This week, in our series on the world’s most famous theme parks, we are visiting the Window of the World theme park in Shenzhen, China.

This certainly is a theme park with a difference. The Window of the World contains over 130 replicas of the most famous natural and man-made sites in 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 visit the

الاهرام المصرية

site

The Window of the World theme park in Shenzhen, China.

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الاهرام المصرية

site
Eiffel Tower, walk around the Grand Canyon and marvel at the Egyptian Pyramids.

The Acropolis is here along with Niagara Falls. One of the most interesting features of the park is the International Street, which features the Islamic Street, where you can see mosques, buildings and markets that look exactly like those found in the Arab world.

‘We want visitors to see and experience places and cultures they may not be able to actually get to in person. Not everyone can visit every famous landmark in the world in one lifetime and that is why this park is attractive to many visitors, both Chinese nationals and foreigners,’ commented Mr. Chin, one of the managers.

Window of the World theme park combines both fun and 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 organizers. ‘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.

1

2
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’!

exercise c:
1. F (para 1, lines 1-3) 2. F (para 2, lines 4-6)
3. T (para 3, lines 1-3 and para 4) 4. NM (para 4, lines 4-6)
5. T (para 6 and para 7 lines 1-3) 6. T (para 7)

Exercise D.
1. a 2. a 3. b 4. a 5. a 6. b

Vocabulary:
Circle the word that best completes each sentence.

E. Discuss.
1. When I go to a restaurant, I always like to try on / try out something different on the menu.
2. Anna asked the shop assistant if she could try on / try out the black sandals.
3. The Spring Festival will take part / take place in the park.
4. Would you ever take part / take place in a sports competition?
5. The organizers wait / expect that more than 5,000 people will attend the festival.
6. We’ve been here for 30 minutes. I can’t wait / expect any longer.
7. Foreigners / Strangers need a visa to enter the country.
8. It is common for mothers to tell their children not to talk to foreigners / strangers.
9. Linda has a bad habit / custom of not turning off the TV when she is not watching.
10. Giving someone a gift on their graduation is a common habit / custom in most countries.
11. Come on, uncle, tell us a history / story about your childhood.
12. I always like to learn about the history / story of the cities I visit.

Grammar
1-The Present Simple Tense

Formation: 
I - we - you - they - plural nouns → infinitive

He - she - it - singular nouns → infinitive + s

Uses:
1. permanent situations
   Mr. Chin lives in China.
   We study English and Maths at school.
2. repeated habitual actions
   the park often holds festivals.
Traveller 3

I go to school every day.
He gets up at 7:00 o’clock.

3. general truths.

The Moon goes round the Earth.
The sun rises in the east.
Water boils at 100 ºC.

Key words:

Every + time → day - week - month - year – summer – winter
always – usually – often – sometimes – rarely – never

I speak English well.
I do not speak English well.
My friend swims very fast.
My friend does not swim very fast.

I work in Cairo.
• Do you work in Cairo?
• Where do you work?
The doctor examines patients.
• Does the doctor examines patients?
• Who does the doctor examine?

2-The Present Progressive Tense

Form:-
I → am
He – She – It + المفرد → is + verb + ing
We – You – They + الجمع → are
past ........................ future

I am reading English now.
They are playing football at the moment.

Look! She is swimming.
Key words:

- علامات المضارع المستمر

Now الآن

Look ! انظر

listen أنصت

am/is/are بعد not

They are playing football now
They are not playing football now

I am playing football .

Are you playing football ?

They are studying maths .

Are they studying maths?

stative verbs

هناك بعضًا لأفعال لا تستخدم في المضارع المستمر و تسمى

أفعال الحواس

- see - hear - smell - taste - touch - feel

- have - own - posses - owe

- love - like - hate - want - need -

أفعال العاطفة:

- think - believe - realize - recognize - know — decide - mean

- comprehend - understand - come from - live - speak a language (native)

verbs for sensory reception:

- feel - see - hear - smell — taste

Add ing

إذا انتهى الفعل بحرف e غير منطوق حرف ينتهي فيه

be → being

see → seeing

لأ(AL)او_

ing

إذا انتهى الفعل بحرف ساكن يسبق حرف من

a-e-i-o-u فائنا ندلحرف الأخبار نضيف

stop → stopping

clap → clapping

put → putting

swim → swimming

let → letting

هناك ثلاث حالات لا ندب الحرف الأخير

W → X → Y إذا انتهى الفعل بحرف

blowing → bowing

playing → obeying

mixing
Choose the correct answer

1- ______________ you usually get up late?
   a- Do  b- Does  c- Have  d- Did

2- He ______________ Football right now.
   a- play  b- playing  c- is playing  d- played

3- The earth ______________ hotter.
   a- is getting  b- gets  c- got  d- has got

4- We ______________ next week.
   a- meet  b- are meeting  c- meets  d- met

5- They ______________ go to school on Fridays.
   a- don’t  b- doesn’t  c- isn’t  d- haven’t

6- My mother usually ______________ lunch for the family.
   Cooking  a- cooks  b- cook  c- to cook

7- I ______________ like soft drinks.
   a- don’t  b- doesn’t  c- isn’t  d- haven’t

8- Now, I ______________ he’s right.
   a- think  b- is thinking  c- thinks  d- am thinking

9- I ______________ A pen right now.
   a- needs  b- need  c- needed  d- needing

10- He ______________ understand what you say now.
    a- don’t  b- doesn’t  c- isn’t  d- am not

11- The ______________ talks about permanent situations.
    a- present simple  b- present continuous
    c- present perfect  d- past simple

12- The ______________ talks about actions happening now.
    a- present simple  b- present continuous
    c- present perfect  d- past simple

13- The ______________ talks about facts and routine.
### Traveller 3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>a-present simple</th>
<th>b-present continuous</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>c-present perfect</td>
<td>d-past simple</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**grammar Practice**

<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
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<td>8</td>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- 1- are you doing
- 2- ’m travelling
- 3- want
- 4- love
- 5- never get
- 6- aren’t going
- 7- are applying
- 8- don’t think
- 9- do you need
- 10- hope
Module 1b
listening & reading

accent
cause (v)
confuse
directions
mention
misunderstanding

British and American English

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>British</th>
<th>American</th>
<th>British</th>
<th>American</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>lift</td>
<td>Elevator</td>
<td>shopping centre</td>
<td>Mall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Autumn</td>
<td>Fall</td>
<td>holiday</td>
<td>Vacation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petrol</td>
<td>Gas</td>
<td>mobile phone</td>
<td>cell phone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bill</td>
<td>Check</td>
<td>crisps</td>
<td>chips</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rubbish</td>
<td>Garbage</td>
<td>Football</td>
<td>soccer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trousers</td>
<td>Pants</td>
<td>Trainers</td>
<td>sneakers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fantastic</td>
<td>Awesome</td>
<td>Flat</td>
<td>apartment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don't understand</td>
<td>Don't get it</td>
<td>understand</td>
<td>figure out</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Listening

Bob: Excuse me, could you help me?
Tom: Sure. You’re not from around here, are you?
Bob: No, I’m from the States.
Tom: I thought so, I could tell by your accent. Are you enjoying London?
Bob: Yes, it’s awesome. I went to Buckingham Palace yesterday.
Tom: Really? How did you find it?
Bob: Ermm… With a map.
Tom: No, sorry, I mean how was it? Did you enjoy it?
Bob: I sure did.
Tom: So, what can I do to help?
Bob: Could you tell me where High Street is? I’m looking for an old friend’s apartment.
Tom: Ah, yes. Can you see that zebra crossing?
Bob: The zebra doing what?
Tom: I mean the pedestrian crossing.
Bob: Oh, now I get it!
**Traveller 3**

*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.

*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.

**Answers exercise c:**

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).

**Grammar**

**Question and question words**

**Who Questions**

يسمى بهذا الاسم لأن كل كلمات الاستفهام تحتوي على *wh* و يتكون من: -

نبدأ من أول الجملة + فعل مساعد + كلمة استفهام

كيف تحصل على كلمة الاستفهام ؟ - انظر لآخر كلمة في الجملة أو للكلمة تحتها خط فان كانت شيء مثل نسأل ب -

و هكذا

كيف تحصل على الفعل المساعد ؟ - إذا كان بالجملة فعل مساعد من -

1- verb to be: ( am – is – are – was – were )
2- verb to have : ( have – has – had )
3- defective verbs :- can shall will may must could should would might had to

فإنا نقدم الفعل المساعد على الفعل إذا لم يكن بالجملة فعل مساعد ، فإنا نستخدم:

Do ——> ( فعل مجرد )

*If* كان الفعل بالجملة مضارع بسيط بدون *s* (فعل مجرد)

Does ——> *If* كان الفعل الأساسي بالجملة مضارع بسيط يحتوي على *s*

Did ——> *If* كان الفعل MASOOH (التصريف الثاني) ثم نرده إلى (التصريف الأول)

**Question words**

كلمات الاستفهام : إذا ماذا تسأل عن الأشياء 

name – job – pen – pencil ....
Where in – on – at + المكان in Jeddah – at school – on the desk

When متى تسأل عن الزمان 3 o’clock – tomorrow - on Monday

Who من من my father – The teacher – Ahmad – Mona …

Which أيهما للتعبير the green dress – the black thobe …

How كيف وسيلة مواصلات + car – bus – train – plane – ship

How many كم العدد 3 books – 4 boys – 5 brothers

How much كم الثمن d- does … cost ? – is - are + اسم الشيء ?

How old كم عمر How old are you ? How old is he ?

How often كم مرة once – مرتين – three times …

Why السبب لماذا because / to

Sami visited Ali last week.

Who visited Ali last week ?

Basil speaks English.

Who speaks English ?.

Football is more exciting than basketball.

What is more exciting than basketball ?

The book talks about accidents.

What does the book talk about ?

I will buy the black thobe .

Which thobe will you buy ?

Ask a question
1- We will travel by plane

2- He lives in Jeddah.
3- She cooks **Kapsah**.

4- The teacher comes **on Thursday**.

5- My favourite sport is **football**.

6- He will buy **five sandwiches**

7- **Mona** cleaned the house yesterday.

8- Maher will marry **Amani** next week.

9- The book describes accidents for **doctors**.

10- **Ali** played games with his friends.

**Choose the right answer** :-

1- ............... is your name ?
   a- Who       b- When       c- How       d- What

2- ............... is he in Jeddah? because he works there.
   a- Why       b- When       c- How       d- What

3- ............... are you? I’m 21 years old.
   a- Who       b- When       c- How old     d- What

4- ............... does your father work? In Jeddah.
   a- Who       b- Where       c- How       d- What

5- ............... is this man? He’s my father.
   a- Who       b- When       c- How       d- What

6- ............... do you go to the mosque? to pray.
   a- Who       b- Why        c- How       d- What

7- ............... does the pen cost?
Presenter: Good afternoon. Today I have with me Donald Turpin from East Durham University and we are going to talk about English, the language which is fast becoming the world language. Welcome, Donald.

Donald: It’s a pleasure to be here.

Presenter: So, how many people across the globe speak English?

Donald: The current figure is estimated to be about 1.5 billion people.

Presenter: Really?

Donald: Yes, and if you consider the population of the world, which is 6.7 billion, that means approximately one in four people on the planet can speak English.

Presenter: That’s interesting. And I expect these numbers are growing.
Donald: Yes, English is the most taught language in the world, with over one billion people learning it.
Presenter: Well, I often hear world leaders and politicians from different countries speaking in English. And major events like the Olympics are conducted in English.
Donald: Yes, if there is a world language, I think we can safely say it’s English. Most of the world’s communication is in English. In fact, 75% of all letters and postcards are in English.
Presenter: And I expect it’s the same for the Internet.
Donald: Definitely, 80% of Internet content is in English and over 1/3 of the 1 billion web users are English language users.
Presenter: And these users are not necessarily native English speakers, I understand.
Donald: Not at all. Many non-natives choose to write articles or blogs in English so their work has a wider audience.
Presenter: That makes sense.
Donald: However, research shows that the increasing number of Chinese web users means that, in the future, most of the web could well be in Mandarin.
Presenter: An interesting thought. OK, let’s talk more about the effect that English... (fade out)

Listening exercise a:
1. F
2. F
3. T
4. F
5. T
6. F
7. T

***************

Paragraph writing
Write a paragraph about "The English Language"

English is an international language. It is widely spoken all over the world. English is useful for people who like travelling because it allows you to communicate with all people in the world. English is also the main language in the world of business. Most people who need jobs must speak English very well. Athletes need it in their competitions and exercises. English is the main language when surfing the net. It is also the basic language of science and scientific research. English is necessary for those who decide to study abroad. English is important for all people everywhere.
You probably know that colour can influence your mood and feelings, but did you know that colours mean different things in different cultures? Take the colour white, for example. In Western culture, white represents goodness and purity, while in Asian cultures, white is associated with funerals and mourning.

In China, red is the colour of good luck and prosperity. When the Chinese give gifts of money on special occasions, they usually put the money in a red envelope. Chinese brides aren’t dressed in white; they wear bright red wedding dresses. On the other hand, in the Western world, red represents danger, which is why warning signs and road signs are often red.

In the past, the Cherokee Indians of North America used to associate colour with the four directions; that is, blue represented north, white represented south, red the north, white represented south, red represents danger, which is why warning signs and road signs are often red.
represented east and black represented west. These four colours had other meanings too; blue meant defeat, white meant happiness, red meant success and black meant death. The Cherokees also used coloured beads to achieve certain goals; for example, they associated red beads with good health.

Yellow is another colour that has various meanings in cultures. In 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 symbolized 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.

Exercise c answers
1. a (‘... In Western culture, white represents goodness and purity, while in Asian cultures, white is associated with funerals and mourning.’)
2. c (‘When the Chinese give gifts of money on special occasions, they usually put the money in a red envelope.’)
3. a (‘The Cherokees also used coloured beads to achieve certain goals; for example, they associated red beads with good health.’)
4. b (‘Take the colour white... In western culture, white represents goodness and purity, while in Asian...,’ ‘Yellow is another colour that has various meanings in different cultures... with mourning.’)
5. b (‘It can also be very useful for travellers and in the world of business.’ ‘Knowing ... misunderstandings.’)
Traveller 3

Exercise d answers

1. influence → have an effect on
2. associate → connect
3. represent → mean
4. achieve → succeed in doing something
5. view → consider

Vocabulary

Exercise a answers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb + from</th>
<th>Verb + with</th>
<th>Verb + to</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>suffer</td>
<td>argue</td>
<td>refer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>die</td>
<td>cooperate</td>
<td>Listen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Escape</td>
<td>agree</td>
<td>Link</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>choose</td>
<td>associate</td>
<td>Belong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>recover</td>
<td>fight</td>
<td>Speak</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exercise b answers

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

2. Negative Prefixes and Suffixes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>im-</th>
<th>in-</th>
<th>ir-</th>
<th>un-</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Immoral</td>
<td>Incredible</td>
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<td>Improbable</td>
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<td>Impolite</td>
<td>inconvenient</td>
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<td>irreplaceable,</td>
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<td>unhappy</td>
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The Past Simple Tense

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Last</th>
<th>I – He – She – It – singular</th>
<th>was</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yesterday</td>
<td>We - You – They – plural</td>
<td>were</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ago</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In the past</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Once</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One day</td>
<td>ed – V2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In 1990 didn’t + V1

King Faisal Did + s. + v1?

Grammar

لاستخدم الماضي البسيط للتعبير عن فعل حدث في الماضي.

past-------X-----------------future

Form

1- Verb + ed ( regular verbs )

الأفعال غير الشاذة

watched visited started helped cleaned

lived received smiled believed liked

study → studied carry → carried marry → married

play → played enjoy → enjoyed stay → stayed

stop → stopped travel → traveled plan → planned

2- The second form ( regular verbs)

التصريف الثاني

have → had think → thought

come → came buy → bought

hear → heard say → said

Key words

العلامات (ed)

هي كلمات ان وجدت إحداها في جملة، يكون الفعل الماضي بسيط (تصريف ثاني أو الماضي) عندما الشتاء الصيف سنة شهر أسبوع

الماضي Last+ time → week—month—year → summer → winter

yesterday → امس ago → منذ in the past في الماضي → once ذات مرة

My friend flew to London two month ago.

They built the house four years ago.

Ali wrote a letter last week.

Did not + infinitive

عند النفي: نستخدم المصدر

يتبعها الفعل في المصدر (التصريف الأول)

We didn’t rent a boat.

My father did not mend the bike yesterday.

I did not write a letter last week.

Questions

السؤال:

عند السؤال نستخدم الفعل مساعد و الفعل بعدها في المصدر (التصريف الأول) did

الأسئلة:

My friend 

They built 

Ali wrote 

We didn’t rent 

My father didn’t mend 

I did not write 

18
Yes, ...did/ No, ...did not

Did Youssef write to his friend last week? No, he didn’t.

Did she make that cake herself? Yes, she did.
وضع هذه الجمل في صيغة النفي
1- They bought a car last week .
   didn't
2- They worked hard .
3- She wrote the lesson .
4- They had a good meal .
5- Ask a question:
6- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d :
a-buy   b- buying   c-bought   d-buys
7-Yesterday, Dina .......................to school late.
a-goes   b-go   c-going   d-went
8-....................... you watch last night's film.
a- Are   b-Do   c-Did   d-Have
9-I ......................... him two days ago.
a-met   b- meeting   c-meet   d- meets
10- She ......................... yesterday.
a-come   b-doesn't come   c-didn't come   d-comes

******************************************************************************

**Used to + infinitive**

Expresses events that happened regularly in the past but do not happen now

المصدر

When my father was young, he used to play tennis.
My grandfather didn’t use to play computer games.
What did you use to eat in Europe?

When asked ‘used to’, the word comes before the verb. We use did to form past tense used to + infinitive.

used to be / has

1-They fetched water from wells.
2-He bought sandwiches from the cafeteria.
3-As a youth, Hamad observed his father.
4-Hamad was here on Monday.
5-We (lived) in a traditional house.
6-A well (supplied) the whole village.

7-The family (travelled) on foot before they got a car.
Choose the right answer:

1. I used to ................... football.
   a- plays    b- playing    c- play    d- played

2. My father used ...................... to work on foot.
   a- going    b- to go    c- went    d- go

3. When ...................... you use to go to bed.
   a- does    b- are    c- have    d- did

4. My son ...................... cry when he was a baby.
   a- used    b- used to    c- doesn’t use    d- didn’t use to

5. Ahmad used ...................... early.
   a- sleep    b- sleeping    c- slept    d- to sleep

6. She didn’t ...................... smoke.
   a- used    b- using    c- use to    d- use

7. Khalid ...................... a student at an agricultural school.
   a- used to be    b- used to was    c- used to were    d- used to is

8. They ...................... fetch water from wells.
   a- used to    b- using to    c- use to    d- uses to

9. He ...................... buy sandwiches from the cafeteria.
   a- used    b- use to    c- didn’t use    d- didn’t use to

10. As a youth, Hamad used to ...................... his father.
    a- observe    b- observe    c- observe    d- observe

*********************************************************

**Be/ get + used to + ing**

I am used to staying up late nowadays.
He got used to sleeping early nowadays.

*********************************************************

Grammar Exercise
1. Infinitive + ed      2. Did      3. Was/were      4. Completed actions in the past

Grammar Practice Exercise
1. Did you buy      2. used to buy      3. Went      4. enjoyed
5. used to be /was      6. Did you know      7. used to jog/jogged
8. came      9. didn’t know      10. Stopped
1. **Man 1:** Did you have a good time during your holiday?  
**Man 2:** It wasn’t what I expected.  
**Man 1:** Oh, I remember you had a great time in Italy last summer.  
**Man 2:** Yeah, I did, but this time it wasn’t as good as last year. You see, the weather was terrible.

2. **Man 1:** May I see your boarding pass, please?  
**Man 2:** Yes, of course. Just a minute...  
**Man 1:** Hurry up please. There’s a long queue behind you waiting to board. (politely)  
**Man 2:** Oh, here it is.

3. **Presenter:** So, Mr Dawson, we were talking about how some streets got their names.  
**Mr. Dawson:** Well, there are a number of streets named after important figures, famous places, authors, explorers and so on.  
**Presenter:** What about Sherman Street? It’s named after the famous General Sherman tree, right?
Traveller 3

Mr. Dawson: Well, there is a Sherman Street. It wasn’t named after the tree, but a writer called Victor Sherman.

Sunil: Food is very important for us in India, and we love preparing it.

Husam: I’ve never tried food from other countries so I don’t know what Indian food tastes like. Is it spicy?

Sunil: Yes. In Kerala, where I come from, we use a lot of spices and coconut in our food. Like in Saudi Arabia, we eat lots of vegetables, chicken and rice. Do you have bread with your food?

Husam: Of course.

Sunil: Ours is called naan.

Listening exercise 1:
1. b 2. a 3. a 4. C

Writing :- exercise e:
1- I was really happy to hear that you got the job! Well done!
2- Why don’t we go to the museum?
3- Wow! That’s great! I am sure you are over the moon!
4- How about the new book our teacher was telling us about?
5- I think it would be a good idea to organize something for all your family. Maybe invite them for dinner. You are going to have a great time, I am sure!

Round up 1

Vocabulary and Grammar

A. Choose the word or phrase that most appropriately completes each sentence.

1. We brought a clown to ....... the children but none of them laughed at his tricks.
   a. entertain  b. encourage  c. educate  d. influence

2. Layla has a ............ of eating when she gets nervous.
   a. custom  b. tradition  c. habit  d. need

3. This holiday will give Tom the ............ to get some rest.
   a. mood  b. moment  c. purpose  d. opportunity

4. This is an international firm and most of our clients are .............
   a. strangers  b. foreigners  c. native speakers  d. original

5. The location of their house is not very ............; it is far from public transport and there are no shops nearby.
a. convenient       b. common       c. major       d. peaceful
6. Go down 5th street and take the second ................. on your right.
a. crossing          b. turning       c. corner       d. warning
7. The reason our team is so successful is because all the members .......... with each other.
a. cooperate         b. confuse       c. understand   d. combine
8. Some people associate money .................. happiness, but I strongly disagree.
a. to                b. from         c. with        d. by
9. These books belong ............... Monica; I’ll give them to her when I see her.
a. from              b. with         c. by          d. to
10. He is willing to work very hard to.............. his goals.
a. represent         b. achieve      c. satisfy      d. view

B. Choose the word or phrase that produces a grammatically correct sentence.
1. Could you tell me ............... to your office?
a. how I can get       b. when do you get   c. how do I get     d. when I get
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
3. Can you tell me how much ............... for those shoes? I think I’d like to buy a pair for my daughter.
a. you pay            b. did you pay    c. you paid       d. you did pay
4. Tony .............. me with my homework tonight.
a. is helping         b. help          c. helping       d. helps
5. Mohamad .............. that having kids is a great responsibility.
a. is believing       b. believe       c. believing     d. believes
6. Our neighbours .............. an extension to their house.
a. build              b. building      c. are building  d. builds
7. My parents are teachers and when I was young, they .............. take me with them on their school trips.
a. used to            b. used         c. didn’t use    d. usually
8. Adam is used ................ till late in the night.
a. to work            b. working       c. to working    d. in working
9. ‘Who ............... this book?’ ‘It’s a present from my sister.’
C. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in capitals.
1. It was an interesting exhibition that combined art and science.
2. The organizers of the sports event start their preparations at least one year in advance.
3. We are enthusiastic about the plan to create a new park in our neighbourhood.
4. My new assistant is terrible; he has been late every day this week and he is rude to the clients.
5. I’m sorry about the misunderstanding; I thought you asked for the vegetarian meal.
6. There is a big difference between living in the city and living in the countryside.
7. My greatest weakness is my fear of failure.
8. I always wear something informal and comfortable when I go to my sister’s house.

D. Write questions for the answers given. The words in bold are the answers.
1. Who lives in that house?
   My Maths teacher, Mr Grey, lives in that house.
2. Where are you going?
   I’m going to Hawaii.
3. How much does it cost?
   It only costs €60.
4. Which flowers do you prefer?
   I prefer the purple flowers.
5. Who did Ayman phone this morning?
   Ayman phoned Ahmad this morning.
6. How many people were there at the festival?
   There were about two million people at the festival.

E. Complete the dialogues with the Present Simple, the Present Progressive or the Past Simple of the verbs in brackets.
1. A: So where are we going for the school trip?
   B: I think Mr Davis said Sorrento was the final decision.
   A: That’s good. I went there with my parents last year and we really enjoyed it.
Traveller 3

B: Sorrento is such a beautiful place!
A: Also, since we are travelling there in June, it will be warm enough to swim.
B: Yes, and Mr Davis has arranged for us to go on a trip to one of the nearby islands.
A: That sounds wonderful! I can’t wait to go!

2. A: Hi, Paul. When are you flying to France?
B: I’m leaving next week.
A: So, are you doing the three-week intensive French course?
B: Yes, at the school you went to last year... in Paris.
A: Ah yes, I had a great time there last summer; stayed with a host family. They were really nice and their son showed me around the city. Do you know anyone in Paris?
B: Yes, I’m staying with a friend.
A: Great! That means you’ll get to try some home-cooked traditional French food.

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

Module Two
Heroes
2a: Reading

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Language:
Sometime in the 12th century, there lived an incredibly brave and sensible man named Salah al-Din. It was a time of war between men of different religions. Salah al-Din, which in Arabic means ‘light of faith’, led the Muslim soldiers against their enemies and managed to defeat them at the Battle of Hattin in 1187 and freed Jerusalem. Crowds of Muslims gathered to cheer their victory. The war continued for many years, still Salah al-Din remains in history as a supporter of the Muslim culture, as a great leader and as an honest man whose careful plans and many skills won the respect even of his most famous enemy, King Richard I of England.

For two years Salah al-Din and King Richard fought against each other, the former protecting and the latter trying to win Jerusalem.

One day, word got around that King Richard was wounded. His men gathered 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 extremely upset.

While they were trying to find out more about the King’s health, something unexpected happened. “Some soldiers are approaching!” shouted a knight. Silence fell. As the strangers were galloping towards them, the King’s men were nodding to each other. Five Muslim men greeted them. The knights raised their swords and lifted their shields in the air. “What is the meaning of this?” said one of them.

“We are here for the King,” one of them announced. “We come in peace,” said one of them. “I am Salah al-Din’s doctor. Salah al-Din...”
knows your King is ill and sent me here to help him.”

The knight removed his helmet. He then noticed that the men were carrying fruit for the King as well as ice to help with his fever. It was then that all of them realized that what they heard about Salah al-Din’s goodness was true.

Exercise c:-
1. T (‘...and managed to defeat them at the Battle of Hattin in 1187 and freed Jerusalem.’)
2. F (‘The war continued for many years,...’)
3. T (‘Some soldiers are approaching!’ shouted a knight. Silence fell. As the strangers...’)
4. F (‘We come in peace...’)
5. F (‘The knight removed his helmet’, ‘It was then that all of them realized that what they heard about Saladin’s goodness was true.’)

Exercise d:-
Vocabulary and Grammar

D. Match the words highlighted in the text with their meanings.

1. wounded  جرح  →  c. injured
2. approaching  يقترب  →  d. going near
3. galloping  يركب فرسه  →  e. riding horses which were running fast
4. nodding  يومئ  →  f. moving their heads to show agreement
5. announced  أعلن  →  a. made known
6. removed  أزال  →  b. took off

Phrasal verbs with ‘on’ and ‘off’

Complete the sentences with on or off.

1. Don’t forget to turn off the light when you leave the room.
2. Amro couldn’t come so we had to put off the meeting.
3. I’m sorry but I am so busy that I can’t take any more work.
4. Put on your jacket; it’s very cold outside.
5. Fasten your seatbelt please; the plane is about to take off.
6. Boys, keep off the carpet; your boots are dirty.
7. Can I turn on the radio? I’d like to listen to the news.
8. If you want to succeed, you must keep on trying.

Grammar

The Past Simple Tense

Uses:

• to describe a completed action in the past (the time is usually mentioned or implied).

I bought a laptop yesterday.

• to describe completed actions that happened one after the other in the past.

I walked up to the till, paid and then left the shop.

• to describe past habits or repeated actions in the past (often used with adverbs of frequency).

When I was younger, I often went jogging in the park.

Form

1- Verb + ed (regular verbs)

watched  visited  started  helped  cleaned

الأفعال غير الشاذة

إذا انتهى الفعل بحرف e نضيف d فقط
lived  received  smiled  believed  liked

study ➔ studied  carry ➔ carried  marry ➔ married
play ➔ played  enjoy ➔ enjoyed  stay ➔ stayed

Key words

- **ed** (past tense)
- **ied** (past tense, verbs ending in 'ed'

Last + time ➔ week ➔ month ➔ year ➔ summer ➔ winter

**yesterday** ➔ **ago**
**in the past** ➔ **once**

My friend flew to London two months ago.
They built the house four years ago.
Ali wrote a letter last week.

Questions

**Did not + infinitive**

Did Youssef write to his friend last week?  Yes, he did.
Did she make that cake herself?  Yes, she did.

Change into negative:-

1- They bought a car last week.

3- They worked hard.

4- She wrote the lesson.

5- They had a good meal.
Ask a question: اسأل سؤال

؟ تكملة الجملة + الفعل في المصدر + الفاعل + كلمة استفهم

What \(\rightarrow\) تسأل عن الأشياء \(\rightarrow\) ما - لماذا
Where \(\rightarrow\) تسأل عن المكان \(\rightarrow\) أين
When \(\rightarrow\) تسأل عن الأشياء \(\rightarrow\) متى

How much \(\rightarrow\) تسأل عن الثمن \(\rightarrow\) كم الثمن

How many \(\rightarrow\) تسأل عن العدد \(\rightarrow\) كم عدد

Choose the correct answer

1- I ………………….my aunt a week ago .
   a-visited b-visit c-am visiting d-would visit

2- The party …………………at 8 o’clock last night .
   a-starts b- starting c- started d- start

3- When …………………..you finish writing the report ? Only yesterday .
   a-do b- did c- does d- would

4- They …………………attend the school last month .
   a- didn’t b-don’t c-aren’t d-haven’t

5- …………………..you finish your work on time yesterday?
   a-Was b-Were c-Did d-Have

6-I …………………..a new shirt last month .
   a-buy b- buying c-bought d-buys

2- I got some ice cream for the children last night.

3 - Ahmad wrote homework at home.

4 - They visited Ali last week.

5 - Sami travelled to London by plane.
Traveller 3

7-Yesterday, Dina .................to school late
a-go b-going c-goes d-went

8-~~~~~~~~~~~~~~you watch last night's film.
a- Are b-Do c-Did d-Have

9-I ~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~him two days ago.
a-met b- meeting c-meet d-meets

10- She ~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~yesterday.
a-come b-doesn't come c-didn't come d-comes

***************

Expresses events that happened regularly in the past but do not happen now

1- (اعتد أن)
2- و تعبر عن شيء كان يحدث في الماضي ولا يحدث الآن أو فعل يحدث الآن ولا يمكن أن يحدث في الماضي
3- الفعل بعدها دائما يأتي في المصدر (التصريف الأول).
4- تستخدم did not use to ؛ CNBC ينفي بـ: did not use to + المصدر

When my father was young, he used to play tennis.

My grandfather didn’t use to play computer games.

What did you use to eat in Europe?

و إذا طلب منك استخدام كلمة used to نضعها قبل الفعل مباشرة ثم نرد للتصريف الأول

was – were → be / had – has → have

1-They fetched water from wells.

2-He bought sandwiches from the cafeteria.

3-As a youth, Hamad observed his father.

4-Hamad retired last year.

5-Hamad was here on Monday.

6-Khaled was a student at an agricultural school.
Traveller 3

7-We (lived) in a traditional house.
8-A well (supplied) the whole village.
9-It (was) a desert in Hamad's youth.
10-The family (travelled) on foot before they got a car.
Choose the right answer:

1. I used to .................... football.
   a- plays  b- playing  c- play  d- played

2. My father used ..................... to work on foot.
   a- going  b- to go  c- went  d- go

3. When ..................... you use to go to bed.
   a- does  b- are  c- have  d- did

4. My son  ..................... cry when he was a baby.
   a- used  b- used to  c- didn’t use  d- didn’t use to

5. Ahmad used  ..................... early.
   a- sleep  b- sleeping  c- slept  d- to sleep

6. She didn’t  ..................... smoke.
   a- used  b- using  c- use to  d- use

7. Khalid  ..................... a student at an agricultural school.
   a- used to be  b- used to was  c- used to were  d- used to is

8. They  ..................... fetch water from wells.
   a- used to  b- using to  c- use to  d- uses to

9. He  ..................... buy sandwiches from the cafeteria.
   a- used  b- use to  c- didn’t use  d- didn’t use to

10. As a youth, Hamad used to  ..................... his father.
    a- observe  b- observe  c- observe  d- observe

******************************

The Past Continuous

I – He – She – It – singular
   مفرد
   Was + verb + ing

We – You – They – plural
   جمع
   Were + verb + ing

• to describe an action in progress at a certain time in the past. 
  حدث استمر في وقت في الماضي
  ‘What were you doing at 9 o’clock last night?’
  ‘I was having dinner.’

• to describe actions that were happening at the same time in the past (usually 
  with while or as).
  حدثين كانا يحدثان في ذات الوقت في الماضي
  While John was cooking, Leo was sleeping.
• to describe background scenes to a story.  
There were a lot of people at the station. Some were talking on their mobiles, others were reading a paper and a few were walking up and down.

• to describe temporary past states or actions.  
My grandfather was writing a book in those days.

Past       now       future

Yesterday, I was playing football from 3 to 5.

Last night, they were watching T.V. from 8 to 10.

was / were + v. + ing — when — ed - V2
When — ed - V2 — was / were + v. + ing

While — was- were + v. + ing — ed - V2
ed- V2 — While — was- were + v. + ing

3-When hey found a treasure, they were digging a well.

4-When he came running, we were waiting for the bus.

They were not studying. They were playing football.
She was not cooking. She was cleaning the room.

Was he working there?
What were they doing when he called?
Why were you running so fast yesterday?

Was he studying at home?
Yes, he was. or No, he wasn’t.
Were you doing your homework?
Yes, I was. or No, I wasn’t.

ان وجدت كلمة when – while

37
Choose the right answer:

1- My clothes became wet when it.....................
a-rained  b- was raining  c- has rained  d- rains

2- While we................. television , our father came home .
a) were watching  b-was watching  c- watched  d- watch

3- He was travelling when he ....................... ill.
a-felt  b- was feeling  c-has felt  d- feels

4- While he was travelling , he ....................... ill
a-becomes  b- became  c- becoming  d- become

5- While we............... , a man knocked the door .
a-were sleeping  b-was sleeping  c- are sleeping  d- slept

6- My brother ............. while I was working in the garage .
a-phoned .................  b- was phoning  c- is phoning  d- has phoned

7- I .................. home when I met a friend.
a- went  b-am going  c-was going  d- had gone

8- When the teacher entered the class , pupils ................. a lot of noise .
a-made  b- are making  c- were making  d- have made

9- I .................. when she opened the window .
a-was sleeping  b-slept  c- had slept  d-sleep

10- I was having a shower when the phone ...................... .
a-ring  b- rang  c-was ringing  d- rung

Exercise A.
1. c  2. a  3. b

Exercise B.
1. b  2. a

Practice
1- went  2- were walking  3- Saw  4- was wearing
5- was sitting  6-Looked  7- wasn’t  8- seemed
9- didn’t know 10- Thought  11- were leaving  12- came
Some students are discussing with their History teacher what happened when Alexander the Great met Diogenes. The students are very curious about it.

**Andrew** Excuse me, but what is so important about this ‘meeting’?

**Teacher** Well, that’s an interesting question. You probably know Alexander the Great, but do you know who Diogenes was?

**Andrew** Hmm...

**Tony** I know! Wasn’t Diogenes the eccentric philosopher who the ancient Athenians admired greatly?

**Teacher** Exactly. He believed that human beings shouldn’t live their lives in luxury. And he also thought that people shouldn’t be fussy about where they sleep or what they eat and they should know how to tell their friends from their enemies. So, can any of you guess what is so important about this meeting?

**Tony** Maybe Diogenes asks Alexander for something.

**Teacher** Almost. You see, Alexander was a powerful man who many people feared. He was also very wealthy. Diogenes, who lived in a tub, was only a poor philosopher. His only possession was a lamp, which he carried around during the day; he claimed he was looking for an honest man. In this meeting, Alexander tells Diogenes: ‘Ask
of me anything you like, and you will have it!’ What do you think Diogenes’ response was?
Luke A new tub!
Teacher No, but close. Diogenes was sunning himself at the time. He simply told Alexander, who was now blocking the sun: ‘Stand out of my sunlight!’
C. Read the dialogue and write A for Alexander, D for Diogenes or N for neither of the two if it is not mentioned in the dialogue.
1. D (‘Diogenes was sunning himself at the time.’)
2. A (‘Alexander was a powerful man who many people feared.’)
3. N (It is mentioned but it refers to a quality that, according to Diogenes, people should have.)
4. D (‘Wasn’t Diogenes the eccentric philosopher...’)
5. A (‘Alexander was a powerful man... He was also very wealthy.’)
6. N.

D. Look at the words highlighted in the dialogue and choose the correct meaning a, b or c.
1. fussy
   a. happy
   b. difficult to please
   c. noisy
2. feared
   a. were afraid of
   b. hated
   c. liked
3. wealthy
   a. rich
   b. not ill
   c. kind
4. possession
   a. problem
   b. pleasure
   c. belonging
5. response
   a. question
   b. solution
   c. answer

**********************

Vocabulary & Grammar

1. When someone does you a favour it is only polite to say thank you
2. Layla is teaching her kindergarten class how to tell the time
3. We were in the neighbourhood and just decided to pop in and say hello.
4. Most people find it really hard to tell the difference between the twins.
5. To tell the truth, I think that Harry was lying to us.
6. You can trust your friends; they would never **tell a secret** that they promised to keep.
7. If you don’t like rice, just **say so** and I’ll make you something else to eat.
8. Tom had just started **telling a story** about a famous writer when we heard a knock at the door.
9. I knew that Ian was **telling a lie** because he didn’t look me in the eyes.
10. ‘I apologize’ is a formal way of **saying sorry**.
Grammar

Relative Clauses

Who – which – where – when – whose

1- **who**

- people ناس
- person شخص
- man رجل
- woman امرأة
- girl فتاة
- friend صديق

1. This is my friend. He plays for Mahalla team.
   - This is my friend **who** plays for Mahalla team.

2. **The teacher** does not have a car. He walks to school.
   - **The teacher** who does not have a car, walks to school.

2- **which**

- dish وجبة
- meal وجبة
- skirt تنورة
- plant نبات
- Animal حيوان

1. This is the car. Ali bought the car.
   - This is the car **which** Ali bought.

2. The car broke down yesterday. He mended it.
   - He mended down the car **which** broke down yesterday.

---------------------------

- country دولة
- city مدينة
- town مدينة
- village قرية
- Place مكان

---------------------------

- time وقت
- year سنة
- month شهر
- day يوم
- Night ليلة

Eid Al-Fitr is the day **when** Muslims celebrate the end of fasting.
Choose the correct answer:

1-- I come from a **country** ..........................has a great history.
   a-where        b-when        c-who        d-which

2-1 don't like **people** .........................don't respect their culture.
   a-where        b-when        c-who        d-which

3-An envelope is a thing ................. holds letters.
   a-where        b-when        c-who        d-which

4- The tenth of Dhul Hejja is the day .................Muslims celebrate Eid Al Adha.
   a-where        b-when        c-who        d-which

5- In India, Mehndi is **the night** before the wedding .....................a bride puts henna.
   a-where        b-when        c-who        d-which

6- This is my **friend** ......................... studies medicine abroad.
   a-where        b-when        c-who        d-which

7- Mandi is a **meal** ........................... all people in S.A. like.
   a-where        b-when        c-who        d-which

8- Sushi is a traditional Japanese **dish** .......................is usually made of fish, rice and
   a-where        b-when        c-who        d-which

9-Makkah is the **city** ......................... people can do the Hajj.
   a-where        b-when        c-who        d-which

10-A match maker is a **person** .......................arranges marriages for
    a-where        b-when        c-who        d-which

11-Ramadan is the **month** ......................all Muslims fast.
    a-where        b-when        c-who        d-which

12- A house is a **place** ........................... we live with our families.
    a-where        b-when        c-who        d-which.

**Types of Relative Clauses**
جملة الوصل:
هي الجملة التي تحتوي على ضمير من ضمائر الوصل و يتبعه فاعل و فعل.

Ahmad's father **who works in Aramco** is an engineer.
All students **who lives in England**, speak English well.
Defining Relative Clause

Defining relative clauses give a definition or specify which person or thing we are talking about. In these clauses we may use the relative pronouns who, which or that.

People who drive badly cause accidents.

There is no animal which has three legs.

All dates that fall to the ground are dirty.

Non-defining Relative Clause

Non-defining relative clauses, gives additional information that is separated from the rest of the sentence by commas. In these clauses only the relative pronouns who or which may be used; and not that.

Ali’s brother, who lives in Bisha, visited last week.

Youssef, who met me at the airport, is bigger than me.

His house which he bought last year was very expensive.

Exercise A: Use who or that to refer to people.

Use which or that to refer to things and ideas.

Exercise A

Wasn’t Diogenes the eccentric philosopher who the ancient Athenians admired greatly?

Diogenes, who lived in a tub, was only a poor philosopher. Non-defining relative clause

Practice

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.
Tony Welcome to the show. Today we are going to talk about three famous scientists and how they have changed the world. With me here in the studio is John Maxwell, who is going to tell us more about the topic.

John Good evening.

Tony So, John, tell us, who are we going to talk about today?

John First comes Alexander Fleming. He was born on 6 August, 1881.

Tony In Scotland, right?

John That’s right. He was an extremely good student, but also very poor. However, at the age of 20, he inherited some money from an uncle. His older brother, Tom, who was a doctor, encouraged him to follow the same career.

Tony What happened next?

John Well, he became an excellent surgeon and in the First World War he worked in a hospital in France healing wounded people. When he returned home, he discovered something that would change medicine.

Tony Penicillin.

John Exactly. The world’s first antibiotic which has saved, and is still saving millions of people around the world. In 1945, he received the Nobel Prize in Medicine along with two other scientists.

Tony Right. Let’s move on to Louis Pasteur.
John Of course. Louis Pasteur was born in France on 27 December, 1822. He studied Mathematical Sciences and was a professor of Physics and Chemistry at the University of Strasburg.
Tony Now, Pasteur discovered many things during his lifetime. What do you think is the most important contribution?

John If I had to choose I’d say his work on pasteurizing milk.

Tony Can you explain this process to our listeners?

John Of course. Pasteur showed how germs can spoil food, like milk, so he invented a simple way to kill those germs. One way to do that was to heat milk in order to kill the bacteria.

Tony A great scientist. Who is next?

John Wilhelm Röntgen, the German physicist. He was born on 27 March, 1845. He studied in Zurich as a mechanical engineer.

Tony What was his most important work?

John This extraordinary man is responsible for a form of radiation called X-rays.

Tony An amazing step in medicine.

John Yes. Actually, the very first X-ray was that of his wife’s hand.

Tony It must have been an amazing experience.

John Indeed. Röntgen received a Nobel Prize in Physics in 1901 and gave the money from the prize to the university. He died in 1923 leaving behind an achievement that we still use today.

Tony Well, we’ve had a look at three different, very important scientists and their greatest achievements. I think we can all agree that their work changed the world forever... (fade out)

Exercise c:

***************************************

Speaking

Suggested answer

SA: I think parents are real heroes. They have to look after their children and be patient and loving.

SB: Of course. Think about all the responsibility of raising children. But also, teachers are heroes, don’t you think?

SC: Yes, they are. They too are responsible for children, and they have the additional stress of teaching.

SA: I agree, but it’s a very rewarding job. I think I would

***************************************

2a: writing

C: Yes, he does (description: 1st para, reason for admiring this person: 2nd para, influence: 3rd para)

D: a. 3  b. 4  c. 2  d. 1
**2B: Reading**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Arabic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Avalanche</td>
<td>انفجار جليدي</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blow (v)</td>
<td>يهب</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collapse</td>
<td>ينهار</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crash (n)</td>
<td>تحطم</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earthquake</td>
<td>زلزال</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erupt</td>
<td>يثور</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frightening</td>
<td>مرعب</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hurricane</td>
<td>إعصار</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impressive</td>
<td>رائع</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incredible</td>
<td>لا يصدق</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keep</td>
<td>يظل</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calm</td>
<td>هادئ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lava</td>
<td>حمم</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lightning</td>
<td>البرق</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural</td>
<td>طبيعي</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disaster</td>
<td>كارثة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shake</td>
<td>يهز</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Situation</td>
<td>موقف</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storm</td>
<td>عاصفة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strength</td>
<td>قوة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surface</td>
<td>سطح</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Survive</td>
<td>يظل حيا</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Survivor</td>
<td>ناجي</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Search (v)</td>
<td>يبحث</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheet</td>
<td>صفحة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wolf</td>
<td>ذنب</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thick</td>
<td>سميك</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unconscious</td>
<td>فاؤد الوعي</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unharmed</td>
<td>سليم</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Violently</td>
<td>بقوة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volcano</td>
<td>بركان</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A bit</td>
<td>عضة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Act</td>
<td>يصرف</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Astonished</td>
<td>مدهش</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bee</td>
<td>نحل</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breathe</td>
<td>يتفس</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bury</td>
<td>يدفن</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Characteristic</td>
<td>خاصية</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Climber</td>
<td>مسقل</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Desire</td>
<td>رغبة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Determination</td>
<td>تصميم</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dig</td>
<td>يحرر</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dragon</td>
<td>تنين</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entire</td>
<td>كامل</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feather</td>
<td>ريش</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free (v)</td>
<td>يحرر</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heroic</td>
<td>بطولي</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mythical</td>
<td>خرافي</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ordinary</td>
<td>عادي</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pull</td>
<td>يشد</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relieved</td>
<td>مرتاح</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solved</td>
<td>مقاس</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Heroes are people who have done something so brave or good that it has made many people admire them for it. Who do you think of when you hear the word ‘hero’? Do you think of mythical heroes or heroic people in history?

When most people think of ‘heroes’, they imagine super beings with amazing...
The truth is real heroes are just normal people who live ordinary lives, but like a tiny fraction of them, they face extraordinary situations. What follows are a few examples of such everyday heroes.

If you had to describe a hero you admire, who would you choose? What kind of strength, impressive intelligence are just a few characteristics that can be used to describe heroic people.

In one incredible story, Andy Clemens saved his four-year-old child after he got stuck under a huge bookcase. ‘When the earthquake began,’ Mr. Clemens told reporters, ‘the bookcase started shaking. The tremors quickly increased, and the bookcase shook more and more violently. Suddenly, it fell over and Tommy got stuck under it. I could see that he couldn’t breathe! The bookcase was so heavy I don’t know how I did it. I wasn’t thinking. I just lifted it with all my strength, and he crawled out.’ Did this father have super powers? It seems that his love for his child was his strength.

Sameer Attar survived a terrible train crash and walked away the only survivor. The crash was the fastest train I have ever been on. The crash happened without warning.’ His father was as astonished as everyone else. ‘I’m relieved
that Sameer is safe and sound,’ he said with a smile. Was Sameer a super hero? In this case, he was just very lucky.

In a recent report, one climber rescued his friend after the worst avalanche in history. ‘At first we were climbing, and then suddenly we were buried under ten 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 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 as a sheet, but, fortunately, he was still alive. That was the most frightening 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 which freed him from the snow.

Exercise B:
A is wrong because it refers to the archetypical hero of old ages, whereas the text refers to everyday people who act as heroes under certain circumstances.
B is the right introduction because it exploits the idea of the “layman hero”, the everyday person who performs a heroic act.
C is too general and doesn’t lead into the specific examples of everyday heroes that the text deals with.

Exercise c:
1. M (text 3: ‘rescued his friend after the worst avalanche in history.’)
2. S (text 2: ‘Was Sameer a super hero? In this case, he was just very lucky.’)
3. A (text 1: ‘The bookcase was so heavy, I don’t know how I did it.’)
4. M (Text 3: ‘That was the most frightening moment of my entire life.’)
5. S (Text 2: ‘...survived a terrible train crash and walked away the only survivor.’)
6. M (Text 3: ‘He was unconscious when I pulled him out.’)

Exercise d:
1. b  2. c  3. d  4. e  5. a

Vocabulary

52
1-Word Building

A. Complete the table below. All the missing words appear in the text on page 28.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>noun</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>luck</td>
<td>Lucky</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>strength</td>
<td>Strong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>calmness</td>
<td>Calm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>power</td>
<td>Powerful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>courage</td>
<td>Courageous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>intelligence</td>
<td>Intelligent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hero</td>
<td>Heroic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>myth</td>
<td>Mythical</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. Complete the sentences using the correct form of the words in capitals.

1. The story was about dragons and other **mythical** creatures.
2. Afaf is a hard-working and **Intelligent** student.
3. Saudi Arabia is a big and **powerful** country.
4. This is an exercise that will build up the **strength** of your muscles.
5. Jabir is a **courageous** ten-year-old boy who saved his best friend from a burning building.

---

D. Match the words highlighted in the article with their meanings.

1. crawled  
   -  يَزْحَف
   - moved on hands and knees
2. unharmed  
   - لم يصاب
   - not hurt
3. bruised  
   - مصاب بكدمات
   - got marks on the skin as a result of injury
4. numb
   - فقد الحس
   - not feeling anything
5. entire
   - كل
   - whole

---

2-similes

‘as dark as night’ (3rd text)
‘as white as a sheet’ (3rd text)

---

B. Match the two halves of the similes below. Then complete the sentences 1-5 with some of the similes.

1. as light as a feather  
   - خفيف مثل الريشة
2. as quiet as a mouse,  
   - هاديء مثل الفأر
3. as free as a bird,  
   - جيد مثل الذهب
4. as quick as lightning,  
   - سريع مثل البرق
5. as hungry as a wolf,  
   - جائع مثل الذئب

---

1. as free as a bird
2. as hungry as a wolf
3. as busy as a bee
4. as light as a feather

**************************************

3. Words related to natural disasters
What are the words in each column related to? Choose the appropriate headings from the words in the box.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>earthquake</th>
<th>volcano</th>
<th>hurricane</th>
<th>avalanche</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>shake</td>
<td>erupt</td>
<td>blow</td>
<td>snow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richter</td>
<td>scale</td>
<td>explosion</td>
<td>wind</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>collapse</td>
<td>lava</td>
<td>storm ice</td>
<td>rock</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Comparison of adjectives

الصفات

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>adjective</th>
<th>adverb of manner</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Careful</td>
<td>silently</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>silent</td>
<td>hard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fast</td>
<td>early</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wide</td>
<td>slow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carefully</td>
<td>more</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fast</td>
<td>more</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>widely</td>
<td>tender</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>slowly</td>
<td>more</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comparative

المقارنة بين شخصين أو شيئين:

نضيف er إلى نهاية الصفة وتتبعها بكلمة than

Ali is taller than Sami.
Sami is shorter than Ali.
A plane is faster than a train.
A train is slower than a plane.

Long adjectives

الصفات التي يبلغ عدد حروفها أكثر من ست حروف:

beautiful جميل modern حديث difficult صعب
handsome وسيم crowded مزدحم exciting مثير
careless مهمل careful حريص interesting شيق
Useful مفيد popular شعبي important هام

عند المقارنة بين شخصين أو شيئين:

نضع كلمة than بعدا

More + the adjective + than
Less + the adjective + than

beautiful → more beautiful than modern → more modern than
crowded → more crowded than exciting → more exciting than
careful → more careful than interesting → more interesting than

= Maths is more difficult than Geography.
= Geography is less difficult than Maths.
= Gold is more expensive than silver.
= Silver is less expensive than gold.
= Football is more popular than basketball.
Traveller 3
Superlative Adjectives

و إذا كانت الصفة قصيرة: عند المفاضلة بين شخص و مجموعة:

1. في نهاية الصفة قبل الصفة و est

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1.</th>
<th>2.</th>
<th>3.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>2.</td>
<td>3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tall</td>
<td>the tallest</td>
<td>long</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>big</td>
<td>the biggest</td>
<td>high</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

و إذا كانت الصفة طويلة: عند المفاضلة بين شخص و مجموعة:

The most + الظرف - الصفة + est

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1.</th>
<th>2.</th>
<th>3.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>2.</td>
<td>3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beautiful</td>
<td>the most beautiful</td>
<td>modern</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>crowded</td>
<td>the most crowded</td>
<td>exciting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>careful</td>
<td>the most careful</td>
<td>interesting</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Water is the most useful thing in life.

Football is the most popular game.

Maths is the most difficult subject.

نعرف أننا نقارن بين شخص و مجموعة إذا وجدنا قبل الفراغ كلمة:

in + المكان + .... in class - .... in Jeddah - ..... in Saudi Arabia - .... in the world

2- one of ...... 2- at all 3- of all على الإطلاق

Makkah      Egypt              Al-Baik             Nile       wolf        Shaaban       father

النوع

City            country          restaurant       river    animal     teacher         man

Ali is the tallest boy in class.

Sami is the shortest boy.

July is the hottest month.

January is the coldest month.

er - est

ملاحظات على إضافة est - er إلى الصفة:

1. إذا انتهت الصفة بحرف ساكن و حذفها و نضيف est - er مسبوقة بحرف ساكن نحذفها و نضيف:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1.</th>
<th>2.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>easy</td>
<td>easier than</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>heavy</td>
<td>heavier than</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lazy</td>
<td>lazier than</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1.</th>
<th>2.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>the easiest</td>
<td>the heaviest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the laziest</td>
<td>the heaviest</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. إذا انتهت الصفة بحرف ساكن مسبقًا يسبق حرف متحرك نضيف الساكن
Choose the right word(s) :

1- That car is ........................ the other one .
   a- safer than  b- safe  c- as safe  d- the safest

2- This exercise is ................ than the last one .
   a- the most difficult  b- difficult  c- more difficult  d- as difficult

3- Heba is....................girl in our class.
   a-young b-younger c-youngest d-the youngest

4- The cheetah is ............... animal.
   Fast b- fastest  c- faster  d- as fast

5- This Summer is ..................the last .
   a- hotter than  b-the hottest  c- as hot  d- hot

6- Khaled is .................... student in class.
   a-clever b- cleverer c- the cleverest d- as clever

7- The car is ............ than a train.
   a-slow b-as slow  c-slowest d-slower

8- My father is ............. man in the family .
   a-old b-oldest c-older d-the oldest
9-A snake is the ................. than a fox.
   a-more dangerous    b- most dangerous    c-as dangerous    d- dangerous

10-Riyadh is ................ than Jeddah .
   a-large         b-largest        c-as large        d-larger

11- King Khaled airport is ................... in the Kingdom .
   a-modern        b-more modern      c-the most modern    d-as modern

12-The house is............. as the villa . They are both 400 square metres .
   a-big            b- bigger           c- the biggest       d- as big

13- Ahmad is .....................than Naser .
   a-good            b-better           c- best            d- the best

Ahmad is 20 years old    Ramy is 20 years old . (Compare using :as .....as )
Ahmad is as old as Ramy.

Ali is 190cm. tall.        Usama is 190cm. tall.
Ali is as tall as Usama.

Grammar practice :
1. more exciting     2. the youngest     3. Weaker     4. as little
5. more difficult     6. Harder         7. Farther     8. as quickly

English in use

*******************************

2a: Listening & Speaking

elderly     against     ضد
faithful     as soon as    بمجرد أن
freezing     at first     في البداية
Innocent     brake (n)    مكابح
valuable     head (v)     يترأس
crash into   nearby       في مكان قريب
go on        panic (v)    يفزع
hear from    railway      سكة حديد
slow down    speed (n)    سرعة
to one's     to one's     to one's
horror       horror
track        track

after a while
cycle (v)
Wheel
Traveller 3

Listening and speaking

Faisal: So, Saad, I am dying to hear all about your trip to Riyadh! How was it?
Saad: It was full of excitement, that’s for sure!
Faisal: Was it just you and Mohammad, or did his brother, Salman, join you?
Saad: No, just the two of us.
Faisal: I see. So what was it like? Is rock climbing very difficult?
Saad: No, not really… of course I almost ended up in hospital!
Faisal: What? What happened?
Saad: Well, as you know it was my first rock climbing trip. It had always been my dream حلم to go to the Graffiti Rock. It’s a rocky mountain in the middle of the desert some 110 km from Riyadh, which has got some amazing مدهش old carvings on it.
Faisal: Yes, I know; it’s beautiful. I saw a documentary فيلم وثائقي about it on TV.
Saad: Well, we started our journey early, at about 4 o’clock in the morning, because we wanted to avoid the blazing حارة sun. So, there we were in a jeep, passing by rocks and camels and Bedouins. النبدو
Faisal: Sounds exciting! So then what?
Saad: Eventually, we reached a point where we had to leave the jeep, and so we started hiking. المشي
Faisal: And?
Saad: Well, it was very steep. But after the climb, we finally saw the carvings. They were unbelievable. It’s hard to imagine they were made more than 2000 years ago.
Faisal: Yes, and those people carved some animals, like ostriches, نعام which might mean that the area was not always a desert. But what was the problem?
Saad: It was on our way down. Although Mohammad was very helpful and gave me tips on how to keep safe, at some point I …slipped and fell headfirst down the rock...
Faisal: Oh no… That’s terrible! What happened next?
Saad: Well, I hurt my foot, so I couldn’t walk! But I had also hurt my head and I was out for فادق الوعي about 20 minutes. Mohammad had to carry me down the steep rock and into the jeep so that we could drive back to the city.
Faisal: Oh no! That must have been hard on Mohammad!
Saad: Well, it gets worse. For some reason, the jeep wouldn’t start! And mind you, by that time it had got really hot. We needed to get out of there.
Faisal: I know! Eventually, some tourists came along and helped us get the jeep started so we could get back.
Faisal: I can’t believe it!
Traveller 3

Faisal: Were you very badly hurt?

Saad: No, not really. I just had to rest for a couple of days before going back home. Yes, it’s a good thing Mohammad was with you.

Saad: That’s right. He saved my life.

2. listening: A: B

2. listening: B: T F T F T F

2b writing

Writing An Informal Letter Including A Narrative

Exercise B: C

Exercise c:

Exercise D:

Exercise e:

2 Round Up

Vocabulary and Grammar

A. Choose the word that most appropriately completes each sentence.

1. The cheered when the boxers entered the ring.
a. participants  b. viewers  c. spectators  d. watchers

2. As we the waterfall, we could hear a loud noise.
   a. approached  b. arrived  c. headed  d. moved

3. Salman is the most person I have ever met. He would never tell a lie.
   a. patient  b. courageous  c. honest  d. wealthy

4. Ruba has great for her teaching job and that’s why her students did so well in the exam.
   a. enthusiasm  b. bravery  c. strength  d. intelligence

5. Rania has a strong to visit Jeddah because her parents were born there.
   a. determination  b. desire  c. hope  d. feeling

6. I’m as hungry as a ; what have you made for dinner?
   a. bee  b. mouse  c. wolf  d. bird

7. The children were as as gold this afternoon; they didn’t give me any trouble at all.
   a. good  b. light  c. free  d. quiet

8. The tourists were at the foot of the when it erupted.
   a. earthquake  b. avalanche  c. hurricane  d. volcano

9. I haven’t heard Ali since he left the company.
   a. to  b. with  c. for  d. from

10. You must on these safety glasses before you start the experiment.
    a. take  b. turn  c. keep  d. put

B. Choose the word or phrase that produces a grammatically correct sentence.

1. Last year I to France to work in a summer camp for kids.
   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.
   a. promises  b. was promising  c. promised  d. was promised

3. I the news on TV last night with my brothers.
   a. watch  b. was watching  c. was watched  d. watched

4. While I the mountain path, I saw a bear.
   a. was walking  b. walked  c. am walking  d. walking

5. Bassam a story when he heard a strange noise coming from the basement.
   a. read  b. has read  c. was reading  d. is reading

6. Rida is the man bought my old car.
   a. which  b. who  c. where  d. when
7. Kuwait is I am planning to go for my next holiday.
   a. where    b. which    c. when    d. who

8. Cubism, is an artistic technique, was invented by both Picasso and Georges Braque.
   a. that    b. which    c. who    d. whose

9. Hisham is going to lead the team because he’s experienced climber than Haytham.
   a. the most    b. a more    c. more and more    d. the more

10. Amna often feels self-conscious because she is the person in her class.
    a. taller    b. most tall    c. tallest    d. most tallest

C. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in capitals.
1. Osama lost his home and all of his possessions in the hurricane (POSSESS)
2. As a person, Naim is unselfish; he thinks of others more than himself. (SELFISH)
3. When the ambulance arrived, the motorcyclist was unconscious but still alive. (CONSCIOUS)
4. The courageous young man saved a boy from drowning in the lake. (COURAGE)
5. Arij is very intelligent; she received excellent results in her exams. (INTELLIGENCE)
6. People are leaving the city because a powerful tornado is moving towards it. (POWER)
7. This sport requires athletes to have incredible strength and endurance. (STRONG)
8. When I go for a walk by the sea, I get a wonderful feeling of calmness. (CALM)

D. Read the text below and complete the gaps. Use only one word in each gap.
1. most 2. Whose 3. When 4. which 5. than 6. More 7. the

E. Complete the text with the Past Simple or Past Progressive of the verbs in brackets.
1. were playing 2. Started 3. was working 4. went 5. broke 6. was running 7. were falling 8. saw 9. flew 10. Moved 11. Ran 12. helped/were helping 13. pulled 14. Carried 15. Destroyed

Listening
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Arabic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>athletic</td>
<td>رياضي</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>be into</td>
<td>مهتم بـ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>be willing</td>
<td>يرغب في</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>board (n)</td>
<td>لوحة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bookworm</td>
<td>مغرم بالقراءة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>court</td>
<td>ملعب صغير</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>entertaining</td>
<td>يتمتع – يسلي</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>football pitch</td>
<td>ملعب كرة القدم</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gloves</td>
<td>قفازات</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>goggles</td>
<td>نظارات السباحة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hang out</td>
<td>يتجول مع الأصدقاء – يتمشى</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>join</td>
<td>يلتقي بـ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>member</td>
<td>عضو</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>net</td>
<td>شبكة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>outdoors racket</td>
<td>راكب في الهواء الطلق</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>relaxed</td>
<td>مسترخي</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scuba diving</td>
<td>الغوص بجهاز تنفس</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shin pads</td>
<td>واقي الذقن</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>slope</td>
<td>محدب</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sociable</td>
<td>اجتماعي</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vest</td>
<td>قميص</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>admit</td>
<td>يعترف بـ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>although</td>
<td>بالرغم من</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>complain</td>
<td>يشتكي</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>constantly</td>
<td>بثبات</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>once in a while</td>
<td>أحيانا</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exchange</td>
<td>يستبدل</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>for ages</td>
<td>لوقت طويل</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>intention</td>
<td>نية</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lead (v)</td>
<td>يقود</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>match (n)</td>
<td>مباراة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>on top of</td>
<td>على قمة الشيء</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>out and about</td>
<td>يلف و يدور</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>out of the ordinary</td>
<td>على غير المألوف</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>poetry</td>
<td>الشعر</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>practise</td>
<td>يمارس</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>recently</td>
<td>مؤخرا</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>related</td>
<td>مرتبط بـ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ring</td>
<td>حلقة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sports club</td>
<td>نادي رياضي</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
I’m what you call a bookworm. I find nothing more entertaining than staying at home and reading a good book. I read anything from adventure to science fiction. If I start reading a book, I don’t put it down until I finish it. My parents are constantly complaining that I don’t do anything else, but I’ve no intention of changing. I’ve recently started writing and I hope to write a best seller in the future. I also spend a lot of time in bookshops. Last week, I came across a book about famous writers. Since I started reading it, I’ve had the opportunity to learn that lots of writers had similar interests to mine when they were young, and it’s nice to know that I’m not so out of the ordinary.

My idea of fun is anything that’s related to sports. I’ve always been sporty and athletic and I’m willing to try whatever will get my adrenalin going. Unlike many people my age, I don’t enjoy going out to cafés. I love doing things that keep me outdoors in the natural environment. I became a member of a rock climbing club about three years ago, and I must admit that I’ve had a lot of fun. I’ve met lots of interesting people and I’ve also been to a lot of interesting places. Besides this, I also find water sports great. I’ve been windsurfing for ages and I’ve also recently started taking scuba-diving lessons.
playing computer games ever since my father got me my first computer when I was six. When I’m not playing computer games, I tend to be out and about. My friends and I hang out at the local sports club so, although I’m not so athletic, I do get some exercise. I’m also into hanging out at the local mall where my friends and I either go to a restaurant or to a café.

I’m very sociable so I have lots of friends and love meeting people. At the weekends, I usually play tennis with my friends. When I was five, my father took me to the local tennis club and, since then, I have never stopped playing. I also love food so I go to restaurants very often. On top of that, I’m a member of a local football team, and we play every once in a while. We have a lot of fun practising, but it’s hard work, too. Since I joined the team, I’ve taken part in three matches, and I scored a few goals. It’s not only fun but also very rewarding.

Exercise d :
1- bookworm: شغوف بالقراءة → someone who likes reading
2- constantly: باستمرار → all the time
3- intention: نية → a plan about what you will do
4- came across: يجد بالصدفة → found by chance
5- willing: راغب في → ready
6- tend to: يميل إلى → do something usually or often
7- every once in a while: يراوغ → sometimes but not very often

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sport</th>
<th>place</th>
<th>equipment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tennis</td>
<td>court</td>
<td>ball, racket, net, shorts, trainers, T-shirt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>boxing</td>
<td>ring</td>
<td>ring boots, gloves, shorts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water polo</td>
<td>pool</td>
<td>ball, goggles, swimwear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>snowboarding</td>
<td>slope</td>
<td>slope boots, board, goggles, gloves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>basketball</td>
<td>court</td>
<td>ball, net, shorts, trainers, vest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>windsurfing</td>
<td>Sea/lake</td>
<td>swimwear, board, sail</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Grammar**

**The Present Perfect Tense**

- already 
- just 
- yet 
- since 
- for 
- ever...

1. **already**
   - I have + V3
   - you have + V3
   - We have + V3
   - They have + V3

2. **just**
   - I have + V3
   - you have + V3
   - We have + V3
   - They have + V3

3. **yet**
   - I have + V3
   - you have + V3
   - We have + V3
   - They have + V3

4. **since**
   - I have + V3
   - you have + V3
   - We have + V3
   - They have + V3

5. **for**
   - I have + V3
   - you have + V3
   - We have + V3
   - They have + V3

6. **ever**
   - I have + V3
   - you have + V3
   - We have + V3
   - They have + V3

7. **Never**
   - No have + V3

**Use**

- for actions that happened in the past but the exact time is not mentioned
- for recently completed actions
- for past actions whose results are obvious in the present
- for actions which started in the past and continue up to the present (emphasis on the action)
- with adjectives in the superlative form and expressions like the only/first/second...

**Choose the right word(s):**

1. The boy ...................... his bike already.
   - a-mends b-has mended c-mend d-is

2. They ......................... started work already.
   - a-are b-have c-is d-has

3. He ............................. the homework already.
   - a-has written b-writing c-write d-is writing

4. She hasn't finished it ....................... .
The Present Perfect Continuous Tense

The Present Perfect Continuous Tense is used for actions which started in the past and continue up to the present (emphasis on the duration of the action).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Past</th>
<th>now</th>
<th>Future</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>You</td>
<td>We</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He</td>
<td>She</td>
<td>It</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>have been + verb + ing</td>
<td>have been + verb + ing</td>
<td>have been + verb + ing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Uses:
- for actions which started in the past and continue up to the present (emphasis on the duration of the action).
• for actions which happened over a period of time in the past and may have finished, but the results are obvious in the present
  حدث قد يكون انتهى ولكن اثره ما زال مستمراً
  = She has been cooking since 9:00.

• to show annoyance resulting from a recent action
  لإظهار الضيق من حدث مستمر
  = He has been always calling me.

Choose the right answer:

1- We ................................... to solve the problem for two hours now .
   a-tried               b-have tried               c-have been trying       d- are trying

2- I................................. to drive for a month and I’m still learning it .
   a-have been learning     b- has been learning   c- learned              d- learning

3- The school....................... English courses for ten years and it still offering up till now .
   a-has been offering       b-have been offering    c-offered               d- is offering

4- Some students ......................... here for five years and they still doing that .
   a-have been learning       b- has been learning   c- learned              d- are learning

5- They .............................. that house since last Ramadan .
   a-built              b- have been building    c- has been building       d- building

6- She ............................ cakes since the morning .
   a- have been making     b- has been making     c-is making              d-made

7- I'm hot because I .................
   a-running              b- have been running    c- b- has been running     d-run

8- She's tired because she ............... all day.
   a-shopping              b- have been shopping  c- b- has been shopping    d-shopped

9- I ............................. the living room but I haven't finished yet.
   a-painting              b- have been painting    c-is painting             d- been painting

******************************************

Since

تستخدم كرابط بين جملتين و يأتي بعدها الفعل في الماضي البسيط و الآخر مضارع تام
إذا جاءت كحرف جر دال على الزمان تأتي في نهاية الجملة و قبلها اسم وقت حدوث الفعل:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Last</th>
<th>They have been to Jeddah since last week.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>الساعة</td>
<td>He has slept since three o'clock.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>اليوم</td>
<td>We have started work since Monday.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>الشهر</td>
<td>I have been here since Ramadan.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
She has gone to London since 2002AD.

إذا جاءت كحرف جر دال على الزمان يأتي بعدها المدة الزمنية التي استغرقها حدوث الفعل.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Arabic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a while</td>
<td>I have seen my friend for a while</td>
<td>لحظة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a long time</td>
<td>We have lived here for a long time</td>
<td>لوقت طويل</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>five minutes</td>
<td>The bus has stopped for five minutes</td>
<td>لحظة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three hours</td>
<td>He has slept for three hours</td>
<td>لحظة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Four weeks</td>
<td>I have stayed in London for four weeks</td>
<td>لوقت طويل</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Five months</td>
<td>They have worked in that house for five months</td>
<td>لوقت طويل</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Six years</td>
<td>I’ve taught E. for six years</td>
<td>لوقت طويل</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B- Choose: since or for:

1. He has been studying Physics .................. Three month.
2. She has been a nurse ......................... 1980.
3. Mr. Hassan has been building roads ............... twenty years.
4. I have been working here .......................last year.
5. Ali has been making model airplanes ...............November.
6. They have been touring Egypt ....................two weeks.
7. You have not used this passport ................ April 30, 1987.
8. They have been there .........................February.
9. Ali has lived in Osfan ....................... 12 years.
10. They have ....................... a long time.
11. Mr Ammar has been a teacher of English in this school ...............1995.
12. I haven’t heard from him ....................... years.
13. I have known Yusef ....................... three years.
14. Mark has written three books ...................he moved to Paris.
15. We have had this TV ....................... five years.

Exercise a: 1. I’ve met lots of interesting people...
Does James say exactly when he met those people?  No, he doesn’t.
Which tense is used? Present Perfect Simple

2. Since I joined the team, I’ve taken part in three matches...
Is Bob still taking part in football matches? Yes, he is.
Which tense is used? Present Perfect Simple

3. I’ve been windsurfing for ages...
Has James stopped windsurfing? No, he hasn’t.
Which tense is used? Present Perfect Progressive

Exercise b:
The Present Perfect Simple emphasises the result of an action, whereas the Present Perfect Progressive emphasises its duration.

**Exercise c:**
Use the **Present Perfect Simple** for an action which happened in the past, but the exact time is not mentioned.
Use the **Present Perfect Simple** for an action or state which started in the past and continues up to the present (emphasis on the action).
Use the **Present Perfect Progressive** for an action or state which started in the past and continues up to the present (emphasis on the duration).
Use **for** + period of time and **since** + a specific point in time.

**Practice:**
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

______________________________

**3a: Listening & Reading**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Arabic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>amazed</td>
<td>مرتبك</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>delicious</td>
<td>لذيذ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>delighted</td>
<td>مبهج</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exhausted</td>
<td>متعب – مرتبع</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fascinating</td>
<td>مدهش</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>furious</td>
<td>غاضب</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>huge</td>
<td>ضخم</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peckish</td>
<td>جائع</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terrified</td>
<td>مرعب – خائف</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>be off to</td>
<td>يذهب الى</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chill out</td>
<td>يهدأ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get bored</td>
<td>يمل</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>out of my mind</td>
<td>مجنون</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hold on</td>
<td>انتظر</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**B. Listen to the dialogue. What do the boys decide to do on their trip to the city?**

**Hashim:** It’s so exciting to be in London!

**Saad:** I know.

**Hashim:** It’s a beautiful city.

**Saad:** So, where are we off to first?

**Hashim:** Well, I don’t know about you, but I need to do some shopping on Edgware Road.

**Saad:** Edgware Road? Where is that?

**Hashim:** Well, according to this guide book, it’s very close to Marble Arch. Hold on, let me find it on the map. It’s right...here.

**Saad:** Oh, there it is.
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. Oh, what about the London Eye? Do you want to go there?
Saad: No, we needn’t go sightseeing right away. Also, I don’t like Ferris wheels. Especially huge ones.
Hashim: OK then, what do you want to do? Actually, do you want to grab a bite first? I’m a bit peckish
Hashim: Of course.
Saad: Any ideas?
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.
Saad: I know. That place sounds fantastic.
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.
Saad: I’m in! That place sounds fantastic.
Hashim: I know. We can chill out for a bit, then do some shopping.
Saad: And afterwards, we can go to the hotel and sleep for a while.
Hashim: What’s up with you? Are you tired already?
Saad: No, it’s just that after lunch, I’m usually a little sleepy.
Hashim: Well, all right. You’d better sleep then.
Saad: What about you?
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.
Saad: You know what? You are right. I’ll join you.

C. Read the sentences and write T for True or F for False.
1. F (‘It’s so exciting to be in London! I know., Edgware Road? Where is that?, Well, according to this guide book...’)
2. F (‘...but I need to do some shopping on Edgware Road’, ‘I heard there are loads of Middle-eastern restaurants there with delicious food.’)
3. T (‘Also, I don’t like Ferris wheels. Especially huge ones.’)
4. T (‘...do you want to grab a bite first? I’m a bit peckish.’, ‘I’ve got it! We can go to Edgware Road first, and have something to eat there.’)
5. F (‘...after lunch, I’m usually a little sleepy.’)
6. T (‘You know what? You are right. I’ll join you.’)

Exercise d: 1. Where are we off to?  →  Where are we going?
2. hold on  →  wait
3. grab a bite  →  eat something
4. peckish  →  a little hungry
5. I’m in  →  I agree
6. chill out → relax
7. What’s up with you? → What’s wrong?

Exercise B:
angry    scared    pleased    tasty    surprised    tired
↓    ↓    ↓    ↓    ↓    ↓
furious    terrified    delighted    delicious    amazed    exhausted

Obligation

necessary = essential = obligatory
must – have to – has to
(for expressing something obligatory)

have – has to

In England, you have to drive on the left.
In the army you have to wear a uniform.

My thobe is torn. I need to buy a new one.
I need to save money for the haj.

My hair is very long. I must cut it.
A student must study hard for the exam.

You mustn't talk loudly in a library.
You mustn't fish here. It's not allowed.
You mustn't smoke in a hospital.
She can't come late. It's an exam.

Choose the right answer:

1- I don't think you ............... leave school until you finish.
   a- must    b- should    c- would    d- will

2- They ............... be at work early every day or they will be punished.
   a- must    b- should    c- would    d- will

3- We should ............ our lessons day by day.
   a- study    b- studied    c- studies    d- studying

4- He ............... stop work now and leave the office. We will close.

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Traveller 3

a-should  b- has to  c- will  d-must

5- Your hair is very long. You ............... cut it.
a- shall  b- would  c- should  d- could

6-He is a doctor. He ................. go to hospital every day.
b-should  b- would  c- has to  d-must

7- You ............... help poor people.
a- must  b- have to  c- should  d- mustn't

8-You ................. tell lies. It's wrong
a- must  b- have to  c- should  d- mustn't

9-I ................. go now. My boss is calling me.
a-have to  b- has to  c-can't  d- had to

10- To drive a car, you ............... have a driving license.
a-have to  b- should  c-mustn't  d-had to

11-I ................. go to the doctor yesterday. I was very ill.
a-have to  b- must  c-should  d- had to

12- The sign says “No smoking”. You ................. smoke here.
a-have to  b- mustn't  c-must  d- had to

13- The sign says “No parking”. You ................. park here.
a-can  b- have to  c-mustn't  d-had to

14- The sign says “No swimming”. You ................. swim here.
a-has to  b- have to  c-must  d-mustn't

*****************************************************************************

**Would rather**

I'd rather stay at home than go to the park.
I'd rather study English than write homework.
I would rather travel by car.
He'd rather study hard for the exam.

**had better**

You had better help take a taxi to arrive early.
You had better help the poor.
You'd better study day by day. You'd better ask a doctor about it.

Practice (p: 41):
1. have to
2. 'd rather
3. Must
4. need to
5. have to
6. would rather
7. mustn’t
8. had to
9. had better
10. don’t need to

3a: listening & speaking

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Listening</th>
<th>writing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>art class</td>
<td>a. 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>climbing wall</td>
<td>b. 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internet access</td>
<td>c. 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>keep fit</td>
<td>d. 2</td>
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<tr>
<td>football</td>
<td>e. 2</td>
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<tr>
<td>active</td>
<td>f. 1</td>
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<tr>
<td>challenging</td>
<td>g. 2</td>
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<tr>
<td>competitive</td>
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<tr>
<td>Creative</td>
<td>helpfu</td>
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<tr>
<td>helpful</td>
<td>socializing</td>
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<tr>
<td>socializing</td>
<td>stimulating</td>
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<tr>
<td>stimulating</td>
<td>correct (v)</td>
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<tr>
<td>correct (v)</td>
<td>essay</td>
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<tr>
<td>essay</td>
<td>Provide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provide</td>
<td>research (n)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Module Three
3b: Reading

| anxiety | qualifications |
| appearance | responsibility |
| appropriate | salary |
| behaviour | self-confidence |
| body language | typical |
| calm | up-to-date |
| (curriculum vitae) C V | allow |
| duty | care about |
| eye contact | especially |
| facial expression | furthermore |
| gesture | genuine |
| image | improvement |
| image | in advance |
| income | include |
| interview (n) | possibly |
| knowledge | search (n) |
| nervous | |
It is normal to feel nervous before an interview, especially if you are entering the world of work for the first time. However, you can save yourself a lot of stress and anxiety by doing a few simple things. Apart from praying, here is some advice you could take into consideration the next time you have to go for a job interview.

The key to a successful job interview is preparation. It is very important to make sure your CV is up-to-date and free of mistakes. Also, you should make use of the Internet, as well as magazines and newspapers, in order to gather information about the company or organization you are applying to. Furthermore, you must know some things about the specific job position, including general responsibilities and daily duties. You can try answering these specific questions in front of a friend or family member. Videotaping yourself might help as well. Remember, there is always room for improvement; the more you practise, the more confident you will be that you won’t mess things up during the interview. You should also prepare questions to ask during the interview. These questions should reflect your research on the company and position. However, remember not to ask any questions about your salary on your first interview. If you do, the interviewer may think that you only care
about the benefits and that your interest in the company isn’t genuine.

Final preparations include choosing what to wear. It is important to select something appropriate. A business suit is always acceptable. If your clothing is clean and well pressed, the interviewer will think that you are a neat and organized person.

Also, you must know the location of your interview. You should arrive at the interview ten minutes in advance. You must also remember to bring extra copies of your CV with you. Bringing a small notebook for notes is also a good idea.

Remember to stay calm and project an image of self-confidence.

In it, you should emphasized your interest and restate your specific qualifications for the position. Remember, the more you prepare, the more successful your interview will be.

Exercise b:-

a (b and c are wrong because they refer only to certain topics touched upon in the text, but not to the text as a whole)

Exercise c:-

1. B (This sentence introduces the idea of the CV and is elaborated on in the next sentence ‘It is very important to make sure your CV is up-to-date and free of mistakes.’)
2. A (This sentence specifies the frequently asked questions in interviews, something referred to in the next sentence ‘...try answering these specific questions...’)
3. D (This sentence explains exactly how videotaping oneself can contribute to a successful interview.)
4. C (This sentence further expands on the idea of knowing the location of the interview by suggesting a practical measure ‘A practice drive...’)
5. F (This sentence mentions the necessity of sending a thank-you note, an idea which is analyzed in the following sentence ‘In it, you should...’)

Exercise d:-

1. anxiety ➔ a feeling of worry
2. up-to-date ➔ including the latest information
3. gather ➔ collect
Traveller 3

4. genuine → real أصلي
5. select → choose يختار
6. location → exact place مكان

Do Do assignment = Do homework exam — Do a course — Do sopping

Do washing up — Do chores — Do well — Do his best — Do a favour — Do business

Do sports e.g. karate — aerobics — .... - Do ... hair — do ..duty — do —right —good —

- Do damage - do wonders — do harm

Exercise a : do → well / business / my best / a favour / shopping / homework
make → money / noise / a decision / an excuse / mistakes / plans

Exercise b :
1. makes mistakes 2. did well 3. make a decision 4. do... a favour
5. did... best 6. make... noise 7. made an excuse

2. Words Easily Confused

salary income expression gesture
نظيف صافي واضح
clean clear nervous upset

Circle the word that best completes each sentence.
1. The company offered me a good salary / income, a car and other benefits.

2. A company loses money when its salary / income is less than its expenses.
3. Mary had a worried expression / gesture on her face when she heard the news.
4. She made an expression / gesture towards the desk and I went to take a look.
5. John spilt pasta sauce all over his shirt so he had to change into a clean / clear one.
6. I asked him many times but he didn’t give me a clean / clear answer.
7. Most students feel nervous / upset before an important examination.
8. Karen is nervous / upset because she lost her favourite ring.

3. Nouns Deriving From Verbs
1- Ben put an advertisement in the local paper to sell his house. ADVERTISE
2- The recent development in medical research have given many people a lot of hope. DEVELOP
3- The manager and his assistant had a discussion about the project. DISCUSS
4- I’m taking art classes at my local adult education centre. EDUCATE
5- Various environmental organizations are working together to solve the problem. ORGANIZE
6- Dan has made all the arrangements for his holiday. ARRANGE
7- I was very pleased to receive an invitation to Hashim’s wedding. INVITE
8- We stopped and asked a man for direction to the museum. DIRECT

Grammar
I'm certain – استنتاج مؤكد 100% 
I'm sure 
must – couldn't - can't
must be a doctor.
He is in the mosque. He must be praying.
I'm sure
I'm certain
I'm positive
It can't be a fish. It's flying in the sky.
He couldn't be Ali. Ali is taller than this man. I'm sure –
may – might- could

I'm not sure –certain → could
I don't know → might + المصدر (50%) استنتاج غير مؤكد
Perhaps –May be → may

Ali may be sleeping. He isn't playing football 
He might be a pilot. I'm not sure.
They could be at school now. I don't know.

Choose the right answer :-

1-Ahmad has an exam today. He .................. His lessons. He is very careful.
a- should have studied   b-can't have studied
  c-might have studied   d- must have studied

2-She didn't have enough money. She ................. the dress. It was an expensive one.
a- should have bought   b-can't have bought
  c-might have bought   d- must have bought

3-It is 1 o'clock. Ali ................... the office . He usually leaves at 12:00.
a- can't have left   b- might have left
  c-should have left   d-must have left

4-They ..................... the old car. They have a new one now.
a-must have sold   b- can't have sold
    c-might have sold   d- should have sold

5-Mona is absent today. I don't know . She .................. to the doctor.
a- can't have gone   b- might have gone
  c-should have gone   d-must have gone

6-He ................... his car. I'm not sure.
a- can't have sold   b- might have sold
    c-should have sold   d- must have sold

7-They ...................... London . I don't know where they are.
a-should have travelled   b- could have travelled
  c-can't have travelled   d- must have travelled

8-It is 11 o'clock. Ali ................. the office . He usually leaves at 12:00.
a- can't have left   b- might have left
  c-should have left   d- must have left

9-They ..................... the old car. They still use it every day.
Traveller 3

a-must have sold  b-can't have sold
c-might have sold  d- should have sold

10-The exam was easy. He .................. all questions.
a- should have answered  b-can't have answered
c-might have answered  d- must have answered

Exercise b:-
He must be interested in the money only. (b)
He can’t possibly care about the job itself. (a)

Exercise c:-
may/might/could + base form:
something will possibly happen
must + base form:
we are almost sure that something is true
can’t + base form:
we believe that something is impossible

Practice :-
1. must be  2. may be  3. might help  4. could do
5. might be  6. may not be  7. can’t be  8. could try

1. has been working for  2. must be in
3. haven’t seen Andy for  4. may do business with us
5. would/d rather not go  6. has Joe been a
7. had better ask  8. put an advertisement

3b: listening and speaking

ability  punctual
adequate  qualified
ambitious  reliable
applicant  require
available  suitable
be familiar with  training
cashier  working conditions
certificate  advertise
clerk  at one’s convenience
computer-literate  complete (v)
experience (n)  currently customer
experienced  enclose
fluent  essential
full time  foreign exchange

cape  مواعيد
مناسب  موثوق
طموح  يحتاج
متقدم  متوافر
متاح  معتمد
صراف  تدريب
شهادة  يعلن
موظف  على راحته
الامية في الحاسب  يتطلب
خبرة – تجربة  مناسب
متمرس  متاح
طويل المدى  ضروري
يلعب
غير المغلف
لا يضيع
ضروري
النزاعة الأجنبي
Exercise c:—
1. a         2. b         3. A         4. c         5. b

**********************************************

Speaking

SA: Well. Let’s see. I think we should first look at the job requirements before we decide. From what I can see, the applicant should be fluent in one or more foreign languages. So how about David? He speaks Spanish.

SB: I guess you are right, but Salman has a degree in French. I think he could be the one!

SA: Let’s examine the rest of their qualifications. For example, David; he speaks Spanish, he is computer literate, he has a Degree in Tourism Management, which is not a prerequisite but it’s a plus, and he is interested in travelling. However, he has no work experience in a busy office environment.

SB: Well, I don’t think he is the most suitable, because he hasn’t worked in the tourism sector.

SA: Well, the most important problem is that he has no office experience.

SB: I think Saad is the ideal candidate. He has got computer skills, speaks English and has got experience in an office and the tourism sector...

SA: I agree, however, Salman is also a good candidate, he is computer literate, he has experience as a receptionist in a tourist office, and he has a Degree in Business Studies apart from French, whereas Saad has just completed secondary school.

SB: I see your point, but Saad is far more experienced than Salman.

SA: Yes, but I think Salman’s Business Degree is a major advantage, it means he can contribute a lot to the company.

SB: Well, I guess you are right.

**********************************************
Writing

Exercise B:
Yes, he is because he meets the job requirements

Exercise C:
The following sentences should be ticked: a c e f h

Exercise D:
a. position b. suitable c. I consider myself d. punctual
e. available f. I have enclosed g. for your review
h. will be taken into consideration

Exercise E:
1. I am writing with regard to your advertisement published in the Guardian, on 4th July 2011.
2. I am currently working for Mr. Baker, a local bakery.
3. In addition, I am fluent in Chinese.
4. I hope my application will be taken into consideration.
5. I look forward to hearing from you.
6. I am available for an interview at your convenience.

ROUND – UP 3

A. Choose the word or phrase that most appropriately completes each sentence.
1. Jack picked up his racket and walked onto the............... to face his opponent.
   a. court b. ring c. slope d. pitch
2. Hockey players wear............... to protect their legs from injury.
   a. vests b. gloves c. shin pads d. helmets
3. I was so .................after running the marathon race that I could hardly walk.
Traveller 3

4. I want to do something .............. in my free time so I’ve decided to take an art class.
   a. creative  b. competitive  c. active  d. reliable

5. The man in the tourist office was very to us.
   a. nervous  b. helpful  c. delighted  d. pleased

6. Adam can never admit it when he has made a(n) .................
   a. decision  b. favour  c. mistake  d. excuse

7. I am doing my .................. now; could you stop making so much noise?
   a. business  b. best  c. plans  d. homework

8. The annual of our family .................. is about $ 50,000.
   a. salary  b. income  c. wage  d. pay

9. Some people use facial .................. rather than words to express how they feel.
   a. gestures  b. movements  c. expressions  d. appearance

10. Their .................. for the lost treasure led them to an island in the Caribbean.
    a. research  b. search  c. study  d. examination

B. Choose the word or phrase that produces a grammatically correct sentence.

1. Frank .................. his homework; he can go out now.
   a. has finished  b. has been finishing  c. was finishing  d. finishes

2. She has been living in Al-Khobar .................. two years.
   a. since  b. for  c. already  d. before

3. John .................. the house for weeks, but he doesn’t seem any closer to finishing it.
   a. has painted  b. was painting  c. has been painting  d. paints

4. Leo .................. an interest in tennis since he was a young boy.
   a. has had  b. has been having  c. was 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  b. have never been eating  c. never eat  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

*************************************************************************************************

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

*************************************************************************************************

C. 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?

D. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between two and five words, including the word given.
1- I haven’t watched a documentary for ages. (since)
   It’s ages since I have watched a documentary.

2- I found an old photo album while cleaning out some cupboards. (came)
   I came across an old photo album while cleaning out some cupboards.

3- Maria started taking English lessons a year ago. (taking)
   Maria has been taking English lessons for a year.

4- The last time Bassam was in Dubai was in 2006. (since)
   Bassam hasn’t been to Dubai since 2006.

5- It isn’t necessary for you to bring any money. (have)
   You don’t have to bring any money.

6- I am sure Mr. Brown is not the murderer. (be)
   Mr. Brown can’t be the murderer.

7- The weather forecaster said there was a chance of rain later today. (might)
   The weather forecaster said it might rain later today.

E. Complete the text with the Present Perfect Simple, the Present Perfect Progressive or the Past Simple of the verbs in brackets.

Ellie (1) has been making (make) fabulous patchwork quilts for ages. But how did it all start? Many years ago, Ellie (2) discovered (discover) an old box in her attic. It (3) belonged (belong) to her grandmother who (4) loved (love) knitting jumpers for her grandchildren and making patchwork quilts. In that box, Ellie (5) found (find) a piece of unfinished quilt. That was it. Her grandmother was no longer there to help her and it took Ellie a lot of practice, reading and patience, but in the end, she finished the quilt. Since then, she (6) has become (become) an expert in quilting. Her family and friends (7) liked (like) her quilts so much that they asked her to make them some. Her grandmother’s quilt, which (8) has been hanging (hang) on a wall for all these years, is her inspiration.