

famous for	مشهور بـ	ceremony	ينصح	President	رئيس
Educationalist		professor	مظهر	success	
nanoscience	م دقيق	a quiz	يمنح	successful	
surgeon		quantity	ديمقراطية	succeed	ينجح
disability	-	junior	headmistress	civil	
Paralympics	ألعاب معاقين	professional	ناشط سياسي	rights	
weight lifting		amateur	astronaut	Chemistry	كيمياء
an expert	خبير	championship	جيولوجي	thanks to	
remote sensing		champion	التربة الزراعية	stars	
a satellite		quality	opportunity	discuss	يناقش
space	/	legendary	مجتهد	discover	يكشف
a project		Independence	lazy	discovery	
photography	التصوير	director	popular	Physics	فيزياء
institute	معهد	competition	alive	mention	يذكر
technology	التكنولوجيا	international	bravery	influence	يؤثر في
society	جمعية /	differ	brave	nuclear	
a prize		educate	cowardly	grow up	ينضج
Laureate		education	cheerful	winner	

Definitions

surgeon	A person who does operation at hospitals
astronaut	someone who travels and works in space
expert	Someone who knows a lot about a subject or is very good at something or a person with special skill or training.
geologist	a scientist who studies rocks and their history.
headmistress	a teacher who is a woman and the leader of a school.
Education	It is a process عملية of learning that you get at school or university
laureate	a person who has been given an official honour or a prize for something important he or she has achieved.
soil	the layer on the earth in which plants grow.
space	the area outside the earth's atmosphere
underground	under the surface of the earth
famous	Known about by a lot of people.
medicine	The treatment and study of illnesses and injuries
quiz	A game or a competition in which you answer questions
useful	Something that makes it easier to do something

Prepositions and expressions

At the weekend	في العطلة الأسبوعية	Expert in – on -	خبير في
At the age of		In the age of	
Be interested in	يكون مهتم بـ	Make notes	يسجل ملاحظات
By chance		one millionth of one billionth	واحد علي مليون في البليون
Different from		From all over the world	
Do a quiz about	يحل مسابقة عن	Thanks to	
Give up	يتخلي عن – يقلع	Work on	يحسن – يطور

Á the first / second / third / last (person) +to + inf Á Maha was the first to win the prize.
 Á help+ + (to) + inf. ÁShe helped women to succeed (succeed) in education.
 Á Remote sensing Á{ the use of satellite to find underground water , oil ,etc}

Á thanks to / ÁThanks to his courage, we could catch the thief.

Á thank for يشكر ÁI thanked Ali for helping me.

Á do a quiz يحل ÁLet's do this quiz, shall we?

Á have interest in = Ábe interested in مهتم Á- interested to +

ÁThey have a great interest in learning English.

ÁThey are interested in learning English. ÁThey are interested to learn English.

Á other + Á other مفرد ثاني اثنين // Áothers ()

ÁSome people like English. Other people don't like it. Á He waved to me with his other hand.

ÁSome people like English. Others don't like it.

Áanother + (زيادة -) ÁI like this cake, give me another one.

Á Win يفوز / يكسب	Áa cup / a medal / a prize / a game / championship
Á earn يكسب مقابل	Á How much money do you earn from this job?
Á gain يكسب شي معنوي	Á he gained experience / fame / knowledge / reputation

ÁVerbs and Nouns

Play يلعب	a game / a trick / a part = a role / music / the piano
Score يسجل / يحرز	a goal هدف / a point
Take يأخذ	care / advice / a test / an exam / money / drugs / a rest / a risk
Give يعطي	advice / help / a party / a lecture / a talk / speech
Make يصنع	mistakes / discovery / progress / the beds / promise / a trip / noise
Do يفعل	work / job / hobby / exercise / homework / shopping / damage / judo / karate a quiz / housework / a favour جميل / معروف / ironing / a crime / wrong

Suggestion

Making suggestion	Accept the suggestion	Refuse the suggestion
- Let's watch TV	<u>That's a good idea !</u>	<u>I am sorry I am busy</u>
- What (How) about+ V+ing?	<u>That 's a great idea .</u>	<u>I am not very keen</u>
- You could + inf-----.	<u>I agree to that</u>	<u>No , let's do something</u>
- Why don't you + inf-----?		<u>different</u>

Unit one	The present simple المضارع البسيط	Mr Hesham
(I – we – you – they)	مع الأسماء الجمع ومع هذه الضمائر	1- التكوين :-
(He – she – it)	s + مع الأسماء المفرد ومع هذه الضمائر	2- مع الأفعال التي تنتهي بأحد هذه الحروف (s – ss – x – z – o – sh – ch) يضاف لها (es)
♣ Study studies / cry cries (ies)	الأفعال التي تنتهي بـ (y)	♣ هذه الأفعال في المضارع لا تندرج تحت القاعدة السابقة
(am - is – are) (have – has)	يدل المضارع البسيط على (حقيقة fact) ويأتي مع الكلمات الآتية:	♣

ويأتي مع الكلمات الآتية :

always / usually / sometimes أحياناً / often / rarely (hardly / every
 every day / كل يوم / every week / every year / frequently /

Á Samy plays football every week. (habit) Á We sometimes drink coffee at the café.

♣ We usually go to school on foot. (Habit) Á She always makes mistakes.

ÁThe earth turns round the sun. (fact) Á Electricity is generated from the High Dam

Á Ice melts in the sun (حقيقة Fact) ÁMetals expand in summer and contract in winter.

يستخدم المضارع البسيط بدلا من المستقبل البسيط بعد الروابط الزمنية

As soon as they travel abroad , they will stay at a splendid hotel .

After she finishes school , she will marry.:

I will graduate. I will look for a job . (when) When I graduate , I will look for a job.

I will finish my work. Then I will leave the office. (until)

I won't leave the office until I finish my work.

في النفي والاستفهام في المضارع البسيط نستخدم الفعل المساعد (do) (does)

Does your brother learn Japanese

No , he doesn't learn Japanese

Do you like coffee ?

No , I don't like coffee.

He doesn't play in the street. (Never)

Never does he play in the street.

(لاحظ تقديم الفعل علي الفاعل)

جهول في المضارع البسيط (التصريف الثالث للفعل + am - is - are + الفاعل الذي يقع عليه الفعل)

Electricity is generated from the High Dam.

The Femto second is discovered by Zewail

The teacher gives the good students valuable prizes

Valuable prizes are given to good students by the teacher

(walked / played / visited / arrived) :

يتكون الماضي البسيط بإضافة (ed)

(fly - flew / put - put / go - went / break - broke) :

والتصريف ا

يدل الماضي البسيط على حدث انتهى في الماضي ويأتي مع هذه الكلمات

(Yesterday - ago - in the past - last month - once - one day - in 2000 - in ancient times)

Yesterday , I went to Cairo . She visited Luxor last month.

In 1992 , there was a horrible earthquake in Egypt.

- يستخدم مع التعبيرات الآتية ويعتبر ماضي غير حقيقي

I wish Sara were here now.

It's time you got up. You will be late.

I would rather she were with us now

What did you do yesterday ? (did)

Did Ali make a box yesterday ? Yes, he did. No, he didn't.

How long ago = When

How long ago (When) did you go to the cinema? A year ago

(was - were + التصريف الثالث للفعل)

الماضي البسيط في المبني للمجهول.

We built the house last year . ()

The house was built last year (مجهول)

Farmers irrigated the fields yesterday.

The fields were irrigated yesterday (مجهول)

The pyramids were built by the pharaohs .

The board was cleaned

للتعبير عن عادة في الماضي نستخدم (Used to +) وتدل على عدم القيام بالفعل الآن

I used to smoke

Now I don't smoke

she used to cook our lunch on time.

Now she doesn't cook our lunch.

Did you use to take a taxi?

No , I didn't use to take a taxi .

He used to smoke heavily .

He no longer smokes

She used to live in Cairo.

She doesn't live in Cairo any more.

(be + used to + ing)

Ahmed was used to sleeping early.

She was used to cooking our lunch.

1 – Why do you think it is difficult to live in the Western Desert?

♣ Because it rains every 20-50 years.

2 – What do you think we should thank Dr. El-Baz for?

Á We should thank him for finding underground water in Egypt.

3 – What do you know about Dr. Farouk El-Baz?

Á He is a space scientist and geologist; he was born in 1938 and was educated at Ain Shams University.

4 – Where does Dr. El-Baz work?

Á He is the director of remote sensing at Boston University.

5 – What is remote sensing?

Á It is the use of satellites to find underground water in the desert.

6 – Why do you think remote sensing is important for Egypt?

Á To find underground water in the Western Desert and Sinai.

7 – What advice did Dr. El-Baz give to astronauts?

Á He told them where to land and how to collect rock and soil on the moon.

8 – Do you think scientists like Dr. El-Baz can change our life?

Á Yes, as they usually discover and invent new things that make our life happier, easier and more comfortable.

9 – What do you think we should do to our distinguished scientists علماء متميزين?

Á We should honour and encourage them.

10 – What is the job of Dr Mostafa El-Sayed?

Á He is a scientist and a nanoscience researcher.

11 – What is the job of his son??

Á He is a famous surgeon.

12 – Why do you think Nabawiya Musa was famous?

Á Because she was the first Egyptian woman to go to high school.

13 – What do you think was her important role in education?

Á She helped other women to succeed in education and work.

14 – Who is Zeinab Oteify?

Á She is a paralympic champion at weight lifting..

15 – What is the Femto second?

Á It is one millionth of one billionth of a second.

16 – What did Dr.Zewail win the Noble Prize for?

Á He won the Noble Prize for chemistry.

Pronouns

Mr Hesham

			صفة ملكية	ضمير ملكية	
I		me	my	mine	myself
He	هو	him	his	his	himself بنفسه
She	هي	her	her	her	herself بنفسها
It	هو / هي	it	its		itself بنفسه لغير العاقل
We		us	our	ours	ourselves
You		you	your	yours	yourself
you	/	you	your	yours	yourselves
They	هم – هن	them	their	theirs	themselves

events		company		nickname		argument	
reflect on	ينعكس على	the rest		building		good to	
difficulties		decision		owe to	يدين بـ	look like	شبه
disabled		clarification	توضيح	in debt	مديون	failure	
face	يواجه	hobbies	هوايات	millennium	ألفية	character	شخصية
belong to	يخص	era	-	facts		moral	
ceiling		flight	رحلة جوية	cover	يغطي	turn	
crack		novel	رواية	work out	يحل	surname	
employer		prison		healthy		interview	
fail	يفشل	debt	دين	Pilot	طيار	punish	يعاقب
work for	يعمل لـ	earn money	يكسب مال	lawyer		reward	كافئ
businessman		journalist		butcher		borrow	يستعير
fall off	يقع من على	plaster	-	dentist	طبيب	lend	يسلف
realize	يدرك	truth	حقيقة	passenger		loan	
words		cricket		century		lines	
invent	يخترع	insect		poems		smooth	
discover	يكشف	hearth		factory		choice	اختيار
reply	يرد	comfortable	مريح	clerk		health	صحته
pen name		grey		loud		customer	
do wrong	يف	dress	يرتدي	live on	يعيش على	client	عميل
write for	يكتب لـ	surprised	مندعش	blind		manager	مدير
real	حقيقي	happier		together	سويا	friendship	
decade		main	رئيسي	toys	-	peace	
surface		tell lies	يكذب	shout at	يصرخ في	war	

تعريفات Definitions

belong	يخص	means own or to be a member of a group or organization
ceiling		the inside surface of the top part of a room
cracked		damaged with thin lines on its surface
employer		a person or company that pays people to work for them
fail	يفشل	to be unsuccessful in doing something
Plaster	- دهان	something to cover walls to give them smooth surface.
truth	الحقيقة-	the true facts about something
character	شخصية	a person in a book, play or film
in debt	مديون	when you owe money to someone
journalist		someone who writes for newspapers
Novel	رواية	a story about people that are real
prison		a building where people who do something wrong are sent
moral		A lesson to be learned from a story
choice	اختيار	A decision to choose one thing or person rather than another
Hearth		The area of floor around a fireplace in a house
reward	يكافئ	To be given something good for something you have done

A cricket is a kind of jumping insect which makes a loud noise.

In the past , people thought that if you saw a cricket , good things would happen to you so

Prepositions and expressions

get into debt	يغرق في الدين	owe to	يستدين لـ
argue with	يجادل مع	belong to	ينتمي الي
grey-haired	شعر شائب	share with	يشارك مع
for this reason	لهذا السبب	hear of (about)	يسمع عن
tell the truth	يقول الحقيقة	shout at	يصيح في
make things better	يجعل الأمور أفضل	work for	يعمل لصالح شخص أو شركة
pay (make) a visit	يزور	focus on	يركز علي

Á He owns يمتلك a red car.

Á We owe نستدين much money to the bank.

Á employ يوظف

Á employee

Á employer

Á unemployment

Á Criminals should go to prison يدخل السجن

Á I will go to the prison يذهب لزيارة شخص

Á in debt = indebted مديون

Á He was in debt as he borrowed a lot of money

Á He lived with يعيش مع his family in Cairo .

Á Babies live on علي milk.

Á He works for يعمل لدي an oil company.

Á Can you work out يحل this sum?

Á Doctors work on يطور a cure for cancer.

Á She works with Amira in the pharmacy.

Á The discovery of the Femto second was a breakthrough in the field of science.

(was were + verb + ing

يتكون زمن الماضي المستمر من

في وقت معين في ا

يدل الماضي ا

Á What was your brother doing at 10.00 last night?

Á They were sleeping from 2pm to 5pm.

While / Just as / As

:

While / As / Just as / () , (ماضي بسيط)

Á While he was eating , the telephone rang.

Á While I was playing football , I fell down.

الفعل الثاني لم يستغرق في الحدث فترة طويلة

Á As she was studying , she heard noise.

يأتي مع While الجملتين في زمن الماضي المستمر عندما يستغرقا فترة زمنية طويلة معاً

While / As / Just as / () , (

Á While I was studying , my mother was cooking.

Á While we were playing football , our friends were playing basketball.

Á While + (verb+ ing) .

Á While playing football , I fell down

يمكن ان يأتي الماضي المستمر قبل أو بعد (when)

Á When I was going home , it rained . = It rained while I was going home.

Á I was having a shower when the telephone rang.=

Á During + noun

Á During the film , I slept . (While)

Á While I was watching the film, I slept

Á While I was at preparatory school , I made friends with new students.

(التصريف الثالث (had + pp)

يتكون زمن الماضي التام من:

ويد

Á He found that he had lost his wallet.

Á I discovered that I had forgotten some questions.

Á He told me that he had succeeded .

Á She was sad because she had missed the train.

قواعد يأتي بعدها ماضي تام

After – As soon as – When () , (ماضي بسيط)

After I had played . I took a shower. // As soon as he had left home , it rained heavily

♣ First , I watched TV . Then , I slept . //

♣ After I had watched TV , I slept .

Á As soon as she had married , she travelled abroad.

Á After I had done my homework , I went out

(ماضي بسيط منفي) until / till ()

didn't () / wasn't (تصريف ثالث) until // till ()

Á Ahmed refused to help his friend until he had finished his homework.

Á The student wasn't allowed to go out until he had taken permission .Á He didn't leave the class till he had taken permission

Á I didn't go out until I had done my homework.

Á It didn't rain until I had gone out.

Á He didn't pray till he washed himself.

Á It wasn't until () , (بسيط)

Á It wasn't until I had watched the film that I slept.

Á It was only when () that (ماضي بسيط)

Á It was only when I had done my homework that I watched the film.

يمكن استخدام (Having + pp) بدلا من الروابط التي يأتي بعدها

♣ Having done his work , he slept

♣ He didn't sleep till he had done his work

Á Having written the letter , I posted it .

On writing the letter , I posted it

No sooner than (ماضي بسيط) (hardly – barely – scarcely) when (ماضي بسيط)

Á I had no sooner bought the mobile than I lost it. لم أكد أشتري الموبايل حتى فقدته.

Á Hardly had he left when it rained. had (No sooner – Hardly)

Á Barely had she married when she got divorced.

Á Before / by the time / when (ماضي بسيط) , ()

Á Before he prayed , he had washed himself .

Á When he arrived , the train had left.

Á By the time we went out , it had rained .

Á When I had arrived the train left.

إذا لم نجد بعد الروابط فاعل نضع الفعل في صيغة الـ (verb + ing)

Á After going out , it rained

1 – What is the title of the story?

Á It is called "The cricket on the hearth."

2 – Do you think Caleb and his daughter Biurtha were poor ?

Á Yes , Caleb and Bertha Plummer are poor.

3 – What do you think their life was like?

Á Their life was difficult.

4 – Do you think Mr. Tackleton was kind to Caleb?

Á No , he was not a kind employer.

5 – What truth do you think Caleb didn't tell his daughter?

Á He didn't tell her about their life, they were so poor.

6 – What do you think is the moral of the story?

Á It is always best to tell the truth Á It is better to be kind.

7 – What do you think Caleb and Bertha did?

Á They made toys.

8 – To whom did their house belong?

Á It belonged to their employer.

9 – Was Bertha born blind?

Á Yes, she was blind since her birth.

10 – Why do you think her father lied about their life?

Á Because he wanted her to have a happy life.

11 – What didn't Bertha know about the house?

Á She didn't know that the ceilings were cracked and the plaster was falling off.

12 – What didn't Bertha realize concerning her father?

Á She didn't realize that her father was a grey-haired old man.

13 – What wrong idea did she have about Mr. Tackleton?

Á She thought he was a good employer.

14 – Was Caleb a well-dressed man?

Á No, he wasn't as he was poor

15 – Do you think Bertha became angry at the end?

Á No, she said that she had been happy and she would be even happier.

16 – How do you think we can make life easier for the blind?

Á We can help them read using Braille and provide them with programs.

17 – Where was Dickens born?

Á He was born in the south of England.

18 – In Which century did he live?

Á He lived in the 19th century.

19 – What did he write stories about?

Á He wrote stories about the lives of poor people.

20 – What pen-name did he use?

✚ He called himself Boz.

Helping verbs

am	is	are	was	were	//	have	has	had	//	do	does	did
shall	will	would	//	can	could	//	may			might		

analyse	يحلل	human being		possible		make a list	يعد قائمة
breath		immediately		possibility	إمكانية	predict	يتنبأ
breathe	يتنفس	loud		send	يرسل	promise	يوعد
cell	خلية	memorize	يتذكر	sensitive		separate	يفصل
complex		memory		smell	يشم	tongue	
control	يتحكم	modest		taste	يتذوق	organ	
digestion	الهضم	out of date	قديم	together		mislead	يضل
incredible	لا يصدق	remember	يتذكر	voice		concentrate	يركز
pain		repetition		weigh	يزن	compare	يقارن
painful		a piece		weight		key	
password		homeless		act as	يقوم بدور	benefit	يستفيد
photographic	تصويرية	poverty		ambitious		conceited	
power		damage	يدمر	article		pick up	يلتقط
powerful		difference		calculator	آلة حاسبة	make notes	يدون
receive	يستلم	different		free time		make sure	يتأكد
senses		digest	يهضم	downwards		ask for	يطلب
store	يخزن	indigestion	هضم	guess	يخمن	continue	يستمر
date	تاريخ	experiment		pronounce	ينطق	society	
fantastic		hold	يمسك	sound		foreign	
finally	في النهاية	hurt	يجرح	violent	عنيف	foreigner	
go round	يلف	inform	يبلغ	war		cope with	يوافق
hide	يختبئ	disaster		bright		progress	
human		message		grasp	يستوعب	armed with	

تعريفات Definitions

analyse	to examine or think about something carefully in order to understand it.
breathe	to take air into your lungs and then let it out again
cell	the smallest parts of animals and plants that can exist on their own
incredible	difficult or impossible to believe
pain	the feeling you have when part of your body hurts
password	a special word that you need before you can enter something or use a computer
photographic memory	the ability to remember something by looking at them
powerful	having a lot of physical power, strength or force
temperature	how hot or cold something is
class	A group of people who study together
complex	Difficult to understand or find an answer to because of having different parts
repeat	Say or do again

Prepositions and expressions

Ask for	يطلب	Keep fit	يحافظ علي لياقته البدنية
Short for		Key to	
Look forward to	يتطلع الي	Sound modest	يبدو متواضعا
Make sure	يتأكد	Compare with	يقارن بـ
Conduct a survey	يجري استطلاع	Revise for	يراجع من اجل

- A brain () // Noise can damage children's brain
 A The human brain has two sides
 A mind (التفكير) // Man can't do without his mind
 A We can understand what is on her mind.
 A Memory // What is your memory like?
 A I have good / bad memory for names / numbers...
 A A menu A The waiter gave us the menu when we entered the restaurant.
 A A list أشياء A He gave me a list of books.
 A A voice A Nancy has a lovely voice .
 A A sound A We heard the sound of cars.
 A remember يتذكر A I can remember my past well.
 A remind يذكر A This souvenir reminds me of the last trip.
 A quiet هادي A quite + () A quiet (يزوج) يغادر - يهجر
 A memory - A souvenir هدية تذكارية
 A - good at جيد A good for A good to
 A He is good at remembering names.
 A This place is good for your health.
 A He is good to the poor.

يتغير معنى (Have) طبقاً للكلمة التي تأتي بعدها وتسمى بأفعال الحركة

- A Have a shower / a bath / a meal / a drink / a problem / a good time
 A Have a headache / a cold / an argument / a cigarette / have lunch / have a car
 A Take + + to +

- ♣ It takes me an hour to finish my homework.
- ♣ Help () to () Can you help me to clean the flat .
- ♣ Help () () Can you help me clean the flat .
- ♣ (taste / smell / feel / see / hear / sound / look) يأتي بعد هذه الأفعال صفات
- ♣ The flower smells good / Glass feels smooth / You look cheerful today

Language Functions

Asking for Advice	Giving Advice
Which (sport) do you think I should choose?	If you ask me, you should...
What do you think I should do?	If I were you, I'd ...
Can you give me some advice (about)..?	I think you should... // I advise you to
Can I ask your advice about...?	The best thing is to ...

Question Words

كلمات الاستفهام

أدوات الاستفهام		(How +)
Who	Who do you go to school with ?	How many
What /	What is your favourite subject ?	How old
When	When do you sleep ?	How often
Where أين	Where did you find my mobile ?	How deep
Why	Why are you angry ?	How far
Whose	Whose pen is it ?	How much كم كمية / كم ثمن

How كيف

How do you go to school ?

How high

Unit three

11

If

11

Mr Hesham

Zero conditional الحالة الصفرية

♣ If (present simple) , (present simple) (If) (مضارع بسيط) , (مضارع بسيط)
الحالة الصفرية وتعبر عن الحقائق العلمية المؤكد حدوثها

Á If we boil water , it turns into steam .

Á When we boil water , it turns into steam

♣ If we put ice in the sun , it melts. يذوب

Á When we put ice in the sun , it melts

Á If we mix red and green , we get brown.

Á If plants are deprived of water , they die.

Á If you stay up late . you get up tired

Á If you read too much , you have a headache.

Á If you throw wood in water , it floats.

عند التخصيص نستخدم الحالة الأولى وليست الصفرية

♣ If you throw this stone in water , it will sink ?

♣ If those goats eat the bark of my trees , the trees will die.

Unit three

The first conditional

Mr Hesham

1 - If (مضارع بسيط) , (will + infinitive) (should +) ()

Á If I have a lot of money , I'll buy a car

Á If you throw this stone in water , it will sink. عند التخصيص نستخدم الحالة الأولى وليست الصفرية

Á If you are tired , you should have rest.

Á If you go out , buy me some sugar . Á

(in case / provided / on condition / as long as) = هذه الكلمات تساوي If

Á You will succeed as long as you study hard .

Á You will get full marks on condition you don't waste your time .

Á The referee will cancel the match in case it rains heavily .

In case of +

Á In case of heavy rain , the referee will cancel the match.

Á I will take some sandwiches with me in case I am hungry. ()

(unless)

Á Unless she studies hard , she will fail. Á If she doesn't study , she will fail.

Á If you don't hurry , you will miss the train Á Unless you hurry , you will miss the train

(or / otherwise / else)

Á If you come early , you will not be punished. (or)

You should come early or you will be punished.

Á Come early or you'll be punished

(if) (should)

Á Should he come early , he will enter the lecture.

(Without / But for +) = If + it isn't for +

Á Without your help , I will go to prison.

Á If you don't help me . I'll go to prison.

- ♣ If it isn't for your help . I will go to prison
- ♣ Unless it is for your help , I will go to prison

Unit three

12

The second conditional الحالة الثانية

12

Mr Hesham

2 - If (ماضى بسيط) , (would + infinitive)

الحالة الثانية وهي حالة تخيلية غير قابلة للتحقيق:

Á If I had money , I would help you .

ماضي تخيلي وليس ماضي حقيقي

Á If I were a bird , I would fly

Á He would buy another car if he had a lot of money.

Á You should see a doctor . (if)

Á If I were you , I would see a doctor .

Á I am poor so I can't lend you a sum of money. (If)

Á If I were not poor , I could lend you a sum of money.

(لاحظ ان) لو الجملتين في المضارع وسوف نجعل الإثبات نفي والنفي إثبات نستخدم الحالة الثانية

Á She is not beautiful so she is not married. (If)

Á If she were beautiful , she would be married .

(If) في الحالة الثانية (Were)

Á Were she to marry next week . I would attend her wedding.

Á Were she stupid , she would fail the test.

Á (If + it weren't + for + = \ (Without + / But for +)

Á Without the Nile , Egypt would be desert

Á If it weren't for the Nile , Egypt would be desert .

Á But for your efforts , he would die

Á If it weren't for your efforts , he would die.

Unit three

Questions and answers

Mr Hesham

1-What do you think is more complex than the most powerful computer? The human brain

2 – How many cells do you think the brain has?

It has about a hundred billion cells.

3 – How much does your brain weigh?

It weighs a kilo.

4 – What do you think you can do with your brain?

With it I can see and smell flowers, remember, feel pain.

5 – What does the brain do after it receives messages from the senses?

It analyses information, then sends messages to the rest of the body.

6 – What five senses does the brain receive messages from?

taste ,smell ,sight ,hearing and touch.

7 – How does the brain control senses?

It receives information from senses, analyses it, then sends messages to the rest of the body.

8 – Why do you think the brain helps us to learn and remember?

Because it acts as a store for past memories.

9 –What do you think the human brain can control?

It controls your breathing, your heart, your body temperature and digestion.

10 – Which do you think is the most important sense?

I think "sight" is the most important of the five senses.

11- How do you think life would be different without the sense of sight?

Life would be very difficult .We wouldn't enjoy nature or would be able to do many things.

12 - Why do you think the brain is important in the process of learning?

Because it stores past memories .

13- Why do you think the brain is more complex than the most powerful computer ?

14- What do you think our life would be like without our senses?

It would be dull and boring

Unit Four

13

City or countryside

13

Mr Hesham

Idioms	Government	Complete	يكمل	Percentage	نسبة مئوية
Advantages	Reason	Form		Countryside	الريف
Disadvantages	carry out	take to	يعتاد علي	Areas	
Massive	Opinion	Members		Current	
Outskirts	Governorate	Nationality	جنسية	Earthquake	
furthest	Salute	Religion	دين	turn on	يشغل جهاز
city centre	Flag	Education	التعليم	Believe	يصدق يعتقد
Shock	Questionnaire	Health		Damage	
Increase	Ancient	Electricity	الكهرباء	Crops	محاصيل
Surprised	do census	Gas		get better	يتحسن
Terrible	Researchers	Method	طريقة	get worse	يسوء
Urban	find out	UNESCO	اليونسكو	Friendly	
Rural	Available	Comfortable	مريح	Describe	يصف
pros	Unavailable	Solve	يحل	Pollution	
Cons	Central	Plan	يخطط	Vote for	يصوت لصالح
National	Agency	Improve	يحسن	Concerned	مهتم
Census	Mobilization	Lead	يقود يؤدي	region	
Percent	Statistics	Healthier		Mania	هوس
Population	International	go up	يصعد	Tour	

Definitions تعريفات

census	A questionnaire in which all the people of a country are asked about their life
massive	Very large in size, amount or number
national	related to a whole nation as opposed to other countries
questionnaire	a written set of questions which you give to a large number of people in order to collect information
researchers	people who are doing researches
solve	to find or provide a way of dealing with a problem
outskirts	parts of a town that are furthest from the city centre.
population	All the people living in a particular country , area or a place
urban	related to a town or a city
take to	enjoy something new
terrible	very bad
shock	the feeling you have when you feel very surprised
pros and cons	The advantages or disadvantages of something(good and bad things)
rural	In the countryside

Prepositions and expressions

as far as i am concerned		give an opinion	يعطي رأي
feel at home	خليك علي راحتك	have a choice	له اختيار
like a fish out of water	علي غير طبيعته	in a hurry	
have pros and cons	له مزايا وعيوب	find out	يكتشف
I have taken to it	لقد اعتدت عليه	get to	يصل الي
along the Nile	علي طول النيل	get into	يدخل

Unit Four

14

Language notes

14 Mr Hesham

A National

A The government is doing a national census.

A international

A He will play his 90 international match.

A local

A This belongs to our village, it is local.

A percent

A Cairo has 20 percent of the population

A percentage . نسبة مئوية

A He achieved a good percentage .

A ratio - -

A The ratio of nurses to doctors is 3:1

A increase to 60 percent % يزداد بنسبة او الى A It will increase to 60% by 2030.

♣ It is (not) + + for + + to +

♣ A It is not easy for the government to know the population.

A do/carry out a census يقوم باجراء تعداد A Egypt does/carries out a census every ten years.

A BCE قبل الميلاد A AD بعد الميلاد A In around 2500 BCE, The ancient Egyptian did a census.

A a long طويل

A It is a long way to go on foot.

A along

A There are many trees along the Nile.

A Cross يعبر

A across

A He tried to cross the borders but failed

A They will visit the houses across Egypt.

A complete a form = fill in a form يملأ استمارة

A You should complete this form.

A Please , fill in your application form

A member

A organ

A There are four members in our family

A The heart is an important organ.

A prove يثبت

A improve يحسن

A He tried to prove his point of view.

A The government does its best to improve schools.

A lead a better life يحيا حياة أفضل

A We should help the poor to lead a better life.

Language Functions

Giving opinions:

Agreeing:

Disagreeing

in my opinion-----

I am sure -----

as far as I am concerned-----

I think-----

I don't think-----

I agree.

that is true

I think so.

I disagree

I don't think so.

That is not true.

I am not so sure about that.

A As far as I am concerned tourism brings Egypt a lot of hard currency

A We should work hard to get rid of our problems. I think so

A In my opinion : The Suez Canal is a vital waterway .

Unit Four

Idioms

Mr Hesham

A Pros and cons

►► Urban life has its pros and cons (good things and bad things)

A I feel like a fish out of water

►► I feel like a fish out of water . I am unhappy and lost

A I have felt at home

أ I have really taken to it

►► I have really taken to it . I enjoyed something new

Unit Four

15

Present Perfect

15 Mr Hesham

(have has + pp التصريف الثالث)

أ يتكون زمن المضارع التام من :

- يعبر المضارع التام عن حدث وقع في الماضي وله اثر أو نتيجة الآن .
 Á I've lost my glasses . I can't read .

- يعبر عن فعل حدث منذ فترة قصيرة ويأتي مع كلمة (just)
 Á She has just left the school .

- يعبر عن فعل لم يحدث أبداً ويأتي مع كلمة (never)
 Á I have never been to America .

- يعبر عن حدث بدأ في الماضي ومازال يحدث حتي الآن .
 Á I have lived here for twelve years .

أ يأتي مع الكلمات الآتية:

ever / never / just / already / lately / recently / up till now / so far / yet

over the years / since / for / this morning ...

Á His hair has gone grey over the years.

Á We have bought a new fridge recently .

Á She has drunk two cups of coffee up till now.

Á Have you ever met a celebrity?

أ (yet) في النفي والاستفهام وتوضع في الآخر

Á I haven't seen the film yet.

Á Have you swept the floor yet ?

Á Recently, she has bought a machine.

Á I haven't seen her lately.

Á He has worked in this factory since 2000.

Á He has worked here for more than 9 years.

Since / For

1- Since (ماضى بسيط) , () / () since (ماضى بسيط)

Á Since she travelled, I haven't met her

Á I haven't met her Since she travelled .

2- () since (بداية فترة زمنية أو اسم) / () for ()

Á She has been married since 2010.

Á She has been married here for 8 years.

Á We have watched the match for more than an hour.

3- It's () since (ماضى بسيط)

it's three weeks since I visited my grandfather.

يأتي بعد Since

2005 / summer / winter / 7 o'clock /
 Saturday / then / last week / the last
 match / her wedding / his death

يأتي بعد For لكلمات الآتية :

3 years / two months / while / 4 weeks
 five days / an hour / seconds / minutes
 The last week / ages / long - short time

Á Ahmed has left Rome since last week.

Á Ahmed has left Rome for the last week

Á Have been to = ذهب وعاد Á Have gone to = went to a place and is still there. ذهاب ومازال هناك

Á Where have you been ? Á I have been to Cairo. = I am not in Cairo now.

Á He has gone to Cairo . = He is still in Cairo

تطبيقات على استخدام زمن المضارع

Á (never) + (before) = (this is the first time) (ever)

Á I have never visited Luxor before. Á This is the first time I have ever visited Luxor

Á (never) + (such +) = () + (ever)

Ā He has just heard the news. (ago)

Ā He heard the news a short time ago.

Unit Four

16

Present Perfect

16

Mr Hesham

Ā He has just left = He left just now. / يأتي معهما زمن الماضي البسيط Just now / ago

Ā

Ā She died along time ago. (since)

Ā It's a long time since she died

Ā I have played squash for thirty minutes (It's)

Ā It's thirty minutes since I played squash.

Ā I last ate shrimps when I was in Alexandria.

ماضي بسيط (when) ماضي بسيط

Ā I haven't eaten shrimps since I was in Alex.

Ā He built this house 3 years ago. الزمنية ويأتي معها ماضي بسيط

(ago)

Ā They have built the house for three months . (ago)

Ā They started to build the house three months ago

Ā I have lived here since 2010 . (ago)

Ā I started to live here seven years ago

Unit four

Questions and answers

Mr Hesham

1 - What do you think is a census?

→ It is a questionnaire in which all the people of a country are asked questions about their lives.

→ or an official process of counting a country's population and finding out about the people.

2 - What do you think has happened to the number of people living in cities?

→ It has grown up.

3 - Why is it difficult for governments to know how many people live in each part of large cities?

→ Because many people don't reply to the census accurately

4 - Why did the ancient Egyptians do a national census?

→ to find out how many workers were available to build the pyramids and land farmers.

5 - How often does Egypt do a census today?

→ Egypt does a census every ten years.

6 - Why is it important for people to complete the forms in the national census?

→ So that the government knows how comfortably people are living and can help to solve any problem

7 - Why do you think the information about people's homes is useful?

→ To help the government to find homes for the homeless.

8 - How can the census help governments to plan where to build roads and hospitals?

→ As it knows the crowded places and if there were these things or not.

9 - How do you think the census can help the government to improve schools?

→ As it can provide the suitable schools for different places.

10 - Why do you think some people move from the countryside to live in the city?

→ To look for better jobs and income.

11 - What can happen to rural areas when many people move to the cities?

→ They may decrease and there will be less agriculture and few crops.

12 - Why do you think it is the man in the family who usually moves to find work?

→ Because he is the breadwinner for the family.

13 - How can workers from other countries benefit the cities they work in?

→ They can pass their experience and knowledge.

14 - What are the advantages of living in a rural area?

→ Life is easy, comfortable and healthy.

16 – What is (CAPMAS) short for?

➤ It is short for The Central Agency for Population Mobilization and Statistics

Unit Five

17

Robert Louis Stevenson " The gardener "

17

Mr Hesham

gardener	إيني	situation		Indian	هندي	polite	
candle	شمعة	gravel		wise	حكيم	hide	يخفي
hop	يقفز – يثب	put away		war		part of	
pleasant	لطيف	writer		peace		produce	ينتج
rhyme	قافيه	lock	يقفل	keep	يحفظ	burn	يحرق
rhythm		door		path		repeat	يكرر
swing	مرجحة	currant	– زبيب	line		moving	
treasure		current		fruits		seat	
verse	بيت شعر	row		pinching		a play	مسرحية
poems		queue		toes		electricity	كهربا
poet		cook		fingers	اصابع اليد	clarification	توضيح
poetry		plots		hurt	يؤذي	debt	دين
describe	يصف	dig	يحفر	heart		quotation	
rainy		serious	خطير	cold		eyesight	
sunny		flowers	زهور	proof	برهان	promise	
child		wish	يتمنى	prove	يثبت	recently	حديثا
children		speak to	يتحدث	wheel		decision	
childhood	طفولة	hay	– حشيش	world		plan	
bare		silly	سخيف	number		memory	
unfriendly	غير ودي	summer	الصيف	kings		refuse	يرفض
feed	يطعم	seem	يبدو	queen		outside	
soil	تربة زراعية	barrow	عربة يد	lay	يضع	carrots	
tools		borrow	يستعير	profit		vegetables	
games		formal		request		university	
sensible		informal	غير ر	reply		benefit	يستفيد

Definitions

candle	something that we burn to get(produce) light
hop	to move by jumping on one foot
pleasant	something that is enjoyable, nice or good
verse	lines that form one part of a poem
rhythm	a repeated sound in music , poems, etc.
swing	a moving seat that children play on
treasure	gold, silver, money, etc. that someone has hidden
bare	not covered by anything
dig	move something in or under soil using a tool.
hay	dried grass that people use to feed animals
lock	close something using a key
plot	small pieces of land for growing things on
profit	get something good or useful from a situation
barrow	A vehicle with one wheel used to carry things from the garden
candle	Something you burn to produce light

gravel

Small stones used to make surface of a path or a road

keep the gravel walk = stay on the path through the garden يلزم الطريق المفروش بالحصى

Unit Five

18

Expressions

18

Mr Hesham

Away behind	بعيداً خلف	Currant row	
By day	نهاراً	Pinching toes	
I feel like	أريد -	Bare feet	حافي القدمين
Have rhythm	ذو إيقاع	Indian wars	
Popular with		Anything else	
Go away	يبتعد	Who else	من أيضاً
Help with	يساعد في	Bare and brown	غير مورقة
Lay it down	يضع جانباً	Summer goes	ينتهي الصيف

Language Notes

- A favour جميل - # favourite # favoured موهوب # Favourable -
 Can you do me a favour? Football is my favourite sport?
 He is favoured at singing. She heard favourable news, she must be happy.
 A make + + He made me write the letter again.
 put away # put off # put out
 A Put your books away.
 A Don't put off today's work until tomorrow
 A Firemen put out a huge fire in our street..
 A row They are sitting side to side in a row.
 # queue People are waiting in a queue to book the tickets.
 see + + (ing) I saw him dig the canal. I saw her watching TV.
 I wish to speak to him. He wishes to be interviewed.
 A currant row = a line of plants that have small fruits
 A barrow = something with one wheel that gardeners use to carry things from the garden
 A pinching toes = toes that hurt because of the cold
 A Indian wars = a children's game

Unit five

Verb + (gerund) v+ing

Mr Hesham

enjoy يستمتع	avoid يتجنب	deny ينكر	delay يعطل	finish ينتهي
hate يكره	love يحب	admit يعترف بـ	prevent يمنع	suggest يقترح
risk يخاطر	recommend يوصي	prefer يفضل	imagine يتخيل	fancy يتخيل
practise يمارس	keep يستمر في	go يذهب لأداء	like يحب	come يأتي لأداء
miss يفقد	mind يمانع	dislike لا يحب	stand يتحمل	detest يمقت
consider يفكر	involve يتضمن	postpone يؤجل	regret يندم	stop يتوقف عن

They enjoyed watching TV

I avoid meeting bad people.

He kept working for long hours

She risks leaving early

He said that he didn't steal the money.

He denied stealing the money.

Unit five

19

Verb + (to +)

19

Mr Hesham

agree يوافق	arrange يرتب	attempt يحاول	pretend يتظاهر	threaten يهدد
'd prefer يفضل	dare يجرو	decide يقرر	demand يطلب	promise يوعد
want يريد	'd like/love يريد	deserve يستحق	expect يتوقع	hope يأمل
wish يتمنى	refuse يرفض	try يحاول	learn يتعلم	manage ينجح
offer يقدم	mean يعني	plan يخطط	intend ينوي	fail يفشل

ĀWe decided to take a taxi ĀFather agreed to buy me a mobile.

ĀWe decided not to go out. Ā He refused to go with us

Unit five

19

Verb + ing inf

19

Mr Hesham

Ābegin = start يبدأ / continue يستمر / intend ينوي + (to + (v+ing)

ĀHe starts to play = He starts playing ĀI intend to study = I intend studying.

Unit five

وجود فرق في المعني بين المصدر والـ (ing)

Mr Hesham

ĀHe stopped smoking

توقف عن التدخين.

ĀHe stopped to smoke

توقف لكي يدخن

Ā He tried crossing the canal.

ĀHe tried to smile but he couldn't.

ĀTry sleeping early

ĀTry to study hard.

يبدأ مجهود

Ā I forgot closing the door.=I closed it

ĀI forgot to close the door=I didn't close it

ĀRemember / forget + ing

()

ĀRemember / forget + to

لم يقم بالفعل

ĀRegret + (v+ing)

ĀRegret + to

يندم علي فعل مستقبلي

ĀI regret smoking.=I'm sorry I smoked.

ĀI regret to inform you that you'll fail.

Ā Love / hate / like / dislike / prefer/can't bear + (v + ing)

♣ I love drinking tea in the afternoons./ He prefers swimming./ She hates dancing.

(would)

(to +)

ĀI hate to disturb you but can I use your telephone? ĀWhat would you like to drink

Idioms + (v +ing) + }

Ā I can't stand

Ā I can't help لا أستطيع منع نفسي من

Ā Do you mind هل تمنع ؟

ĀDo you fancy هل تتخيل ؟ Ā I feel like أريد Ā It's no use = It's no good

Ā It's worth يستحق ĀIt isn't worth لا يستحق ĀI can't deny أنكر Ā I'm busy .

ĀThis book is worth keeping .ĀI can't help laughing during the prayer.ĀI'm busy reading

Language Functions

Making requests

Responding to requests

Could you possibly-----?

☞Yes, what is it? ☞No Problem.

I wonder if you could-----

☞That is not a problem. ☞Yes, of Course.

I don't suppose you could-----?

☞No, I am afraid I can't.

Unit Five

Questions and answers

Mr Hesham

1 – What is the title of the poem?

ĀIt is called "The Gardener".

2 – Do you think the speaker likes the gardener?

Ā No , I don't think so

3 – Why doesn't the gardener want to do much in the winter? Ābecause of the pinching toes.

4 – Which words rhyme in the poem?

ĀThe words dig and big, talk and walk.

5 – How many verses does the poem have

ĀIt has five verses.

6 - What do the first two lines of the poem tell us about the gardener?

ĀHe doesn't like to talk and keeps the walk.

7 – When does the gardener put his tools away?

ĀAfter finishing his tasks.

8 – Why do you think the writer calls the gardener silly?

ĀBecause he doesn't play with the speaker and he just wants to work

9 – Why do you think the garden is bare and brown?

Ābecause the summer goes and winter comes

10 – Do you think the gardener would be wiser to play games with the writer?

ĀYes, in the speaker's point of view.

11- Why is the garden bare and brown? 12- Why is the garden bare and brown? 13- Do you think the gardener does an important job? 14- Why is the garden bare and brown?

12- Why is the garden bare and brown? 13- Do you think the gardener does an important job? 14- Why is the garden bare and brown?

13- Do you think the gardener does an important job? 14- Why is the garden bare and brown?

Unit 6

20

Tomorrow's world

20

Mr : Hesham

inspector	engine	situation	provide with يزود بـ
ideas	against	fantastic	blame for يلوم علي
traffic jam	protect يحمي	navigation	affect يؤثر علي
exhaust fumes	as well as وأيضاً	airbag وسادة هوائية	damage يتلف / تلف
fact حقيقة	efficiently	a route	recharge يعيد شحن
evidence دليل / برهان	pollution	battery بطارية	design تصميم
arrangement ترتيب	environment البيئة	wet -	burn يحرق / يحترق
plan يخطط / خطة	lungs	replacements	malnourished سيء التغذية
umbrella شمسية	fuel	alternative بديل	hunger
ordinary	hydrogen هيدروجين	pollute يلوث	depend on يعتمد علي
a problem /	oxygen أوكسجين	pollutants	donation
maths رياضيات	wind الرياح	polluted	drought
electric كهربائي	windmills طواحين هواء	a belt	harvest
natural gas غاز طبيعي	tide	predict يتنبأ	shortage
coal	fossil fuel	prediction	civilisation

Definitions

battery	what stores electricity for a car, radio, watch..
design	to plan and draw something new, like a house, engine
exhaust	pollution from a car
lungs	parts of our body that fill with air when we breathe
oxygen	gas in the air that we need to live
recharge	to put more electricity into a battery
umbrella	something to protect from rain, the sun
navigation	The act of directing a ship , aircraft , etc from one place to another
inspector	an official who makes sure regulations are obeyed
environment	the air, water and land in or on which people, animals and plants exist or live.
pollution	Damaged caused to water by harmful substances or wastes
fumes	Gases or smoke that smells strongly or is dangerous to breathe in
airbag	A device filled with air in a car to stop being injured in a crash
further	A longer way or at a greater distance
Satellite navigation system	A device helps people to know where they are

Expressions and prepositions

Blame for	يلوم علي	Lead to	يؤدي الي
Blame on	يلقي اللوم علي	Traffic jam	
take over	يتولي مسئولية	Agree with	يتفق مع
Run out of	يستنفذ	Protect from	يحمي من
Result from	ينتج عن	Excited about	سعيد بـ
Result in	يؤدي الي	Instead of	
A replacement for	بديل لـ	Substitute for	بديل لـ
For and against		Alternative sources	مصادر بديلة

The main reason for solving it is

Perhaps we should

I agree with your idea

I disagree with your idea

Unit 6

21

Language notes

21

Mr : Hesham

Á special

private

☞ Doctors and nurses wear special uniform. ☞ Our house has a private garden.

Áelectric كهربائي يعمل بالكهرباء مثل اله او جهاز او سيارة I need electric wires.

electrical كهربائي مع الاشخاص والاعطال # ☞ The fire started with an electrical fault.

☞ He is an electrical engineer. ☞ The company needs some electricians.

Áaffect يؤثر = have / has a/an+ + effect on---

☞ Smoking affects our health badly. ☞ Smoking has a bad effect on our health.

Áresult in= lead to يؤدي # result from ينتج

☞ Smoking results in/leads to cancer. ☞ Cancer results from smoking.

Áblame for (يلوم) # blame on

☞ They blamed Ali for the theft. ☞ They blamed the theft on Ali.

Ápredict = make prediction يتنبأ

☞ He predicted better changes. = He made prediction about better changes.

☞ The car needs to be mended . = The car needs mending.

Ásuggest + V + ing = suggest that + + should +

☞ He suggested spending the holiday in Hurghada.

☞ He suggested that they should spend the holiday in Hurghada.

☞ Some people are for genetic engineering, others are against it.

ÁTake over يتحمل مسؤولية When my father travelled abroad ,my mother took over the family

Unit six

Future tenses

Mr hesham

1- (shall will +) Á

Will (shall) is used

استخدام المستقبل البسيط :

Á

1-To express a future fact التعبير عن حقيقة	• I'll be 18 next year.
2 To decide something quickly.	• I'll have coffee, please
4- To offer to do something	• I'll clean the car for you
• Shall I help you? Shall we have a party? تكوين الاقتراح shall	♣
5- To make an arrangement الترتيب لعمل شيء	• I'll see you this evening
6 – To promise .	• I will buy you a car when you succeed.
7- To make a threat التهديد	• I'll resign if I don't get a pay rise.

Á لاحظ استخدام المستقبل البسيط غالبا مع هذه التعبيرات :

I believe / I feel sure / Perhaps / I expect / I'm sure / I think / I don't think / I wonder / probably / I suppose / I hope / definitely /

• There is a good film on TV about science fiction. I think you will enjoy it.

• I expect she will pass the test.

• I don't think he will leave the country • It will probably rain tomorrow.

To predict event • The plane will land in half an hour.

(will +) السمات الشخصية لا تعتبر دليل ونستخدم معها

Á My brother is clever . I think he will be a doctor . ÁAhmed is fast. I think he will win the race.

2- (am - is - are + going to +)

(intentions / plans / and decisions / want)

– نية مخطط لها من قبل

♣

I want to buy a new car so I'm going to save a lot of money.

The chair is broken. You are going to fall .: حدث سيحدث بناء على دليل

The sky is dark and cloudy. I think it is going to rain.

Unit 6

22

Future tenses

22

Mr : Hesham

watch out .You are going to break the vase .

I listened to the weather forecast. It's going to rain.

Do you intend to work hard this year? Are you going to work hard this year ?

3- (The Present Continuous Tense

(am- is – are + v+ ing) للتعبير عن فعل في المستقبل تم الترتيب له

Á

I can't meet you tomorrow. I'm seeing the dentist.

I am leaving the office at 11. (I have permission)

We have arranged everything. We are giving a party tomorrow.

I've bought our tickets . We are watching the match on the stadium next Friday.

I've arranged everything to give a party tomorrow. I'm giving a party tomorrow.

4-(The Present Simple Tense الزمن المضارع البسيط

سيط للتعبير عن حدث مستقبلي طبقاً لجدول زمني Timetable

هذه الاماكن والمواصلات تسير طبقاً لجدول مواعيد (trains / planes / rockets / school / cinema / theatre)

The train leaves at 6 o'clock./

The final exams take place in next June.

When does the film start ?

It starts at 7.00 p.m tonight

When does Ramadan start ?

: Calendar يستخدم لتعبير عن التقويم

3-ويستخدم بعد الروابط الزمنية في المستقبل

After I finish university, I will look for a job. I won't play tennis until I do my homework.

As soon as he travels abroad , he will send me a visa.

Unit six

Questions and answers

Mr Hesham

1- How are engines today better than in the past?

♣Engines today burn petrol more efficiently than engines in the past.

2- How are cars that use petrol and batteries better than early electric cars?

♣ The new car can travel further and faster than the early electric cars

3- What may car batteries use in the future?

♣A new type of car battery can make energy out of hydrogen and oxygen.

4- Why is it so important for us to find a replacement (an alternative) for oil soon?

♣In the future , there will be no oil in the world and we will need energy badly.

5-What is air pollution a big problem for? ♣ (environment and people)

6- How can farmers grow fuel in their fields ? ♣ Cars will use vegetable oil (bio-fuel)

7- Who and what is to blame for pollution and for damaging the environment?

♣ We blame people who use cars and factories as the amount of exhaust is increasing.

8- What can we do about the problem of pollution?

♣ We can use electric cars . ♣We can reduce exhaust fumes from factories

♣ We can plant more trees and move factories to desert . ♣ We can use public transport

10- What is the problem with industry?

♣ Industries releases huge amounts of other dangerous gases

Unit 7

23

Health and safety

23

Mr hseham

health	a law	tin	علبة / قصدير	carelessness	إهمال
safety /	how fast	finger	إصبع يد	public	الجمهور / عام
bird flu	per hour	a toe		a disease	
humans	an area /	pleased		infection	
a half	gym	hygienic		infectious	
unusual	شيكولاتة	seriously	بشكل خطير	infected	
caller	loneliness /	advertisement		outbreak	
recent	dirt	importance	أهمية	attract	يجذب
Asia	dirty	virus	فيروس	germs	جراثيم
kind	a tap	poison		a fly	
still	cleanliness	poisonous		disappear	يختفي
wild birds	hygiene	insects		cover	يغطي
farm birds	sanitation	lonely	وحيد / حزين	equip	يعد / يجهز
a cut	stomach	polite		equipment	
rules	fitness	politeness		equipped	مجهز
advertise	smoke	avoid	يتجنب / يتفادى	bathe	يغتسل / يستحم
cycle	Middle East	worry	يقلق / القلق	die of	يموت بسبب

Definitions

disease	an illness or serious medical condition
dirty	not clean
flu	a common disease like a bad cold but more serious
germ	a very small living thing that can cause infections or diseases
stomach	the part of your body where food is digested
outbreak	spreading of a disease or a war
poisonous	containing something that kills or makes you ill
public	relating to ordinary people in society
wild	lions and elephants are examples of this kind
attract	If something attracts people or things , it makes them move towards it
cleanliness	The practice of being clean or keeping things clean
a fly	A common kind of insect with two wings
hygiene	The practice of keeping yourself and the things around you clean(personal)
sanitation	The protection of people's health by removing and treating waste (public)
infected	having harmful bacteria, virus, dirt or other things that cause disease
infection	A disease caused by germs or bacteria
touch	A sense which you use your fingers for it.

Expressions and prepositions

In a hurry	Agree about	يتفق علي
Keep away from	Cover with	يغطي بـ
on the road	Decide on	يختار
First of all	Die away	يتلاشى

Put on weight	يزيد وزن	Recover from	يشفي من
Set a good example	يعطي مثال جيد	Throw away	يرمي

Unit 7	24	Language notes	24	Mr hseham
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Ā catch يمسك شيء متحرك Ā hold (يعقد – يحمل) يمسك شيء ثابت
 Ā (a thief / a train / fish / a ball / flu) Āhold (a baby – a pen – a meeting)

Āinfect يُعدى # infected / # infectious

ĀHe was infected by bird flu. ĀMalaria is an infectious disease.

Ādie of/from يموت # die out ينقرض

➔She died of cancer last. ➔Dinosaurs died out millions of years ago.

Āplate لتقديم # dish /

➔There is a pile of dirty plates in the kitchen. ➔Rice and fish is the main dish today.

Āhygiene الشخصية # sanitation

➔Hygiene is your own cleanliness. ➔Sanitation is public cleanliness.

Āoutbreak / # break out حريق

➔The recent bird flu outbreak was in Cairo. ➔The fire broke out from the kitchen.

Āweather قصيرة حاله # climate طويلة حاله

➔What is the weather like today? ➔France has cold climate.

Āallow + + to + = let+ +

➔He allowed us to go out. ➔He let us go out.

Unit 7		should = ought to = had better + inf		Mr hesham
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ĀShould = It's (important – essential – desirable – advisable)

Ā Don't make noise in class. (had) Ā You had better not make noise.

Ā It is advisable for him to concentrate on his lessons. (should) (ought to)

Ā He should concentrate on his lessons. Ā He ought to concentrate on his lessons.

Ā It is desirable to wait for me. (had) Ā You had better wait for me.

(should have = ought to have + pp) تعبر عن اللوم أو ماكان يجب فعله في الماضي

Ā He ought to have phoned before visiting us.

Ā Your sister is crying; you shouldn't have shouted at her.

Ā It was important to stop smoking. (should) Ā You should have stopped smoking.

Must / Have to (يجب أن) (Necessity / Obligation)

للتعبير عن الضرورة والإلزام في المضارع (Must / Have to / has to)

Ā I must do my homework today Ā I have to do my homework today.

Ā He has to wear heavy clothes in winter. Ā He must wear heavy clothes in winter

Ā It is necessary for you to get up early. (must) Ā You must get up early.

(Must not) = It is banned – prohibited – forbidden – not allowed

Ā You must not take photos near a military area منطقة عسكرية

Ā This carriage is free of smoking you must not smoke here.

Ā It's necessary not to talk during the exam (mustn't) (are)

Ā We mustn't talk during the exam. = We are not allowed to talk during the exam.

للتعبير عن الإلزام في الماضي نستخدم Had to

❖ I had to take a taxi yesterday. They had to go to the hospital last week.

❖ It was necessary for her to take the medicine. (She) Ā She had to take the medicine

للتعبير عن الإلزام في المستقبل نستخدم will have to

Alt isn't necessary to come with me . (You)

AYou needn't come with me

AYou don't have to come with me .

1- Why do you think cleanliness is important? ♣ It protects us from infections.

2- What does cleanliness include?

♣ It includes hygiene and sanitation.

3- What is the difference between hygiene and sanitation?

♣ Hygiene is your personal cleanliness and sanitation is public cleanliness.

4- What can bad hygiene & sanitation cause?

♣ They can cause many stomach infections.

5- Do we think we can see germs? Why?

♣ No , We can't see germs because they are very small & invisible..

6- Do you think the second child was infected because he ate the chocolate?

♣ No, he wasn't . He was infected because he ate germs from the first child's dirty hands.

7- What should we do before meals?

♣ We should wash our hands.

8- How should we keep food? Why?

♣ We should cover food to stop flies landing on it.

9- Why mustn't we have dirty dishes or pieces of food lying around?

♣ Because they attract insects which pass infections to us.

10- How often should one bathe or wash?

♣ One should bathe more often in hot weather and after taking exercise.

11- What happens if you eat food from a damaged tin?

♣ You become ill as it is poisonous.

12- How dangerous is out-of-date food?

♣ Out-of-date food can be poisonous, so it can pass infection or illness to us.

13- What should parents teach their children? Why?

♣ The rules of hygiene and sanitation to protect them from infections.

14- What happens if a child is dirty?

♣ He may be ill or pass infection to other children.

15- How should our hospitals be like?

♣ Our hospitals should be well-equipped and clean

♣ Restaurants, schools, universities and all public places should be clean .

17- What would you say to a mother whose child is dirty?

♣ Please, take care of your child and keep him clean

Unit 8	26	William Shakespeare	26	Mr hesham	
artist	angry with	an actress	a lie		
musician	send away	يقصي / يبعد	an actor	hesitate	ي
maker	the globe	الكرة الأرضية	sponsor	راعي / كفيل	ينقذ
a hat	a queen	a patron	/	capture	يأسر/ أسر
gloves	a prince	أمير	the truth	الحقيقة	أسير
financial	a princess	أميرة	soldiers	injure	يصيب
a writer	Venus	فينوس / الزهرة	perform	يؤد	injury
a theatre	playwright		wander	يتجول / يهيم	يكتشف
a group	marry	يتزوج	a poet	a mistake	
owner	marriage		poetry	deceive	يخدع
accidents	stage	/	a poem	قصيدة شعر	a king
a diary	entertain	يسلي / يستضيف	feelings	obvious	
dairy	part-own	يشارك في الملكية	hatred	الكراهية	يتقاعد/يعتزل

Definitions

patron	someone who gives money to an organization, artist, musical performer		
perform	to do something to entertain people, especially in public		
theatre	a building with a stage where plays are performed		
wander	walk with nowhere to go (walk aimlessly)		
capture	Catch a person or an animal and keep them as prisoners		
artist	Someone who creates works of art, especially paintings or drawings.		
financial	connected with money	retire	stop working
obvious	easy to understand	beat	Win a fight against someone
actor	someone who performs in a play or film	beat	win a fight against someone

Expressions and prepositions

Financial problems	مشاكل مالية	Leave for	يغادر الي
Tell the truth	يقول الصدق	Live on	يعيش علي
In answer to		Lose against	يخسر ضد
In public		Retire to	يتقاعد في
Angry with		Send away	يطرد

B) Language Notes

يقارن (يوضح) يقارن (يوضح) يشبة او يقارن (يوضح اوجه التشابه) compare to compare with ()

Some poets compare sleeping to death. His parents always compare him with his friends.

I write my ideas in my diary. Most children don't like dairy products.

The king wandered alone in the forest. He wondered when I visited Aswan.

decide to + # decide on +

He decided to leave the house. She decided on her goals.

make a mistake يرتكب He made a great mistake so he apologized.

He was angry with his daughter. He was angry about his marks.

ashamed - / He was ashamed as he lost his friend's mobile.

Á beat يهزم Á Italy beat Germany 3 / 2

Á lose يخسر Á Germany lost to Italy 3/2

Make // Do

Make decision – progress – money – suggestion – prediction – noise – mistakes

Do a quiz – a job – work – shopping – homework – a favour – sport – damage

Unit 8

27

So // Because

27 Mr hesham

(That's why = so = therefore) + نتيجة

Á He lost his mobile so he was sad

(because – as – since) +

Á He was sad because he lost his mobile.

so that = in order that) +

= to / in order to / so as to +

Á She studies hard so that she can succeed (can)

Á Hani hurried so that he could catch the train. (could)

Á He worked hard in order to succeed = He worked hard so as to succeed

Although but Á He failed although he was clever. Á He was clever but he failed.

Á So (/) = Such (/)

Á He was so good . = He was such a good boy.

Á The girl is so nice that I admire her. = She is such a nice girl that I admire her

If / unless

If ⇒ ⇒ would have + p . p

تعبر الحالة الثالثة عن استحالة حدوث الشيء في الماضي وكذلك الندم :

Á If they had studied hard, they wouldn't have passed their exams.

Á If she had made noise , I would have dismissed her.

ملاحظات الحالة الثالثة :

– يمكن استخدام (Had) (If) :

Had + + p . p ---- , -----

Á If he had invited me, I would have attended his party.

Á Had he invited me, I would have attended his party.

without /but for/ if it hadn't been for + ing () = Unless it had been for

Á Without your bravery , I would have died. (If)

Á If it hadn't been for your bravery , I would have died

Á Without (but for) his intelligence, I would have been in trouble . (If) (unless)

Á If it hadn't been for his intelligence , I would have been in trouble.

Á Unless it had been for his intelligence , I would have been in trouble

Á عند وجود جملتين في الماضي نستخدم (if)

Á He lost because he didn't practise well. (If)

Á If he had practiced well, he wouldn't have lost.

(If)

Á

She was careless so she was punished . (If) (Unless)

If she hadn't been careless , she wouldn't have been punished .

Unless she had been careless , she wouldn't have been punished.

Á If I had got up early , I'd have attended the lecture. (because)

Á I didn't attend the lecture because I got up late

1- Why do you think King Lear decided to give up his country? ♣ Because he was old.

2- What did he want to know from his daughters?

♣ To know how much they loved him.

Unit 8

28

Questions and Answers

28

Mr hesham

3-What did Goneril and Regan tell him?

♣ They loved him more than they really did.

4- Why was Cordelia sent away to France?

♣ Because she didn't know how to express her love .

5- What happened to Cordelia when the king sent her away to France?

♣ She went to live in France where she married the king.

6- What terrible mistake did King Lear make?

♣ He gave his country and money to his two daughters Goneril and Regan who didn't really love him.

7- What was the truth about Goneril and Regan?

♣ The truth was that Goneril and Regan did not love their father at all but they wanted his money

8- Where did King Lear go?

♣ He wandered around the country with his last two good friend until they arrived in Dover.

9- Why did Cordelia come to England with French soldiers?

♣ To try to save her father and to take his country back from her two sisters.

10- What happened to Cordelia and her father?

♣ English soldiers beat the French. Cordelia and Lear were captured and taken to prison.

11- When did Cordelia tell her father how much she really loved him?

♣ When they were captured and taken to prison.

12- How do you think Cordelia felt when she heard what had happened to her father?

♣ I think she felt very sad and sorry because she loved her father very much.

13- How do you think Lear felt when Cordelia tried to help him?

♣ He realized that Cordelia loved him more than his other daughter. He felt sorry.

14- Who put Cordelia and Lear into prison? Why?

♣ The English soldiers because Cordelia and Lear were trying to take power back from them.

15-How do you think Lear felt when he found out how much Cordelia loved him?

♣ He felt ashamed , foolish , guilty and sorry.

16- How do you think the story would end? Think of a happy and unhappy ending?

♣ An unhappy end : I think evil was punished in the end, so the two daughters would be punished.

A happy end: The two daughters would realize their mistake and ask him for forgiveness

17- What do you think Lear learnt from the mistakes he had made?

18- Was there a turning point in the story?

♣ Yes, Lear realized he had made a mistake.

Unit Nine	29	Amazing people			29	Mr hesham	
career	مهنة	found	يؤسس	highlight		compliment	يمدح
amazing	مذهل	blind		local		congratulate	يهنئ
difficulty		deaf		sports		admire	يعجب بـ
Kung fu		tutor		get better	يتحسن	occasions	
incredible	لا يـ	area		long jump	وثب طويل	reason for	
achieve	يحقق	death		competition		technology	تكنولوجيا
inspire	يلهم	continent		seem	يبدو	achievement	
system		aspire	يطمح	medal	ميدالية	appearance	مظهر
graduate	يتخرج	conspire	يتآمر	Olympic	اولمبية	take place	يحدث
work for	يعمل لـ	medal	ميدالي	improve	يحسن	take part in	يشارك
biography	سيرة	awards		type		judge	يـ
autobiography	سيرة ذاتية	patient		metal		winners	
make a film	يصنع فيلم	patience		further		losers	
throughout		rank		athletes		participate	يشارك
physiotherapy	علاج طبيعي	medical		athletics		photography	التصوير
communicate	يتواصل	hero		nature	طبيعة	tournament	
organisation		treatment		glad	سعيد	champion	
Paralympics	دورة معاقين	terrible	فظيع	poem	قصيدة	fortnight	
foundation		intelligent		muscles		prejudice	

Definitions تعريفات

career	a job that you plan to do for a long time (you spend your life in)		
kung fu	a Chinese sport in which people fight with their feet and hands		
physiotherapy	medical treatment for muscles, using exercises, etc		
wheelchair	a chair with wheels, used by people who cannot walk		
Braille	a form of printing for blind people, with raised parts that they can read by touching the paper with their fingers		
graduate	pass your exams at university		
organization	a group such as a club or business that has formed for a particular purpose		
tutor	a teacher of one person or a small group of people		
compliment	To say something to someone to show your admiration		
congratulate	Tell someone you are happy as something good has happened to them		
several	More than a few	incredible	Impossible or very difficult to believe
throughout	All over	achieve	succeed in doing something
difficulty	means a problem	inspire	make someone want to do something

Expressions and prepositions

Do kung fu	يمارس الكونغ فو	Compliment on	يجامل - يمتدح
Difficulty in / with		Graduate from	يتخرج من
Rural areas	مناطق ريفية	Help out	يساند
Aged 70	عن عمر السبعين	Reason for	
Win awards for	يكسب جائزة في	Cause of	

ÁThe life of our Prophet Mohammed is full of good examples.

ÁIt is + + for + + to +

ÁIt is easy for me to cross the canal.

ÁShe can communicate with tourists.

ÁMost people communicate in English.

Unit Nine 30

Language notes

30

Mr hesham

Á We live in the age technology

Á Learn to/ how to + Helen learnt how to read using Braille.

Á- biography سيرة ذاتية Á autobiography سيرة ذاتية

ÁHe hired a writer to write his biography as he was illiterate.

ÁShe wrote her autobiography herself. ÁWho wrote Halim's biography

Á she later فيما بعد worked for an organization. Á latter

Á- make up his mind يقرر Á change his mind يغير رأيه

Áshe won a lot of awards for her work. Á on the other hand من جهة اخرى

Congratulations

Compliments

congratulations !

I must congratulate you on...

Well done!

I would like to compliment you on-----

You have done very well.

That is excellent.

Unit Nine

A / An (The)

Mr hesham

a book / a car / a man / a child : (a) قبل الاسم المفرد الذي يعد ا

a uniform / a unit / European city / a one way street : كلمات تبدأ بحرف متحرك ينطق ساكن

(a - e - i - o - u) (an) قبل الاسم المفرد الذي يعد البادئ بحرف متحرك نطقاً

an apple / an egg / an idea / an orange / an uncle / an hour / an honest man / an heir

My father is a doctor / She is a nurse / He's an engineer للحديث عن وظيفة شخص

/ a hundred / a thousand a couple / a dozen مع بعض التعبيرات الدالة على العدد

Two pounds a kilo / sixty kilometres an hour في حالة التعبيرات الدالة على الثمن و السرعة

What a clever boy! / What an interesting story : أداة التعريف

إذا سبقها صفة وفي هذه الحالة تأتي الأداة قبل الصفة: a / an

♣ I usually have lunch at 2 p.m. Á He gave us a good breakfast.

(The =) أداة التعريف

I saw a film last night. The film was interesting : The Á

Á- إذا كان الشيء هو الوحيد من نوعه أو إذا كنا نقصد الشيء كفكرة عامة :

The sun / the moon / the world / the Earth / the countryside الريف

the most difficult / the least expensive / the smallest / the biggest قبل صفات التفضيل:

go to the post office / go to the shops قبل كلمات معينة إذا جاءت مع أفعال معينة مثل:

go to the cinema / go to the theatre / listen to the radio / use the internet

play the piano / practice the guitar قبل أسماء الأدوات الموسيقية إذا جاءت مع أفعال مثل:

Á قبل بعض الصفات لتحويلها إلى أسماء جمع: : الأغنياء the rich the young the poor

Á مع أسماء الدول المركبة أو التي تنتهي بحرف (s) و الجبال و الأنهار و الصحاري و المحيطات و البحار:

the U.K. the U.S.A الولايات المتحدة / the Sudan / The Nile النيل

the Himalayas جبال الهيمالايا / the Atlantic المحيط الأطلسي / the Red Sea

ÁThe more you practise, the better you get :

ÁThe Giraffe فصيلة الزراف is found in Africa : فصيلة من الحيوانات

ÁWhen was the telephone invented? :

ÁCan you pass the salt , please ? : عندما نعني شيء بوجه خاص:

The Times : Á :The Koran / The Bible

A Women usually live longer than men do. A Scientists do research.
 N English is the world's most widely used language: _____ : _____ A
 A School subjects A Languages A Food and drink: A Sports A Activities A Abstract nouns
 N People fear death. N I want to study Science and Technology التكنولوجيا.

Unit Nine	31	A / An (The)	31	Mr hesham
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N The death of the king : ولكن إذا كانت الكلمة المجردة تعبر عن معنى محدد نستخدم معها
 the French language: the language ألاحظ أنه
 مع الصفات من الاتجاهات الأصلية :

northern / southern / eastern / western

university / church / mosque / /prison/hospital/school/ the A
 وإذا كان الذهاب إلى هذه الأماكن من أجل الغرض الذي وجدت من أجله

N He went to hospital = he was ill. N He went to the hospital = to visit someone.

N The criminals should go to prison N He went to the prison to visit his brother

work the A
وقبل الألقاب المتبوعة باسم شخص وقبل أسماء الأعياد :

N He arrives at work at 7 every day. N King William attended the conference.

N President Obama appointed a new secretary. N I do not go out at Christmas.

go/come home the A
وقبل الكلمات البحيرات والجبال والجزر المفرد

N He went home early yesterday

N He climbed Mount Everest N Lake Victoria is in Africa

Unit Nine	Questions and answers	Mr hesham
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1 - How old was Helen when she died? She was 87.

2 - What made Helen blind and deaf?

Because of an illness she had when she was a baby.

3 - Who was Anne Sullivan? She was a nurse and Helen's tutor.

4 - Why do you think Anne was very patient with Helen?

As Anne herself couldn't see well so she have the same feeling as Helen.

5 - How did Anne teach Helen to communicate?

using touch with her hands

6 - What two important things did Helen achieve at university?

She became the first blind to graduate and wrote her first book.

7 - How did Helen help other people who were blind?

She worked for the American Foundation for the Blind, an organization which helps the blind all over the world. She also travelled 35 countries.

8 - What problems do blind people have? Think about the streets near to where you live.

They can't see well.

9 - What problems do deaf people have? They can't hear well.

10 - How hard would it be to be deaf and blind?

I think their life will be very difficult and hopeless.

11 - Are you surprised that Helen achieved so much in her life? Why /why not?

Yes, because she was blind and deaf.

12 - In what ways do you think Helen inspired people?

She taught them that nothing is impossible.

13 - How do you think we can help people like Helen Keller and Mahmoud Youssef?

We should encourage them and provide their needs.

14 - How can technology help people who have lost a leg or are blind or deaf?

It will help them greatly by providing them with new equipment.

16 – Why did he need a wheelchair?

Because he would never walk again.

17 – What lesson do we get from Mahmoud's story?

Nothing is impossible. Determination and strong will are important to face difficulties

First Year	32	Irregular verbs			32	Mr Hesham
be يكون	was/ were	been		Lie يستلقي –	lay	lain
beat يهزم	beat	beaten		light يضيء	lit	lit
become يصبح	became	become		lose يفقد	lost	lost
begin يبدأ	began	begun		make يصنع	made	made
bite يعض	bit	bitten		mean يعني	meant	meant
blow تهب	blew	blown		meet يقابل	met	met
break يكسر	broke	broken		pay يدفع	paid	paid
bring يحضر	brought	brought		put ي	put	put
build يبني	built	built		read يقرأ	read	read
burn يحترق	burnt	burnt		ride يركب	rode	ridden
buy يشتري	bought	bought		ring يرن / يدق	rang	rung
catch يمسك	caught	caught		rise تشرق / يرتفع	rose	risen
choose يختار	chose	chosen		run يجري	ran	run
come يأتي	came	come		say يقول	said	said
cost يكلف	cost	cost		see يري	saw	seen
cut يقطع	cut	cut		seek يبحث عن	sought	sought
dig يحفر	dug	dug		sell يبيع	sold	sold
do يفعل	did	done		send يرسل	sent	sent
draw يرسم	drew	drawn		set تغرب / يجهز	set	set
dream يحلم	dreamt	dreamt		sew يخط	sewed	sewn/sewed
drink يشرب	drank	drunk		shake يهز / يرج	shook	shaken
eat يأكل	ate	eaten		shine تشرق / يلمع	Shone	shone
fall يقع	fell	fallen		shoot يطلق نار	shot	shot
feed يطعم	fed	fed		show يبين / يع	showed	shown
feel يشعر	felt	felt		sing يغني	sang	sung
fight يحارب	fought	fought		sink يغرق / يغوص	sank	sank
find يجد	found	found		sit يجلس	sat	sat
fly يطير	flew	flown		sleep ينام	slept	slept
forget ينسى	forgot	forgotten		smell يشم	smelt	smelt
freeze يتجمد	froze	frozen		speak يتحدث	spoke	spoken
get يحصل علي	got	got		spell يتهجى	spelt	spelt
give يعطي	gave	given		spend ي	spent	spent
go يذهب	went	gone		spill يسكب	spilt	spilt
grow يزرع / ينمو	grew	grown		stand يقف	stood	stood
have يمتلك	had	had		steal يسرق	stole	stolen
hear يسمع	heard	heard		stick يلصق	stuck	stuck
hide يخفي	hid	hidden		swim يسبح	swam	swum
hold يحمل	held	held		take يأخذ	took	taken
hurt يؤذي	hurt	hurt		teach يعلم	taught	taught
keep يحفظ/ يربي	kept	kept		tell يخبر	told	told
know يعرف	knew	known		think يفكر	thought	thought

learn يتعلم	learnt	learnt	understand يفهم	understood	understood
leave يترك	left	left	wear يرتدي	wore	worn
lend يسلف	lent	lent	win يفوز	won	won
Lean يميل / ينحني	leant	leant	write يكتب	wrote	Written

First Year	33	Situations	33	Mr Hesham
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	What do you say when -----?	I say -----
1	you meet someone in the morning	(Good morning) صباح الخير
2	you meet someone in the afternoon	(Good afternoon) تحية بعد الظهر
3	you meet someone in the evening	(Good evening) مساء الخير
4	you leave someone	(Goodbye)
5	you go to bed	(Good night) تصبح علي خير
6	you meet someone	(Hello) أهلا
7	you see someone for the first time	(How do you do ?)
8	you meet a tourist	(Welcome to Egypt)
9	you introduce someone to someone else	(This is -----)
10	you ask someone about his health	(How are you ?) كيف حالك
11	someone asks about your health	(I'm very well or I'm fine) انا بخير
12	you ask someone to do something	(Could you --- ?) هل تستطيع
13	you accept to give someone something	(Here you are)
14	you refuse to give someone something	(sorry I need it) أنا أسف أنا احتاجه
15	you recommend doing something	(What (How) about ----- ? Let's --)
16	you accept the suggestion	(That's a good idea ! فكرة جيدة
17	you don't agree to the suggestion	(sorry , I'm not very keen on
18	your friend succeeds in the exam	(congratulation)
19	someone does something well	(Well done)
20	someone tells you about his sad news,	(I'm sorry to hear that ?)
21	you want to apologize to someone	(I'm sorry)
22	you accept the apology	(Never mind / don't worry)
23	you give someone advice	(You should) (If I were you
24	you accept someone's advice ,	You are right / Yes , I know
25	you don't accept the advice	I 'll think about it / I will see
26	you want to express your opinion	(I think -----)
27	you agree to the opinion	(I agree with you)
28	you disagree to the opinion	(I disagree with you)
29	you give someone a present هدية	(This is for you) هذه من أجلك
30	someone gives you something	(Thank you)
31	someone thanks you	(Not at all / Don't mention it
32	you want to bring a drink to a guest	(What can I get you ?)
33	you offer tea to someone	(How do you like your tea ?)
34	you give food or drink to a guest	(Help yourself)
35	you want to help someone	(Can I help you ?)
36	you want someone to help you	(Can you help me ?)
37	you invite someone to a party	(I'd like to invite you ----- ?)
38	you accept the invitation	(Thanks I'd love to ---)
39	you refuse the invitation	(I'm sorry I'm busy)
40	someone drives a car too fast	(Please be careful)

42	you visit someone who is ill	(I wish you speedy recovery)
43	you see something frightening	I'm afraid or I'm frightened
44	someone is frightened	(Keep calm) (Don't panic) اهدأ / لا تفزع
45	you see something strange	Good heavens !/ Oh my God!)

First Year	34	Situations	34	Mr Hesham
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46	your father buys a new car	(It is fantastic / It is nice)
47	you don't know the meaning of a word	(What does it mean ?)
48	you like a film	(It's interesting)
49	you don't like a film or a match	(It's boring
50	you start a story	(Once / one day)
51	someone makes noise	(Keep quiet , please .)
52	your friends visit you	(You are very kind)
53	you meet someone on the first day of the year	(Happy New Year)
54	you meet someone on the first day of Ramadan	(Happy Ramadan)
55	your brother goes to the exam	(Good Luck حظ سعيد)
56	you ask your friend about his opinion	(What do you think of -----)
57	you want to ask someone about the weather	(What is the weather like?)
58	you advise someone not to smoke	(You should stop smoking)
59	you can't hear your friend	(Speak louder please)
60	You recommend visiting the citadel	You should visit the citadel

How to write a paragraph كيفية كتابة التعبير

- topic sentence رئيسية نحتوي في مجملها علي فكرة الموضوع.

- أن تراعي الترابط والتنسيق العام بين أفكار الموضوع .

- ان تستخدم الزمن الصحيح والمناسب لنوعية الموضوع الذي تكتبه فقد يكون في المضارع وقد يكون في الماضي أو المستقبل أو خليط بينهم..

ية تصلح

: نضع في الفراغ الموجود في هذه التعبيرات كلمة او عبارة تمثل الموضوع :

1 – No one can deny that this subject is very important and it needs a lot of time to write about it but I will try hard to write briefly

2) In my opinion, this subject is really important and necessary nowadays. It may have good and positive effects on all of us. I think so because may bring all the good to our society.

جمل وتعبيرات تصلح مقدمات لموضوعات ضارة أو مشاكل

ÁI see that this subject stands for an obstacle in the way of our progress so our state spares no effort to put an end to it.

ÁIn my point of view,is really serious and harmful nowadays. It may have bad and negative effects on all of us. I think so because may bring all the evil to our society.

Á-There is no doubt thatis one of the most dangerous phenomena in our life and has its bad and negative effects nowadays.

To sum up : This subject is very important to our beloved country So we should co-operate with each other and with the government to develop it and to benefit from its advantages and overcome its disadvantages

Chapter 1

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Chapter one

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Mr : Hesham

Industrial revolution	صناعية	feed mind	يطعم يمانع	starving furious	
at least		coffins	توابيت	immediately	
weak	ضعيف	shutters	درف خشبية	lock	يحبس
pick up	يلتقط / يرفع	pleased with		beat	يضرب
cheek		ashamed		maker	
destitute		hit	يضرب	opportunity	
wretched	بائس / تعيس	cellar		employer	
introduced		knock on	يطرق على	cost	يكلف
realise	يدرك	unbearable	لا يحتمل	downstairs	
thin soup	حساء رقيق	workhouse	إصلاحية	surrounded by	
master	مدير العمل	breathe	يتنفس	kick	يركل
repeat	يكرر	weakly		freezing	
generosity	/	kiss	يقبل	broken heart	
cry	يبكي	orphan	شخص يتيم	punish	يعاقب
gate		official		pull	يجذب / يسحب
apprentice		manager	مدير	at once	
interested in	مهتم بـ	thin	نحيف / نحيل	menacing	مهددا
complain	يشكو	comfortable	مريح	run away	يهرب

Questions with Model Answers

1-Why did most English towns need people during the Industrial Revolution?

To work in the factories that were beginning to open all over the country.

2-Why did the people who came to work have to go to the workhouses?

They were often so poor. They went there to find a bed and some sort of food.

3-Why didn't the doctor and the nurse know if the newly born baby would live?

Because the baby found it difficult to breathe.

4-How was Oliver's mother when she arrived at the workhouse?

She was ill and weak when she arrived.

5-What did the weak and ill mother do just before she died?

She kissed the baby gently on the cheek and smiled.

6-Why was Oliver Twist sent to an old house immediately after he was born?

Because he was an orphan. He was sent to live with other orphans there.

7-Who was Mrs Mann? What kind of woman was she?

She looked after the orphans in the old house. She was not a kind woman.

8-Why did the orphans in the old house never have very much to eat?

Because Mrs Mann was given a little money to look after them.

She took some of this money for herself.

9-What was Oliver's life like on his ninth birthday?

He was a small, weak child. He had spent all his life in the old building with

Mrs Mann. He did not go to school and he did not know the world outside.

10-Who was Mr Dumble? Why did he visit Mrs Mann?

Oliver to work in the workhouse.

11-Was Oliver sad to leave Mrs Mann? Why / Why not?

Oliver was not sad to leave Mrs Mann because she was not kind to him.

12-Why was Oliver sad when he left the old building on his ninth birthday?

He was sad to leave his friends and the only home he had ever known.

13-Why did the managers of the workhouse tell Oliver he was very lucky?

Because they would give him food and a bed for nothing.

14-Why was Oliver's life in the workhouse not easy?

He worked hard at the workhouse. His bed was very uncomfortable and the food was never enough

15-Why were Oliver and the other boys in the workhouse close to starving?

Because the food was never enough. All they ate was a thin soup.

16-Why was the master furious with Oliver at the workhouse?

Because he asked for more food. No one had ever asked for more before.

17-How was Oliver punished for asking for more food?

He was locked in a cold, dark room. He was beaten by Mr Bumble every day.

18-What did the managers of the workhouse do to get rid of ليتخلصوا من Oliver?

They put a message on the door of the workhouse. It offered five pounds to anyone who could take Oliver away.

19-How was Oliver's life when he was locked in the cold, dark room ?

He cried himself to sleep each night, then he woke up each morning and began to cry again. He was taken from the room when it was time to eat.

20-What did Mr Bumble do to prevent the boys from asking for more food?

He made Oliver stand in front of them while they were eating. Then he beat Oliver.

21-Who was Mr Sowerberry? Why did he ask Mr Bumble to take Oliver?

Mr Sowerberry was a coffin maker. He needed an apprentice, so he told Mr Bumble that he could take Oliver.

22-Why was Oliver crying when he was walking to Mr Sowerberry's house?

Because he had no friends after he had left the workhouse.

23-Why was Mr Sowerberry not very happy when he saw Oliver?

Because Oliver was very small.

24-Why did Mrs Sowerberry object to Oliver's being very small?

Because it would cost money to feed him.

25-How did Mrs Sowerberry treat Oliver? Give an example of this.

She treated him unkindly. She gave him some old food that they had not eaten. She made him sleep down in the shop.

26-Why was it not easy for Oliver to sleep when he went to Mr Sowerberry's?

As he was alone in a strange, dark room, surrounded by unfinished coffins.

27-Who was Noah Claypole? What did he look like?

He was a boy who helped Mr Sowerberry. He was tall with a red nose.

28-What did Noah Claypole do to make sure Oliver knew who the master was?

He gave orders to Oliver and gave him a small kick.

29-Show that Mrs Sowerberry didn't treat Oliver and Noah equally.

She asked Noah to sit by the fire to have some breakfast, but she gave Oliver a little bread and told him to eat it down below where it was freezing cold.

Because Mr Sowerberry seemed pleased with Oliver. Noah was told to work inside when Oliver went out with Mr Sowerberry.

31-Why, do you think Noah talked unpleasantly about Oliver's mother?

I think Noah was jealous of Oliver as Mr Sowerberry seemed pleased with Oliver.

32-Why did Oliver feel ashamed and angry when Noah talked about his mother?

Because Noah talked badly about his mother. He said that she died in the workhouse because she was no good at anything.

33-How did Mr Sowerberry and his wife side with _____ Noah against Oliver ?

They locked Oliver in a dark cellar and complained to Mr Bumble.

34-Give an example to show that Oliver was a courageous _____ boy.

When he was locked in the cellar, Mr Bumble talked to him menacingly, but Oliver told him that he was not afraid.

35-What did Mr Bumble blame _____ Mrs Sowerberry for?

He blamed her for giving Oliver too much meat and for being too kind for him.

36-What advice did Mr Bumble give to Mrs Sowerberry?

To leave Oliver in the cellar without food for a few days and to feed him only soup.

37-Why did Oliver run away from Mr Sowerberry's house?

He knew he could not stay in that place any longer. His life was unbearable.

38-How did Oliver run away from Mr Sowerberry's house?

He realised that the door was not locked. No one was awake and it was easy to leave the house without anyone realising.

Quotations with Model Answers

1- "What's the mother's name?"

a)Who asked this question? To whom ?

✿The doctor asked it to the nurse.

b)What was the other person's answer?

✿She said that she didn't know.

c)Where did that conversation take place?

✿It took place in the workhouse.

2-"I don't know. She was ill and weak when she came."

a)Who said this? To whom?

✿The nurse said this to the doctor.

b)Who were they talking about?

✿about Oliver's mother.

c)What did she mean by "I don't know"?

✿she didn't know the woman's name.

3- "Can I see my new baby?"

a)Who made this request? To whom?

✿Oliver's mother to the nurse.

b)What did she do on seeing her new baby?

✿She kissed him gently and smiled.

c)What happened to that mother after that?

✿She died.

4-"Poor woman. She was so beautiful. We'll never know who she was."

a)Who said these words? Where?

✿The nurse. At the workhouse.

b)What happened to that woman?

✿She died.

c)Why couldn't they know that woman?

✿As they even didn't know her name.

5- "Now Oliver's nine, you don't need to look after him."

a)Who said this? To whom?

✿Mr Bumble said this to Mrs Mann.

b)Where did this conversation take place?

✿In the old building where orphans lived.

c)Why did the speaker say they didn't need to look after that boy?

✿Because the boy was big enough to work for his food.

6- "He is old enough to work for us in the workhouse."

a)Who said this? To whom?

✿Mr Bumble said this to Mrs Mann.

c) How old was he at that time?

✿ He was nine years old.

7- "Why are you crying? You're lucky to work here. We'll give you food & a bed."

a) Who said this? To whom?

✿ The managers of the workhouse said this to Oliver.

b) Why was he sad and crying? ✿ to leave his friends and the only home he had ever known..

Chapter 1

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Chapter one

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Mr : Hesham

c) Why wasn't Oliver really lucky to work at that place?

✿ As he worked hard. His bed was very uncomfortable and the food wasn't enough .

8 - "Please, sir. I want some more."

a) Who said these words? To whom?

✿ Oliver to the master who gave them food.

b) What was the effect of these words on the addressed person? Why?

✿ The master was furious. No one had ever asked for more before.

c) How did the addressed person react رد فعله to this request?

✿ He angrily took Oliver's arm and led him to the managers of the workhouse.

9- "What did you say?" he cried. There was now silence in the big room.

a) Who asked this question? To whom? ✿ The master to Oliver.

b) Why was the speaker want the addressed person to repeat his words?

✿ As he was surprised. He didn't expect that any boy would ask for more food.

c) What did Oliver really want? Why? ✿ more food because he was still hungry.

9- "If he is not happy with our generosity, he must leave."

a) Who said these words? To whom?

✿ The managers said this to the master

b) Who were they talking about?

✿ Oliver Twist.

c) Were they really generous ? Why / Why not?

✿ No, they were not generous. The food they gave to the boys was never enough.

10- " You should be happy to have the opportunity to work with Mr Sowerberry."

a) Who said this? To whom?

✿ Mr Bumble said this to Oliver Twist.

b) Where were they when this conversation took place?

✿ They were walking down the street to Mr Sowerberry's house.

c) How did that person have the opportunity to work with Mr Sowerberry?

✿ They put a message on the door of the workhouse. It offered five pounds to anyone who could take Oliver away. Mr Sowerberry told Mr Bumble that he could take Oliver.

11- "I'll be a good boy, but I have no ..."

a) Who said this? To whom?

✿ Oliver said this to Mr Bumble.

b) What didn't that boy have?

✿ He didn't have friends.

c) Where were they going at that time? ✿ To Mr Sowerberry's house

12- "He's very small, Mr Bumble."

a) Who said this? To whom?

✿ Mr Sowerberry said this to Mr Bumble.

b) Who were they talking about?

✿ Oliver Twist.

c) How much did the speaker pay to get that person as an apprentice? ✿ five pounds

13- "He is small, but he'll grow."

a) Who said this? To whom?

✿ Mr Bumble said this to Mr Sowerberry.

b) What was the person they were talking about going to work?

✿ He was going to work as an apprentice coffin maker.

c) Why did the speaker get rid of the person they were talking about?

✿ Because he asked for more food when he was hungry.

14- "But it will cost money to feed him."

a) Who said these words? To whom? ✿ Mr Sowerberry's wife said this to Mr Bumble.

c) Did she feed Oliver well? How? ❁ No, she fed him old food or a little bread.

15- "Now get some sleep. You don't mind sleeping down in the shop, do you?"

a) Who said these words? To whom? ❁ Mr Sowerberry's wife said this to Oliver.

b) What was the addressed person going to work at that shop? ❁ He was going to work as an apprentice coffin maker.

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Chapter one

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Mr : Hesham

c) Was it not easy for him to sleep in that place? Why / Why not?

❁ No, as he was alone in a strange, dark room, surrounded by unfinished coffins.

16- "I help Mr Sowerberry. You do what I say, Workhouse Boy. Open the shutters."

a) Who said these words? To whom? ❁ Noah Claypole said this to Oliver.

b) What did the speaker look like? ❁ He was a tall boy with a red nose.

c) Why did the speaker give the other person that order with a small kick?

❁ He wanted to make sure that Oliver knew who the master was.

17- "Why can't I have a good breakfast like Noah?"

a) Who said these words? ❁ Oliver Twist.

b) Why didn't anyone answer this question? ❁ As there was no one to hear Oliver

c) Compare the places where both the speaker and Noah had their breakfast?

❁ Oliver sat down below where it was freezing cold, while Noah sat by the fire

18- "What happened to your mother, Workhouse Boy?"

a) Who said these words? To whom? ❁ Noah Claypole said this to Oliver.

b) How did Oliver feel on hearing this? ❁ He felt both ashamed and angry.

c) How did he react to this insult إهانة? ❁ He started to hit Noah hard.

19- "The nurse said she died of a broken heart."

a) Who said these words? To whom? ❁ Oliver said this to Noah Claypole.

b) Who does the word "she" refer to? ❁ It refers to Oliver's mother.

c) Why did Noah person speak badly of that woman?

❁ He spoke badly about her to annoy Oliver as he was jealous of him.

20- "Help! He's killing me!"

a) Who was asking for help? ❁ Noah Claypole.

b) Why did the speaker need help? ❁ Because Oliver started to hit him hard.

c) Who hurried to help that person? ❁ Mr Sowerberry and his wife.

21- "Help me lock him in here."

a) Who said these words? To whom? ❁ Mr and Mrs Sowerberry to Noah Claypole.

b) Who did they lock? Where? ❁ They locked Oliver in a dark cellar.

c) Why did they lock that person in that place? ❁ because he hit Noah hard.

22- "You poor boy, we must get Mr Bumble at once."

a) Who said these words? To whom? ❁ Mrs Sowerberry to Noah Claypole.

b) Who was Mr Bumble? ❁ Mr Bumble was an official from the workhouse.

c) Why did they have to get Mr Bumble at once? ❁ Because Oliver, hit Noah hard.

23- "Oliver, do you know who's speaking? Aren't you afraid?"

a) Who said these words? ❁ Mr Bumble said these words.

b) Where was Oliver at that time?

❁ He was locked in the dark cellar at Mr Sowerberry's house.

c) What were Oliver's answers to these questions?

❁ He said that he knew who was speaking and that he wasn't afraid.

24- "I understand the problem. You have given him too much meat."

a) Who said these words? To whom? ❁ Mr Bumble to Mrs Sowerberry

c) What problem did the speaker mean?

☼ The problem of Oliver's hitting Noah and that he was not afraid of Mr Bumble.

25- "You've been too kind to him. Leave him in this cellar without food"

a) Who said these words? To whom?

☼ Mr Bumble to Mrs Sowerberry.

b) Was the addressed person really too kind to Oliver?

☼ No, she wasn't.

Chapter 2

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Chapter two

40

Mr : Hesham

hide	يختبئ	roughly	/	notebook	
sign		puzzled	متحير / في حيرة	silk	حرير
artful	ماكر / بارع / داهية	owner		funny	
dirtier		lying down		there's a dear	
ugly	قبيح / دميم الشكل	lady	سيدة	shop window	فتريئة
fall asleep	يغلبه النعاس	several	عديد	knife	سكين
nervously	بعصبية / بخوف	pretty	جميلة	point to	يشير إلى
miser	شخص بخيل	shoulders		hurt	
well made	جيدة الصنع	relax	يستريح / يهدأ	magistrate	قاضي للتحقيق
handkerchief	منديل	cheerfully	بابتهاج /	faint	يغمي عليه
take off	ينزع	dodger		coach	
pretend	يتظاهر بـ	call out	ينادي بصوت مرتفع	wallet	
question (v.)	يشك في / يرتاب في	pan	()	painting	
practising	التدريب على	jewellery	مجوهرات	amazed	مذهول
crowd of		gentleman	رجل نبيل	set off for	يتجه نحو

Questions with Model Answers

1-Why was Oliver careful to hide after running away from Mr Sowerberry's?

He thought that people would want to take him back to Mr Sowerberry.

2-Why did Oliver decide to go to London? Mention two reasons.

First, Mr Bumble would not be able to find him there. Second, there would be so many opportunities for him.

3-How did Oliver go to London? How long did it take him to go there?

He went to London on foot. It took him seven days to go there.

4-What did Oliver do during his long journey to London?

He followed the signs to London for 7 days, sleeping in fields and eating very little.

5-Who helped Oliver to go to London? What was he like?

Jack Dawkins, the Artful Dodger, helped Oliver to go to London. He was a boy of about Oliver's age. He was wearing a man's coat and a tall hat.

6-How did Jack Dawkins seem to be kind to Oliver when they first met?

He bought Oliver a meal and said he could show him the way to London.

7-Why was Oliver disappointed **يشعر بإحباط** as soon as he reached London?

Because London was not as he expected. Jack took him through streets that were poorer and dirtier than he had ever seen.

8-Who was Fagin? What was he like?

Fagin was the leader of a group of thieves who got young boys to steal for him. He was an ugly old man with red hair.

9-What did Oliver see Fagin doing when he woke up?

He saw him taking gold watches and expensive jewellery out of a wooden box .

10-Why did Fagin threaten **هدد** Oliver with a knife?

To make sure that Oliver didn't see his gold watches and expensive jewellery.

12-What did Oliver think about the way Fagin used all his money?

He thought that perhaps Fagin used all his money to look after the boys.

13-Why did Fagin, Jack Dawkins and Charley Bates laugh at Oliver?

As Oliver didn't know that the things were stolen, so they laughed at his remarks. تعليقاته

14-What would Fagin teach Oliver to do with the stolen handkerchiefs?

He would show him how to take off the marks on them.

15-What little game did Fagin show Oliver?

He showed him how to steal watches, notebooks and handkerchiefs from people.

16-Why did Fagin walk pretending to be looking in shop windows?

He was showing Oliver how to steal things from people.

17-What did Fagin praise Oliver for?

As Oliver could take a handkerchief from Fagin's pocket without feeling anything.

18-What did Oliver fail to understand when Fagin said he would be successful ?

He did not understand how taking handkerchiefs could make you successful.

19-Why did Oliver not question لم يشك في Fagin's advice?

Because Fagin was kind to him and gave him food.

20-When did Oliver go out into the streets of London with Charley and Dodger?

After a few days of practising the game.

21-When did Oliver understand why Fagin had so many watches , silk handkerchiefs and such a lot of jewellery?

When he saw the Artful Dodger and Charley steal a handkerchief from Mr Brownlow, he realised that the boys were thieves.

22-How did Oliver get involved in a crime he didn't commit?

He just watched the Artful Dodger and Charley steal a handkerchief from the man who called out, "Stop! Thief!" When Oliver started to run away, he was caught.

23-Why was Mr Brownlow puzzled when he first saw Oliver?

He thought he had seen the boy before, but he didn't know where.

24-Why did Mr Brownlow look puzzled again when he saw Oliver in his house?

Because Oliver looked like the woman in the painting on the wall.

25-What did the magistrate decide first concerning Oliver?

Why did he change his decision?

He decided that Oliver should go to prison. But he changed his decision when the owner of the bookshop said that Oliver didn't steal anything.

26-What happened to Oliver when it was decided that he should go to prison?

He felt ill and fainted. He was carried out of the room.

27-Show that Mr Brownlow was a kind-hearted رحيب القلب gentleman.

He tried to prove Oliver's innocence in the police station. When he saw Oliver lying down on the street, he decided to take him to his house to look after him.

28-How was Oliver when he went to Mr Brownlow's house for the first time?

He was very ill. He slept for many days.

29-Why was Oliver amazed to see the painting of the pretty woman?

As he saw that the eyes, the head and the mouth were the same as his own.

30-Why was Fagin so angry to hear that Oliver was caught by the police?

He was afraid that Oliver would tell the police about the group of thieves.

31-Who was Mr Sikes or Bill? What did he look like?

~~He was a thief. He was an angry-looking man with big strong shoulders.~~

32-Who was Nancy?

She was a young woman who worked for Mr Sikes.

33-Why did Mr Sikes suggest sending Nancy to the police station?

As the police didn't know her. She could find out what had happened to Oliver.

34-Why did Fagin give some money to Nancy and the Artful Dodger?

To look for Oliver and not to stop until they found him.

Chapter 2

42

Quotations with model answers

42

Mr : Hesham

"You look hungry. Where are you going?"

- a) Who said this? To whom? ♣ Jack, the Artful Dodger, to Oliver.
- b) Where was the addressed person going? ♣ He was going to London.
- c) What did the speaker do when he knew that the other person was hungry?
♣ He bought him a meal.

"I'm going to London."

- a) Who said this? ♣ To whom? Oliver to Jack, the Artful Dodger.
- b) Why was the speaker choose going to London in particular تحديد?
♣ Because Mr Bumble would not be able to find him there.
♣ Secondly, there would be so many opportunities for him.
- c) How did the addressed person help the speaker to go to London?
♣ He showed him the way to London.

"Have you got a room there? Or any money?"

- a) Who said this? To whom? ♣ Jack, the Artful Dodger, to Oliver.
- b) What was the addressed person's answer? ♣ He said that he had almost nothing.
- c) How did the speaker offer to find the other person work and a room?
♣ He said he knew a man who would give him work and a room for nothing.

"Well, I know a man who will give you work and a room for nothing."

- a) Who said these words? To whom? ♣ Jack, the Artful Dodger, to Oliver.
- b) Who was that man the speaker was talking about? ♣ Fagin.
- c) Would that man really give work and a room for nothing? Why / Why not?
♣ No. He would make the boys steal things for him in return.

"What did you see?" he shouted, taking a knife in one hand.

- a) Who asked this question? To whom? ♣ Fagin asked this question to Oliver.
- b) What was the other person's answer? ♣ He said that he saw nothing.
- c) What did that person really see? ♣ He saw Fagin taking gold watches and expensive jewellery out of a wooden box and putting them back again.

"I hope you've been at work this morning, boys."

- a) Who said this? To whom? ♣ Fagin to Jack and Charley.
- B) What kind of work was it? ♣ It was stealing things from people.
- c) What did they get that day? ♣ some notebooks and some silk handkerchiefs.

"They're well made, aren't they?"

- a) Who said this? To whom? ♣ Fagin said this to Oliver.
- b) What were they talking about? ♣ They were talking about some notebooks.
- c) Who brought those things? How did he / she get them?
♣ Jack brought them. He stole them from people.

"They're good ones. But they have marks on them."

- a) Who said these words? To whom? ♣ Fagin to Jack, Charley and Oliver.
- b) What does the word "ones" refer to? ♣ It refers to some silk handkerchiefs.

~~c) What did the speaker suggest concerning taking on the marks?~~

"The boy is so very young."

- a)Who said this? ♣ Charley said this.
- b)Which boy was he talking about? ♣ Oliver Twist.
- c)Why did the speaker say so? ♣ Because of Oliver's innocent remarks on the stolen things.

"Let's have breakfast, then we'll show Oliver our little game."

- a)Who said these words? To whom? ♣ Fagin to Jack, Charley and Oliver.
- b)What did he mean by "our little game"? ♣ stealing things from people's pockets.
- c)What did Oliver think at first of this game? ♣ This game was very funny.

"Very good. Now you try, Oliver."

- a)Who was speaking? Whom did he praise by saying "very good"?
♣ Fagin was speaking. He praised Jack and Charley.
- b)What did the speaker want Oliver to try?
♣ He wanted him to try to take a handkerchief from his pocket.
- c)Did Oliver succeed in his try? ♣ Yes, he did.

". You're a clever boy. You'll be as successful as the Artful Dodger."

- a)Who said this? To whom? ♣ Fagin said this to Oliver.
- b)What does the pronoun "it" refer to?
♣ It refers to the handkerchief that was in Fagin's pocket.
- c)What did the addressed person fail to understand when he heard this?
♣ He failed to understand how taking handkerchiefs could make you successful.

"Look! He'll do."

- a) Who said this? To whom? ♣ Jack, the Artful Dodger said this to Charley.
- b) Who were they talking about? ♣ Mr Brownlow.
- c) What did the speaker mean by "he'll do"?
♣ He meant that they could steal something from the gentleman.

"Stop him! He's a thief!"

- a) Who said this? About whom was it said? ♣ People in the street. about Oliver.
- b) Why wasn't that person really a thief? ♣ Because he didn't steal anything.
- c) Why was that person accused ^{اتهم} of being a thief?
♣ He was with Jack and Charley when they stole a handkerchief from Mr Brownlow
When Oliver started to run away, people caught him.

"It wasn't me!"

- a) Who said these words? To whom? ♣ Oliver said this to the policeman.
- b) What did the speaker deny ? ♣ He denied stealing anything from the gentleman.
- c) Was the speaker innocent or guilty ? ♣ He was innocent.

"Don't worry, sir. A magistrate will see him soon. He'll decide."

- a) Who said this? To whom? ♣ A police officer said this to Mr Brownlow.
- b) Who would the magistrate see? What would he decide about him?
♣ Oliver Twist. The magistrate would decide if he was innocent or guilty.
- c) What was the magistrate's final decision? ♣ He decided to set Oliver free.

"It wasn't that boy. It was two other boys."

- a)Who said this? To whom? ♣ The owner of the bookshop said this to the magistrate.
- b)Who were those two boys? ♣ Jack, the Artful Dodger and Charley Bates.
- c)How were these words very helpful to an innocent person?

"Why didn't you tell me this before?"

- a)Who said this? To whom? ♣ The magistrate said this to the owner of the bookshop.
b)What did the speaker mean by "this"?
♣ That Oliver didn't steal anything and that it was two other boys.

"Poor boy. Somebody call a coach. He must come home with me." Said Mr Brownlow

- b) Why did the speaker want to take that boy to his house?
♣ He wanted to look after him as he was lying down on the street outside the police station.
c)What does this show about the speaker's character? ماذا يبين عن شخصيته
♣ This shows that Mr Brownlow was a kind-hearted person.

"Lie down, there's a dear."

- a) Who said these words? To whom? ♣ Mrs Bedwin said this to Oliver.
b) What was the speaker's job? ♣ She looked after Mr Brownlow's house.
c) Why did Mrs Bedwin ask Oliver to lie down? ♣ Because he was very ill.

"You look a little better. But what is this? Look there."

- a) Who said this? To whom? ♣ Mr Brownlow said this to Oliver.
b) What did the speaker want to show the other person?
♣ He wanted to show him a painting of a pretty woman on the wall.
c) What did the addressed person feel when he saw that thing? Why?
♣ He was amazed because the eyes, the head and the mouth of the woman in the painting were almost the same as his own.

"Stop wasting good coffee."

- a)Who said these words? To whom? ♣ Mr Sikes, or Bill said these words to Fagin.
b)Why did the speaker say so? ♣ Because Fagin threw a cup of coffee at Charley.
c)What had happened that led that person أدت به to waste that coffee?
♣ He heard that Oliver was caught by the police.

"Sorry, Bill, but we have a problem."

- a)Who said these words? ♣ Fagin.
b)What did he apologize for? ♣ for throwing a cup of coffee at Charley .
c)What problem did they have?
♣ Oliver was arrested قبض عليه and he could tell the police about them.

"We need to speak to him quickly."

- a) Who said these words? To whom? ♣ Mr Sikes said this to Fagin.
b) Who did they need to speak to? ♣ Oliver.
c) Why was it necessary for them to speak to him quickly?
♣ It was necessary to speak to him quickly before he told the police about them.

"The police don't know Nancy, so she can go and find out what's happened."

- a) Who said these words? To whom? ♣ Mr Sikes said this to Fagin.
b) Who was Nancy? ♣ She was a young woman who worked for Mr Sikes.
c) What made these people worried?
♣ Oliver was arrested and he could tell the police about them.

"A police officer told me that he went somewhere in a coach with a gentleman."

- a) Who said these words? To whom? ♣ Nancy said this to Fagin.
b) Who did they try to get information about? ♣ Oliver.
c) Why did they need to find that person quickly? ♣ In order not to tell the police about them.

- a) Who said these words? To whom? ♣ Fagin to Nancy and the Artful Dodger.
 b) Who did they want to find? ♣ Oliver.
 c) Why was it necessary for them to find that person?
 Because they were afraid he would tell the police about them.

Chapter 3

45

Chapter three

45

Mr : Hesham

protest	يحتج / يعترض	climb up		regret	يأسف
change		menacingly	مهددا / متوعدا	choice	اختيار
grab	يجذب بقوة	upstairs		it's no good	
escape	يهرب	bang		brick wall	
stick		pay for	يدفع	break into	يقتحم مكان
join	ينضم إلى / يلتحق بـ	go straight	يذهب مباشرة	adult	
indeed	/	good to		the front	
countryside	الريف	hold on to	يتشبث بـ	space	/
cloudy	ملبد بالغيوم	hitting		shoot	يطلق
eventually	أخيرا / في النهاية	gang		sadly	

Questions with Model Answers

1-What had happened to the painting of the woman when Oliver woke up?

He found that the painting had gone.

2-How did Mrs Bedwin justify taking down the painting of the woman?

She said that they took it down because it seemed to worry Oliver.

3-Why did Oliver protest about Mrs Bedwin's taking down the painting?

Because he liked it.

4-What did Mrs Bedwin promise to do in case Oliver got well?

She promised him to put the painting of the woman back in case he got well.

5-What did Mr Brownlow buy Oliver when he was better?

He bought him some new clothes.

6-What did Oliver tell Mr Brownlow when he asked him about his life?

He told him about his time at the workhouse.

7-Who was Mr Grimwig?

He was Mr Brownlow's friend.

8-Why did Mr Grimwig ask Mr Brownlow to send Oliver to pay for the books?

I think Mr Grimwig wanted to test the boy's honesty.

9-Why did Mr Brownlow send Oliver to the bookshop?

To pay for some books and to return **ليعيد** some others.

10-Why did Oliver beg Mr Brownlow to let him pay for the books?

He wanted to help Mr Brownlow in return for being kind to him.

11-What did Mr Brownlow give Oliver when he sent him to the bookshop?

He gave him five pounds and some books.

12-What did Mr Grimwig doubt concerning Oliver?

He doubted that Oliver would come back again to Mr Brownlow.

13-Why did Mr Grimwig doubt that Oliver would come back to Mr Brownlow?

He thought he would go to his friends, the thieves with the books and the money.

14-Why did Mr Brownlow look worried after sending Oliver to the bookshop?

Because Mr Grimwig told him that the boy wouldn't be back.

15-What happened to Oliver while he was walking to the bookshop?

Nancy and Mr Sikes kidnapped him and led him to Fagin's.

taking him back to his mother and father.

17-Where did Nancy and Mr Sikes lead Oliver after kidnapping him?

They led him to an old shop where there were Fagin, Charley and the Artful Dodger.

18-What did the boys do when they saw Oliver in his new clothes?

They started laughing.

19-What did Fagin and Mr Sikes do with Oliver's new clothes, the money and the books? (How did they share the spoils?)

Fagin took the new clothes and the books while Mr Sikes took the five pound note.

20-What did Oliver beg Fagin and Mr Sikes to do? Why?

He begged them to take the books and money back to Mr Brownlow because he had been so good to him and because he would think he stole them.

21-What did Mr Sikes do to Oliver when he tried to escape?

He held on to him and began to beat him with a stick.

22-How did Nancy save Oliver from Mr Sikes's cruelty _____?

She threatened Mr Sikes to call the police if he didn't stop hitting Oliver.

23-Why Did Mr Sikes stop hitting Oliver?

Because Nancy threatened to call the police if he didn't stop.

24-How did Fagin use the carrot and stick policy سياسة العصا والجزرة with Oliver?

He told him how kind he had been to him when he arrived in London. He also told him that if he said anything to the police, things would not be so good for him.

25-What was the advertisement, which Mr Bumble saw in the newspaper, about?

It asked for any information people had about a lost boy called Oliver Twist.

26-Why did Mr Bumble drop in on Mr Brownlow? يزور بدون موعد سابق

To tell him about the bad and difficult boy that he knew so well.

27-Show that Mr Bumble hated Oliver from the bottom of his heart ?

He volunteered to defame Oliver by telling Mr Brownlow how bad and difficult the boy was.

28-What was the result of Mr Bumble's visit to Mr Brownlow?

He was sure that Oliver was bad and he didn't want to hear his name ever again.

29-Why did Oliver have to do things he didn't like doing such as cleaning the Artful Dodger's boots?

Because at least he had people to talk to.

30-What did Dodger ask Oliver to join? How did he try to persuade him? يقنع

He asked him to join their gang. He said he could be rich by taking people's things.

31-Oliver proved to be good by nature خير بطبيعته when the Artful Dodger asked him to join their gang. Discuss (هذه العبارة) قش .

Oliver refused to join the gang saying that he'd prefer to go back to Mr Brownlow's.

32-What was Fagin planning with Mr Sikes for Oliver in the house in London?

He was planning to use Oliver in breaking into a house in the countryside.

33-Prove that Nancy wasn't totally evil and that she had a tendency ميل to do good.

She sympathised with Oliver and asked Mr Sikes to stop hitting him.

She told Oliver that she tried to help him and promised to help him again.

34-Where did Sikes take Oliver by the hand ?

He took him to an old house in the country where they met Toby Crackit.

35-Who was Toby Crackit?

He was a thief in Fagin's gang.

They were going to break into a house in the countryside.

37-What did Oliver see when he climbed up the wall in the countryside?

What did he finally understand?

He saw a large house. He understood that they were going to break into the house.

38-What did Oliver beg Mr Sikes and Toby Crackit not to ask him to do?

He begged them not to ask him to take part in breaking into the house.

39-What did Sikes want to make sure Oliver understood on pointing to his gun?

He wanted Oliver to understand that he would get into trouble if he didn't help them.

40-Why did Fagin tell Mr Sikes that Oliver would be just right for the job

Because the window was too small for any adult to climb through, but it was not too small for a child

41-What happened when Mr Sikes and Toby pushed Oliver through the small window?

Oliver began to walk into the dark house. Suddenly, he heard someone shout something.

Then there was a loud bang. Oliver was shot.

42-How did breaking into the country house end in failure ?

Oliver was shot and the thieves carried him and ran away.

Quotations with Model Answers

"We took it down because it seemed to worry you."

- a) Who said this? To whom? ❁ Mrs Bedwin, to Oliver.
- b) What did they take down? ❁ The painting of the woman on the wall.
- c) Did that thing really worry the addressed person? Mention why.
❁ No, it didn't. Because he said that he liked it.

"Get well, then, Oliver, and we can put it back."

- a) Who said this? To whom? ❁ Mrs Bedwin, to Oliver.
- b) What does the word "it" refer to? ❁ It refers to the painting of the woman
- c) Why would they put that thing back? ❁ Because Oliver liked it.

"Hello, is this the boy you told me about?"

- a) Who said this? To whom? ❁ Mr Grimwig, to Mr Brownlow.
- b) Which boy was he referring to? ❁ Oliver Twist.
- c) What was the speaker's opinion of that boy? ❁ he was a bad boy and a thief.

"We need to pay for these new books."

- a) Who said these words? To whom? ❁ Mrs Bedwin, to Mr Brownlow.
- b) Who would they send for the purpose لهذا الغرض? ❁ Oliver.
- c) Who made the suggestion that this person would pay for them? ❁ Mr Grimwig.

"Yes, do let me help you, sir."

- a) Who said this? To whom? ❁ Oliver, to Mr Brownlow.
- b) What did the speaker want to do to help that person?
❁ He wanted to go to the bookshop to pay for the books.
- c) Why did the speaker beg the other person to give him that chance?
❁ Oliver wanted to repay يكافئ Mr Brownlow for all his kindness.

"I need one pound change. Some of the books need to go back, too."

- a) Who said this? To whom? ❁ Mr Brownlow, to Oliver.
- b) How much did the speaker give the addressed person? Why ?
❁ Five pounds. To pay for some books.
- c) Where would these books go back? ❁ To the bookshop.

"Do you really think he'll come back?"

- b) Who were they talking about? Where did he go? *Olive / *to the bookshop
 c) Why was the speaker doubtful about يشك في this person's coming back?
 * Because he thought that he was a bad boy and a thief.

"He has new clothes, some books and five pounds."

- a) Who said these words? To whom? *Mr Grimwig, to Mr Brownlow.
 b) Who had these things? *Oliver.
 c) What were the speaker and the addressed person arguing about فيما يتجادلان?
 * Mr Grimwig thought that Oliver would run away with the things he had,
 but Mr Brownlow was sure the boy would go back.

"I'm sure he'll go back soon."

- a) Who said this? To whom? *Mr Brownlow, to Mr Grimwig.
 b) Did the addressed person agree with this opinion? State why.
 *No. Because he thought that Oliver was a bad boy and a thief.
 c) Did the person they were talking about go back soon? Why / Why not?
 *No. Because he was kidnapped by Nancy and Mr Sikes.

"There you are! I've found him!"

- a) Who said these words? To whom? *Nancy, to Mr Sikes.
 b) Who did she find? What was he doing when she found him?
 *Oliver. He was going to the bookshop to pay for some books.
 c) Why did they want to find that person?
 *They were afraid he would tell the police about them.

"Let go of me."

- a) Who said this? To whom? * Oliver, to Nancy.
 b) Why did the addressed person grab the speaker by the arm?
 She wanted to kidnap him so as not to tell the police about the gang.
 c) Why couldn't the speaker run away then?
 *Because he wasn't strong enough to run away.

"He's run away from home."

- a) Who said this? To whom? *Nancy, to some people in the street.
 B) Who was the speaker talking about? *Oliver.
 c) Was the speaker telling the truth or telling a lie? * She was telling a lie.

"Come with me, Oliver, you bad boy."

- a) Who was speaking? * Mr Sikes.
 b) Where did he really want to take Oliver? *He wanted to take him to Fagin's.
 c) What trick ما الحيلة did the speaker play فعلها to take Oliver there?
 *He said that he knew Oliver's parents and that they were taking the boy to them.

"Look at his clothes and books! What a gentleman."

- a) Who said this? To whom? *Charley, to the Artful Dodger and Fagin.
 b) Who were they laughing at? Why did that person look like a gentleman?
 *Oliver. He was wearing new clothes that Mr Brownlow bought him.
 c) How would that person lose these clothes and books? * Fagin took them.

"And I will have this five pound note for our troubles."

- a) Who said these words? To whom? * Mr Sikes, to Fagin.
 b) Whose five pound note was it? * It was Mr Brownlow's.
 c) What troubles did the speaker reward himself for? ما المتاعب التي كافأ نفسه عليها

"Please, take the books and money back to Mr Brownlow."

- Who said this? To whom? Oliver, to Fagin and Mr Sikes.
- Why did Oliver want the books and money to be taken back to Mr Brownlow?
✿ Because he might think that Oliver stole them.

"Don't do that to the boy! He's already a thief like me."

- Who said this ? To whom? ✿ Nancy, to Mr Sikes.
- Who was that boy? Was he really a thief? ✿ Oliver. No, he wasn't.
- What was the addressed person doing to the boy then? Why?
✿ He was beating him with a stick. Because he tried to escape.

"Take his clothes and lock him in a room," he said angrily.

- Who said this? To whom? ✿ Mr Sikes, to Fagin
- Why was the speaker angry?
✿ As Nancy asked him to stop hitting Oliver and she threatened to call the police.
- Why would that person be locked in a room? ✿ Because he tried to escape
"I told you he was a bad one."

- Who said these words? To whom? ✿ Mr Grimwig, to Mr Brownlow.
- Who did the speaker mean? ✿ Oliver.
- How did they make sure that this person was a bad one?

✿ Mr Bumble visited Mr Brownlow and told him that Oliver was a bad and difficult boy

"Why don't you join our gang? Take things and you'll be rich."

- Who said these words? To whom? ✿ The Artful Dodger, to Oliver.
- How did the addressed person respond to this request ?
✿ He refused, saying that he would prefer to go back to Mr Brownlow's.

"I would prefer to go back to Mr Brownlow's."

- Who said this? To whom? ✿ Oliver, to the Artful Dodger.
- What did the other person ask the speaker to join? ✿ to join their gang.
- Why would the speaker prefer to go back to Mr Brownlow's? As he was kind to him

"We need a boy to help us to get inside a large house in the countryside."

- Who said these words? To whom? ✿ Mr Sikes, to Fagin.
- Who did the other person suggest? ✿ Oliver.
- Why did they need a boy for that job المهمة?
✿ Because the window was too small for any adult to climb through, but it was not too small for a child.

"You must come with me to Mr Sikes's house. It's better that you don't ask."

- Who said these words? To whom? ✿ Nancy, to Oliver.
- Why would this person go to Mr Sikes's house?
✿ They wanted him to help Mr Sikes and Toby break into a house.
- How was the speaker sympathetic with the addressed person?

✿ She told him that she would try to help him in time

"I'll try and help you again, but this is not the time."

- Who said these words? To whom? ✿ Nancy, to Oliver.
- How did the speaker help the addressed person once before?
✿ She saved him from Mr Sikes when he was beating him with a stick.
- What does this show about the character of the speaker?
✿ It shows that Nancy wasn't totally bad.

"This is the boy who can help us tonight "

b) Who was that boy? Oliver.

c) Why did they need a boy to help them?

They wanted him to climb through a small window and then go inside the house and open the door for them.

Chapter 4

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Chapter four

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Mr : Hesham

robbery		look forward to	يتطلع الى	evil	
cruel		look white	يبدو شاحب	Helpless	
servant		in charge of		take hold of	يمسك بـ
injured	جريح	mysterious		Thankful	
patiently		Locket		Excited	سعيد
criminal		chase	يطارد	Sold	
sadly		unconscious		neighbour	
detective		cook		Matron	رئيسة ممرضات
get better	يتحسن	patient		Shoot	يطلق نار
safe		bandage		death	

Questions with Model Answers

1-How did Toby Crackit and Mr Sikes mislead anyone who was following them after the robbery attempt?

They decided to run to different places. Mr Sikes stayed in the country, but Toby went to London.

2-What did Toby tell Fagin that made him not at all happy?

He told him that the robbery had not been successful.

3-What did Toby and Mr Sikes do with Oliver after he had been shot?

They carried him through some fields, but people chased them, so they left him in a field.

4-Who was Monks? What did he look like?

He was a mysterious man. He probably worked with Fagin. He was tall. He had dark hair and dark eyes. He looked cruel.

5-What did Monks blame Fagin for?

He blamed him for not keeping Oliver with his gang.

6-Why was Monks worried when he knew that Oliver had been shot?

Because if Oliver was dead, the police would look for them.

7-What happened to Oliver when Mr Sikes and Toby left him in the field?

He was unconscious. When he woke up, his arm hurt badly and he was so weak that he found it difficult to stand up.

8-How did Oliver reach Mrs Maylie's house after the robbery?

He walked slowly towards Mrs Maylie's house and knocked on the door.

9-What did Mr Brittles do when he opened the door and saw Oliver?

He called, "Here's the thief!" and took hold of Oliver's arm.

10-How did Mrs Maylie and Rose treat "the thief" when they knew that he was hurt?

They treated him kindly. They got a doctor to look after him.

11-What surprised Mrs Maylie and Rose when they saw "the thief"?

They thought they would see a big, strong man, but they saw a small sleeping boy with a bandage on his arm.

12-How did Dr Losberne explain that a young boy can be a criminal?

He said that evil can live in anybody.

14-What would have happened to Rose but for Mrs Maylie's generosity?
Rose might have been helpless like that small child, Oliver.

15-What was the obstacle in the way of Dr Losberne to help Oliver?

the servants knew the boy was a thief and they might call the police.

16-What was Dr Losberne's first plan to protect Oliver from the police?

His plan was to make use of **يستغل** Mr Giles's being worried that the boy could get him into trouble, so he might not want to call the police.

17-Why did that plan not work (fail) ?

because Mr Brittles had already called the police.

18-What charges **الشهم** could Oliver face if the police were told his story?

A magistrate would send Oliver to prison because he had run away from the place where he worked, then he joined a gang of thieves and tried to break into a house.

19-Who were Detective Blathers and Detective Duff?

They came from London to catch the thief. They discovered that the criminals were from the city and that they were probably two men and a boy.

20-What was Dr Losberne's second plan to protect Oliver from the police?

He told the detectives that Oliver hurt his arm and went there for help and added that Mr Giles caught the boy by mistake thinking that he was one of the thieves.

21-How did Mr Giles think of Dr Losberne's a false story about Oliver ?

He thought that perhaps Dr Losberne was protecting him from the police because he had shot someone.

22-How was Dr Losberne's 2nd plan to protect Oliver from the police a success?

Dr Losberne told the police that Oliver was not the same boy who was with the thieves, so the detectives didn't catch Oliver.

23-Why did the detectives leave Mrs Maylie's house angry? When would they return?

As they had not caught the thief. They'd return if they discovered more information.

24-How did Oliver try to show how thankful he was to Mrs Maylie and Rose?

He offered to work for them. He asked to water their flowers or do something to make them happy.

25-Why did Rose say that she was lucky?

As she had an aunt who had enough money to help helpless people like Oliver.

26-What did Oliver think Mr Brownlow and his friends would love to know?

He thought they would love to know that he was safe at Mrs Maylie's.

27-Why was Oliver excited when Dr Losberne offered to take him by coach to Mr Brownlow's house?

Because he was looking forward to seeing the kind man who had helped him in London. He wanted to explain what had happened to his books and his money.

28- Why did Oliver look white when he and Dr Losberne reached the street where Mr Brownlow lived?

Because there was a sign on Mr Brownlow's house. It said "Sold."

29-What did Mr Brownlow's neighbour tell Dr Losberne about Mr Brownlow?

Mr Brownlow had moved. He went to the West Indies six weeks before.

30-Who was Mrs Corney?

She was matron of the workhouse where Oliver was born.

Because the old woman wanted to tell her something important.

32-What did Nurse Sally tell Mrs Corney about Oliver's mother's being well-to-do?

Oliver's mother was rich enough for a good hospital. The workhouse was the wrong place for her.

33-What did Nurse Sally admit (confess) doing from her deathbed?

She admitted stealing from Oliver's mother. She had a gold locket and she asked Nurse Sally to take it for the child, but she stole it.

34-What did Nurse Sally fail to do immediately before her death? Why?

She couldn't tell Mrs Corney what Oliver's mother asked her to do because she died

Quotations with Model Answers

"But where's the boy?"

a) Who asked this question? To whom?

✿ Fagin, to Toby.

b) Which boy did the speaker mean?

✿ Oliver.

c) What was the addressed person's answer?

✿ He said that they had left the boy in a field after the robbery.

"After he was shot, we carried him through some fields."

a) Who said this? To whom?

✿ Toby, to Fagin.

b) Why was that person shot?

✿ Because he was trying to break into the country house.

c) What happened when these people carried that person through some fields?

✿ They left him in a field because people were chasing them.

"Hello, Monks! Come inside."

a) Who was speaking?

✿ Fagin.

b) Who was Monks?

✿ He was a mysterious man who probably worked with Fagin.

c) What did Monks look like?

✿ He was tall. He had dark hair and dark eyes. He looked cruel.

"This was not well planned."

a) Who said these words? To whom?

✿ Monks, to Fagin.

b) What did he mean by "this"?

✿ He meant the robbery attempt at the country house.

c) Why did the speaker say that it was not well planned?

✿ Because the robbery was not successful and Oliver was shot.

"Mr Sikes had a job for him. And you should be happy I found him!"

a) Who said this? To whom?

✿ Fagin, to Monks.

b) Who does the pronoun "him" refer to?

✿ Oliver.

c) What was that job that Mr Sikes had for that person?

✿ He wanted Oliver to help him and Toby in breaking down a house.

"What if the boy's dead? The police will look for us!"

a) Who said this? To whom?

✿ Monks, to Fagin.

b) Who would the police look for if that boy was dead?

✿ All Fagin's gang.

c) Why was it likely

that this boy would die? ✿ Because he had been shot.

"Here's the thief!"

a) Who said this? To whom?

✿ Mr Brittles, to Mr Giles and the cook.

b) Where were they then?

✿ They were at Mrs Maylie's house.

c) Why was that person accused **اتهم** of being a thief?

✿ Because he had tried to break into the house with Mr Sikes and Toby

- a) Who said these words? To whom? ❀ Mr Giles, to Mrs Maylie and Rose.
b) Who did the speaker shoot? ❀ Oliver.
c) How could they get that "thief"?
❀ The servants caught Oliver when he knocked on the door of Mrs Maylie's house,

"Is he hurt? We must get a doctor at once."

- a) Who said this? To whom? ❀ Rose, to Mr Giles and Mrs Maylie.
b) Who were they talking about? Why was he hurt? ❀ Oliver. Because he was shot.
c) Who was the doctor that they got? ❀ Dr Losberne.

"I think you should come and see the thief. You don't need to be afraid."

- a) Who said these words? To whom? ❀ Dr Losberne, to Mrs Maylie and Rose.
b) What did the addressed person(s) expect the thief to be like? ماذا توقعوا شكله
❀ They thought they would see a big, strong man.
c) What did the thief turn out to be like? ❀ He turned out to be a small sleeping boy.

"How can such a young boy be a criminal?"

- a) Who said this? To whom? ❀ Rose, to Dr Losberne and Mrs Maylie.
b) What reply did the speaker get to this question?
❀ Dr Losberne told her that evil can live in anybody.
c) Was that boy really a criminal? State why.
❀ No, he wasn't. Because he was forced to break into the house against his will.

"Evil can live in anybody."

- a) Who said this? To whom? ❀ Dr Losberne, to Rose.
❀ b) On what occasion was this said?
When Rose asked in surprise how such a young boy could be a criminal.
❀ c) Did evil really live in the person they were talking about? Why / Why not?
❀ No. Because he didn't want to do bad things.

"If it hadn't been for your generosity, I might be helpless like this small child."

- a) Who said this? To whom? ❀ Rose, to Mrs Maylie.
b) What did the speaker ask the addressed person to do?
❀ She asked her to be kind to Oliver.
c) Was the addressed person really generous? Show how.
❀ Yes, she was. She got a doctor to look after a "thief".

"Let's wait until the boy can talk to us. Then we can decide what to do with him."

- a) Who said this? To whom? ❀ Dr Losberne, to Mrs Maylie and Rose.
b) Why couldn't the boy talk to them at that moment? ❀ As he was very ill in bed.
c) What did they think that boy was? Why did they think so?
❀ They thought he was a thief. They thought so because he was trying to break into Mrs Maylie's house, but he was shot.

"You shot the boy, didn't you?"

- a) Who said these words? To whom? ❀ Dr Losberne, to Mr Giles.
b) What was the addressed person's reply? ❀ He said that he shot the boy.
c) Why did that person shot that boy?
❀ Because that boy was trying to break into Mrs Maylie's house.

"Yes, doctor. He isn't going to die, is he?"

- a) Who said this? To whom? ❀ Mr Giles, to Dr Losberne.
b) Why was it probable that this person would die? ❀ Because he had been shot.
❀ c) Why was the speaker worried then?

"Here they are! It's the detectives from London."

- a) Who said said? To whom? ❁ Mr Brittles, to Dr Losberne and Mr Giles.
- b) Where did these detectives arrive? ❁ They arrived at Mrs Maylie's house.
- c) Why did the detectives go there? ❁ To investigate the robbery at Mrs Maylie's.

"Tell me about the robbery."

- a) Who To whom? ❁ Detective Blathers, to Dr Losberne, Mr Giles and Mr Brittles.
- b) Where did the speaker come from? ❁ From London.
- c) What robbery was he talking about? ❁ The robbery at Mrs Maylie's house.

"No, one of the servants made a mistake."

- a) Who said these words? To whom? ❁ Dr Losberne, to Detective Blathers.
- b) What did the speaker deny?
❁ He denied that the boy at Mrs Maylie's house, Oliver, was a thief.
- c) Did one of the servants really make a mistake? Why did the speaker say so?
❁ No. Dr Losberne said so to protect Oliver from going to prison.

"So where did the boy come from?"

- a) Who asked this question? To whom? ❁ Detective Duff, to Dr Losberne.
- b) What was the answer. ❁ He suggested talking about the boy later.
- c) Why did Duff go to that place? ❁ To investigate the robbery at Mrs Maylie's.

"Let's talk about the boy later."

- a) Who said this? To whom? ❁ Dr Losberne, to Detective Duff and Detective Blathers.
- b) Why did the speaker suggest talking about the boy later?
❁ He was trying to protect Oliver from the police.
- c) What did the speaker suggest looking at instead?
❁ He suggested looking at the window where the thieves entered.

"I want to help the boy, but I don't know what to say to the detectives."

- a) Who said these words? To whom? ❁ Dr Losberne, to Mrs Maylie.
- b) Who did the speaker want to help? ❁ Oliver.
- c) Why did the speaker want to help that boy?
❁ Because he heard his story and realised that he needed to be helped.

"I believe him, but it would not stop a magistrate from sending him to prison."

- a) Who said these words? To whom? ❁ Dr Losberne, to Mrs Maylie.
- b) What did the speaker mean by saying, "I believe him"?
❁ He meant that he believed Oliver's story.
- c) What charges التهم could the magistrate send that person to prison for?
❁ He had run away from his work place, he joined a gang and tried to break into a house

"We must not tell them Oliver's story."

- a) Who said these words? To whom? ❁ Dr Losberne, to Mrs Maylie and Rose.
- b) Who did the speaker want to conceal Oliver's story from? ❁ The detectives.
- c) Why was the speaker against telling these people Oliver's story?
❁ Because the magistrate would send Oliver to prison.

"We think the criminals were from the city. Probably two men and a boy."

- a) Who said these words? To whom? ❁ Detective Blathers, to Dr Losberne.
- b) What did these criminals try to do? ❁ They tried to break into Mrs Maylie's house.
- c) Was the speaker's inference (deduction) right? What does this show?
❁ Yes. It shows that the detectives were good at their job.

"This is the boy who hurt his arm and came here for help this morning "

b) What did the speaker want to hide from the addressed person(s)?

❀ He wanted to hide that Oliver took part in the robbery.

c) Why did the speaker wish to protect that boy from the police?

He sympathised with him and thought that he needed to be helped.

"You mean it's not the same boy."

a) Who said these words? To whom?

❀ Detective Blathers, to Dr Losberne.

b) Where did this conversation take place? ❀ At Mrs Maylie's house.

c) What conclusion did the speaker want to reach?

❀ He wanted to know if Oliver was a thief or not.

"If it's not the same boy, why are we here?"

a) Who said these words? To whom? ❀ Detective Duff, to Mr Giles and Dr Losberne.

b) How did they get to know that it was not the same boy?

❀ Dr Losberne told them that it was not the same boy and Mr Giles said that perhaps he made a mistake.

c) Why did the speaker and his colleague زميله leave that place angry?

❀ Because they had not caught the thief.

"Can I work for you?"

a) Who said these words? To whom? ❀ Oliver, to Rose.

b) Why did the speaker make that offer?

❀ He wanted to show how thankful he was to these kind people.

c) What was the addressed person's reply?

❀ She said that he didn't have to do anything and that Mrs Maylie had enough money to help people like him.

"You don't need to do anything."

a) Who said these words? To whom? ❀ Rose, to Oliver.

b) What did the addressed person ask to do for the speaker?

❀ He asked to work for them or do something to make them happy.

c) Why did the speaker say that the other person didn't need to do anything?

❀ She said that Mrs Maylie had enough money to help people like him.

"I'm very happy to be here."

a) Who said these words? To whom? ❀ Oliver, to Rose.

b) What does the word "here" refer to? ❀ It refers to Mrs Maylie's house.

c) Why was the speaker happy to be there?

❀ Because he was safe. And the people there were very kind to him.

"What's the matter? You look white. Are you feeling ill?"

a) Who said these words? To whom? ❀ Dr Losberne, to Oliver.

b) Why did the addressed person look white?

❀ Because he found that Mr Brownlow had sold his house and moved.

c) Why did the speaker take the addressed person to that place?

❀ Because Oliver was looking forward to seeing the kind man who had helped him in London. He wanted to explain what had happened to his books and his money.

"Excuse me, Miss. Nurse Sally doesn't have much time. "

a) Who said these words? To whom? ❀ A poor woman, to Mrs Corney.

b) Why did Nurse Sally not have much time?

❀ Because she was very ill and she was about to die soon.

c) What did Nurse Sally want to do then?

~~She wanted to tell Mrs Corney something important about Oliver's mother~~

"No, Miss, but she says she wants to tell you something important."

a) Who said these words? To whom?

✿ A poor woman, to Mrs Corney.

b) Who did she refer to ?

✿ To nurse Sally

Good Luck : Mr Hesham Abou Bakr /

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