

# Unit 11: Sir Cecil : Spring-Rice "Day"

## Key Vocabulary

ambassador ( to )	سفير ( ل )	planets	كواكب
president	رئيس دولة	continents	قارات
throughout	طوال	activity	نشاط
task	مهمة	toil / toiler	يكدح / كادح
will	وصية / إرادة	fellow	شخص / زميل / رفيق
diplomat	دبلوماسي	grain (s)	محصول (حبوب/ كئبان رملية)
Persian	فارسي (لغة ايران)	blizzard	عاصفة (ثلوج ورياح)
Mandarin	ماندرين (لغة الصين)	downpour	انهطار المطر (في وقت قصير)
Spanish	اسباني (اسبانيا وارجنتين)	gale	عاصفة (رياح قوية جدا)

## Vocabulary

blow / blew / blown	تهب (الرياح)	rainforest	غابة مطيرة
fall / fell / fallen	تتساقط (الامطار)	personification	تشخيص
set / set / set	تغرب (الشمس)	hostel	بيت الشباب
rise / rose / risen	تشرق (الشمس)	snowy	ثلجي
pour (down)	ينهمر (المطر)	rainy	ممطر
job title	لقب / مسمى وظيفي	windy	عاصف
presidential	رئاسي	spoken language	لغة مستخدمة
poet / poem	شاعر / قصيدة	probably	من المحتمل
write poetry	يكتب / يؤلف الشعر	name / call	يسمى
landforms	تضاريس	form	يتشكل / يشكل
verse (stanza)	مقطع شعري	incredilble	لا يصدق
salt or sand	ملح أو تراب	feelings	مشاعر
wheat or crop	قمح أو غلة	shape	شكل
sea and rain	البحر والمطر	include	يشمل
sun and air	الشمس والهواء	joke	يمزح
university degree	درجة جامعية	sweep	يكنس
embassy	سفارة	teenager	مراهق
China / Iran	الصين / ايران	diamonds	الماس
French / German	فرنسي / الماني	career	مهنة
extreme	متطرف (للطقس)	not in vain	ليس هباءاً
effective	فعال	document	وثيقة
Portuguese	برتغالي	population	السكان
Portugal	البرتغال	reference	مرجع
Argentina	الأرجنتين	events	أحداث

## Prepositions & Expressions

spend (time) with	يقضى وقت مع	toil up ... to ....	يصعد ... للوصول لـ
become friends with	يكون صداقة مع	There used to be	كان من المعتاد أن يوجد
come from	يأتي من	graduate from	يتخرج من
break up	ينهار / يتجزأ	translate .... into	يترجم ... الى
become ... to / in	يصبح (سفير) لـ / فى	express ideas	يعبر عن الافكار
a way to relax	طريقة للاسترخاء	must be joking	يمزح بالتأكيد
make continents	يسبب وجود القارات	cause damage	يسبب تلف
move with difficulty	يتحرك بصعوبة	up and down	ذهاباً وإياباً
How big it is	كيف يكون حجمها	blow here and there	تهب هنا وهناك
take turns	يتناوب الأدوار	The difference between	الفرق بين
aged = at the age of	في عمر	message of the poem	رسالة القصيدة
grains of sand	كثبان رملية	grow up	يكبر
a strong-willed man	رجل ذو ارادة قوية	blow up	ينفجر
do an activity	يقوم بنشاط ما	do/perform/carry out a task	يقوم بمهمة
turn on / off	يفتح / يغلق	a grain of sensitivity	ذرة احساس
expert on / in / at	خبير فى	rhyme with	ينقافى مع

## Antonyms

import	يستورد	export	يصدر
toil	يكح	rest	يستريح
joking	يمزح	serious	جاد
include	يشتمل / يضم	exclude	يستثنى / يستبعد
activity	نشاط	inactivity (laziness)	كسل
personification	تشخيص	generalization	تعميم

## Derivatives

Verb		Noun		Adjective	
believe	يعتقد / يؤمن	belief	اعتقاد	believable	يُمكن تصديقه
surprise	يدهش	surprise	دهشة / مفاجأة	surprising	مدهش
amaze	يُدْهَل	amazement	ذهول	amazing	مذهل
express	يعبر عن	expression	تعبير	express	واضح
				expressive	معبر
create	يخلق / يبدع	creation	خلق	creative	مبدع / خلاق
		creativity	ابداع / ابتكار		
act	يمثل / يؤدي	activity	نشاط	active	نشيط
warm	يدفى	warmth	دفء	warm	دافئ

## Words go together

raise awareness	يزيد الوعي	population explosion	انفجار سكاني
nervous shock	صدمة عصبية	research trip	رحلة لعمل ابحاث
learn languages	يتعلم اللغات	frozen food	طعام مجمد
The First World War	الحرب العالمية الاولى	air pressure	ضغط الهواء
official document	وثيقة رسمية	The United States	الولايات المتحدة

## Read the following carefully

### Listening

**Male Voice** : I'm a journalist and I meet many interesting people. Yesterday, I met Andy Turner, an **expert on** twentieth-century poetry who is writing a book about the English poet Sir Cecil Spring-Rice. This is what he told me.

**First**, I asked Andy where the poet had grown up. He told me that Sir Cecil Spring-Rice was born in London in 1859. He was the son of a diplomat.

**Then** I asked him if he could tell me about Spring-Rice's career. He said that after **getting a degree at** Oxford University, Spring-Rice had become a diplomat and had spent time in North America. He **became friends with** the future president of the USA, Theodore Roosevelt. His work then took him to many different countries.

I asked him which countries Spring-Rice had worked in. He said that he had been a diplomat in Japan, Iran and Russia. He had also worked in Cairo. He then became an ambassador, and returned to the USA to become the British **ambassador to** the United States in 1912. Then, I asked what he had done as an ambassador to the United States. Andy Turner said that **while he had been** in the USA, Spring-Rice had persuaded the president that the United States should help Britain during the **First World War**. They did this in 1917.

Unfortunately, Spring-Rice died a year later, in 1918, aged 58. I asked him whether it was true that he had helped students **at Oxford University**. I then asked Andy if he could talk about Spring-Rice's writing. He said that Spring-Rice had written poems throughout his life, although they were only published after he died. He also helped to translate many **Persian** poems into English.

Finally, I said that Spring-Rice had clearly been a busy man. I asked Andy why the ambassador had written poems. He said that he had probably found writing a **good way to relax** and also to express his feelings and ideas. Many people say that it's easier to express a feeling or an idea in a short poem than in a story.

## Reading:

'I am busy,' said the sea.  
'I am busy. Think of me  
making continents to be.  
I am busy,' said the sea.  
'I am busy,' said the rain.  
'When I fall it's not in vain;  
Wait and you will see the grain.  
I am busy,' said the rain.  
'I am busy,' said the air,  
'Blowing here and blowing there,  
Up and down and everywhere.  
I am busy,' said the air.  
'I am busy,' said the sun.  
'All my planets, every one,  
Know my work is never done.  
I am busy,' said the sun.  
Sea and rain and air and sun,  
Here's a fellow toiler – one,  
Whose task will soon be done.

## Definitions

<b>ambassador</b>	an important person who represents their government in another country
<b>president</b>	the official leader of a country which doesn't have a king or queen
<b>throughout</b>	during all of a period or event
<b>will</b>	a document which says who you want to give your things to after you die
<b>Mandarin</b>	the main language of China
<b>fellow</b>	a man or boy who work, study, travel etc, with you
<b>fellow</b>	a person doing the same activity as someone else
<b>grain</b>	a very small piece or amount of something ( a grain of sand )
<b>grain</b>	wheat, corn, rice or a crop used for food
<b>toiler</b>	someone who works very hard / moves slowly and with difficulty
<b>blizzard</b>	a storm with a lot of wind and snow
<b>gale</b>	a very strong wind
<b>downpour</b>	a lot of rain that falls in a short time

## Language Notes

### a blizzard / a downpour / a gale

- You would be in a **blizzard** if the weather was **very snowy and windy**.
- You would be in a **downpour** if the weather was **very rainy**.
- You would be in a **gale** if the weather was **very windy**.

**well** + صفة well – educated / well – organized  
**good** + اسم a good education / a good organization

**busy** + ( ing ) - I'm busy doing my homework.

**else** آخر A fellow is a person doing the same activity as someone else.  
 لاحظ استخدام ( else ) مع هذه الكلمات Who else / What else / anything else

يهدأ fall silent ينام fall asleep تصبح شاغرة fall vacant يمرض fall ill

**rise** لا تأخذ مفعول - The sun rises in the morning. ( تشرق – ينهض – يرتفع )  
 - Why do you think prices rise so high ? - He rose quickly and left the meeting.  
**raise** تأخذ مفعول ( يرفع – يربي ) - Farmers raise cattle. - Raise your hand .  
 - We want to raise money يجمع تبرعات for the orphans ?

**once** ذات مرة - It's believed that once there was a continent, called Pangaea.

**President** ..... الرئيس فلان - The president of ..... رئيس دولة كذا

### Spot the Difference

plant	نبات	planet	كوكب
blow	تهب	below	تحت / أسفل
pour	تنهمر	poor	فقير
throughout	عبر / من خلال	breakthrough	طفرة
downpour	أمطار مفاجئة وغزيرة	pour down	ينهمر
fall	يتساقط	fail	يرسب
message	رسالة	massage	تدليك

### Countries and Languages

<b>Spanish</b>	Spain, Mexico, Argentina	<b>English</b>	Australia
<b>French</b>	France, Belgium, Switzerland	<b>Mandarin</b>	China
<b>German</b>	Germany, Switzerland, Austria	<b>Persian</b>	Iran
<b>Portuguese</b>	Potugal, Brazil, Angola	<b>Egypt</b>	Arabic

## Language Functions

### Expressing surprise

Really? I find that surprising.	You wouldn't, would you?
You must be joking!	Never! That's incredible.
I don't believe it.	That's amazing!

#### **Choose the correct answer :**

- 1- ( **Persian – Mandarin – English – Spanish** ) is the main language of the people of China.
- 2- The ( **clerk – diver – president – minister** ) is the official leader of a country which does not have a king or queen.
- 3- The ( **ambassador – king – queen – president** ) represents his country in another country.
- 4- ( **Through – Throughout – thoroughly – throw** ) means during all of a period or event.
- 5- A ( **will – well – wall – wool** ) is a document which says who you want to give your things to after you die
- 6- The president of Egypt asked to have a meeting with the British( **doctor – engineer – ambassador – accountant** ) to Egypt.
- 7- Ahmed's grandfather left him some money in his ( **well – well off – wall – will** ).
- 8- She spoke clearly and fluently ( **threw – throughout – with – by** ) the job interview.
- 9- ( **French – Spanish – Mandarin – Portuguese** ) is one of the most spoken languages in the world
- 10- Riham wants to ( **waste – lose – find – spend** ) some time with her cousins in the summer.
- 11- Applicants for the job should have a university ( **mark – grade – degree – card** ).
- 12- Walid and Imad first ( **become – be – are – became** ) friends when they met at primary school.
- 13- You need to be fluent to ( **speak – read – tell – translate** ) Arabic poems into English.
- 14- Many teenagers find it difficult to ( **say – express – surplus – impress** ) their feelings .
- 15- I find that swimming is a very good way to ( **relax – sleep – walk – run** ).
- 16- The farm workers ( **toilet – tangled – tarred – toiled** ) in the fields all day.
- 17- Who is that ( **follow – fellow – pillow – personal** ) that your brother was with this morning?
- 18- There are ( **grains – seeds – drops – grams** ) of sand on the floor.
- 19- The old man slowly ( **slept – stayed – told – toiled** ) up the hill to the market.

- 20- My cousin is staying in a hostel with his ( **fellow – falcon – felon – foes** ) travellers in Jordan.
- 21- The farmer uses some ( **sand – dust – specks – grains** ) to make bread.
- 22- Which words ( **rhyme – poem – poet – verse** ) with sea?
- 23- The wind is ( **staying – pouring – going – blowing** ) from the north today.
- 24- In this country, the rain ( **fills – spills – falls – pours** ) mostly near the coast.
- 25- The sky starts to turn red just before the sun ( **rises – shines – sets – falls** ).
- 26- It was dark when I woke up because the sun had not yet ( **set – sit – blown – risen** ).
- 27- You would be in a blizzard if the weather was very ( **snowy and windy – windy – rain – hot and windy** ).
- 28- You would be in a downpour if the weather was very ( **snowy – windy – rainy – hot** ).
- 29- You would be in a gale if the weather was very ( **snowy – windy – rainy – hot** ).
- 30- Did you hear the wind ( **blow – blew – blown – blowing** ) last night?
- 31- The rain was very heavy last night. It was ( **spilling – pouring – powering – blowing** ) down.
- 32- You can see the rain ( **fall – fell – fallen – full** ) on the river.
- 33- At what time , does the sun ( **set – rise – raise – arouse** ) in the morning ?
- 34- At what time does the sun ( **up – down – rise – set** ) this evening?
- 35- In summer, the sun ( **rises – raises – sits – sets** ) at nearly midnight in the north of Europe.
- 36- My uncle speaks Spanish because he once worked as the Egyptian ( **personnel – president – ambassador – ruler** ) to Argentina.
- 37- There was a ( **pour – thunder – gale – blow** ) last night and many buildings were damaged by the wind.
- 38- There was a ( **dust storm – drought – rain – downpour** ) this morning and many of the roads flooded.
- 39- Here's a ( **follow – foul – fuel – fellow** ) toiler-one, Whose task will soon be done.
- 40- Do you think that the use of ( **personification – character – specialization – privatization** ) in the poem is successful?
- 41- The ( **ball – bell – gale – gull** ) blew down a lot of trees.
- 42- The ( **bulldozer – blizzard – buzz – beans** ) struck the north east yesterday causing serious damage
- 43- Hundreds of men ( **told – toiled – toasted – tested** ) for years at building the pyramid.
- 44- If he had a ( **grain – gram – seed – dust** ) of sensitivity, he wouldn't ask her about her divorce.
- 45- Sir Cecil Spring became friends ( **with – off – for – by** ) Theodore Roosevelt.

- 46- The teacher was angry because two boys were talking ( **without – after – throughout – along** ) the lesson.
- 47- ( **Persian – Mandarin – English – Spanish** ) is the language of the people of Iran.
- 48- ( **Persian – Mandarin – English – Spanish** ) is the language of the people of Australia.
- 49- ( **Persian – Mandarin – English – Spanish** ) is the language of the people of Argentina.
- 50- It is believed that once there was only one big continent, ( **calling – called – was called – is called** ) Pangea.
- 51- Sir Cecil Spring graduated ( **in – from – for – by** ) Oxford University.
- 52- He became the British ( **embassy – ambassadress – ambassador – pilot** ) to the USA.
- 53- The ambassador is a ( **journalist – technician – diplomat – political** ) who represents his country in a foreign country.
- 54- He spent two years in Cairo ( **to work – working – work – worked** ) for Bank Misr.
- 55- My father died, ( **age – ages – aging – aged** ) 78.
- 56- His money helped students to learn languages ( **from – on – of – at** ) Oxford University.
- 57- He asked the ( **king – queen – prince – president** ) of the USA to help Britain.
- 58- Asia is the biggest ( **country – city – town – continent** ) in the world.
- 59- What helped to ( **create – recruit – cute – recreation** ) the shape of the continents.
- 60- Does the poem ( **include – contain – consist – resist** ) any of your ideas?
- 61- We should grind the grains of ( **sand – wheat – rice – lentils** ) to get flour.
- 62- My eyes has a severe pain due to a ( **grain – pain – rain – brain** ) of sand.
- 63- They tried in ( **vain – rain – main – pain** ) to persuade her to go with them.
- 64- The ( **president's – maid's – servant's – plumber's** ) procession blocked the road yesterday.
- 65- The earth is one of the ( **plants – stars – galaxies – planets** ) which orbit the sun.
- 66- The new factory shoukd ( **exist – find – create – extract** ) 500 jobs.
- 67- I'm very busy ( **doing – done – to do – do** ) some repairs to my car.
- 68- Tom spent most of his ( **work – job – profession – career** ) as a teacher.
- 69- Mercury is the smallest ( **plan – plain – planet – plan** ) in the solar system.
- 70- Finding the killer isn't going to be an easy ( **comission – task – work – profession** ) at all.
- 71- He was promoted as his work was ( **will – well – bad – badly** ) organized.
- 72- I don't know anything ( **other – another – else – also** ) about this matter.



# Language Focus

## Reported questions

**said / said to → asked:**

• ويمكن تحويل السؤال إلى غير المباشر باستخدام إحدى العبارات الآتية :

Present	Past
I'd like to know	He inquired
I want to know	I wanted to know
I wonder	I wondered
I don't know	I had no idea
He asks	I didn't know
Can / Could you tell me...?	He asked

♦ لاحظ عدم استخدام ضمير مفعول بعد wonder / inquire

♦ في حالة الأسئلة التي يجاب عنها بـ **yes/ no** نستخدم **if / whether** كأداة ربط و يأتي بعدها الفاعل ثم الفعل : ( نستخدم **whether** فقط مع **or not** ).

♣ She said, "Do you speak French?" = She asked **if** I spoke French.

♣ He said, "Have you ever been abroad?" = He wondered **if** I had ever .....

♦ في حالة الأسئلة التي تبدأ بأداة استفهام، نستخدم نفس أداة الاستفهام كأداة ربط و يأتي بعدها الفاعل ثم الفعل :

♣ He said, "Where did you spend your summer holiday?"

= He wanted to know **where** I had spent my summer holiday.

♣ He said, "What are you doing now?" = He asked **what** I was doing then.

♦ لاحظ حذف الكلمات **do/does/did** عند تحويل السؤال إلى غير مباشر:

♦ تتغير الأزمنة فقط إذا بدأ السؤال بفعل في الماضي:

♣ "How much do you earn?" = He **wonders** how much I **earn**.

♣ "How much do you earn?" = He **wondered** how much I **earned**.

♦ في حالة تحويل سؤاليين إلى غير مباشر نستخدم **and if** أو أداة استفهام **+ and**:

♣ He said, "Why are you late? Did you miss the bus?"

He wondered why I was late **and if** I had missed the bus.

♣ He said, "Where did you buy it. How much did it cost you?"

He wanted to know where I had bought it **and how** much it had cost me.

♦ في حالة العرض **offer**:

♣ He said, "Shall I get you some tea?" = He asked if he **could** get me some tea.

He **offered** me some tea. / He **offered to** get me some tea.

♦ في حالة الطلب **request**:

♣ He said, "Could you open the window, please?"

He **asked me to** open the window.

◆ في حالة الاقتراح **suggestion** : ( shall ) تتحول إلى ( should ) :

♣ "Shall we go now?" He asked me if / whether we **should** go now.

✎ **Choose the correct answer:**

- 1- He asked me ( **what – who – weather – if** ) I knew that he had been ill.
- 2- We wanted to know ( **what – when – where – if** ) they thought of his idea.
- 3- Rawia asked Kholoud what she ( **has done – does – would do – had done** ) the evening before.
- 4- Hany asked Fady whether he ( **went – had gone – goes – could go** ) to the museum the next day.
- 5- The teacher ( **said – told – inquired – promised** ) whether we had found the homework easy or difficult.
- 6- Leila wondered if we ( **shall go – will go – can go – should go** ) to the park.
- 7- Imad wanted to know when Hesham ( **go – will go – can go – would go** ) to university.
- 8- First, I asked Andy where the poet ( **grows up – has grown up – grew up – had grown up** ).
- 9- I asked the strange man ( **if – that – who – weather** ) he could tell me about his career.
- 10- I asked him whether it was true that he ( **has helped – had helped – helps – help** ) students at Oxford University.
- 11- "Do you have a pencil?" – I asked him if he ( **has – had – had had – have** ) a pencil.
- 12- He asked me where I ( **am living – was living – had lived – has lived** ) at that moment.
- 13- She asked me which subjects ( **I am studying – was I studying – am I studying – I was studying** ) the following year.
- 14- She asked him what ( **had he been doing – he was doing – he had been doing – he is doing** ) since he left school.
- 15- He asked why ( **I want – I wanted – do I want – did I want** ) to work abroad.
- 16- They asked if my parents ( **know – are knowing – have known – knew** ) I was there.
- 17- He asked me ( **whether – weather – if – that** ) I had a driving licence or not.
- 18- They want to know who ( **did win – won – do win – had won** ) the match.
- 19- They wanted to know who ( **did win – won – do win – had won** ) the match.
- 20- He asked me why ( **I had wanted – had I wanted – did I want – I wanted** ) to work for their company.
- 21- She wanted to know how ( **I would feel – would I feel – I feel – had I felt** ) about working in another part of the country.
- 22- She wondered ( **if – whether – where – why** ) Sama'd gone to school or not.
- 23- I ( **inquired – wondered – wanted to know – told** ) the name of Ali's cousin.

- 24- I asked Amr what ( **he had doing – he was doing – was he doing – he had done** ) then.
- 25- He asked me just know whether I ( **followed – had followed – follows – am following** ) him or not.
- 26- The teacher asked me what ( **will happen – happened – would happen – happens** ) if wood is put in water.
- 27- Mariam asked me whether we ( **usually go – had usually gone – were usually going – usually went** ) to the park.
- 28- The teacher wanted to know which exams I ( **passed – have passed – am passing – had passed** ).
- 29- Mr. Sedawy asked me ( **if – weather – that – did** ) I'd done my homework.
- 30- Hala asked Ola ( **what will she do – what would she do – what she would do – what she will do** ) the following Monday.
- 31- We ( **inquired – admitted – threatened – promised** ) about the price of a room at the hotel.
- 32- My sister asked me if we ( **shall go – go – went – should go** ) to the station.
- 33- He asked me if I ( **saw – see – had seen – was seeing** ) his glasses.
- 34- She asked me, "( **Have you watched – Did you watched – You'd watched – You watched** ) the DVD?"
- 35- She asked me ( **which – what – whether – who** ) I was going out with.
- 36- She asked me ( **carrying – to carry – carry – carried** ) the bag for her.
- 37- He wanted to know how much ( **I pay – I have paid – had I paid – I had paid** ) for my car.
- 38- She asked him ( **if – whether – to – that** ) leave then or she would phone the police.
- 39- She asked me which university ( **had I been to – go I to – did I go to – I had been to** ).
- 40- She asks him what he ( **has been doing – was doing – had been doing – is doing** ) since he left school.
- 41- She asked me ( **if – whether – when – which** ) university I had been to.
- 42- He asked me ( **why – which – wheather – whose** ) I wanted to work for their company.
- 43- She asked me ( **when – that – where – weather** ) I was living at that time.
- 44- She asked me why ( **applied – had I applied – I had applied – did I apply** ) for that job.
- 45- He wanted to know whether anyone ( **had seen – has seen – sees – saw** ) the book he was reading.
- 46- She wondered when ( **had I begun – I had begun – did I begin – I began** ) singing with that band.
- 47- The inspector asked him whether he always ( **caught – catch – caught – had caught** ) such an early train.

- 48- He asked me when ( **would the next exam – the next exam will – will the next exam – the next exam would** ) take place.
- 49- I don't know why ( **are they – they are – were they – they had** ) buying a new house.
- 50- I would like to know if you ( **prefer – preferred – prefers – preferring** ) to run your own business.
- 51- He said to me, "What ( **you are – are you – you were – were you** ) doing now?"
- 52- He asked me to give ( **him – me – I – he** ) some money.
- 53- The interviewer asked me what my name ( **had been – is – was – be** ).
- 54- I asked Noha if she had enjoyed her stay in Alex ( **last week – the next week – the week before – the week ago** ).
- 55- She wanted to know what ( **I did – I do – I will do – do I do** ) in spare time.
- 56- He wanted to know ( **what – whether – unless – who** ) she was married to.

## **Exercises on Unit 11**

### **2) Read the following passage, then answer the questions:**

Hi Dalia,

You asked me to tell you about the interview that I had on Tuesday. It did not start very well. My appointment was at eight o'clock so I had to get up very early. Then there was a downpour as I was walking to the office so I was very wet when I arrived. However, there were two other people who were there for interviews too, and they also got wet! When it was my turn, the manager was very friendly. He looked at my CV and said that I had excellent qualifications. Then he asked me to describe myself. I said I was sociable and conscientious.

He asked me if I spoke any languages. I told him that I spoke English fluently. Then he asked me if I had done any volunteering. I told him that I often helped at a local charity for poor and disadvantaged children. He also asked me about my free time activities. I told him that I enjoyed weightlifting. He said that he found that surprising but also impressive! He asked me why I wanted to work for his company. I explained that it had a very good reputation and that I had always wanted to work as a tour guide in a big organisation.

At the end of the interview, he said that I was an excellent candidate and I was qualified to do the job. He explained that he would make up his mind about who would get the job in the next few days. I really hope that I get ***it***. Write soon.

Best wishes, Ola

### **A) Choose the correct answer :**

- 1- Which of these questions did the manager ask?
- |                                    |                                   |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| a) Do you do volunteering?         | b) Can you do volunteering?       |
| c) Have you done any volunteering? | d) Why don't you do volunteering? |

- 2- Which information did the manager find surprising?  
a) Ola helps a charity.                      b) Ola was wet.  
c) Ola is fluent in English.                d) Ola likes weightlifting.
- 3- Why did the manager want to know if she had done any volunteering?  
a) As he can't pay her.                      b) To find out if she is a kind person.  
c) As he works for a charity.              d) As he needs someone to work with children.
- 4- What is the main idea of the email?  
a) Ola knows she's got the job.      b) Ola doesn't know if she's got the job yet.  
c) Ola can't get the job.                  d) Why Ola will start the job in a few days.
- 5- What does the underlined word it refer to?  
a) the tour guide      b) the job                      c) the manager      d) the company
- 6- What do you think that disadvantaged means?  
a) rich                      b) having problems      c) strong                  d) voluntary

**B) Answer the following question :**

- 7- When was Ola's interview?  
8- Do you think that Ola will get the job? Why/Why not?  
9- Why do you think the manager wanted to know if Ola spoke any languages?  
10- How many people were there for interviews other than Ola?

**4- Finish the following dialogue:**

Ali is interviewing Ahmed about a job in an animal's hospital.

Ali : .....

Ahmed : Yes. I've worked with a vet for six months.

Ali : Where are you from, Ahmed?

Ahmed : .....

Ali : I'm from Cairo, too. ....?

Ahmed : I love studying spiders. I collect them.

Ali : .....

Ahmed : I have one here if you'd like to see it. .... It's not poisonous.

Ali : .....

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

- a) Why you should continue learning after you leave school  
b) What makes a person employable

**6- A) Translate into Arabic:**

- 1- Unemployment is a serious problem that the public and private organizations must solve.  
2- Personal skills are qualities you need if you want to succeed in your career.

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

- 1 - يجب أن نستخدم التكنولوجيا الحديثة في جميع مجالات الحياة وخاصة الإنتاج.  
2- إن مستقبل الحياة علي الأرض يتوقف علي نجاح الجهود التي نبذلها للتخلص من التلوث البيئي.