

Unit 2 : The Prisoner of Zenda Anthony hope

prisoner	سجين	available	متاح
a lawyer	محامي	reduce	يقلل
classics	دراسة الأدب اليوناني والروماني القديم	couple	زوجان / اثنان
debate	مناقشة / مناظرة	formal	رسمي
escapism	الهروب من الواقع	hero	بطل
fictional	خيالي	architecture	فن العماره
publication	نشر	ceremony	احتفال
sign	علامه / لافته	vowel	حرف متحرك
politics	سياسات	consonant	حرف ساكن
public	العامه	a novelist	روائي
suspect	يشك / مشتبه	Literature	الأدب
chase	يطارد	a poet	شاعر
alike	متشابه	the throne	العرش
attend	يحضر	daydreams	أحلام اليقظة
right	حق	qualities	صفات
castle	قلعه	a leader	قائد / زعيم
coronation	تتويج	Remain	يبقى / يظل
occasion	مناسبه	Crown	التاج
wealthy	ثري / غني	Kingdom	مملكة
identical twins	توائم متطابقه	Central Europe	أوروبا الوسطي
kidnap	يختطف	forest	غابه
lock	يغلق / قفل	well-educated	علي قدر جيد من التعليم
morally	أخلاقيا	publicity	شهرة / شيوع / شعبية
plenty	وفره - كثره	degree	درجة / شهادة علمية
immediately	في الحال	complain	يشكو
coin	عمله معدنيه		

Prepositions

pay for	يدفع ثمن ..	come back	يعود
expert in	خبير في	free .. from	يُحرر من
talk to / with	يتحدث إلي (شخص)	find out	يكشف
talk about	يتحدث عن	Protect ... from / against	يحمي .. من
fell off	يسقط من على.....	well-known for	مشهور بـ
break into	يقتحم (بعدها مفعول)	belong to	يخص / ينتمي إلي
break in	يقتحم (بدون مفعول)	escape from	يهرب من
popular with	محبوب من		

Expressions

It made him a lot of money	دَرَت عليه الكثير من المال	take place	يحدث
go on a tour	يذهب في جولة	take the place of	يحل محل
have the right to + المصدر	لديه الحق في	make regular visits	يقوم بزيارات منتظمة
at the coronation	في حفل التتويج	take turn	يأخذ دوره
at the same time	في نفس الوقت	is about to	على وشك
on the night of ...	في ليله ..	look so alike	متشابهين تماما
by then	آنذاك/ في هذه الأثناء	say goodbye to	يودع ...

Definitions

classics	<i>the study of the language, literature and history of ancient Greece and Rome</i>
couple	<i>two people who are married or have a romantic relationship</i>
debate (n)	<i>an organised discussion on an important subject</i>
escapism	<i>entertainment or activity that helps you to forget about your work or worries and think of something more enjoyable</i>
fictional	<i>not real, invented by a writer</i>
publication	<i>when a book is printed and available to buy</i>
well-educated	<i>having had a good education</i>
alike	<i>almost exactly the same; similar</i>
attend	<i>to go to a meeting, school, church, etc.</i>
castle	<i>a very large strong building built in the past to protect the people inside from attack</i>
coronation	<i>a ceremony in which somebody officially becomes a king or queen</i>
occasion	<i>an important event or ceremony</i>

Tape Script

Presenter:

In today's Book Program, we're going to **hear about** the life and work of the writer Anthony Hope. In the studio we have Professor David Lyons from the University of South London. Professor Lyons, Anthony Hope is well **known for** his adventure novels, but what **sort of** a man was he? Was he like his heroes?

Professor Lyons: Not in the least. Anthony Hope was a well-educated English lawyer who started writing in his free time.

Presenter: Could you tell us something about his early life?

Professor Lyons:

Yes, of course. Anthony Hope was born near London in 1863. After finishing school, he went to Oxford University, where he studied **classics**. He was interested in politics and was a good speaker in university **debates**. After Oxford, he trained as a lawyer and started working in London in 1887.

Presenter: So how did he start writing?

Professor Lyons: Well, lawyers in those days have plenty of free time - so Hope **wrote** short stories **for** magazines. He wrote his first novel, a Man of Mark, in 1890, but **had to** pay for the publication himself.

Presenter: How about his most famous book, The Prisoner of Zenda? Did he pay for that?

Professor Lyons:

No. By then, he was already a successful novelist. The amazing thing about this book was how quickly he wrote it. He first had the idea in late 1893 and the book was published in April 1894. It was immediately successful.

Presenter: What was so special about The Prisoner of Zenda?

Professor Lyons:

Well, it's a very exciting adventure story which takes place in a **fictional** European country. I think it was so popular because it's not about everyday lives- people like escapism الهروب من الواقع.

Presenter: Did Hope marry?

Professor Lyons: Yes, he did. In 1903, he went on a speaking tour to other countries and met Betty Somerville. **The couple** were married later that year, then came back to England, where they had two sons and a daughter.

Presenter: And did he continue writing?

Professor Lyons:

yes, in all he wrote thirty-two works of fiction, but The Prisoner of Zenda was always his most popular story. It **made** him a lot of **money**. A lot of firms have been **based on** the story, and the public still enjoy reading it today.

Presenter:

Thank you, Professor Lyons - that was most interesting. If you haven't read The Prisoner of Zenda yet, borrow it from your **local** library. It's one of those books you just can't **put down**.

Reading.....The Prisoner of Zenda

The story **takes place** in nineteenth –century Europe. Rudolf Rassendyll , a wealthy Englishman , is the cousin of Rudolf Elphberg , who is about to become the new king of Ruritania, a fictional country in central Europe. Rudolf Rassendyll **decides to** travel to Ruritania to **attend the coronation** of his cousin, who has not met before. Soon after he arrives, he is walking through a forest when he meets the future king. The two men are surprised to discover that they are so alike. They are almost identical **twins**. The cousins talk excitedly about the coronation.

However , on the night before the great **occasion** , Rudolf Elphberg was **kidnapped** by his younger brother Michael and **locked in** the **castle** in the town of Zenda . Although Michael doesn't have the right to be the next king of the country , he is **popular with** some of the people of Ruritania . He wants to stop the coronation so that he can become the next king himself.

Rudolf Rassendyll solves the problem by taking his cousin's place. Because the two men **look so alike** , nobody realizes what is happening and the coronation takes place as planned. While Rudolf Elphberg remains in the castle , Rudolf Rassendyll lives the life of the king and spends time with his cousin's friends. At the same time , he realizes that he cannot remain the king of Ruritania for ever . He **decides to rescue** Rudolf Elphberg.

The story ends happily for Elphberg when he finally becomes the new king . Michael dies. Rassendyll says goodbye to his friends and leaves the country. The people of Ruritania never find out what has really happened.

Confusable Words

couple	زوجان / اثنان من نوع واحد
pair	زوج من (شيء واحد يتكون من جزئين)
double	ضعف (العدد أو الكمية) / يضاعف

Ex: Mr and Mrs Hani are a happy **couple**.

The doctor said my leg should be better in **a couple of** days.

What do you think of this **pair** of shoes / gloves / glasses / trousers?

I paid **double** for those trousers before the sale.

Company profits have **doubled** since the introduction of new technology.

alike	متشابه	like	مثل / يحب
similar	مشابه / متشابه	the same	نفس الشيء

Ex: The children all **look** very alike.

She looks best in bright, vibrant colours, **like** red and pink.

Do you **like** fish?

My father and I have **similar** views on politics.

My twin sister and I have got **the same** nose.

kidnap	يختطف (شخصاً)	hijack	يختطف (سفينة أو طائرة)
Snatch	يختطف (شيء)	grab	يختطف (شيء) / يمسك

Ex: The wife of a businessman has been **kidnapped** from her home in Surrey.

Two men **hijacked** a jet travelling to Paris and demanded \$125 000.

He **snatched** the photos out of my hand before I had a chance to look at them.

A little boy **grabbed** her handbag as she was walking across the park.

He **grabbed** his child's arm to stop her from running into the road.

hear of / about	يسمع عن (شخص / شيء)	hear from	يتلقى أخباراً من
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Ex: Have you ever **heard of** Alfred Nobel?

I haven't **heard from** my cousin for so long.

take place	يحدث	take the place of	يحل محل
take someone's place	يحل محل شخص	take part in	يشارك في

Ex: A terrible accident **took place** last week.

He took **the place of** his father after his death.

He **took his father's place** in the company.

Students **take part in** the school activities.

based on	قائم على / معتمد على	based in	يكون مقره في (مكان ما)
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Ex: This film is **based on** a true story.

My uncle's company is **based in** Cairo.

borrow	يستلف / يستعير	lend	يسلف / يقرض
loan	يسلف / يترض	owe	يدين

Ex: He **borrowed** some money **from** the bank.
 The bank **lent** the businessman 500000 pounds.
 This library **loans** books, CDs and videotapes.
 I **owe** Janet ten pounds.

decide to + مصدر	يقرر	decide on + اسم	يختار	Decide that + جملة	يقرر
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Ex: In the end, we **decided to go** to the theatre.
 I've **decided on blue** for the bathroom.
 She **decided that** she would retire to the country.

politics	(السياسة (الخاصة بالدولة ونظام الحكم)	policy	العمل/الفرد/العمل	مبدأ / قاعدة يسير عليها الفرد/ العمل
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Ex: I'm not interested in **politics**.
 It's my **policy** to do business with people I like.

hero	(بطل (قصة / رواية / شخص قام بعمل عظيم)	champion	(بطل (رياضي)
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Ex: The **hero** of the film is a little boy.
 He is the world swimming **champion**.

die (v)	يموت	dead (adj)	ميت
death (n)	موت	deadly (adj)	قاتل / مميت

Ex: Twelve people **died** in the accident.
 She's been **dead** for twenty years now.
 He never got over the **death** of his daughter.
Deadly weapons are used in wars.

publish	ينشر (كتاب أو صحيفة مثلا)	advertise	يعلن عن (سلع أو خدمات)
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Ex: The company has **published** all his books.
 If you want to sell your product, you must **advertise** it.

alive	عائش / حي / على قيد الحياة	Life	الحياة (بوجه عام)
a life	حياة (نوع معين من الحياة)	the life	حياة (شخص / شعب)

Ex: He isn't dead. He's **alive**.
Life is full of problems.
 He leads **a** happy **life** / **a life** of happiness.
 He saved **the life** of my son.
 He wrote a book about **the life** of the Pharaohs.

allow + مصدر + to + مفعول	يسمح	let + مصدر + مفعول	يدع
allow + v. + ing	يسمح بـ		

Ex: Father **let me go** on a tour round Luxor.
 Father **allowed me to go** on a tour round Luxor.
 He doesn't **allow smoking** in his office.

steal	(يأتي بعده الشيء المسروق)	rob	يسرق من مكان أو شخص
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Ex: The thieves **stole** five million dollars from the bank .
 They **robbed** a bank last week.
 Someone **robbed** me last night.
 Someone **robbed me of my watch** last night.

Language Notes

It takes / took + مصدر + to + مدة زمنية + اسم أو ضمير مفعول	يستغرق
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Ex: **It took him two hours to do** his homework.
 How long **does it take you to do** this job?

be about to + مصدر = nearly	تقريباً / على وشك
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Ex: He **was about to leave** the house when the phone rang.
 He **nearly left** the house when the phone rang.

as + pp.	استخدام التصريف الثالث بعد as هو هنا اختصار لجمله كانت مبنية للمجهول
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Ex: The coronation takes place **as planned**.
 = The coronation takes place **as it has been planned**.

train as + a / an + وظيفة	يتدرب كـ
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Ex: He **trained as a doctor** in a big hospital.

مصدر + to + صفة	هناك بعض الصفات التي يليها (مصدر + to)
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Ex: It was **easy to answer** all the questions.
 He was **shocked to see** the homeless poor people.

اسم / ضمير + فعل + who + عاقل	اسم / ضمير + where + ظرف مكان
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Ex: He went to London **where** he studied medicine.
 The boy **who** I wanted to talk to was not at home.
 The woman **who** was injured in the accident is in hospital.

Would like + to + مصدر	يريد / يود / يحب
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Ex: I'd like to be an engineer.

➤ ***Choose the correct answer:***

- 1- (Classics-Graphics-Glasses-Traditions) is the study of the language and history of the ancient Greeks and Romans.
- 2- (Criticism-Escapism-Escape-Organism) is entertainment that helps people to forget about their worries.
- 3- (Declaration-Advertisement-Publication-Announcement) is the act of printing a book or a magazine and making it available to the public.
- 4- If you are (well-good-badly-bad) educated, you have had a good education.
- 5- A (true-fictional-fractional-functional) story is invented.
- 6- My brother and I are not twins, but we are very (alike-same-like-correct).
- 7- My brother is very well (learnt-educated-raised-brought). He went to Cairo University and then Oxford.
- 8- We're having a (disagreement-conflict-debate-negotiation) at school next week about ways of reducing global warming.
- 9- For some people, reading and watching films are forms of (fiction-ecotourism-waste-escapism).
- 10- In the past, many English children studied (classics-glasses-clinics-cosmetics) at school. Now most schools teach modern languages.
- 11- Oliver Twist is the (fictional-fiction-frictional-fractional) hero of one of Charles Dickens' most famous novels.
- 12- The Prisoner of Zenda was ready for (education-declaration-publication-publicity) a few months after Anthony Hope thought of the idea.
- 13- Novels are usually works of (fraction-friction-fiction-reflection), but they are often based on real life.
- 14- Anthony Hope's first novel was (declared-published-announced-said) in 1890.
- 15- A lion has escaped (of-from-out-into) its cage.
- 16- Films and books can sometimes help people to (escape-prevent-stay-forget) from their worries.
- 17- My brother had a good (educated-educational-upbringing-education). He went to one of the best universities.
- 18- You can still see a lot of (classical-fictional-classics-classic) architecture in Greece and Rome.
- 19- (Coronation-Cooperation-Capitalization-Communication) is a ceremony in which somebody officially becomes a king or queen.
- 20- Although everyone in my family works very hard, we are not a (stealthy-worthy-wealthy-healthy) family.
- 21- In Britain, children (go-intend-choose-attend) primary school between the ages of 5 and 11.
- 22- Some twins are more (like-same-common-alike) than others.
- 23- The (crowding-coronation-ceremony-coloration) of Queen Elizabeth II took place in 1952. It was a fantastic occasion; millions of people went to London to watch.
- 24- Nobody has the (light-fight-right-night) to steal things from other people
- 25- (Castles-Houses-Missions-Spokes) were usually made from stone to stop attackers from breaking in.
- 26- The last important (chance-occasion-opportunity-incident) I went to was my brother's wedding.
- 27- Everyone has the right (for-with-to-in) their own beliefs.
- 28- He died after he (dropped-fell-felt-filled) off his horse.

- 29- The Egyptian monuments are very popular (of-to-with-on) tourists.
 30- After leaving university, he worked (as-like-similar-same) a lawyer.
 31- After finishing school, he went to Oxford University (when-that-which-where) he studied classics.
 32- They (dropped-sent-gave-kidnapped) the boy and demanded a big ransom.
 33- Hani and Rania are a nice (double-pair-couple-two). Let's invite them to dinner.
 34- The two men were surprised (discover-to discover-discovering-discovered) that they were so alike.
 35- He was (looked-sent-stayed-locked) in the castle at Zenda.
 36- Food prices have (coupled-doubled-paired-crippled) in the last few years.
 37- The story takes (space-part-place-the place) in 19th century Europe.
 38- You're not my boss, so you have no right (criticize-to criticize-criticizing-criticized) me.
 39- Doctors kept him (life-alive-living-a life) on a life-support machine.
 40- Could I (lend-give-owe-borrow) your bike from you until next week?
 41- She works (as-like-similar-such as) a waitress in a big restaurant.
 42- My mother is an expert (in-with-by-of) dress-making.
 43- The burglars broke (into-down-in-out) through the kitchen window.
 44- She doesn't usually take (place-space-piece-part) in any of the class activities.
 45- The film is based (on-in-at-with) a short story by Thomas Mann.
 46- You should protect your skin (of-with-from-at) the harmful effects of the sun.
 47- He is fond of reading (adventure-adventures-adventurer-adventure's) stories.
 48- He decided (buy-buying-to buy-bought) a new mobile phone.
 49- You shouldn't take what doesn't belong (with-of-at-to) you.
 50- It took him an hour (do-to do-doing-to doing) his homework.

Find the mistakes in each of the following sentences then write them correctly:

- 1- Statistics is the study of the language and history of the ancient Greeks and Romans.
- 2- If I were wealth, I'd help poor people.
- 3- He does regular visits to his village.
- 4- Would you like being a leader?
- 5- He wrote short stories to magazines.
- 6- It took him half an hour typing the report.
- 7- She went to London a pair of years ago.
- 8- He started to writing in his free time.
- 9- He was interested on politics.
- 10- Anthony Hope's first novel did him a lot of money.
- 11- Escape a kind of entertainment that helps people to forget about their worries.
- 12- All the characters in this film are intentional. They are not real.
- 13- Chat is formal, organised discussion.
- 14- The opening of the new school was a great occasional.
- 15- The concert takes part next Thursday.
- 16- The manager couldn't pretend the meeting.
- 17- The communication of the king took place in the royal palace.
- 18- These two sisters are so like.
- 19- People over 18 have the tight to vote in elections.
- 20- The gang hijacked the boy and asked for a lot of money to let him go.

Grammar

Subject-verb agreement : special cases

◆ الأسماء التي تُعد تستخدم مفرد أو جمع:

- ◆ He bought a car.
- ◆ There are two cars in the garage.
- ◆ The Prisoner of Zenda is a novel.
- ◆ He read three novels last week.

◆ تُستخدم الكلمات a / an / the / one مع الكلمات التي تعد:

A train / an accident / one minute
Where's **the** book I lent you?

◆ وتُستخدم الكلمات التي تُعد أيضا مع الكلمات الآتية:

- **Any / some / many / the / How many / two / three,.....**
- Were there **any** mistakes in your homework ?
- **Some** children are having a picnic in the park.
- There aren't **many** cars on the road this morning.
- **How many** students are there in your class?
- **The** apples were in my shopping bag.
- There are **six** CDs and four DVDs on the table.

◆ الكلمات التي لا تُعد تكون في صورة المفرد ولا تجمع والفعل معها مفرد ولا يُستخدم معها a / an ومن أمثلة الكلمات التي لا تُعد:

1. Fluids السوائل

Water Coffee Oil Milk Soup blood

2. School subjects المواد الدراسية

History Physics Chemistry Biology Geography

3. Abstract nouns الأسماء المجردة أو المعنوية

Beauty Confidence Courage Progress Evidence
Patience Honesty Peace Love hatred

4. Sports الرياضات

Tennis Football Hockey Swimming squash

5. Gases الغازات

Oxygen Hydrogen Nitrogen Carbon dioxide

6. Languages اللغات

English Arabic French Italian German

7. Different activities الأنشطة المختلفة

Reading Smoking Writing Studying Shopping

8. natural phenomena ظواهر طبيعية

Lightning Heat Snow Light rain

9. Other nouns

luggage equipment Furniture Jewellery Rubbish
Money Traffic work News electricity

10. Meals الوجبات

breakfast lunch dinner supper

◆ الكلمات التي لا تُعد يمكن استخدامها مع الكلمات و العبارات الآتية:

The / any / some / much / how much / this / that

- the water in the river is very clean.
- Have we got any bread?
- We have some bread, but we don't have any butter.
- We don't have much time left.
- How much food do we need for ten people.

◆ بعض الكلمات التي تُشير إلى مجموعات يمكن أن يُستخدم معها فعل مفرد أو جمع:

**Team / committee / family / class / army / company / couple
/ crew / crowd / gang / group / navy / population / staff / university**

- The home team **is** winning the match. هنا الكلام عن الفريق كوحدة واحدة
- The team **are** travelling tonight to their next match. هنا نقصد الفريق كأفراد

◆ العبارات الدالة على الكمية و المبالغ المالية والزمن و الثمن و المسافة و الوزن و درجات الحرارة تُعامل معاملة المفرد مع الفعل:

- Ten million pounds is a lot of money.
- Fifty litres of petrol fills my car.
- Five kilometres is a long way to walk.
- Two hours is a long time to wait.
- Fifty degrees is a very high temperature.

◆ بعض الأسماء المنتهية بحرف s يُستخدم معها دائما فعل مفرد:

Athletics / politics / gymnastics / mathematics / maths / news / economics / statistics / physics / genetics / classics / electronics

- **Politics was** my best subject at university.
- **Athletics is** my favourite sport.

◆ تستخدم much في السؤال و النفي مع الكلمات التي لا تعد

- She doesn't need **much** money.
- Did you buy **much** sugar?

◆ تستخدم many في السؤال و النفي مع الكلمات التي تعد

- He didn't see **many** places in London.
- Did you invite **many** people to your party last week?

◆ تستخدم many/ much في الإثبات إذا جاء قبلهما إحدى الكلمات الآتية too/ so / very

- There is **too much** sugar in my coffee.

◆ تفيد الإثبات some = للعدد a few / للكمية a little

- I have **a little** money. = I have **some** money. (جملة مثبتة Positive)
- He has **a few** books. = He has **some** books.
- He has **a little** furniture.
- They work **a few** hours a week.

◆ أسماء الأشياء المكونة من جزأين مثل

gloves / scissors / trousers / shoes / socks glasses

◆ نستخدم معها كلمة pair وبدون كلمة pair تُعتبر هذه الكلمات جمع:

- His **trousers are** dirty. فعل جمع
- **A pair of socks** doesn't cost much money. فعل مفرد

◆ الكلمات الآتية لها نفس صيغة المفرد و الجمع:

نوع **species** / سلسلة **series** / وسيلة **means** / تقاطع طرق **crossroads**

- **A means of transport is...**
- Means of transport **are...**

◆ الأسماء الآتية دائما جمع و يأتي معها الفعل جمع :

police / بقايا **remains** / أسلحة **arms** / قوات **troops** / سلع **goods** / **clothes** / **people** / **cattle**

- The police **have** arrested the thief.
- The goods we bought yesterday **were** very cheap.

a few: some , a small number of عدد قليل و يكفي

few: a small number, not many or not enough ; hardly any عدد قليل و لا يكفي

- There are **a few cakes** left over from the party.
- Very **few people** can afford to pay those prices.

• يأتي بعد little / a little اسم لا يعد مع ملاحظة أن

a little: some, a small amount of something

كمية قليلة و تكفي

little: not much or enough; hardly any

كمية قليلة و لا تكفي

- This sauce needs **a little salt**.
- They have very **little money**.

• كلمة school بمعنى المكان الذي يتعلم فيه الطلاب لا تُعد أما إذا قصدنا المدرسة كمبنى فهي تُعد:

- She drives the kids to **school** every morning.
- They're building **a new school** in the village.

Choose the correct answer:

- 1- How (much-many-long-little) people are there in the team?
- 2- How many seconds (is-are-have-would) there in an hour?
- 3- Ten kilometres (have-been-is-are) a long way to run.
- 4- Would you like (some-much-a-any) cup of tea?
- 5- There is (hairs-some hair-a hair-any hair) in my soup.
- 6- What's wrong with you? Have you got (a-an-any-a few) cold?
- 7- Do you collect (a-an-some-any) stamps?
- 8- It's a beautiful day. Let's sit in (a-an-the-some) garden.
- 9- I'm going to buy (some-a-an-many) bread.
- 10- Can I have (an-some-many-one) milk in my coffee, please?
- 11- You need (much-many-a lot of-a few) money to travel around the world.
- 12- He asked the electrician to fit (light-a light-some light-much light).
- 13- Let's go and have a coffee. We have (a few-many-a lot-a little) time before the train leaves.
- 14- Athletics (am-were-is-are) my favourite sport.
- 15- How (many-much-a lot-a lot of) coffee did you drink? - Two cups.
- 16- How (many-lots of-much-a lot of) baggage do you have?
- 17- (Many-Little-Much-Few) pupils came to the class today because it was raining heavily.
- 18- The news of the plane crash in Italy (was-were-are-have been) frustrating.
- 19- She asked for (a-an-any-some) information about guided tours outside Cairo.
- 20- How (many-much-long-far) money do you need to buy a car?
- 21- I have (a lot of-many-a few-few) paper in my bag.

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- 22- Most of the information (was-are-were-have been) useless.
 23- He hasn't got (some-much-many-a lot) luggage.
 24- I haven't made (any-some-no-much) mistakes in the exercise.
 25- Oh! That's (not enough-too little-too much-little) rice! I don't want to put on more weight.

✎ **Find the mistakes in each of the following sentences then write them correctly:**

- 1- Five litres of petrol are enough for me to get to work.
- 2- How much coffees have you drunk today?
- 3- Do we have a rice left?
- 4- How many money do you need for your holiday?
- 5- Fifty degrees are a very high temperature
- 6- Athletics were my father's favourite sport.
- 7- The team usually plays very well.
- 8- Two hours are a long time to wait.
- 9- The people in our group was watching the film.
- 10- Hurry! There is not many time left.
- 11- Three one-pound coins is on the table.
- 12- The police is going to get new uniforms.
- 13- Would you like apple?
- 14- She drinks much tea.
- 15- I don't know much people in this town.

Language Functions

Showing surprise or interest

التعبير عن الدهشة أو الاهتمام

Expressing surprise التعبير عن الدهشة	Expressing interest التعبير عن الاهتمام
Really? I didn't know that. أحقا كذلك؟ لا أعرف ذلك	How interesting! ياله من أمر مثير
Good heavens! أمر مذهش	Is that right? أحقا كذلك
How amazing! كم هو مذهش	That's very interesting انه أمر مثير
That's unbelievable! انه أمر لا يصدق	Really? أحقا كذلك

✎ **Respond to the following situation:**

- 1- Your friend tells you that he is going to travel to space.
- 2- Someone tells you that he has won two Olympic gold medals. You are very surprised.
- 3- Your mother tells you that the prices of food will go down. You are interested.
- 4- Your sister tells you that the sun is millions of miles away from the Earth. Express how you feel about this.
- 5- Your mother tells you that the prices of food will go down. You are interested.

Test 2

A- Language Functions

1- Respond to the following situations:

- a) Your friend has joined a reading group. You want to know the number of people in the group.
- b) Someone tells you that Anthony Hope wrote the Prisoner of Zenda in three months. You are very surprised by this.
- c) You are told that Anthony Hope paid for the publication of his first novel himself. Express how you feel about this.
- d) Someone tells you that Anthony Hope wrote more than 30 works of fiction altogether. You are interested

2- Say where these mini-dialogues take place and who the speakers are: (August, 2009)

a) A: When did you graduate?

B: In 2005.

A: Do you use the computer well?

B: Yes, sir. I've worked as a programmer in a big company for 3 years.

Place :

Speaker A:

Speaker B :

Function :

b) A: Wow! Look at that dinosaur and here are its eggs.

They are huge.

B: Don't touch the exhibits, please.

A: Oh, sorry. Can you tell me where the insect exhibition is, please?

B: It's on the right, next to the fossils.

Place :

Speaker A:

Speaker B :

Function :

B- Vocabulary and Structure

3. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d

1. I think (healthy - wealthy - bankrupt - weak) countries should help poor ones.
2. Novels are usually works of (infection - friction - fiction - reflection), but they are often based on real life.
3. Anthony Hope's first novel was (punished - published - crashed - established) in 1890.
4. Films and books can sometimes help people to (escape - yield - resort - enjoy) from their worries.
5. My brother had a good (school - nursery - college - education). He went to one of the best universities.
6. You can still see a lot of (classical - fictional - educational - logical) architecture in Greece and Rome.
7. The last important (chance - occasion - opportunity - incident) I went to was my brother's wedding.
8. Everyone has the right (for - with - to - in) their own beliefs.
9. Five miles (is - are - were - have been) a long way to walk.
10. How (much - many - few - little) oil did you buy? -Two litres.
11. The main evening news (are - have been - were - is) on Channel 1 at 9 o'clock.

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12. Forty minutes (have been – was – were – are) a long time to wait for the bus.
13. We have to hurry. There is (many – a lot – few – little) time left.
14. This information (has – have – are – were) helped me a lot.
15. Gymnastics (help – are helping – helps – have helped) to keep your body fit.
16. There are sixty minutes in (some – one – many – much) hour.

4- Find the mistakes in each of the following sentences then write them correctly:

- 1- Shylock was the champion of Shakespeare's the Merchant of Venice.
- 2- The film is based in a novel by Naguib Mahfouz.
- 3- I'll be back in a double of minutes.
- 4- How many coffer would you like? – Two cups, please.
- 5- Thirty pounds are a lot of money for a five-year-old boy.
6. The police thinks that he has forged the money.

C-Reading Comprehension

5- Read the following passage and answer the questions: (August, 2009)

Nothing we do in this world is done in isolation. It is now recognized that being able to work successfully with other people is one of the major keys to success. In every situation where you are in a group, you will need a skilled leader. All groups need leaders and all successful groups have good leaders. Groups without leaders always break down. Members of a leaderless group often begin to feel dissatisfied and frustrated. There are often arguments and tensions between people as there is nobody to keep the goals clear.

Some people are natural leaders. True leaders are born and you can spot them. **They** are people who combine toughness, fairness and humour. Although a lot of people agree that there are some natural-born leaders, most people now recognize that leadership can also be taught in training courses which use activities and techniques to develop a range of qualities which are necessary to be a good leader, such as self-confidence, calmness and intelligence. They also need to be able to work under pressure. Lastly, and probably most importantly, good leaders need to be sensitive, sociable and be able to get on with a wide range of people. Good leadership is the ability to influence others and allow all members of the group to contribute.

A. Answer the following questions:

- 1- What are the qualities of good leaders?
- 2- Why are people in a leaderless group often dissatisfied and frustrated?
- 3- Do you think that leadership is a natural born talent or learned skill? Write your own point of view.
- 4- According to the passage, what does good leadership mean?

B. Choose the correct answer:

Successful leaders shouldn't be-----.

- a) fair b) wise c) selfish d) experienced

Most people now recognize that they can ----- leadership.

- a) borrow b) offer c) export d) learn

7- The underlined pronoun "they" refers to -----.

- a) true leaders b) arguments and tensions c) training courses d) leaders' works

6- Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

Our mothers had always warned us about the forest and had never allowed us to go there. We were delighted when they finally gave us the permission to play in the forest.

Immediately my cousins and I went to the forest. As soon as we reached the forest, we realised how big it was. As expected, the forest was very dark.

My cousins blindfolded me. Then they went to hide. It was black and I could not see at all. So I walked around with my hands stretched out to feel my way. Suddenly, I bumped into something very hard. At first, I thought it was my cousin. I took off the blindfold, and I was shocked. I had walked into a beehive! I screamed loudly so that everyone could hear me and ran away as fast as I could. The bees followed me and attacked me. I was being stung everywhere!

Fortunately, I found a lake and jumped into it. After some time, the bees flew away and I got out of the lake. My cousins laughed at me because I was all wet.

Answer the following questions:

1. Why were the writer and his cousins delighted?
2. Why did the writer stretch out his hands as he walked around?
- 3-Find words in the passage which mean:

- a) cover someone's eyes with cloth b) at once

Choose the correct answer:

4. The writer removed the blindfold when he -----.

- (a) was stung by the bees (b) heard strange sounds
(c) felt delighted (d) bumped into something very hard

5. The underlined word "they" refers to -----.

- (a) cousins (b) forests (c) mothers (d) bees

D- Writing**8- Write a paragraph of about 100 words about: (August, 2009)**

"How can we help to protect and improve the environment"

E- Translation**9- A) Translate into Arabic: (August, 2009)**

Modern societies need enormous amounts of power for heating, lighting and industry. Most of this power comes from coal and oil. Experts say that this type of fuel will soon be used up. Scientists will have to search for alternative sources of energy.

B) Translate into English:

- 1- إن العمل الجماعي يقوي الروابط و القيم الإنسانية بين الناس.
2- لا بد أن نشجع الاستثمارات الأجنبية في مصر من أجل تحسين الاقتصاد القومي.