكرة — فضلاً — ارفع — أيدي)

13. The kids are unusually quiet. I wonder what they _____.
(الأطفال — على غير العادة — هادئ — يتعجب — ما)

14. Did you eventually get what you _____?
(هل — أخيراً — يحصل)

15. I _____ to leave my house when Martin called and cancelled our meeting.
(يغادر — منزل — عندما — مارتن — اتصل — ألغى — مقابلة)

Answer

1.	on time	**5.**	By the time	**9.**	be up	**13.**	are up to
2.	Once upon a time	**6.**	For the time being	**10.**	is over	**14.**	were after
3.	in time	**7.**	in no time	**11.**	be off	**15.**	was about
4.	from time to time	**8.**	are against	**12.**	is for		

القواعد

GRAMMAR

REPORTED QUESTIONS, COMMANDS AND REQUISTS
(الأسئلة المنقولة — أوامر — و — طلبات)

الشرح مع الأمثلة

- في الكلام المنقول غالبًا ما نصيغ جملة الطلب باستخدام الفعل (tell) (يخبر)، بينما نصيغ جملة العرض باستخدام الفعل (ask) (يسأل).
  - "Please, come to my house as quickly as possible." (مباشر)
    He asked them to come to his house as quickly as possible. (منقول)
  - "Don't panic, sir!" (مباشر)
    The police told him not to panic. (منقول)
- في الكلام المنقول (غير المباشر) غالبًا ما نصيغ الأسئلة باستخدام بعض الأفعال مثل ..

يسأل	يتعجب	يريد أن يعرف
ask	wonder	want to know

- إذا بدأ السؤال المباشر بكلمة استفهام فإنها تكون هي نفسها في السؤال المنقول مع تحويل الأزمنة والضمائر حسب المعنى.
- إذا بدأ السؤال بفعل مساعد فإننا نربط بـ (whether أو if).

> "Why have you committed these crimes?" the police asked. (مباشر)

The police asked him why he had committed those crimes. (منقول)

> "Did you hear or see anything?" we asked our neighbours. (مباشر)

We asked our neighbours if they had heard or seen anything. (منقول)

تدريب
PRACTICE

Example (P78) ➤ Rewrite the following sentences using Reported Speech.

مثال صفحة٧٨ أعد كتابة التالي جمل مستخدماً

1. 'Are you going to the beach on Thursday?' Andy asked Tony.

هل يذهب الشاطئ يوم الخميس اندي سأل توني

Andy wanted to know _____.

أراد يعرف

2. 'Could you bring me some ketchup, please?' Peter said to the waiter.

هل يمكن يحضر بعض كاتشب فضلاً بيتر قال مقدم الطعام

Peter asked the waiter _____.

3. 'Will the weather be nice this weekend ?' Becky thought.

هل الطقس جميل عطلة نهاية الأسبوع بيكي اعتقد

Becky wondered _____.

تعجب

4. 'Why are you taking part in that competition?' my father asked me.

لماذا يشارك مسابقة أب

My father wanted _____.

أراد

5. 'Put your bag in the container,' the airport security guard said to me.

ضع حقيبة الحاوية المطار أمن حارس قال

The airport security guard told me _____.

6. 'Where did I leave my credit card?' Ameer asked himself.

أين ترك بطاقة ائتمان أمير نفسه

Ameer wondered _____.

7. 'Please, don't make noise!' Julie said to her sister.

لا يعمل ضوضاء أخت

Julie asked _____.

Answer

1. Andy wanted to know if/whether Tony was going to the beach on Thursday.
2. Peter asked the waiter to bring (whether/if he could bring) him some ketchup.
3. Becky wondered if /whether the weather would be nice that weekend.
4. My father wanted to know why I was taking part in that competition.
5. The airport security guard told me to put my bag in the container.
6. Ameer wondered where he had left his credit card.
7. Julie asked her sister not to make noise.

أعد كتابة مستخدماً

Workbook (C. P52) ➤ Rewrite the following sentences using Reported Speech.

هل يذهب بولنج تالي يوم الخميس فرانك الأولاد

1. 'Are you going bowling next Thursday?' Frank asked the boys.

   Frank wanted to know_____.

هل يغلق الباب قبل مغادرة منزل نيد نفسه

2. 'Did I lock the door before leaving my house?' Ned asked himself.

   Ned wondered _____.

كيف يتزلج

3. 'Do you know how to ski?' Adam asked Guy.

   Adam asked Guy _____.

قف خلف الخط الأمـــــــن حارس

4. 'Stand behind the line,' said the security guard.

   The security guard told me_____.

يمرر الملح

5. 'Could you pass me the salt, Robert?' said Abdullah.

   Abdullah asked Robert _____.

Answer

1. if the boys were going bowling the following Thursday
2. if he had locked the door before leaving his house
3. if he knew how to ski
4. to stand behind the line
5. if he could pass him the salt

Workbook (D. P52) ➤ Rewrite the sentences using the verbs given and Reported Speech.

أعد كتابة الأفعال معطى

1. The little boy said, 'I didn't break the window yesterday.' **deny**_____
الصغير يكسر النافذة أمس يخفي
2. 'Oh! Dad, please let me go to the festival today!' said Alex. **beg** _____
يا أب فضلاً دعني يذهب المهرجان اليوم يتوسل
3. 'Let's have chicken for dinner,' my brother said. **suggest** _____
هيا يتناول دجاجة عشاء أخ يقترح
4. 'I'm not at all satisfied with the service at this restaurant,' the customer told the manager. **complain**_____
إطلاقاً راضي عن الخدمة هذا مطعم الزبون المدير يشتكي
5. 'Don't forget to buy some bread when you return,' Mike told me. **remind** _
لا ينسى يشتري بعض خبز عندما يعود يُذكر

Answer

1. The little boy denied breaking/that he had broken the window the previous day.
2. Alex begged his father to let him go to the festival that day.
3. My brother suggested that we (should) have chicken for dinner.
4. The customer complained (to the manager) that he wasn't at all satisfied with the service at that restaurant.
5. Mike reminded me to buy some bread when I returned.

5 round-up
تمارين مجمعة

VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR
المفردات والقواعد

Example (A. P82) مثال صفحة ٨٢ > **Choose the word or phrase that most appropriately completes each sentence.** اختر الكلمة عبارة أكثر بشكل ملائم يكمل كل جملة

1. Tony _____ his brother that he would take him to the park the following day. توني أخ يأخذ الحديقة تالي يوم

   a. confirmed أكد **b.** promised وعد **c.** admitted اعترف **d.** ordered أمر

2. Lisa _____ up at Nuha's house about an hour late. ليزا نها منزل حوالي ساعة متأخر

   a. turned تحول **b.** took أخذ **c.** put وضع **d.** went ذهب

3. The two men were _____ with theft. رجال كان يفعل

   a. committed ارتكب **b.** confessed اعترف **c.** encountered واجه **d.** charged اتهم

4. _____, dinosaurs inhabited the Earth. ديناصورات سكن الأرض

   a. From time to time من وقت لآخر **c.** On time في الموعد

   b. For the time being في الوقت الحاضر **d.** Once upon a time في يوم من الأيام

5. His behaviour is very _____. Perhaps he's a criminal. سلوك جدا ربما مجرم

   a. unbelievable لا يمكن تصديقه **b.** suspicious مريب **c.** spectacular مذهل **d.** curious فضولي

6. **A:** What are you two _____ to? You look very suspicious. ما يبدو

   B: Oh, nothing, sir. سيد لا شيء

   a. about **b.** for **c.** on **d.** up

7. _____, I like to go for long walks in the countryside. يحب طويل نتزهات الريف

   a. For the time being **c.** On time

b. By the time **d.** From time to time

8. The view from the Burj Khalifa is _____. I can't wait to go again.

a. tragic **b.** traditional **c.** real life **d.** breathtaking

9. The man handed me the envelope and then he _____ into the fog.

a. vanished **b.** pursued **c.** scattered **d.** released

10. When the _____ realised he was surrounded by the police, he agreed to give the child back to his parents.

a. kidnapper **b.** murderer **c.** robber **d.** thief

Answer

1.	b	**3.**	d	**5.**	b	**7.**	d	**9.**	a
2.	a	**4.**	d	**6.**	d	**8.**	d	**10.**	a

Example (B. P82) ➤ Choose the word or phrase that produces a grammatically correct sentence.

1. By the time I got there, Peter _____.

a. had already left **c.** was leaving already

b. had already been leaving **d.** already left

2. After I _____ in my exam paper, I realised that I had forgotten to put my name on it.

a. had been giving **c.** had given

b. given **d.** was giving

3. My friends were upset when I _____ because they had been waiting for me for over an hour.

a. had arrived **c.** arrived

b. had been arriving **d.** was arriving

4. Tom was tired because he _____ on the project for twelve hours non-stop.
   a. worked **c.** had been working
   b. working **d.** works

5. Afaf _____ that she would cook dinner the next day.
   a. told **b.** said **c.** asked **d.** wondered

6. The police officer _____ follow him.
   a. said me **b.** told to **c.** said me to **d.** asked me to

7. Bob wanted to know _____ the book belonged to me.
   a. had **b.** did **c.** if **d.** was

8. I asked my mum _____.
   a. where my T-shirt was **c.** whether was my T-shirt
   b. where was my T-shirt **d.** where is my T-shirt

9. The teacher _____ that a guest speaker would be coming to our class on Monday.
   a. told us **b.** asked us **c.** said us **d.** told

10. I told my friend _____ during the presentation.
    a. to not talk **b.** not talking **c.** not to talk **d.** to not talking

Answer

1. a	**3.** c	**5.** b	**7.** c	**9.** a
2. c	**4.** c	**6.** d	**8.** a	**10.** c

Example (C. P82) ➤ Read the text below and decide which answer *a*, *b* or *c* best fits each gap.

Yesterday, something very interesting as well as **(1)** _____ happened in our town. To everyone's **(2)** _____, Mr and Mrs Bob Sharp found some huge

أثار أقدام خارج كوخ الغابات اتصل أخبر
footprints outside their cabin in the woods and contacted the police. They told

كبير قبل
the police that they **(3)** _____ such big footprints before and that they were

مذعور لأن اعتقد
terrified because they believed that the footprints **(4)** _____ to Bigfoot. It is

مخلوق يشبه فرد يعيش
believed that Bigfoot is an **(5)** _____ creature that looks like an ape and lives

الغابات جنوب غرب أمريكا كندا مع ذلك
in the forests of northwestern USA and Canada. However, **(6)** _____

التقارير محلي مكان السلطات يقول لا يوجد كافٍ
the reports of local inhabitants, the authorities say that there isn't enough

دليل يؤكد حقيقي كثير ناس يدعي
evidence to confirm that he is real. Many people claim that they have

لا أحد حقًا يثبت على أية حال
(7) _____ Bigfoot, but nobody can really prove it. In any case, the police

أكد على كل شخص ينتمي لـ دب
assured everybody that the footprints belong to a big bear that was

المنطقة
(8) _____ in the area.

1.	**a.** legendry أسطوري	**b.** remote بعيد	**c.** bizarre غريب
2.	**a.** theft سرقة	**b.** astonishment دهشة	**c.** identification هوية
3.	**a.** had never seen	**b.** never saw	**c.** have never seen
4.	**a.** remained بقي	**b.** pursued تتبع	**c.** belonged
5.	**a.** elegant رائع	**b.** enormous ضخم	**c.** extinct منقرض
6.	**a.** so far حتى الآن	**b.** apart from بعيداً عن	**c.** throughout طوال
7.	**a.** encountered واجه	**b.** confessed اعترف	**c.** searched بحث
8.	**a.** wondering يتعجب	**b.** wandering يتجول	**c.** fading ذبول

Answer

1. c **2.** b **3.** a **4.** c **5.** b **6.** b **7.** a **8.** b