

Unit 5: Emily Dickinson : If I can stop

Key Vocabulary

faint	يصاب بإغماء	asleep	نائم
in vain	دون جدوى / بدون فائدة	ashore	علي الشاطيء
ease	يبسر / يخفف	awake	مستيقظ
aching	مؤلم / ألم	ahead	إلى الإمام
robin	طائر أبو الحناء	along	بطول
publisher	ناشر	alive x dead	حي x ميت
moving	محرك للمشاعر	challenge	يتحدى / تحدى
angle worm	دودة الارض (طعم)	challenging	شاق / مجهد

Vocabulary

poetry / poem	شعر / قصيدة	sadness	حزن
modern poet	شاعر معاصر	lovely	جميل
verse	بيت شعر	fine	يغرم / غرامة
rhyme / rhythm	قافية / إيقاع	headache	صداع
partly rhyme	تصنع قافية جزئيا	traditionally	بصورة تقليدية
vain	تافه - مختال	selflessly	بإثار
emotion / emotional	عاطفة / عاطفي	earthquake	زلزال
smile	ابتسامة / يبتسم	law / lawful	قانون / قانوني
review	مقالة نقدية	touching	مؤثر
reviewer	ناقد	staff	هيئة عاملين
rescuer	منقذ	blond (e)	أشقر
crash	تحطم	comment	تعليق
follow	يتبع	morals	أخلاق / دروس اخلاقية
support	تأييد	successful	ناجح
expression	تعبير	somewhere	مكان ما
half / halves	نصف / أنصاف	phrase	عبارة
cool pain	يهدئ الألم	summarise	يلخص
a present	هدية	lighten	يخفف
blond	أشقر اللون	burden	حمل / عبء
distribute	يوزع	castle	قلعة
pain / painful	الم / مؤلم	a card	كارت
nest	عش	partner	زميل / شريك
waste	يضيع	bite – bit – bitten	يقضم
title	عنوان / لقب	fellow	شخص / رفيق
unusual adult	بالغ غير عادي	promote	يترقى

punctuation	الترقيم / الانضباط	member	فرد / عضو
passengers	ركاب	individual	فرد / فردي
skill / skillful	مهارة / ماهر	emphasize	يؤكد
bright scene	مشهد رائع	ease ache	يخفف الألم

Prepositions & Expressions

in vain	دون جدوى – بلا فائدة	go ahead	يسير للأمام
in halves	يشطر إلى نصفين	go ashore	ينزل على الشاطئ
rhyme with	تصنع قافية مع	go along	يمشي بطول
Be felt with heart	يعرفه القلب	fall asleep	ينام
break for lunch	يستريح من أجل الغداء	focus / concentrate on	يركز على
break down	يتعطل / ينهار	agree with	يتفق مع
break out	تندلع / تنتشب	cut into	يقطع إلى
break's heart	يجعل شخص حزين	cut down	يقطع / يرشد / يحد من
break a promise	يخلف الوعد	take care of	يهتم بـ
break a record	يحطم رقم قياسي	work very well	يعمل بصورة جيدا جدا
break the law	يخالف القانون	different to	مختلف بالنسبة لـ
break the rules	يخالف القواعد	alive or dead	حياً أو ميتاً
follow the rules	يتبع القواعد	paraphrase a poem	يعيد صياغة قصيدة

Antonyms

simple	بسيط	complex	معقد
useful	مفيد	useless	عديم الفائدة
tolerant	متسامح	intolerant	متعصب
unconscious	فاقد الوعي	conscious	واع / مدرك
asleep	نائم	awake	مستيقظ / صاح
colourful	ملون	colourless	باهت / لا لون له
painful	مؤلم	painless	لا يسبب ألم

Derivatives

Verb		Noun		Adjective	
sadden	يُحزن	sadness	الحزن	sad	حزين
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

Words go together

national identity	الهوية الوطنية	waste land	ارض بور
feel at ease	يشعر بارتياح	freedom of the press	حرية الصحافة
hopelessness / despair	اليأس	lose consciousness	يفقد الوعي
keep a promise	يفى بوعد	depression	إحباط
rural areas	المناطق الريفية	selflessness	الإيثار
urban areas	المناطق الحضرية	selfishness	الأنانية

Read the following carefully

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 don't 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 don't 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, 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 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.

"The best and most beautiful things in the world cannot be seen or even touched – they must be felt with the heart."

Helen Keller

"No one is useless in this world who lightens the burdens of another."

Charles Dickens

- **publish** (كتاب) ينشر - He works for a company that publishes books.
- **spread** ينتشر - ينشر - Terrorism spreads panic in society.
- **prevail** يعم - يسود - We hope safety will prevail / spread in our society.
- **be published : come out** تُنشر
- My last novel was published / came out last month.

- **a rule** قاعدة - It is a traffic rule to stop when the traffic light is red.
- **rule** يحكم - Who was the first president who ruled Egypt ?

- **spend + مفعول + (ing)** - She spent her time travelling around the world.
- **Stop مفعول from + (ing)** - If I can stop one heart from breaking, I.....

- **Waste** يبذر / يضيع - Be careful with your money. Don't waste it.
- Study hard and don't waste your time.
- **lose** يخسر / يفقد - I think that I lost my mobile at school.
- **miss** يفوته / يفتقد (transport / lecture / people / school / a goal / a record)
- I have missed you. Where have you been?
- The player missed the goal . - Why did he miss the record yesterday?

- **life** الحياة بوجه عام - Life is full of surprises. - Life is sweet .
- **a life / the life** حياة شخص أو شيء - I read about the life of our Prophet.

at the age of	فى عمر / سن ...	in the age of	فى عصر فلان
at the end of	فى نهاية (اسم)	In the end, ...	و فى النهاية، ...
instead of	بدلا من ...	instead.	بدلا من ذلك.
few	عدد قليل لا يكفى	a few	عدد لا بأس به
little	كمية لا تكفى	a little	كمية لا بأس بها
accept	يقبل (بعدها مفعول)	agree	يوافق (بعدها حرف جر)
vain	تافه - مختال	vein	وريد (جمع اوردة)
alike	متشابه	unlike	بخلاف
next + مدة	... القادم	... next.	... فيما بعد.
alone	وحده (بدون مساعدة)	lonely	وحيدا (شعور)

Language Functions

Summarising and paraphrasing التلخيص وإعادة الصياغة

What she's trying to say is that ...	Can you paraphrase / summarise that?	
I think I can summarise the (poem).	I think that it means.	In other words.

Choose the correct answer:

- 1- (**Moving – Playing – Removing – Move**) is making you feel strong emotions, especially sadness.
- 2- A (**butcher – polisher – publisher – filcher**) is a person or company that produces books for people to buy.
- 3- (**A life – Life – Live – Alive**) is the opposite of dead.
- 4- (**Changing – Challenging – Charging – Charming**) is something interesting but difficult to do.
- 5- My cousin wrote a novel but hasn't found a (**publish – publisher – publishing – published**) yet.
- 6- The film about the war was very (**funny – moving – Removing – joking**). A lot of people cried at the end!
- 7- Although the plane crashed, rescuers were pleased to find that all the passengers were (**dead – killed – murdered – alive**).
- 8- The walk across the mountains was beautiful but very (**nice – fantastic – challenging – fine**).
- 9- I knew that Ahmed would not be late because he never breaks a (**promise – record – heart – vase**).
- 10- If you drive too fast, you will (**break – brake – obey – lose**) the law. The police might fine you.
- 11- It broke Amira's (**liver – lung – heart – head**) when her best friend moved to Dubai.
- 12- The football team did not lose for 50 matches and they managed to (**miss – lose – win – break**) the record.
- 13- Do you know anyone who has broken (**a car – a bus – a record – a recorder**) at swimming?
- 14- In what ways can people break the (**law – low – row – raw**)?
- 15- Would you ever (**broke – breaking – broken – break**) a promise?
- 16- What do you think it means if you break (**in – on – with – for**) lunch?
- 17- What do you usually do in your school (**brake – breaking – bark – break**)?
- 18- In winter, we often see (**rabbits – turtles – rattles – robins**) in the trees in the park.
- 19- Hassan went to the dentist as the (**aching – aging – ash – rash**) of his teeth didn't stop.
- 20- It was very hot and busy in the market today and one tourist (**faded – fall – fainted – fed**).
- 21- We ran to the station but it was (**on – in – at – of**) vain. The train had already left.
- 22- It hurt when I hit my head on the shelf, but the pain soon (**ended – finish – begun – starts**).
- 23- (**Novels – Stories – Plays – Poems**) usually have three or more verses.

- 24- The tourists left the boat and went (**beach – shore – coast – ashore**) for the afternoon.
- 25- My father drove the car slowly as we saw a sandstorm (**ahead – head – hand – leg**).
- 26- Some of the fish in the market are still (**alive – dead – live – living**), so they are very fresh.
- 27- It's late, but the children are still (**sleep – asleep – awake – along**). I can hear them talking.
- 28- To get to the bank, walk (**long – along – longer – longest**) this road and turn right at the baker's.
- 29- Don't make too much noise. The baby is (**asleep – awake – studying – drawing**).
- 30- It was so hot inside the room that I thought I was going to (**faint – fat – paint – rent**).
- 31- I ran ten kilometres yesterday and now my legs (**ache – acre – cute – relaxing**).
- 32- Mona has a bad headache but this medicine should (**release – tease – ends – ease**) the pain.
- 33- The boat went slowly because there were rocks (**ashore – along – ahead – heading**).
- 34- We walked up to the castle (**in vain – in time – in a hurry – in dilemma**). It was closed
- 35- We walked (**alive – ashore – along – around**) the beach and watched the swimmers.
- 36- "No one is useless in this world who (**lightens – lights – lightening – puts**) the burdens of another."
- 37- The most beautiful thing in life must be (**filled – felt – fainted – faded**) with the heart.
- 38- To (**phrase – phase – copy – paraphrase**) means to write or say something in a shorter, simpler way.
- 39- Which words rhyme (**to – for – at – with**) slow?
- 40- Many modern poems don't follow the (**roles – rules – rulers – rollers**) of traditional poems.
- 41- Emily Dickinson was a (**storyteller – novelist – poet – playwright**).
- 42- My little sister liked to wear (**calories – colouring – colour – colourful**) clothes.
- 43- She spent a lot of her time (**travelling – to travel – traveled – travel**) around the country.
- 44- I like to watch this actor because he makes me (**to laugh – laugh – laughing – laughed**).
- 45- How many (**poets – verses – vases – faces**) does "If I can stop" have?

- 46- When Emily Dickinson was a child, she was good (**at – in – on – to**) playing the piano.
- 47- If I can stop one heart from breaking, I shall not live in (**vanity – veil – vet – vain**).
- 48- She hopes she can make someone's life less (**painful – pain – happy – heavy**).
- 49- The robin needs help into its nest because it is (**cautious – conscious – unconscious – fan**).
- 50- What can you do in your life to follow the (**advise – device – advisor – advice**) in the poem?
- 51- Ask someone to paraphrase or (**summary – sum – summer – summarise**) the poem.
- 52- (**Get – Put – Give – Take**) turns to read your song or poem to your partner.
- 53- A (**warm – worm – warn – worn**) is a long, thin animal, with no bones and no legs, that lives in soil.
- 54- My sister cut the watermelons (**by – in – with – at**) halves .
- 55- The criminal wanted us (**died – dead – live – alive**) or dead.
- 56- Criminals are cruel people who always (**mark – work – break – obey**) the law.
- 57- To find the bank, walk (**alive – ashore – along – around**) this road and it is on the right.
- 58- Ashraf is a good student. He never (**becomes – blocks – follows – breaks**) the rules.
- 59- The maths test was very (**challenging – easy – uncertain – promising**), so nobody did very well at it.
- 60- We were very tired after the sports competition and we were all (**along – ahead – awake – asleep**) by 9.00
- 61- Her father was killed in an accident so I couldn't (**stop – encourage – dislike – start**) her from crying.
- 62- A / An (**egret – robin – hen – goose**) is a small brown bird with an orange front.
- 63- To (**ease – harden – punish – easy**) is to make something less difficult.
- 64- Birds use straw to build their (**villas – nests – houses – rooms**).
- 65- Don't drink too much coffee or it will keep you (**along – ahead – awake – asleep**) at night
- 66- The best and most beautiful things in the world can't be seen or even (**to touch – touch – touching – touched**).
- 67- Emad hit his head and became (**uncommon – uncertain – unconscious – unhealthy**), but he is feeling much better now.
- 68- You can see Ali now as he is (**ashore – along – ahead – aboard**) of you.

Language Focus

Distributives

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

- يأتي بعد **all** (اسم لا يعد ويكون الفعل مفرد) أو (اسم جمع ويكون الفعل جمع)

All Mona's money **is** at home, so **all** her friends **are** helping her.

All the juice has gone bad. Don't drink it. All the people in the room were silent.

All is well that ends well : يأتي بعد **all** فعل مفرد اذا لم يتبعها اسم :

- يأتي بعد **half (of)** (اسم مفرد او لا يعد ويكون الفعل مفرد) أو (اسم جمع والفعل جمع)

He ate **half (of) the cake** this morning. **Half (of) my neighbours** are very cruel.

Half (of) my friends like tennis. **Half (of) my life** has been spent trying to be rich.

- لا نستخدم **of** فى تعبيرات الكمية :

My house is **half a kilometre** from here. I had **half a cup** of milk left.

- يأتي مع **both** فعل جمع دائما عند ربط فاعلين :

Both Ahmed and Sara speak English fluently.

I have got two brothers . **Both** of them are older than me.

- يأتي بعد **each / every** اسم مفرد ويكون الفعل مفرد :

Every تشير الى كل الافراد كمجموعة	Each تشير لافراد المجموعة كافراد
Every person has a role in society.	Each student wears a uniform.
Every student was given a book.	Each leaf gives us new oxygen.

ولكن اذا كانت المجموعة مكونة من اثنين فقط نستخدم **both** :

I gave **each** of my three brothers a card and **both** my parents a present.

- نستخدم **neither** للنفي ويأتي بعدها اسم مفرد أو جمع (والفعل حسب الفاعل الثانى) :

Neither answer is correct.

Neither Ahmed nor his sisters are playing tennis. لا ولا

Neither Ahmed nor his sister is playing tennis.

He neither fed the animals nor irrigated the field.

لاحظ ان **neither = (not either)**

I don't like **either** volleyball **or** squash. أما أو

= I like neither volleyball nor squash.

- يفضل أن يكون الفعل بعد **Neither of them** مفرد : Neither of them succeeds.

- لاحظ تقديم الفعل المساعد على الفاعل عند بدأ الجملة بـ **Neither nor ...** :

Neither did he come early nor kept quiet.

- ويمكن تقديم الفعل المساعد على الفاعل في الجملتين :

Neither will he watch TV nor will he go swimming.

- نستخدم **either or** للاختيار بمعنى أما أو (والفعل حسب الفاعل الثانى)

Sara and I can go on **either** Friday or Saturday, but **neither** of us can go on Sunday.

Either Hani or his brother has found your watch.

- نستخدم **either** بمعنى أيضا فى آخر الجملة المنفية :

I don't like fish, either I didn't go to school. My friend didn't go to school, either.

- يمكن أيضا استخدام اسم جمع بعد (each , either , neither + of) :

Each of the girls spoke well.

I don't like either of the photos.

I like neither of the photos.

Neither of them is nice .

- ولكن every هي التي تسبق العدد الجمع بدون حرف جر :

I visit my grandparents every three days.

Choose the correct answer :

- 1- Poems usually have three or more verses and in (**all – half – every – either**) verse, there are words that rhyme.
- 2- They may have (**either – neither – all – both**) no words that rhyme, or words that partly rhyme.
- 3- When she was a child, she was good at (**both – all – every – either**) writing and playing the piano.
- 4- She spent nearly (**either – each – every – all**) her life at home.
- 5- She spent about (**both – every – each – half**) of her time writing poems.
- 6- She preferred to write long letters to (**each – all – neither – half**) friend instead.
- 7- Two men wanted to marry her, but she accepted (**either – every – neither – all**) of their offers.
- 8- (**Every – All – Either – Neither**) the students in our class are from Cairo.
- 9- The cake was cut into six pieces, so three of us ate (**both – every – each – half**) of it and we kept the other three pieces until later.
- 10- The teacher told the class that (**every – both – all – either**) student had done very well that year.
- 11- I was offered tea or coffee, but I had (**either – neither – all – both**) of them because I don't like hot drinks.
- 12- The tour guide gave (**both – half – each – either**) tourist a ticket to enter the museum.
- 13- My mother said I could have (**either – neither – all – both**) a cheese or a chicken sandwich.
- 14- I was very hungry so I ate (**both – half – each – either**) the cheese and the chicken salad.
- 15- We looked at two hotels on the internet and (**all – every – never – either**) of them would be great for a holiday.
- 16- (**Each – Both – Half – Every**) of the five tourists from the north of Europe had blond hair.
- 17- Tarek loves tennis and watches (**all – every – either – both**) match on television.
- 18- There were two photos of me on my cousin's phone but I liked (**all – every – neither – ever**) of them.
- 19- I don't like (**both – neither – either – nor**) of the T-shirts.

- 20- My sister bought two new skirts and (**both – every – all – ever**) of them are long and green.
- 21- The film was very boring and (**either – half – all – every**) of the people left before the end.
- 22- I need to be good at (**each – all – both – every**) speaking and writing English to get the job
- 23- (**Each – Half – Both – All**) engineer in the factory was given a separate job to do.
- 24- (**Each – Neither – Either – All**) the students in my class speak English very well.
- 25- Do you prefer coffee or tea? - I like (**both – either – all – neither**) of them. I don't like hot drinks.
- 26- At a restaurant, would you rather have fish or meat? - I like (**every – both – half – never**), but I usually have chicken.
- 27- Which member of your family is the best at speaking English? - (**All – Both – Every – Each**) of them speaks some English, but my mother is the best!
- 28- How many students in your class live near you? - About (**each – every – both – half**) of them are from my village.
- 29- Which school subject do you think is most interesting? - (**Ever – All – Every – Half**) subject is different. I don't think I have a favourite.
- 30- Do you prefer to have a holiday on a beach or in the countryside? - I like (**every – half – ever – both**), but it depends on the time of year.
- 31- You can stay in (**neither – both – either – all**) the three-star Sand Hotel or the two-star Blue Hotel.
- 32- (**Both – Either – All – Neither**) the three-star Sand Hotel and the two-star Blue Hotel have a cafe for breakfast.
- 33- (**Each – All – Both – Half**) room in the hotel has a fridge and TV.
- 34- (**Neither – All – Each – Every**) hotel has a restaurant, but there is a lovely restaurant next to the Sand Hotel.
- 35- (**Neither – All – Each – Every**) our staff members are trained to make sure that you have a perfect holiday.
- 36- We want (**every – all – both – either**) visitor to our hotels to leave with a smile on their face!
- 37- A train leaves to Cairo (**every – half – each – either**) four hours.
- 38- I have three sisters. (**Both – Every – All – Ever**) of them are teachers.
- 39- (**Neither – Both – Either – Half**) Sahar and Sara are nice and friendly. I like them.
- 40- I go to evening classes (**each – half – all – every**) two days.
- 41- There are two restaurants in the town and (**all – half – every – both**) of them are extremely old.
- 42- All Mona's money (**are – were – is – have been**) at home .

- 43- The teacher gave (**every – a little – never – each**) of the students a piece of paper.
- 44- All Sara's friends (**were – are – is – was**) helping her at this moment.
- 45- He ate half (**of – off – on – at**) the cake this morning.
- 46- Half of my friends (**like – likes – is liking – has liked**) tennis.
- 47- My house is (**half – all – each – half of**) a kilometre from here.
- 48- Each student (**wear – wears – are wearing – were wearing**) a uniform.
- 49- Every citizen (**have – has – are having – were having**) a role in society.
- 50- (**Both – Neither – Half – All**) answer is correct.
- 51- I have two brothers and (**both – neither – half – none**) of them are older than me.
- 52- Neither the father nor the children (**are – is – were – was**) at home yesterday.
- 53- Neither (**did he go – he went – went he – did he went**) out nor did he stop talking .
- 54- We can spend our holiday (**half – all – each – either**) in Alexandria or in Sharm.
- 55- (**All – Both – Either – Each**) the rice that you need is in the cupboard.
- 56- Nagwa is enjoying her new job because (**both – all – every – either**) day of the week is different.
- 57- Grandmother says that my brothers and I can (**each – every – all – either**) take a cake from the kitchen
- 58- Neither the teacher nor the students (**is – are – have – was**) in the class.
- 59- The light from the sun is useful for (**neither – each – both – either**) people and plants.
- 60- There are bid villas and beautiful houses along (**either – none – all – both**) banks of the Nile.

Exercises on Unit 5

2- Read the passage and answer the questions:

Gold is a rare metal with a lovely glowing colour. It is easy to be shaped, and it is not affected by air or water. As gold is so soft, it can be beaten into very thin sheets and it can also be drawn out into very fine wires. Gold is, therefore, an excellent material for making beautiful objects such as jewellery. Moreover, the ancient Egyptians prized gold so much that they believed that gold belonged only to their kings, so they buried many precious in gold objects their pharaohs' tombs, and we can see many of them in the museums today. The Egyptians were very clever goldsmiths as they could beat gold into sheets.

The gold which is used to make jewellery is usually mixed with other metals. This not only makes the gold jewellery cheaper, but also harder. Because it was scarce and therefore valuable, gold was formerly used as money. Many countries

keep bars of gold in banks. They can change this gold into money by selling it to other countries. About two thirds of all the gold in the world is kept in this way. Gold is usually buried deep underground. It can also be found in rivers and seas, but it would cost far more money to be extracted than the gold is worth.

A) Choose the correct answer:

- 1- Many countries keep bars of gold in banks so as to
a) keep it away from thieves b) change them into money
c) buy jewellery d) beat them
- 2- The word "prized" means
a) rewarded b) handed c) valued d) sold
- 3- Gold is
a) common b) hard c) scarcely d) rare
- 4- The gold is used to make
a) baggage b) vehicles c) jewels d) rigs
- 5- The pharaohs gold in their tombs.
a) buried b) bullied c) purified d) disappeared
- 6- Gold can be beaten into sheets due to its
a) rareness b) beauty c) shape d) softness

B) Answer the following questions:

- 7- Why is gold considered an excellent material for making beautiful objects?
- 8- What did the ancient Egyptians do with gold? Why?
- 9- Where is gold usually found?
- 10- Give a suitable title to the passage?

2- Read the following passage and answer the questions:

While I was walking along the road the other day I happened to notice a small brown leather purse lying on the pavement. I picked it up and opened it to see if I could find out the owner's name. There was nothing inside it except some small change and a rather old photograph—a picture of a woman and a young girl about twelve years old, who looked like the woman's daughter. I put the photograph back and took the purse to the police station, where I handed it to the sergeant in charge. Before I left, the sergeant made a note of my name and address in case the owner of the purse wanted to write and thank me.

That evening I went to have dinner with an uncle and aunt of mine. **They** had also invited another person, a young woman, so that we would sit on the table. The young woman's face was familiar, but I could not remember where I had seen it. I was quite sure that we had not met before. In the course of conversation, however, the young woman happened to remark that she had lost her purse that afternoon. I at once remembered where I had seen her face. She was the young girl in the photograph, although she was now much older. Of course she was very surprised when I was able to describe her purse to her.

Eyad : 5)
Friend : Oh! Assuit. That's so far. How did you go there?
Eyad : 6)
Friend : He's enjoying good health.

4) Finish the following dialogue:

Ramy and Shady are talking about a friend who has a new job.

Ramy : Ahmed has got a new job at the bank in Damietta.

Shady : 1) When does he start?

Ramy : Next week. 2)

Shady : Yes, I'm sure he can't wait to start. 3)?

Ramy : For two reasons. Firstly, because they pay him well.

4)

Shady : Yes, you must be good with numbers to work in a bank!

Ramy : He has friends in Damietta, too.

Shady : 5) ?

Ramy : Yes. He knows Damietta very well, too. Look. This is the title of his new job. It's very long.

Shady : 6) ?

Ramy : Yes. To paraphrase, it means that he is in charge of business accounts.

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

a) The role that youth should play for their country.

b) The internet is a double edged weapon.

6- A) Translate into Arabic:

1- In 2003, Dr Karimat El-Sayed won an award as one of the world's best scientists.

2- Egyptian women have always played a vital role in development projects.

3- For his great poems, Ahmed Shawki was called "The prince of poets".

B) Translate ONE (1) sentence only into English:

1- هل تعلم أن أول أطباء أسنان في العالم كانوا مصريين؟

2- احترس! هذا المكان أعمق من أن يسمح فيه الأطفال.

3- غاية الحياة الانسانية خدمة الاخرين والتعاطف معهم والرغبة في مساعدتهم.

4- أنت أعمى وأنا أصم أبكم، ضع يدك في يدي فيدرك أحدنا الآخر.

5- ما قيمة حياتك إن لم تكن مفيدا للآخرين؟