

Unit Five



By: Mr B.M. Ghreeb

Vocabulary

rhyme	قافية - يُقَفِّي	ache	ألم، وجع - يؤلم	burdens	أعباء
rhythm	وزن - إيقاع	aching	مؤلم - ألم	members	أعضاء
verse	بيت - فقرة شعرية	creature	مخلوق	perfect	مثالي - ممتاز
emotions	مشاعر	robin	طائر أبو الحناء	concern	اهتمام
emotional	مؤثر - عاطفي	ease	يخفف، يقلل	ashore	على الشاطئ
moving	مُحَرِّكٌ للمشاعر	cool	يهدأ - يهدئ	ahead	أمام
touching	مؤثر	lighten	يُخَفِّف	along	بطول - علي طول
alive	علي قيد الحياة	nest	عش الطائر	alike	متشابه
sadness	الحزن	faint	يُصاب باغماء	similar	متشابه
poet	شاعر - شاعرة	fainting	إغماء	theme	موضوع - فكرة
poetess	شاعرة	unconscious	فأقد الوعي	veil	حجاب - طرحة
poem	قصيدة	in vain	عبثاً - دون جدوى	tips	نصائح
publisher	ناشر - دار نشر	regret	يندم - ندم	sandstorm	عاصفة رملية
colourful	ملون	shame	خزي - عار	fresh	طازج
colourless	عديم اللون - باهت	hopeless	يائس	fellow	شخص
record	رقم قياسي	hopelessness	اليأس	raw	غير مطبوخ - ني
partly	جزئياً - بشكل جزئي	weak	ضعيف	worm	دودة
separate	منفصل - مستقل	weakness	الضعف	angleworm	دودة الأرض
challenge	يتحدي - تحدي	pale	شاحب - باهت	earthworm	دودة الأرض
challenging	شاق - مُجْهِد	selfless	مؤثر	bite	يفضم - يعض
rescue	ينقذ	selflessness	الإيثار	glossary	فهرس مصطلحات
rescuer	منقذ - مخلص	selfish	أناني	compare to	يقارن - يُشَبِّه
safe	آمن	selfishness	الأنانية	humans	البشر
safety	الآمان	literally	حرفياً	go down	يقبل - ينخفض
helpful	نافع، مفيد	depressed	مُحْبَط	emphasize	يؤكد
pain	الألم	depression	إحباط	scene	مشهد - منظر
painful	مؤلم	waste	يضيع - يبدد	despair	اليأس
useless	عديم النفع	somewhere	في مكان ما	summarise	يلخص
blond(e) hair	شعر أشقر	simple	بسيط	paraphrase	يعيد صياغة

Definitions

alive	living, not dead	علي قيد الحياة
challenging	interesting but difficult to do	شاق - مُجْهِد
moving	making you feel strong emotions, especially sadness	مثير للمشاعر
publisher	a person or company that produces books for people to buy	ناشر - دار نشر
robin	a small brown bird with an orange front	طائر أبو الحناء
aching	pain	مؤلم - موجه
fainting	becoming unconscious for a short time	إغماء
angle worm	a long, thin animal, with no bones and no legs, that lives in soil	دودة الأرض
in vain	without success	عبثاً - دون جدوى
ease	make something less difficult	يخفف - يقلل - يخف

Expressions

broke a record	يحطم الرقم القياسي	free himself from a promise	يتهرب من الوعد
miss a record	يفشل في تحقيق الرقم القياسي	keep a promise	يفي بوعد
break the ice	يقطع حاجز الصمت - يلطف الجو	angle worm : earth worm	دودة الأرض
follow rules	يتبع القواعد	Lighten the burdens	يخفف الأعباء
fall asleep	يستغرق في النوم	focus on	يركز علي

Derivatives

Verb		Noun		Adjective	
challenge	يتحدى	challenge	التحدي	challenging	صعب - يتطلب جهدا
move	يتحرك - يحرك	movement	حركة	moving	محرك للمشاعر
live	يعيش	life	الحياة	alive	على قيد الحياة
sleep	ينام	sleep	النوم	asleep	نائم
promise	يعد	promise	وعد	promising	واعد
ache	يشعر بالإعياء	ache / aching	ألم	aching	مؤلم - موجه
ease	يخفف - يهدئ	ease	سهولة - ارتياح	easy	سهل - يسير
awake	يستيقظ - يصحو	awakening	استيقاظ - يقظة	awake	مستيقظ - منتبه - يقظ
separate	يفصل - يعزل	separation	فصل - عزل	separate	منفصل - منعزل

Antonyms

Word	Antonym
alive	dead
life	death
live	die
unconscious	conscious
consciousness	unconsciousness
asleep	awake

Language Notes

1- لاحظ المعاني المختلفة للفعل (break) في التعبيرات التالية.

- break the rules يخالف القواعد
- break (my) heart يحطم الفؤاد - بسبب حزننا و ألمانا
- break / violate the law يخرق القانون
- break a record يحطم الرقم القياسي
- break a promise ينقض الوعد

- Emily Dickinson's poems often **broke the rules**.

- It **broke my heart** to hear about the earthquake.

- You can go to prison if you **break the law**.

- He walked up the mountain so quickly that he **broke a record**.

- I never **break a promise**: I said I'd help you, so I will help you.

2- الصفة عادة توضع إما قبل الاسم أو بعد بعض الأفعال مثل (verb to be) / (become - seem - look)

- She is a **nice** girl.

- She married a **rich** businessman.

- He looked **upset**.

- The player seems **tired**

- هناك صفات تستخدم فقط بعد (become - seem - look) / (verb to be) ولا تستخدم قبل الاسم و هذه الصفات

عادة تبدأ بحرف (a)

afraid , **alike** , **alive** , **alone** , **asleep** , **awake**.

- The child is **asleep**.

- Do not disturb a **sleeping** baby.

(**BUT NOT**: Do not disturb an **asleep** baby.)

- Ali is **afraid** of spiders.

- The frightened boy ran away.

(**BUT NOT**: The **afraid** boy ran away.)

- هناك صفات تستخدم فقط بعد (become - seem - look) / (verb to be) ولا تستخدم قبل الاسم و لا تبدأ بحرف (a)

ill - **well**

- The girl is very **well**.

(**BUT NOT**: She is a **well** girl.)

- يمكن أن نعبر عن نفس الفكرة بصفات أخرى

- She is a **healthy** girl.

- She is a **fit** girl.

- Who looks after **sick** people?

(**BUT NOT**: Who looks after **ill** people?)

- These two cars are **alike** / **similar**

- I bought two **similar** cars. (**BUT NOT**: **alike** cars.)

- It is the only solution possible.

- هناك بعض الصفات التي تنتهي بـ (-able/-ible) و تأتي قبل الاسم أو بعده

- Book all the tickets available.

- It is the only **possible** solution.

- Book all the **available** tickets.

- الأسماء الآتية لا تسبق بصفة و لكن تأتي الصفة دائما بعدها مباشرة.

something , **everything** , **nothing** , **anything**
someone , **everyone** , **no one** , **anyone**
somebody , **everybody** , **nobody** , **anybody**

somewhere , **everywhere** , **nowhere** , **anywhere**

- I would like to go **somewhere quiet**. (**BUT NOT**: I would like to go **quiet** somewhere.)

- I heard **something interesting** today. (**BUT NOT**: I heard **interesting** something today.)

- هناك أيضا ظروف تبدأ بحرف (a) و تأتي بعد الفعل الأساسي.

ashore - **ahead** - **along**

- We swam **ashore**. = - We swam to the shore.

- We walked **along** the beach and watched the swimmers.

-The boat went slowly because there were rocks **ahead**

3- publish (ينشر (كتاب) - He works for a company that publishes reference books.

- **spread** ينشر - ينتشر - Terrorism spreads panic in society.

- **prevail** يسود - يعم - We hope that safety will prevail / spread in our society.

- **be published : come out** تُنشر - My last novel was published / came out last month.

LISTENING

Interviewer : In today's programme, we are looking at the poet Emily Dickinson. With me is the author Clare Lovell who has written a book which calls Emily the first modern poet. Clare, Emily Dickinson was born in 1830, so why do you call her modern?

Clare Lovell : Well traditionally, poems usually have three or more verses and in every verse, there are words that rhyme at the end of some of the lines. Today, modern poems do not always follow these rules. They may have either no words that rhyme, or words that partly rhyme, for example young and song. Many modern poets do not really follow any rules at all! But their poems work very well.

Interviewer : So did Emily Dickinson's poems break the usual rules?

Clare Lovell : Well they were certainly different to most poems at that time. Many of her poems had very short lines, no titles, and sometimes no punctuation!

Interviewer : So are her poems challenging to read?

Clare Lovell : No, they aren't. Most of them were changed by her publishers so that they are more like normal poems.

Interviewer : Tell me about her life.

Clare Lovell : When she was a child, she was good at both writing and playing the piano. But she was an unusual adult. She always wore white clothes and she spent nearly all her life at home, where she wrote her poems. She spent about half of her time writing poems, and the other half helping with the housework, as her mother was very ill. She had a few friends but she didn't like to see them often. She preferred to write long letters to each friend instead. She wrote a lot of poems, but most of them were not published until after she died in 1886.

Interviewer : Did she marry?

Clare Lovell : No. We think that two men might have asked her to marry them but she accepted neither of their offers.

Interviewer : Which of her poems is most famous?

Clare Lovell : That is difficult to say! Only a few of her poems were published when she was alive, but you can read all of her 1,800 poems today. My favourite poem is called **If I can stop**. It is about how important it is to help people in life. It's very moving.

Interviewer: That sounds lovely, I'm going to read that poem next. Thank you for your time.

READING

If I can stop

By: Emily Dickinson

If I can stop one heart from breaking,

I shall not live in vain;

*If I can **ease** one life the **aching**,*

Or cool one pain,

*Or help one **fainting robin***

Unto his nest again,

*I shall not live **in vain**.*

About Emily Dickinson:

Dickinson was born in **1830** in the United States and lived alone for most of her life while taking care of her parents. She is known for her poetry that tells of complex ideas (such as power and life/death)

and bright scenes of nature. She wrote thousands of poems, though many were published after her death in 1886.

THEME: We should live selflessly and care about others.

Summary

Emily Dickinson wants to do everything she can to help people, she does not want to live in vain but in selflessness. The message of the poem is how to live selflessly, helping and caring about others is always the right thing to do.

In this poem, Emily Dickinson talks about if she was able to stop or ease someone's pain, she would not live being selfish. In the poem, she talks about how if she could ease someone's life the aching or cool someone's pain and make them feel painless. An example of this would be in line 1, "If I can stop one heart from breaking, I shall not live in vain" The poet here is saying that she would not be selfish, and that she would go and help someone before their heart was to break. This emphasizes that when someone is to get a broken heart, she would do all that she could to help someone's pain go down. Another evidence would be in line 5 "or help one fainting robin unto his nest again" this is comparing the robin to humans, explaining that when we fall, we feel pain. How the author would want to help the robin and put it back into its nest.

Communication Skills

LISTENING

Tarek: What are you reading, Ashraf?

Ashraf : It 's a poem by the English writer Emily Bronte. Shall I read it to you?

Tarek : Yes, please!

Ashraf : *It will not shine again: Its sad course is done;
I have seen the last ray wane Of the cold, bright sun.*

Tarek : It 's nice, but I'm not sure I understand it. **Can you paraphrase that?**

Ashraf : Yes. **I think that it means** how the writer feels when the sun is going down. Perhaps it is the end of the day.

Tarek : What about the line, its sad course is done. Why is it sad?

Ashraf : What she's trying to say is that she is sad that the day is over, because night has arrived.

Tarek : What about the last lines, I have seen the last ray wane of the cold bright sun?

Ashraf : The sun is cold and bright. **In other words**, the sun is going down. It is often cold in England when that happens.

Tarek : **I think I can summarise the poem** in a different way.

Ashraf : What's that?

Tarek : **I think she's talking about** a love which has ended. It used to shine like the sun, but now it will not shine again. Now the other person seems cold, like the sun in the evening.

Ashraf : Perhaps you're right! I like poems. They can have many different meanings.

SUMMARISING AND PARAPHRASING التلخيص وإعادة الصياغة

- What she's trying to say is that ما تريد أن تقول هو أن.....
- Can you paraphrase / summarise that? هل من الممكن أن تعيد صياغة / تلخص ذلك؟
- I think I can summarise the (poem). أعتقد أنه بوسعي أن أخلص الـ (قصيدة).
- I think that it means أعتقد أنها تعني.....
- In other words بمعني آخر.....

Grammar

DISTRIBUTIVES

all, both, half, each, every, either, neither

1) ALL

- 1- يأتي بعد (all) اسم مفرد لا يعد أو اسم جمع و تشير إلي المجموعة ككل و بوجه عام.
 - **All cheese** contains protein. - I like **all dogs**.
- 2- الفعل بعد (all) مفرد أو جمع علي حسب الاسم الذي يأتي بعدها.
 - All **food** in the fridge **has** gone. - All my **brothers are** single.
 - All Mona's **money is** at home, so **all** her **friends are** helping her.
- 3- إذا جاءت (the) أو (صفة ملكية) أو صفة إشارة بعد (all), **يمكن** أن نضع بينهما (of) و تشير إلي اسم محدد.
 - **All the people** in the room were silent. - **All of the birds** flew away.
 - I've invited **all my friends** to the party. - I've used up **all of our eggs**.
 - Who has left **all this paper** on my desk? - Where did **all of those books** come from?

- 4- إذا جاء ضمير مفعول بعد (all) **يجب** أن نضع بينهما (of).
 - **All of us** are going to Luxor next week.
 - Did you find **all of them**?
 5- أو نستخدم ضمير فاعل قبل (all) فلا نحتاج لـ (of).
 - **We all** are going to Luxor next week.

2) EACH

- 1- تستخدم (each) للإشارة إلى المجموعة **كأفراد كل على حده**.
 - **Each child** received a present. - I gave **each plant** some water.
 - لاحظ الفارق في المعنى بين الجملتين الآتيتين:
 - The students line up on the stage, and they all sing a song. (**We listen to one song**)
 - The students line up on the stage, and they **each** sing a song.
 (**We get many songs: one song per student.**)
 2- يأتي بعد (each) اسم مفرد يعد و يأتي بعد (each of) اسم جمع أو ضمير جمع.
 - **Each member** of the team plays really well. - **Each of their parents** took a photo of them.
 - Mother cooked special meals for **each of us**.
 3- الفعل دائما **مفرد** بعد (each) أو (each of)
 - **Either student** has to hand the homework in time.
 - **Each of my brothers** wants his own car. - **Each** student wears a uniform.
 - يأتي بعد (each) فعل جمع إذا جاء قبلها ضمير فاعل جمع.
 - **They** each **tell** a story. = - **Each** of my children **tells** a story.

3) EVERY

- 1- تستخدم (every) للإشارة إلى أفراد المجموعة **معاً**.
 - I gave **every plant** some water.
 - **Every** student in the class was given a book.
 2- يأتي بعد (every) اسم مفرد يعد و الفعل معها دائما مفرد.
 - **Every child** received a present.
 - **Every** car in the city causes some pollution.
 3- لا نستخدم (of the) بعد (every) و لا يأتي معها أبدا اسم جمع.
 - The teacher knows **every student** in the school. (NOT: every students)
 - I enjoyed **every minute** of my stay in Africa. (NOT: every of the minutes)
 * ملحوظة هامة جدا : تشير (both) إلى مجموعة من اثنين بينما تشير (each) إلى مجموعة من اثنين أو أكثر من اثنين.
 و تشير (every) دائما إلى مجموعة من أكثر من اثنين.
 - I gave **both** my parents a present.
 - **Each** player in the singles final has a different style of play. (= two players)
 - I gave **each** of my **three** brothers a card. (= more than two brothers)
 - **Each** member at the meeting received a copy of the report. (= more than two members)
 - **Every** player must attend the training sessions for the next match. (=all the players)
 - There were cars parked along the sides of **every** street in town. (= all the streets)

4) BOTH

- 1- نستخدم (both) للحديث عن **اثنين** من الناس أو الأشياء و تساوي في المعنى "This **AND** that" (كليهما).
 - I ate both the apple and the orange.
 2- نستخدم (both) في كل من الجمل المثبتة و المنفية.
Both of the girls **are** wearing white suits.
Both of the those students **didn't** pass the exam.
 3- لا نستخدم (both) مع الأسماء المفردة فهي دائما تشير إلى اثنين.
 - I gave **both students** a book. (**NOT: both student**)
 4- **يمكن** أن نستخدم (the) و (of) بعد (both)
 - **Both the children** were born in Italy.
 - **Both of my parents** have fair hair.
 - I told **both of them** to calm down.
 5- **يمكن** أن نستخدم (both) بعد ضمير جمع فاعل أو مفعول.
 - **We both** / **Both of us** prefer classical music. - Let's meet **them both** / **both of them** now.
 6- الفعل مع (both) دائما جمع.
 - **Both** sisters have bought lovely presents for their mothers.
 - **Both** of them are making noise in the class.
 7- يمكن استخدام (both..... and) كرابط.

- The game is suitable for **both children and adults**.
- I need to be good at both speaking and writing English to get the job
- 8 عند استخدام (both..... and) لربط فاعلين فالفعل دائما جمع.
- Both cats and dogs are pet animals.
- Both Sara and Mona are clever students.

5) HALF

- 1 يأتي بعد half (of) اسم مفرد لا يعد أو اسم جمع
- He ate **half (of) the cake** this morning.
- I spent **half that time** on my project.
- **Half (of) my friends like** tennis.
- I've invited **half my friends** to the party.
- 2 الفعل بعد half (of) مفرد أو جمع علي حسب الاسم الذي يأتي بعدها.
- **Half of an apple** isn't very much lunch.
- 3 تستخدم (half a) مع التعبيرات الدالة علي الكمية والقياس.
- He ran **half a mile** this morning.
- I will be back in **half a minute**.
- I had **half a cup** of milk left.
- Add a **half a cup** of flour and stir gently.
- 4 في هذه الحالة لا نستخدم (half of)
- I bought **half a kilo** of flour.
- (NOT: ~~half of a kilo~~ of flour)
- 5 يجب أن يأتي (of) بعد (half) إذا جاء بعدها ضمير
- **Half of us** are going.
- You couldn't find **half of them**?

6) EITHER

- 1 نستخدم (either) للحديث عن اثنين من الناس أو الأشياء و تساوي في المعني "This OR The other" (أيا منهما).
- **Either** parent will drive the children to the library.
- (One or the other of the two parents will drive.)
- I can stay at **either** hotel, they are both good.
- 2 يأتي بعد (either) اسم مفرد يعد و يأتي بعد (either of) اسم جمع.
- Sara and I can go on **either Friday** or Saturday,
- **Either of the hotels** will be fine.
- There are two chairs here. You can take either of them.
- 3 الفعل دائما مفرد بعد (either) أو (either of)
- **Either** of these children **has** played in the street.
- **Each** of the boys **was** given a watch.
- 4 يمكن استخدام (either..... or) كرابط بمعني (إما أو) و يتفق الفعل مع الفاعل الأقرب.
- I will come on **either Thursday or Friday**.
- You can have **either** an ice cream **or** a cake.
- Either Sara or the **children have** watched the movie.
- Either the children or **Sara has** watched the movie.
- 4 لاحظ الفاعل الأقرب في حالة السؤال الفاعل الأقرب.
- **Are either my brothers** or my father responsible?
- **Is either my father** or my brothers responsible?

7) NEITHER

- 1 نستخدم (neither) للحديث عن اثنين من الناس أو الأشياء و تساوي في المعني (not ... either) "NOT this AND NOT the other" (لا هذا و لا ذلك).
- **Neither** parent came to meet the teacher. (The mother didn't come and the father didn't come.)
- **Neither** boxer was able to knock the other out.
- (Not one or the other of **TWO** boxers could knock the other out.)
- **Neither** answer is correct. = - This answer is not correct and that one is not correct.
- I like **neither of** the photos.
- I **don't** like **either of** the photos.
- 2 يأتي بعد (neither) اسم مفرد يعد و يأتي بعد (neither of) اسم جمع أو ضمير جمع.
- **Neither chair** is any good.
- I think **neither of these dresses** fits me.
- Which bag do you want? **Neither of them**.
- 3 الفعل دائما مفرد بعد (neither) أو (اسم جمع / ضمير جمع (neither of)
- **Neither brother has** come.
- **Neither of** my best friends **was** at school today.
- 4 يمكن أن يكون الفعل في صيغة الجمع بعد (اسم جمع / ضمير جمع (neither of)
- Neither of them were** interested in going to university. (**Informal English**)
- 5 يمكن استخدام (neither..... nor) كرابط بمعني (لا ولا.....).
- You can have **neither** cookies **nor** candy.
- It is **neither** raining **nor** snowing.
- 6 يمكن أن تربط (neither..... nor) بين فاعلين مختلفين و في هذه الحالة يتفق مع الفاعل الأقرب.
- Sara hasn't watched the movie and the children **haven't** watched it **either**.
- Neither Sara nor the **children have** watched the movie.

- Neither the children nor **Sara has** watched the movie.

UNIT 5 *EMILY DICKINSON: IF I CAN STOP* (WORKBOOK)

1 Match these words with their meanings.

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| a alive | 1 (.....) making you feel strong emotions, especially sadness |
| b challenging | 2 (.....) a person or company that produces books for people to buy |
| c moving | 3 (..a..) living, not dead |
| d publisher | 4 (.....) interesting but difficult to do |

2 Complete these sentences with words from Exercise 1.

- a My cousin wrote a novel but hasn't found a **..publisher..** yet.
 b The film about the war was very A lot of people cried at the end!
 c Although the plane crashed, rescuers were pleased to find that all the passengers were
 d The walk across the mountains was beautiful but very

3 Complete these sentences with an expression using *break*.

break someone's heart **break the law** **break a promise** **break a record**

- a I knew that Ahmed would not be late because he never**break a promise**
 b If you drive too fast, you will..... The police might fine you.
 c It Amira's when her best friend moved to Dubai"
 d The football team did not lose for 50 matches and

4 Answer these questions.

- a Do you know anyone who has broken a record? What did they do?
 b In what ways can people break the law?
 c Would you ever break a promise? Why /Why not?
 d What do you think it means if you *break for lunch*?
 e What do you usually do in your school break?

1 Choose the correct words.

Stay in our wonderful hotels on the beach!

You can stay in a **either** / **both** the three-star Sand Hotel or the two-star Blue Hotel. **b Both / Either** hotels have a cafe for breakfast and **c each / all** room has a fridge and TV. **d Neither / All** hotel has a restaurant, but there is a lovely restaurant next to the Sand Hotel. **e All / Each** our staff members are trained to make sure that you have a perfect holiday. We want **f every / all** visitor to our hotels to leave with a smile on their face!

2 Complete the sentences with the' correct distributive.

both **each** **either** **every** **half** **neither**

- a We looked at two hotels on the internet and ...**either**... of them would be great for a holiday.
 b of the five tourists from the north of Europe had blond hair.
 c Tarek loves tennis and watches match on television.
 d There were two photos of me on my cousin's phone but I liked of them.
 e My sister bought two new skirts and of them are long and green.
 f The film was very boring and of the people left before the end.

3 Match the questions and answers.

- | | |
|---|---|
| a Do you prefer coffee or tea? | 1 (.....) About half of them are from my village. |
| b At a restaurant, would you rather have fish or meat? | 2 (.....) Each of them speaks some English, but my mother is the best! |
| c Which member of your family is the best at speaking English? | 3 (.....) Every subject is different. I don't think I have a favourite. |
| d How many students in your class live near you? | 4 (..a..) I like neither of them. I don't like hot drinks. |
| e Which school subject do you think is most interesting? | 5 (.....) I like either, but it depends on the time of year. |
| f Do you prefer to have a holiday on a beach or in the countryside? | 6 (.....) I like both, but I usually have chicken. |

1 Complete these sentences using the first and last letters of the missing words.

- a In winter, we often see r.. **obin**.. s in the trees in the park.
 b Hassan's tooth hurt all night and he went to the dentist because the a..... g did not stop today.

- c It was very hot and busy in the market today and one tourist f..... d.
- d We ran to the station but it was in v n. The train had already left.
- e It hurt when I hit my head on the shelf, but the pain soon e..... d.

2 Complete the sentences using these words.

ahead alive along ashore asleep awake

- a The tourists left the boat and went ...**ashore**... for the afternoon.
- b My father drove the car slowly because we saw there was a sandstorm
- c Some of the fish in the market are still..... , so they are very fresh.
- d It's late, but the children are still..... . I can hear them talking.
- e To get to the bank, walk.....this road and turn right at the baker's.
- f Don't make too much noise. The baby is

3 Put the lines of this poem "A bird came down" by Emily Dickinson in the correct order.

- (.....) And ate the fellow, raw. (..1..) A bird came down the walk:
- (.....) He bit an angle worm in halves (.....) He did not know I saw;

Glossary:

angle worm - a long, thin animal, with no bones and no legs, that lives in soil
fellow - a man or a boy
halves - the plural of half

4 Answer the questions about the poem.

- a Which words in the poem rhyme?
- b A *fellow* is another word for a *man* or *boy*. Who is the fellow in the poem?

Reading Comprehension skills

الاستدلال

4. Making Inferences

Inference means using what you know to make a guess about what you don't know. In other words, when you "infer" something, you realize a conclusion from the information that you already have.

For example, look at the following sentence

John got out of his comfortable chair and turned on the light.

From this we can guess, that it is dark... or starting to get dark. We can make this inference because we know that people usually turn on lights when there isn't enough light to see.

When it comes to reading, inference should happen multiple times per sentence.

Looking at that same example, we can also infer that John is now standing. The author did not state that he is now standing, but we can infer because we know that when people get up from a chair, they are usually standing.

We can also infer that he might be in the living room, since the chair is referred to as 'comfortable' and people typically read in the living room.

Success at making inferences depends on the background knowledge and the facts given in the text. Logical reasoning will help you to make inferences about ideas that the author has not directly stated. Thus, while you are reading, look at the important details and think of them as clues or evidence that will support your inferences or conclusions.

Look at the examples below to try to find clues in the facts given and use these to make inferences.

- Let's go swimming to cool off! What season is it? a. Summer b. Winter
- The moon surely looks bright. What time is it? a. Morning b. Night
- I'm starving! What will I do? a. Drink something b. Eat something

Situation:

Mike is a student in Professor Brown's biology class. Class starts at 9 a.m. It is now 9.15 a.m. and Professor Brown is speaking to the class. Mike opens the door and walks into the classroom.

Clues: - Mike is a student in Professor Brown's biology class.

- Class starts at 9 a.m.
- Mike walks into the classroom at 9.15 a.m.

Inference: Mike is late for class.

Exercise :

"Tommy!" Mom called out as she walked in the front door. "Tommy," she continued shouting, "Could you help me with these groceries? There was still no reply. Mom walked into the kitchen to put the grocery bags down on the counter when she noticed shattered glass from the window all over

the living room floor and a football not far from there. "I'm going to kill you, Tommy!" Mom yelled to herself as she realized that Tommy's shoes were gone.

1. What happened to the window?
2. Why did Tommy leave?

To be continued.....

The art of translation

(5) استخدام الضمير (It) كفاعل غير شخصي في بداية الجملة الإنجليزية

يستخدم الضمير الغير شخصي (It) في بداية الجملة الإنجليزية عندما يوجد في الجملة العربية تقديم و تأخير بين المبتدأ و الخبر

- Watching football matches is always enjoyable. مشاهدة مباريات الكرة ممتعة دائما

- It is always enjoyable to watch football matches. من الممتع دائما أن نشاهد مباريات الكرة

- يمكن بعد البدء بـ (صفة + It's) أن نكمل بـ (مصدر + v.ing / to).

- living in Spain **is great**. = **It's great** living in Spain. = **It's great** to live in Spain.

- يمكن أن نستخدم (It) كفاعل غير شخصي عند الحديث عن الوقت و الطقس.

- It is raining outside.

- It's windy in the desert, as usual.

- It's freezing in Europe in winter.

- It gets dark much earlier in October.

- It was late in the afternoon, and the sun was beginning to set.

- كما نستخدم (It) كفاعل غير شخصي عندما يكون في نهاية الجملة (جملة كاملة + that).

- It pleases us that Sara has won the first prize. = Sara's winning the first prize pleases us.

- كما نستخدم (It) كفاعل غير شخصي عند بناء الجملة للمجهول و المفعول (جملة كاملة + that).

- We believe that children's behaviour may be affected by their mates.

- It's believed that children's behaviour may be affected by their mates.

- كما نستخدم (It) للتوكيد علي جزء من أجزاء الجملة.

- It was in this city that my father and mother got married.

- يمكن أيضا أن نستخدم (There) كضمير غير شخصي و يترجم بمعنى (هناك)

- **There** is hope.

- **There** are some students.

- **There** occurred a terrible accident.

- **There** exist two major factors.

- هذه الجمل أيضا فيها تقديم و تأخير فالفاعل الأصلي في الجملة هو الاسم بعد الفعل الأساسي و لذلك الفعل يتفق مع الاسم بعد الفعل الأساسي و ليس مع الضمير (there)

- **Hope** is there.

- **Some students** are there.

- **A terrible accident** occurred there.

- **Two major factors** exist there.

Exercise 5 : Translate into English:

1- من الطبيعي أن تكون لمصر علاقات قوية مع السودان.

2- لن يكون الأمر جيدا أن تعامل زملاءك في العمل بصورة سيئة.

3- من الضروري استصلاح الصحراء من أجل حل كل مشاكلنا.

4- هناك صعوبة للدول العربية في المشاركة في كأس العالم بفاعلية.

5- من الصعب تعلم لغة أجنبية مثل اللغة الإنجليزية دون ممارستها.

6- يقلقتني أن أطفالي لا يودون واجباتهم المدرسية بانتظام.

7- من حقك أن تعبر عن رأيك بحريه ولكن يجب أن تحترم رأي الآخرين.

8- لقد أدهشنا حصول فريقنا القومي علي كأس أفريقيا.

9- لقد حان وقت العمل الجاد من اجل بناء مستقبل وطننا العظيم.

10- كانت الرياح بالقطع شديدة و لذلك ألغيت المباراة.

EXERCISES ON VOCABULARY

1. Emily Dickinson's..... changed her poems so they were easier to read
a) editor b) supervisor c) publisher d) mentor
2. Emily Dickinson's poems often broke the.....
a) roles b) rulers c) fuels d) rules
3. It broke my..... to hear about the earthquake.
a) leg b) arm c) heart d) nose
4. You can go to prison if you break the
a) low b) law c) raw d) flow
5. He walked up the mountain so quickly that he..... a record.
a) found b) made c) missed d) broke
6. I never break: I said I'd help you, so I will help you.
a) a promise b) a bone c) a news d) the ice
7. I knew that Ahmed would not be late because he never breaks a
a) head b) rule c) heart d) promise
8. If you drive too fast, you will break the..... The police might fine you.
a) vase b) promise c) low d) law
9. It broke Amira's when her best friend moved to Dubai"
a) heart b) nose c) head d) hand
10. I don't think that tree is any more. All its leaves are brown.
a) live b) life c) alive d) alone
11. They were in danger, so they looked for.....
a) somewhere save b) somewhere safe c) safe somewhere d) somewhere is safe
12. We usually.....the essay's main arguments in the final paragraph.
a) summarise b) memorise c) specialise d) computerise
13. My friend was inbecause he lost his job.
a) hope b) ambition c) despair d) quietness
14. To..... is to express what someone says or writes in a shorter and clearer way.
a) paragraph b) paraphrase c) parachute d) paramedic
15. Ali said that he would be here at midday and here he is. He never..... a promise.
a) takes b) breaks c) makes d) keeps
16. We walked a really long way to get to the shop, but it was in..... . It had already closed.
a) veil b) vein c) vain d) view
17. This book has some useful on how best to revise.
a) tops b) taps c) tapes d) tips
18. Don't drink too much coffee or it will keep you..... at night.
a) wake b) woken c) asleep d) awake
19. The maths test was very..... so nobody did very well at it.
a) challenging b) easy c) uncertain d) promising
20. We were very tired after the sports competition and we were all by nine o'clock!
a) along b) ahead c) awake d) asleep
21. They thought they were lost in the desert, but they became..... when they saw a road.
a) hopeful b) dreadful c) helpless d) hopeless
22. Imad hit his head and became..... , but he is feeling much better now.
a) uncommon b) uncertain c) unconscious d) unhealthy
23. The best and most beautiful things in the world cannot be seen or even touched – they must be felt with the.....
a) back b) nose c) chest d) heart
24. We must do our utmost to lighten the of others.
a) carriers b) barriers c) borders d) burdens
25. It was so hot inside the room that I thought I was going to
a) saint b) giant c) paint d) faint
26. I ran ten kilometres yesterday and so my legs !
a) ached b) eased c) baked d) licked
27. Thanks for the tip. I never knew you could do that.
a) useless b) helpless c) helpful d) senseless
28. The football team did not lose for 50 matches and break a.....
a) record b) recorder c) accord d) law
29. My cousin wrote a novel but hasn't found a/an yet.
a) author b) publisher c) book d) printer

30. The film about the war was very A lot of people cried at the end!
a) moving **b) removing** **c) proving** **d) improving**
31. Although the plane crashed, rescuers were pleased to find that all the passengers were
a) life **b) alive** **c) live** **d) a life**
32. The walk across the mountains was beautiful but very
a) moving **b) familiar** **c) simple** **d) challenging**
33. Hassan's tooth hurt all night and he went to the dentist's because the..... did not stop today.
a) lacking **b) faking** **c) aching** **d) baking**
34. It was very hot and busy in the market today and one tourist.....
a) flourished **b) fainted** **c) destroyed** **d) hurried**
35. He and his brother have appearance.
a) like **b) alike** **c) similar** **d) similarity**
36. My mother is She shows great concern for other people and little or no concern for herself
a) naughty **b) selfish** **c) selfless** **d) ugly**
37. We ran to the station but it was in..... The train had already left.
a) vain **b) vein** **c) pain** **d) gain**
38. It hurt when I hit my head on the shelf, but the pain soon.....
a) teased **b) increased** **c) eased** **d) pleased**
39. Dickinson felt that helping others would make her life.....
a) useful **b) useless** **c) trivial** **d) odd**
40. You can help the people and all around you in different ways.
a) create **b) creator** **c) creation** **d) creatures**
41. The tourists left the boat and went for the afternoon.
a) ashore **b) shore** **c) sure** **d) a shore**
42. My father drove the car slowly because we saw there was a sandstorm
a) a head **b) head** **c) ahead** **d) the head**
43. Some of the fish in the market are still....., so they are very fresh.
a) alive **b) dead** **c) rotten** **d) a life**
44. It's late, but the children are still..... I can hear them talking.
a) asleep **b) alive** **c) alike** **d) awake**
45. To get to the bank, walk.....this road and turn right at the baker's.
a) along **b) ashore** **c) ahead** **d) away**
46. Don't make too much noise. The baby is
a) asleep **b) awake** **c) sleep** **d) alive**
47. Dickinson wants to stop someone from being sad and
a) impressed **b) impressive** **c) depressed** **d) depression**
48. If a person feels sad, you can ease their
a) joy **b) pleasure** **c) happiness** **d) pain**
49. The thief tried..... vain to open the door, it was useless.
a) in **b) on** **c) at** **d) by**
50. If the speaker in the poem can stop a person from being sad, her life will be.....
a) dull **b) meaningless** **c) successful** **d) wasted**
51. Dickinson hopes she can make someone's life
a) more painful **b) more stressful** **c) less painful** **d) less successful**
52. The robin needs help into its nest because it is becoming.....
a) conscious **b) unconscious** **c) lazy** **d) frightened**
53. She won't do that for me because she is very.....
a) helpful **b) selfless** **c) sociable** **d) selfish**
54. This poem is very short. It has only two.....
a) rhymes **b) rhythms** **c) letters** **d) verses**
55. The of the poem is to do our best to help people.
a) message **b) massage** **c) passage** **d) baggage**
56. There's a scene at the end of the movie when the lovers say goodbye.
a) impressed **b) touching** **c) disgusted** **d) laughing**
57. Louis accepted the other swimmer's..... to race.
a) challenge **b) colleague** **c) damage** **d) orphanage**
58. His anger enough that he could enjoy the evening.
a) killed **b) combed** **c) cooked** **d) cooled**
59. The bird built ain a very big tree near my house.

- a) next b) nest c) palace d) cave
 60. He his chances at college by not studying enough.
 a) wasted b) pasted c) lasted d) took

EXERCISES ON GRAMMAR

1.of the two men is trustworthy. I doubt both of them.
 a) Neither b) Either c) All d) Both
2. There are two pens on the desk, but of them is mine.
 a) either b) neither c) both d) all
3. nation is proud of its culture.
 a) Every b) All c) Half d) Neither
4. Both English and Japanese in this school.
 a) taught b) have taught c) are taught d) is taught
5. She has two sons. are taller than she is.
 a) Both b) Neither c) Every d) Each
6. Neither English nor Japanese in this school.
 a) taught b) have taught c) are taught d) is taught
7. I like my job because each is different in some way.
 a) day b) days c) the day d) day's
8. During the coronation, people were standing on..... side of the road.
 a) each b) neither c) both d) half
9. During the coronation, people were standing on..... sides of the road.
 a) each b) neither c) both d) half
10. Which shirt will you wear? - shirt will do.
 a) All b) Half c) Either d) Some
11. I enjoy moment I spend with you.
 a) each b) each of c) all d) every of
12. I enjoy the moments I spend with you.
 a) each b) each of c) all d) every of
13. The teacher talked to of the fifteen students while they were working.
 a) either b) every c) each d) both
14. The museum is open today and tomorrow, but I can't go on day.
 a) neither b) both c) either d) all
15. My parents have a mobile phone.
 a) all b) each c) every d) both
16. Either you or your sister broken the vase.
 a) have b) has c) has been d) is
17. Both banks of the river covered in bush.
 a) has b) have c) is d) are
18. How many students in your class live near you? - About of them are from my village.
 a) any b) both c) every d) half
19. She spent about..... of her time writing poems.
 a) neither b) every c) both d) half
20. My father runs in the park day of the week.
 a) every b) all c) half d) either
21. Poems usually have three or more verses and in..... verse, there are words that rhyme.
 a) every b) either c) all d) half
22. Poems usually have three or more verses and in..... verses, there are words that rhyme.
 a) every b) either c) all d) half
23. They may have..... no words that rhyme, or words that partly rhyme.
 a) either b) neither c) each d) both
24. Each of us lots of problems at work.
 a) has b) have c) are having d) is
25. I think that..... employee has a role to play in the growth of this company.
 a) every b) all c) either d) a
26. I think that..... employees have a role to play in the growth of this company.
 a) every b) all c) either d) a
27. Lina has two brothers, but they are not good at basketball because tall.
 a either is b each are c neither is d neither are
28. There was a fire in the toyshop and toy was damaged.
 a both b all c every d half

29. Hamdi wants to study English or history at university. He's not sure.
a either **b both** **c neither** **d half**
30. Our school is kilometre from my house.
a half of **b half a** **c half of a** **d half**
31. Nagwa is enjoying her new job because day of the week is different.
a both **b all** **c every** **d either**
32. Grandmother says that my brothers and I can..... take a cake from the kitchen.
a each **b every** **c both** **d either**
33. There are two restaurants by the park and they are..... very good.
a all **b either** **c each** **d both**
34. When she was a child, she was good at..... writing and playing the piano.
a) each **b) both** **c) all** **d) neither**
35. At a restaurant, would you rather have fish or meat? - I like, but I usually have chicken.
a) neither **b) half** **c) every** **d) both**
36. She spent nearly..... her life at home.
a) both **b) all** **c) each** **d) every**
37. She preferred to write long letters to..... friend instead.
a) each **b) half** **c) all** **d) both**
38. Two men wanted to marry her, but she accepted..... of their offers.
a) both **b) neither** **c) all** **d) either**
39. I don't like..... of the T-shirts
a) neither **b) every** **c) some** **d) either**
40. You can either come with us to the movies..... stay at home.
a) or **b) and** **c) nor** **d) than**
41. I need to be good atspeaking and writing English to get the job.
a) all **b) every** **c) both** **d) half**
42. engineer in the factory was given a separate job to do.
a) Every **b) All** **c) Half** **d) Either**
43. the students in my class speak English very well.
a) Every **b) Either** **c) Some** **d) All**
44. the students in our class are from Cairo.
a) Either **b) Both** **c) All** **d) Neither**
45. think in the same way, so we are friends
a) We each **b) Each of us** **c) Each of we** **d) Every of us**
46. The cake was cut into six pieces, so three of us ate of it and we kept the other three pieces until later.
a) half **b) both** **c) all** **d) neither**
47. Do you prefer to have a holiday on a beach or in the countryside? - I like, but it depends on the time of year.
a) half **b) all** **c) every** **d) either**
48. The teacher told the class that student had done very well that year.
a) both **b) all** **c) either** **d) every**
49. Each of them described the accident in a different way.
a) have **b) was** **c) is** **d) has**
50. On..... side of the canal there are very big houses.
a) either **b) all** **c) both** **d) an**
51. On..... sides of the canal there are very big houses.
a) either **b) all** **c) both** **d) an**
52. Which member of your family is the best at speaking English?of them speaks some English, but my mother is the best!
a) either **b) each** **c) all** **d) every**
53. I was offered tea or coffee, but I had of them because I don't like hot drinks.
a) every **b) some** **c) neither** **d) all**
54. The tour guide gave tourist a ticket to enter the museum.
a) each **b) all** **c) neither** **d) half**
55. My mother said I could have a cheese or a chicken sandwich.
a) both **b) neither** **c) each** **d) either**

Translate into Arabic:

- 1) No one is useless in this world who lightens the burdens of others.
 2) There is no exercise better for the heart than reaching down and lifting people up.

- 3) You have not lived today until you have done something for someone who can never repay you.
 4) There is nothing more beautiful than someone who makes life beautiful for others.
 5) If you're not making someone else's life better, then you're wasting your time. Your life will become better by making other lives better.
 6) If you have much, give of your wealth; if you have little, give of your heart.

Translate into English

تذكر دائماً : استخدم الضمير (It) و أحيانا (There) عندما يكون في الجملة العربية تقديم و تأخير بين المبتدأ و الخبر

1- في حديثنا أشجار عالية و فيها الكثير من الفروع و الأوراق.

2- هناك الكثير من الموهوبين في كل المجالات في مصر.

3- من الطبيعي أن تكون لمصر علاقات قوية مع كل الدول.

3- يدهشنا تسجيل محمد صلاح لكثير من الأهداف في الدوري الانجليزي.

TEST FIVE**A Vocabulary and structure****1 Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:**

- 1- She told us a story of her faithful dog, which made all of us cry.
 a) excited b) boring c) moving d) moved
- 2- She'd better lie down because she is about to.....
 a) faint b) paint c) wake d) get up
- 3- The mountain was..... for even the most experienced climbers.
 a) challenging b) low c) deep d) frightened
- 4- The girl tried to the bad apples in the basket.
 a) peel b) fix c) mix d) separate
- 5- He managed to stay in the desert for a week without any food.
 a) live b) alive c) life d) lives
- 6- She waited in..... for her son to return, but he didn't
 a) rainy b) veil c) vain d) gain
- 7- He felt a sharp in his knee when he fell off his bike.
 a) illness b) pain c) rest d) faint
- 8- You're..... your time trying to explain it to him because he will not understand.
 a) protecting b) saving c) pasting d) wasting
- 9- We did everything we could, but we were unable to..... their suffering.
 a) widen b) increase c) ease d) tease
- 10- Not many living..... can survive for a long time without water.
 a) creatures b) create c) creators d) creative
- 11- The accident was so terrible that she was for three days.
 a) conscious b) unconscious c) attentive d) awake
- 12- The tragic death of all her family in an accident broke her
 a) record b) promise c) heart d) law
- 13- I would like to spend my holiday
 a) something quiet b) somewhere is quiet c) quiet somewhere d) somewhere quiet
- 14- Some very children ran down the street when they saw the dog.
 a) frightened b) afraid c) frightening d) brave
- 15- Dina is intelligent and hardworking; she's a very..... student.
 a) social b) depressed c) lazy d) promising
- 16- I was very hungry, so I had the cheese and the chicken sandwich!
 a) each b) either c) neither d) both
- 17- We looked at two hotels on the internet and of them would be great for a holiday.
 a) every b) neither c) All d) either
- 18- of the five tourists from the north of Europe had blond hair.
 a) All b) half c) every d) Any
- 19- Tarek loves tennis and watches match on television.
 a) neither b) all c) half d) every
- 20- There were two photos of me on my cousin's phone but I liked of them.
 a) either b) both c) neither d) each
- 21- My sister bought two new skirts and of them are long and green.
 a) both b) all c) either d) some
- 22- The film was very boring and of the people left before the end.
 a) every b) both c) half d) neither

23- Do you prefer coffee or tea? - I like..... of them. I don't like hot drinks.

- a) **neither** b) **every** c) **each** d) **both**

24- Which school subject do you think is most interesting? - subject is different. I don't think I have a favourite.

- a) **Both** b) **All** c) **Either** d) **Some**

25- I like many of her songs, but not of them are good.

- a) **both** b) **all** c) **either** d) **some**

26- I gave each of..... a valuable present.

- a) **there** b) **their** c) **they** d) **them**

27- All..... need affection and care of their parents.

- a) **child** b) **of children** c) **children** d) **the child**

28- Every..... needs affection and care of their parents.

- a) **child** b) **of children** c) **children** d) **the child**

29- Rawda bought half..... of flour to make a cake.

- a) **a kilo** b) **kilo** c) **the kilo** d) **kilos**

30- There are two old houses in our neighborhood. should be demolished.

- a) **Half** b) **All** c) **Both** d) **Neither**

B Reading Comprehension

2 Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

Have you ever noticed how busy the roads in Cairo are especially in the rush hours? Every year more and more cars are using them. These cars do a lot of harm. Not only do they disrupt the traffic but they also cause pollution.

Almost every family has a car. Some families have more than **one**. No wonder you see many traffic jams all over the city. Perhaps the worst jams are at the city centre. These long lines of cars **crawling** into Cairo waste time and money. Everyday precious time is wasted while you are waiting impatiently at the traffic lights.

At last when you reach your destination, you have every right to feel kind of relief, but soon you face new troubles. There is no place to park your car. In Cairo it isn't easy to find parking spaces.

It is a problem that causes us trouble by day and anxiety by night. To solve this problem more car-parks should be built just away from the city centre. Then the drivers can leave their cars and catch a bus to their offices. Another solution is to build multiple storey garages.

Wide , smooth, straight roads must be built now in place of the old, narrow roads. These roads must not pass through the city centre. They must not be crossed by other roads. This can be achieved by fly-over bridges. It is good to see such roads being built now. Carts and cycles should not be allowed on such roads. Let us hope that in the near future when people rush to work and then back home the roads will be as orderly as ever and traffic will flow without hindrance.

1- traffic Jams are usually at their worst when.....

- a) roads are busy b) cars are more and more c) drivers are careless

d) people are rushing to work in the morning and then back in the afternoon

2- Car-parks should be built the city centre

- a) outside b) through c) inside d) in the middle of

3- the underlined word (one) refers to

- a) car b) road c) traffic d) family

4- the best title to this text is

- a) traffic jams b) the problems of traffic c) The problems of roads d) Traffic and cars

5- The word "**crawling**" in the second paragraph means

- a) moving slowing b) causing pollution c) improving traffic d) moving very fast

6- Finding parking spaces in very crowded cities Cairo is something very.....

7- What two problems do cars cause?

8- How do traffic jams affect us? Mention 2 points.

9- Find the text words which mean:

a) **comfort**

b) **precious**

10- Why do you think some families have more than one car?

The Novel

3 a Choose the correct answer:

1- Rudolf has to leave the country before it's light so that

a the Duke can become King

b nobody knows that he pretended to be the King

c he can write a story about what happened d people don't think that he poisoned the King

2- Why didn't Antoinette de Muban call out that Rassendyll wasn't the real king?

- a) perhaps she was afraid of him
b) perhaps she didn't recognize him
c) Perhaps she wanted to marry him
d) a and c are correct

3- How did Sapt react when Rassendyll wanted to enter the old part alone?

- a) he looked worried and anxious
b) he felt delighted
c) he thought it was a very bad idea
d) Sapt knew Rassendyll would be treated well

4- What worried Rassendyll at the coronation?

- a) Lord Topham was from Ruritania
b) Lord Topham was going to kill him
c) Lord Topham was one of Michael's men
d) Lord Topham might recognize him

b Answer TWO (2) of the following questions:

1- Why do you think Rassendyll insisted on riding through the streets of the old part alone?

2- What do you think made Rassendyll feel confident during the coronation?

3- Why do you think Michael's face turn white when he saw the pretended king (Rassendyll)?

C Writing

4 Finish the following dialogue:

A tourist asks Sherif the way to the pyramids

Tourist : Excuse me, sir, Would you kindly 1)?

Sherif : With pleasure. You take this bus to its terminus

Tourist : 2)?

Sherif : About half an hour. Haven't you been to the pyramids before?

Tourist : No. I haven't. 3).....

Sherif : I hope you will like them. They are great 4)?

Tourist : At the Sheraton Hotel.

Sherif : I see you have got a camera with you. Do 5).....?

Tourist : Very much. Photographs will remind me of my visit.

Sherif : How do you like my country ?

Tourist : I like it very much.

Sherif : I wish 4)

5 Write a paragraph of about (120) words on ONE (1) of the following:

a We rise by lifting others **(The role of charities in Society)**

b a famous woman that you respect

The role of charities in Society

Charity is one of the most noble tasks that a man can do in his life. Our life on earth has to be lived with a purpose. For some people the true meaning of life is the joy of giving. They realize this dream by joining a charity.

A charitable person loves his fellow-beings and likes to help them in distress. He is very sensitive to the feelings of others. Today , the world is in greater need of charity than ever before. The gap between the rich and the poor is widening. While we have billionaire businessmen, sports stars and movie stars, but we have millions of diseased and starving men, women and children. If all the rich people and even people who are reasonably well-off contribute something in terms of money, food, clothes or even empathy, then the world would definitely be better.

But this does not necessarily mean that one has to be a billionaire to show charity. Even simple actions like feeding a poor man for a day, or teaching a poor kid are acts of charity. Every person can play their own role , and it would make some difference to another person's life. Also, acts of charity should not be always in public. It should be done from the heart and not for publicity or other commercial purposes. The best form of charity is the one in which the identity of the donor remains hidden.

* **ملحوظة هامة** : يجب نسخ و ترجمة البراجراف الموجود في امتحان الوحدة كبدائية لإتقان هذه المهارة بدءاً من التيرم الثاني

6 A Translate into Arabic:

1 Poetry is a literary work of great beauty, emotional expressions showing imagination and deep feeling with beautiful and elegant quality.

2 A poet possesses high perception and imagination with profound insight, which differentiates between a poet and a layman.

B Translate ONE (1) sentence only into English:

1- ليس من الحكمة ألا تمد يد العون لمن يحتاج إليك.

2- لا تكتمل سعادتنا و من حولنا يتألمون.