

Unit 13: Festivals and Folk Music

Key Vocabulary

depend on	يعتمد على	instrument	آلة / أداة
fireworks	ألعاب نارية	region	منطقة / إقليم
harvest	حصاد / محصول / يحصد	musical	موسيقى
procession	موكب	event	حدث (هام)
sculptures	تماثيل منحوتة	celebrate	يحتفل بـ
local community	مجتمع محلي	folk	شعبي (موسيقى وأغاني شعبية)
distinctive	مُمَيِّز (واضح)	responsibility (duty)	مسئولية (واجب)
evolve	يتطور / يتطور	vary (differ)	يختلف (يختلف)
landmark	مَعْلَم هام	position	وضع / مكان / مكانة
mark (v/n)	يُمثل / يحدد / علامة	entertainment	ترفيه

Vocabulary

cultures	ثقافات	festival	مهرجان
concert	حفل موسيقى	open air	الهواء الطلق
fortnight	اسبوعين	relatives	أقارب
individual	فرد / فردي	relation	علاقة
drum	طبل / يدق الطبول	benefits	فوائد
drumstick	عصا النقر علي الطبل	charitable	خيري
drummer	طبال	model	نموذج
hit / bang drums	يدق / يقرع الطبول	inspire	يلهم / يوحى
traditions	تقاليد	carnival	كرنفال
traditional music	موسيقى تقليدية	line	صف (من الناس)
special occasion	مناسبة خاصة	stressed	مُجهد / مُنهك
special purpose	غرض خاص	local church	كنيسة محلية
historical events	أحداث تاريخية	family members	أعضاء الأسرة
unusual	غير معتاد	professional musician	موسيقيار محترف
the oud / lute	العود	particular style	أسلوب / نمط محدد
the violin	الكمان	Upper Egypt	صعيد مصر
violinist	عازف الكمان	the same day	نفس اليوم
rababa	آلة الربابة	relieve	يخفف
simsimiyya	آلة السمسمية	disappear	يختفي
feast	عيد	disappearance	أختفاء
unlike	بخلاف / على عكس	reflect	يعكس
explosives	متفجرات	signals	علامات
health problems	مشاكل صحية	audience	جمهور

Prepositions and Expressions

give away	يوهب / يهدي	write down music	يُدون الموسيقى
give off	يُتدج منه / يطرده	Be written for	تُكتب من أجل ...
give out	يوزع / يُخرج	make up songs	يؤلف أغاني
give up	يتخلي عن / يستسلم	evolve into	يتطور الى
achieve a goal	يحقق هدف (في الحياة)	cheer up	يبتهج - يبهج
score a goal	يسجل هدف (في مرمى)	access to	مدخل لـ / معرفة بـ
throughout the world	في أنحاء العالم	pass from ... to	ينتقل من ..إلى..
responsible for	مسئول عن	compare ... to ...	يقارن ... بـ ...
It's our responsibility to	إنها مسئوليتنا أن	vary from ... to ...	يختلف من ... إلى... ..
get through work	ينجز العمل	different from	مختلف عن
sing ... to sleep	يغني لـ ... لينام	distinctive from	مميز عن
make sculptures	يصنع تماثيل	popular with	محبوب لدى
mark the beginning of	يُمثل بداية ..	Be influenced by	متأثراً بـ
play (on) an instrument	يعزف علي آلة	with this in mind	بوضع هذا في الاعتبار
a work of art	عمل فني	have his own style	له أسلوبه الخاص

Antonyms

distinctive	مُمَيِّز (واضح ومحدد)	common	عادي / شائع
responsible	مسئول	irresponsible	غير مسئول
eventful	حافل بالأحداث	uneventful	لم يقع به ما يجدر ذكره
traditional	تقليدي	modern	حديث
loud	مرتفع / عالي	soft / quiet	هادئ
lifeless	ميت / بلا حياة	alive	حي
local	محلي	global	عالمي
written	كتابي / مُدون	oral / verbal	لفظي / شفهي

Derivatives

Verb	Noun	Adjective
celebrate يحتفل	celebration احتفال celebrity أحد المشاهير	celebrated مشهور
vary (varies) يتنوع	variety تنوع / مجموعة متنوعة	various متنوع / مختلف
evolve يتطور	evolution التطور	evolutionary تطوري
distinct يميز	distinction تمييز / تفریق	distinctive مميز
describe يصف	description وصف	descriptive وصفي
practise يمارس	practice ممارسة / مزاولة	practical عملي
explode ينفجر	explosion انفجار	explosive متفجر

Words go together

a historical play	مسرحية تاريخية	develop techniques	يُطور اساليب
fine music	موسيقى راقية	family planning	تنظيم الأسرة
irresponsible behaviour	سلوك غير مسنول	birth rate	معدل المواليد
population explosion	الانفجار السكاني	death rate	معدل الوفيات
music therapy	العلاج بالموسيقى	mental age	العمر العقلي

Read the following carefully

Listening

Nabila: I'm looking forward to doing more on this project on festivals in different cultures. My English friend, Tanya, is staying with me and can help us.

Nahla: Hi Tanya, that's great. Nearly all cultures celebrate a good harvest because it means they'll have food for the next year.

Nabila: They're probably the oldest type of festivals, aren't they, Tanya?

Tanya: Yes, they are. In England, most towns and Villages have harvest festivals. People take fruit and vegetables to their local church. After the festival, these are given out to the poor.

Nabila: I know that some cultures have special winter festivals, don't they?

Nahla: Yes, like the Sapporo Snow Festival in Japan. How about looking at that festival for our project?

Tanya: Good idea. What happens there?

Nabila: Well, it isn't an old festival. It began in 1950 when some students decided to make snow sculptures in a park in Sapporo - that's the capital of Hokkaido, Japan's second largest island. Now it's one of Japan's largest winter festivals. Every year, for seven days in February, thousands of people enjoy looking at the sculptures which may be famous landmarks, like the Sphinx, or enormous models of well-known buildings.

Tanya: Really? That's very unusual.

Nahla: In China, they have a big festival in winter, too. I'd like to do something on this for our project. Chinese New Year's the most important day of the year.

Nabila: When do they celebrate that?

Nahla: It isn't the same day every year.

Tanya: Why's that?

Nahla: It depends on the position of the moon, but it's always between the 21st of January and the 19th of February. I remember watching a TV programme about it.

Nabila: How do people celebrate?

Nahla: Well, before the holiday, they clean their homes and buy new clothes. Then, people visit their relatives and give presents on the day after New Year's

Day. There's a big **procession**, there's loud **drum** music and there are **fireworks**.

Nabila: That sounds really interesting. Chinese people all over the world celebrate this, don't they?

Tanya: What about doing something on an Egyptian festival?

Nahla: We have **Sham El-Nessim**, It's a festival to **mark the beginning of spring**.

Tanya: What happens?

Nabila: It's mainly a day when families spend the day together, usually in the open air. We have a meal of fish with eggs and green onions.

Tanya: I really want to see one of these festivals. **Many of them** have interesting music, too.

Nabila: You should ask your parents to take you.

Tanya: Yes, I'll **suggest going** to the Sham El-Nessim festival in Egypt next year.

Reading

Folk Music

In the same way that cultures have their own festivals, they also have their own **traditional folk music**: a particular **style of** music that uses different **instruments**.

Unlike other kinds of music, folk music usually develops in **local communities**. Even in one country, different areas, cities and villages often have their own **distinctive** styles. For example, the traditional music of Cairo is **different from** the music of other parts of Egypt. Distinctive styles developed because, in the past, most people were born and lived their lives in one village or one small area. **Music was individual**, not **influenced by** music from other areas.

Today, most **modern music** is **written for entertainment**. Most folk music, however, has a special purpose. Folk songs, for example, were **made up to** describe important **historical events**, to help people **get through** their day's work, or to **sing babies** to sleep. Until recent times, folk music was not **written down**. Children learnt it from their families, friends or neighbours.

The **musical** instruments used in folk also **vary from** place **to** place. The people of Upper Egypt, for example, often **play the rababah**, an instrument like **a violin**; the simsimiyya is the instrument of the Suez area. The oud is common in the folk music of Cairo. It was taken to Europe, where it **evolved into** a number of modern instruments.

Today, travel and modern technology have **made it possible for anyone to listen** to music not just from other areas, but from other cultures around the world. Because of this, distinctive folk music could disappear in future. **With this in mind**, it is our **responsibility** to do everything we can to protect the traditional music of our countries, our regions and our communities.

Definitions

depend on	change according to something else
sculpture	a work of art made from stone, wood etc
fireworks	small objects that explode or burn with a coloured light
procession	a line of people moving slowly as part of a festival or event
harvest	the time when crops are taken from the fields
landmark	a famous building that helps you recognise where you are
musical	relating to music
instrument	a small tool used by scientists, doctors or a thing producing music
distinctive	showing a person or thing to be different from others
evolve	to develop or make something develop gradually
folk	traditional and typical of the ordinary people in a particular area
responsibility	your duty to make sure that a thing is done
vary	to be different from other types of the same thing
community	a small area or town and the people who live in it
entertainment	a performance or show
region	a large area in a country

Language Notes

landmark	معلم هام	landscape	منظر طبيعي
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Ex: The Sphinx and Taj Mahal are famous **landmarks** in Egypt and India.
The **landscape** along the banks of the Nile is very beautiful.

distinctive	مميز / واضح	distinguished	متميز / بارز / شهير
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Ex: Mona's voice is very **distinctive**. I can recognise easily.
I'm pleased to welcome our **distinguished** guests to the conference.

statue	تمثال قديم لإنسان أو حيوان	sculpture	تمثال حديث يمثل فن النحت
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Ex: Look at this wonderful **sculpture**. It's made by a well-known artist.
People who visit Egypt are always eager to see the ancient **statues**.

snow	الثلج (قطرات الماء المتجمدة التي تسقط من السماء)
ice	الثلج أو الجليد (الماء عندما يتجمد ويصبح ثلجا)

Ex: Outside the **snow** began to fall. Would you like **ice** in your juice?

keen on + v. + ing	مولع بـ / مغرم بـ
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Ex: I'm not **keen on going** to the cinema.

unlike	على العكس من
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Ex: **Unlike** his father, he doesn't like music.

responsible for	مسئول عن	Fathers are responsible for their children.
responsible of	مسئول من	Children are responsible of their fathers.
responsible to	مسئول أمام	He is responsible to the minister.

- يأتي بعد **suggest / insist on / recommend** فعل ينتهي بـ **ing** أو **that** وبعدها فاعل
ثم **inf.** أو **should + inf.**

Ex: He suggested going / that we should go for a drink.

و كذلك المفرد الغائب بعده مصدر He suggested that we go for a drink.

Spot the Difference

evolution	تطور تدريجي	revolution	ثورة
region	منطقة / إقليم	religion	دين
event	حدث / مناسبة	incident	حدث عارض (في فيلم)
traditional	تقليدي (موروث وقديم)	conventional	تقليدي (سائد الآن)
historic	مهم / له أهمية بسبب قدمه	historical	تاريخي (له علاقة بالتاريخ)
musician	موسيقيار (عازف موسيقي)	composer	ملحن (مؤلف موسيقي)
special	خاص (مميز عن غيره)	private	خاص (مملوك لشخص أو أكثر)
society	مجتمع (قومي - دولي)	community	مجتمع (محلّي - جزء من دولة)

Language Functions

Making suggestions		Respond to suggestions	
How / What about + -ing...?		That's a good idea.	Sorry, I don't agree.
Shall we ...	Let's say ...	That's what I think.	I'm not sure about that.
We could ...	Why don't we...?	I'd go with that.	Sorry, I am busy.

Choose the correct answer:

- (Steelworks – Masterworks – Networks – Fireworks) are small objects that explode or bum with a coloured light.
- (Sculpture – Culture – Lecture – Mixture) is a work of art made from stone, wood ... etc.
- A (road – row – procession – queue) is a line of people moving slowly as part of a ceremony.
- To (focus on – insist on – put on – depend on) is to change according to something else.
- (Harvest – Invest – Plant – Growing) is the time when crops are taken from the fields.
- A (landmark – landfill – landlady – landscape) is something that helps you recognise where you are, such as a famous building.
- (Landmarks – Drums – Celebrations – Fireworks) can be very dangerous, so they shouldn't be given to young children.

- 8- The weather was very good this year, so the farmer is hoping for a very good (**harvest – festival – fireworks – evolution**).
- 9- The Eiffel Tower in Paris is one of the world's most famous (**landmines – landmarks – marks – landslides**).
- 10- My uncle is an artist and often makes (**purposes – landmarks – fireworks – sculptures**) from wood.
- 11- Your exam results will (**depend on – rely on – lie on – go on**) how hard you study for them.
- 12- A (**process – project – procession – person**) of about twenty thousand people moved slowly towards the king's palace.
- 13- The shop is giving (**up – in – out – away**) a pen with each book that you buy.
- 14- The explorers tried to climb the mountain, but (**gave up – gave out – gave off – gave away**) when they realised it was dangerous.
- 15- The teacher asked me to (**gave up – gave out – gave off – gave away**) a test paper to each student in the class.
- 16- That old car is giving (**off – up – in – out**) a lot of smoke.
- 17- People often use traditional musical instruments to play (**fake – fort – fork – folk**) music.
- 18- Tarek's exam results (**very – vary – various – variety**). Sometimes they are very good, but sometimes they are bad.
- 19- Fatma's voice is very (**nice – sweet – good – distinctive**). I know when she talks to someone!
- 20- Mobile phones (**revolve – distinguish – solve – evolve**) all the time. They were large, then very small.
- 21- When Ahmed's parents go out, it is his (**responsible – distinction – responsibility – distinctive**) to look after his younger brothers and sisters.
- 22- The tourists wanted to eat interesting food from the (**region – position – event – cinema**) they were travelling through.
- 23- Young people are (**irresponsible – responsible – desirable – admirable**) for protecting their country's folk music.
- 24- It is (**advisable – desirable – admirable – irresponsible**) to drive dangerously especially in towns or cities.
- 25- The (**evolution – evaluation – resolution – distribution**) of the internet has taken place over the last twenty years.
- 26- Our local university offers a (**varied – variety – various – variable**) of language courses.
- 27- You can buy this shirt in (**various – variation – difference – changed**) colours.
- 28- I don't understand the (**plan – suggestion – distinction – direction**) between who and which.
- 29- Tarek is a very good (**violin – piano – oud – violinist**).
- 30- After the festival, food and drink are given (**off – up – out – in**) to the poor.

- 31- Cultures have their own festivals and (**regions – styles – tools – landmarks**) of music.
- 32- The musical instruments used in folk (**compare – different – various – vary**) from place to place.
- 33- The oud was taken to Europe, where it (**evolved – revolved – recovered – disappeared**) into a number of modern instruments.
- 34- One of the (**revolutions – evolutions – purposes – discoveries**) of folk music has been to help people to work.
- 35- Today, most modern music is written for (**entertainment – enrolment – instrument – development**).
- 36- It is our (**responsible – irresponsibility – responsibility – immobility**) to do everything we can to protect the traditional music of our country.
- 37- The fire gave (**off – up – out – away**) a lot of heat.
- 38- The children gave (**off – up – out – away**) their toys for a charity.
- 39- I tried the puzzle but gave (**off – up – out – in**), as it was too difficult.
- 40- If things of the same type (**agree – vary – meet – demand**), they are all different from each other.
- 41- To (**revolve – involve – revolt – evolve**) means to develop or make something develop gradually.
- 42- A (**drum – violin – piano – guitar**) is a round musical instrument, which you play by hitting it with your hand or a stick.
- 43- Jack and Lilly (**calculated – cancelled – celebrated – captured**) their 50th anniversary with a large party for all their family and friends.
- 44- We scored a goal because the other team's goalkeeper was in the wrong (**position – procession – landmark – mark**).
- 45- There are (**sculptures – fireworks – celebrations – processions**) of kings and queens in the temples of Luxor.
- 46- An interesting winter (**deliberation – determination – celebration – celebrate**) is the Sapporo Festival in Japan.
- 47- Sham El-Nessim is a festival which (**manors – celebrates – marks – serves**) the beginning of Spring.
- 48- Food is gathered in from the fields during the (**production – consumption – harvest – planting**) season.
- 49- The Chinese hit (**gums – pianos – guitars – drums**) on New Year's Day to frighten evil spirits.
- 50- Pop music is a style of music that is (**favourable – popular – public – uncommon**) with teenagers.
- 51- Over the years, most folk music have been made up to help people get (**up – through – into – out of**) their work.
- 52- Western classical music is still enjoyed today by audiences from different (**authorities – powers – cultures – worlds**).

- 53- A (**dreamer – hammer – mourner – drummer**) is someone who hits drums.
- 54- Van Gogh, perhaps Holland's most (**calculated – cancelled – celebrated – celebrity**) artist, died in poverty.
- 55- He became a sporting (**celebrity – ability – activity – celebrated**) after winning the gold medal.
- 56- The concert was a charitable (**accident – condition – event – incident**) to collect money for the poor.
- 57- The guitar is a musical (**machine – device – instrument – technique**).
- 58- Whatever you think of shawki's poetry, it's certainly (**distinctive – addictive – additive – attentive**).
- 59- The Chinese New Year (**festival – capital – classical – funeral**) takes place between the 21st of January and the 19th of February.
- 60- Folk music usually develops in (**international – global – coastal – local**) communities.
- 61- Folk music is a particular (**style – function – bunch – quantity**) of music that uses different instruments.
- 62- Our progress (**depends on – insists on – persists in – keen on**) our sincere work.
- 63- As medical knowledge (**evolves – develop – promotion – revolves**), beliefs change.
- 64- The shop that has just opened is giving (**up – off – away – in**) free tea or coffee today. We should go.
- 65- They should give (**up – out – away – off**) their bad habits .
- 66- The discovery of penicillin was a (**landmark – grade – degree – land**) in the history of medicine.
- 67- The castle occupies a strategic (**post – portion – position – petition**), overlooking the valley.
- 68- They (**dried – believed – served – evolved**) a new system to run the factory.
- 69- Thousands of people went out to the streets to (**bark – dark – shark – mark**) the occasion.
- 70- Most folk music has a special (**purpose – propose – proposal – position**).
- 71- His opinion was supported by (**historian – hysterical – historical – historic**) facts.
- 72- Some (**celebrations – celebrated – celebrities – celebrates**) were interviewed on TV last night.
- 73- The government provided a / an (**original – special – private – national**) train for tourist guides.
- 74- The Egyptian (**community – society – region – district**) in America is so large.
- 75- The twins have (**involved – solved – resolved – evolved**) a language of their own.

Language Focus

1- أفعال يأتى بعدها to + inf.

agree	يوافق	intend	ينوى	deserve	يستحق
arrange	يرتب	threaten	يهدد	afford	يتحمل
decide	يقرر	want	يريد	tend	يميل
wish	يرغب	demand	يطلب	manage	يتمكن
expect	يتوقع	prepare	يستعد	attempt	يحاول
hope	يأمل	seek	يسعى	long	يشتاق
learn	يتعلم	refuse	يرفض	dare	يجرؤ
offer	يعرض	seem	يبدو	hesitate	يتردد
plan	يخطط	pretend	يتظاهر	sweat	يقسم
promise	يعد	cause	يسبب	mean	يقصد

Ex: Everyone **agreed to meet** at the airport.

I **learnt to swim** when I was three years old.

What do you **plan to do** in the summer?

2- أفعال يأتى بعدها فعل مضاف له ing

admit	يعترف	involve	يتضمن	quit	يتوقف عن
avoid	يتجنب	consider	يفكر في	prevent	يمنع من
mind	يمانع	put off	يؤجل	resist	يقاوم
enjoy	يستمتع	delay	يؤخر	appreciate	يقدر
finish	ينهي	postpone	يؤجل	miss	يفتقد
practise	يمارس	include	يشمل	propose	يفرض
suggest	يقترح	risk	يخطر	adore	يعشق
fancy	يتخيل	imagine	يتخيل	anticipate	يتوقع
deny	ينكر	can't help		لا يستطيع أن يمنع نفسه من	

Ex: He **admitted borrowing** my pen without asking me.

Musicians **practise playing** their instruments for many hours a day.

3- أفعال يأتى بعدها to + inf. فى الخاص أو فعل مضاف له ing فى العام :-

hate / dislike	يكره	like	يحب
love	يحب	prefer	يفضل
begin / start	يبدأ	continue	يستمر فى

Ex: I **hate getting** water in my eyes. This hurts them.

She **loves to cook** for her family this week.

- لاحظ:- إذا استخدمنا **would** قبل الأفعال السابقة فإنه يأتي بعدها **to + inf.** :

Ex: I'd like to finish my work early today. I'd prefer to drink coffee.

4- أفعال يأتي بعدها **to + inf.** إذا لم تتم أو فعل مضاف له **ing** إذا تمت :-

stop	يتوقف	forget	ينسى
remember	يتذكر	regret	يأسف / يندم
try	يحاول		

- **remember + to + مصدر**: يتذكر أن يقوم بعمل شيء ما
- He **remembered to see** the man.
= He remembered, and then saw the man.
- **remember + v. + ing**: يقوم بعمل شيء ثم يتذكر أنه فعله
- He **remembered seeing** the man.
= First, he saw the man, then he remembered.

- **forget + to + مصدر**: ينسى أن يفعل شيئاً
- Nadia **forgot to meet** the customer. = She didn't meet the customer.
- **forget + v. + ing**: يفعل شيء ثم ينسى أنه فعله
- She **forgot meeting** the customer. = She met him but couldn't remember.

- **regret + to + مصدر**: يشعر بالأسف لأنه من الضروري أن يفعل شيئاً
- He **regretted to say** that my brother had an accident.
= He was sorry that it was necessary to say it.
- **regret + v. + ing**: يشعر بالندم لأنه فعل شيئاً **أو لم يفعله**
- He **regretted saying** that my brother had an accident.
= He was sorry that he had said it.

- **try + to + مصدر**: يحاول عمل شيء و غالباً لا ينجح
- He **tried to climb** the tree but he couldn't. = He failed to climb the tree.
- **try + v. + ing**: يحاول عمل شيء و غالباً ينجح / **يقوم بعمل شيء ليرى نتيجته**
- He **tried climbing** the tree and did it. = He succeeded in climbing the tree.
- A: I have a bad headache.
B: **Try taking** an aspirin. = Take an aspirin and see the result.

- **stop + to + مصدر**: يتوقف لكي يفعل شيئاً
- He **stopped to read** his paper.
= He stopped what he was doing to read the paper.
- **stop + v. + ing**: يتوقف عن عمل شيء
- He **stopped reading** his paper.
= He had read what he wanted to read.

5- استخدام v + ing بعد to كجزء من هذه التعبيرات :-

take to	يعتاد علي	object to	يعترض
be / get used to	معتاد علي	look forward to	يتطلع إلي
be accustomed to	علي معتاد	due to	بسبب
prefer to ...	يفضل علي ...	in addition to	بالإضافة إلى
own up to	يعترف بـ	contribute to	يسهم في
lead to	يؤدي إلى	be opposed to	معارض لـ
devote to	يُكرس لـ	be exposed to	يكون عُرضة لـ
owing to	بسبب	thanks to	بفضل

Ex: He is used to getting up early.

6- استخدام فعل مضاف له ing بعد هذه التعبيرات :-

be busy	مشغول	Be worth	يستحق
have difficulty (in)	يجد صعوبة في	It's a waste of money	مضيعة للمال
It's no good = It's no use	لا فائدة من	It's a waste of time	مضيعة للوقت
There is no point in	لا فائدة من	feel like	يود/ يريد
How about	ما رأيك في	It's fun	إنه لمتعة
What about	ما رأيك في	don't mind	لا يمانع
can't stand / bear	لا يحتمل	Would / Do you mind	هل تمانع
can't help	لا أستطيع منع نفسي	can't deny	لا انكر

Ex: She has difficulty (in) breathing. I feel like having a cold drink.
It's a waste of money buying that house.

- ملحوظة هامة : عندما تعني كلمة to " لكي " يتبعها المصدر فقط :

Ex: I study hard to get good marks.

☞ Choose the correct answer:

- 1- When the children stopped (singing – to sing – sung – sang), everyone clapped. They liked the song very much.
- 2- They expect thousands of people (visiting – visited – to visit – visits) Sapporo for the Snow Festival next year.
- 3- My brother is learning (playing – play – plays – to play) the oud.
- 4- If I were you, I'd avoid (travelling – to travel – travels – travel) into the city during the festival.
- 5- My parents suggested (go – to go – goes – going) to the theatre.
- 6- I really want (going – go – to go – went) to Hong Kong for the New Year.
- 7- Before you go to London, you should practise (speak – to speak – spoken – speaking) English.

- 8- He hopes (**to win – winning – wins – won**) a prize for his schoolwork.
- 9- I regret (**to go – goes – going – gone**) to the cinema. It wasn't a good film.
- 10- She offered (**taking – to taking – to take – taken**) me to the station in her car.
- 11- We've just finished (**watching – to watch – watches – watched**) a TV programme about Egyptian history.
- 12- When did you decide (**study – studying – to study – studied**) biology?
- 13- We've arranged (**to pick – pick – picking – picked**) Hani up from the airport.
- 14- Ali is planning (**spending – spend – to spend**) all weekend revising for next week's maths test.
- 15- Their teacher is used (**help – helping – to helping – to help**) students with their homework.
- 16- On my first day at school, I remember going into the classroom and (**see – saw – to see – seeing**) my teacher.
- 17- If you can't remember an English word, try (**looking – to look – to looking – look**) it up in a dictionary.
- 18- I'm looking forward (**to do – doing – to doing – do**) more on this project.
- 19- How about (**to look – looking – to looking – look**) at that festival for our project?
- 20- I'd like (**to do – do – did – doing**) something on this for our project.
- 21- I remember (**watch – watching – to watch – to watching**) a TV programme about it.
- 22- I really want (**see – saw – seeing – to see**) one of these festivals.
- 23- I'll suggest (**going – to going – go – to go**) to the Sham El-Nessim festival in Egypt next year.
- 24- Leila stopped (**to listen – listening – listened – to listening**) to the radio when she had heard a loud knock on the door.
- 25- I'll never forget (**found – to find- finding – founded**) that rare old coin in the garden. I was only 12 then.
- 26- She was doing exercise, then she stopped (**listening – to listen – listened – listen**) to the radio.
- 27- I remember (**phoning – to phone – phoned – phones**) my cousin in America a month ago. He told me a lot about his stay there.
- 28- Did you remember (**posted – post – to post – posting**) my letter? - Oh, I completely forgot.
- 29- I have always regretted (**not having – not to have – have – not have**) studied harder at school.
- 30- The band stopped (**to play – playing – play – played**); there was silence.
- 31- She agreed (**write – to write – writing – wrote**) an article on classical music.
- 32- Henry shouldn't risk (**to drive – drive – driving – drove**) so fast.
- 33- I hate (**to sit – sitting – to sitting – sit**) doing nothing - I'd rather be working.
- 34- Don't forget (**locking – lock – locked – to lock**) the door when you leave.

- 35- British Airways regret (**to announce – announcing – to announcing – announce**) the cancellation of flight BA205 to Madrid.
- 36- I (**deny – dislike – regret – miss**) leaving early yesterday. I wish I had stayed to meet you.
- 37- Mona promised (**she comes – to come – coming – will come**) and she usually keeps her promises.
- 38- I can't stand (**to listen – listen – listening – to listening**) to him.
- 39- He stopped (**write – to write – written – writing**) and put down his pen.
- 40- I tried (**stop – to stop – stopping – stopped**) him, but he had already left.
- 41- The thief got into the house because I forgot (**closing – closed – to close – to closing**) the window.
- 42- He regretted (**leaving – to leave – left – leaves**) his job as he couldn't find another one.
- 43- She couldn't help (**to cry – cries – cry – crying**) aloud the moment she saw the accident.
- 44- She deserved (**win – winning – to win – won**) the first prize.
- 45- Do you enjoy (**listen – to listen – listening – listened**) to music?
- 46- He began (**to play – plays – played – playing**) the guitar when the phone rang.
- 47- He began (**playing – to play – plays – played**) the guitar when he was six.
- 48- Would you mind (**to lend – lends – lending – lent**) me this CD.
- 49- Do you regret (**to go – goes – going – went**) to the concert?
- 50- I've decided (**learn – to learn – learning – learned**) the piano.
- 51- He is considering (**to go – to going – of going – going**) to London this year.
- 52- He refused (**answer – to answer – answering – for answer**) my questions.
- 53- The salesman denied (**taking – to take – takes – take**) money from the lady.
- 54- I regretted (**criticize – to criticize – criticizing – to criticizing**) her in public.
- 55- When they came to a cafeteria, they stopped (**eating – to eat – to eating – to be eaten**).
- 56- I don't fancy (**watch – watched – watches – watching**) that film. There is a lot of violence in it.
- 57- He wanted the money (**for pay – to pay – pay – paying**) for his son's education.
- 58- His parents warned him (**not leaving – not left – not to be left – not to leave**) university without a getting a degree.
- 59- She's training hard (**won – winning – to win – of winning**) the race.
- 60- The programme presenter asked Dr. Carter (**talk – talking – to talk – talked**) about Steinbeck's early life.
- 61- Leila asked Mona whether she could help her (**do – to doing – done – to be done**) the shopping.
- 62- I recommend (**to write – writing – written – write**) your feelings down on paper.

- 63- She was really pleased (**seen – seeing – see – to see**) her old friend.
- 64- The driver of the car (**avoided – planned – offered – hoped**) hitting the boy.
- 65- I've tried (**reading – with reading – to read – reads**) that book, but I don't understand it.
- 66- What do you (**avoid – plan – finish – practice**) to do in the summer?
- 67- She offered (**helping – help – to help – helped**) her mother prepare lunch.
- 68- They expect thousands of people (**visiting – visited – to visit – visits**) Sapporo for the Snow Festival
- 69- My brother is learning (**playing – play – plays – to play**) the oud.
- 70- Musicians practise (**to play – playing – played – play**) their instruments for hours a day.

Exercises on Unit 13

2) Read the passage then answer the questions:

Sleep has a powerful influence on our lives. The traditional theory about sleep is that our brain needs to rest for several hours to refresh itself and to 'file' in our memory everything that happened to us during the day. If we are not allowed to sleep, we eventually die.

However, Ray Meddis, a scientist at University, has a fascinating new theory. He suggests that we don't really have to sleep at all. We sleep only because our brain is 'programmed' to make us do so. According to Dr Meddis, the 'tiredness' we feel at the end of the day is produced by a chemical mechanism in the brain which makes us sleep. We are 'programmed' to feel 'sleepy' at midnight, even if we have spent the day relaxing or doing nothing. He believes that the unpleasant symptoms we suffer when we don't sleep enough are not because we have not rested, but because we have disobeyed our brain's programming. But he believes that if scientists could "turn off" the sleep mechanism in our brain, we could live completely normal lives without sleeping.

So is sleeping a waste of time? Even Dr Meddis does not deny the great psychological value of sleep, and he asks us, "if scientists invented a pill which keeps you awake for ever, would you take it?"

A) Choose the correct answer:

- 1- Sleep our lives
 a) effects b) affects c) afflicts d) conflicts
- 2- Our brain needs to rest to in our memory what happens daily.
 a) feels b) fresh c) file d) rifle
- 3- The traditional view is that we sleep because
 a) we are programmed to do so b) the brain needs to rest
 c) the body needs to rest d) the memory needs to rest

- 4- Eventually means
- a) final b) end c) finish d) at the end of
- 5- We suffer from unpleasant symptoms when we don't sleep enough as
- a) we have not rested b) our brain is turned off
- c) we feel sick d) we didn't follow our normal routine fixed by our mind
- 6- The tiredness we feel at the end of the day is produced by
- a) a chemical organism b) a chemical machine
- c) a chemical mechanism d) our heart

B) Answer the following questions:

- 7- What happens if people don't sleep?
- 8- According to Dr Meddis, could we live without sleeping? Why?
- 9- What is Dr Meddis' theory about the reason for tiredness?
- 10- Suggest a title to the passage.

4) Finish the following dialogue:

Munir is going with Wagdy to his grandfather's house.

Munir : What did you promise your mother before we left?

Wagdy :

Munir : I'll help you tidy your grandfather's house.?

Wagdy : We can't tidy his bedroom as he is sleeping.

Munir : OK.

Wagdy : Yes, let's start in the kitchen. That's a good idea.

Munir : After that

Wagdy : The setting room will take much time.

Munir : When he gets up, we

5) Write a paragraph of about 120 words about one of the following:

- 1- "A job that you would like to do after you graduate".
- 2- The effect of music on People's lives.

6) A) Translate into Arabic:

- 1- The 20th century will be remembered for its scientific revolution.
- 2- Our age is the age of the atom, space and great medical achievements.
- 3- In Egypt, the beginning of spring is marked by Sham El-Nessim.

B) Translate into English:

- 1- تعكس الموسيقى ثقافة المجتمع كما تعبر عن مدى رقيه وحضارته.
- 2- لا بد أن نبذل قصارى جهدنا لجذب المزيد و المزيد من السياح لكي نزيد دخلنا القومي.
- 3- يجب على الشباب أن يقبل العمل فى الأماكن النائية حتى لا يظلوا بلا عمل.
- 4- بدأ الاحتفال بموكب كبير من السيارات تحركت نحو الميدان الرئيسى.
- 5- أعترف أنني كنت مخطأً وأنت كنت على صواب.
- 6- دائماً قل الصدق ولا تقول كذباً أبداً مهما كان الموقف.