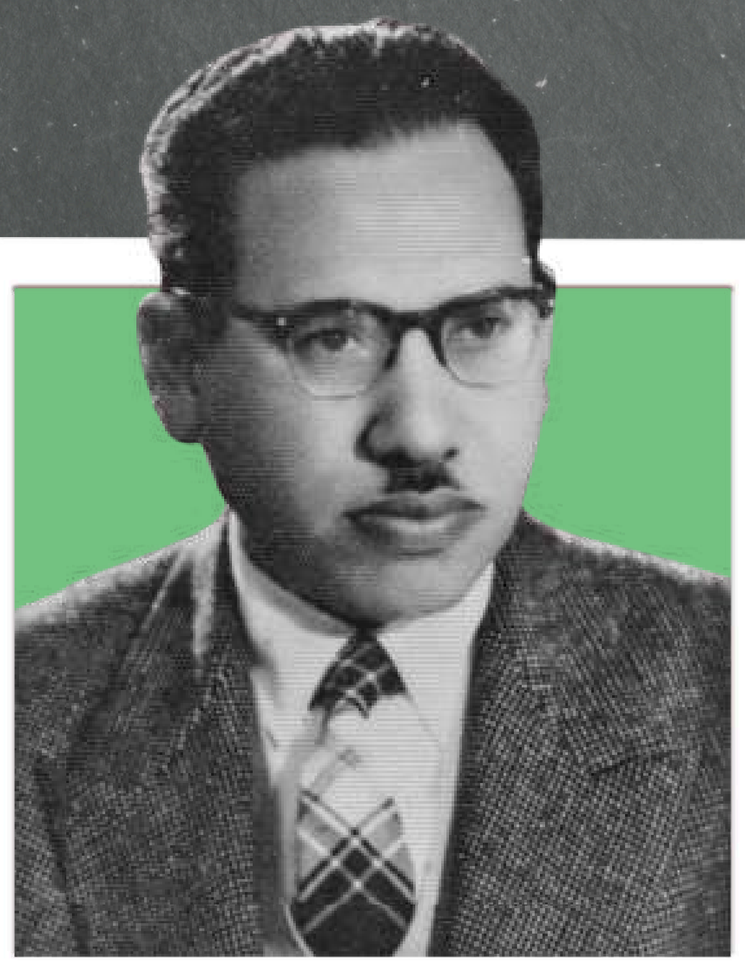
ENGLISH SUMMARY

FOR THE 12TH CLASS



WRITER

ALI AHMED BAKHTIAR



ALI AHMED BAKHTIAR

WHO IS THE WRITER ALI AHMED BAKHTIAR,WAS ONE OF THE GREATEST WRITERS AND PLAYWRIGHTS IN MODERN ARABIC LITERATURE. HE WAS BORN IN SEIYUN, HADHRAMAUT, IN 1918. FROM CHILDHOOD, HE HAD A GREAT PASSION FOR LITERATURE AND POETRY, INFLUENCED BY THE CULTURAL AND RELIGIOUS ENVIRONMENT IN WHICH HE GREW UP. DESPITE BEING RAISED IN A TRADITIONAL SETTING, HE HAD A STRONG DRIVE FOR KNOWLEDGE, WHICH LED HIM TO TRAVEL TO EGYPT TO STUDY AT FOUAD I UNIVERSITY (NOW CAIRO UNIVERSITY). IN EGYPT, HE WAS INFLUENCED BY THE CULTURAL AND INTELLECTUAL RENAISSANCE, WHICH HELPED SHAPE HIS LITERARY VISION. BAKHTIAR FACED MANY CHALLENGES AT THE START OF HIS LITERARY CAREER, BUT HE OVERCAME THEM WITH STRONG DETERMINATION AND THE BELIEF THAT LITERATURE COULD CHANGE SOCIETIES. HE STOOD OUT AS AN EXCEPTIONAL PLAYWRIGHT, PRESENTING TIMELESS WORKS THAT ENRICHED ARAB THEATER, SUCH AS HIS FAMOUS PLAY "THE TRAGEDY OF OEDIPUS," WHERE HE REIMAGINED THE GREEK MYTH WITH AN AUTHENTIC ARAB PERSPECTIVE, ADDRESSING THEMES LIKE FATE, JUSTICE, AND POWER WITH DEPTH AND IMPACT. BAKHTIAR WAS NOT ONLY A PLAYWRIGHT BUT ALSO A SENSITIVE POET, CREATING POEMS THAT DEALT WITH ISSUES SUCH AS IDENTITY, INDEPENDENCE, AND FREEDOM. HE USED POETRY AS A TOOL FOR SOCIAL AND POLITICAL CRITIQUE, EXPRESSING THE SUFFERING AND HOPES OF THE ARAB PEOPLE.BAKHTIAR ALSO EXCELLED IN NOVELS, ESPECIALLY WITH HIS WORK WA ISLAMAH, WHICH EXPLORED SIGNIFICANT HISTORICAL EVENTS FROM THE ISLAMIC ERA. AND SHOWCASED THE HEROISM OF THE ARABS IN THE FACE OF CHALLENGES DESPITE HIS FAME, BAKHTIAR LIVED A SIMPLE AND MODEST LIFE. HE DID NOT SEEK FAME OR RECOGNITION; HIS MAIN GOAL WAS TO CONVEY HIS LITERARY AND HUMANITARIAN MESSAGE.HE BELIEVED THAT LITERATURE WAS NOT JUST WORDS ON PAPER BUT A RESPONSIBILITY TOWARDS SOCIETY, A MEANS TO AMPLIFY THE VOICES OF THE OPPRESSED AND EXPRESS THE ISSUES OF THE ARAB WORLD. ALI AHMED BAKHTIAR LEFT BEHIND A RICH LITERARY LEGACY THAT CONTINUES TO RESONATE IN THE HEARTS OF ARABIC LITERATURE ENTHUSIASTS, MAKING HIM A SYMBOL OF DETERMINATION AND CREATIVITY, AND AN EXAMPLE OF A WRITER COMMITTED TO THE ISSUES OF HIS COMMUNITY AND NATION. HIS WORKS REMAIN AN INSPIRATION FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS, PROVING. THAT WORDS HAVE THE POWER TO CHANGE REALITY AND SHAPE THE FUTURE AHMED BAKHTIAR GREW UP UNDER CONDITIONS SIMILAR TO YOURS, YET HE MANAGED TO EXCEL AND REACH AN INTERNATIONAL LEVEL . IF HE COULD ACHIEVE THAT, SO CAN YOU

BELIEVE IN YOURSELF AND GET READY TO TAKE OFF

الأديـــــــب
علي أحمد بـــاكثيـــر



علي أحمد باكثير

من هو علي أحمد باكثير، أحد أعظم الأدباء والمسرحيين في الأدب العربي الحديث،وُلد في مدينة سيئون في حضرموت عام 1910. منذ طفولته، أبدى شغفًا كبيرًا بالأدب والشعـــر، متأثرًا بالبيئة الثقـــافية والـــدينية التي نـــشأ فيهـــا. وعلى الرغم من نشأته في بيئة تقليدية، كان لديه حافـــز قـــوي للعلـــم والمعـــرفة، ممـــا دفعـــه للسفر إلى مصـــر، حيث درس في جامعـــة فـــؤاد الأول (جـــامعـة القـــاهرة حـــاليًا). في مصـــر، تأثـــر بالنهضـــة الثقافية والفكرية، مما ساهم في تشكيل رؤيته الأدبية. واجه باكثير صعوبات عدة في بداية مسيرته الأدبية، لكنه تجاوزها بقوة عزيمته وإيمانه بأن الأدب يمكن أن يغير المجتمعات. برز ككاتب مسرحي بارع، حيث قدم أعمالًا خالدة أسهمت في إثراء المسرح العربي، مثل مسرحيته الشهيرة "مأساة أوديب"، التي قدم فيها الأسطورة اليونانية برؤية عربية أصيلة، متناولًا من خلالها قضايا مثل المصير والعدالة والسلطة بأسلوب أضفى على النص عمقًا وتأثيرًا.

لم يكن باكثير كاتب مسرح فقط، بل كان أيضًا شاعرًا مرهف الحس، أبدع في قصائده التي ناقشت قضايا مثل الهوية، الاستقلال، والحرية. استخدم الشعر كأداة لنقد الواقع الاجتماعي والسياسي، معبرًا عن معاناة الإنسان العربي وآماله.

كما برع باكثير في الرواية، وأبدع في روايته وا إسلاماه التي تناولت أحداثًا تاريخية مهمة من العصر الإسلامي، مُظهرًا من خلالها بطولات العرب في مواجهة التحديات.

على الرغم من الشهرة التي نالها، عاش باكثير حياة بسيطة ومتواضعة. لم يكن يسعى للشهرة أو الأضواء، بل كان همه الأول هو إيصال رسالته الأدبية والإنسانية. كان يؤمن بأن الأدب ليس مجرد كلمات تُكتب، بل هو مسؤولية تجاه المجتمع، أداة لنقل صوت المظلومين والتعبير عن قضايا الأمة العربية.

ترك علي أحمد باكثير إرثًا أدبيًا غنيًا لا يزال يعيش في وجدان الأدب العربي، مما جعله رمزًا للعزيمة والإبداع، ونموذجًا للأديب الملتزم بقضايا مجتمعه وأمته. ستظل أعماله مصدر إلهام للأجيال القادمة، حيث أثبت أن الكلمة قادرة على تغيير الواقع وصناعة المستقبل.

أحمد باكثير نشأ في ظروف مشابهة لظروفك تمامًا، ومع ذلك، أبدع ووصل إلى العالمية. إذا كان استطاع تحقيق ذلك، فأنت أيضًا قادر على تحقيق المستحيل،

فقط آمن بنفسك واستعد للانطلاق.

Study Tips

The ultimate guide to help you study better.
Check these tips out!



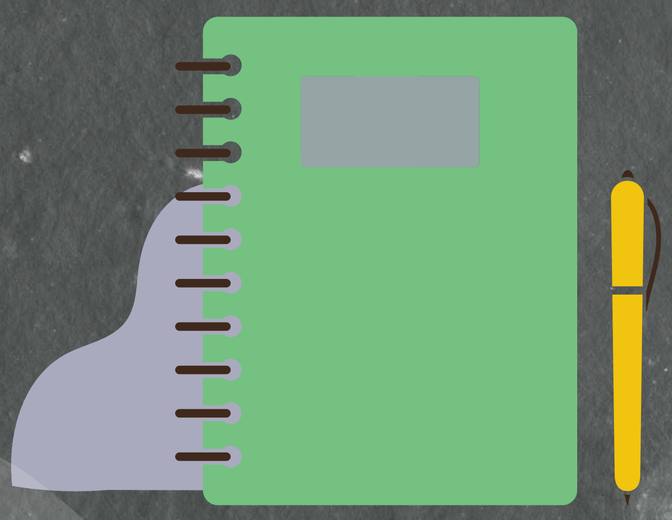
List Your Goals

Before you start your study time, make sure you make your own study target first.

Study Group

You can discuss difficult questions or topics with your classmates or study partners.





Note-Taking

Take a note in an organized style to help you understand the subject more clearly.

Test Yourself

Challenge yourself in a mock exam. It can help you to adapt to examination pressure.



دعاء قبل المذاكرة

اللهم إنّي أسألك فهم النّبيين، وحفظ
المرسلين، والملائكة المقربين، اللهم اجعل
ألسنتنا عامرةً بذكرك، وقلوبنا بخشيتك،
وأسرارنا بطاعتك، إنك على كلّ شيء قدير،
وحسبنا الله ونعم الوكيل

تـــنـويـه هـــام

الحلول والمخلصات أدوات مساعدة، لكنها لا تغني عنالكتاب المدرسي
ودور المعلم في توجيهك نحو الفهمالعميق والنجاح الحقيقي

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Unit 1

Describing Things



Success rule: Start .. continue .. arrive

1.1 Shapes, Coverings and Materials

New Word | Translation | Examples

Shapes الأشكال

rectangular (adj.)	مستطيلي الشكل	If you look around a room, you will see many rectangular objects for example doors, windows, tables, books and shelves.
round (adj.)	دائري - مستدير	Many team sports use a round ball.
curved (adj.)	مُقوّس - منحني الشكل	Ajambia has a curved blade.
square (adj.)	مربع الشكل	He has nice, square white teeth.
triangle (adj.)	ثلاثي الشكل - مثلثي	Triangular shapes having three sides and three corners.
straight (adj.)	مستقيم	Aisha's hair is long, straight and black.

Animal Coverings أغطية الحيوانات

hair (n.)	شعر	Dogs are covered with hair.
feather (n.)	ريش	We can study the feather's of birds to understand how they fly.
skin (n.)	جلد	Human body is covered in skin.
fur (n.)	فرو – فراء	Some animals, such as cats, are covered in fur, while other animals, such as camels, are covered in hair.
scales (n.)	حراشف - قشور	You have to remove the scales of a fish before you cook it
wool (n.)	صوف	Sheep's body is covered in wool.

Made of مصنوع من

wood (n.)	خشب	Windows are usually made of wood and glass, but sometimes metal or plastic is used instead of wood.
glass (n.)	زجاج	Windows are usually made of wood and glass.
paper (n.)	ورق	Newspapers, magazines and books are all made of paper.
plastic (n.)	بلاستيك	You should be careful when leaving things made of plastic in a hot car. Objects such as music cassettes can be easily damaged.
metal (n.)	معدن	Windows are sometimes made of metal.
cloth (n.)	قماش	These bags are made of cloth.

Exercises

Choose the best alternatives:

1. The bag is made ..... leather.
   a) in b) of c) on
2. A coat, a shirt, a T-shirt are made of .....
   a) cloth b) plastic c) glass
3. We have to remove the ..... of fish before we cook it
   a) fur b) hair c) scales
4. Round, square and triangular are .....
   a) covering b) shapes c) materials
5. The door is .....
   a) triangle b) rectangular c) straight
6. Sheep are covered in .....
   a) wool b) fur c) hair
7. A window is made of wood and .....
   a) glass b) grass c) paper
8. A ball is .....
   a) round b) curved c) straight
9. Cats have .....
   a) fur b) scales c) hair
10. A dress is made of .....
    a) cloth b) metal c) glass

Complete the following sentences, using the given words:

(round- paper - square - feathers – curve)

1. Books and newspapers are made of .....
2. A banana has a ..... shape.
3. We can study the .....of birds to understand how they fly.
4. The apples and oranges are .....
5. four sided figures all of the same length is .....

1.2 Lost

Definitions:

luggage
bags, suitcases.

Miss
a single female.

twin
two or more children were born at the same time.
two or more children have the same age.

Sir
title of respect for a man.

Important Expressions

Expression	Usage
Calm down!	said to the person who is upset and speaks loudly
There's no point in getting upset.	said to the person who is upset and speaks loudly
Don't worry	said to the person who thinks that something wrong is going to happen.
Oh, dear!	said to the person who tells you bad news.

Note:

There's no point in + (v + ing)
لا دعي لـ / لا فائدة من/ لاجدوى من

Example:

- There's no point in driving fast
- There's no point in watching TV.
- There's no point in going there.

1.3 An unusual Animal

New Word	Translation	Examples
divided into	مُقسّم إلى	Animals are divided into families.
part of	جزء من	The dog, the wolf and the jackal, are part of dog's family.
male	مذكر	Rama is a cross between a male camel and a female llama.
female	مؤنث	Rama is a cross between a male camel and a female llama.
whereas	بينما	Camels live in hot countries whereas llamas live in mountainous parts of South America..
intense	شديد	Llamas have coats of long heavy wool because of the intense cold in mountainous parts.
unlike	ليس مثل - بخلاف	Unlike its father, Rama has no hump on its back.
back (part of body)	ظهر	Unlike its father, Rama has no hump on its back.
coat (of an animal)	غطاء مثل معطف للحيوان	Llama have coat of long heavy wool because of the intense cold in mountainous parts.
house-cat	قط المنازل	The house-cat is of the same family of lions and tigers.
wolf	ذئب	The wolf is part of the dog family.
jackal	ابن آوى	The jackel is part of the dog family.
crossbreed (adj., v)	تهجين	Sometimes, it is possible to crossbreed the animals, which are part of the same family.
llama	نوع من الجمال ليس له سنام يعيش في المرتفعات الجبلية في أمريكا الجنوبية	Llama and camels are from the same family.

Definitions:

crossbreed
is a cross between two different animals from the same family.

llama
is a part of the same family of camels, live in mountainous parts of South America.

rama the cama
is a cross between a male camel and a female llama.

mule
is a cross between a horse and a donkey.

liger
is a cross between a male lion and a female tiger.

Choose the best alternatives:

1. The dog and cat are parts of ..... families.
   a) same b) as c) different
2. llamas live in very ..... mountainous regions.
   a) hot b) cold c) warm
3. Animals are divided..... families.
   a) in b) on c) into
4. Rama the cama has .....
   a) wool b) hair c) feathers
5. llamas have .....
   a) hair b) fur c) wool
6. It's sometimes possible to crossbreed between a dog and .....
   a) cat b) wolf c) camel
7. It's a crossbred animal.
   a) liger b) cat c) lion
8. ..... is two animals make a new animal.
   a) crossbreed b) formation c) compound
9. A ..... is a cross between a horse and donkey.
   a) liger b) lion c) mule
10. .A .....is a cross between a male camel and a female llama.
    a) liger b) mule c) Rama the Cama



You are doing *GREAT!*

1.4

Language review 1

1 Comparison

There are basically three degrees for comparison:

1. Using (as) to say that two things are equal in a positive statement, we use the rule of as (adjective) as

   e.g. My sister is as tall as me.

   e.g. Ahmed is as smart as Ali.

   In case of negative statement, we use (as + not).

   e.g. My car is not as far as yours.

   e.g. Ali is not as smart as Khalid.

للمقارنة بين شئين متساويين أو في نفس مستوى بعضهم باستخدام أداة الربط (as) في جملة مُثبتة وفق القاعدة:

as (صفة) as

وفي حالة النفي نقول: (as + not)

2. To compare between two things, one is better than the other.

   In this degree of comparison we use the rule of (er+than), that means we add (er) at the end of the adjective + than

   e.g. Hassan is older than me.

   e.g. Ali is smarter than Khalid.

الدرجة الثانية عندما نريد أن نقارن بين شيئين أحدهما أفضل من الثاني.

وفي هذه الدرجة من المقارنة نستخدم قاعدة (er+than)

حيث نضيف (er) في نهاية الصفة + than

3. To say that one thing is the best of the group, using this rule:

   (the + adjective + est)

   e.g. Yousef is the oldest boy in the class.

   e.g. Ali is the smartest boy in the school.

ونستخدم درجة المقارنة الثالثة للقول أن شيء ما هو الأفضل أوالأكثر تميزا عن المجموعة أو الكل، ونتبع في هذه الدرجة قاعدة :

(the + adjective + est)

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
old	older	the oldest
long	longer	the longest
fast	faster	the fastest

- If an adjective ends in –e, we add –r or –st:

أذا كانت الصفة تنتهي بحرف e، نضيف r- أو st-

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
Nice	nicer	The nicest
large	larger	The largest
Fine	Finer	The Finest

- If an adjective ends in a consonant and –y, we change –y to –i and add –er or –est

اذا كانت الصفة تنتهي بحرف الـ (y) يتم استبداله بحرف الـ (i) ثم نضيف er أو est

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
happy	happier	the happiest
easy	easier	the easiest
fancy	fancier	the fanciest
silly	sillier	the silliest
heavy	heavier	the heaviest

Follow-Up

- If an adjective ends in a vowel and a consonant, we double the consonant.

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
big	bigger	the biggest
hot	hotter	the hottest
wet	wetter	the wettest
fat	fatter	the fattest

إذا كانت الصفة قصيرة وتنتهي بحرف ساكن وقبله حرف متحرك في هذه الحالة (vowel+ consonant) يجب مضاعفة الحرف الأخير من الصفة ثم نضيف er أو est

- We use more and most to make comparatives and superlatives for most two syllable adjectives and for all adjectives with three or more syllables:

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
careful	more careful	The most careful
interesting	more interesting	most interesting
important	more important	most important
expensive	more expensive	most expensive

صيغة المقارنة والتفضيل للصفات الطويلة (Long Adjectives):
الصفات التي تتكون من أكثر من مقطع نضع قبلها more و most.

- Irregular adjectives:

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
good I/ well	better	the best
far	farther	the farthest
little	less	Least
bad	Worse	The worst
many	More	The most
much	More	The most

يوجد مجموعة من الصفات الغير متنظمة irregular adjectives استثنائية لا تتبع القواعد التي تم توضيحها مسبقاً، وبالتالي تحفظ كما هي، ويمكن اكتسابها ومعرفتها بالممارسة المستمرة مع الوقت.



Don't GIVE UP

Follow-Up

Same

Same معناها نفس (the same + noun + as)

- We use (same) to compare similar things.

نستخدم (same) للمقارنة بين شيئين متشابهين تماماً أو أحدهما نسخة من الآخر.

e.g. My sister is the same height as me.

e.g. My phone price is the same as yours.

- It can also be used as a negative statement:

ويمكن أيضاً أن نستخدمها في حالة النفي

My cousin is not the same age as me.

My car is not the same speed as Ali's car.

- The word (the same) is followed by a noun not an adjective

كلمة (the same) تأتي متبوعة دائماً باسم لا بصفة.

e.g. My phone price is not the same as yours.

- The word (the same) can also be used at the end of the sentence.

وقد تأتي (the same) في نهاية الجملة

e.g. These cars are the same.

e.g. These tow cloures aren't the same.

- Some adjectives and their nouns:

Adjective	Noun	Adjective	Noun
high	height	speedy	speed
long	length	wide	width
thick	thickness	old	age
deep	depth	clourful	colour
strong	strength		

- Some verbs and their nouns:

Verb	Noun
weigh	weight
seize	size
succeed	success



Follow-Up

Like/Un like

معناها مثل Like

It can be used to compare similar or equal things

We use (like) with positive sentence

للمقارنة بين شيئين متشابهين لكن بصورة أقل ليس نسخة من الآخر تماماً. ونستخدم (like) مع الجملة المثبتة

E.g. Like my father, I am interested in sport.

E.g. Like her mother, she is a very pretty girl.

(like) can be used at the end of a sentence:

E.g. Our books are alike.

E.g.These phones are alike.

E.g. She is so pretty, like her mother.

معناها ليس كمثل/ خلاف/ على عكس Unlike

To show that things are not similar/equal

We use (unlike) for negative sentences

للمقارنة بين شيئين متشابهين لكن بصورة أقل ليس نسخة من الأخر تماماً. ونستخدم (unlike) مع الجملة المنفية.

E.g. Unlike my father, I am not interested in football.

E.g. Unlike it's father, Rama has no hump on its back.

(unlike) can be used at the end of a sentence:

E.g. Our books are unlike.

E.g. She is so pretty, unlike her mother.

E.g.They don't have money,

There is a comma separates (like/unlike) from the rest of the sentence.

Exercises

Choose the best alternatives:

1. Aden is ..... than Sana'a.
   a) hottest b) hotter c) hot
2. That is the ..... book I have ever read.
   a) best b) better c) good
3. My family is the ..... in the world.
   a) happy b) happiest c) happier
4. Our car is ..... than yours.
   a) biggest b) big c) bigger

Choose the best alternatives:

5 My brother is as .....as me.

a fast b fastest c faster

6 They are not the same .....

a old b older c age

7 The river is not the same ..... as the sea.

a deep b depth c deeply

8 He is ..... tall as his friend.

a as b same c like

9 My school is ..... crowded than your school.

a most b more c much

10 Fat food is not as ..... as fresh food.

a healthy b the healthiest c healthier

Spot the mistakes and re-write the sentences correctly

This car is the best.

1 This car is the better. .....

2 Giraffe is big than lion . .....

3 He is the same strong as Ali. .....

4 Arabic is as easier as chemistry. .....

5 A stream is small than a river .....

6 Her dress is the same long as mine. .....

7 Ahmed is the young boy in his family. .....

8 They don't have the same high. .....

9 I am tall than you .....

10 She is as age as her friend. .....

2

التناقض/ التضاد Contrast

However/ Although

معناها مع ذلك ، لكن However

تربط بين جملتين الأولى سبب والثانية نتيجة غير متوقعة أو مفاجأة

They were clever. They didn't win the match.

They were clever. However, they didn't win the match.

They were clever, however they didn't win the match.

They were clever. They didn't win the match, however.

في المثال الأول جاءت (however) في بداية الجملة الثانية وبعدها فاصلة.

وفي المثال الثاني لما أتت في الوسط وربطت بين الجملتين وضعنا قبلها فاصلة.

وفي المثال الثالث أتت في نهاية الجملة الثانية وضعنا قبلها فاصلة.

معناها على الرغم من Although

تستخدم للربط بين جملتين الأولى سبب والثانية نتيجة مفاجأة غير متوقعة

They were clever. They didn't win the match.

Although they were clever, they didn't win the match.

They didn't win the match, although they were Clever.

في المثال الأول عندما جاءت (although) في بداية الجملة وضعنا فاصلة مابين الجملتين.

وفي المثال الثاني عندما جاءت (although) في الوسط ، وضعنا قبلها فاصلة.

(although) لا يُمكن أن تأتي في نهاية الجملة

في حين، بينما Whereas

We use the conjunction (whereas) to indicate A contrast between two facts or ideas

نستخدم أداة الربط (whereas) للتعبير عن الإختلاف والتباين بين حقيقتين أو فكرتين أو إسمين وليس بين حدثين .

تأتي (whereas) إما في بداية الجملة أو في الوسط مسبوقة بفاصلة تفصل بين الجملتين المتعاكستين .

Whereas my brother is good at math, I'm not.

Our old house was small, whereas our new one is much bigger.

He loves foreign holidays, whereas his wife prefers to stay at home.

Choose the best alternatives:

1. ..... Ahmed likes English, his brother doesn't.
   a) Whereas b) Although c) However
2. The film was not interested, I watched from the start to the end,...
   a) although b) however c) whereas
3. ..... Ali is busy, he spends sometimes with his family.
   a) Because b) Although c) Therefore
4. Fred is millionaire. ....., he doesn't give any money to poor people.
   a) because b) however c) and
5. ..... Ahmed worked hard, his brother didn't.
   a) Although b) Whereas c) However
6. She was sick. She went to school, ...
   a) also b) however c) although
7. ..... Ali is clever, he is lazy.
   a) Because b) But c) Although
8. ..... he was tired, he came.
   a) Although b) Whereas c) Unlike
9. ..... he worked hard, he didn't pass the exam.
   a) Whereas b) Although c) However
10. Aden's weather is very hot. I love to live there, ...
    a) whereas b) when c) however

Join each pairs of the following sentences:

1. He was sick. He goes to school. ..... (however)
2. She has never been to France. She speaks French well ..... (although)
3. Some people are kind. Others are rude. ..... (whereas)
4. The sun was shining. It was cold. ..... (although)
5. He likes tennis. His friend likes football. ..... (whereas)

1.5 The countryside

New Word	Translation	Examples
desert (n)	صحراء	The weather in desert is hot.
coastline(n)	خط ساحلي	Yemen has a long coastline among the Arabian Sea, the Gulf of Aden and the Red Sea.
farmland (n)	أرض زراعية	Our village is surrounded by beautiful farmland.
mountain (n)	جبل	A mountain is bigger than a hill.
hill (n)	هضبة	A hill is smaller than a mountain.
river (n)	نهر	A river is bigger than stream.
stream (n)	جدول مائي	The stream is smaller than the river.
valley (n)	وادي	The valley is green because of grass.
field (n)	حقل	The farmer is working in the field.
weather (n)	طقس	The weather is very hot outside
rainy (adj.)	ممطر	A rainy weather helps crops and trees to grow.
misty/foggy(adj.)	ضبابي	We can't drive fast in a misty weather.
sunny (adj.)	مشمس	It was sunny afternoon.
windy (adj.)	عاصف	It is too windy for picnic.
cloudy (adj.)	غائم	The sky is cloudy.

Definitions:

valley

is a place between two hills.

farmland

is a place where trees and crops can grow.

desert

is a place where nothing or very little grows.



Choose the best alternatives:

1. We can't see farther in a .....day.
   a) sunny b) misty c) windy
2. If a number of streams meet together, they become a .....
   a) sea b) river c) lake
3. You can't grow grass or trees in a .....
   a) valley b) desert c) field
4. A ..... is smaller than a mountain.
   a) hill b) desert c) stream
5. A ..... is a place between two hills.
   a) desert b) valley c) river
6. A ..... is bigger than stream.
   a) river b) valley c) hill
7. A valley is a place between two.....
   a) hills b) deserts c) mountains
8. A .... is a place where we can grow trees and crops.
   a) desert b) farmland c) river
9. A road near the sea is .....
   a) coast road b) river c) stream
10. The .....is smaller than the river.
    a) valley b) stream c) hill



1.6 A drive in the countryside

New Word	Translation	Examples
tractor (n)	جرار	The farmer goes to his farm by tractor.
spend (v)	يقضي	Last year, I spend my holiday in Wales.
drive (n)	جولة	I decided to go for a drive.
graze (v)	يرعى (للماشية)	A lot of cows with their head down, grazing.
turn over (v)	يقلب	The farmer turns over the soil with his ploughs.
plough (v)	يحرث	A farmer on a tractor was ploughing.
plough (n)	حراثة	Behind the plough were lots of birds looking for something to eat.
peak (n)	قمة	He climbed to the peak to look at the view of the valley.
measure (v)	يقيس	We use kilometers to measure distance.
turn over(v)	يقلب	The farmer turned over the soil by ploughs.
mist (n)	ضباب	A mist came out over the mountain so I couldn't see where I was going.

Definitions:

holiday is not being at work.

grazing eating grass.

rock is a very large stone.

plough is a machine to turn over the soil.

peak is the highest part of a mountain.

tractor is a machine that is used by a farmer

coastline/ coast road is a road near sea.



Choose the best alternatives:

1. The farmer turns.....the soil with his ploughs.
   a) up b) down c) over
2. A machine used by a farmer is .....
   a) tractor b) bus c) taxi
3. A ..... is used to break up the soil.
   a) spoon b) Knife c) plough
4. The ..... uses the tractor in the field.
   a) doctor b) teacher c) farmer
5. We use kilometers to measure .....
   a) weight b) distance c) light

Match the word to its meaning

1 plough		a) a very large stone
2 rock		b) a road near the sea is
3 coast road		c) the highest part of a mountain
4 grazing		d) is a machine to turn over the soil.
5 peak		e) eating grass.

1.7

Language review 2

1 الوصف Description

Adjective Order:

When more than one adjective comes before a noun, the adjectives are normally in a particular order. Adjectives that describe opinions (e.g. amazing) usually come first.

ترتيب الصفات:

عندما تأتي أكثر من صفة قبل الاسم ، تكون الصفات عادةً بترتيب معين ، وتأتي الصفات التي تصف الأراء (مثل : مدهش) عادةً أولاً .

The usual sequence of adjectives is:

الترتيب Order	تتعلق ب relating to	أمثلة examples
1	(الرأي) Opinion	Nice, unpleasant, ugly, slow, fast, un important, stupid, intelligent, interesting
2	(الحجم) Size	Small, big, tall, long, thick, heavy, light, huge, massive, large...
3	(العمر) Age	ancient, new, modern, recent, elderly, 6 years old, dated, aged, young...
4	(الشكل) Shape	Round, square, rectangular, triangular, curved, cylindrical, straight, fat, slim...
5	(اللون) Colour	Red, green, yellow, blue, white, black, Paige, pink, orange, grey...
6	/(الجنسية Nationality الأصل)	Yemeni, Palestinian, Omani, Egyptian, Russian, African, Chinese, Iraqi...
7	(المادة) Material	Wooden, golden, silver, plastic, metallic,

The sequence of adjectives included all types is in this example:

That's an amazing big old square white Yemeni rocky building

O S A Sh C N M *(Noun)

ترتيب الصفات بالتسلسل كله مجموع في المثال الثالي

Example:

1 3 6

A beautiful, old, Yemeni Building.

2 4 5

A heavy, round, black stone.

Exercises

Spot the mistakes and re-write the sentences correctly

1. It is a Yemeni, amazing cupboard.
2. She is a young, short woman.
3. It is a white, new house.
4. She is a tall, beautiful woman.
5. They are an old, bad, wool trouser.

Follow-Up

للتوكيد والتشديد Emphasis

يُمكنك أن تجعل وصفك أقوى من خلال تكرار بعض الكلمات مثلاً: صيغة المقارنة الثنائية للصفات والظروف

You can make your description stronger by repeating some words for example, comparative adjectives and adverbs.

Example:

He drove faster and faster, and I got more and more worried.

Up, Up and up went the balloon, until it was a small dot in the sky.

للتوكيد والتشديد نستخدم صيغة المقارنة للصفة لتأكيد الحالة او الخبر أو الفعل.

Exercises

Spot the mistakes and re-write the sentences correctly

1. Deeper and deep we dive.
2. I got more and most worried.
3. The climate is getting bad and worse.
4. Ahmed becomes fatter and fattest.
5. The children became noisy and nosier.

2 Information Focus التركيز على المعلومة

When we want to draw the reader's attention to specific information we focus on it.

عندما نريد لفت إنتباه القارئ لمعلومة معينة فإننا نقوم بالتركيز عليها.

We can focus on some information by moving parts of sentence that are called phrases.

يُمكننا التركيز على معلومة ما من خلال نقل أجزاء من الجملة نطلق عليها عبارات.

You can change the focus of a sentence by moving adjectival or adverbial phrases.

يُمكنك تغيير مكان التركيز في الجملة من خلال نقل العبارات الوصفية أو الظرفية .

Example:

There were lots of goats on the top of the hill.

On the top of the hill, there were lots of goats.

ليس هناك تركيز في هذه الجملة على معلومة معينة. إذا أردنا التركيز على المكان مثلاً نقوم بنقل العبارة الظرفية (adverbial phrase) إلى بداية الجملة.

Follow-Up

1.Some of the hills were to the right of the road.

Unfocused Sentence
عبارة خالية من التركيز

Adverbial Phrase
عبارة ظرفية

يُمكنك أن تجعل وصفك أقوى من خلال تكرار بعض الكلمات مثلاً: صيغة المقارنة الثنائية للصفات والظروف

To the right of the road were some hills.

Focused Sentense
جملة ذات تركيز

تم التركيز على المكان

Other Examples:

Re-write these sentences to change the information focus. أعد كتابة هذه الجمل لتغيير التركيز على المعلومة

Unfocused sentences	Focused sentences
He felt very happy looking at the wonderful View	Looking at the wonderful view, he felt very happy.
There were many boats in the water.	On the water were many boats.
After eating his dinner, he went to look at his cows.	He went to look at his cows after he had eaten His dinner.
In the distance were some high mountains.	There were some high mountains in the distance.

3

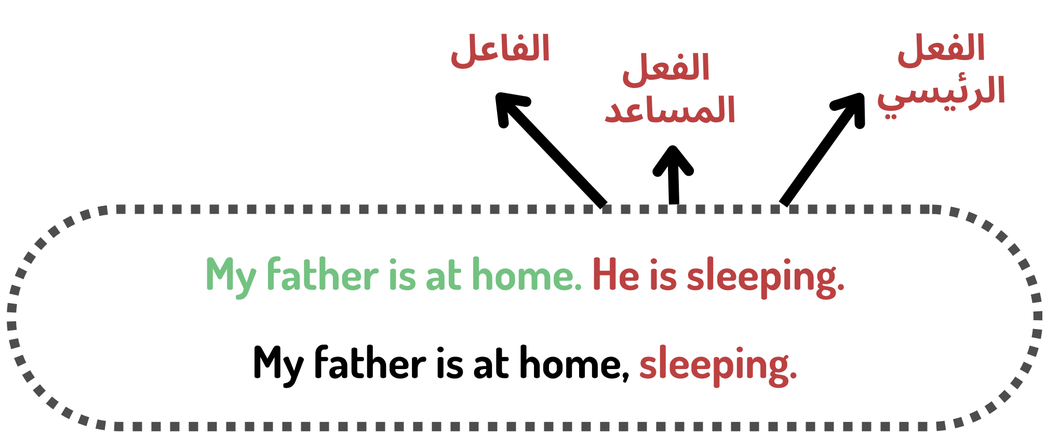
Joining sentences with "ing" form (ing) ربط الجمل بصيغة

Example:

Two separated sentences جملتين منفصلتين	Joining Sentences with (ing) form (ing) ربط جملتين بصيغة
He sat down on the sofa. He was looking at his phone.	He sat down on the sofa, looking at his phone.
The patient arrived at the hospital. He was crying.	The patient arrived at the hospital, crying.
My baby girl entered the room. She was crawling.	My baby girl entered the room, crawling.

يمكن دمج جملتين في جملة واحدة باستخدام (ing) إذا كان
الفاعل نفسه في كلتا الجملتين، مع القيام بالتعديلات التالية:

- عمل فاصلة نهاية الجملة الأولى.
- حذف الفاعل والفعل المساعد من الجملة الثانية.
- وضع الفعل الرئيسي للجملة الثانية بصيغة (ing).



Join the following sentences use (-ing form)

Exercises

1. The men felt happy. They were lying on the sun after work.
2. Ali swam in the sea. He was enjoying the cool water.
3. The children ran out of school. They were shouting and laughing happily.
4. I stayed up late. I was watching TV.
5. The goats walked down the farm. They were grazing.

1.8 A view from a window

New Word	Translation	Examples
horizon (n)	الأفق	Far away on the horizon was a wall of white mist.
awake (adj.)	مستيقظ	The birds were already awake, singing their early morning songs.
foal (n)	مهره (صغير الحصان)	In the field next to the cows were two horses a mare and her foal.
nosily (adv.)	بصخب (بصوت عالي)	A number of chickens were cackling nosily.
scratch (v)	يحفر بأظفره	The chickens scratch in the dust with their claws.
claw (n)	مخلب	A chicken's claw is on its feet.
chew the cud (v)	يمضغ الطعام المجتر (جزء من الطعام يعيده الحيوان من معدته الأولى إلى فمه ليمضغ ثانية)	The cows were laying down, chawing the cud.
suckle (v)	يرضع	A mare suckled her foal .
cackling (n)	قوقنه (صوت الدجاج)	The sound of chickens is called cackling.
beak (n)	منقار	The chicken pecks the worm with its beak.

Definitions:

foal
is the baby of horse.

beak
is a chicken's mouth.

cackle
is to make noise.

curtain
is a piece of clothes which stops people from looking inside.

suckle
is to feed from a mother./ to get milk from mother.

cackling
is chickens sound

chewing the cud
is chewing the food that was eaten before

Choose the best alternatives:

1. What stop people looking inside is .....
   a) certain b) curtain c) glass
2. A ..... is the baby of the horse
   a) mare b) foal c) donkey
3. A .....is the female of the horse
   a) foal b) mare c) donkey
4. Chicken's claws are on its .....
   a) head b) wings c) feet
5. A chicken's beak is a .....
   a) feet b) wings c) mouth
6. On holiday means .....
   a) at work b) not being at work c) being at work
7. It means to feed from the mother.....
   a) chew b) suckling c) eat
8. The closed meaning of cackling is .....
   a) making noise b) Making food c) making drink
9. The chicken pecks the worm with its....
   a) wing b) claw c) beak
10. Chickens sound means .....
    a) singing b) cackling c) shouting

Arts Reader

1.9

ARTS 1
A difficult choice?

New Word	Translation	Examples
twin	توأم	He told her that he had 11-year-old twin daughters.
kidney	كلية	One of them was very ill with a kidney disease.
donor (n)	متبرّع	Olivia told him that she was a kidney donor.
a long time	وقت طويل	Olivia had not seen her brother, Michael, for a long time.
shocked	مصدوم	She was shocked when she saw him.
athletic (adj)	رياضي	He had always been athletic, lively and good fun.
lively (adj)	نشيط	He had always been athletic, lively and good fun.
good fun	مرح	He had always been athletic, lively and good fun.
infection	عدوى/ التهاب	He had a kidney infection that could kill him.
transplant	زراعة (للأعضاء)	He could wait for somebody with healthy kidneys to die, hope that they matched his, and have a kidney transplant.
matched (adj)	تطابق/ تناسب	He could wait for somebody with healthy kidneys to die, hope that they matched his, and have a kidney transplant.
operation	عملية	The doctor had explained that there is always some risk in an operation.
risk (n)	خطر	The risk is small for a healthy person.
serious (adj)	خطير	However, the operation would be more serious for Olivia than for her brother.
remove	يستأصل	He would have to cut deeply into Olivia's body to remove her kidney without damaging it.
scar	ندبة	The scar from the cut would be 30 centimetres long.
rest	راحلة	She has to rest for three to four weeks.
nevertheless (adv)	على الرغم من	Nevertheless, the operation was successful.
close to	عزيز جدا على	If you are close to somebody, don't hold back.
worth	يستحق/ جدير	It's worth the pain and the small risk.

Follow-Up

Definitions:

athletic
fit and good at sport

transplant
changing one organ in the body for another

risk
danger

scar
mark on the body after a cut

nevertheless
however, despite this

hold back
stop doing something, resist



1.10

ARTS 2
Proverbs and idioms

This lesson explains the difference between proverbs and idioms.

هذا الدرس يوضح الفرق بين الأمثال (الحكم) والتعابير الاصطلاحية.

Knowing how to use proverbs and idioms correctly is a sign of real progress in learning English.

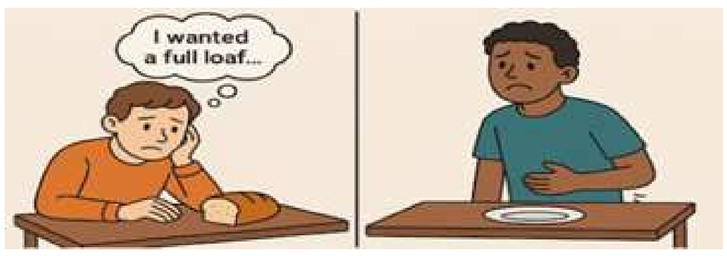
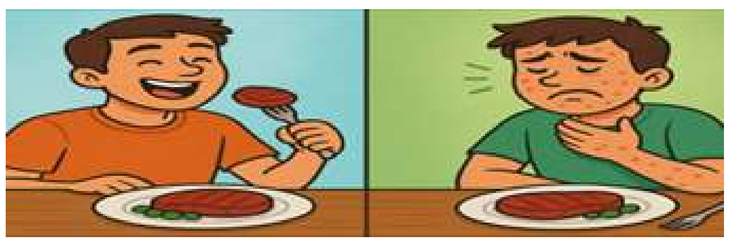
معرفة كيفية استخدام الامثال (الحكم) والتعابير الاصطلاحية بشكل صحيح علامة على تقدم حقيقي في تعلم اللغة الإنجليزية.

Proverbs:

A proverb is a sentence that expresses a truth or moral lesson.

Follow-Up

There are proverbs in most languages and some are very old.

Proverbs	The Explanations
 1.Half a loaf is better than no bread at all. شيء أفضل من لأشيء	Having something is better than having nothing. امتلاك شيء أفضل من امتلاك لا شيء .
 2.One man's meat is another man's poison. مصائب قوم عند قوم فوائد	What is good for one person may not be good for anyone else. ما يكون جيد لشخص ما قد يكون سيئ لغيرة.
 3.Actions speak louder than words. الأفعال أبلغ من الأقوال	A person's actions are more important than what he or she says. أفعال الشخص أكثر أهمية مما يقول.
 4.No man can serve two masters. لا يمكن لأحد أن يخدم سيدين	A person cannot serve two opposite groups or ideas. لايمكن لشخص أن يخدم شخصين او فكرتين متعارضتين.
 5.One good turn deserves another. ما جزاء الاحسان إلا الاحسان	If someone does something kind for you, you should return this by doing something just as kind. إذا فعل لك شخص ما شيئًا لطيفًا، فيجب عليك أن ترد له الجميل عن طريق القيام بشيء لطيف بنفس القدر.

- **Some proverbs have opposite meaning for example:**

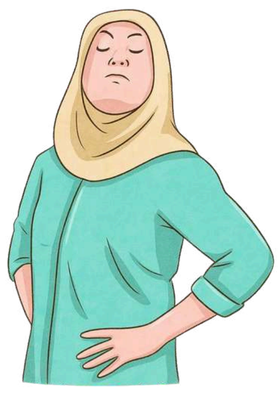
! Many hands make light work. & Too many cooks spoil the broth.

Idioms:

An idiom is an expression. Its general meaning is different from the meanings of the words used.

- Idioms are the most widely used.
- Idioms are very common in English.
- Idioms can be very difficult for learners to understand because the general meaning is different from the meanings of the words used.
- Idioms change with time, and some idioms that were widely used ten years ago, can sound old-fashioned today.
- Sometimes, the same word is used in different idioms. For example, the word (nose) in the following idioms:

Follow-Up

Idioms	The Meaning
 lead someone by the nose	To completely control a person. السيطرة الكاملة على شخص.
 pay through the nose	To pay too much money for something. أن تدفع الكثير من المال على شيء ما .
 poke your nose into something	To interfere in something that doesn't concern you. أن تتدخل فيما لا يعنيك.
 look down your nose at something.	You believe you are superior to that person or thing and treat them with disrespect. تعتقد أنك متفوق على شخص أو شيء وتعامله بعدم احترام.
can't see beyond the end of your nose.	To think only about yourself and your immediate needs, rather than other people. أن تفكر فقط في نفسك واحتياجاتك ، بدلا من الآخرين. .

Science Reader

1.11

SCIENCE 1
Acids and alkalis

New Word	Translation
acid	حمض
alkali (n)	قلوي
sharp (taste)	لاذع
sour	حامض
corrode	يتآكل
base (chemistry)	قاعدة
substance	مادة
react with	يتفاعل مع
produce	ينتج
salt	ملح
dissolve	يحلل / يذيب
ashes	رماد

New Word	Translation
neutralize	يعادل
acidity	حموضة
alkalinity	القلوية
litmus	صبغة عباد الشمس
dye	صبغة
solution (chemistry)	محلول
soak	ينقع/ يبلل
alkaline (adj)	قلوي
PH scale	مقياس الرقم الهيدروجيني
concentration	تركيز
coal	فحم
engine	محرك

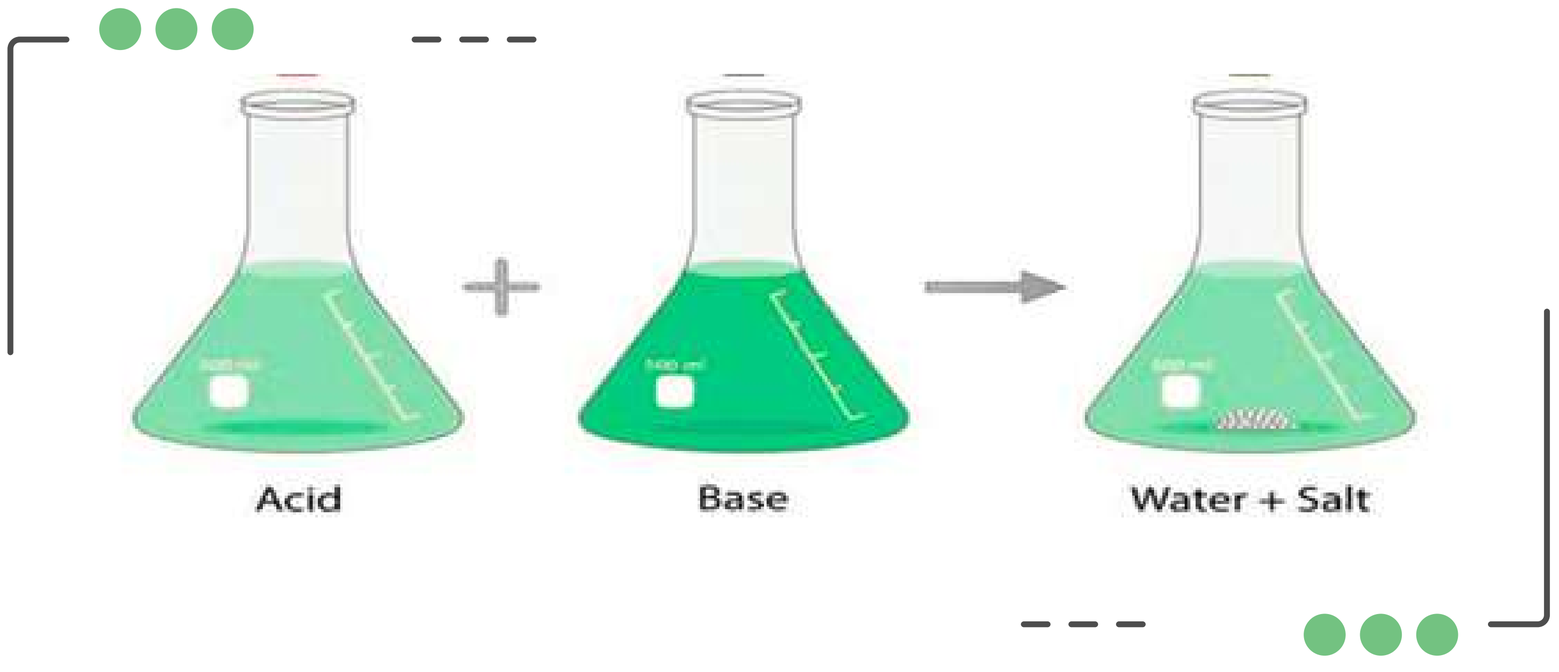
value	قيمة
pollute	يلوث
lake	بحيرة
acidic (adj)	حمضي
soil	التربة
wasp	دبور
bee	نحلة
sting	لدغة/ لسعة
baking powder	خميرة الخبز
lime	جير / كلس
vinegar	خل
battery	بطارية

Definitions:

Acid:

- An acid has a sharp or sour taste.
- The word acid comes from a Latin word that means sour.
- Acids corrode or eat away metal and rocks.
- An acid is a substance that reacts with bases to produce salt
- Acids and alkalis neutralize each other.

Base: is a substance that reacts with acids to produce salts.



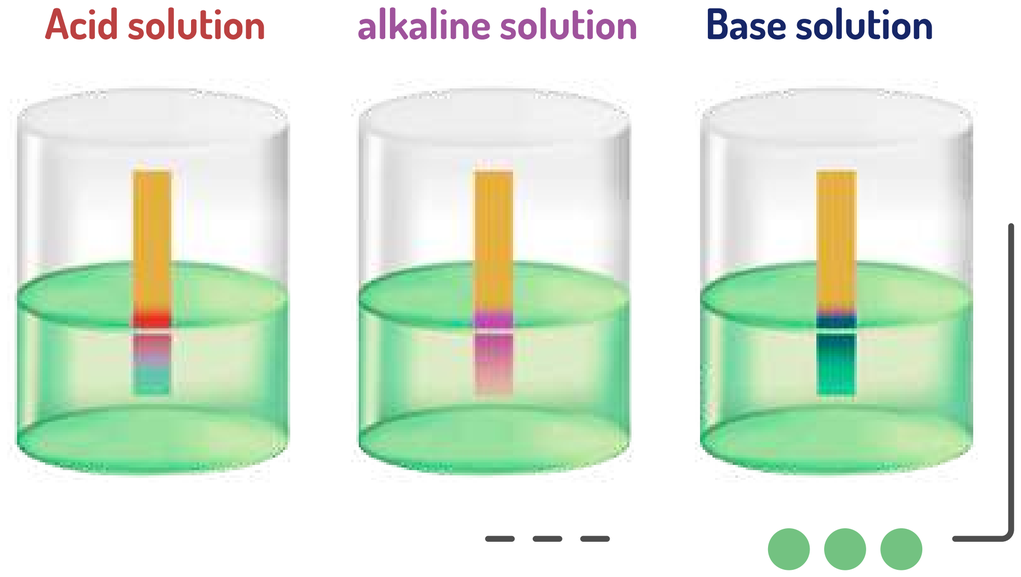
Alkalis: are bases that dissolves in water.

- The word alkali comes from Arabic that means "the ashes of plant".
- Alkalis neutralize acids.

Follow-Up

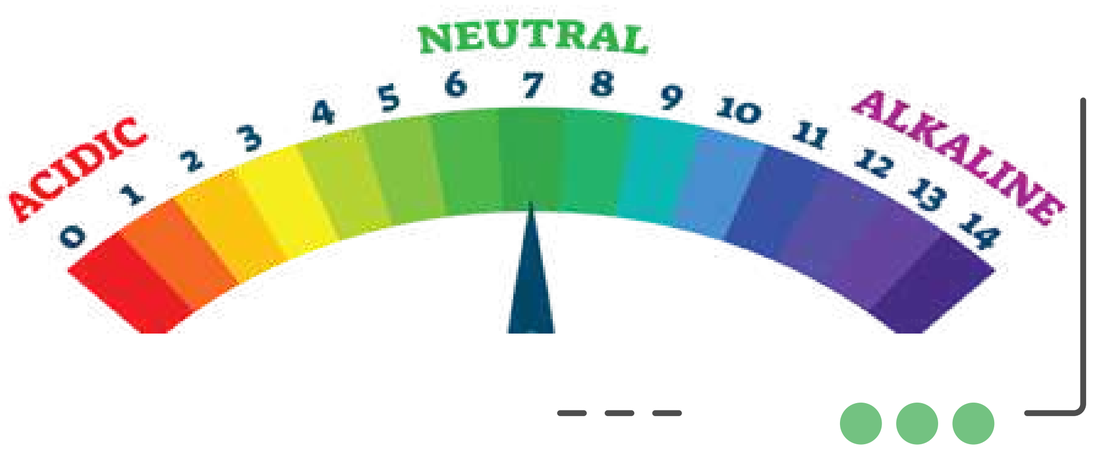
The litmus test

- Litmus is a vegetable dye that is used to test the acidity of solutions. Litmus paper is soaked in this dye. It is green, but when put in an acid solution, it turns red. If the solution is alkaline, it turns blue.



The pH scale

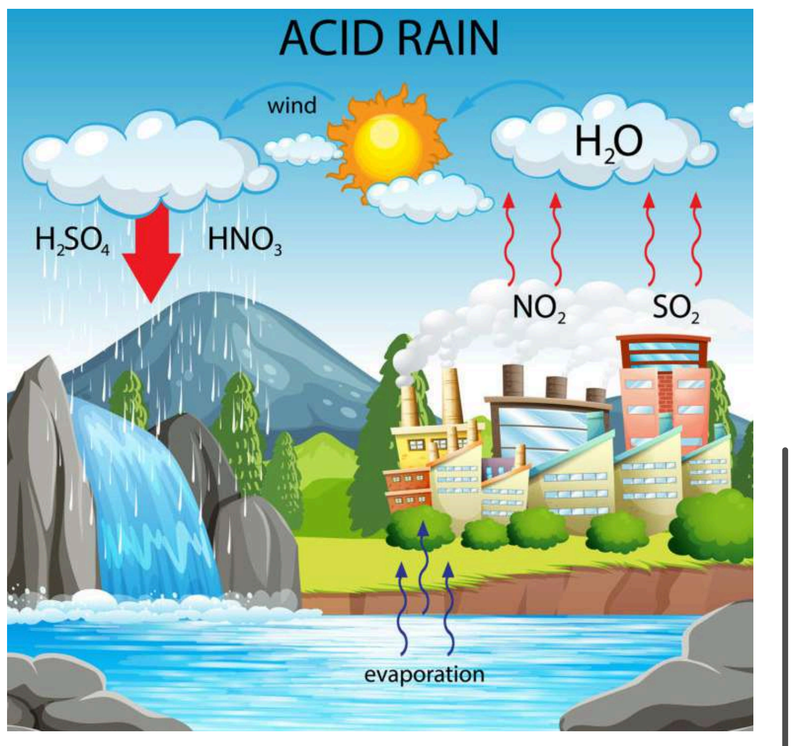
- The strength of an acid or alkali is measured on the pH scale. This measures the concentration of hydrogen ions on a scale of 0 to 14. Low numbers show high acidity. On this scale, soap has a pH value of 9.5 and distilled water a value of 7, which is called a neutral pH value. A pH meter, or an indicator such as litmus paper, is used to measure pH values.



Acids and alkalis in everyday life

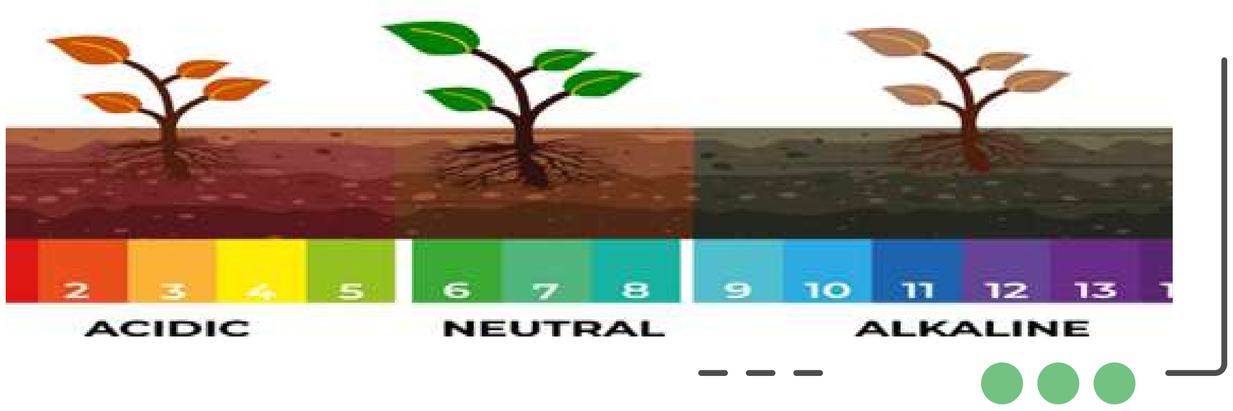
Acid rain

- The gases released by burning oil and coal and from car engines react with water in the atmosphere to produce rain that contains acid. This acid rain, with a pH value between 2.2 and 5, corrodes building materials, damages plants and pollutes lakes so that fish die.



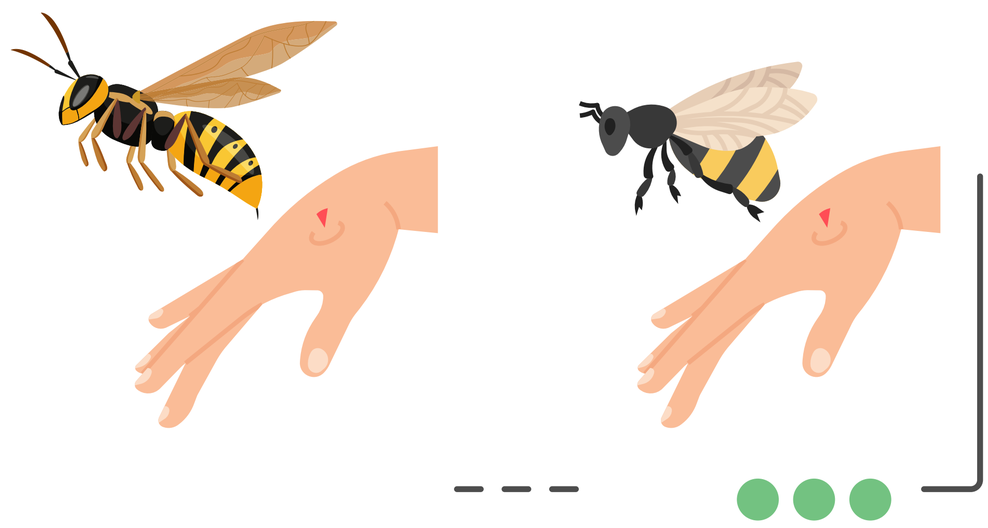
Soil

- Plants will not grow in soil that is very acidic or very alkaline. Most plants prefer soil with an almost neutral pH value.



Wasp and bee sting

- A wasp sting is alkaline, so can be naturalize with an acid.
- A bee sting is acidic, so can be naturalize with an alkali.



Acids and alkalis in everyday life

Common alkalis

- Baking powder is bicarbonate of soda. Its chemical formula is $NaHCO$.

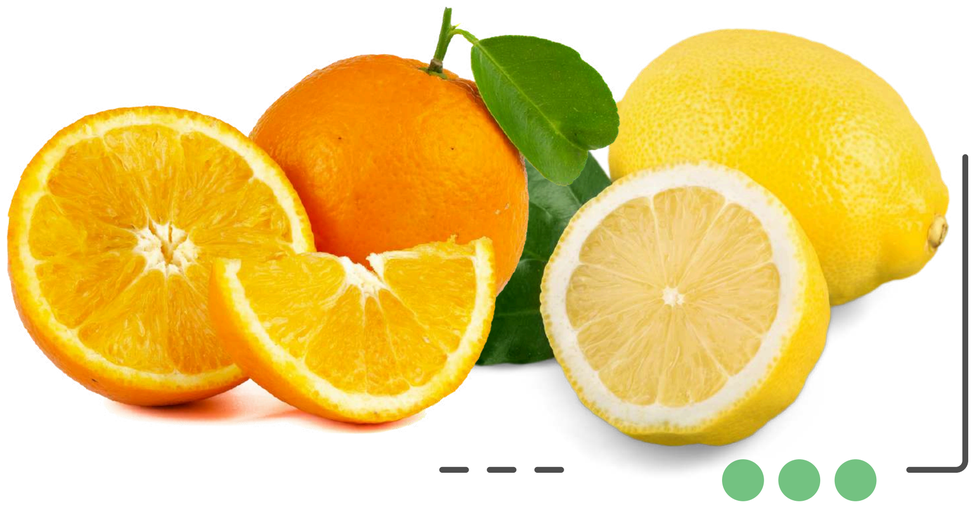


- Lime is calcium hydroxide. Its chemical formula is $Ca(OH)$



Common acids

- Lemon and orange juice contain citric acid





- A car battery contains Sulphuric acid.



- Vinegar contains acetic acid.

Match the word to its meaning

1 alkalis		a) Is rain that contain acid.
2 base		b) vegetable dye
3 acid		c) measure the strength of acid or alkalis.
4 acid rain		d) Bases that dissolves in water.
5 litmus		e) has a sharp or sour taste.
6 litmus		f) reacts with acids to produce salts.

Choose the best alternatives:

1. Acids and alkalis ..... each other.
   a) destroy b) neutralize c) read
2. The word ..... means ashes of the plants.
   a) acid b) base c) alkali
3. Most plants prefer soil with a ..... PH value.
   a) high b) neutral c) low
4. Acids turn green litmus paper into .....
   a) red b) blue c) green
5. Alkalis turns green litmus paper into .....
   a) red b) blue c) green
6. A bee sting is .....
   a) acidic b) alkaline c) neutral
7. A wasp sting is .....
   a) acidic b) alkaline c) neutral
8. Distilled water has a ..... PH value.
   a) acidic b) alkaline c) neutral
9. ..... is a vegetable dye that is used to test the acidity of solutions
   a) PH scale b) Litmus c) Base
10. It corrodes building materials.
    a) earthquake b) hurricane c) acid rain
11. An acid has sharp or ..... taste.
    a) sweet b) good c) sour
12. Acids and alkalis ..... each other.
    a) destroy b) neutralizes c) hate
13. Have a PH value less than 7 .....
    a) alkalis b) acids c) neutral

1.12

SCIENCE 2
States of matter

New Word	Translation
state	حالة
matter	مادة
solid	صلب
liquid	سائل
gas	غاز
fixed (adj)	محدد/ ثابت
pick up	يلتقط / يجمع

New Word	Translation
easily (adv)	بسهولة
container	وعاء
closed (adj)	مغلق
leak	تسرب
kinetic theory	النظرية الحركية
particles	جسيمات
property (s) properties (p)	خصائص

room	مجال
packed	متراصة (بشكل محكم)
close (adj)	متقارب
apart	بعيد
vapor = steam	بخار
cycle	دورة
evaporate (v)	يتبخر

In science, the word ‘matter’ is used to describe what things are made of.

Matter comes in three different forms, called states :solid, liquid and gas.

Follow-Up

States of matter

Solid

Solids have a fixed shape that cannot easily be changed.



Example:

car

Liquid

Liquids have no fixed shape.

It can only be picked up in a container.



Example:

water

Gas

Gases are even less easy to hold.

They have to be kept in closed containers or they will



Example:

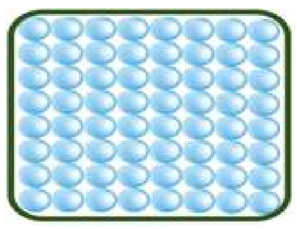
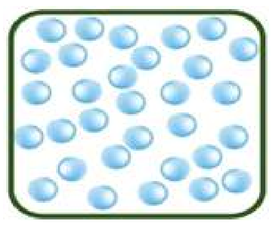
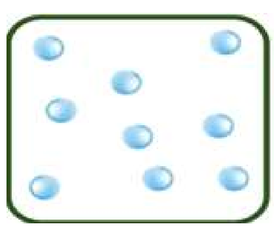
For example, you will soon be able to smell gas all over your house even if there is just a small leak in the gas container in your kitchen.

The kinetic theory

The kinetic theory states that matter is made up of particles that are always in motion – always moving.

Follow-Up

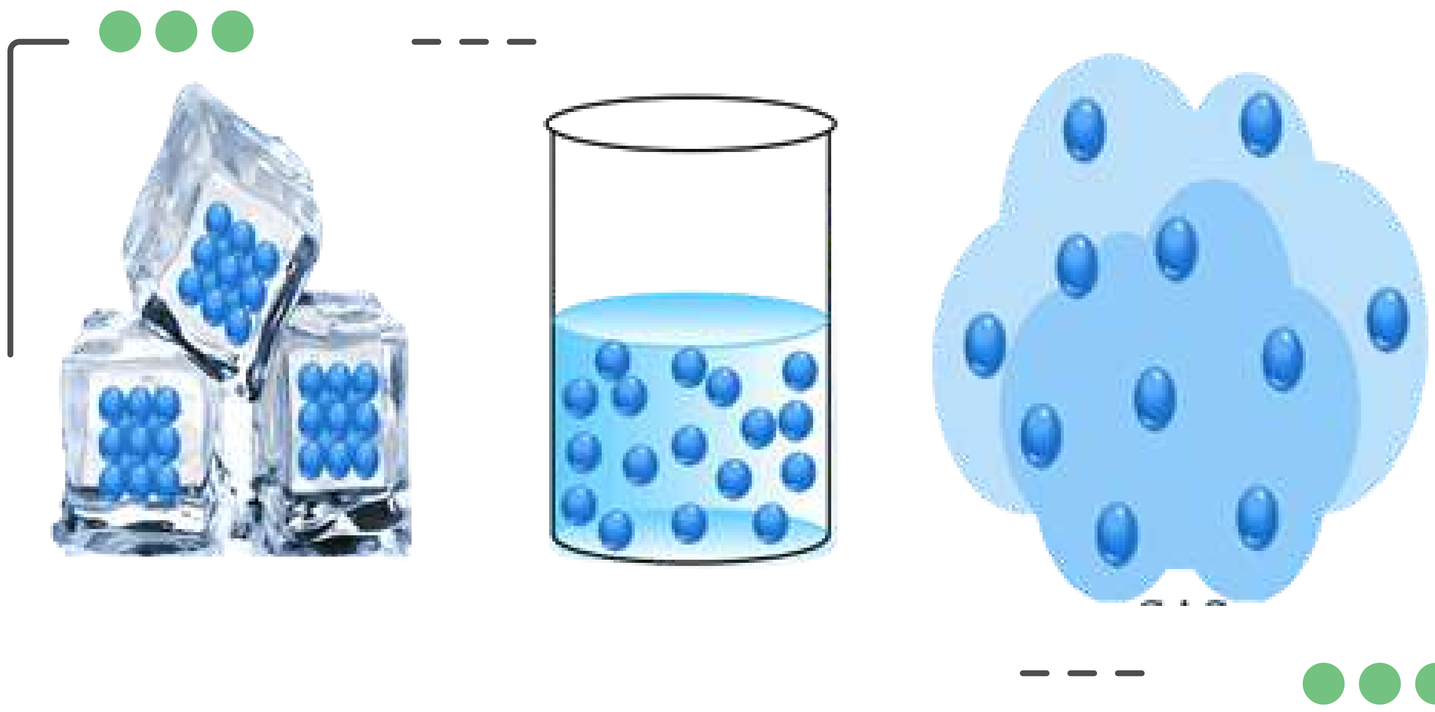
- **This theory helps us understand the different properties that matter has in its three states.**

State	Properties of the matter
Solid  (particles close together)	In a solid, particles are packed together like balls in a box and can hardly move.
Liquid  (particles farther apart and moving about)	Heating the solid gives the particles more energy. They move more quickly, and are pushed apart. If there is enough heat, the particles have enough room to change places.
Gas  (particles far apart and moving fast)	More heat makes the particles move even faster and travel further apart. They can then move freely to fill any space they are in.

Follow-Up

The three states of water

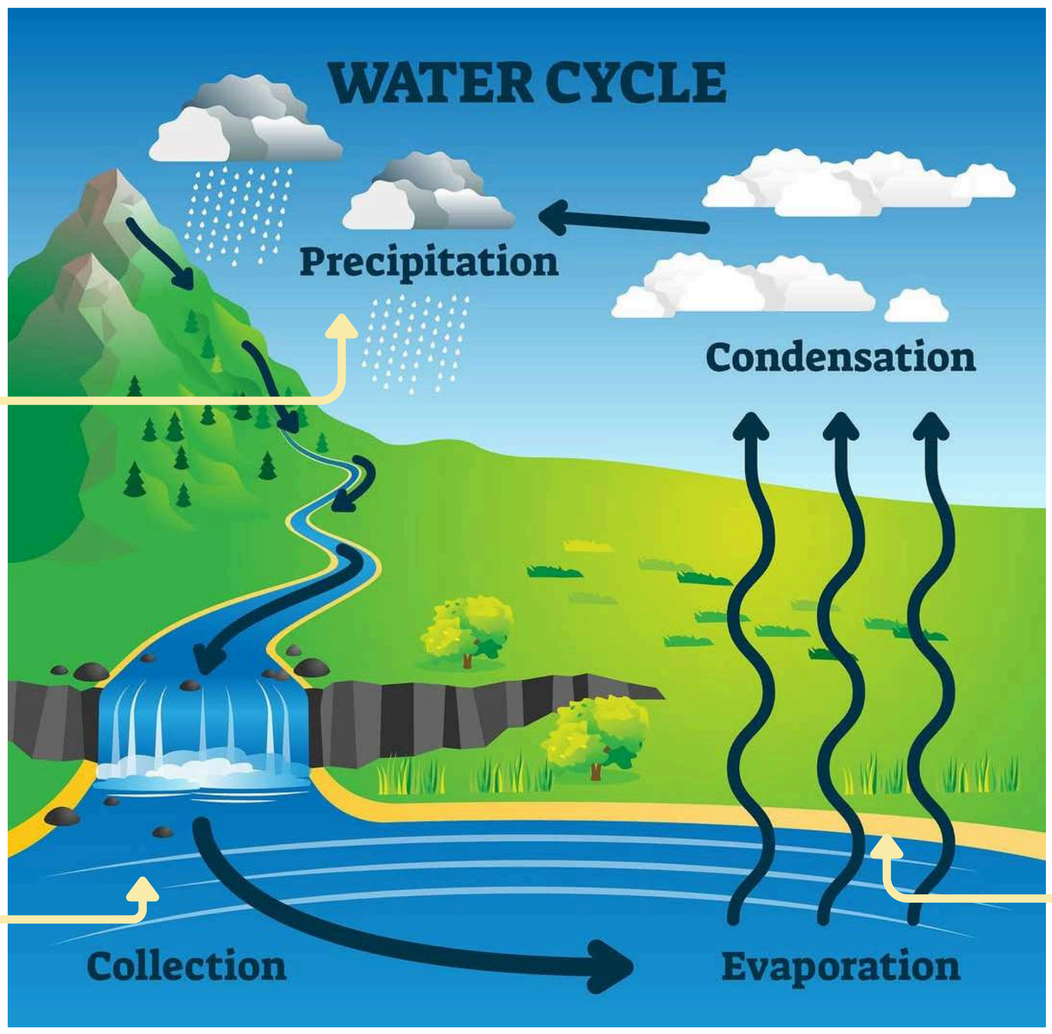
- Water is the only substance that is easy to find in the three stats of solid, liquid and gas – as ice, water and water vapor or steam.
- The properties of water are very important for life on Earth.



The Water Cycle

LIQUID

Water vapor in clouds becomes rain and falls to the earth.



GAS

Water evaporates and forms clouds.

SOLID

Water is started as snow or ice, which melts in warm weather.

Match the word to its meaning

1 matter		a) three different forms of matter.
2 solid		b) kept in closed containers.
3 gas		c) water steam.
4 states		d) used to describe what things are made of.
5 motion		e) a state of matter has fixed shape.
6 vapor		f) always moving.

Choose the best alternatives:

1. ..... have a fixed shape that can't easily be changed.
   a) liquid b) solid c) gas
2. Matter is made up of .....
   a) forms b) particles c) states
3. In gases, particles move .....
   a) slowly b) freely c) hardly
4. Particles are closed together in .....
   a) liquid b) gas c) solid
5. Matter comes in three ..... states
   a) similar b) different c) some
6. It's a state of matter.....
   a) square b) liquid c) triangular
7. Particles hardly move in .....
   a) solid b) gas c) liquid
8. ..... are always in motion.
   a) Solids b) Particles c) States
9. No need to be kept in a container is .....
   a) gas b) liquid c) solid
10. Particles are packed together in a .....
    a) gas b) solid c) liquid

Choose the best alternatives:

11 They can be only picked up in a container

a solids b liquids c vapor

12 They have to be kept in closed containers

a Solid b Liquid c Gas

13 It comes in three forms .....

a water b gas c rocks

14 The particles are hardly move in .....

a gas b solid c liquid

15 ..... can be found in three states liquid, solid and gas.

a Steam b Water c Ice

16 The three ..... of mater are solid, liquid and gas.

a states b stems c stings

17 The liquids turn into ..... by heating them.

a gas b water c solid

18 ..... theory states that matter is made up of particles.

a Kinetic b Quantum c Atomic

19 In a .....matterparticles far apart and moving fast.

a solid b liquid c gas

Unit 2

Reporting events



Nothing is easy, but nothing is impossible

2.1

Newspaper headlines

New Word	Translation	Examples
boxer (n)	مُلاكم	Champion boxer Dick Turpin married his Childhood sweetheart last Saturday.
victim (n)	ضحية	A victim of road accident has died.
sweetheart(n)	محبوبة/ حبيبة	He has married his childhood sweetheart.
survivor(n)	ناج	No survivors in the air crash.
crash (n)	إصطدام/ ارتطام	Two people were injured in yesterday's fog crash.
heat wave	موجة الحر	The heat wave will end tomorrow, says weatherman.
over (= finished)	انتهى	Heat wave over.
well dressed	حسن الملبس/ أنيق/ مهندم	Sue is always well dressed.
scruffy	مهلهل/ غير مهندم	Barry always looks scruffy.
artifacts	تُحف يدوية/ صناعة يدوية	Tourists want to buy local artefacts.
recklessly	بإهمال/ بطيش/ بتهور	Ali had had many accidents because he always drives recklessly.
telescope	تليسكوب	Telescope is a device used to study the stars and planets.
hopeless	دون أمل/ يائس	Loosing hope in life makes the person hopeless.
unwell	ليس بخير	I feel unwell today.
painkiller(n) (compound word)	مُسكنات ألم	I have a headache. Can I have some painkiller please?
commence (v)	يبدأ/ يستهل	The history lesson commences at 9:45.
sensible (adj)	مُدرك/ عاقل	Trey to behave in sensible way.
evergreen	دائم الخضرة	That tree is evergreen.
neatly (adv)	بترتيب	Mona's writing is very neatly.

Headline : العنوان

A headline is a few words says what the report below is a bout. They generally use shortened and simplified sentences in Headlines.

العنوان هو كلمات تصف عن ماذا سيكون التقرير. تستخدم جمل قصيرة وبسيطة في كتابة العناوين بشكل عام.

How to write a newspaper headline : كيف تكتب عنوان جريدة

1. Verb to be, there is/ are, and articles (a, an and the) are usually left out.

أفعال (be) و there is/ are و (a, an and the) تحذف .

2. It is written in simple present tense even when when talking about past or future.

يكتب العنوان بزمن المضارع البسيط حتى لو الكلام عن الماضي أو المستقبل .

Working out the meaning of new words: فهم معاني الكلمات الجديدة

Use these clues help you work out of the meanings of new words.

استخدم هذه الدلائل لفهم معاني الكلمات الجديدة

Synonyms: المترادفات

words with the same meaning.

Example

The English lesson starts at 8:45; the History lesson commences at 9:45

Antonyms: المتضادات

words with opposite meaning.

Example

Mona is a diligent, that is to say, a very hard-working pupil.

Examples or illustrations that show the meaning

الأمثلة أو الأيضاحات التي تبين المعنى

Example

Tourists want to buy local artefacts,such as knives, pots and jewellery.

Follow-Up

Cause and effect or result

السبب والنتيجة .

Example

Ali has had many accidents because he always drives recklessly.

Purpose

الهدف / الغرض .

Example

I've just bought a telescope so that I can study the stars.

Word formation

بناء الكلمات

Prefixes: a group of letter that comes in front of the words and changes the meanings e.g. unwell

Suffixes: a group of letter that comes at the end of a word e.g. hopeless.

Compound words: two words joined together to make a new word e.g. pain + killer = painkiller

Example

Match the word to its meaning

Exercises

1	prefixes	a) words with the same meaning.
2	antonyms	b) letters added to the end of a word.
3	compounds	c) words with opposite meaning.
4	suffixes	d) two words joined together to make a new word .
5	synonyms	e) letters added in front of a word.

Choose the best alternatives:

1. A group of letters added to the end of a word.

   a compound b prefix c suffix

2. Two words with same meaning.

   a synonyms b antonyms c prefix

3. A group of letters that are added at the beginning of a word.

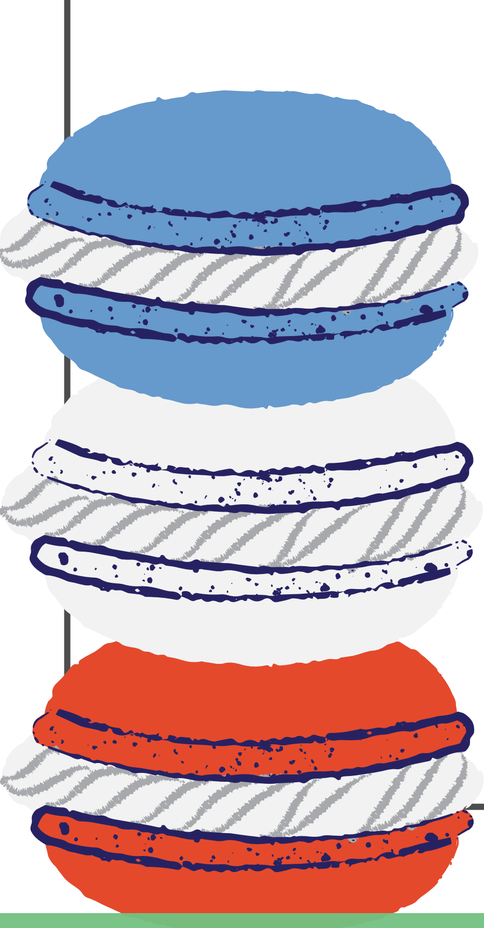
   a synonyms b antonyms c acronyms

4. Two words joined together to make a new one.

   a compound b prefix c suffix

5. Two words with opposite meaning. (

   a synonyms b antonyms c prefix



2.2

Today's news

New Word	Translation	Examples
ice layer	طبقة الجليد	A scientist working at the North Pole said that the arctic ice layer is half as thick as it was ten years ago.
arctic	القطب الشمالي	The arctic ice layer is half as thick as it was ten years ago.
scientist	عالم	A scientist working at the North Pole said that the arctic ice layer is half as thick as it was ten years ago.
north Pole	القطب الشمالي	A scientist working at the North Pole said that the arctic ice layer is half as thick as it was ten years ago.
recover	تعافي	Heat wave victim recovers.
castle	قلعة	The old castle on the edge is to be demolished.
demolished	مُدمّر	The old castle on the edge is to be demolished.
miracle	مُعجزة	It's a miracle to rescue two swimmers from the sea during yesterday's storm.
spokesman	المُتحدث	Two swimmers were rescued from the sea during yesterday's storm, spokesman said.
rescue	ينقذ	Two swimmers were rescued from the sea during yesterday's storm, spokesman said.
start operation	يبدأ العمل	Wind Turbines start operation.
childhood	مرحلة الطفولة	Childhood is the early part of a person's life.
giant	عملاق	A giant dam built by the Romans nearly 2000 years ago.
wind turbines	محرّك يعمل بالرياح	Wind Turbines on White Hill start operation.
collapse	ينهار	Ed Shaw who was collapsed in the hot weather a week ago,came out of hospital yesterday.
providing	تُزوّد/يُزوّد	Providing power for over 600 homes.
rare	نادر	A large group of bird-watchers observed the rare bird at the weekend.
excitement	إثارة	Rare bird excitement.
bird-watchers	مُراقبو الطيور	Bird-watchers are people who are interested in birds.
observe	يراقب	A large group of bird-watchers observed the rare bird at the weekend.
champion	بطل	Champion boxer Dick Turpin married his childhood hood sweetheart.
private	خاص	Champion boxer Dick Turpin married his childhood hood sweetheart at a private ceremony

Follow-Up

Definitions:

childhood
is the early part of person's life.

recovery
is to get back to normal health.

come into operation/ start operation
start working.

observe
to watch carefully.

collapse
to fall down.

rare
uncommon.

arctic
North Pole.

giant
very big.

Exercises

Match the word to its meaning

1 recover		a) the early part of person's life.
2 childhood		b) start working.
3 start operation		c) fall down.
4 rare		d) get back to normal health.
5 collapse		e) watch carefully.
6 observe		f) uncommon.

2.3

Don and Debbi: dreamers

New Word	Translation	Examples
Dreamer	حالم	The dreamer is the person who dreams while he is asleep.
actually	حقاً	I had a dream last night. Like a nightmare, actually.
nightmare	كابوس	I had a dream last night. Like a nightmare.
awful	مُرعب/ مُخيف	That dream was awful.
terrified	مُروّع/ مُخيف/ رهيب	The nightmare made me terrified last night.
calm down	اهدأ/ هدّء من روعك	Calm down and don't be exited.
begin at the beginning	إبدا من البداية	Begin at the beginning telling your dream.
slow down	ببطيء/ خطوة خطوة	Please, slow down when you talk about your dream.
scary	مُروّع	Those two men were really scary.
gun	بندقية	That man was holding a gun.
escape	يهرب	We want to escape.
brilliant	رائع	The weather was brilliant.
above	فوق	I was flying high above the clouds.
below	أسفل	I could see lots of small boats about a kilometer below me.
lost my hold	فقد السيطرة	I lost my hold on the bird's feathers and fill off.
survive	ينجو من	How did you survive this one-kilometer fall?
balloon	منطاد	Last night I dreamt that I was flying in a balloon.
spaceship	سفينة فضائية	I saw a spaceship in the sky.

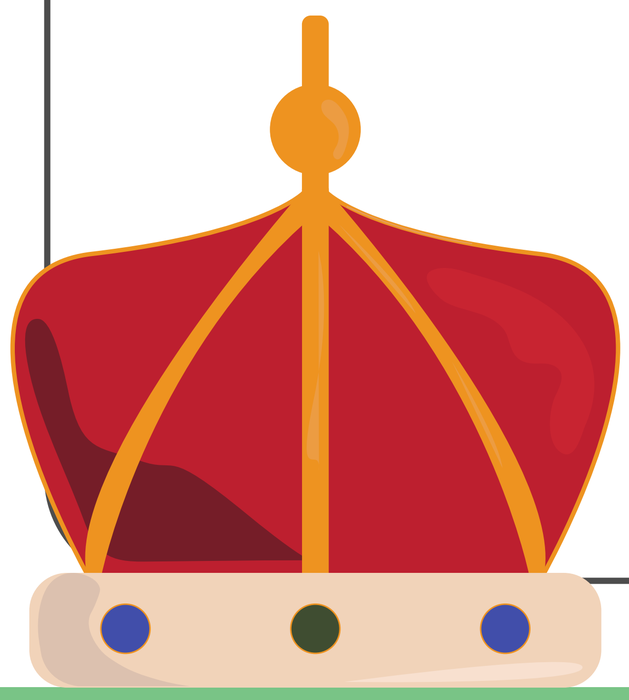
Definitions:

- **nightmare** — a frightened dream
- **awful** — very bad
- **calm down** — stop being excited
- **brilliant** — very good
- **lost my hold on** — could no longer hold.

Match the word to its meaning

1	brilliant		a) could no longer hold.
2	calm down		b) very bad.
3	nightmare		c) stop being excited
4	awful		d) very good
5	lost my hold on		e) a frightened dream





2.4

Language review 3

1 استخدام المبني للمجهول Use of the Passive

يستخدم المبني للمجهول عندما يكون : We use passive voice when

1. The subject is unknown. **الفاعل غير معلوم**
2. The object is more important than the subject. **المفعول به أهم من الفاعل**

Rule

The main rule of passive:

القاعدة الرئيسية للمبني للمجهول

Object + be + Pp (Past participle)

Present simple	Past simple	Continues	Perfect	Modals
am is are	was were	am is being are was were	has have been had	will would can could should may might must going to been

Steps of changing from active voice into passive voice:

خطوات التحويل من مبني للمعلوم إلى مبني للمجهول

1. Identify the subject, the verb and the object of the active sentence

1.حدد الفاعل والفعل والمفعول به في الجملة المبنية للمعلوم.

1. Put the object at the beginning.

2.ضع المفعول به في البداية.

3. Determine the verb tense in active sentence.

3.حدد زمن الفعل في الجملة المبنية للمعلوم.

4. Apply the suitable rule of passive.

4.طبق قاعدة المبني للمجهول المناسبة للزمن.

5. Use (by) to mention the subject. (Optional)

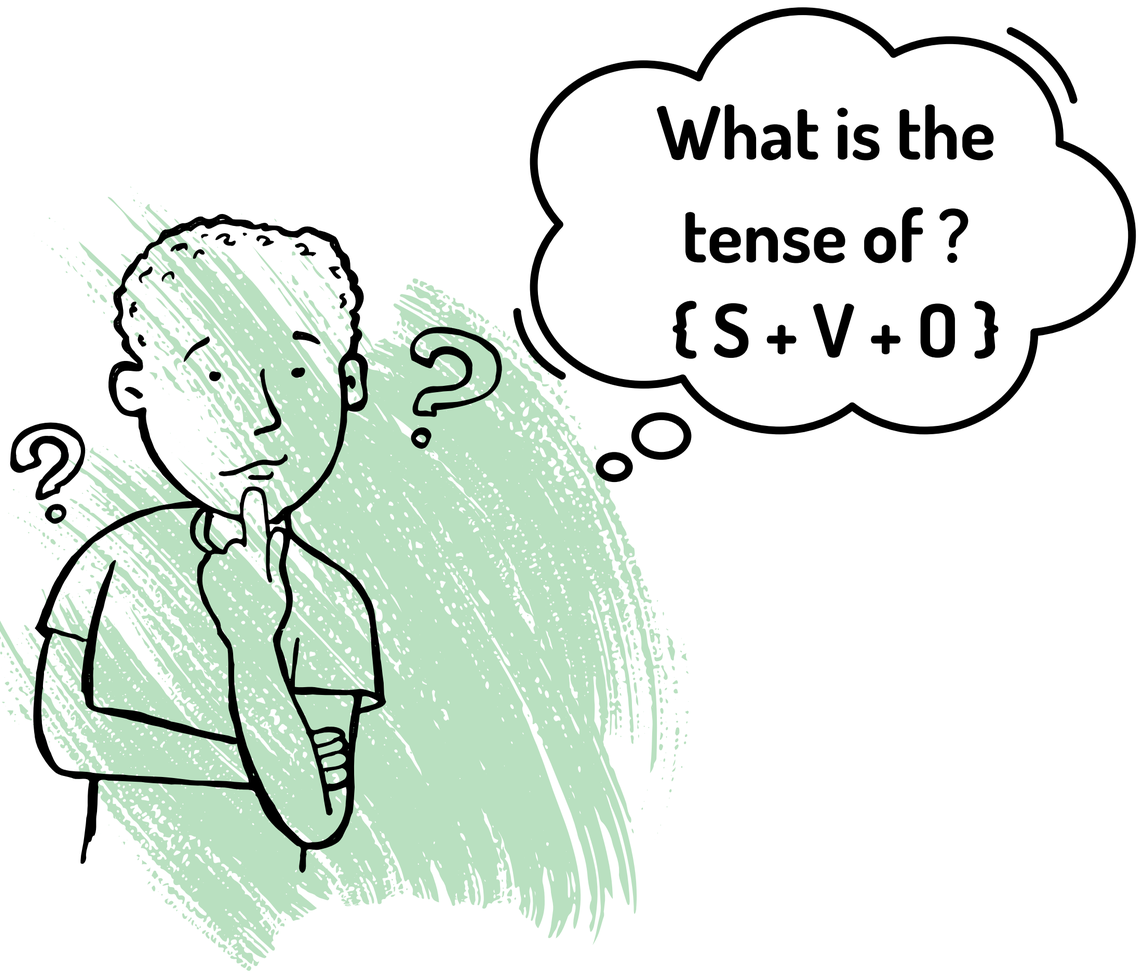
5.استخدم (by) لذكر الفاعل في النهاية. (اختياري)

Follow-Up

1 Active voice { S + V + O }

2 { O }

3



4



Apply

{ O + Be + Pp }

{ }

{ }

{ }

5 ..... by Ahmed

Follow-Up

Tense	Active voice	Passive voice
Present simple	{ S + V (s/ es)+ O} Sara feeds the cats everyday.	{ O + am/ is/ are + Pp } The cats are fed everyday by Sara.
Past simple	{ S + V (past)+ O} The earthquake destroyed the city.	{ O + was/ were + Pp } The city was destroyed.
Preset continuous	{ S + am/ is/ are + (V-ing)+ O} Ahmed is reading a book.	{ O + am/ is/ are + being + Pp } A book is being read by Ahmed.
Past continuous	{ S + was/were + (V-ing)+ O} She was watching a movie.	{ O + was/ were + being + Pp } A movie was being watched by her.
Present perfect	{ S + have/ has + Pp + O} They have cleaned the room.	{ O + have/ has + been + Pp } The room has been cleaned.
Past perfect	{ S + had + Pp + O} He had drunk a glass of water.	{ O + had + been + Pp } A glass of water had been drunk by him.
Future simple	{ S + will + V(infinitive) + O} We will cook the dinner.	{ O + will + be+ Pp } The dinner will be cooked by us.
Going to	{ S + am / is/ are + going to + V(infinitive) + O} I am going to make a new table.	{ O + am / is/ are + going to will + be+ Pp } A new table is going to be made.
Modals	{ S + can/ shall/ may/ must + V(infinitive) + O} You must do it.	{O +can/ shall/ may/must+ going to will+ be + Pp } It must be done.

Note:

In passive voice objective pronouns change into subjective pronoun and vice versa .

في المبني للمجهول ضمير المفعول يتحول لضمير الفاعل والعكس صحيح.

Example:

Active voice

I can't find them anywhere.

Passive voice

They can't be found anywhere by me.

Follow-Up

Subjective pronouns	Objective pronouns
I	Me
You	You
We	Us
They	Them
He	Him
She	Her
It	It

Exercises

Make the following sentences passive:

1. Somebody broke the camera. .....
2. I washed the car. .....
3. They should finish the project on time. .....
4. The grow coffee in Yemen. .....
5. We have repaired the car. .....
6. The farmer is cutting a big tree. .....
7. The flood damaged many villages. .....
8. The president has opened two companies. .....
9. The police can arrest the thief. .....
10. He is going to write a report. .....

2

Use of the past continuous

We use the past continuous tense when we want to set the scene for a story.

Rule

S + was/ were+ (V-ing) + O

Keywords: الكلمات الدالة

(when – while – as)

Example:

When we called him, he was watching the film.

As she was studying, the phone ranged.

The class started, while they were playing

Note

As/While are followed by past continuous.

Example:

While we were working in the field, Ahmed came.

Ahmed came while we were working in the field.

Past continuous الماضي المستمر

الماضي المستمر Past continuous هو الزمن الذي يشير إلى فعل أو حدث بدأ في وقت مُعين في الماضي ومازال مستمراً ً حتى الوقت الحاضر. غالباً ما يستخدم في القصص المكتوبة في الزمن الماضي لوصف مشهد ومجرياته كما يستخدم لوصف حدث غير مكتمل قطعهُ حدث آخر.

ملاحظة:

- (while/ as) يأتي بعدها جملة ماضي مستمر.
- (when) تأتي بعدها جملة ماضي بسيط.

Note

When is followed by past simple.

Example:

She was reading a book when I called her.

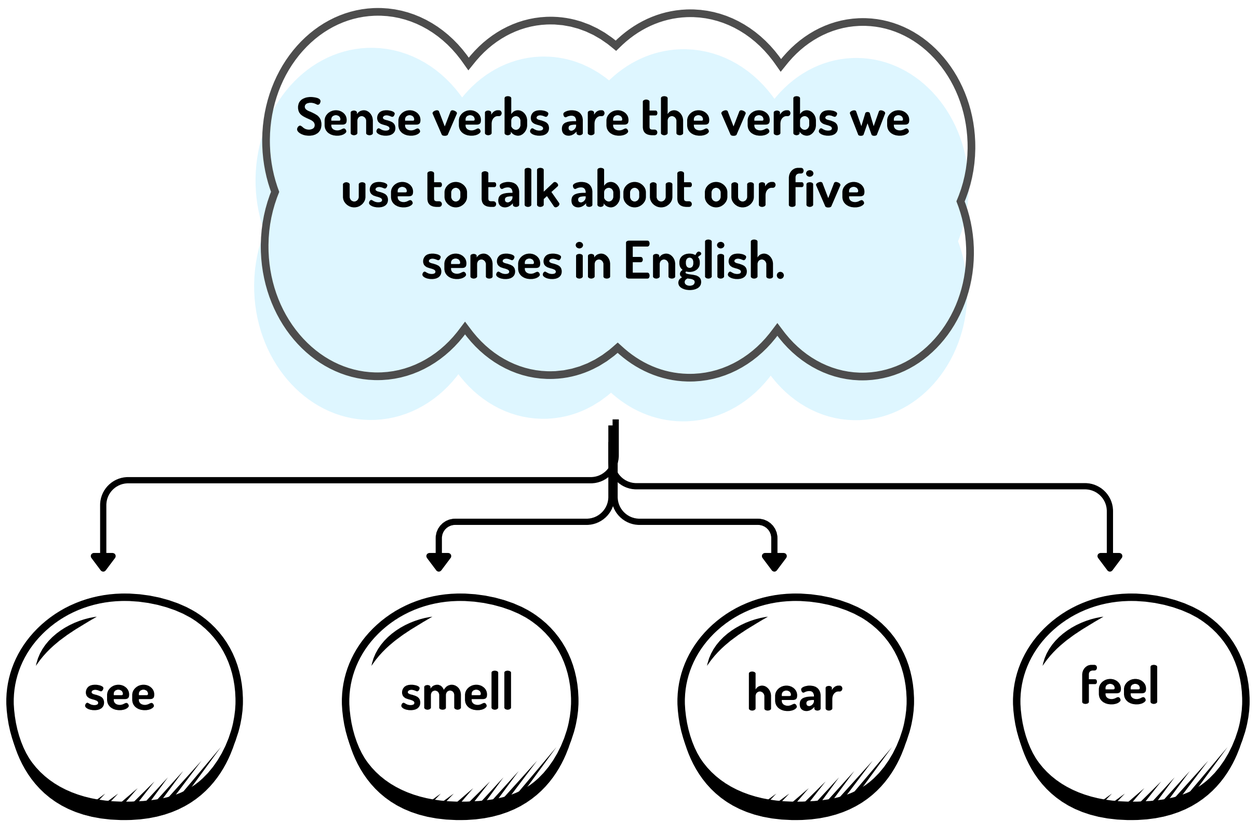
When I called here, she was reading a book.

Put the verbs in brackets in the correct form :

1. I (watch) ..... TV when my mother (call) .....
2. While she (read) ..... a book, her brother (enter) ..... the room.
3. When the light (go) ..... out, they (have) ..... dinner.
4. The phone (ring) ..... while I (sleep) .....
5. As we (walk) .....to school, we (see) .....an accident.

3

Sense verbs (hear, see, feel) followed by an object then a verb



تستخدم هذه الأفعال للتعبير عن الأشياء التي نقوم بها بإحدى الحواس. ويكون شكل الفعل المصدر متبوعاً بحروف ing

The structure:

Subject	Sense verb	Object	(V-ing)
I, they, we, sh, he, you ...	Hear – see – feel - smell		
I	heard	somebody	Shouting



Examples:

I heard somebody shouting.

They saw her playing Tennis.

I smell something burning.

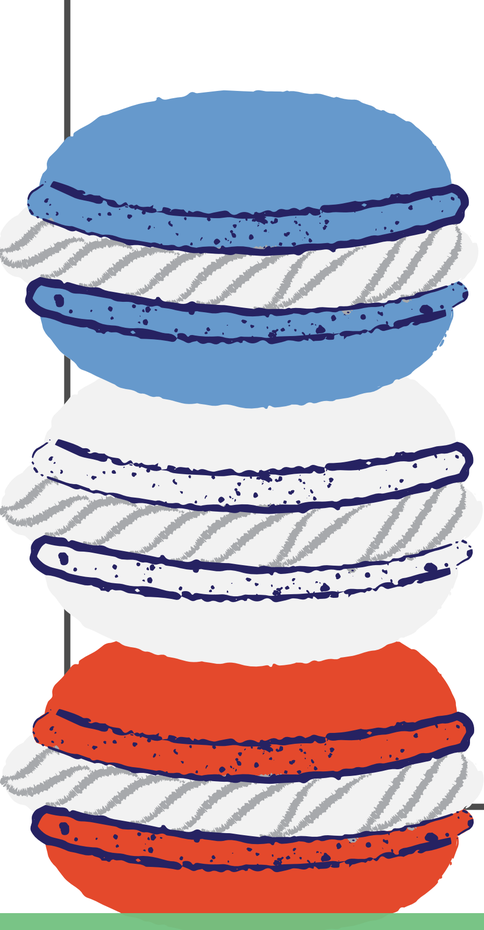
I heard the birds singing on the tree.

Put the verbs in brackets in the correct forms:

1. She felt something (walk) ..... in the hall.
2. She sees something (move) ..... Behind the tree.
3. We saw a blind man (cross) ..... the street.
4. I heard them (play) ..... outside.
5. She smelt something (burn) .....

Spot the mistakes and re-write the sentences correctly:

1. She felt something is moving in the ground. .....
2. We heard the dog was barking. .....
3. Adnan saw the two men were fighting. .....
4. I can smell something burned. .....
5. I heard someone cry in the garden. .....



Follow-Up

4

The verb to be + to + infinitive

am/ is / are + to + verb (infinitive)

- نستخدم هذا التركيب عندما نتحدث عن خططنا وترتيباتنا وتكهناتنا للمستقبل.
- هذا التركيب للتحدث عن المستقبل بطريقة رسمية.

- We use this structure to talk about our plans or forecasts for the future.
- This is a formal structure to talk about future.

Example:

The president is to meet the minister tomorrow.

The thick fog is to clear this afternoon.

John is to fly to Japan in August.

I am to meet John Tomorrow.

Exams are to start the next week.

Exercises

Put the verbs in brackets in the correct form using (be+ to+ inf.):

1. The president (meet) .....the prime minister tomorrow .
2. They (finish) .....the project on time.
3. The train (leave) ..... at 6 p.m.
4. A new supermarket (open) .....soon.
5. We (have) .....a test next week.

5

علامات الترقيم Punctuation

1 Capital letter

We use capital letters at the beginning of the following:

1	New sentences.	الجُمل	He went to Aden yesterday.
2	Names.	أسماء العلم	Salem, Mark, Mariam, Omer, Fatima ....
3	Days of the week.	أسماء الأيام	Friday, Monday, Thursday, Saturday.....
4	Months of the year.	أسماء الأشهر	June, August, December, February.....
5	Names of cities.	أسماء المدن	Cairo, Sana'a, Mukalla, Network, London...
6	Names of countries.	أسماء البلدان	Egypt, Saudi, Britain, China, America...
7	The subject pronoun (I).	ضمير المتكلم أنا	Mona and I are teachers.
8	Nationalities, Religions, languages, subjects	الجنسيات، الديانات، اللغات، المواد الدراسية	Chinese, Muslim, Arabic, Mathematics.
9	Names of parks, streets, schools and buildings	أسماء الحدائق، الشوارع، المدارس والمباني	
10	Names of Rivers, Lakes, Oceans, Seas, Gulfs	أسماء الأنهار، البحيرات، المحيطات، البحار، الخلجان	The Nile river, The Victoria's lake, The Pacific Ocean, The Red sea, The Arabian gulf.

2 Comma (,)

- It's used after Yes, or No,

  Yes, he do. No, I don't like it.

- To separate clauses and sentences

  -Rama the Cama, was porn in Dubai.

  -If you work hard, you will succeed.

- To separate three or more than three nouns, adjectives, names or adverbs when they follow each other in a sentence:

  -I speak English, French, Arabic and Thai.

  - I saw a beautiful, red, wooden car.

- After sequence words:

  -First, boil some water.

- Before question tags:

  -She is beautiful, isn't she?

Follow-Up

3 Apostrophe (')

- It's used with short forms of helping verbs or not:

  -I'll see you tomorrow.

  -She isn't coming to see you.

- It's used with possessives (---' s)

  -This is John's car.

4 Speech Marks (" ")

- They are used in both sides of a speech

  -" I love you ", she said.

  -" Where did you go ", Ahmed asked

  -" I went to the Bank ", Mohammed answered.

  -' She loves you ', I said.

5 Question Mark (?)

- It's used at the end of a question

  -Where is Mr. Ali?

6 Speech Marks (" ")

- It's used at the end of a sentence.
- It's used with some abbreviations:

Doctor	Dr.	Misses	Ms.
Miss	Ms.	Professor	Prof.
Mister	Mr.		

Punctuat the following :

1. Ali went to taiz last Monday
2. In april adnan went to paris, didn't he?
3. I have no idea about what you talking ali said
4. Marwans ambition is to become a doctor
5. Can ali help you to collect the papers
6. Acid turns green litmus paper red
7. Fatima is ahmeds sister
8. Hala said ive passed my exams

ملاحظات:

عند استخدام العلامتين (! - ؟) يجب أن يبدأ الاسم الذي يليهما ب Capital letter .

عند استخدام (,) يجب أن يكون الحرف الأول من الاسم الذي يليهما ب small letter إلاّ إذا كان اسم علم أو الضمير ا فيجب أن يبدأ ب Capital letter.

2.5 Natural disasters

New Word	Translation	Examples
forest (n)	غابة	A forest fire is difficult to control because it spreads very quickly.
Disaster (n)	كارثة	The flood is a natural disaster.
Control (v)	يسيطر	A forest fire is difficult to control because it spreads very quickly.
Drought (n)	جفاف	The land ploughs hard after the drought.
Shortage (n)	نقص، شحة ، قلة	The shortage of water is a growing problem.
Epidemic (n)	وباء	An epidedimic spreads quickly and affects many people.
Volcano (n)	بركان	A volcano is mountain with a hole in the top.
Volcanic eruption (n)	انفجار بركاني	A volcano eruption is the explosion of the molten rocks.
Famine (n)	مجاعة	Many people die because of famine every year.
Hunger (n)	جوع	During famine people die of hunger
Hurricane (n)	إعصار	All buildings have been destroyed in the hurricane.
Earthquake (n)	زلزال	If two plates move along a fault line, they will cause an earthquake.
Flood (n)	فيضان	When flood happens very quickly. It is called a flash floods.

Definitions:

forest is a very large wood.

famine is a shortage of food

drought is a shortage of water after a long period with no rain.

flood is a deep water over normally dry land.

flash flood is very quick deep water in a wadi in the mountains.

epidemic is an illness that spreads quickly and affects many people.

hurricane powerful storm with strong winds.

volcano eruption is the explosion of the molten rocks.

volcano is a mountain with a hole in the top.

earthquake is moving two plates of earth along a fault line.

crust is the hard rock surface of the earth.

fault line is the place where two plates meet.

Choose the best alternatives:

1. A very large wood.
   a) forest b) farm c) field
2. A powerful storm with strong winds.
   a) drought b) famine c) hurricane
3. The ground moves and shakes.
   a) flood b) earthquake c) hurricane
4. Shortage of food when a lot of people starve
   a) drought b) famine c) hurricane
5. A deep water over normally dry land
   a) drought b) flood c) hurricane

Match the word to its meaning

1 volcano		a) very quick deep water in a wadi in the mountains.
2 drought		b) the hard rock surface of the earth.
3 flash flood		c) illness that spreads quickly.
4 epidemic		d) a mountain with a hole in the top.
5 crust		e) shortage of water

Circle the different word:

drought / famine / acid / earthquake

2.6 A newspaper report

New Word	Translation	Examples
living memory (n)	الذاكرة الحية	The worst hurricane in living memory has caused terrible damage and loss of life in Central America.
homeless (adj.)	مشرد	Hundreds of thousands are homeless because of the hurricane
tear off (v) tore off	ينتزع، يقتلع، يمزق، يهدم	Winds of over 240 kph demolished all the wooden houses and tore the roof off others.
plantation (n)	مزرعة	Thousands of people worked on banana plantations.
landslide (n)	انهيار التربة	Heavy rain caused flash floods and landslides.
sweep away (v) swept away	يجرف	Roads and bridges were swept away by the floods
crowd (n)	حشد	Crowds of people stood around silently.
weak (adj.)	ضعيف	The hurricane is getting weaker all the time.

Definitions:

living memory
since anybody can remember.

homeless
having nowhere to live in.

tore
destroyed

plantation
land planted with trees or crops.

landslide
the earth slipping down the mountain.

flattened
damaged badly.

swept
moving quickly.



2.7

Language review 4

1

Use of the present perfect tense （have / has + Pp）استخدام زمن المضارع التام

-The present perfect tense describes an action that started in the past and continues to the present time. (The effort still until now)

-The present perfect happened in indefinitetime in the past.

-الزمن المضارع التام يصف الأحداث التي حدثت في الماضي واستمرت الى الوقت الحاضر. (التأثير مستمر إلى الوقت الحاضر)

-الزمن المضارع التام حدث في وقت غير محدد في الماضي.

Rule

S + has / have + Pp + com

Keywords: الكلمات الدالة

(today – this week - already – just - never – ever- recently - since – for)

Examples:

I have already done the homework .

He has just washed his car. It looks lovely.

I have lost my phone. Have you seen it?

Recently they have built a new school.

We started the exams last week , but we haven't finished them since then.

I have known him science 2010.

They have lived here for ten years.

I haven’t seen her today.

Note: since & for

We use (since) when we say the beginning of the period

نستخدم (since/ منذ) لبداية الفترة الزمنية.

Example:

Ahmed has been in the school since seven o'clock.

We use (for) when we say the period of the time.

نستخدم (for/المدة) للفترة الزمنية.

Example:

Sara has been lived in Aden for ten years.

2 Use of the past simple tense: استخدام زمن الماضي البسيط

-Use the past simple tense to describe something happen in the past at a known time. (Definite time)

-استخدم الزمن الماضي البسيط لوصف احداث حدثت في وقت معلوم في الماضي (وقت محدد).

Rule

S + V (past) + com

Follow-Up

Keywords: الكلمات الدالة

(yesterday – last– ago – in the past – in 2008)

Examples:

The went to the party yesterday.

We visited our friend last week.

Ahmed bought this car in 2023.

he didn't travel to London three months ago.

Exercises

Put the verbs in brackets in the correct forms.

1. Mr. Ali has just (arrive) .....
2. Fuad (close)..... his shop early last night.
3. They (walk) ..... on the beach yesterday
4. Ahmed (play) ..... tennis three times this week.
5. We (live) ..... here since 2018.

1. Ali (work) .....in Sana'a for three years.
2. We (finish) .....our homework already.
3. Badrya (leave) ..... The school early yesterday.
4. My father (be) ..... a policeman for 20 years.
5. She (know) ..... her best friend since 2003 .

Choose the best alternatives:

1. They arrived .....
   a) next month b) now c) yesterday
2. I haven't met him ..... 2023.
   a) since b) for c) to
3. We have lived here .....three years
   a) since b) for c) to
4. I .....to the party last week.
   a) go b) went c) gone
5. They have already ..... their work
   a) do b) did c) done

3 Preposition in relative clause

There are two kinds of relative clause:

Defining relative clause (Necessary) جملة موصولة معرفة (تعطي معلومة ضرورية)	Non -defining relative clause (Additional) جملة موصولة غير معرفة (تعطي معلومة إضافية)
The house is very old. I used to live in it. The house (which) I used to live in is very old.	The teacher is friendly. I talked to her yesterday. The teacher, to whom I talked yesterday, is friendly.
The relative clause limits the meaning(1 الجملة الموصولة حصرت المعنى (وضحته) فمن خلالها عرفنا عن أي منزل يتحدث بالضبط. The house (which) I used to live in is very old	The relative clause does not limit the meaning الجملة الموصولة لم تحصر المعنى واعطتنا معلومة إضافية غير ضرورية. The teacher, to whom I talked yesterday, is friendly
The relative pronoun is regularly omitted if it is the object of the clause . إذا كان (whom/ which) يمكن حذف ضمير الوصل مفعول جملة الوصل The house I used to live in is very old.	The relative pronoun is can not be omitted. لا يمكن حذف ضمير الوصل (who/ which) The teacher, to whom I talked yesterday, is
The preposition is at end of the relative clause. حرف الجر يكتب في آ خر جملة الوصل The house I used to live in is very old.	The preposition is at the beginning of the relative clause. حرف الجر يأتي فير بداية الجملة الموصولة قبل ضمير الوصل The teacher, to whom I talked yesterday, is friendly.
There is no comma. لا توجد فاصلتين The house I used to live in is very old.	The clause is written between commas الجملة الموصولة تكتب بين فاصلتين The teacher , to whom I talked yesterday , is friendly.
Relative pronoun : ضمائر الوصل Whom ⟶ (people) للعاقل Which ⟶ (things) لغير العاقل	Relative pronoun : ضمائر الوصل Whom ⟶ (people) للعاقل Which ⟶ (things) لغير العاقل

Note

These are the common preposition : in , on , with, by, about, to, for

هذه حروف الجر الأكثر شيوعا.

Note

Relative pronouns ضمائر الوصل

Used to connect a noun with a relative clause that provide more information about it.

تستخدم ضمائر الوصل لربط جملة الوصل بالأسم الذي تعطي معلومة أكثر عنه.

Follow-Up

Relative pronoun ضمير الوصل	Usage الاستخدام	Example مثال
who	Refer to people للعاقل	My teacher, who is very kind , helped me with my homework.
whom	Refer to people (formal - often after a preposition) للعاقل - في حالة الجر	The person whom I spoke to is very helpful.
which	Refer to things or animal لغير العاقل	The Eiffel Tower, which is in Paris, is a famous tourist sight.
that	Refer to people or things (use in defining clauses) لجميع الحالات (في الجمل الموصولة المعرفة)	The student that speaks loudly is there.
whose	Shows possession للدلالة على الملكية	The girl whose bag is red is my sister.
where	Refers to places (حيث) للمكان	This is the place where we met.
when	Refers to time (عندما) للزمان	I remember the day when we met.
why	Refers to reasons (لماذا) السبب	The reason why she left still unknown.

Join the following sentences using a (Relative clause):

- 1.The people were kind. We stayed with them last night. (Necessary)

  The people whom we stayed last night with are very kind.

- 2.The flood of 1953 is still in living memory for the people of the Netherlands. New dames were built after it . (Additional)

  The flood of 1953, after which new dames were built, is still in living memory for the people of the Netherlands.

- 3.Al- Thawrah Secondary School is a very old building. He studied in it. (Additional)

  Al- Thawrah Secondary School, in which he studied, is a very old building.

- 4.The three problems are very serious. We talked about them yesterday.(Necessary)

  The three problems which we talked yesterday about are very serious.

- 5.I met two friends. I will travel with them next week. (Necessary)

  I met two friends whom I will travel next week with.

Choose the best alternatives:

1. I know the boy ..... sister is a teacher.
   a) who b) whose c) whom
2. The red car ..... is big is amazing.
   a) who b) which c) where
3. The hotel ..... we stayed was not very good.
   a) which b) whose c) whom
4. ..... of these books are yours?
   a) Who b) Which c) Where
5. This is the city ..... I live.
   a) who b) whom c) where
6. April is the month ..... I was born.
   a) why b) when c) where
7. This is the hospital ..... I was born.
   a) whose b) who c) where
8. He is the doctor ..... helped me a lot.
   a) why b) which c) who
9. I saw the girl .....beauty took my breath away.
   a) which b) who c) whose
10. Those ..... work hard can succeed.
    a) which b) where c) who

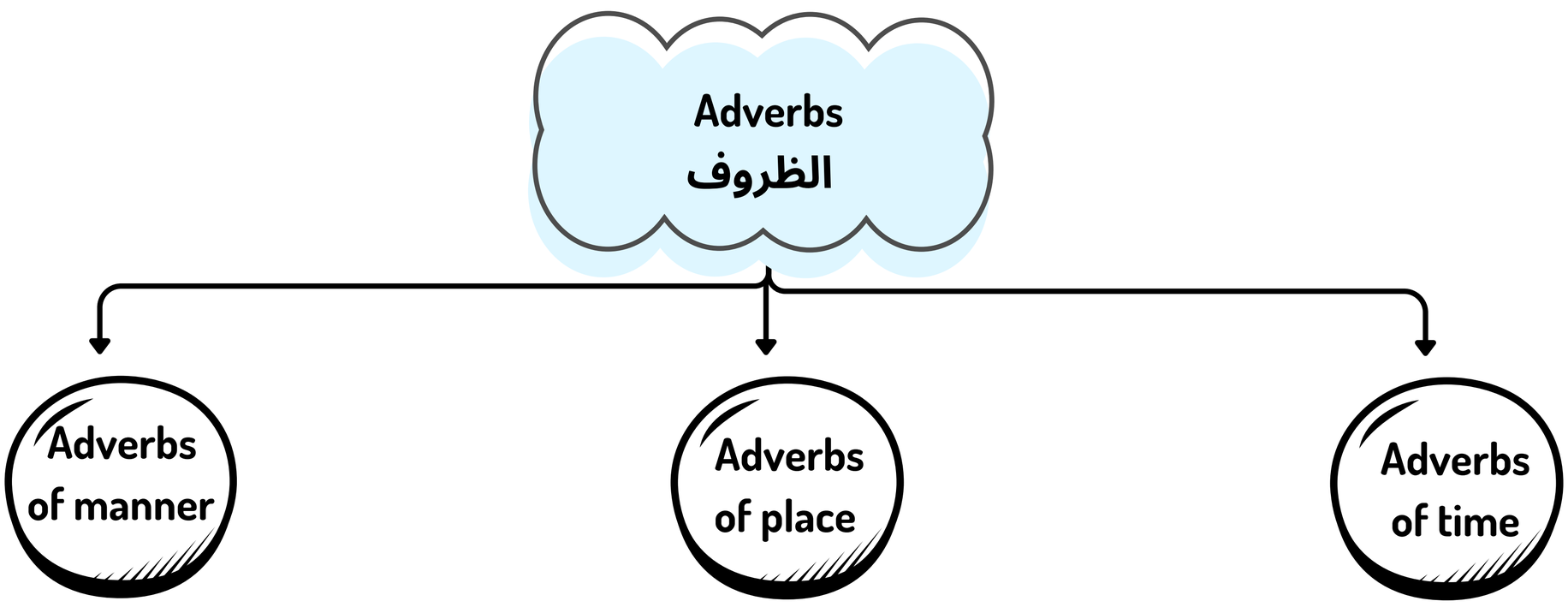


4

Adverbs and adverbial phrases: الظروف و العبارات الظرفية

- Adverbs are words that describe the verb. الظروف هي الكلمات التي تصف الفعل
- There are many kinds of adverbs but the book focus in only three types of them.

هنالك العديد من الأنواع للظروف لكن الكتاب ركز فقط على ثلاثة أنواع



ظروف الزمان

Answer a question begins with (When)
تجيب عن السؤال الذي يبدأ ب (متى)
للسؤال عن الزمان

Example:

I met Ahmed on Sunday.

ظروف المكان

Answer a question begins with (Where)
تجيب عن السؤال الذي يبدأ ب (أين)
للسؤال عن المكان

Example:

The book is under the table

ظروف الأسلوب او الكيفية

Answer a question begins with (How)
تجيب عن السؤال الذي يبدأ ب (كيف) للسؤال عن الكيفية

Example:

Ali talked to me politly .

Note

- Most adverbs of manner end with (ly).

  Examples: quickly , slowly, loudly, softly, gently, carefully, carelessly, patiently

- Some adverbs don't endwith (ly).

  Examples: fast, hard, well

Adverbial phrases

a group of words that describe how, when, where or why something happened.

مجموعة من الكلمات تصف كيف أومتى أو أين أو لماذا شيء حدث .

Adverbs	Example
a) Of manner (How)	With care/ very well/ quit easily/ in a hurry/ without fear
b) Of place (where)	Inside, outside, here, there, bellow, nearby, far from, in, on, under, behind, in front of, opposite, down (the tree)
c) Of time (when)	at eight, on Friday, every day, in the evening, in 2023, in Jun
d) in : 1.before months قبل الأشهر 2.before years قبل الأعوام 3.before seasons قبل فصول السنة 4.Parts of day أجزاء اليوم	 in January / in March / in February in 2020/ in the last year/in 1995 in summer/ in winter/ in spring/ in autumn in the morning/ in the afternoon
e) on : before days قبل الأيام	On Munday/ on Friday / on Saturday
a)at: 1.with times مع الأوقات 2.with hours مع الساعات	 at night / at midnight at nine o'clock / at ten o'clock

Choose the best alternatives:

1. To pass the exam, you must study .....

   a) good b) worst c) well

2. He drives ..... to reach early.

   a) faster b) fastest c) fast

3. Adverbs describe ..... .

   a) nouns b) adjectives c) verbs

4. An ..... tells us more about the action

   a) adverb b) adjective c) article

5. Adverbial phrases describe a ..... .

   a) noun b) pronoun c) verb

Spot the mistakes and re-write the sentences correctly

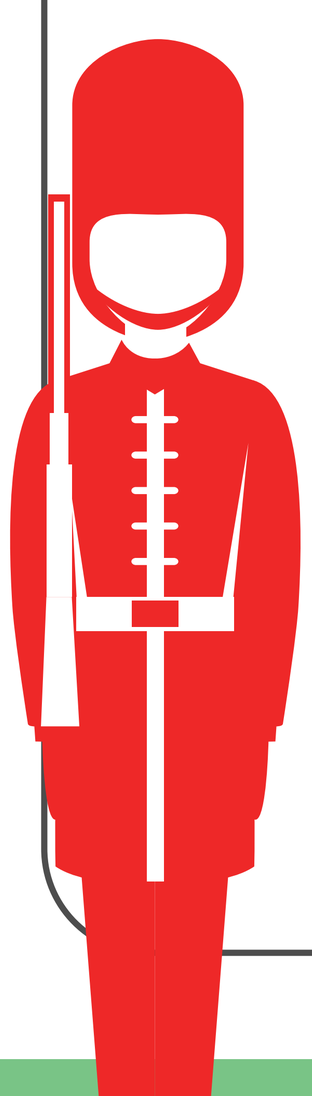
1. I met him in six o'clock.

2. Ali went to Aden at Friday.

3. We visited our relatives in Sana'a on summer.

4. Sara will come tomorrow in night.

5. I will see you at the morning.



2.8

Armenia- 7, December 1988

New Word	Translation	Examples
newsflash (n)	خبر عاجل	Everyone wants to know the newsflashes and information about the earthquake.
badly (adv)	على نحو سيء	The flats were badly built.
eye-witness (v)	عيان شاهد	An eye-witness said that the flats were badly built.
trip (n)	رحلة	The president is interrupting his trip to the USA because of the earthquake.
scale (n)	مقياس	An earthquake measuring 8.6 on Richter scale hit Alaska.
take charge of	يتولى مسؤولية	The president interrupted his trip to take charge of rescue efforts.
slight (adj.)	طفيف	There is a slight damage to the building
rescue worker	عامل إنقاذ	Rescue workers say there is a danger of cholera and typhoid following Armenian earthquake.

Definitions:

Measure
to find the size of something.

Scale
a system of units for describing the size of something

effort
a trying of doing something.

To take charge of
to take a responsibility for.

Every fifth
is one of five.

With bare hands
doing something without tools or equipment.



Arts Reader

2.9

ARTS 3
Telford Hall Episode 1

New Word	Translation	Examples
glanced at (v)	يلمح /ينظر	Ahmed Hassan Al-Hadrami glanced at his new watch, a present from his parents.
town planning	تخطيط المدن/ تخطيط مدني	He was on a train to Norton College in the North of England to do a three-year course in town planning.
running down	يتدفق/ ينزل / يسقط	The sky was grey and streams of rain were running down the glass.
drag (v)	يجر/ يسحب	Ahmed dragged his two large suitcase through the door of Telford Hall.
reception (n)	استقبال	A woman with silver hair was sitting at the reception desk.
fair hair	شعر أشقر	A tall young man with curly fair hair appeared.
dining room	غرفة الطعام	In the dining room, Ahmed was looking at a dish in the middle of the table.
pie	فطيرة	What's that? he asked. 'Shepherd's pie,' replied Derek,'
mashed (adj)	مهروس	'Shepherd's pie,' replied Derek,' Meat and onions covered with mashed potatoes.'
frown	عبس / تجهم	Ahmed frowned. 'What kind of meat? 'he asked. 'Beef, sometimes lamb, 'said the student on his left.
by the way	على فكرة	Oh, by the way, Ahmed, I'm doing town planning.
unpack (v)	فرغ حقيبته/ فضا	He unpacked, then lay on his bed and looked around.
to feel at home	يشعر بالراحة / يشعر بالاطمئنان	After one week at Norton, Ahmed was starting to feel at home.
stroll (v)	يتمشى / يتجول	He had strolled down narrow streets on old stone pavements.
lecture (n)	محاضرة	As part of their town planning curse, Bob and Ahmed had a lecture every Wednesday on the development of Norton.
lecturer (n)	المحاضر	The lecturer said. 'coal was discovered nearby and very quickly Norton changed from an agricultural market town to an industrial center.
assignment (n)	تكليف / مهمة	And for your assignment, I want you to fill in these questionnaires.
questionnaire (n)	استفتاء/ استطلاع	I want you to fill in these questionnaires.

2.10

ARTS 4
A famous play by Shakespeare

New Word	Translation
play	مسرحية
plot	حبكة
character	شخصية
tragedy	حزين
comedy	كوميدي
murder (n)	قتل
revenge	انتقام
ghost	شبح
adviser	مستشار
by accident	عن طريق الخطأ

New Word	Translation
drown	يغرق
blame (v)	يلوم
sword fight	مبارزة بالسيوف
exhibition sword	سيف استعراضي (يكون غالبا غير حاد او له طرف مغطى للحماية)
mange to	يستطيع أن/ يقدر/ يتمكن
knock from (his hand)	يسقط
exchange	يتبادل/ يستبدل
stab	يجرح
in the meantime	في نفس الوقت/ في هذه الأثناء

Follow-Up

Characters: the people in the play.

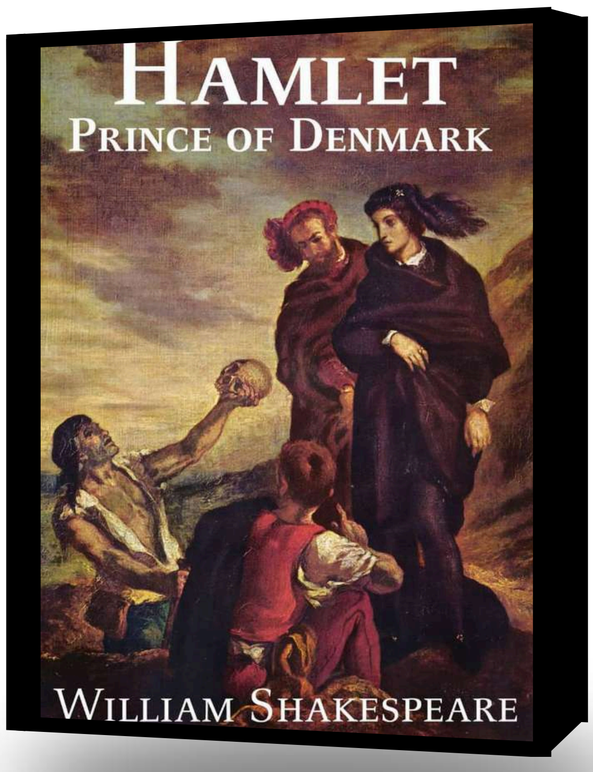
- William Shakespeare wrote 37 plays – tragedies, comedies and histories.

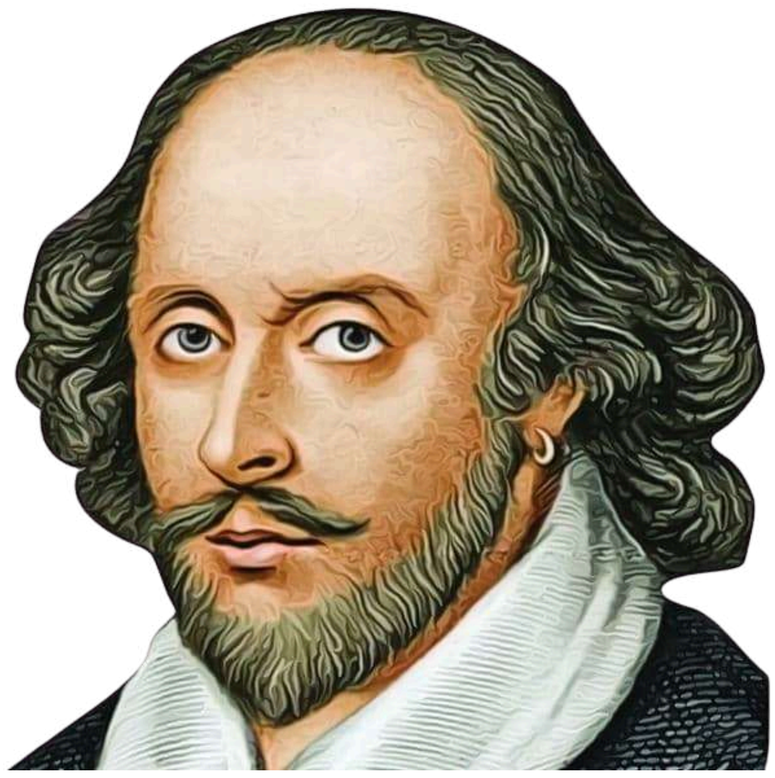
A tragedy : a serious play that ends sadly.

A comedy : a play that makes people laugh.

Hamlet:

"Hamlet" is one of the very famous plays of Shakespeare. This play is about murder and revenge.





Follow-Up

Characters:



Hamlet

The prince of Denmark



Gertrude

Hamlet's mother



Claudius

Hamlet's uncle



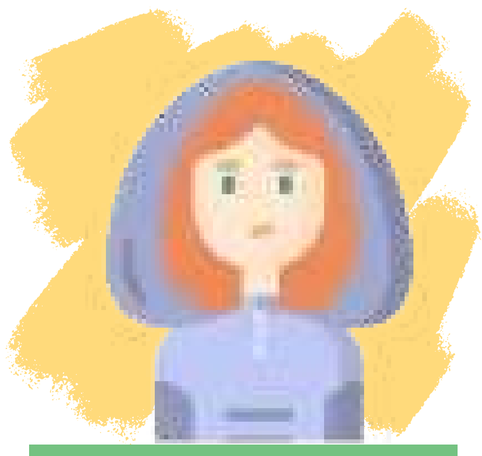
The Ghost

the ghost of the old king



Polonius

An adviser to the king



Ophelia

Polonius's daughter



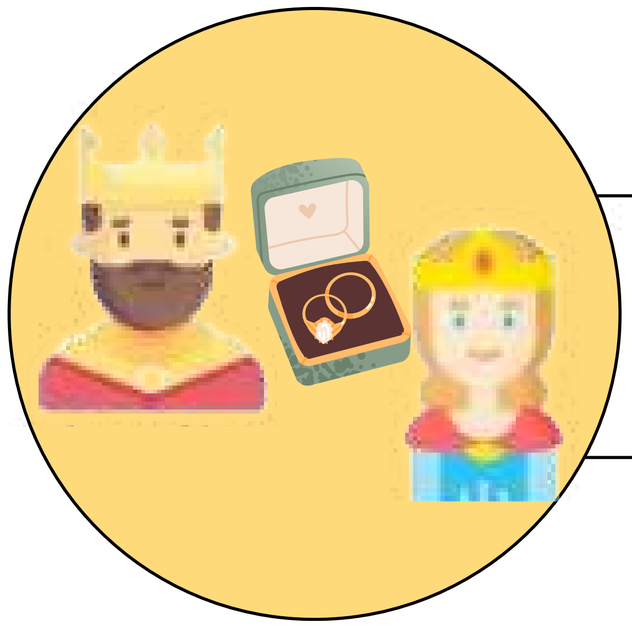
Laertes

Polonius's son

Follow-Up

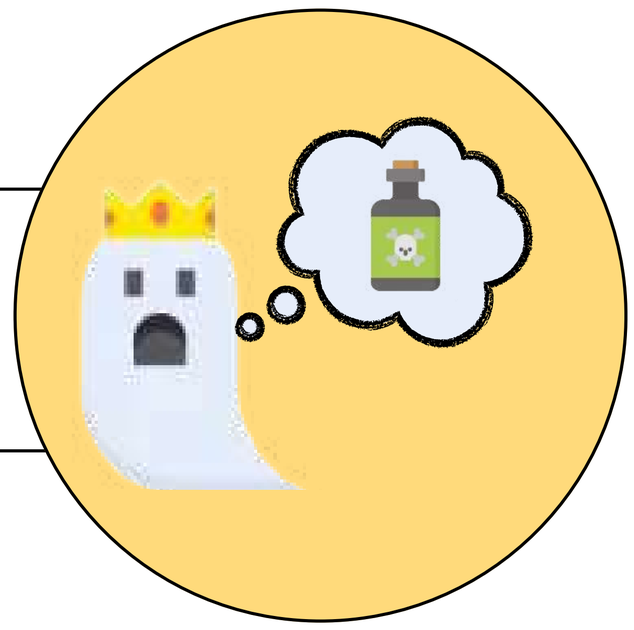
The plot:

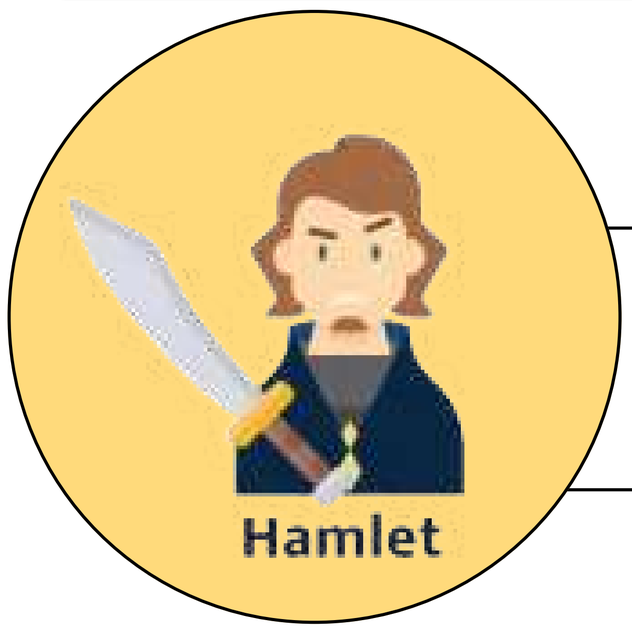
Part (1): The mystery and the plan



1.Gertrude marries Claudius, who becomes the new king.

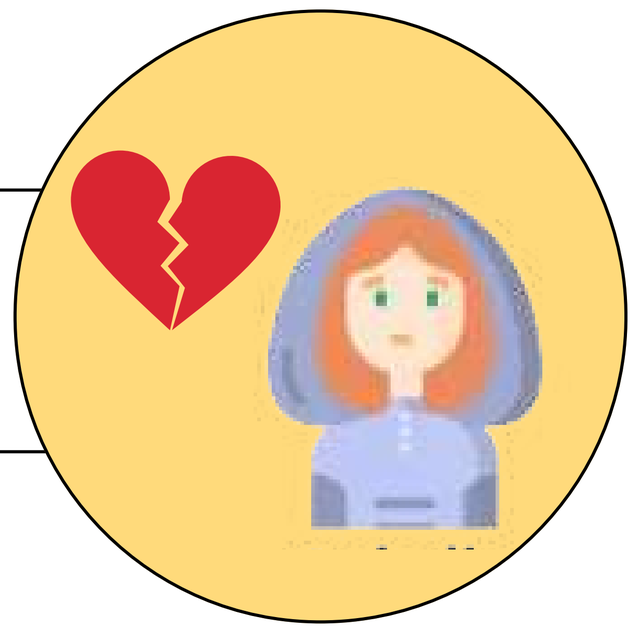
2.The ghost of the old king appears to Hamlet and tells him that Claudius killed him by poison

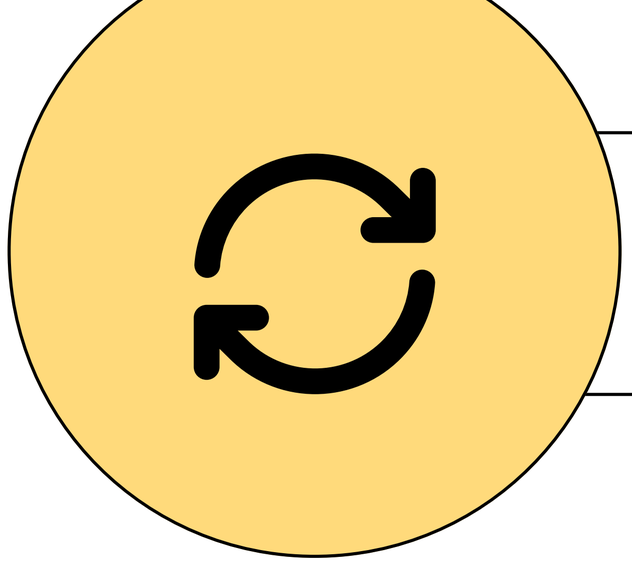




3.From that time on Hamlet can think of only one thing killing Claudius.

4.Ophelia loves Hamlet, but she believes she has lost his love.

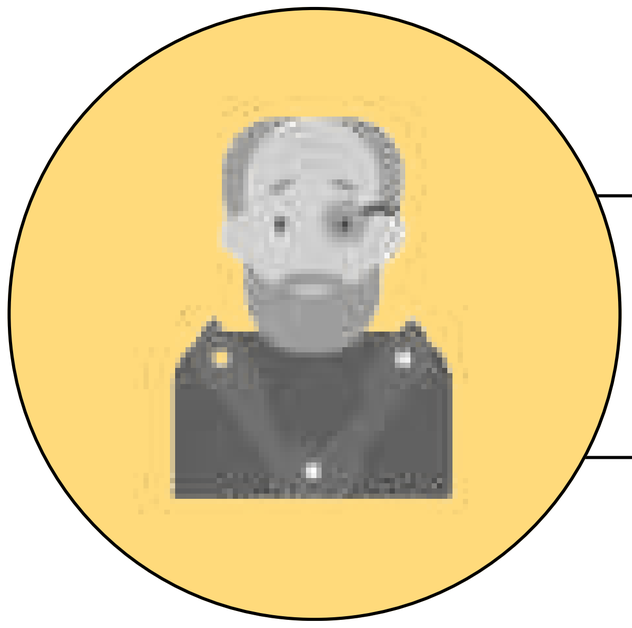




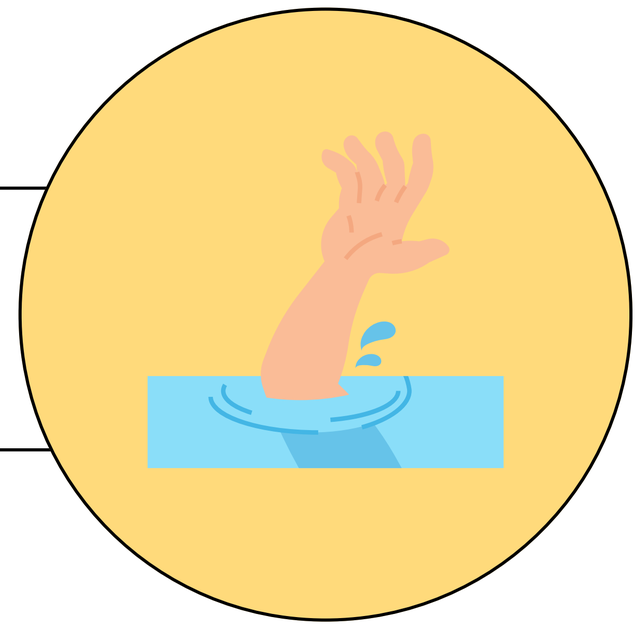
5.She doesn’t know why this has happened, but she finds that he has changed.

The plot:

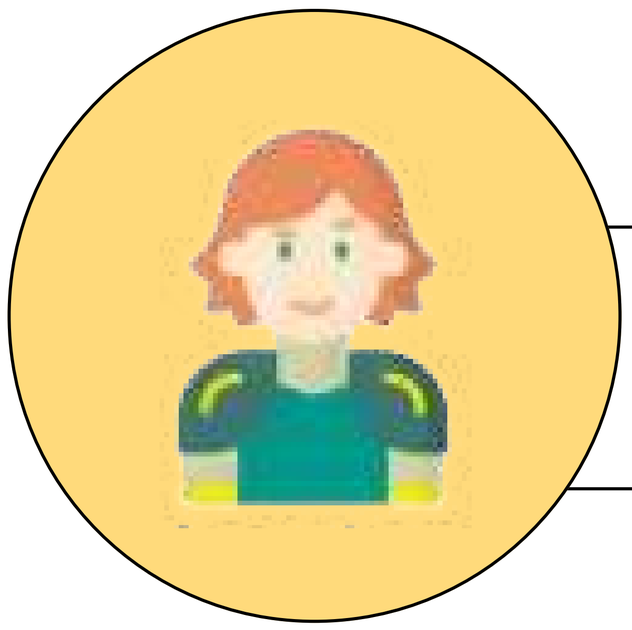
Part (1): The mystery and the plan



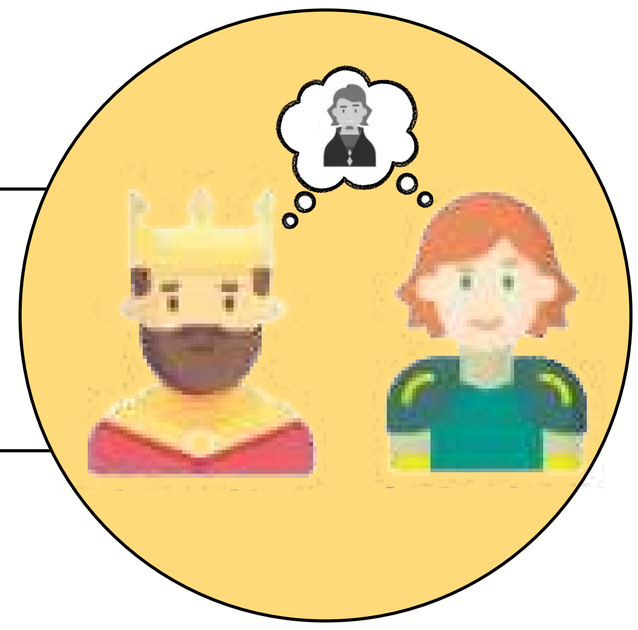
6.Then by accident, Hamlet kills Polonius, which is too much for Ophelia.



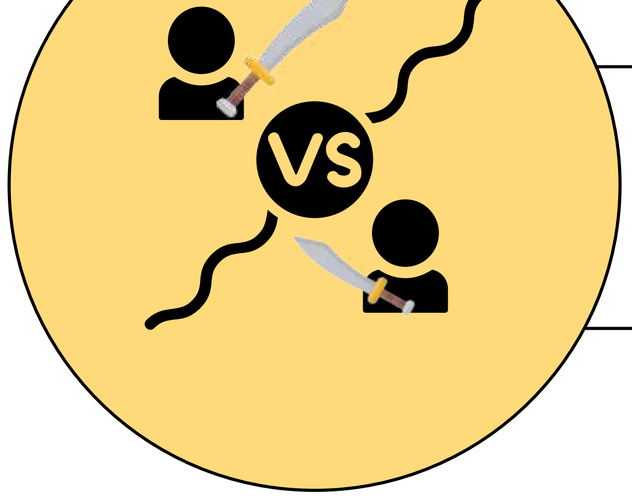
7.She goes mad, falls into a river and drowns



8.Laertes blames Hamlet for the death of his father and sister



9.He gets help to kill Hamlet from Claudius, who also wants Hamlet dead.

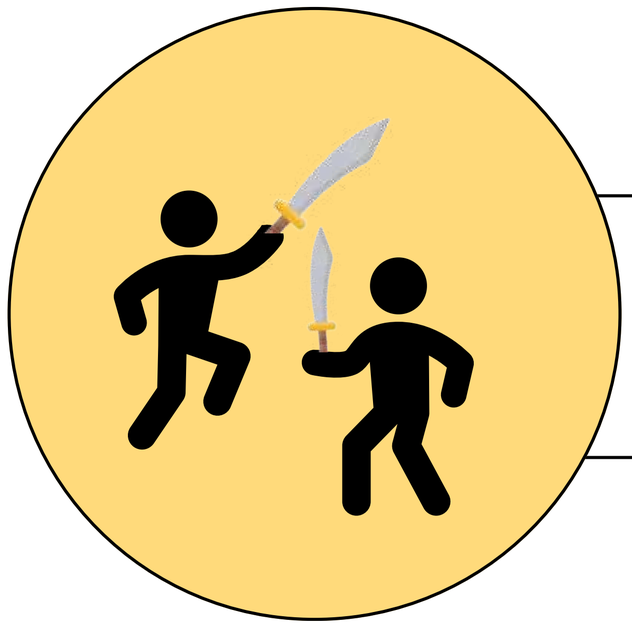


10.A sword fight is arranged between Hamlet and Laertes.

Follow-Up

The plot:

Part (2): Revenge and Tragedy



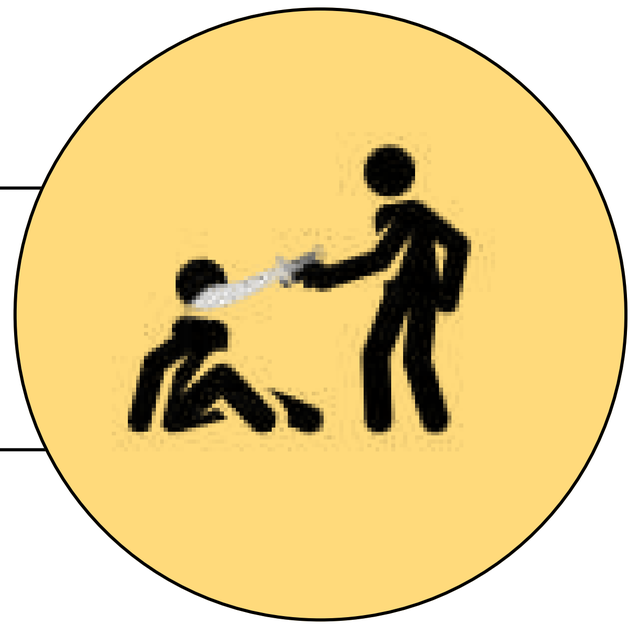
1.It is to be an exhibition sword only, with the points of the swords covered so that nobody can get hurt.



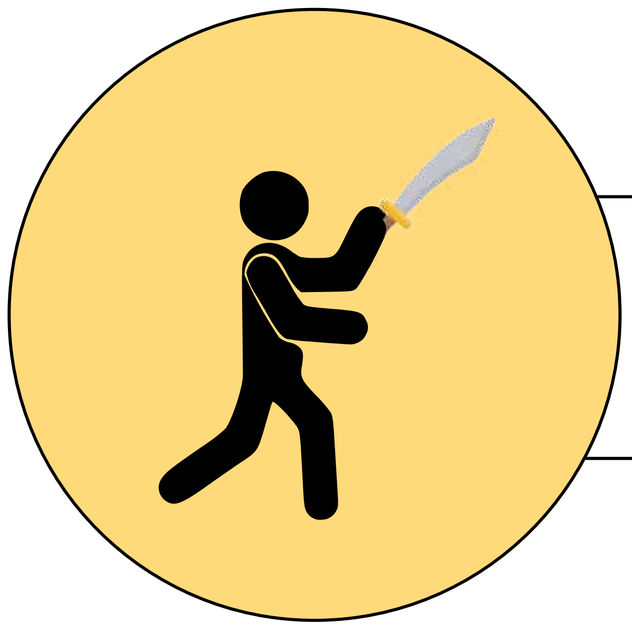
2.However, Laertes leaves his sword uncovered and puts poison on the point.



3.Claudius has prepared a drink for Hamlet with poison in it in case Laertes fails.



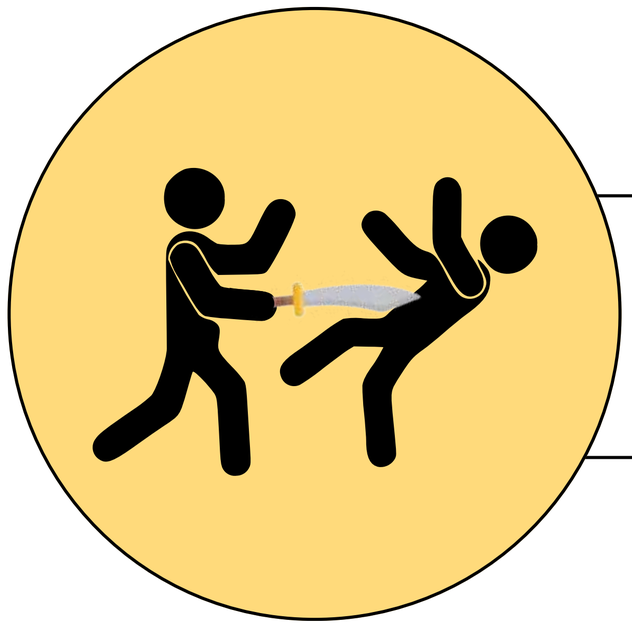
4.When Laertes cuts Hamlet with his sword, Hamlet is surprised



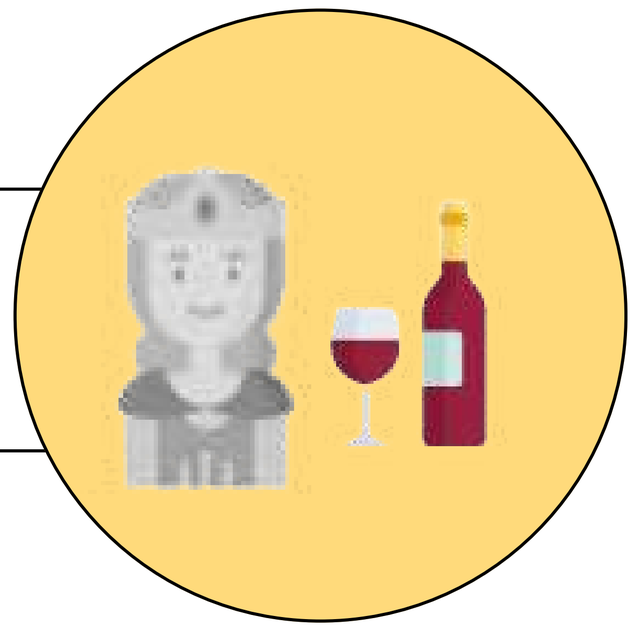
5.Hamlet manages to knock Laertes' sword from his hand and exchange swords.

The plot:

Part (2): Revenge and Tragedy



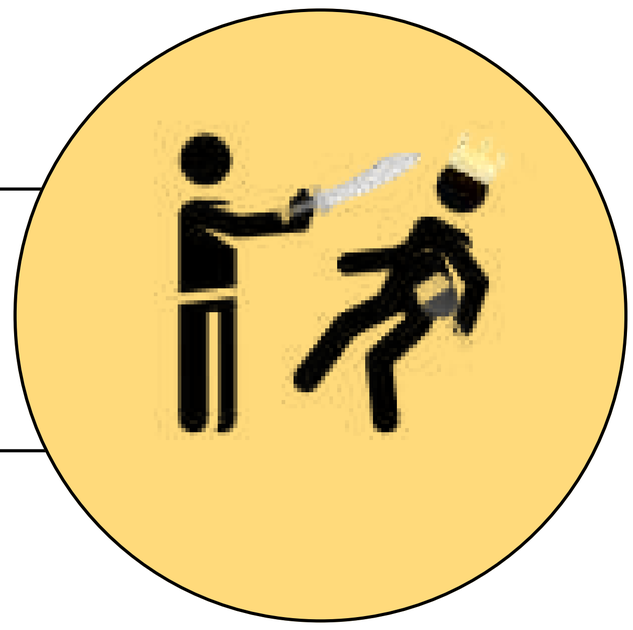
6.Then he stabs Laertes, who falls dying.



7.In the meantime, before Claudius can stop her, Gertrude takes some of Hamlet's drink and dies



8.The dying Laertes tells Hamlet everything.



9.Then Hamlet turns and kills Claudius.



10.Soon after, Hamlet dies from the poisoned sword.

Follow-Up

Definitions:

murder
killing another person for money or in anger

revenge
hurting someone because they hurt you

drowns
dies from water

blames
thinks/ says that someone else did something wrong

exhibition
something for people to see

manages
does with difficulty

exchanges
takes the other person's and gives his own

stabs
pushes a knife or sword into someone



Science Reader

2.11

SCIENCE 3
Light

New Word	Translation
light	الضوء
energy	طاقة
physicist	عالم فيزيائي
behave	يتصرف
particles	جسيمات
stream	تيار/ سيل
wave	موجة
vacuum	فراغ
space	فضاء

New Word	Translation
quantum theory	نظرية الكم
combination	مزيج
reflection	الانعكاس
smooth	أملس
surface	سطح
rough	خشن
hit	يصطدم
angle	زاوية
scatter	يشتت/ يبعثر

Angle of incidence	زاوية السقوط
Angle of reflection	زاوية الانعكاس
refraction	الانكسار
bend	ينحني
transparent medium	وسط شفاف
prism	منشور زجاجي
lens	عدسة
convex	محدبة
concave	مقعرة

Follow-Up

Definitions:

Light is a form of energy.

Definitions of light in historical order:

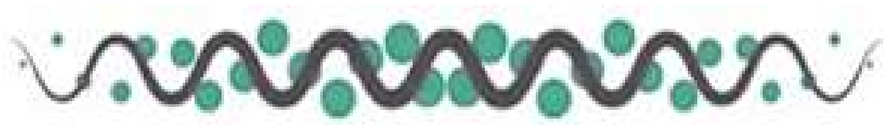
1. Light acts like a stream of particles.



2. Light acts like a wave that can travel through avacuum, such as outer space.



3. The quantum theory has statedthat it is a combination of both.



Reflection:

Reflection is the way by which we can see things.

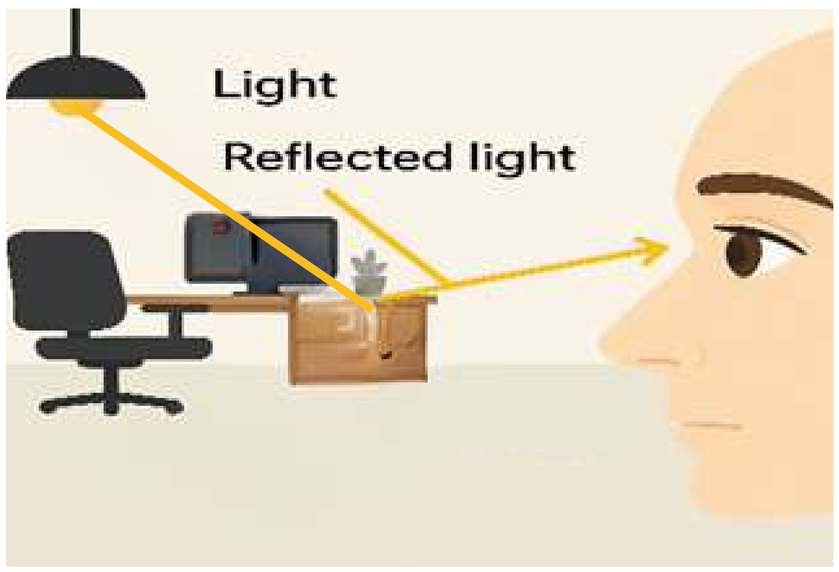
We see most thing by reflection, when they reflect light to the eyes.

- When you look at your desk, what you really see is light reflected from the desk.

Follow-Up

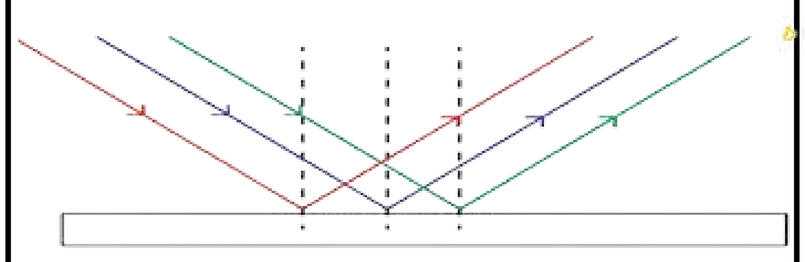
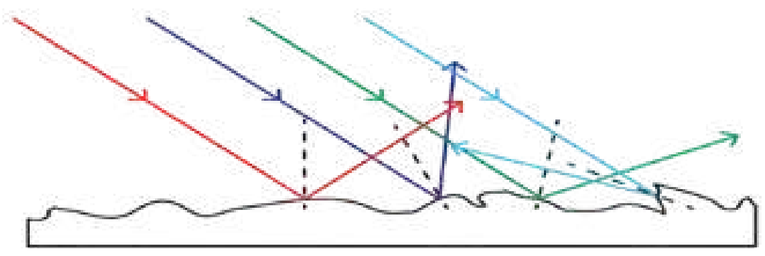
We see most thing by reflection, when they reflect light to the eyes.

- **When you look at your desk, what you really see is light reflected from the desk.**



A smooth white surface reflects more light than a rough black surface.

- **How much light is reflected depends on the surface that the light hits.**

A smooth surface	A rough surface
A smooth white surface reflects more light than a rough black one.	A rough black surface reflects less light than a smooth white one.
The angle at which light hits it is the same as the angle at which it is reflected.	On a rough surface the angles are different because the surface scatters the light.
	

Angle of incidence : is the angle at which light hits a surface .

Angle of reflection : is the angle at which light is reflected.

Refraction:

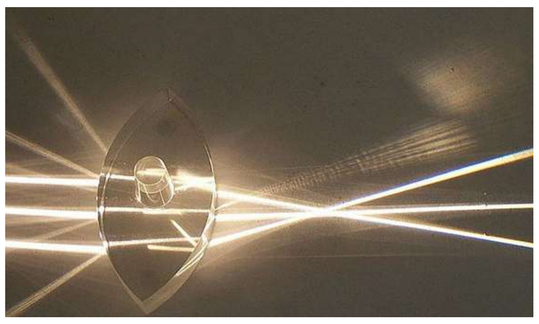
Refraction is the bending of light waves when they pass from one transparent medium to another.

Examples:

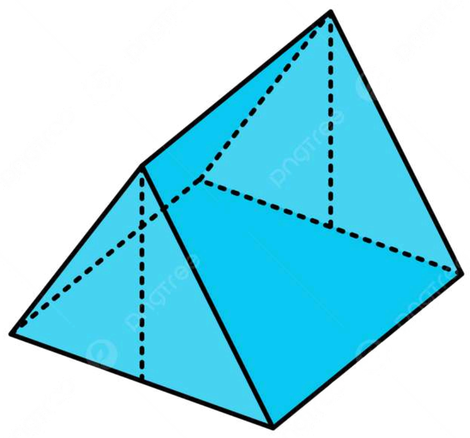
spoon (in a glass of)



lenses



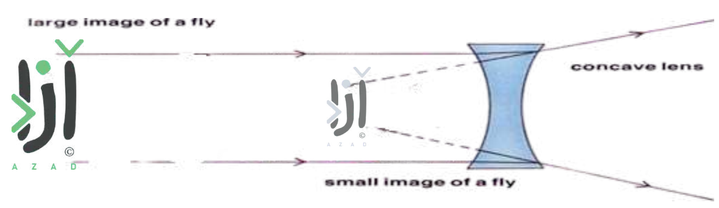
prism



Lenses:

Lenses are specially-shaped pieces of glass that refract light exactly

- There are two types of lenses:

A convex lens	A concave lens
It is thicker in the middle than the edges.	It is thinner in the middle than the edges.
It can make things look larger.	It can make things look smaller.
	

Match the word to its meaning

1 concave		a) a lens that makes things look smaller.
2 lenses		b) the way by which we can see things.
3 convex		c) a lens that makes things look smaller.
4 reflection		d) a stream of particles.
5 refraction		e) is the bending of light waves.
6 light		f) pieces of glass that refract light.

Choose the best alternatives:

1. ..... is a form of energy
   a) sound b) light c) solid
2. .....makes objects look larger .
   a) A concave lens b) A convex lens c) Reflection
3. .....makes objects look smaller .
   a) A concave lens b) prism c) refraction
4. .....is a combination of particles and waves .
   a) solid b) sound c) Light
5. The .....is an example of refraction
   a) mirror b) prism c) desk
6. We can see things by .....
   a) refraction b) reflection c) lenses
7. Light is a stream of .....
   a) vacuum b) particles c) lenses
8. Smooth and rough are .....
   a) same b) antonyms c) synonyms
9. ..... is the angle at which light hits a surface .
   a) reflected b) lenses c) incidence
10. ..... is the angle at which light is reflected .
    a) refraction b) reflection c) incidence

Choose the best alternatives:

11 On .....surface, the angles are different because the surface scatters the light

a smooth b rough c high

12 Light is a form of .....

a lamp b energy c electricity

13 ..... is the bending of light waves.

a Reflection b Education c Refraction

14 There are ..... types of lenses

a three b four c two

15 A ..... lens is thinner in the middle

a concave b convex c flat

16 A convex lens makes objects look .....

a small b shorter c larger

17 ..... can travel through vacuum.

a Matter b Light c Lens

18 Light is a ... of particles of waves and stream.

a stream b combination c substance

19 Prism is an example of .....

a Reflection b Refraction c Accident

20 A ..... lens is thicker in the middle.

a concave b convex c mirror

2.12

SCIENCE 4
Sound

New Word	Translation
sound	الصوت
substance	مادة
wave	موجة
vacuum = space	الفضاء
vibrate (v) vibration (n)	يهتز الاهتزاز
source	مصدر
oud	آلة العود

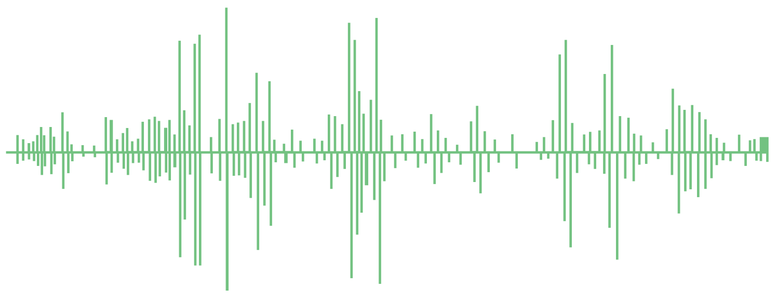
New Word	Translation
string	وتر
molecules	جزيئات
frequency	التردد
per	لكل / في كل
Hertz (Hz)	وحدة قياس التردد (هيرتز)
pitch	نغمة
graph	رسم بياني

ultrasonic	فوق صوتي
spread out	تنتشر
directed	يوجه
beam	شعاع
invisible	غير مرئي
flaw	عيب / خلل

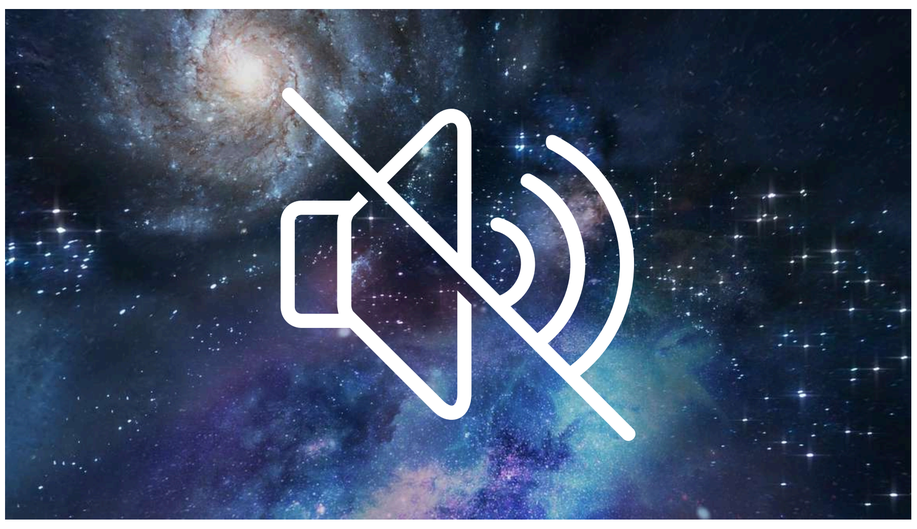
SOUND WAVES

Sound waves need a substance, such as air, to travel through.

- Sound travels as waves. Unlike light waves, sound waves need a substance, such as air, to travel through it.



- Sound waves cannot travel through vacuum, there is no sound in outer space.



- Sound is created by something vibrating.
- Vibration is the source of sound, for example an oud string.



- Molecules squeezing together allow sound waves to move through the air .

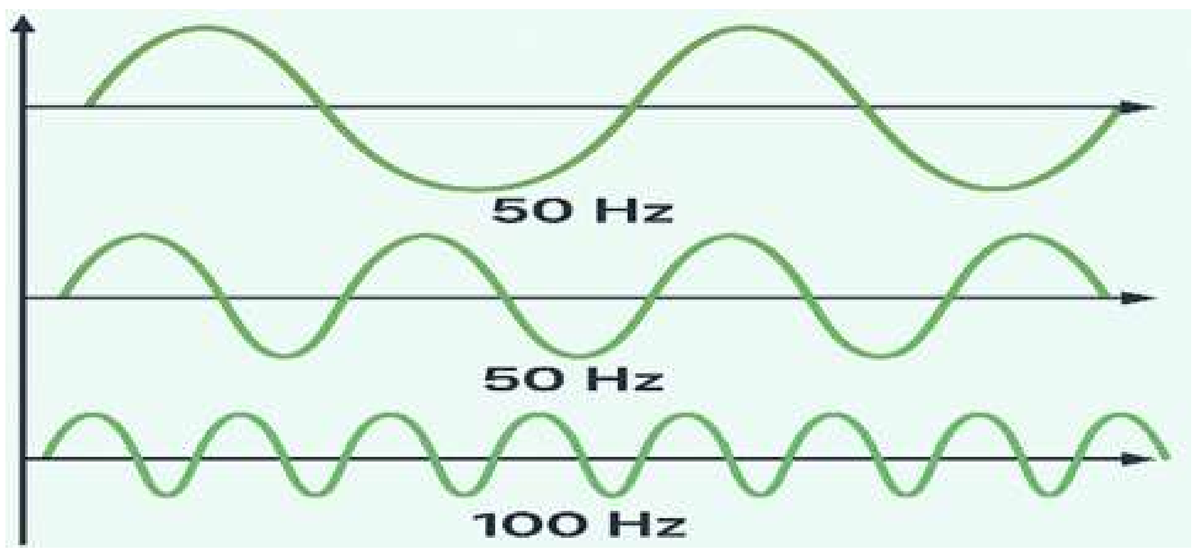
FREQUENCY

Frequency is the number of sound waves per second

- Frequency is measured in hertz (Hz).
- One hertz equal to one wave per second.
- Different frequencies create different pitches
- A person with good hearing can hear sounds down to about 20 Hz and up to 20 KHz, 20KHz is equal 20,000 Hz.



- Sound waves can be represented by graphs showing how the intensity, or strength, varies with time.



ULTRASONIC SOUND

Ultrasonic are frequencies higher than those that can be heard by people.

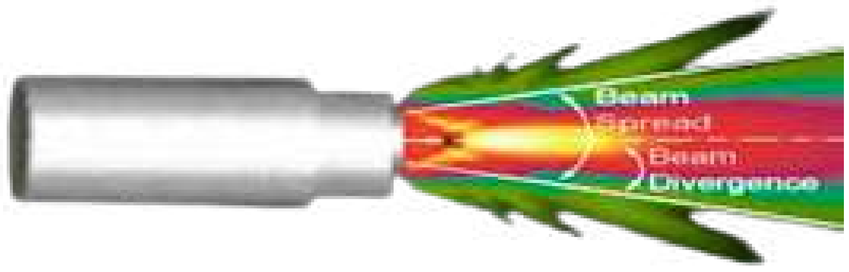
Ultrasonic frequencies that cannot be heard by people.

Ultrasonic means beyond sound.

- Ultrasonic sound has frequencies more than 20 KHz
- The special qualities of ultrasound:

  a - It does not spread out nearly as much as ordinary sound.

  b - It can be directed almost like a beam of light.



- Usage:

  Ultrasonic can be used in industry to find invisible flaw in solid metal.
  It can be used also in medicine.

- Animals that can produce and hear ultrasonic sounds:
  - Bats and dolphins can produce and hear sounds of 120 kHz or more.
  - Ultrasonic sound allows bats to ' see' in the dark and dolphins to find their way underwater.



VOLUME

Volume, loudness is measured in decibels (dB).

Decibel (dB) is a unit used for measuring the volume of sound.

Follow-Up

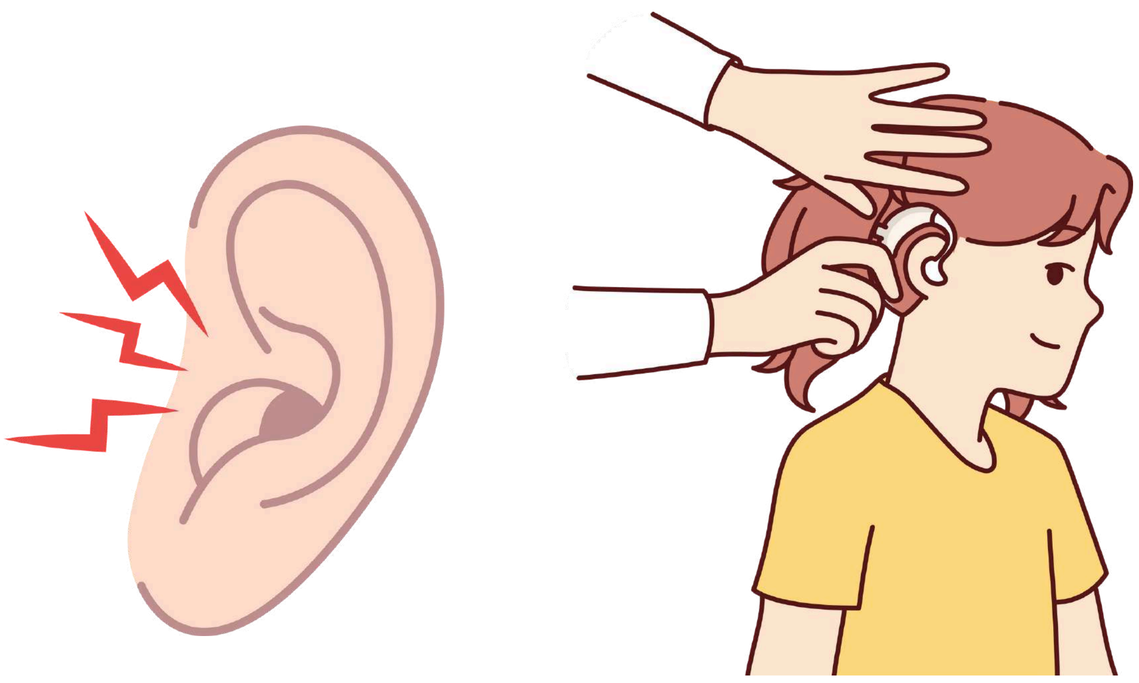
- **The sound of people talking measures between 50 and 70 dB.**



- **The sound of a jet plane taking off measures between 110 and 140 dB**



- **Sounds of more than 120 dB cause pain and can lead to deafness.**



Match the word to its meaning

1 volume		a) a unit used for measuring frequency.
2 ultrasonic		b) the number of sound waves per second
3 frequency		c) is the synonym of space.
4 sound		d) beyond sound.
5 vacuum		e) created by something vibrating.
6 hertz		f) loudness.

Choose the best alternatives:

1. Sound is created by something.....
   a) moving b) traveling c) vibrating
2. Ultrasonic sounds can be ..... by many animals.
   a) seen b) smelt c) heard
3. loud sounds can cause .....
   a) pain b) rain c) feel
4. ..... is an effect that is created by something vibration.
   a) Light b) Sound c) Flood
5. Sound waves can be represented by ..... to show the intensity.
   a) graphs b) pictures c) tables
6. .....is used to measure the strength of an acid or alkali .
   a) HZ b) dB c) PH
7. Vacuum means .....
   a) rain b) space c) ice
8. ..... is used to measure the number of frequency
   a) Hertz b) PH c) dB
9. .....allows bats to see in the darkness .
   a) Sound b) Ultrasonic sound c) Light
10. ..... can be used in industry to find invisible flaw in solid metal
    a) Ultrasonic b) Sound c) Volume

Unit 3

Looking for a job



It doesn't matter how slowly you go as long as you don't stop

3.1

Getting work experience

New Word	Translation	Examples
school-leaver	خريج مدرسة	The pupils who are in their last year at school called school leavers.
experience	خبرة	They have experience in management.
company	شركة	Companies and organizations try to help young people by offering them "Work Experience".
organization	منظمة	Companies and organizations try to help young people by offering them "Work Experience".
offering	عرض	Companies and organizations try to help young people by offering them "Work Experience".
opportunity (n)	فرصة	Work Experience opportunity.
chance (n)	فرصة	Work experience" is the chance to find out about different jobs.
apply for (v)	يتقدم بطلب	To apply for a job is to ask for a job officially.
run (v)	يدير	Would you like to learn how a large office is run?
career (n)	مهنة/ عمل	There are long-term career opportunities for the successful applicant.
successful (adj)	ناجح	There are long-term career opportunities for the successful applicant.
office(n)	مكتب	Learn about office organization.
applicant (n)	الشخص المتقدم للوظيفة	There are opportunities for the successful applicant.
society (n)	مجتمع	Helping the society of the handicapped organize trips for its members.
driving-license (n)	رخصة قيادة	A driving license is required when you organize the trips for handicapped.
require (v)	مطلوب	A driving License is required in this work.
necessary (adj)	مُهم/ ضروري	No experience is necessary when you organize the trips for handicapped
handicapped (adj)	مُعاق	A full training will be given in the special needs of the handicapped.
vacancy (n)	وظيفة شاغرة	There is a vacancy in the in the City T.V station
theater(n)	مسرح	There is a work experience opportunity for those who are interested in theatre.
position (n)	وظيفة/ عمل	If you take up a permanent position, you will receive an excellent salary.

Follow-Up

Getting work experience

New Word	Meanings	Examples
Salary(n)	مُرتب/ معاش	There is an excellent salary for those who take up a permanent position.
interested in (v)	مهتم بِ	There is a work experience opportunity for those who are interested in news, theater and music.
environment(n)	بيئة	The ministry of environment is offering you the chance to save the coast of your country.
willing to(v)	راغب/ مستعد لـ	If you would like to work in the ministry of environment, you must be willing to work in all kinds of weather.
knowledge (n)	معرفة	You must have a knowledge in plants.
advantage (n)	فائدة/ ميزة	A knowledge of plants would be an advantage.
qualification (n)	مؤهل	The experience help you get the qualifications needed to become a nurse or even a doctor.
business (n)	عمل تجاري	The Tiger-Ice-Cream company is offering a great opportunity to those who are interested in working in business.
look for (v)	يبحث عن	The Tiger Ice-Cream Company is looking for a young man who wants to learn about sales.
duties(n)	واجبات	Your duties will include delivering ice-cream to hospitals, hotels and restaurants
Interview (n)	مقابلة	If you would like to work with The Tiger Ice-Cream Company, you must attend an interview.

Definitions:

applicant
a person who looks for a job

application / apply
to look for a job

school-leavers
pupils who are in their last year at school

Follow-Up

Definitions:

salary
amount of money as pay

knowledge
knowing about something

vacancy
an unfilled job

market
the science of selling

duties
what you have to do

willing
to be ready and prepare

administration
organization and office work

experience
doing and finding out about something

environment
the world around us

handicapped
disable people

offering
saying you can have

driving license
written permission to drive

advantage
something that puts you ahead of other people

run
manage

qualifications
the things that show you have had the right trainings

first-aid
helps giving to an injured person before the doctor comes

Choose the best alternatives:

1. Vacancy is an .....
   (a) interesting job (b) unfilled job (c) awful job
2. Amount of money as pay .....
   (a) salary (b) gallery (c) vacancy
3. Pupils who are in their last year at school is a.....
   (a) school-leaver (b) school teachers (c) school managers
4. A person who looks for a job.....
   (a) handicapped (b) applicant (c) school-leaver
5. The world around us .....
   (a) environment (b) desert (c) company



3.2 Thinking about the future

New Word	Translation	Examples
ambition (n)	طموح	Patrick's ambition after leaving school is to become a doctor.
good at (adj)	جيد في	He is not very good at Chemistry or Biology.
first-aid (n)	الإسعافات الأولية	He has been going to evening classes in first-aid.
pass (v)	ينجح	He will probably pass his final examinations.
driving licence (n)	رخصة قيادة	He has a driving licence.
hardworking (adj)	مجتهد	He is very hardworking.
get on well with	ينسجم مع (يألفه الناس/ شعبي)	He gets on well with people.
interested in (adj)	مهتم بـ	He is very interested in nature.
put on (v)	يؤدي	She often acts in the plays put on by the school drama group.
efficient (adj)	كفئ	Diana is very efficient and likes organizing things.
hobby (n)	هواية	Justin has two very different hobbies driving and cooking.
Popular (adj)	شعبي/ محبوب	Fareeda is a very helpful young woman and is very popular.

Definitions:

excellent
very, very good

efficient
works well, without wasting time or energy

get on well with/popular
to be liked by other people

hobbies
spare-time interests

to pass
to be successful in a test

to put on
to organize and perform a play

Match the word to its meaning

1 to pass		a) spare-time interests
2 hobbies		b) to be liked by other people
3 efficient		c) to be successful in a test
4 popular		d) very, very good
5 excellent		e) works well, without wasting time or energy

3.3 Getting career advice

New Word	Translation	Examples
advisor	مرشد / ناصح/ مستشار	Many schools have Career Advisors plan their careers.
advice (n)	نصيحة	I need your advice.
School- lever (n)	خريج مدرسة	Many schools have Career Advisor to help school-leaver plan their careers.
I don't know	لا أعرف	I don't know how can I help you?
if I were you	لو كنت في مكانك	If I were you, I would study medicine.
hopeless at (adj)	ميؤوس منه في/ سيء في	I'm hopeless at Maths.
recently (adv)	مؤخرًا	Recently, I've been working at hospital.
maths teacher	معلم رياضيات	My father is a Maths teacher.
engineer (n)	مهندس	My father is an engineer.
hospital (n)	مستشفى	I have been working at the hospital.
turn down (v)	يرفض	They turn down the advice.

Useful Expressions in Dialogues

1 Asking for Advice طلب نصيحة

Use these expressions to ask for advice

- أحتاج بعض النصائح حول ما الذي أفعله بعد المدرسة.
- لا أعرف ماذا أفعل ؟ هل يمكنك أن تنصحني؟
- هل يمكنك أن تساعدني، من فضلك؟

1. I need some advice on what to do after school.
2. I don't know what to do. Can you advise me?
3. Can you help me, please?

2 Giving advice تقديم نصيحة

Use these expressions to give advice

1. If I were you, I would study medicine
2. If I were in your shoes, I would be a doctor.
3. [Why not / don't] you join the Yemeni army?
4. The best thing for you to do would be working on a farm.

- لو كنت مكانك لدرست الطب.
- لو كنت مكانك لأصبحت طبيب.
- [لما لا / لا] تلتحق بالجيش اليمني
- أفضل شيء لك أن تعمل في مزرعة

3 Accepting advice موافقة على نصيحة

Use these expressions to accept advice

1. That's a good idea.
2. That's a very good piece of advice.
3. I'll do that.

- هذه فكرة جيدة
- تلك نصيحة جيدة
- أنا سأفعل ذلك

4 Turning down advice رفض [عدم موافقة / عدم قبول] نصيحة

Use these expressions to turn down advice

1. That's not a very good idea.
2. I don't like doing that.
3. I am not good at that.
4. I am very bad at that.

- هذه ليست فكرة جيدة
- لا أحب عمل ذلك
- أنا لست جيد في ذلك
- أنا سيء جدا قي ذلك

Follow-Up

Definitions:

advisor
somebody who gives advice

school-leaver
somebody in their last year at school

hopeless
very bad

I've no idea
I don't know

that's it
that's all that i can think of

recently
in the time just before now

turn down
to refuse

if I were you ... / if I were in your shoes
in your position

Exercises

Choose the best alternatives:

1. A ..... is the person at the last year at school.
   (a) school-leaver (b) teacher (c) carpenter
2. An/ An ..... is the person who gives advice
   (a) advisor (b) school-leaver (c) friends
3. ..... is just the time before now.
   (a) Always (b) Already (c) Recently
4. If I were in your shoes means.....
   (a) under your foot (b) in your position (c) in your office
5. Hopeless means .....
   (a) very horrible (b) very bad (c) very nice

3.4

Language review 5

1 The present perfect continuous:المضارع التام المستمر

Usage:

We use this tense to:

1 Talk about the present effects of something that happened over a period of time in the recent past.

للتعبير عن حدث وقع في الماضي القريب ولا زالت اثاره أو نتائج إلى الوقت الحاضر.

Examples:

1. He has been playing football. (That's why his clothes are dirty.)
2. It has been raining. (That's why the clothes are wet.)

2 Talk about a continuous action that started in the past, continued up to now and may be continuing in the future.

للتعبير عن حدث بدأ في الماضي واستمر إلى الآن وربما سيستمر في المستقبل.

Examples:

1. Mona has been studying English for six years (She is still studying English.)
2. They have been living in Aden since 2020. (They are still living there.)

3 Show that something has been changing or developing over a period of time and has been happening regularly.

لإظهار أن شيئًا ما قد تغير أو تطور خلال فترة زمنية وكان يحدث بانتظام.

Examples:

1. The weather has been getting warmer recently. (She is still studying English.)
2. The students have been improving in English lately. (They are still living there.)

Follow-Up

Rule:

Subject + has / have + been + (V-ing)

Examples:

- She has been working at the company since 2022.
- They have been cooking the dinner for an hour.
- It has been raining all the day.
- Ahmed has been reading that book for a week.
- I have been feeling tired recently.

Keywords: الكلمات الدالة

(since – for – recently- lately – all day – all morning – whole day - lately)

Comparison between the Present perfect simple and the Present perfect continuous tenses: مقارنة بين زمن المضارع التام البسيط والمضارع التام المستمر

Both tenses talk about action start in the past and still going on or has just finished. In many cases both forms are correct.. But there are some differences as the following:

كلا الزمنين يعبران عن حدث في الماضي ومازال مستمر إلى الحاضر، أو للتعبير عن حدث أنتهى للتو(قبل فترة زمنية قصيرة) في كثير من الحالات كلا الصيغتين صحيحة، لكن توجد هنالك بعض الاختلافات كالآتي :

Follow-Up

Tense	Present perfect simple	Present perfect continuous
Rule	have/ has + Pp	have/ has + been + (V-ing)
Usage & Examples	1.It emphasizes the completion of the action. يؤكد على إتمام (انتهاء) الحدث. Example: I have done my homework.	1.It emphasizes how long the action has been going on. تؤكد على فترة استمرارية الحدث (المدة الزمنية التي استمر بها الحدث) Example: I have been doing my home work for hours.
	2.It refers to actions that happened a long time ago. يشير للأحداث التي حدثت منذ فترة زمنية طويلة . Example: I've read that book (a long time ago)	2.It usually refers to something that has been happening recently. يشير للأحداث التي حدثت منذ فترة طويلة. Example: I've been reading that book. (just now)
	3.It refers to how much , how many times or how often something has happened. يشير الى كم كمية أو كم عدد المرات التي فيها الفعل. Example: She has written three letters. They have been to KSA three times	3.It refers to how long something has been happening. يشير الى الفترة الزمنية التي حدث فيها فيها الفعل. . (كم الفترة الزمني؟) Example: She has been writing ten letters all day. They have been working for three hours.

Note:

The following verbs are not used with the continuous tense:

الأفعال الآتية لا تستخدم مع الزمن المضارع التام المستمر

be, have (=own), believe, know, need, like, love, prefer

Examples:

They have known him for years.

They have been knowing him for years.

Put the verbs in brackets in the correct forms:

1. She (read) ..... three books this month.
2. Ali (play) .....tennis three times this week.
3. He(work) .....for ten hours. He is very tired.
4. I (see) ..... him lately.
5. She (live) ..... in this house since 2010.
6. My parents (visit) ..... London twice.
7. He (not finish) ..... his homework yet.
8. Ahmed (eat) ..... three sandwiches today.
9. We (clean) .....the house all morning.
10. He (break) ..... his leg, so he can't walk.

2 Verb + infinitive or + -ing form

These verbs may be followed either by the infinitive or the -ing form:

هذه الأفعال تتبع إما بالمصدر أوصيغة(ing)

begin, continue, start, like, love, prefer, hate

Examples:

She began to teach / began teaching in 2023.

They continued to study / continued studying after midnight.

It stated to learn / started learning English last year.

He likes to drink / likes drinking coffee in the morning.

She loves to read / loves reading historical books.

I prefer to eat / prefer eating fish.

Sara hates to wake up / hates waking up early.

Note:

When would is used in front of like, love, prefer, hate, you must use to + infinitive.

عندما تستخدم (would) (قبل الأفعال(like, love, prefer, hate

! يجب أن تستخدم التركيب (to+ infinitive)

Examples:

I would like to go to the party.

He would prefer to work at home.

3.5

Jobs and qualities

Names of jobs : أسماء المهن

Some names of jobs describe what the person does clearly because they are compound nouns.

تصف بعض أسماء المهن ما يفعله الشخص بوضوح لإنها عبارة عن كلمات مركبة.

Examples:

shopkeeper, life-guard, English teacher

What each of these people does in their job?

Example:

taxi-driver: A taxi driver drives taxies.

Name of job	What does he / she do?
tourist guide	guides tourists.
firefighter	fights fires.
bookseller	sells books.
computer programmer	programs computers.
dressmaker	makes dresses.
film director	directs films.
news reader	reads news.
science teacher	teaches science.
bank manager	manages a bank.
project manager	manages projects.
house builder	builds houses.
furniture maker	make furniture.
bus driver	drives buses.
football player	plays football.
school-leaver	has just left or is about to leave school.
coffee grower	grows coffee
lion tamer	tames lions.
tightrope walker	walks along tightropes
career adviser	gives advice to school-leavers.

Note:

When nouns are used as adjectives, they are always singular.

عندما تستخدم الأسماء كصفات فهي دائما مفردة.

Example:

Taxi-driver, project manager

Qualities: المواصفات

Any job requires many qualities.

كل وظيفة تتطلب العديد من المواصفات.

Adjective	Noun
polite	politeness
diligent	diligence
friendly	friendliness
able	ability

Adjective	Noun
patient	patience
conscientious	conscientiousness
confident	confidence
computer literate	computer literacy

Follow-Up

Examples:

If you want to be a doctor you must be friendly.

If you want to be a computer programmer, you should be able to use a computer.

If you want to be an English teacher, you must be good at English.

If you want to be a doctor, you should show patience.

If you want to be a secretary, you must show the ability and computer literacy.

If you want to be a fireman, you must be willing to do unexpected jobs.

If you want to be a tourist guide, you should be good at dealing with people.

Note:

- be + adjective
- show+ noun
- be good/ bad at + noun / (v+ing)
- be able to + infinitive
- be willing to + infinitive

Choose the best alternatives:

1. The person who builds houses is called .....
   a) house builder b) housekeeper c) housebreaker
2. Someone who drives buses.....
   a) taxi-driver b) bus driver c) pilot
3. Somebody who gives advice to school-leavers is a .....
   a) zookeeper b) bookseller c) career adviser
4. Somebody who manages projects is a .....
   a) bank manager b) project manager c) programmer
5. Someone makes dresses.....
   a) dressmaker b) bookseller c) farmer
6. We need to be ..... in our life.
   a) patiently b) patient c) patience
7. If you want to be a shopkeeper, you must be .....
   a) friendship b) friendly c) friendliness
8. You must show ..... in your job to get a promotion.
   a) diligently b) diligence c) diligent
9. If you want to be a designer, you must show.....
   a) computer literacy b) patient c) polite
10. We like our new manager because he is .....
    a) conscious b) consciously c) consciousness



Spot the mistakes and re-write the sentences correctly:

1. You must show confident if you want to be a policeman.

2. You should be willing to working all day.

3. A taxi-driver must be able to fixes cars.

4. If you want to be a designer, you must be good at computer literate.

5. If you want to be a good student, you must be diligence.

3.6 Applying for a job

New Word	Translation	Examples
well -educated (adj)	متعلم / مثقف	The Ministry of Education is looking for a confident and well-educated individual to work in their adult education programme.
desirable (adj)	مرغوب / مستحسن	A driving license is desirable.
grateful(adj)	ممتن/ شاكر	I would be grateful for the chance of attending an interview.
post (= job)	وظيفة	I am interested in applying for the teaching post advertised in Today's Daily News.
qualified (adj)	مؤهل/ مختص/ كفئ	I am a qualified primary school teacher.
learning difficulties (n)	صعوبات تعلم	I have been doing evening classes for adults with learning difficulties.
per annum (adv)	سنويا/ في السنة	My present salary is £15,000 per annum.
at the moment (adv)	حاليا	At the moment I am earning £21,000 a year.
Yours sincerely	مع خالص تحياتي/ المخلص	Yours sincerely, Kate Ash.

Other ways of saying the following:

Somebody who has been to college or university.	a well-educated individual.
In this job you have to help people learn how to read and write better.	The post involves teaching adults with learning difficulties.
It would be useful if the applicant could drive a car.	A driving license is desirable.
The applicant should be able to explain things to people clearly.	The successful applicant will good communication skills.
from 21 to 25 years old	Age range: 21- 25
for the year	Pa= Per annum

3.7

Language review 6

1 Nouns, adjectives and verbs + prepositions

Some adjectives, nouns and verbs are commonly followed by prepositions. These are the ones you have seen in Unit (3) :

بعض الأسماء والافعال والصفات عادة تتبع بحروف جر. هذه الموجودة في الوحدة الثالثة.

Nouns	Adjectives	Verbs
• training in	• interested in	• look forward to
• experience of	• grateful for	• applying for
• Chance of	• good at	• believe in
	• bad at	

Note:

- **They are always followed by either a noun or a gerund (the-ing form)**
  تتبع دائما باسم او (فعل+ ing)

Examples:

My friend has training in cooking.

He has experience of teaching English language.

She has got a chance of working in their company.

We are interested in living here.

I'm grateful for your help.

Ali is very good at English, but he's bad at French.

I am looking forward to traveling to France.

He applied for the new job.

You should believe in yourself.

Spot the mistakes and re-write the sentences correctly

1. Ali applied to the job.

2. We are interested on working with you.

3. He has the chance of play in the match.

4. My sister is good in cooking.

5. I am grateful of my parents

Choose the best alternatives:

1. She has experience ..... working with children

   a) to b) of c) at

2. We are grateful .....your kindness.

   a) of b) on c) for

3. Your should apply ..... the job.

   a) for b) to c) on

4. We look forward ..... hearing from you.

   a) for b) to c) in

5. My brother isinterested ..... swimming

   a) on b) with c) in

2 Addition الإضافة

Addition, here, means giving information. To do this, we use connecting words
الإضافة هنا تعني إعطاء معلومة باستخدام كلمات الربط.

Connecting word أداة الربط	Position in sentence موقعها في الجملة	Examples أمثله
• Another reason for	At the beginning of a sentence في بداية الجملة	• Another reason for giving her the job is her patience.
• as well as • together with	Inside a sentence (في وسط الجملة للربط بين الجملة الرئيسية والمعلومة الإضافية بدون تكرار للكلمات (الفاعل+ الفعل))	• I bought a coat and pants as well as T-shirt. • He can speak Arabic together with English
• Furthermore, • In addition,	At the beginning of a sentence في بداية الجملة الثانية (جملة المعلومة الإضافية ويكون بعدها فاصلة)	• She is polite and friendly. Furthermore, she is very conscientious. • Ahmed is helpful. In addition, he is very polite.
• as well • also	At the end of a sentence في نهاية الجملة الثانية (جملة المعلومة الإضافية)	• He wore a hat and a coat. He put on woolen gloves as well. • She is a good student. She can us computer also.

Note:

also, can be used inside a sentence.
ممكن استخدام also في منتصف الجملة .

Example:

He also can us computer.

Choose the best alternatives:

1. She plays football ..... tennis

   a) well b) as well as c) as well

2. She is a good writer, she draws well.....

   a) as well b) furthermore c) as well as

3. Tom is good at English. ..... , he is good at French.

   a) Furthermore b) also c) well

4. Ali isn't a hard-working student. ..... , He is unfriendly.

   a) but b) in addition c) so

5. I like to read stories . I .....like to play video games

   a) as well b) furthermore c) also

3 Consequence النتيجة

Consequence is some thing happen because another. These expressions used to connect the ideas are as follows:

(so ,therefore, thus , consequently, as a consequence, as a result, accordingly, that is why)

Note:

Thus (followed by (v+ing)

Connecting word	Usage	Examples أمثله
• because	To mention reason لذكر السبب	• She didn't go to school, because she was sick. • Because he forgot his pen, he didn't write the lesson.
• so • as a result • therefore • consequently • as a sequence • accordingly • that's why	To mention result لذكر النتيجة	• I was hungry, so I made myself a sandwich. • She was sick , as a result she didn't go to school. • Ali is busy. Therefore, he will not attend the party. • She stayed up all night . Consequently, got up late. • They drive very fast, as a sequence they have an accident. • There are no buses, accordingly you'll have to walk. • I was very hungry, That's way I made myself a sandwich.
• Thus (v+ing)		• He studied hard. Thus, passing the exam.

Choose the best alternatives:

1. He can't swim ..... his hand is broken.
   a) because b) so c) and
2. They had an accident. .....they are late
   a) so b) because c) although
3. She had an accident .....she was driving recklessly
   a) thus b) because c) so
4. Ali answered all questions. ....., getting full mark.
   a) Therefore b) thus c) so
5. The weather was good ..... they went out.
   a) as well as b) that's way c) although

3.8

A business letter

This diagram shows the layout of a good formal letter.

يوضح هذ الرسم البياني تصميم/ تنسيق الرسالة الرسمية الجيدة.

The sender's address عنوان المرسل

The date التاريخ

The receiver's name اسم المستلم
Address العنوان

Greeting: e.g. Dear Mr. ( ), التحية

Introduction المقدمة
Refer to the advertisement and tell them that you are the suitable person who they are looking for.
اشر للإعلان و اخبرهم بأنك الشخص المناسب الذي يبحثون عنه
e.g. :
- I am interested in applying for .....
- I am writing to apply for the job of .....
- I have read your advertisement about ..... and I think that I am the one that you look for him.

Body الموضوع
Give as much interesting information about yourself as you can.
اعطي معلومات مثيرة للاهتمام عن نفسك قدر الامكان

Conclusion الخاتمة
Conclude the letter by asking for an interview and tell that you are grateful for the chance of attending an interview.
اختم الرسالة بطلب المقابلة والامتنان بإتاحة الفرصة لك
e.g. :
-I look forward to hearing from you.
-I look forward to hearing from you in the near future and I would be grateful for the chance of attending an interview.

Closing phrase العبارة الختامية
e.g.: Yours sincerely

The sender's signature توقيع الرسل

The sender's name اسم المرسل

Follow-Up

Definitions:

Formal

business-like, not friendly

Layout

design (of a text)

sir

a way of talking politely to a man

madam

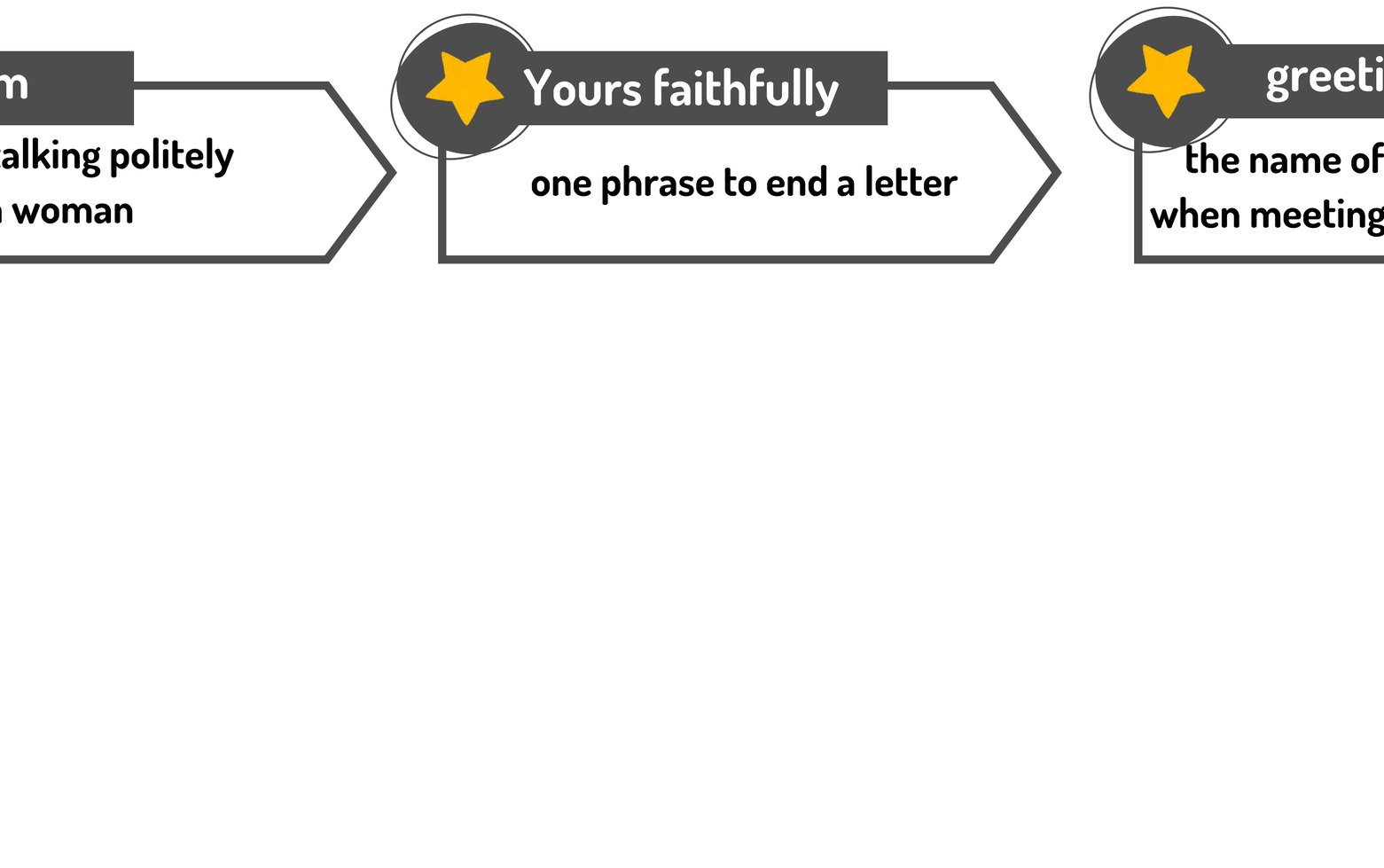
a way of talking politely to a woman

Yours faithfully

one phrase to end a letter

greeting

the name of the first words used when meeting or writing to someone



Arts Reader

3.9

ARTS 5
Telford Hall Episode 2

New Word	Translation	Examples
pass (v)	يمر	The weeks passed.
realize (v)	يدرك / يعي / يستوعب	He realized that he would soon be by himself for three weeks.
by himself (adv)	وحيد	He would soon be by himself for three weeks.
wonder (v)	يتسأل	He wondered what his mother was cooking for the evening meal that night.
ceiling (n)	السقف	He was lying on his bed looking at the ceiling.
knock (n)	طرق / قرع	There was a knock on the door. It was Bob.
lounge (n)	صالة جلوس / استراحة	He was sitting in the lounge at Telford Hall, writing a letter to his brother, Khaled.
Christmas	عيد ميلاد	Ahmed wanted to tell Khaled all about Christmas.
surrounding	المحيطة	Bob's parents lived near Liverpool and had taken him to lots of places in the city and the surrounding countryside.
fast (v)	يصوم	Ahmed explained about Ramadan. He explained that every Moslem fasted dawn to dusk during that month.
dawn	الفجر	Every Moslem fasted dawn to dusk during Ramadan.
dusk	غروب الشمس / المغرب	Every Moslem fasted dawn to dusk during Ramadan.
couple	أثنان	I've invited Mick, Jerry and Derek and a couple of others.
brass tray	صينية نحاسية	Everybody was sitting on the floor around a brass tray his parents had sent him.
pile high(v)	يكدس / يملئ	It was now piled high with meat and rice.
sweet pastry (n)	معجنات حلوة / فطائر حلوة	On Ahmed's desk there were two dishes of sweet pastry made with honey and nuts.
celebrate (v)	يحتفل	But Ahmed felt good celebrating Eid al-Fitr with his new friends.
actual (adj)	حقيقي / فعلي	This is the actual house where Shakespeare was born on April 23rd, 1564.
youth	شباب	They stayed the night at the local Youth Hostel.
brick (adj)	مقرمد (مبني من بالطوب/ القرميد)	'What's that?' asked Ahmed, pointing to a huge 'What's that?' asked Ahmed, pointing to a huge brick building by the side of the river. building by the side of the river.
perform (v)	يمثل / يؤدي	They perform Shakespeare's plays there.
souvenirs	هدايا تذكارية	Before they left Stratford, Ahmed wanted to buy some souvenirs.
teapot	ابريق شاي	In the tourist shops, you could buy Shakespeare teapots.

3.10

ARTS 6
Critics and criticism

New Word	Translation
critic (n)	الناقد
criticism (n)	نقد
criticize (v)	ينتقد
critical (adj)	منتقد
influence by (v)	يتأثر بـ
judgement (n)	رأي/ حكم
arts	فن
sculpture	منحوتة
decide (v)	يقرر
reviews	مراجعات
literature (n)	الأدب

New Word	Translation
compact disc	قرص مدمج
poetry	شعر
poet	شاعر
express	يعبر
technique	تقنية/ أسلوب
acting	التمثيل
concentrate (v)	يركز
draw	رسم
immediate effect	تأثير مباشر
attention	انتباه / اهتمام

Follow-Up

Professional critics of the arts

- Your opinions and tastes as well as your friend's may have been influenced by critics.

A critic is a person who makes judgements about the arts, that is literature, sculpture, films, music, television programmers and so on.

Criticize
to make a judgement about something or somebody.

- The critic helps the public to decide whether a new book or film, for example, is good.

Reviews
the reports that critics write.

- After people read reviews they decide whether they want to buy a particular compact disc or watch a particular video.



Follow-Up

Making judgements

Critics comment on works of art in many ways.

Poetry criticism is about ...	Art criticism is about...	Film criticism is about...
		
• looking at the language the poet uses. • saying how well the language expresses. • what the poet wants to say.	• describing the colors and shapes in the work. • the artist's technique. • the artist's life.	• how interesting the story of the film is. • how it was filmed. • the acting.

The importance of critics for the following people:



1. Film makers

Critics can have an immediate effect on the success of a film.



2. New artists

Critics can draw the attention of the public to new works.



3. The general public

Critics can help us understand the arts better.

Science Reader

3.11

SCIENCE 5
Arab scientists

New Word	Translation
medicine	الطب
physician	طبيب
blood's circulation	الدورة الدموية
chemist	عالم كيمياء / كيميائي
lungs	رئتان
mathematician	عالم رياضيات
decimal system	النظام العشري
molecular chemistry	الكيمياء الجزيئية

New Word	Translation
capable of	يقدر على / يستطيع أن
software	برمجيات
weigh	يزن
light	خفيف
anti-rust coating	طلاء مقاوم للصدأ
fluorescent	مشع / مضيئ
ink	حبر
vision	رؤية

Who are giants?

Giants are scientists who worked before Newton.

Name	Dates birth/death	Area of Study (Prof)	Discoveries/Inventions/Achievements
Ibn Al – Nafis	He died in 607.	Medicine (Physician)	• He discovered the blood's circulation system. • He explained how lungs work.
Al – Khawarizmi	He was born in 850.	Mathematics (Mathematician)	• He invented zero, negative numbers, decimal system and algebra. • He invented the term algorithm used in computer program , software.
Jabir Ibn Hayyan	He was born 721 and he died 776	Chemistry (Chemist)	• He is the founder of molecular chemistry. • He invented scale capable of weighing very light objects. • He developed anti-rust coatings and fluorescent ink.
Ibn Sinna	He was born in 980	Medicine (Physician)	• His most famous books are the Book of Healing and Canon of Medicine.
Ibn Al- Hayatham	He died in 1039	Physics (Physicist)	• He explained how vision works

Choose the best alternatives:

1. ..... are scientists who worked before Newton.
   a) Physicists b) Physicist c) Giants
2. .....is a person who explained the vision .
   a) Ibn AL-Haytham b) Al-Khawarizmi c) Al-Nafis
3. Physician means .....
   a) scientist b) vibration c) doctor
4. .....was a great Mathematician .
   a) Ibn Sinna b) Jenner c) Al-Khawarizmi
5. .....is a person who studies about stars and planets
   a) Astronomer b) doctor c) Geographer
6. .....was famous for discovering the blood circulation system .
   a) Ibn Al-Nafis b) Ibn Sinna c) Pasteur
7. .....developed anti-rust coating and fluorescent ink .
   a) Jabir ibn Hayyan b) Jenner c) Ibn Al-Nafis
8. .....was a physicist
   a) Jabir Ibn Hayyan b) Jenner c) Ibn Al-Haytham
9. .....was a pharmacist and Chemist .
   a) Jabir Ibn Hayyan b) Al-Haytham c) Ibn Al –Nafis
10. .....invented the zero
    a) Al-Khawarizmi b) Ibn Al-Nafis c) AL-Haytham

3.12

SCIENCE 6
Vaccination

New Word	Translation
vaccine (n)	لقاح
vaccination (n)	لقاح / تطعيم
disease	مرض
prevent	يمنع
immunity (n) immunization (n)	حصانة تحصين
smallpox	جدري
typhoid	تيفوئيد
cholera	كوليرا
treat	يعالج
cure (n)	علاج
breakthrough	تقدم/ انجاز
vaccinate	يلقح/ يطعم

New Word	Translation
attempt	محاولة
cowpox	جدري البقر
develop (v) development (n)	يطور تطوير
prove	يثبت / يبرهن
rapid dog	كلب مسعور
commonplace	شائع
diagnose	يشخص
transmission	انتقال
rapid (adj)	سريع
infected	مصاب
drugs	أدوية
aspects	جوانب/ نواحي

Follow-Up

Vaccine comes from the Latin language and it means **cow**.

Vaccine is a very weak form of disease given to prevent infection by the same disease.

Vaccination is using a very weak form of the disease could lead to immunity.



Vaccinations history:

- Before the late 18th century, thousands of people died every year from such diseases as smallpox, typhoid and cholera. Doctors tried unsuccessfully to treat patients with these diseases while scientists struggled to find suitable cures. The big breakthrough came from an unexpected source: an unknown country doctor in England.

Dr Edward Jenner

- He was experimenting with ways of vaccinating against smallpox when he noticed that people working with cows did not suffer the disease.

- On May 14th, 1796, Jenner successfully used the first vaccine against smallpox to immunize a patient. Jenner's vaccine was developed from cowpox, a disease similar to smallpox. His work with a cowpox vaccine was the first scientific attempt to control a disease by immunization.



Smallpox is a disease that is found in human.

Cowpox is a disease that is found in cattle

Follow-Up

Dr Louis Pasteur



- Dr Louis Pasteur was a French chemist who developed Jenner's work. He showed that diseases are spreading by germs. He also proved that vaccination using a very weak form of the disease could lead to immunity.



A development is the end result of a gradual

Diseases are the end result of infection by germs.

- Pasteur's breakthrough came in 1885 when he treated a boy who had been bitten by a rapid dog.





A breakthrough is a sudden discovery.

- Many doctors were against the idea of vaccination. They felt that it was dangerous. By the 20th century vaccines were commonplace.



Dr Louis Pasteur

AIDS is one of the most feared diseases in history

- Scientists think that AIDS developed from the blood of monkeys in Central Africa.



- The first cases of AIDS in humans were diagnosed in the early 1970s.

- AIDS transmission around the world was rapid.



Follow-Up

Transmission is the method by which one becomes infected.



- There is no vaccine against AIDS.
- Modern drugs have helped with some aspects of the illness, but they do not provide a cure.

Exercises

Match the word to its meaning

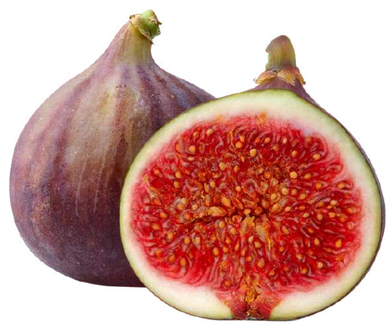
1	vaccine		a) is a sudden discovery
2	breakthrough		b) are spreading by germs.
3	cowpox		c) a very weak form of disease.
4	transmission		d) one of the most feared diseases in history.
5	diseases		e) the method by which one becomes infected.
6	AIDS		f) a disease that is found in cattle.

Unit 4

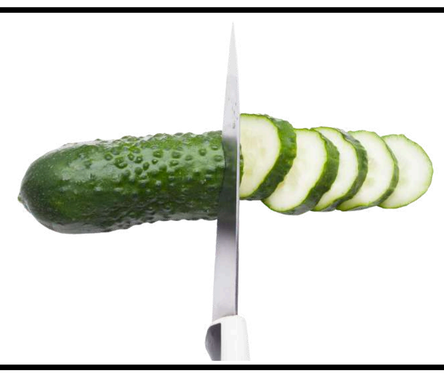
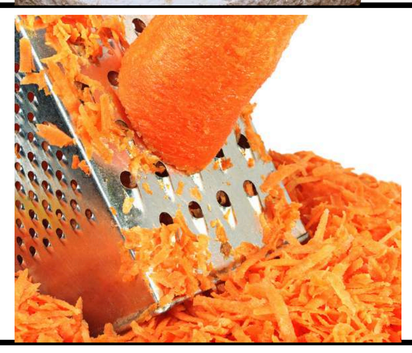
Tables , flow charts and diagrams

Sometimes you win, sometimes you learn

4.1 Food

Things grown in Yemen	
1. mangoes	
2. sorghum	
3. dates	
4. grapes	
5. figs	
6. pears	
7. apricots	
8. papayas	

Follow-Up

Things we do when we prepare a cook food	
9. peel	
10. chop	
11. squeeze	
12. grill	
13. crush	
14. grind	
15. grate	
16. boil	

Choose the best alternatives:

1. The ..... is the general way to prepare salad.
   a) chopping b) crushing c) grinding
2. When you make some bread of sorghum, you can ..... it before cook.
   a) grill b) grind c) peel
3. If you ..... a lemon, you will get a lemon juice.
   a) boil b) peel c) squeeze
4. You have to ..... and mix salad before introduce it.
   a) grill b) boil c) chop
5. You have to ..... a mango before you can eat it.
   a) grill b) boil c) peel
6. When you ..... cheese, you get long thin pieces
   a) grate b) boil c) squeeze
7. You have to ..... water before you can make tea.
   a) boil b) chop c) stir
8. You can ..... a fig before eat it.
   a) grill b) boil c) peel
9. You can ..... carrot to make it into small pieces
   a) square b) grate c) boil
10. It's grain crops.
    a) date b) grape c) sorghum

4.2

Learning to cook

Definitions:

The ingredients
are things you use in cooking.

Simmer
is to boil gently.

Loomi
is a small dried lime

Baharat
is a mixture of spices

The curry
is an Indian spice

The chili
is hot red pepper

Melt
means to change into liquid

Stir
is to move.



4.3

Agriculture in Yemen

New Word	Translation	Examples
northern(adj)	شمالي	The climate in the Northern part of Yemen divided into five areas.
climate(n)	المناخ	In the desert the climate is hot.
tropical	استوائي	In the Tihamah on the Red Sea the climate is tropical.
humid	رطب	The air is hot and humid in the summer.
zone	منطقة	The Western mountain slopes, in zone (300 – 2200 m) have subtropical climate.
subtropical	شبه استوائي	The Western mountain slopes have subtropical climate.
moderate	معتدل	The climate becomes subtropical, then moderate.
highlands (n)	المرتفعات الجبلية	The Central Highlands also have a moderate climate.
kinds of	نوع من	All kinds of grain are grown on the mountain terraces.
peach (n)	مشمش	Many types of fruit are found here, including apricots, peaches and figs.
seedless (adj)	بدون بذور	Yemen has more than twenty different types of grape, some seedless ,each of a different colour.
rainfall(n)	معدل هطول المطر	There is much less rainfall than in the Highlands.
palm tree (n)	شجرة النخيل	the lower areas close to the Ruba'Al Khali, there are date and palm trees.



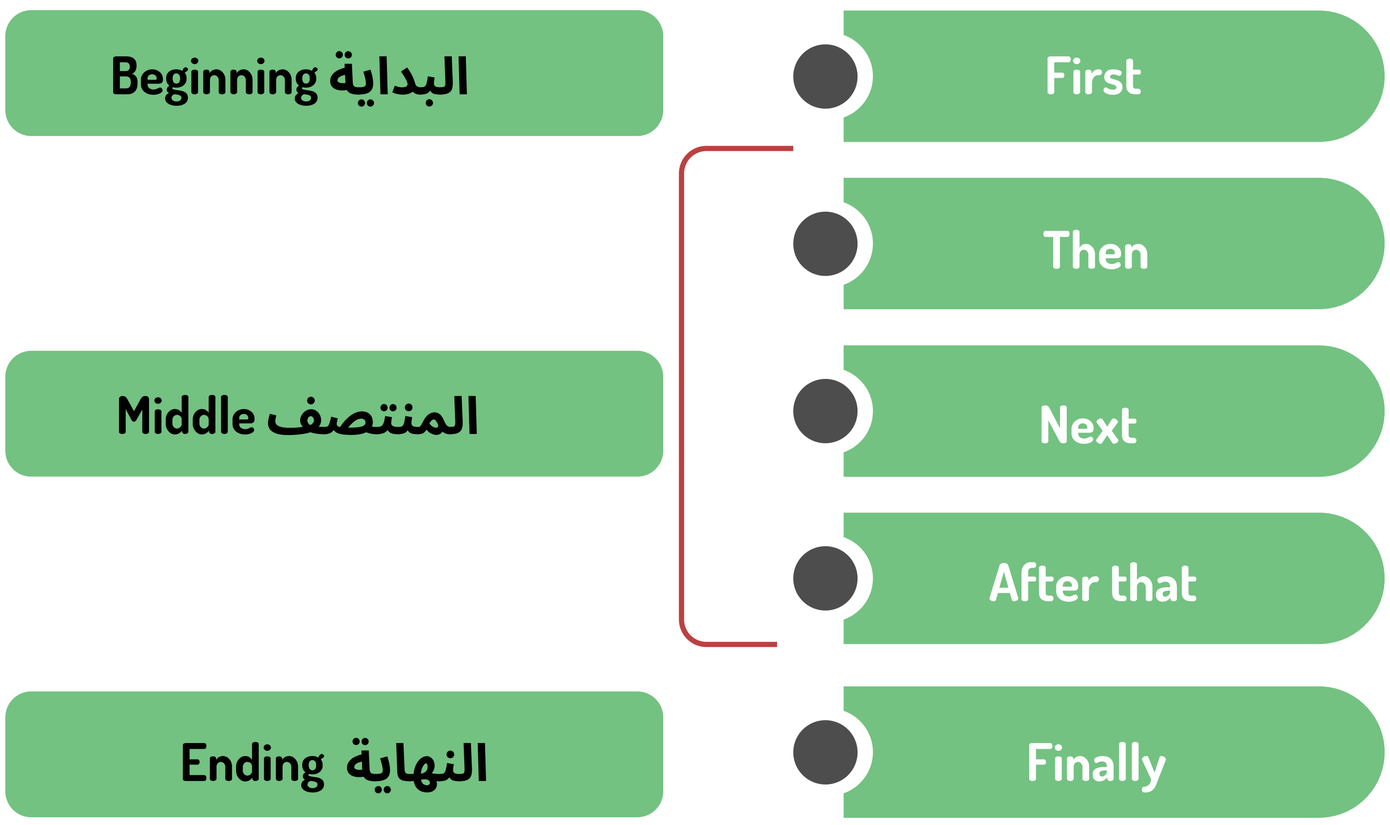
4.4

Language review 7

1 Use of sequence words and phrases.

Sequence words and phrases used to interduce each stage of a process.

تستخدم كلمات وعبارات التسلسل لوصف مراحل أو خطوات عملية معينة.



Example:

- To prepare a cup of tea, follow the following steps:

First boil the water

Next pour the boiled water in the cup.

Then put the teabag in the water.

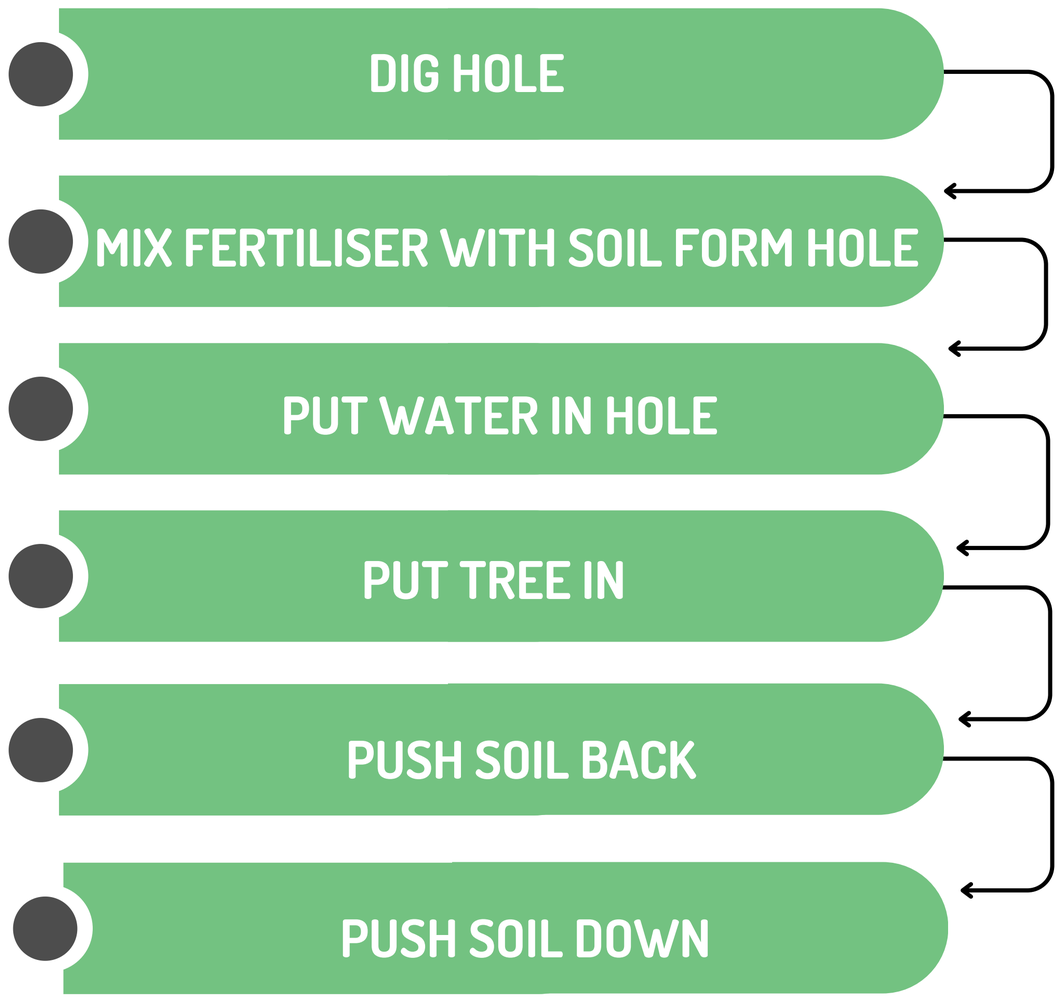
After that add some sugar.

Finally stir sugar with tea and enjoy it.

Follow-Up

- **How to plant a small tree.**

  First, dig the hole. Next, mix the fertiliser with the soil and form hole. Then, put water in the hole. After that, put the tree in. Then, push the soil back. Finally, push the soildown.



Note

Some writers put comma after each of these sequence wards/ phrases.

بعض (الكتاب) يضعون فاصلة بعد كلمات وعبارات التسلسل.

2

استخدام المبني للمجهول Use of the Passive

يستخدم المبني للمجهول عندما يكون : We use passive voice when

1. The subject is unknown. **الفاعل غير معلوم**
2. The object is more important than the subject. **المفعول به أهم من الفاعل**

Rule

The main rule of passive:

القاعدة الرئيسية للمبني للمجهول

Object + be + Pp (Past participle)

Present simple	Past simple	Continues	Perfect	Modals
am is are	was were	am is being are was were	has have been had	will would can could should may might must going to been

Steps of changing from active voice into passive voice:

خطوات التحويل من مبني للمعلوم إلى مبني للمجهول

1. Identify the subject, the verb and the object of the active sentence

1.حدد الفاعل والفعل والمفعول به في الجملة المبنية للمعلوم.

2. Put the object at the beginning.

2.ضع المفعول به في البداية.

3. Determine the verb tense in active sentence.

3.حدد زمن الفعل في الجملة المبنية للمعلوم.

4. Apply the suitable rule of passive.

4.طبق قاعدة المبني للمجهول المناسبة للزمن.

5. Use (by) to mention the subject. (Optional)

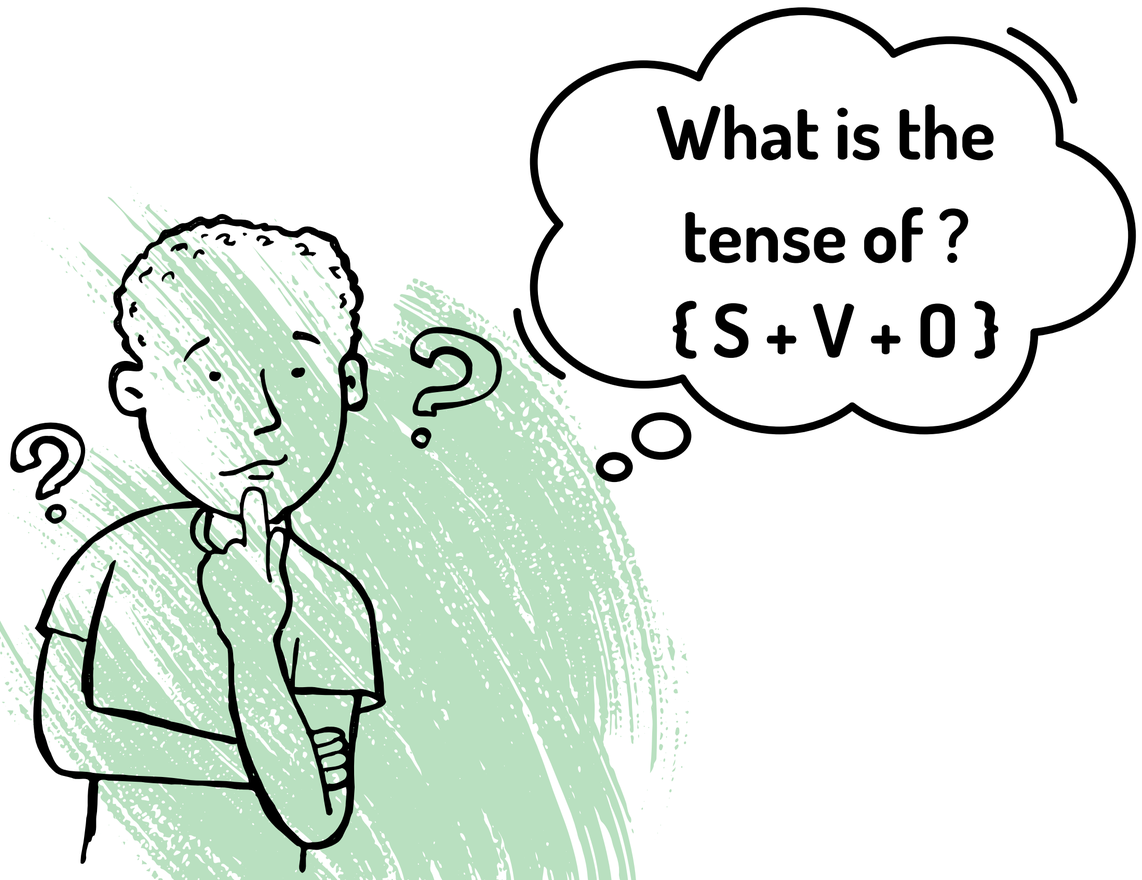
5.استخدم (by) لذكر الفاعل في النهاية. (اختياري)

Follow-Up

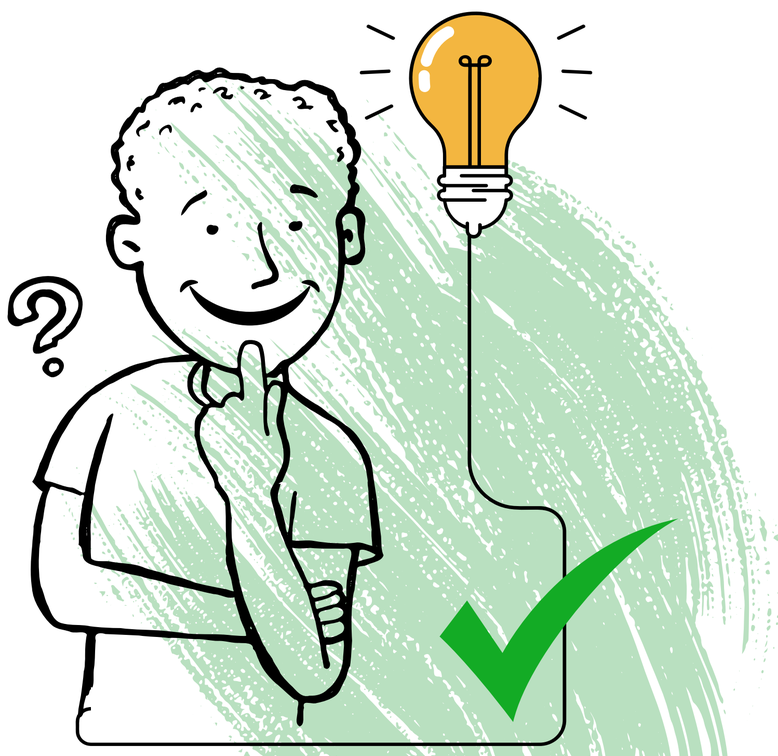
1 Active voice { S + V + O }

2 { O }

3



4



Apply

{ O + Be + Pp }

{ }

{ }

{ }

5 ..... by Ahmed

Follow-Up

Tense	Active voice	Passive voice
Present simple	{ S + V (s/ es)+ O} Sara feeds the cats everyday.	{ O + am/ is/ are + Pp } The cats are fed everyday by Sara.
Past simple	{ S + V (past)+ O} The earthquake destroyed the city.	{ O + was/ were + Pp } The city was destroyed.
Preset continuous	{ S + am/ is/ are + (V-ing)+ O} Ahmed is reading a book.	{ O + am/ is/ are + being + Pp } A book is being read by Ahmed.
Past continuous	{ S + was/were + (V-ing)+ O} She was watching a movie.	{ O + was/ were + being + Pp } A movie was being watched by her.
Present perfect	{ S + have/ has + Pp + O} They have cleaned the room.	{ O + have/ has + been + Pp } The room has been cleaned.
Past perfect	{ S + had + Pp + O} He had drunk a glass of water.	{ O + had + been + Pp } A glass of water had been drunk by him.
Future simple	{ S + will + V(infinitive) + O} We will cook the dinner.	{ O + will + be+ Pp } The dinner will be cooked by us.
Going to	{ S + am / is/ are + going to + V(infinitive) + O} I am going to make a new table.	{ O + am / is/ are + going to will + be+ Pp } A new table is going to be made.
Modals	{ S + can/ shall/ may/ must + V(infinitive) + O} You must do it.	{O +can/ shall/ may/must+ going to will+ be + Pp } It must be done.

Note:

In passive voice objective pronouns change into subjective pronoun and vice versa .

في المبني للمجهول ضمير المفعول يتحول لضمير الفاعل والعكس صحيح.

Example:

Active voice

I can't find them anywhere.

Passive voice

They can't be found anywhere by me.

Follow-Up

Subjective pronouns	Objective pronouns
I	Me
You	You
We	Us
They	Them
He	Him
She	Her
It	It

Exercises

Make the following sentences passive:

1. Somebody broke the camera. .....
2. I washed the car. .....
3. They should finish the project on time. .....
4. The grow coffee in Yemen. .....
5. We have repaired the car. .....
6. The farmer is cutting a big tree. .....
7. The flood damaged many villages. .....
8. The president has opened two companies. .....
9. The police can arrest the thief. .....
10. He is going to write a report. .....

Follow-Up

3

Use of while + Present continuous with Present simple.

استخدم هذا التركيب (القاعدة) عندما تريد أن تعبر عن حدثين يحدثان في نفس الوقت.

While + Present continuous , + Present simple

You use this structure when you want to show that two auctions happen at the same time.

Example:

- While the mixture is boiling gently, you fry the pieces of fish.
- While I am watching TV, my mother cooks the dinner.
- Her brother plays while she is studying.
- While the oven is heating up, you prepare the ingredients.
- You stir the soup while it is simmering.

Exercises

Put the verbs in brackets in the correct forms :

1. While the teacher (explain) .....the lesson, some students take notes.
2. My friend (wait) .....outside while I am shopping.
3. While they (play)..... on the park, their father reads a book.
4. While she is talking on the phone, her baby (sleep) .....
5. His brother (help) ..... him while he is fixing his car.

4.5

Words and more words

New words are coming into English language almost every day.
Where do these new words come from?
There are four ways of forming or creating new words.

Ways of forming new words in English language
طرق بناء الكلمات في اللغة الانجليزية

Borrow or take them from other languages الاقتراض أو الأخذ من اللغات الأخرى	Add prefix or suffix to the stem of a word. إضافة بادئات أو لاحقات للكلمةالأصلية	Combine or join two different words together (compound words) ربط كلمتان مع بعض لتكوين كلمة جديدة (الكلمات المركبة)	Change the way a word is used (change part of speech) تغيير طريقة استخدام الكلمة (جزء الكلام)

1 Borrowing words from other languages: اقتراض الكلمات من اللغات الأخرى

English language has been taking words from Latin, Greek, French, Eskimo, Arabic and other languages.

Examples:

- table, dinner and medicine (From French language)
- kayak = a kind of boat. (From Eskimo language)
- igloo= a house made of snow
- algebra, zero, sugar, cotton and coffee (From Arabic language)

2

Adding prefix or suffix to the stem of a word: إضافة بادئات أو لاحقات للكلمة الأصلية

Word stem: جذر الكلمة

is the part that is common to all forms of that word, such as walk, walk(ing), walk(ed)

a **Suffixes اللواحق**

a group of letters added to the end of a word. It changes the word inti different part of speech.

Examples:

comfortable, careless, enjoyment, playing, useful, player, famous

b **Prefixes البوادئ**

a group of letters that goes in front of the stem. It usually changes the meaning of a word.

Examples:

unhappy, rewrite, disagree, misunderstand, illiterate, impossible

3

Compound words : الكلمات المركبة

Two words join together to create a new word.

Forms of compound words
أشكال الكلمات المركبة

Two words
(كلمتان منفصلتان)
Example: seat belt / word processor / English teacher/ tourist guid/ house builder/ ice cream/ white board

Hyphen words
(المرتبطة بشرطة)
Example: air-conditioner/ life-guard / taxi-driver / school-leaver / well-being/ part-time

Joined words
(كلمة واحدة)
Examples: newspaper /blueberry / farmhouse / handbag / coastline / homework / seafood / classroom

4

Change the way a word is used / change part of speech of the word: تغيير طريقة استخدام الكلمة (جزء الكلام)

One of the ways of creating new words is to change the way the word is used.
When you change the part of speech of a word sometimes the meaning is related, sometimes it is completely different.

- واحدة من طرق تكوين كلمات جديدة هي تغيير طريقة استخدام الكلمة.
- عندما تغير جزء الكلام للكلمة يبقى المعنى الجديد له علاقة بالكلمة وأحيانا يتغير المعنى بشكل كامل بتغير موقع الكلمة في الجملة.

Here are some examples of them:

A noun can be used as verb:

Examples:

1. He bought some milk. (Noun)
   We can milk a cow. (Verb)
2. I drink a water. (Noun)
   Ahmed water the plant. (Verb)

Prepositions are sometimes used as verbs:

Examples:

1. They up the prices again. (Verb)
   The cat jumped up the tree. (Preposition)

An adjective can be used as noun:

Examples:

1. He has a spare wheel in his car. (Adjective)
   Do you have a spare in your car? (Noun)
2. She doesn't feel well . (Adjective)
   The dug a well in the yard. (Noun)

An adjective can be used as verb:

Examples:

1. Are your hands clean? (Adjective)
   They clean the classroom every day. (Verb)

Underline the suffixes in the following words:

careless / unhappy / disagree / hopeless / impolite / rewrite / punishment / mistake / darkness /dangerous / unknown / homeless /agreement / unkind / successful / replace / interesting / development / comfortable

Underline the prefixes in the following words:

Unhappy / hopeless / interesting / replay / dangerous / powerful / disagree / development/ impolite / plantation / unlike / education / impossible / player / enlarge/ mislead / remark / prepare / uncountable

Circle the compound words:

Forest / firefighter / homeless / handbag / bank manager / infection / dressmaker / bookseller /
taxi driver / advertisement / armchair / sweetheart / buildings / weekend / immediately / keyboard/ lifeguard / possible / coastline/ blueberry / comparison /airlines / awful / painkiller / housewife

What part of speech are the underline words?

(noun - verb - adjective - adverb)

1. Let's go for a drive in the countryside . .....
   Don't drive too fast. .....
2. 1.Let's go for a walk on the beach. .....
   They always walk on the beach. .....
3. 1.I told you not to look at him. .....
   My mother gave me a nice look. .....
4. You can cut anything with this machine. .....
   There is a deep cut in his hand. .....
5. Ali is very fast.....
   He can drive fast. .....
6. It's dangerous to play here. .....
   This is a good play to see. .....

4.6

Investigating the world around us

New Word	Translation	Examples
experiment (n)	تجربة	Aisha Yousif was asked to design a simple experiment.
pressure (n)	الضغط	The experiment was on water pressure.
carry out (v)	ينفذ ، يجري ، يعمل	She carried out an experiment in the school laboratory.
hypothesis (n)	فرضية	The hypothesis of the experiment is the deeper the water, the grater the pressure.
procedure(n)	الخطوات، الطريقة، الإجراء	There is a procedure to make the experiment.
data (n)	معطيات، حقائق ،معلومات	The data was collected by Aisha Yousif.
related to (v)	متعلق بـ	The length of the jet is related to the pressure.
confirm(v)	يثبت ، يؤكد	The data therefore confirms the hypothesis.



4.7

Language review 8

1 Use of have/get + infinitive

You use (have and get) to replace other instruction words such as ask, tell or order

تستخدم (have و get) لتحل محل كلمات إرشادية أو أمرية أخرى مثل ask, tell, order

! Have + object + infinitive

- Used for commands
- Replace (tell / order)
- More formal
- Without (to)

Have + object + infinitive

- تستخدم للأوامر بأسلوب مباشر
- تحل محل (tell / order)
- أكثر رسمية
- بدون (to) قبل الفعل المصدر

Example:

Have the students finish their homework.

Have him call me when he arrives.

Have Ali open the door.

! Get + object + to + infinitive

- Used for persuasive
- Replace (ask)
- Informal
- With (to)

Get + object + to + infinitive

- تستخدم للإقناع أو الطلب بأسلوب غير مباشر
- تحل محل (tell / order)
- أكثر رسمية
- استخدم (to) قبل الفعل المصدر

Example:

Get your friend to help you.

Get someone to close the window.

Get them to clean the room.

Write sentences using have or get Use the correct tense.

1. You need the teacher to explain the lesson again. (get)

2. You need a doctor to check the patient. (have)

3. You need your friend to help you with your homework (get)

4. You need your sister to cook the dinner. (get)

5. You need the builder to build your house. (have)

2

Use of get to show change of state

Get is commonly used to replace the more formal become.

تستخدم (get) عادة لتحل محل كلمة (become) الأكثر رسمية.

Get is used with adjectives.

تستخدم (get) مع الصفات.

(get + adj.) is used to show change of state

تستخدم (get + adj) للتعبير عن تغير الحالة.

! get + adjective

Example:

- He got wet when he went out in the boat. = He became wet when he went out in the boat.
- The baby gets sleepy after drinking milk.
- It is getting colder outside.
- He got worried before exam.
- His speaking gets better .
- They get sick after exams.

3

Use of two comparatives

We can use two different types of comparatives with (The) to say how one action causes another or is related to the other. (Showing cause and effect)

Rule

The + comparative adjective + Subject + Verb, The + comparative adjective + Subject + Verb

Examples:

1. The deeper the water, the greater the pressure.

Note:

- In this example words are omitted. في هذا المثال كلمات حذفت
- The deeper (that) the water (becomes), the grater (that) the presser (becomes) .

2. The further you go down, the more your ears hurt.

Note:

- In this example words are omitted and a change in words order. في هذا المثال كلمات حذفت وتغيير في ترتيب الكلمات
- (As) you go down farther, your ears hearts more.

3. The faster you drive,the more dangerous it is.
4. The more you study, the better marks you get.
5. The healthier you eat, the stronger you become

Spot the mistakes and re-write the sentences correctly:

1. The higher you climb, the beautiful view.

2. The hard he trains, the stronger he becomes.

3. The wormer the weather, the most comfortable people feel.

4. The harder you study, the most intelligent you become.

5. The fast you run, the sooner you arrive.

6. The cheaper food gets , the much you can get .

7. The more you read , the good you will be

8. The older he got , the weak he became.

9. The more you practice, the good you become.

10. The little money you have , the cheaper house you buy.

4

Parts of speech (nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, prepositions)

تكمن أهمية معرفة (أجزاء الكلام) للكلمة في أنه يساعدنا على تخمين المعنى للكلمة الجديدة.

It is very important to identify what part of speech of a word in a sentence. This helps you guess the meaning of the new word.

1 **Noun:** names of people, places or things.

Examples:

- **Ali** plays football.
- She is reading a **book** now.
- They are from **Yemen.**

2 **Verb:** identify action or state of being.

Examples:

- They **go** to school by bus.
- She **was** happy.
- My friend **didn't want** the holiday to **end.**

3 **Adjective:** describes a noun

Examples:

- She has a **beautiful** dress.
- Her dress is **bountiful**.
- Her dress looks **bountiful**.

Follow-Up

4 **Adverb:** describes a verb , adjective or another adverb.

Examples:

He drives slowly.

The exam was extremely difficult.

Ahmed speaks English very well.

5 **preposition:** shows the relationship between a noun or pronoun and another word in a sentence.

Examples:

Ahmed traveled with his family.

My house is behind the supermarket.

They are living in a big house.

!

Many words can be different parts of speech. Sometimes the meaning is related, sometimes it is completely different.

العديد من الكلمات يمكن أن يكون لها أجزاء مختلفة من الكلام في بعض الأحيان يكون المعنى مرتبطا، وأحيانا يكون مختلفا تماما.

Examples:

- **water**

Your plants need more water. ((n) = liquid ماء)

You have to water the plants daily. ((v) = give water to يسقي)

- **up**

The cat jumped up the tree. ((prep) = movement upward أعلى)

They up the prices again. ((v) = raise يرفع)

- **well**

I went down to the well to get some water. ((n) = a hole which you can get water from بئر)

I hope you are well now. ((adj) = not ill (معافى) بصحة جيدة)

He can speak English well. ((adv) = in a good way جيدا)

What part of speech are the underline words?

(noun - verb - adjective - adverb)

1. Let's go for a drive in the countryside . .....
   Don't drive too fast. .....
2. Let's go for a walk on the beach. .....
   They always walk on the beach. .....
3. I told you not to look at him. .....
   My mother gave me a nice look. .....
4. You can cut anything with this machine. .....
   There is a deep cut in his hand. .....
5. Ali is very fast.....
   He can drive fast. .....
6. It's dangerous to play here. .....
   This is a good play to see. .....
7. I like chocolate and so does my brother.....
   He is like me in many ways. .....
8. My sister is well . .....
   I can cook well . .....
9. They water the flowers. . .....
   They drink a lot of water. .....
10. He left the country .....
    He turned left. .....

4.8

Frozen peas

New Word	Translation	Examples
frozen (adj)	مجمدة	Frozen peas are fresher than the peas you buy in the market or in a shop.
peas (n)	بازلاء	Frozen peas are first sent to the market and then on to shops.
harvest (v)	يحصد	Frozen peas are processed within two or three hours of being picked or harvested.
process (v)	يعامل/ يجهز	For top quality, peas must be processed as quickly as possible.
thoroughly (adv)	بشكل كامل	The peas are quickly cleaned by fans and then thoroughly washed.
steam (n)	بخار	The peas passed through steam for two or three minutes.
cool (v)	يبرد	After that the peas are cooled to less than 20°C.
pack (v)	تعبئة	The frozen peas are packed into big bags and put into cold storage.
remove(v)	فصل / نقل / إزالة	The frozen peas may be stored for weeks or months before being removed.

Definitions:

harvest
take from the trees

soak
put in liquid for a long period of time

place
put

belt
long thin strip of rubber

remove
take out

pack
put in tightly

jars
small glass bottles



Arts Reader

4.9

ARTS 7
Telford Hall Episode 3

New Word	Translation	Examples
shining (adj)	ساطع / مشرق	On the morning of the final examinations, the sun was shining brightly.
examination	امتحان	'It always is when there's an examination,' said Bob.
hold (~ an exam)	يعقد	He and Ahmed were walking through the college gardens on their way to the main hall, where the examinations were held.
crowd of (n)	مجموعة من / حشد من	here was a crowd of students waiting outside.
pour into (~a room)	يتوافد إلى	At 9.45 exactly, the doors opened and the students poured into the hall.
face down	مقلوب	On each desk, there was a name card and a piece of paper, face down.
supervise (v)	يراقب/ يشرف	A lecturer Ahmed had never seen was supervising the examination.
ache (v)	ألم / وجع	By the time he finished the last paper on Friday afternoon, Ahmed's arm ached from writing so much, but he did not mind.
come out (~ exam result)	تظهر / تصدر / تعرض	The examination results would come out the following week.
roast meat	لحم مشوي (بالفرن)	He always cooks Sunday lunch,' she explained, ' roast meat and vegetables.
disturb	يزعج / يضايق	He doesn't like being disturbed.
sand dunes	كثبان رملية	Next to the beach there were high sand dunes.
delicious	لذيذ	It tasted delicious as well.
perfectly (adv)	بإتقان	He perfectly cooked roast beef with four different vegetables and a special sauce.
call in (~ visit)	يزور (زيارة قصيرة)	Bob's sister and her family called in to say 'hello'.
fell asleep (v)	ينام	Later, just before he fell asleep, Ahmed thought about how much he had enjoyed spending a quite Sunday in Bob's home.
platform	رصيف (في محطة القطار)	They were standing on the platform of Norton Central station, waiting for the London train.
Thank you for having me	شكرا لاستضافتي	Thank you very much for having me to stay for the past few days.
hospitality	الضيافة	I hope one day that I will be able to repay your kindness and hospitality.

4.10

ARTS 8
Calligraphy

New Word	Translation	Examples
calligraphy (n)	فن الخط	The word ‘calligraphy’ comes from Greek . It means ‘beautiful writing’.
fine (adj)	جميل	Calligraphy is the art of fine handwriting and has been practiced in many countries for centuries.
pointed (adj)	مدبب / مسنون	In the Far East, a pointed brush is used.
calligrapher (n)	خطاط	In Western and Islamic cultures, a pen is the calligrapher's tool.
connection	علاقة/ صلة	There was a strong connection between painting and calligraphy because they used similar methods and materials.
scholar (n)	عالم	However, calligraphers were seen as scholars, while painters were seen as ordinary workers.
equals	متساوي	It was not until the 5th century that they were treated as equals.
western (adj)	غربي	In Western cultures, calligraphy was based on the Roman letters.
religious men	رجال دين	Calligraphers were often religious men.
religious (adj)	ديني	The most beautiful examples of Western calligraphy are usually found in religious books.
concentrate (v)	يركز	Therefore, many calligraphers concentrated the name of God.
angular (adj)	زاوي/ مزوي	Kufic, an angular style for carving in stone, appeared in the 7th century.
rounded (adj)	مدور/ مستدير	By the 10th century, Nashki, a more flowing style with rounded letters, appeared and Kufic had almost disappeared.
twist (v)	يعطف/ يلوي / يلف	Artists twisted words into circles, squares and other shapes, small enough to fit on a plane or large enough to decorate the wall of a mosque.
god (n)	الله / إله	It reads Ma sha’ Allah – ‘As God wills’

Definitions:

calligraphy is the art of fine handwriting.

kufic an angular style for carving in stone.

nashki a more flowing style with rounded letters.

Science Reader

4.11

SCIENCE 7
Experimental procedures

New Word	Translation
scientific experiment	تجربة علمية
stage	مرحلة
report	تقرير
exchange	تبادل
set out	يعرض
measurable	قابل للقياس
experimental	تجريبي
procedures	إجراءات
guidelines	توجيهات/ تعليمات

New Word	Translation
detailed	مفصل
hypothesis	فرضية
guess	تخمين / افتراض
based on	يستند إلى
previous	سابق
procedure	الإجراء
step-by-step	خطوة بخطوة
list	قائمة
numbered	مرقم

instructions	زاوية السقوط
observation	زاوية الانعكاس
numerical	الانكسار
summary	ينحني
data	وسط شفاف
conclusion	منشور زجاجي
analyze	يحلل
identify	يحدد

- Every stage of a scientific experiment should be recorded and written up.
- This report will show your results and conclusions.
- If the procedure isn't written up, it is impossible to monitor progress and exchange information.
- Scientific experiments set out to answer a question.
- Experiments should always be measurable and show cause and effect.

Writing experiment:

Reports on experimental procedures should follow these (or similar) guidelines:

The question should be detailed.

This should be one or two sentences describing the information you know about the question. It should be the information on which you base your hypothesis.

This is an educated guess - a statement based on your previous research and experience that should answer the question.

A list of everything needed for the experiment.

A step-by-step list of numbered instructions showing how to do the experiment. Each step should start on a new line and usually begin with a verb.

Writing experiments

Your name: Safa Gaber

Date: 20. 5. 2025

TITLE: Do Heavy Things Fall Faster Than Light Things?

QUESTION: Is the speed of falling directly related to the weight of an object?

RESEARCH: All objects fall at the same speed if there is no air resistance.

HYPOTHESIS: The heavier object will fall faster than the lighter one.

MATERIALS: a book, a piece of paper , a stopwatch , a chair, notebook and pen.

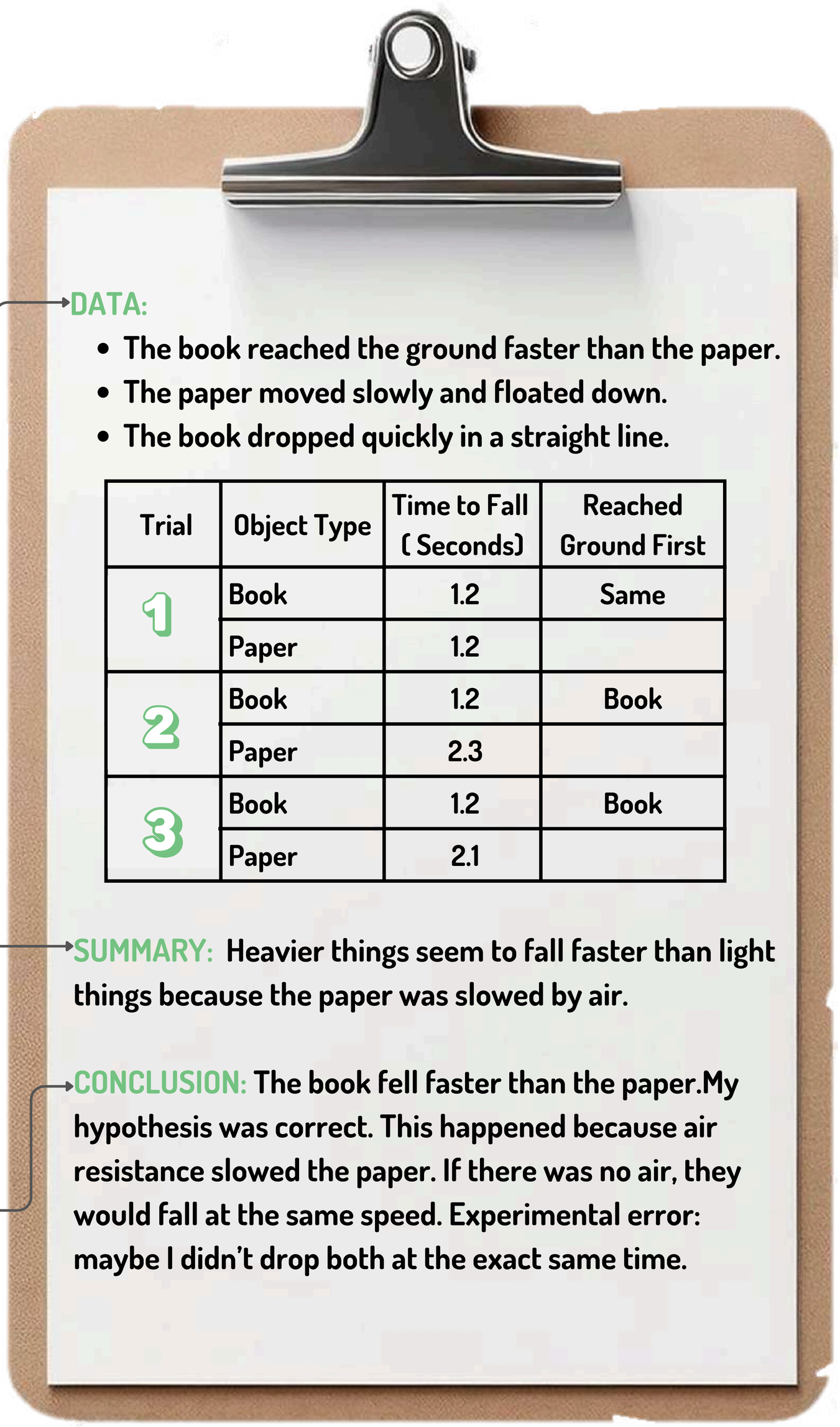
PROCEDURE:

1. Stand on a chair.
2. Hold the book and the paper at the same height.
3. Drop both at the same time.
4. Watch which one hits the ground first.
5. Repeat the test 3 times.
6. Record your results.

Follow-Up

This is information collected during the experiment. It should include:

- all measurements and observations
- tables showing the data
- numerical data shown as graphs



DATA:

- The book reached the ground faster than the paper.
- The paper moved slowly and floated down.
- The book dropped quickly in a straight line.

Trial	Object Type	Time to Fall (Seconds)	Reached Ground First
1	Book	1.2	Same
	Paper	1.2	
2	Book	1.2	Book
	Paper	2.3	
3	Book	1.2	Book
	Paper	2.1	

The summary is one or two sentences that explain the data.

SUMMARY: Heavier things seem to fall faster than light things because the paper was slowed by air.

CONCLUSION: The book fell faster than the paper.My hypothesis was correct. This happened because air resistance slowed the paper. If there was no air, they would fall at the same speed. Experimental error: maybe I didn't drop both at the exact same time.

This can have four parts:

- analyze the data
- see if your hypothesis was correct
- describe or explain your evidence
- identify experiment errors

4.12

SCIENCE 8
Internal combustion engine

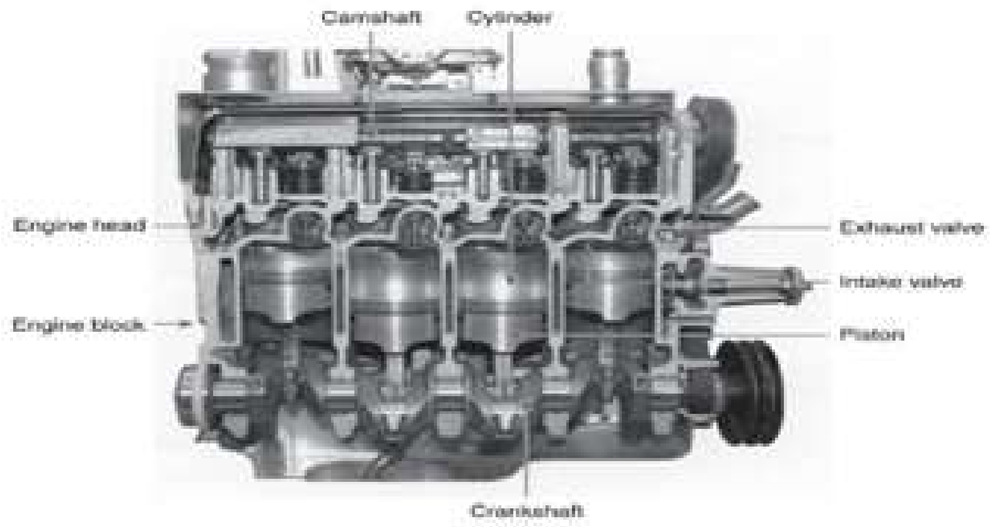
New Word	Translation
piston	محاولة
suck in	جدري البقر
inlet valve	يطور تطوير
cylinder	يثبت / يبرهن
carburetor	المكربن
compress (v) compression (n)	شائع
mix (v) mixture (n)	يشخص
spark plug	انتقال
spark	سريع
force down	مصاب
explode (v) explosion (n)	أدوية
exhaust valve	جوانب/ نواحي

New Word	Translation
internal (adj)	داخلي
combustion	احتراق/ اشتعال
engine	محرّك
turn	يدير
key	مفتاح
ignition (n) ignite (v)	تشغيل يشغل
lorry	شاحنة
motor cycle	دراجة نارية
petrol-powered	تعمل على الوقود
vehicle	مركبة
electrical circuit	دائرة كهربائية
stroke	شوط

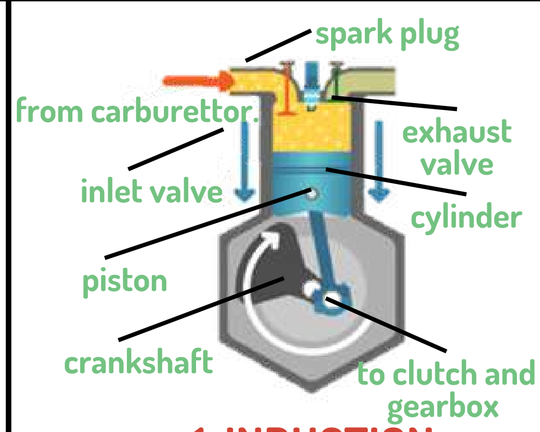
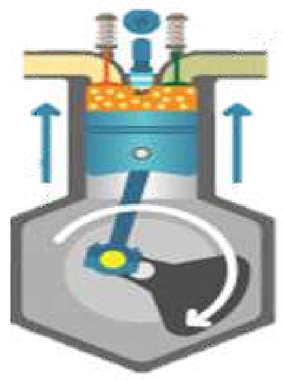
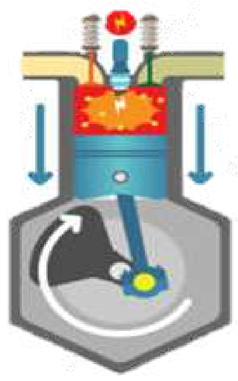
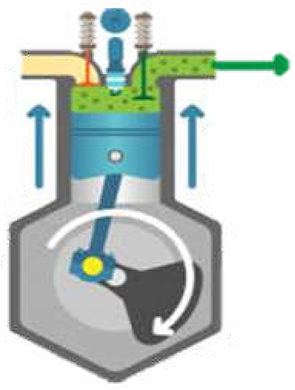
When you turn the key in the ignition of a car, a lorry, a motor cycle or any other petrol-powered vehicle, you switch on the electrical circuit. Turn it again and you can start the engine.



- The engine works in cycle steps (a sequence of events) are explained in one cylinder in step-by-step.
- This cycle is called the four-stroke engine.



A four-stroke engine:

Action	Stroke + picture	Result
• Turning the ignition key • Piston moves down 1	 1. INDUCTION	• The starter motor turns the engine. The piston moves up and down. • Petrol and air are sucked in through the open inlet valve at the top of the cylinder. The air and petrol mixture is controlled by the carburetor.
• Piston at bottom of stroke • Piston rises 2	 2. COMPRESSION	• The cylinder is full of air and petrol. • Air and petrol mixture is compressed.
• Spark plug provides ignition 3 • Mixture explodes	 3. IGNITION	• At the top of the cylinder is the spark plug. This provides the electric spark that ignites the mixture. • The piston is forced down.
• Piston rises again 4 • Piston at top of cylinder	 4. EXHAUST	• The burnt mixture is pushed out of the exhaust valve. • The inlet valve opens again and the cycle is repeated.

Unit 5

Working things out



Mistakes is the proof that you are trying

5.1

Word sets

Word sets is a group of connected words.

مجموعة الكلمات هي الكلمات المرتبطة ببعضها البعض.

Look at these words (table sofa chair armchair)

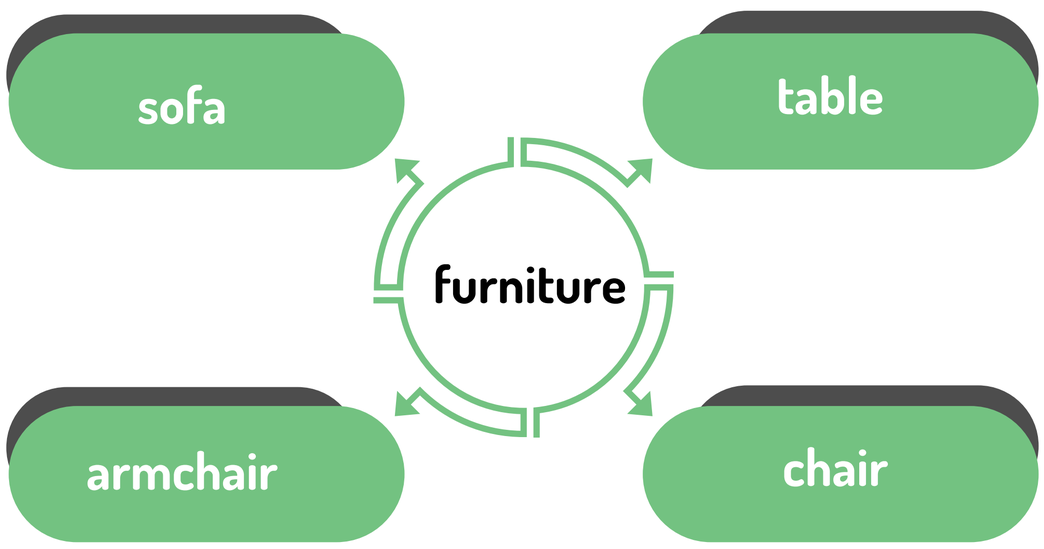
انظر لهذه الكلمات (table sofa chair armchair)

What do they have in common?

ما الشيء المشترك بينهن؟

The name of this set is furniture

هذه أسم مجموعة الكلمات furniture



Learning words as a set is one way of helping you remember them.

تعلم الكلمات كمجموعة هو أحد الطرق لمساعدتك على تذكرها

Circle the different word:

1. Camels / cows / cats / orange
2. Teacher / doctor / hospital / nurse
3. Famine / drought / earthquake / acid
4. Hill / rectangular / mountain / valley
5. Table / sofa / room / armchair
6. Volume / frequency / loudness / mangoes
7. Squeeze / peel / dates / boil
8. Earthquake / flood / forest / hurricane
9. Evening / night / mountain / morning
10. Wood / curved / plastic / paper

5.2

Language review 9

1 Modal verbs (1)

Modal verbs are not used on their own. They are used with other verbs to express different meanings.

لا تستخدم الأفعال الناقصة بمفردها، بل يتم استخدامها مع أفعال أخرى لتعبر عن معان مختلفة.

Degree of possibility
درجة الإحتمالية

You are certain
(متأكد)

- **النفي (Negative)**
  S+ can't + inf.
- **الإثبات (Positive)**
  S + must + inf.

You are not certain
(غير متأكد)

- **النفي (N egative)**
  S+ may not / migh not / could not + inf.
- **الإثبات (Positive)**
  S + may/ might/could + inf.

Note:

Must not (mustn't) can only be used when you want to tell somebody that they are not allowed to do something

Example:

You must not look at your books during an exam

تستخدم mustn't عندما تريد أن تخبر أحدهم بأن شيئا ما غير مسموح به (ممنوع)

Examples:

It must be a coin.

He can't be there.

They could be tired.

It might not be a toothbrush.

Ali may call while you were out.

A faulty connection could cause a fire.

Ability
القدرة

can/ can't

تشير للحاضر (المضارع) (refers to present)
S + can/ can't + inf.

could/ couldn't

used to:

refers to the past.
تشير للماضي

after wish
بعد (wish)

in conditional sentences.
في الجمل الشرطية

Examples:

I can speak English.

She can't swim.

They couldn't go to the party last week.

I wish I could travel to London.

If I lived near the sea, I could learn to swim.

Note:

- You can use be able to instead of can.

يمكن أن نستخدم (be able to) لتحل محل (can / could)

Examples:

I am able to swim.

I wish I was able to swim.

Spot the mistakes and re-write the sentences correctly:

1. He may goes to Aden.

2. They wish they can visit him.

3. If there was no more rain in Yemen, the whole country can turn to desert.

4. I wish I am able to study medicine.

5. The problem might solved by her.

2

Sense verbs + object + verb

Structure	Sense verb + Object + verb (- ing)	Sense verb + Object + verb (inf.)
Usage	It is used with continuous action and it is often used for setting the scene يستخدم للحدث المستمر(غير مكتمل) وغالبا ما يستخدم لوصف المشهد أو المنظر.	It is used with completed action. يستخدم مع الحدث المكتمل.
Examples	I saw him walking down the street. (رأيته يمشي في الشارع) (رأيت جزا من الحدث وليس كله) She heard the baby crying. (سمعت الطفل يبكي) (البكاء مستمرا في تلك اللحظة)	I saw him walk into the building. (رأيته يدخل إلى المبنى) (رأيت الحدث كاملا من البداية إلى النهاية) She heard the baby cry. (سمعت الطفل يبكي) (سمعت حدث البكاء كاملا)

Put the verbs in brackets in the correct forms:

1. I saw my brother (talk) ..... with our new neighbor.
2. She heard birds (sing) ..... in the morning.
3. He felt a drop of rain (fall) ..... on his face.
4. We watched them (dance) .....until the music stopped.
5. They felt the ground (shake) .....during the earthquake.
6. She watched the children (play) ..... in the park.
7. Ahmed saw his brother (fall) ..... off his bike.
8. They noticed the man (steal) ..... a bag.
9. He felt someone (touch) .....his shoulder.
10. She saw a cat (sleep) ..... Under the car.

5.3

The mystery of the Mary Celeste

New Word	Translation	Examples
voyage (n)	رحلة بحرية	Sailors coming back from long voyages used to tell stories.
mystery (n)	سر/ غموض/لغز	The true story of the Mary Celeste is perhaps the most famous unexplained mystery of the sea
mysterious (adj)	سري/غامض/ مبهم	They searched the mysterious ship.
visibility (n)	الرؤية	There was a good wind and visibility was excellent.
sight (v)	يرى	The sailors sighted another ship on the horizon..
crew (n)	طاقم	The Captain ordered one of his crew to put up signal.
his blood ran cold	تعبير عن الخوف الشديد (خاف بشدة)	But then his blood ran cold.
apart (adv)	بمعزل / بعيدا	When the two ships were about 100 metres apart, Captain Morehouse and two of his crew rowed across to the Mary Celeste.
deserted (adj)	مهجور	The ship was completely deserted.
panic (n)	خوف / هلع / ذعر	Nothing had been taken and there was no sign of panic or trouble.
stained (adj)	ملطخ	First they found a sword stained with what looked like blood.
mutiny (v)	يتمرد	They thought the crew must have mutinied and killed the captain.
drift (v)	يجرى مع الرياح (يبحر بلا تحكم)	The strange story of the deserted ship found drifting on the open sea has never been explained.

Follow-Up

Definitions:

voyage
journey at sea

mystery
something impossible to explain

apart
away from each other

visibility
how clearly things can be seen

make out
see something

sighted
saw

his blood ran cold
he felt very frightened

stained
colored

panic
sudden fear

deserted
without people

drifting
sailing uncontrolled

mutinied
sailors refused to obey their captain's orders



5.4

Language review 10

1 Modal verbs (2)

There are different ways of talking about how something happened in the past.

هناك طرق مختلفة للحديث عن كيفية حدوث شيء ما في الماضي.

1 Suggesting a possible explanation: اقتراح تفسيرات محتملة

! **may / might/ could + have + Pp**

Examples:

- The sailors may have mutinied.
- Ahmed had the key so he could have opened the door.
- She might have missed the bus.

2 Deciding on an explanation: التأكيد على تفسير

! **must + have + Pp**

Examples:

- She must have left early because the house is empty.
- It must have rained last night. The rods are wet.
- He must have been tired after working all day.

3 Not accepting the suggestion or decision: رفض اقتراح او تفسير

! **cannot/could not + have + P p**

Examples:

- He can't have stolen the money.
- She couldn't have known about the party.
- They cannot have been at home.

Follow-Up

Note:

Use (because) for giving reasons for (not) accepting a suggestion or decision.

نستخدم (because) لإعطاء سبب قبول او عم قبول الاقتراح أو التفسير .

Examples:

- He can't have stolen the money **because** he was with me all the day.
- She couldn't have known about the party **because** no one told her.
- They may not have been at home **because** the lights were off all night.

Exercises

Use model verb to complete these sentences:

1. He ..... forgotten his phone. He can't find it.
2. She .....failed in the exam because she didn't study at all.
3. They ..... gotten lost on the way. They are too late.
4. The thief .....entered through the back door. It is opened.
5. The child .....written this letter; it's well- written.

2

Verb + object + infinitive with to

This is a very common sentence pattern, used with many verbs.

هذا تركيب جملة شائع، ويستخدم مع العديد من الأفعال.

Subject + order / want / would like / ask + Object+ to + infinitive

Examples:

- She asked him to help her.
- The mother ordered her kid to bring a glass of water.
- She wants her son to study harder.
- We would like them to come to our party.

Exercises

Spot the mistakes and re-write the sentences correctly .

1. The teacher asked us to wort the lesson. .....
2. He ordered them to opening the door. .....
3. I would like you to comes wit me. .....
4. They want Ahmed to travels to London. .....
5. She wanted us to been quiet. .....

3 Reflexive pronouns الضمائر المنعكسة

The reflexive pronoun is used when the subject of a verb is also the object.

تستخدم الضمائر المنعكسة عندما يكون فاعل الفعل هو نفسه المفعول به.

Subjective pronouns	Reflexive pronouns
I	myself
You	yourself / yourselves
We	ourselves
They	themselves
He	himself
She	herself
It	itself

Examples:

We've brought ourselves something to eat.

Salma hurt herself while cooking.

The cat cleaned itself after eating.

He taught himself swimming.

I fix the car myself.

They are proud of themselves.

You should take care of yourself.

You have to write homework yourselves.

Choose the best alternatives:

1. I hurt .....
   a) myself b) yourself c) himself
2. She made the cake .....
   a) himself b) herself c) myself
3. They like to talk about .....
   a) ourselves b) themselves c) yourselves
4. He looked at ..... in the mirror.
   a) himself b) herself c) myself
5. The machine turns off by .....
   a) herself b) myself c) itself

Arts Reader

5.5

ARTS 10
Strange happenings

New Word	Translation	Examples
The Bermuda Triangle	مثلث برمودا	The Bermuda Triangle is famous because many ships and planes have disappeared there.
navy	أسطول	Perhaps the biggest mystery is the loss of five US Navy planes in 1945.
leader (n)	قائد	Soon afterwards the leader of the flight sent this message on the radio: 'We are off course ... we cannot see land ... everything is wrong and strange ... the ocean doesn't look the way it should ...'And then silence.
off course	خارج المسار	'We are off course ... we cannot see land ... everything is wrong and strange ... the ocean doesn't look the way it should ...
disappearance (n)	اختفاء	Nobody has ever been able to explain this or any of the other disappearances.
Pharaoh (n)	فرعون	Tutankhamun was the king, or Pharaoh, of Egypt over 3,500 years ago.
treasure	كنز	As was the custom in those days, his tomb, the room where his body lay, was filled with treasure and then closed in.
robber (n)	لص / سارق	In later years, robbers used to break into the Pharaoh's tombs to steal the treasure, but the tomb of Tutankhamun stayed hidden for centuries.
break into	يقتحم	Robbers used to break into the Pharaoh's tombs to steal the treasure.
archaeologist	عالم آثار	Then in 1923 the British archaeologist, Carnarvon, found and broke into the tomb.
coffin (n)	تابوت/ نعش	Above the gold coffin of the boy king was a piece of writing.
translate (v)	يترجم	Above the gold coffin of the boy king was a piece of writing, which Carnarvon translated.
disturb (v)	يزعج/ يضايق	Death will come to those who disturb the sleep of the 'Pharaohs.
curse	لعنة	His wife said: 'It's the curse of Tutankhamun - the curse that killed him.
coal	فحم	The main industry of Aberfan, a small town in South Wales, used to be digging for coal.
pile up (v)	يكدس / يراكم	Coal dust and small pieces of coal could not be sold, so they were piled up in heaps, called slag heaps.
slag heap	كومة خبث / كومة نفايات معدنية	On the hill above the school, was a slag heap.
slid	ينزلق	Two days later the slag heap slid down the hill and covered the school.

Follow-Up

Definitions:

slag
small pieces of coal and coal dust

heap
a pile

primary
first

slid
moved across the top of

The Bermuda Triangle
is a name given to an area of the Atlantic Ocean between the islands of Bermuda and Puerto Rico and the coast of the State of Florida in the USA.



Science Reader

5.6

SCIENCE 9
The moon

New Word	Translation
moon	قمر
satellite	قمر
radius	نصف القطر
orbit (v)	مدار / مسار
direction	اتجاه
phase	مرحلة
new moon	محاق
crescent	هلال
quarter	تربيع

New Word	Translation
gibbous	أحدب
full moon	بدر
decrease	يتناقص
reverse order	ترتيب عكسي
Rotate spin	يدور
axis	محور
space	فضاء
fraction	جزء
sunlit hemisphere	نصف الكرة المشمس

eclipse	خسوف / كسوف
solar eclipse	كسوف الشمس
solar	شمسي
edge	مدار / مسار
visible	مرئي
lunar	قمري
cast	يلقي

Follow-Up

The Moon is the only natural satellite of the Earth.

A satellite is a body that moves in a fixed orbit around another

An orbit is the path of a planet or Moon.

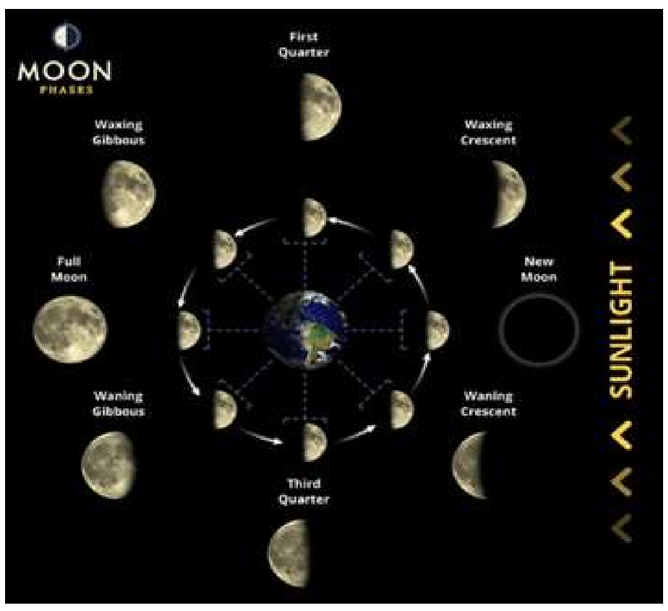


- It has a radius of 1,738 km.
- The Moon orbits the Earth. At the same time, the Earth moves around the Sun. Because of both movements, it takes the Moon just over 29 days to return to its original position.
- We can see the Moon because of light from the Sun, which always comes from the same direction.

The phases of the Moon:

The phases of the Moon are greater or lesser parts of the Moon that we see as it travels around the Earth.

- Because the position of the Moon changes in relation to the Earth, we see greater or lesser parts of the Moon as it travels around the Earth.

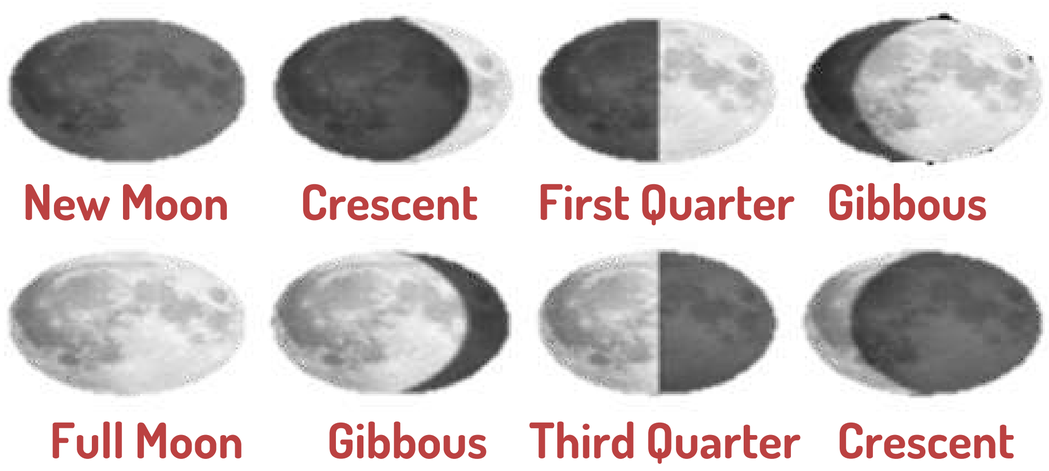


Follow-Up

- The most we ever see is one half of the Moon (Full Moon) and it is always the same half. This is because the Moon rotates, or prints, around its own axis as it moves through space.

An **axis** is an imaginary line around which a body moves.

Space is the area where the planets and stars are.



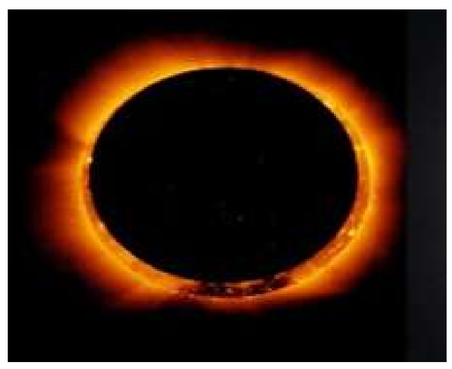
- The Moon's phases depend on what fraction of its sunlit hemisphere can be seen from Earth.
- There are eight phases of the Moon.

Eclipse:

Eclipse is a shadow or hidden of something.

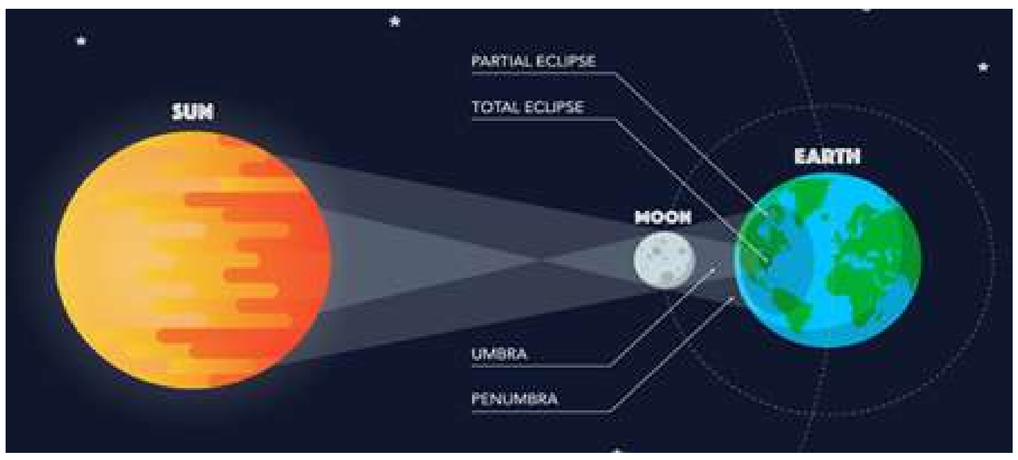
Solar eclipse is the disappearance of the Sun during daylight.

Solar is to do with the Sun



Follow-Up

- **The Solar eclipse happenswhen the Moon passes between the Earth and the Sun, casting a shadow on the Earth and hiding all or part of the Sun from view.**
- **The Moon can hide a huge object like the Sun, which has a radius of more than 696,000 km. The answer lies in distance: the further away an object is, the smaller it looks.**



- **What you see during an eclipse depends on where you are on Earth.**

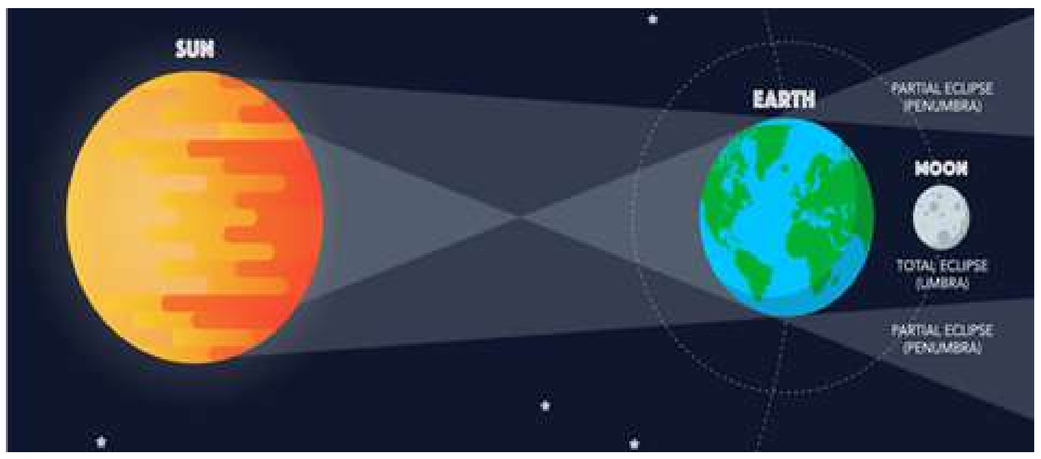


- **You will see a <u>total eclipse</u> if you are in a place directly in line with the Sun and the Moon.**
- **In other places, you will see a <u>partial eclipse</u> with one edge of the Sun hidden by the Moon and the other edge visible.**

Lunar eclipse is the disappearance of the Moon during night.

Lunar is to do with the Moon.

- **The lunar eclipse happens when the Earth moves between the Sun and the Moon, casting its shadow on the Moon. At this time, the Moon almost disappears.**



5.6

SCIENCE 10
Radioactivity

New Word	Translation
radioactivity	النشاط الإشعاعي
nucleus	نواة
occur	يحدث
rays	أشعة
radiation	إشعاع
uranium	يورانيوم
give out	ينتج
pass	يمر/ ينفذ
affect	يؤثر
photographic plates	الواح التصوير

New Word	Translation
effects	تأثير / مفعول
long exposure	التعرض الطويل
amount	كمية
death	وفاة / موت
cancer	سرطان
archaeology	علم الآثار
medicine	الطب
energy	الطاقة
preserve	حفظ
X-ray	أشعة اكس

nuclear power	الطاقة النووية
generate	يولد
reactor	مفاعل نووي
nuclear fission	الانشطار النووي
split	انقسام
advantages	فوائد
disadvantages	أضرار/ مساوئ
supply	يزود/ يسد حاجة
harmful	مؤذ/ مضر

Follow-Up

Radioactivity: is the changes that take place in the nucleus, or centre, of certain materials.



- When radioactivity occurs, rays are sent out. These rays are called radiation.

Radiation: is the amount of rays sent out of certain materials when radioactivity occurs.



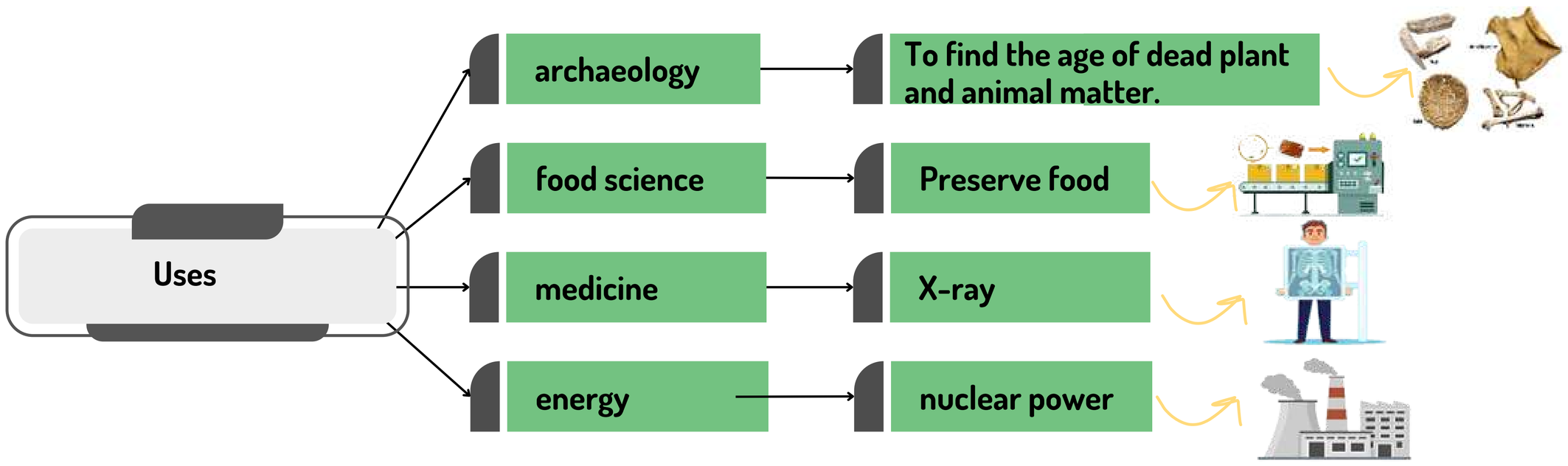
- Radiation was discovered by a French chemist, Henri Becquerel.
- Henri Becquerel noticed that the metal uranium gave out rays that passed through other materials and affected photographic plates.

Effects

- A long exposure to a large amount can result in death.
- A small amount of radiation can cause cancer.



Follow-Up



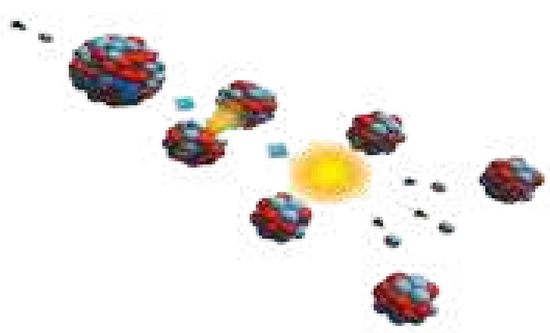
Nuclear power

Nuclear power is generating electricity in nuclear reactors using a radioactive process called nuclear fission.



- Nuclear power station is the most important use of radioactivity.

Nuclear fission is the split of the nucleus of an atom to release energy in a chain reaction.



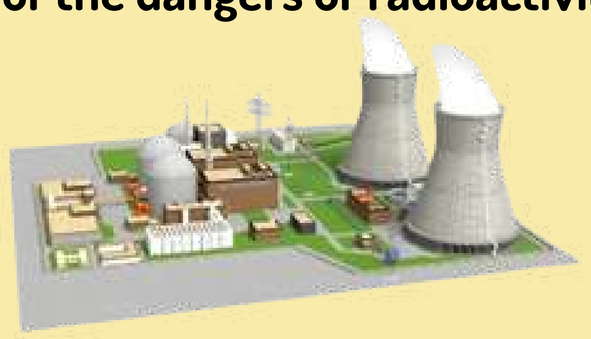
- Uranium-235 atom is split, or broken open. This causes the nucleus of another atom to split, then another, and so on in a chain reaction.
- Every time a nucleus is split, energy is released and heat is created.
- The heat is used to make steam, which drives the machines that generate electricity.

Advantages of nuclear power:

- There is enough uranium in the world to supply nuclear power stations for many hundreds of years.
- Nuclear power stations do not produce harmful gases.

Disadvantage of nuclear power:

- The accident at Chernobyl reminded the world of the dangers of radioactivity



Unit 6

Looking back



Don't watch the clock; do what it does. Keep going.

6.1

Emergencies in the news

New Word	Translation	Examples
horrific (adj)	مروّع	Alia Nawaz, 18, was badly injured yesterday in a horrific accident in Harib Stree.
hit (v)	يصطدم يرتطم	She was hit by a blue Suzuki jeep which drove straight on.
highway patrol	دورية الطرق السريعة	Police Officer Ali Aziz, on his way back to 22 May Street Police Station form highway patrol, arrived first on the scene.
rescue (v) rescue (n)	ينقذ إنقاذ	They were rescued yesterday from fire at their flat He rushed to the rescue.
husband (n)	زوج	The fire was seen by husband Mustapha.

6.2

Accident at Jebel Kebir

New Word	Translation	Examples
trip (v)	يتعثر	Anwar tripped and fell to the shaking ground.
shaking (adj)	مهتز	Anwar tripped and fell to the shaking ground.
race (v)	يسرع	Kassim raced back to the village in his pick-up.
keep (v)	ظل	He kept looking at his son beside him
groan (v)	يتأوه / يأن	Anwar groaned. He was in a lot of pain.
sting (n)	لسعة / لدغة	The bee stings had made his face and hands look huge.
unconscious (adj)	مغمى عليه/ فاقد للوعي	Anwar's eyes were closed and he was almost unconscious.
wrist (n)	معصم	She held his wrist to check his pulse.
pulse (n)	النبض	She held his wrist to check his pulse.

Definitions:

shaking
moving very quickly up and down, or from side to side

unconscious
not thinking or moving, often after an injury

stung
hurt by bees

wrist
part of the body just above the hand

pulse
beating of blood through the body

groan
making a deep sound because of pain

raced
drove very fast

6.3

How hospital works

New Word	Translation	Examples
two-track system	نظام المسارين	We have a two-track system.
fast track’	المسار السريع	e put people with really bad injuries in the ‘fast track’..
high-priority	أولوية قصوى	All the doctors are busy with the high-priority patients.
receptionist (n)	موظف الاستقبال	Receptionists register the personal details of the slow-track patients.
register (v)	يسجل / يقيد	Receptionists register the personal details of the slow-track patients.
slow-track	المسار البطيء	Receptionists register the personal details of the slow-track patients.
priority (n)	أولوية / حسب الأولوية	the reception nurse, who quickly examines each patient and gives them a priority - red for bad injuries and also for young children and old people, and blue for people with less serious injuries.
registration form	استمارة التسجيل	She adds her notes to the registration form and sends it through to the team of doctors.
unit (n)	وحدة	they may send a patient for treatment by another unit - the X-ray unit for a broken bone, for example.

6.4

Working in public service

New Word	Translation	Examples
center (n)	مركز	The city center was destroyed
even	حتى	Even when I was young, I liked trying to help people with their problems, so my job is just right for me.
major problems	مشكلات رئيسية / مشكلات كبيرة	I visit several villages each week, and I deal with more major problems go to hospital in Hajjah.
reduce	يقلل	I feel good that we've reduced death and disease so much.

Definitions:

safety officer
a person who makes sure that factories and other places of work are not dangerous.

personal details
information about a person such as name, age and address.

examination room
a private place where a doctor can check a patient.

sports teacher
a person who helps other people learn to play games such as football.

6.5

Huge changes in Libyan health care

New Word	Translation	Examples
tuberculosis	السل	Sadiqhad died of tuberculosis.
seem (v)	يبدوا	Now it seemed my younger sister, Farida, was going to die too.
measles	حصبة	We knew measles was easy to cure – with proper medical care.
facility	تسهيل / وسيلة	There were no medical facilities at all
qualifying	مرحلة التأهل	Two years after qualifying, in 1969, when I was completing further training in a large hospital in Alexandria, news of the new Republic cam
society (n)	مجتمع	The Republic put people at the center of society.
eye surgeon	جراح عيون	As an eye surgeon. I was extremely interested in this area of medicine.
trachoma	الرمد (مرض يصيب العين)	I was asked to run the new Trachoma Centre in Benghazi in 1973.
health car	رعاية صحية	It is wonderful that we now have good health car.
medical staff	طاقم طبي	We have trained medical staff in health centers
everywhere (adv)	في كل مكان	We have hospitals everywhere.

Phrases from the text and their meanings:

Farida's fever broke the next day. = high temperature came down

That was the day my future was decided.= it became clear to me that I would be a doctor

I qualified as a doctor. = completed my training with success

Exactly what I believed! = This was just what I thought.

As soon as I could, I came home. = returned from Egypt to Libya

and that was the beginning of my life's work. = the job that was really important to me

the terrible diseases of yesterday = the past