Unit (1) Explorers

(1) Vocabulary

(1) Reading Text: The Race to the Pole

adventure (n.)	مغامرة	ambition (n.)	طموح
explore (v.)	يستكشف	The return journey	رحلة العودة
explorer (n.)	مستكشف	exploration (n.)	إستكشاف
race (v.)	يتسابق	exhausted (adj.)	منهك
race (n.)	سباق	running out of	ينفذ منهم الـ
Antarctic (n.)	القارة القطبية الجنوبية	weather conditions	الأحوال الجوية
expedition (n.)	رحلة إستكشاف	disaster (n.)	كارثة
a telegram (n.)	تلغراف	strike - (struck) past	يضرب
the South Pole	القطب الجنوبي	frostbite (n.)	لدغة الصقيع
sledge (n.)	زلاجة جليد	brave (adj.)	شجاع
skis (n.)	زلاجات	spirit (n.)	روح
rapid (adj.)	سريع	carry on (carried on) past	يواصل – يستمر
progress (n.)	تقدم	food depot (n.)	مستودع الطعام
break down	يتعطل	widow (n.)	أرملة
ponies (n.)	جياد سباق	fail (v.)	يفشل
companions (n.)	رفاق	remarkable (adj.)	إستثنائي - غير عادى
devastated (adj.)	مصدوم – حزين	courage (n.)	شجاعة
bitterly (adv.)	بمرارة	heroes (n.)	أبطال
diary (n.)	مذكرات	success (n.)	نجاح

(2) Target Vocabulary: Definitions

adventure	a journey, activity or experience that is strange or dangerous
devastated	shocked and sad
bitterly	angrily and unhappily
expedition	a journey organised for a special purpose
ambition	something you want to achieve
spirit	courage and strength
remarkable	extraordinary
frostbite	frozen fingers and toes

(3) Vocabulary Skills: Parts of Speech

*** Noun** → the name of a person, thing, place or an idea
*They didn't achieve their **ambition**.*

*** Verb** → the name of an action or a state of being

darsenglizy.com

★ Adjective

*They **failed** but their courage **made** them into heroes.*
→ a word that describes a person, thing, place or an idea

★ Adverb

*They were **devastated** when they saw the **Norwegian** flag.*
→ a word that describes a verb

*He wrote those words **bitterly** in his diary.*

(4) Vocabulary Skills: Word Building

noun (n.)		verb (v.)	adjective (adj.)		adverb (adv.)
success	(n.)	نجاح	weakness	(n.)	الضعف
succeed	(v.)	ينجح	weaken	(v.)	يضعف
successful	(adj.)	ناجح	weak	(adj.)	ضعيف
successfully	(adv.)	بنجاح	weakly	(adv.)	بضعف
ambition	(n.)	الطموح	return	(n.)	عودة
ambitious	(adj.)	طموح	return	(v.)	يعود
ambitiously	(adv.)	بطموح	bitterness	(n.)	مرارة
exhaustion	(n.)	إنهاك	bitter	(adj.)	مر
exhaust	(v.)	ينهك	bitterly	(adv.)	بمرارة
exhausted	(adj.)	منهك	disaster	(n.)	كارثة
exhaustedly	(adv.)	بإنهاك	disastrous	(adj.)	كارثي
sadness	(n.)	حزن	disastrously	(adv.)	بطريقة كارثية
sadden	(v.)	يحزن	fame	(n.)	سمعة – شهرة
sad	(adj.)	حزين	famous	(adj.)	مشهور
sadly	(adv.)	بحزن	famously	(adv.)	بشهرة
injury	(n.)	إصابة	breath	(n.)	نفس
injure	(v.)	يصيب – يؤذى	breathe	(v.)	يتنفس
injured	(adj.)	مصاب	death	(n.)	موت
difficulty	(n.)	صعوبة	die	(v.)	يموت
difficult	(adj.)	صعب	dead	(adj.)	ميت
rapidity	(n.)	سرعة	deadly	(adj.)	مميت – خطر
rapid	(adj.)	سريع	deadly	(adv.)	بطريقة مميتة
rapidly	(adv.)	بسرعة	careful	(adj.)	حريص
possible	(adj.)	ممكن	carefully	(adv.)	بحرص
impossible	(adj.)	غير ممكن	change	(n.)	تغير
translate	(v.)	يترجم	changeable	(adj.)	متغير
translation	(n.)	ترجمة	able	(adj.)	قادر
identify	(v.)	يحدد هوية	unable	(adj.)	غير قادر
identity	(n.)	هوية	ability	(n.)	قدرة
energy	(n.)	طاقة – نشاط	brave	(adj.)	شجاع
energetic	(adj.)	نشيط	bravery	(n.)	شجاعة

darsenglizy.com

"My Tutor" YOUR WAY TO FULL MARKS

explore	(v.)	يستكشف	courage	(n.)	شجاعة
explorer	(n.)	مستكشف	courageous	(adj.)	شجاع
exploration	(n.)	إستكشاف	pole	(n.)	القطب
patience	(n.)	الصبر	polar	(adj.)	قطبي
patient	(n.)	مريض	prepare	(v.)	يعد – يجهز
patient	(adj.)	صبور	preparation	(n.)	إعداد – تجهيز
patiently	(adv.)	بصبر	organise	(v.)	ينظم – يرتب
			organisation	(n.)	منظمة

(4) Notes: Prepositions & Expressions

- **on** his way — في طريقه
- the race was **on** — بدأ السباق
- the first **to leave** — أول من يغادر
- the next **to go** — ثاني من يذهب
- **make** progress — يحقق تقدم
- **have** problems — يواجه مشاكل
- **have** difficulties **with** — يواجه صعوبات مع
- **have** difficulty walking — يواجه صعوبة فى
- break **down** — يتعطل
- arrive **at** = (reach) — يصل
- run **out of** — يفرغ منه الـ
- *What a price to pay!* — ياله من ثمن!
- **get** weaker and weaker — يزداد ضعفا
- **made** them **into** heroes — جعلوا منهم (إعتبروهم) أبطالا

(2) Key Sentences

Study the following examples:

- Captain Scott left London to begin his **Antarctic expedition**.
- **On** his way, he received a **telegram** from the Norwegian **explorer** Roald Amundsen that he was going south too. So the **race** to the *South Pole* **was on**!
- Roald Amundsen was **the first to leave**.
- He had teams of dogs pulling the **sledges** and all his men were on **skis**. Because of this, he made **rapid progress**.
- Scott **had** some **problems**. First, his two motor sledges **broke down**, and then the **ponies** began to **have** serious **difficulties with** the snow and the cold.
- Amundsen was **the first to reach** the Pole and put a Norwegian flag there.

"My darsenglizy.com ALL MARKS

- Scott finally **arrived at** the Pole with four of his **companions** and they were **devastated** when they saw the Norwegian flag.
- Scott wrote **bitterly** in his diary: "Well, we have now lost the goal of our **ambition**."
- The **return** journey was one of the worst in the history of **exploration**.
- The men were soon **exhausted;** the **weather conditions** were terrible and they were **running out of** food.
- **Disaster** soon **struck**. Edgar Evans had terrible **frostbite** and **died** after a bad fall.
- **The next to go** was Captain Oates, who was having great difficulty **walking**.
- Scott and two companions **carried on** then a terrible storm started.
- Scott spent some of his last hours writing a letter full of **sadness** to his wife: "To my widow, I could tell you lots and lots about this journey. What stories you would have for the boy. But what a price to pay."
- They **got weaker** and **weaker** and the end wasn't far.
- The news of Scott's death shocked the world. He had **failed** to win the race to the Pole but the **remarkable courage** shown by Captain Scott and his men **made them into heroes**.

(3) Writing Skills

Linking Words

❶ While & During

"While" بينما ▶ followed by **a complete sentence**
"During" أثناء ▶ followed by **a noun** or **a phrase**

Examples:

- **While** I was having my lunch, the doorbell rang. ⬇
- **During** lunch, the doorbell rang.

❷ And / But / So / Because

"because" ▶ is used to give the **reason** for something
"so" ▶ is used to give the **result** of something
"and" ▶ is used to **add** two ideas together:
"but" ▶ is used to say something **different**:

Examples:

- He didn't study well. He got bad marks ⬇
  He got bad marks **because** he didn't study well.

- He didn't study well. He got bad marks ↓
  He didn't study well **so** he got bad marks.
- I like shopping. I like lying on the beach. ↓
  I like shopping **and** I like lying on the beach.
  I like shopping **and** lying on the beach.
- I am bad at football. My brother is very good at football. ↓
  I am bad at football **but** my brother is very good at it.

❸ first / then / after a while / soon / later

These linking words are used to put ideas in order

أولا	**"first"**	▶ to say what happened first
ثم	**"then"**	▶ to say what happened next
بعد برهة	**"after a while"**	▶ to say that the action happened after some time
بسرعة	**"soon"**	▶ to say that the action happened quickly after another
فيما بعد	**"later"**	▶ to say that the action happened after some time

Examples:

- **First** I thought Omar was joking when he said that my car was stolen.
- **Soon** I went out to check the car myself but I didn't find it.
- **Then** I called the police. **After a while**, a police car came.
- **Later,** we went to the police station to fill in some forms.
- **After a while**, I received a note from the police that they had found the car.

❹ anyway / Well / Luckily / actually

علي أي حال	**"anyway"**	▶ is used to change the subject of conversation
حسناً	**"well"**	▶ is used to begin a conversation or answer a question
لحسن الحظ	**"luckily"**	▶ to say that a good thing happened finally
فى الحقيقة	**"actually"**	▶ is used before you say a surprising thing

Examples:

- Why did you lose the match?
  Well, we started the game very quickly but we felt tired later.
- Then I kept busy all night trying to fix the broken window. **Anyway**, about tomorrow's match. Will you come?
- I got up late that morning but **luckily** I could catch the bus.
- **Actually** I don't like romantic movies but I enjoyed the film

(4) General Practice

[1] Choose the correct word (s) in brackets:

1. They didn't achieve their (ambitious – ambition – ambitiously – succeed).
2. The journey was a (disaster – disastrous – destroy – exhausted).
3. They suffered from (exhausted – exhaustion – disastrous – ambition).
4. They knew (dead – die – death – dies) was near.
5. They are remembered for their (brave – bravery – difficulty – disastrous).
6. They were brave in the face of great (difficult – difficulties – ambition – ambitious).
7. (Expedition – Devastated – Remarkable – Ambition) means: shocked and sad.
8. (Expedition – Devastated – Remarkable – Ambition) means: extraordinary.
9. (Expedition – Devastated – Remarkable – Ambition) means: a journey organised for a special purpose.
10. (Expedition – Devastated – Remarkable – Ambition) means: something you want to achieve.
11. A journey or experience that is strange or dangerous is a (holiday – adventure – ambition – vacation).
12. He was speaking bitterly about his failure. "Bitterly" means: (happily – quickly – proudly – unhappily).
13. Edgar Evans had terrible frostbite and died. "frostbite" means: (courage and strength – frozen fingers – stomachache – headache).
14. He was a great (explore – exploration – explorer – explored).
15. We (preparation – organisation – prepared – exploration) for the expedition very well.
16. Ali (injured – identified – frostbite – injury) his leg playing football.
17. It was starting to rain so they walked more (rapid – rapidly – rapidness – quick) to the car.
18. It was with great (sadly – sadden – sad – sadness) that I heard that my uncle had died.
19. Zeinab was (successful – fail – failure – success) in the first part of the exam so she is taking part 2 this summer.
20. The journey to the South Pole ended (success – disaster – ambitiously – disastrously) for Scott and his men. They all died.
21. We had to walk home when the car broke (up – out – down – in).
22. I was (exhausted – happy – ambitious – brave) because I walked all the way.
23. He is the most (brave – ambitious – courage – ambition) person I know. He wants to be very successful and very rich.

darsenglizy.com

24. He is the most (brave – ambitious – courageous – ambition) person I know. He killed a lion with his own hands.
25. The weather was so bad that it was (impossible – possible – rapidly – sad) to continue our journey.
26. The menu was in Chinese and nobody could give us a (translate – translation – organisation – preparation).
27. I lost my passport so I had no form of (identify – identity – indignity – identifies).
28. He can walk a long way in one day because he is so (weak – careful – energetic – injured).
29. It was difficult and dangerous climb so we had to go (careful – carefully – exhausted – exhaustedly).
30. One minute it was sunny, the next it rained. The weather was (patience – possible – energetic – changeable).
31. One of the expedition members hurt his leg and was (ability – able – unable – abilities) to continue.
32. Our (condition – ambition – sadness – disaster) was to be the first to climb the mountain.
33. Unfortunately, we weren't (failure – failed – successful – succeeded) as the Japanese got there first.
34. We were just disappointed but we weren't (energetic – possible – changeable – devastated).
35. They (had – were – ran out of – broke down) some problems during their expedition.
36. All the people on our expedition showed a lot of (courageous – carriage – courage – carriages).
37. It was an unforgettable journey for us all. We will (forget – remember – remarkable – memory) it all our lives.
38. Who was the first to (arrive – reach – come – go) the Pole?
39. We had a lot of difficulties but we had to carry (out – in – off – on).
40. Captain Scott left London to begin his Antarctic (holiday – expedition – vacation – difficulty).
41. (In – By – For – On) my way home, I received a phone call from my wife.
42. They got into their cars and soon the race was (off – out – on – over).
43. We had some problems. Our car broke (up – down – in – out) so we had to walk.
44. They (made – had – came – were) serious difficulties with the snow and the cold.
45. I fell asleep (while – because – during – but) the film
46. We met a lot of people (while – when – for – during) our holiday.
47. The ground is wet. It must have rained (while – because – but – during) the night.

darsenglizy.com

غريب Strangely

48. **A –** Why did you come late?
B – (Anyway – Well – Luckily – After a while**)**, I woke up late and I missed the school bus. I am sorry.
49. We started the game very quickly **(**because – but – luckily – first**)** we felt tired later.
50. I got up late that morning but **(**anyway – luckily – first – lately**)** I could catch the bus.
51. **(**Luckily – Unfortunately – Actually – Quickly**)** I don't like romantic movies but I enjoyed the film.
52. I called the police. **(**First – But – Because – After a while**)**, a police car came.

hey were exhusted during the journey.

[2] Rewrite the following sentences using word (s) in brackets:

1. They suffered from exhaustion during the journey. **(exhausted)**
2. They are remembered for their bravery. They are brave. **(brave)**
3. They faced a lot of difficulties on their way back. **(had)**
4. They knew they will soon be dead. **(die)**
5. The weather was so bad that it wasn't possible to go on. was impossible مستحيل **(impossible)**
6. He can walk a long way in one day because he is full of energy. **(energetic)**
7. We had to be careful while climbing the mountain. **(carefully)**
8. We met a lot of people while we were on holiday. **(during)**
9. There was a phone call for you during the break **(while you)**
10. I was worried because my friend was acting strangely. **(so)**
11. He apologized to the teacher. He returned to the classroom. **(and)**
12. He suddenly fell ill while he was doing the exam. **(during)**
13. I didn't want to go to Rachel party. I had no choice. **(but)**
14. They are angry for missing the match. **(because)**
15. I was angry because my father didn't buy me a new bike. **(so)**
16. She was very happy. She clapped her hands. **(because)**
17. I have cut my finger. It hurts me. **(so)**
18. I have cut my finger. It hurts me. **(because)**
19. While I was watching the film, the lights went out. **(during)**
20. To tell the truth, I woke up late and I forgot the meeting. **(Actually)**
21. This question is too difficult to answer. **(because)**

Faced = had

Unit (2) Travellers' Tales

(I) Vocabulary

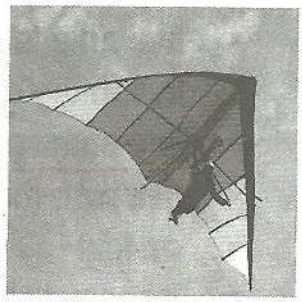
(1) Reading — Travellers

traveller	رحالة	microlight	حوامة شراعية
tale	قصة – حدوتة	on her farm	فى مزرعتها
travel writer	كاتب كتب رحلات	a tribe	قبيلة
journey	رحلة "برية"	aborigines	السكان الأصليون
mid-twenties	منتصف العشرينات	across	عبر
canoe	قارب صغير	makes documentaries	يعمل أفلام وثائقية
dog sledge	زلاجة تجرها الكلاب	hang glide	الطيران الشراعى

microlight

dog sledge

canoe


hang glide

(2) More Vocabulary

finance (v.)	يوفر تكاليف	the Amazon Jungle	غابات الأمازون
agent (n.)	وكيل	rainforests	الغابات المطيرة
an accountant	محاسب	local languages	لغات محلية
a travel agent	وكيل سفر – سياحة	exchange student	طالب فى منحة تبادلية
a travel guide	مرشد سفريات	graduation	التخرج
a botanist	عالم نبات	rare plant	نبات نادر
an ethnographer	عالم أجناس بشرية	cure rheumatism	يعالج الروماتزيم
customs	عادات	archaeology	علم الآثار
research [U]	بحث – أبحاث	animal protection	حماية الحيوانات
trips	رحلات	wildlife cameraman	مصور حياة برية

(3) Notes: Prepositions & Expressions

- **Make** journeys — يقوم برحلات
- **makes** documentaries **of** — يعمل أفلام وثائقية عن
- **make** preparation **for** — يجهز لـ

"Mdarsenglizy.com FULL MARKS

▪ **take** an expedition **to**	يقوم برحلة إستكشافية إلى
▪ **give** a lecture	يلقى محاضرة
▪ **work as** a scientist	يعمل كـ
▪ **work at** Cairo university	يعمل فى
▪ **work on** a book **about** food	يعمل على
▪ **Do research on**	يعمل أبحاث عن
▪ **Do work for** organisations	يؤدى أعمال لـ
▪ **Do** academic **work**	يقوم بعمل أكاديمى
▪ **Do** a lot of **sport**	يمارس الكثير من الرياضة
▪ **Write** articles **about**	يكتب مقالات عن
▪ **Write** a book **on**	يكتب كتابا عى
▪ **Be** interested **in**	مهتم بـ
▪ **live on** a farm	يعيش فى مزرعة
▪ **live in** the UK	يعيش فى المملكة المتحدة
▪ **live among** local people	يعيش بين المحليين
▪ **live with** (his family)	يعيش مع
▪ **on** foot	على الأقدام
▪ **by** camel / horse / canoe	راكبا (جمل – حصان – قارب)
▪ **every corner of the world**	فى جميع أنحاء العالم **all over the world**
▪ **on your own = (by yourself)**	بمفردك
▪ **on** holiday	فى أجازة

(2) Key Sentences

Study the following examples:

- I have been **to every corner of** the world = I have been **all over** the world
- He likes traveling but he always goes **on his own**. He doesn't like **going with groups**.
- Christina has been a **traveller** and **travel writer** since her **mid-twenties**.
- She has **made** journeys **by** horse, **by** canoe, dog sledge and microlight.
- Christina lives **with** her husband **on** her farm **in** southern England.
- Benedict Allen has lived **with** the Amazon Indians, **with** a **tribe** in New Guinea and **with Aborigines** in Australia.
- He has also **made** journeys across the Deserts **on** foot and **by** camel.
- Benedict **makes** TV **documentaries of** all his trips.

"My Tutor" darsenglizy.com FULL MARKS

- Her new travel book has been a success so she can **finance** her next expedition.
- I'm Learning Arabic. I always try to learn the **Local Languages**.
- I **make** special preparations **for** my trips.
- I'm living **in** Dubai these days as I am **on** holiday.
- A secretary usually **works in** an office.
- An **accountant** usually works in an office
- He has been **working as** a **botanist** since his **graduation** and he has discovered many **rare plants**.
- I've **done** a lot of **research on** Australian culture.
- I regularly **do** some **work for** animal protection **organisations**.
- I'm **doing** very little **academic work** at the moment.
- He **works as** a scientist **at** Lancaster University.
- I am **working on** a book **about** Australian food and drink at the moment.
- She has written more than twenty **articles about** Australian **customs.**
- He **wrote** a **book on** the life of Australian Aborigines last year.
- My uncle teaches **archaeology at** the university.
- He **does** a lot of **sport** and goes to the cinema regularly.
- He **gave** a fantastic **lecture on** Ancient Egypt last week.

(3) Vocabulary Practice

[1] Choose the correct word (s) in brackets:

1. A (Lecturer – Botanist – Cameraman – Travel writer) is a person who travels all over the world and write books about his travels.
2. My grandmother used to tell me fairy (novels – tales – plays – books) before I slept every night.
3. He has been all over the world. He is a famous (traveller – student – ethnographer – accountant).
4. A (microlight – canoe – camel – spaceship) is a small machine that flies using a glide.
5. A (microlight – canoe – camel – spaceship) is a small narrow boat.
6. At the moment, she is living (in – on – with – among) her farm in the countryside.

darsenglizy.com

7. A (tribe – trip – agents – botanist) is a group of people who live together.
8. He (takes – gives – makes – works) TV documentaries of all his trips.
9. She is a woman in her mid-twenties. She is about (20 – 25 – 30 – 18) years old.
10. Travellers often use a (dog sledge – hang glide – camel – canoe) to explore polar areas.
11. Travellers often use (dog sledges – hang glides – camels – canoes) to explore the deserts.
12. (A botanist – An ethnographer – An accountant – A cameraman) studies plants.
13. (A botanist – An ethnographer – An accountant – A cameraman) studies people.
14. He likes traveling but he always goes (in – for – with – on) his own.
15. She has (did – gave – made – travel) journeys to strange parts of the world.
16. We have (given – bought – made – did) special preparations for the trip.
17. I'll call you later because I'm (about – on – for – in) holiday at the moment.
18. A secretary usually works (on – for – with – in) an office.
19. He works (in – on – for – as) a botanist.
20. I've (done – made – had – taken) a lot of research on Australian culture.
21. I am working (for – with – on – as) a book about Australian food and drink.
22. I am writing a book (for – with – in – on) the life of Australian Aborigines.
23. She has written more than twenty articles (in – with – for – about) Australian customs.
24. My uncle teaches (botany – accounting – photography – archaeology) at the university. He is giving a lecture on Ancient Egypt tomorrow.
25. We (do – make – have – take) a lot of sport and enjoy ourselves at the club.
26. Are you interested (in – on – for – with) traveling?
27. She's (exhausted – lively – ambitious – determined) because she's been working too hard.
28. My father (makes – gives – goes – has) lectures at the university.
29. When you make a journey, you travel by (boat – car – ship – plane).
30. Before I go on holiday, I always (make – take – have – go) good preparations for it.
31. She can finance her next expedition. "Finance" means: (save – spend – collect – lose) money on her expedition.
32. He is a wildlife (ethnographer – accountant – cameraman – documentary). He films wild animals for documentary programmes on TV.

darsenglizy.com

(3) Grammar Study

Present Tenses

(1) Present Simple

We use the present simple:

❶ **To talk about regular activities, routines or habits:**

e.g.: She **visits** her aunt every Friday.
Mum and Dad always **watch** this program.

❷ **To talk about permanent situations (personal facts):**

e.g.: I **don't like** going out with groups.
He **doesn't enjoy** big parties.

❸ **To talk about general truths:**

e.g.: An ethnographer **studies** different races of people
The sun **rises** in the east and **sets** in the west

❹ **To talk about future events or timetables**

e.g.: The train **leaves** at 8:00 a.m. tomorrow
The first semester **begins** after Ramadan.

❺ **With time clauses beginning with [as soon as / when / after / before / until]**

e.g.: I'll pick them up as soon as the class **ends**.
When the game **finishes**, we'll have a cup of tea.
She'll call after she **finishes** her work.
I will write this letter before I **go out**.
We'll wait here until you **come back**.

❻ **Time adverbials with the present simple**

always	دائما	occasionally	أحيانا
usually	عادة	often	غالبا
regularly	بانتظام	rarely / seldom	نادرا
sometimes	أحيانا	hardly ever	من النادر أن
ever (question)	أبدا	never (negative)	أبدا

every كل (morning – night – evening – day – week – year ...etc.)

darsenglizy.com

e.g.: I **always** get to school early.
Sara is **never** late to school.
She **hardly ever** visits her relatives.
I am **always** worried about the exam results.
I can **sometimes** get the full mark in my English exams.
I **often** buy healthy food.
Do you **often** read books in English?

We use these adverbs of frequency after (to be, modals and helping verbs) and before (main verbs)

(2) Present Continuous

We use the present continuous:

❶ For activities that are going on at the time of speaking:

e.g.: Right now she **is** probably **giving** a lecture.
I **am studying** my grammar lesson now.
She can't come to the phone; she'**s having** a shower at the moment.

❷ Activities that happen for a limited period of time (temporary routines or habits):

e.g.: We **are training** every day this week to get ready for the match.
I'**m eating** fruit and vegetables only at the moment. I'm on a diet.
I'**m learning** Chinese. *(Not necessarily at the moment of speaking)*

❸ To talk about changing situations over a period of time:

e.g.: Car prices **are going** higher and higher.
Forests **are disappearing** because of fires.
Computers **are becoming** much faster.

❹ To talk about future events that are already arranged:

e.g.: I **am getting** married in June. (arrangements are done)
He **is coming** from Australia next week. (arrangements are done)
I **am starting** a new job in June. (I've already accepted the job)
We **are going** to the theatre tonight. (we've got the tickets)

❺ Time adverbials with the present continuous

Right now / at the moment / now / at present

e.g.: We're having lunch **at the moment**.
She's talking to her mum on the phone **now**.
At present, many scientists are working on a cure for cancer.

darsenglizy.com

(3) Present Simple OR Continuous

❶ For permanent situations we use (present simple).
For temporary situations we use (present continuous)

e.g.: I **live** in Aswan but at the moment I**'m living** in Cairo because I go to the university.

❷ For actions repeated regularly, we use (present simple).
For actions happening right now, we use (present continuous)

e.g.: My brother usually **plays** football, but today he **is staying** at home because he has got an exam tomorrow.

❸ We can only use the present simple with the following verbs (not the present continuous):

knowing	▸▸ believe, know , understand
appearance	▸▸ appear, seem , look
liking	▸▸ hate, like, love , prefer
senses	▸▸ hear, see, smell, taste
state	▸▸ be, contain, include
possession	▸▸ have, own, possess, want, wish

e.g.:
What do you think of the car? ⇔ What are you thinking of the car? ×
I don't like this food. ⇔ I'm not liking this food. ×
I don't know the answer. ⇔ I'm not knowing the answer. ×
Do you want to go home? ⇔ Are you wanting to go home. ×

(4) Present Perfect

We use the present perfect:

❶ To talk about the present situations connected to past actions

e.g.: The teacher **is** angry because we **have arrived** late.
I **feel** ill because I **have eaten** too much chocolate.

❷ For actions started in the past and continue to the present

e.g.: Alan **has lived** in London since 1990.
(He started living in London in 1990 and he is still living there now)

darsenglizy.com

e.g.: My father **has been** a teacher since 1992.
(He became a teacher in 1992 and he is still a teacher.)

❸ To talk about activities with results or consequences in the present

We **have planted** lots of trees. It's more beautiful here now.
Ali's car is shining. He **has just washed** it.
She's not hungry. She **has already eaten** a sandwich.

❹ To talk about actions in the past, when we don't know or are not interested in when it happened.

He **has lived** with the Amazon Indians. (It doesn't matter when he lived there)
We **have visited** Dubai many times. (It doesn't matter when we visited it)

❺ Time adverbials with the present perfect

Since ▶ to talk about the start of the time period
e.g.: We haven't seen Omar **since** he moved to Alexandria.
We haven't seen him **since** 2001

For ▶ to talk about the length of the time period
e.g.: We haven't seen Omar **for** six years.
I haven't eaten anything **for** the whole day.

Just ▶ to say that something happened a short time ago
e.g.: We've just arrived.
They've just gone out.

Already ▶ at the end of the sentence to express surprise
▶ before the past participle to emphasize that something happened.
e.g.: Have you finished **already**? (I am surprised)
We've **already** seen this film. (We actually saw it)

Yet ▶ at the end of negative sentences and questions for emphasis
e.g.: I haven't started this exercise **yet**.
Have you met my new friend **yet**?

Still ▶ To show surprise that something you expected didn't happen.
before haven't in negative sentences Or before not in negative questions,
e.g.: I can't believe you **still** haven't said sorry.
Has she **still** not told you the truth?

darsenglizy.com

(4) Grammar Practice

[1] Choose the correct word (s) in brackets:

1. (Do – Have – Are – Was) you ever been to South America?
2. (Do – Have – Are – Does) you like traveling?
3. Where (do – have – are – does) you always go on holiday?
4. Where (did you go – have you been – are you going – do you go)? – We're going to Alexandria.
5. What language (do – have – are – does) you learning?
6. I (like – am liking – liking – liked) visiting foreign countries.
7. He doesn't (traveled – travels – travel – traveling) a lot.
8. What (does – is – has – was) he doing? – He's preparing for the trip.
9. Where (did you go – have you been – are you going – do you go)? – We've been to Muscat.
10. What else (did – has – do – is) Mona done? – She's explored the old city.
11. For fifteen years, he (has explored – explored – explore – is exploring) jungles and rainforests.
12. Where (did you go – have you been – are you going – do you go)? – We often go to Hurghada.
13. Have you ever been (bite – bitten – bites – biting) by a snake?
14. At the moment he is (prepare – prepared – preparing – prepares) for another trip.
15. Where (did you go – have you been – are you going – do you go)? – We went to Madrid.
16. How long (do – have – are – was) you been a travel writer?
17. I've wanted to be a traveller (for – yet – since – ago) I was a kid.
18. I (work – am working – have worked – works) as a botanist since my graduation.
19. He (teach – teaches – teaching – is taught) students at the university.
20. My uncle spends a lot of his time (travel – traveling – travels – traveled).
21. I (have – am – has – was) just discovered an unknown flower in Egypt.
22. At present, I (am studying – study – studies – have studied) rare plants.
23. I (examine – examines – examined – have examined) more than ten plants so far.
24. We (are – was – were – have been) here since eleven o'clock.
25. I've had my computer (since – in – for – on) June.
26. People (spend – is spending – spends – are spending) more time in front of their computers these days.
27. We haven't seen that movie (already – yet – still – since).

darsenglizy.com

28. I've lived here (since – for – already – just) a long time.
29. Do you usually (go – goes – going – gone) to school on foot?
30. I (need – am needing – has needed – needs) some cash to buy books.
31. It seems like the summers (get – are getting – is getting – has got) hotter these days.
32. The population in Egypt has doubled (already – yet – for – since) last year.
33. I've (yet – already – still – since) bought Mohamed Fouad's new album.
34. Dad! You (just – already – still – yet) haven't given me my birthday present.
35. John has worked for that company (already – yet – for – since) he was 14.
36. Alan (hope – hopes – is hoping – has hoped) to do well in his test.
37. Hello? Police? Someone (has stolen – was stealing – steals – is stolen) my car!
38. (Do you try – Are you trying – Have you tried – Is you trying) to be funny? – It's not time for your silly jokes.
39. It (is getting – gets – got – get) more and more difficult to find a job thee days.
40. I (yet – still – just – already) haven't tried Chinese food.
41. That butcher's shop has been here (for – since – still – already) as long as I can remember.
42. Mum is in the kitchen. She (cooks – has cooked – have cooked – is cooking).
43. Be quiet, please. I (think – am thinking – have thought – has thought) of something important.
44. Has Kerry finished her homework (already – just – still – since)?
45. (Aren't – Didn't – Haven't – Don't) you known about Sara's accident yet?
46. These days, I (spends – am spending – have spent – has spent) less time with my family.
47. Haven't you spoken to your parents about your job (yet – just – for – since)?
48. I (prefer – prefers – am preferring – have preferred) phoning people to e-mailing them.
49. He's (yet – still – just – for) bought a new mobile phone.
50. We haven't seen Ahmed (for – already – yet – since) last year.
51. He isn't a very good player, but he always (is scoring – scores – score – scored) goals with his team.
52. Boys (like – are liking – likes – liked) to spend more time playing on computer than watching TV.
53. Our hotel is next to the beach, and we (have – has – are having – have had) a wonderful holiday.
54. What (do you read – are you reading – you read – are you read) now?
55. She's a journalist. She (works – is working – work – working) for the BBC.

darsenglizy.com

go – went gone

[2] Rewrite the following sentences using word (s) in brackets:

1. I'm reading a book about the Arab World at the moment. **(often)**
2. We've taken an expedition to China for the last five years. **(every year)**
3. We eat a lot of fish every week. **(at the moment)**
4. Yasmin has worked at a travel agent's in Riyadh since 2000. **(for)**
5. Usama goes to some unusual places in the summer. **(for the last five years)**
6. We always prepare for expeditions. **(now)**
7. Omar is repairing his motorbike on his own. **(repairs)**
8. Have you still not finished your homework? **(yet)**
9. Tom hasn't called us since he left two months ago. **(for)**
10. I saw this film last week. **(already)**
11. It's a long time since I last saw you. **(haven't seen)**
12. Dina and Jehan have been friends since 1995. **(for)**
13. We've had this computer since 1998. **(bought)**
14. When did you start working here? **(How long)**
15. Joanna isn't at home. She is at work. **(gone to)**
16. Occasionally I visit some friends in the town. **(from time to time)**
17. I usually live on my aunt's farm in the summer holiday. **(at the moment)**
18. Do you clean your car everyday? **(now)**
19. The birds sing every morning. **(now)**

[3] Write a paragraph of SEVEN sentences on

Adventure Holiday

Guiding words:

Last summer – unusual adventure – holiday – the red sea – climbed mountains – swim – the sea – coral reefs – shark – fast – a speed boat – near – rescued me

Last summer I made unsual adventure on my holiday I went to the red sea I climber mountains I saw coral reefs, I saw a shark It was a speed boat near me It resued me It was a speed boat near me It resued me very muc It was a fantastic holiday I enjoyed

darsenglizy.com

Unit (3) Extreme Sports

(1) Vocabulary

(1) Target Vocabulary Extreme Sports

bungee jumping
القفز الحر

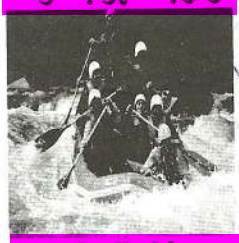
ice diving
الغطس فى الجليد

sky surfing
التزلج الطائر

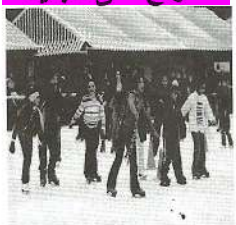
snowboarding
التزلج الجليدى باللوحة

snow rafting
التزلج بقارب على الجليد

white-water rafting
ركوب النهر بالطوف

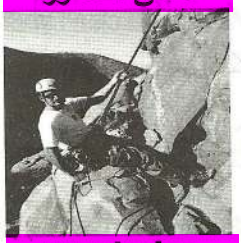


ice skating
التزلج على الجليد

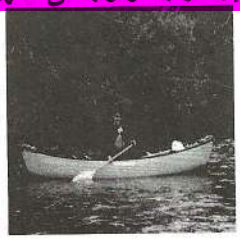


skiing
التزحلق على الجليد

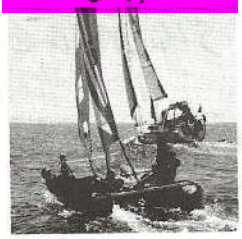
rock climbing
تسلق الصخور



canoeing
الإبحار بالقوارب فى النهر



sailing
الإبحار



parachuting
القفز بالمظلات

darsenglizy.com

(2) More Vocabulary — Extreme Sports

Extreme Sports	رياضات خطرة	**a rubber boat**	قارب مطاطى
extreme	غريب – خطير	**at great speed**	بسرعة عالية
popular	مشهور – شائع	**inflatable raft**	قارب قابل للنفخ
do gymnastics	يؤدي تمارين لياقة	**Fast flowing**	متدفق
excitement	إثارة	**absolutely crazy**	مجنون تماما
jump off	يقفز من على	**diving equipment**	معدات غصس
elastic rope	حبل مطاطي	**a frozen lake**	بحيرة متجمدة
jump out of	يقفز من داخل	**upside down**	رأسا على عقب

Study the following about Extreme Sports:

- **Extreme sorts** have become **popular** in the last ten years.
- You can find all these in extreme sports: *speed*, *excitement*, *adventure* and *danger*.
- In **Bungee Jumping**, you **jump off** a bridge and you fall and fall, and then, just before you hit the ground or water, an **elastic** rope pulls you back.
- In **Sky Surfing** you **jump out of** an aeroplane and use a board to surf the air or **do gymnastics** in mid-air.
- In **Snowboarding**, you have all the excitement of surfing by a board on snow. It is more dangerous than skiing.
- In **Snowrafting**, you sit in a rubber boat and sail down a mountain at great speed and you can't control the boat.
- In **White-Water Rafting** you sit in a small **inflatable** raft and go down a river at great speed. Fast flowing mountain rivers are the best for this dangerous sport.
- In **Ice Diving**, for those people who are absolutely crazy, you put on diving **equipment** and dive under a frozen lake. You then try to walk **upside down** on the ice.

(3) Target Vocabulary — Multi – Part Verbs

back out of	يتراجع عن	**put on**	يرتدي
set up	يظبط – يعد	**go through with**	يخوض – يستمر
be into (something)	مهتم بـ	**get across**	يوضح
turn up	يظهر – يصل	**take up**	يتخذ (رياضة – هواية)

back out of — **to decide not to do something you agreed to do**

e.g.: It's too late to back out of the agreement now.

set up — **to organise a meeting, start a business, etc.**

e.g.: I've set up a meeting for tomorrow afternoon.

be into (something) — **to be interested in and enjoy something**

e.g.: I am not into rock music. It's too loud.

darsenglizy.com

turn up — **to arrive**
e.g.: He turned up at the party but we hadn't invited him.

put on — **to wear clothes or equipments**
e.g.: In ice diving you put on diving equipment and dive under a frozen lake.

go through with — **to do something you promised or planned to do**
e.g.: She decided not to go through with the wedding.

get across — **to explain something**
e.g.: He gets his ideas across very well.

take up — **to begin to do a sport or other activity**
e.g.: I'm going to take up golf next year

(4) More Vocabulary

jogging	الجري الخفيف	**water sport**	رياضة مائية
footballers	لاعبون كرة القدم	**winter sport**	رياضة شتوية
baseball	كرة القاعدة	**cricket**	الكريكت
league	دوري	**nervous**	متوتر
football (soccer)	كرة قدم	**excited**	منفعل
risk (v.) (n.)	يخاطر - مخاطرة	**persuade**	يقنع

(5) Notes: Prepositions & Expressions

❶ **Try – Go – Do – Take up + (names of sports)**
- **e.g.:** **Try** sky surfing / **Do** snowrafting / **Take up** bungee jumping

❷ **Go + (names of sports ending in –ing.)**
- **e.g.:** **Go** sky surfing / **Go** snowrafting / **Go** ice diving / **Go** bungee jumping

❸ **Have** similarities **with** متشابه مع
- **e.g.:** Snowboarding **has** similarities **with** skiing but it's more dangerous.

❹ **It's worth + (ing.)** يستحق
- **e.g.:** I have watched that film before but it's worth watching again

❺ **It's difficult + (to inf.)** من الصعب أن
- **e.g.:** It's **difficult to** get across how I feel when I am very nervous.

❻ **For ages = (for a very long time)**
- **e.g.:** We waited **for ages** but the bus never arrived.

❼ **jump out of** ... يقفز من داخل **jump off** يقفز من على
- **e.g.:** In bungee jumping, you jump off a bridge. And in sky surfing, you jump out of a plane.

darsenglizy.com

(2) Language Functions

Expressing Preference

... + ing. / noun	... + to infinitive
like / don't like	would like / wouldn't like
love / don't love	would love / wouldn't love
prefer / don't prefer	would prefer / wouldn't prefer
hate يكرهه / can't stand لايطيق – لا يحتمل	

[1] Study the following examples:

- I **like** bungee jumping. I **would like** to try it.
- I **hate** doing boring sports. I**'d love** to do snowrafting.
- I **love** going skiing. **Would** you **like** to go skiing with me?
- I **can't stand** slow sports. I **prefer** fast and exciting sports.
- A few people **prefer** basketball **to** football.
- Which sport **do** you **prefer** doing? – Which sport **would** you **prefer** to do?
- What sports do you **like** doing? – What sports **would** you **like** to do?

[2] Choose the correct word (s) in brackets:

1. I (love – like – prefer – can't stand) that noise. It's too loud.
2. I (prefer – like – would prefer – can't stand) to stay at home.
3. She'd like (go – to go – going – gone) ice diving.
4. (Would – Do – Are – Will) you like to do snowrafting?
5. People like (do – to do – doing – done) extreme sports in order to feel excited.
6. Ahmed would love (trying – making – to try – to make) sky surfing.
7. (Would – Do – Are – Have) you like winter sports?
8. Which of these extreme sports would you like (trying – to try – taking – to make)?
9. Noha can't stand (do – does – doing – done) boring sports.
10. I (hate – like – would like – can't stand) bungee jumping. It's great.

[2] Rewrite the following sentences using word (s) in brackets:

1. I'd love to go sky surfing. **(going)**
2. I wouldn't like to do snowrafting. **(can't stand)**
3. I love going skiing. I would like to go **(would like)**
4. I'd prefer to stay at home. **(enjoy)**
5. I'd quite like to go ice diving. **(love)**

darsenglizy.com

(3) Grammar Study

Prepositions of time (Review)

❶ Prepositions of Time

AT	ON	IN
Clock time	**Days**	**Years**
At five o'clock	**On** Friday	**In** 1972
Meal time	**Dates**	**Seasons**
At lunch time	**On** Mother-Day	**in** summer
Others	**On** 11th March 1997	**Months**
At Christmas	**On** Friday morning	**in** January
At the weekend	**On** 6th October	**Centuries**
At noon / **At** night	**On** the 1st of May	**In** the 21st century
At midday / **At** midnight	**On** May the second	**Parts of the day**
At dawn	**On** September 2nd	**In** the morning / the evening / the afternoon
At that time	**Others**	**Others**
At the beginning of	**On** my birthday	**In** the day [بالنهار]
At the start of	**On** my holiday	**In** the middle of
At the end **of**	**On** a rainy day	

❷ Time Expressions

during the break
for (a period of time)
since (a fixed date)

Between (1995) **and** (2003)
From (1995) **to** (2003)

after lunch
before Ramadan

Fill in the spaces with the correct preposition:

1. I have dinner ..... six o'clock. I do my homework ..... dinner, usually ..... five ..... six, and then ..... dinner I play computer games, usually ..... seven and eight o'clock.
2. I'd prefer to do my homework ..... night. I'm always tired ..... the afternoon.
3. It is often cold ..... the morning ..... the sun comes up.
4. Children start school ..... the age of five.
5. This accident took place ..... the end of March ..... 2004.
6. The shop is open ..... the month of August but closed for two weeks ..... September.

darsenglizy.com

(4) General Practice

[1] Choose the correct word (s) in brackets:

1. People do extreme sports in order to feel (tired – excited – nervous – bored).
2. Extreme sports have become (extreme – popular – dangerous – similar) in the last ten years.
3. People usually bungee jump from (aeroplanes – helicopters – mountains – bridges).
4. In sky surfing people do mid-air (dancing – gymnastics – swimming – skiing).
5. Snowboarding has similarities with (skiing – swimming – surfing – canoeing).
6. In snowrafting people use a rubber (ski – board – rope – boat) and sail down a river at great speed.
7. For white-water rafting, you need a (big – warm – mountain – old) river.
8. Ice divers (swim – walk – jump – surf) upside down under the ice.
9. Alan waited for Tom for ages but he didn't (take up – turn up – set up – put on).
10. What kind of music are you (from – into – up – out)?
11. A friend of mine has just (taken up – given up – turned up – set up) jogging in order to get fit.
12. Why don't we set (up – in – out – off) our computer in the study?
13. They were going to the cinema with us but they (backed out – went through – took up – put on) at the last minute.
14. Have you ever (taken – given – made – turned) up late for a match?
15. If your school asked you to be in a team, would you join or (go through – back out – turn up – get across)?
16. Do you think you'll ever (look up – take up – give up – turn up) a dangerous sport?
17. What promise couldn't you go (off – up – through – across) with?
18. Walid has taken (off – up – in – away) riding and bought a fast horse.
19. Let's (turn up – give up – set up – take up) Nada's new computer in her room as a surprise.
20. I'm afraid of exams and I just can't (get – go – turn – take) through with them.
21. (Turn up – Put on – Set up – Get across) old trousers before you work on your motorbike.
22. She is a very good teacher. She can always (get across – turn up – back out – put on) new information.
23. I have been (into – out of – off – across) bungee jumping for three years now and I still love it.

darsenglizy.com

24. I don't think I can (go through – set up – take up – get across) with the parachute jump. I'm too frightened.
25. Please arrive early in order to (go through – take up – set up – take up) all the equipments.
26. She always (turns up – gets across – takes up – gives up) first. She is never late.
27. I want to (take up – turn up – set up – get across) horse-riding. It's fantastic.
28. Nobody understands what he is trying to (make – get – set – go) across.
29. What sports do you like (to do – doing – to have – having)?
30. (Would – Are – Have – Do) you like watching sport on TV?
31. What extreme sports would you like (trying – to try – tried – tries)?
32. He can't stand football. He hates (watch – to watch – watching – watched) it on TV.
33. She prefers stories (to – on – for – with) films.
34. My uncle quite likes football but he (loves – would like – can't stand – prefers) watching it on TV.
35. We usually (go – have – take – make) swimming in summer.
36. Snowboarding has similarities (for – with – of – on) skiing.
37. Bungee jumping is great. It's worth (try – to try – trying – tried).
38. I (go – take up – play – make) swimming every weekend.
39. What sport do you like (going – doing – making – taking)?
40. Do you like (doing – watching – going – taking) sport on TV?
41. I have dinner (in – on – at – for) six o'clock.
42. I do my homework (before – since – on – between) dinner.
43. I usually study (from – between – since – for) five and six.
44. I play computer games, usually (from – between – since – for) seven and eight o'cl
45. I usually do my homework (in – on – at – since) night.
46. I'm always tired (in – on – at – from) the afternoon.
47. It is often cold (in – on – at – since) the morning.
48. (Before – After – At – When) the sun comes up, it is usually dark and cold.
49. Children start school (in – at – on – since) the age of five.
50. This accident took place (in – on – at – from) March, 2004.

[2] Rewrite the following sentences using word (s) in brackets:

1. I've already repaired my bike. **(haven't)**
2. Are you still doing your homework? **(yet)**
3. I've lived in this town **(since)**

darsenglizy.com

4. It's a long time since I last saw Omar. **(for ages)**
5. We knew each other when we were at school. **(since)**
6. I've lived in this town since 1990. **(for)**
7. Have you been to Luxor? **(ever)**
8. My brother came home a moment ago. **(just)**
9. Have you been to the cinema with Omar before? **(ever)**
10. I haven't used a computer before. **(never)**
11. I have worked here left school. **(since)**
12. We took a lot of pictures while we were on holiday. **(during)**
13. I'd love to take up dangerous sports. **(taking)**
14. I wouldn't like to do snowrafting. **(can't stand)**
15. I love going skiing. **(would like)**
16. I'd prefer to stay at home. **(enjoy)**
17. I'd quite like to go ice diving. **(love)**
18. Snowboarding is similar to skiing. **(similarities)**
19. I can't express my thoughts. **(get across)**
20. I can't answer this question. **(It's difficult)**
21. We've been waiting for a long time. **(ages)**

[3] Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue

Shady: Do you think you'll ever take up a dangerous sport?
Ali: No I will never take up a dangerous sport
Shady: Why not?
Ali: Because they are too dangerous
Shady: But some people say they are fun although they are dangerous.
Ali: I don't agree. I prefer normal sports to dangerous ones.
Shady: What's your favourt sport?
Ali: Football or tennis for example
Shady: Do you practice both of them
Ali: Yes, I practice both of them in the club.

darsenglizy.com

Unit (4) Adventure Holidays

(1) Vocabulary

(1) Reading Text: Himalayan Adventure

Adventure holidays	أجازات المغامرات	porter	شيال ـ حمال
imagine	تخيل	on a trek	فى رحلة سير
mountain path	طريق جبلي	luggage	أمتعة ـ حقائب
route	طريق	arrangements	ترتيبات
horizon	الأفق	flights	رحلات جوية
trek	رحلة سير على الأقدام	Accommodation	إقامة
expedition	رحلة إستكشاف	special offers	عروض خاصة
trip	رحلة	go straight	يذهب مباشرة
safari	رحلة فى الغابات	spectacular	رائع
brochure	منشور سياحى	experiences	تجارب

(2) Key Sentences

Study the following examples:

- Have you ever been **on** adventure holiday?
- Can you **imagine** what would happen if there was no clean water?
- We **went on a trek** along a mountain **path** in the Himalayas.
- While we were walking, we suddenly saw something **on the horizon.**
- Finally you are there at the camp after a lot of time walking.
- Finally you arrive at the camp after a lot of time walking.
- He was tired so I offered to carry his **luggage**.
- A jungle **Safari** will be a **spectacular experience**.
- All the **trip arrangements** have been made.
- The **brochure** mentioned everything about the **flights**, **accommodation** and **prices**.
- We **went straight** home after a lovely day on the beach.
- The photo looked **spectacular** with the incredible Mount Everest **on the horizon**.
- The food cooking on the fire **smells** great and it even **tastes** greater.
- **Treks** can be uncomfortable and even dangerous.
- We were accompanied by guides who have several years' **experience.**
- **Trekking Guides** know all the best **routes** and best places to **camp**.

darsenglizy.com

(3) Grammar Study

(1) State and Activity Verbs

Verbs can be divided into two groups

Activity Verbs

Verbs that describe activities and can be used in simple and progressive tenses
e.g.: *eat – drinking – study – playing*

State Verbs

Verbs that describe states and can't be used in progressive tenses
e.g.: *seem – need – have - look*

❶ State Verbs are:

(1) Verbs related to the Mind

admit	يعترف	mean	يعني	agree	يوافق	prefer	يفضل
believe	يعتقد	think	يعتقد	know	يعرف	realize	يدرك
want	يريد	suppose	يفترض	remember	يتذكر	understand	يفهم
doubt	يشك	imagine	يتخيل				

(2) Verbs related to Emotions

adore	يعشق	care	يراعي	like	يحب	dislike	لا يحب
love	يحب	hate	يكره	hope	يأمل		

(3) Verbs related to Having and Being

possess	يملك	be	يكون	belong	ينتمي إلى	contain	يحتوى
have	يملك	include	يتضمن	need	يحتاج	seem	يبدو
own	يملك	wish	يتمنى	resemble	يمثل	appear	يبدو

(4) Verbs related to Senses

feel	يشعر	hear	يسمع	look	ينظر	see	يرى
smell	يشم	sound	يبدو	taste	يتذوق		

❷ Some state verbs are sometimes used as activity verbs

Have = posses (state verb)
We have an expensive car.

Have = drink or eat (activity verb)
She is having some tea with her friends.

Think = believe (state verb)
I think this is a great idea.

Think = consider (activity verb)
I am thinking about my exam.

Feel = believe (state verb)
I feel I can't go through with it.

Feel = experience (activity verb)
How are you feeling?

darsenglizy.com

More examples:

- The guides **have** good experience in leading treks. — *State Verb*
- We are **having** a hot cup of tea. — *Activity Verb*
- I **feel** he isn't going to pass his exams. — *State Verb*
- We were **feeling** tired when we arrived. — *Activity Verb*
- We **think** that good travel arrangments are important. — *State Verb*
- What are you **thinking** about? — *Activity Verb*

❸ Verbs related to senses are followed by adjectives not adverbs

The food **tastes** awful.
It **sounds** interesting.
The roses **smell** beautiful.
The dancers **look** attractive.

Correct the underlined mistakes in the following sentences

- They feel they are needing more time. need
- She is thinking she is the best player. thinks
- We are having a nice house by the lake. ~~possesing~~ have
- I am feeling something isn't right. Feel
- He is owning a nice house by the lake. Owns
- Are you knowing the answer to this question?
- She has a shower now.
- She is having a shower every morning.
- Your new suit looks greatly.

Study these examples:

- **There is a terrible smell in the kitchen.** **(smells)**
  The kitchen smells terrible.
- **Do you have dinner at home everyday?** **(Are ...?)**
  Are you having dinner at home now?
- **She is bathing in the bathroom.** **(having)**
  She is having a shower in the bathroom.
- **They are drinking some coffee in the garden.** **(having)**
  They are having some coffee in the garden.
- **We posses an expensive car.** **(have)**
  We have an expensive car.

darsenglizy.com

(4) General Practice

[1] Choose the correct word (s) in brackets:

1. Do you (like – liking – liked – likes) your job?
2. I (am enjoying – enjoy – enjoys – enjoying) meeting new people.
3. What (do you think – are you think – do you thinking – are you thinking) about the match?
4. Where (is he coming – does he come – he came – he coming) from? – He is American.
5. Right now, I (work – am working – have worked – works) for an international company.
6. (Do you understand – Are you understanding – Do you understanding – Are you understand) anything?
7. I'm sure they (enjoy – are enjoying – enjoying – enjoys) themselves in the pool.
8. Suddenly, we saw a large figure. It looked very (stranger – strange – strangely – strangers).
9. The trekkers were walking (slow – slowly – slower – slowing) up the mountain.
10. Mohammed (smells – thinks – wants – appears) we should go on holiday?
11. Do you (agree – seem – own – sound) with me?
12. What (do you mean – are you mean – are you meaning – do you meaning)?
13. Mum is cooking dinner. It (feels – smells – prefers – means) delicious.
14. I (am preferring – prefer – prefers – preferred) individual sports to team sports.
15. I (speak – am speaking – have speak – are speaking) to Tom on the phone now.
16. It (gets – is getting – are getting – get) very hot. Let's get out of the sun.
17. I (thinks – thinking – think – am thinking) we should stop now.
18. I (thinks – thinking – think – am thinking) about the problems we have.
19. You (looks – are looking – look – looking) serious. What's wrong?
20. What (do you think – are you thinking – you think – you are thinking)?
21. What (do you think – are you thinking – you think – you are thinking) about?
22. Why are you (taste – tasting – tastes – tasted) the soup?
23. I (taste – tasting – am tasting – tastes) the soup to see if it's hot or not.
24. Why are you (smell – smelling – smelt – smells) the milk? Is there something wrong with it?
25. Roses smell so (nice – nicely – nicest – nicer).
26. We (have – are having – had – has) dinner now. Can you call back later?
27. The coffee tastes (awful – awfully – greatly – deliciously).
28. I always (have – make – having – making) a shower in the morning.

darsenglizy.com

Revision Module (1): Adventure

[1] Choose the correct word (s) in brackets:

(A) Vocabulary

1. You should (go – surf – visit – discover) Paris when you are in Europe.
2. I'd like to (explore – go – travel – stay) the Andes.
3. Why don't we (go – explore – stay – play) sailing at the weekend?
4. Would you like to go (to – on – in – at) a safari?
5. Some people like to (explore – explain – explode – exchange) strange places.
6. I don't think I can (go through – set up – get across – turn up) with parachute jump. I'm too frightened.
7. Please arrive early and (go through – set up – put on – get across) the gym equipment.
8. I want to (set up – turn up – get up – take up) horse-riding.
9. Nobody understands what she is trying to (get across – take up – turn up – make up).
10. I never tried (safari – skiing – climbing – parachuting) because I don't think I could jump out of a plane.
11. She went on a (sailing – skiing – safari – bungee jump) in Kenya and took photographs of wild animals.
12. There are millions of trees in the Brazilian (desert – rainforest – museum – island).
13. The (polar regions – ancient buildings – rainforests – deserts) are very cold but beautiful.
14. When it is not too hot, she goes (sailing – skiing – surfing – climbing) in the mountains.
15. You can't go (sailing – skiing – swimming – climbing) because there is no snow.
16. I was frightened and wanted to back (with – in – out – up).
17. The teacher gets (across – away – through – up) her message very well.
18. He was very nervous and couldn't go through (by – to – in – with) the bungee jump.
19. We'd like to set (down – off – up – in) an adventure sports club.
20. The doctor advised him to take (in – on – up – off) some sport.
21. He always turns (in – out – up – off) late for our meetings.
22. Have you ever tried ice (boarding – diving – jumping – sailing)?
23. Please don't be so (patient – impatient – patience – impatience)! I'll tell you everything.
24. They were (preparing – prepare – preparation – prepares) for the trek.
25. I couldn't believe Mrs. Jen was (death – dead – die – died).
26. That white-water rafting was quite (exhausted – exhausting – exhaustion – ambitious).
27. Which Pole did they race (on – to – with – for)?

darsenglizy.com

28. Why did Amundsen (success – successful – succeeded – succeed) and Scott fail?
29. Scott and his men became (explorers – travellers – heroes – expedition) after they died?
30. Captain Scott left London to begin his Antarctic (surfing – expedition – sailing – safari).
31. (In – By – For – On) my way home, I received a phone call from my wife.
32. They got into their cars and soon the race was (off – out – on – over).
33. Ahmed finished his exam and he was the first (leaving – left – to leave – for leaving).
34. He studies hard every day. Because of this, he made rapid (failure – progress – return – exhaustion).
35. We had some problems. Our car broke (up – down – in – out) so we had to walk.
36. They (made – had – came – were) serious difficulties with the snow and the cold.
37. Who was the first to (arrive – reach – come – go) the Pole?
38. Scott finally (reached – came – went – arrived) at the Pole.
39. Our soldiers were (happy – exhausted – devastated – changeable) when they saw the enemy's flag on our land.
40. "They were running out of food" means: they had (a lot of – very little – very much – lots of) food.
41. His leg was injured and he was having great difficulty (walk – walking – walked – walks).
42. We had a lot of difficulties but we had to carry (out – in – off – on).
43. He wrote a letter full of (sadly – saddle – sadness – sad) to his wife.
44. She is a (window – widow – married – divorced) because her husband is dead.
45. In bungee jumping, people jump (off – on – out of – under) a bridge.
46. In bungee jumping, you don't fall because an elastic (bridge – rope – boat – raft) pulls you back.
47. In Sky Surfing you (surf – jump – sail – swim) out of an aeroplane and use a board to surf the air or do gymnastics in mid-air.
48. Snowrafting is quite (easy – dangerous – boring – slow) because you can't control the boat.
49. In White-Water Rafting you sit in a small inflatable (bridge – raft – board – rope) and go down a river at great speed.
50. I decided to (give up – take up – turn up – get up) bungee jumping because I like it.
51. They invited me to the party but I (haven't – dong – wasn't – can't) really into it.
52. It's too late to (set up – back out – be into – go through) of the agreement now.
53. I've (set up – put on – got across – taken up) a meeting for tomorrow afternoon.
54. I am not (up – out – into – on) rock music. It's too loud.

darsenglizy.com

55. He (set up – gave up – took up – turned up) at the party but we hadn't invited him.
56. In ice diving you (back out – go through – get across – put on) diving equipment and dive under a frozen lake.
57. She decided not to (set up – go through – back out – turn up) with the wedding.
58. He gets his ideas (across – upside down – up – out) very well.
59. I'm going to take (up – on – off – away) golf next year.

(B) Grammar

1. We (have – are having – is having – has) a good time in Alexandria and we'll call you when we have time.
2. The flight (arrives – arrive – has arrived – had arrived) at 7.00.
3. I can't talk now, I (am doing – doing – do – did) my homework.
4. She (stayed – has stayed – stay – stays) in Nepal for three months last year.
5. The guide (live – is living – lives – lived) in a village near the trekking area.
6. Adventure tourism (grow – grows – is growing – was growing) fast these days.
7. She's walked across the Libyan Desert. "She's" means: (she is – she has – she does she was).
8. That's an interesting film. "That's" means: (that is – that has – that does – that was).
9. They (think – are thinking – thinks – is thinking) white-water rafting is exciting.
10. I would like very much (going – to go – go – went) skiing.
11. (Would – have – Are – Do) you like trying new sports?
12. I would prefer (to playing – play – to play – playing) tennis.
13. She doesn't like (to staying – stay – to stay – staying) at home.
14. (Do – Would – Are – Have) you like to be left alone on a desert island?
15. Have you (already – ever – never – just) eaten dates? – No, never.
16. Most people have a good time (at – in – on – with) holiday.
17. He's done a lot of homework (during – while – usually – already) the school holidays.
18. I've (sometimes – often – just – ever) finished writing my essay.
19. School finishes (in – on – at – with) four o'clock.
20. They (has – hasn't – have – haven't) heard the result yet.
21. She's lived here (during – for – since – from) three years.
22. There was some good music (in – on – at – for) the 1980s.
23. She hasn't seen her uncle (since – during – while – for) she was five years old.
24. We have (sometimes – already – often – ever) been to Bahrain twice.
25. (Do – Are – Have – Did) you learning French at school?
26. I (was – am – have been – go) to Lebanon before.

darsenglizy.com

27. You (don't do – didn't do – haven't done – aren't doing) your homework so you can't watch TV.
28. I learn a lot about football when I (watched – watch – watching – watches) good players.
29. Heba (reads – is reading – has read – are reading) a lot of books these days.
30. (Did you finish – Have you finished – Are you finished – Do you finish) with that book?
31. I (don't tell – am not telling – haven't told – didn't tell) you about your present. It's a secret.
32. We (aren't watching – don't watch – haven't watched – didn't watch) sport on TV. We aren't really into it.
33. My friend (doesn't eat – isn't eating – hasn't eaten – didn't eat) meat. He is a vegetarian.
34. I (am watching – watch – watches – watching) a series about the wildlife at the moment.
35. I think my dad (has – does have – is having – having) lunch now.
36. I'm sorry. I have to leave. My agent (are wait – is wait – wait – is waiting) for me.
37. The baby (sleep – are sleeping – is sleeping – is sleep) at the moment.
38. I (am having – have – am have – having) dinner. Can I call you later?
39. He (work – works – are working – working) at a restaurant for six weeks during the holiday.
40. I (read – reads – am reading – is reading) a book about New York at the moment.
41. Where's Joanne? – She has (yet – just – didn't – always) left. She isn't here.
42. How long (you had – have you – you have – have you had) this bike?
43. I (love – like – prefer – can't stand) that noise. It's too loud.
44. I (prefer – like – would prefer – can't stand) to stay at home.
45. She'd like (go – to go – going – gone) ice diving.
46. (Would – Do – Are – Will) you like to do snowrafting?
47. People like (do – to do – doing – done) extreme sports in order to feel excited.
48. Ahmed would love (trying – making – to try – to make) sky surfing.
49. (Would – Do – Are – Have) you like winter sports?
50. Which of these extreme sports would you like (trying – to try – taking – to make)?
51. Noha can't stand (do – does – doing – done) boring sports.
52. I (hate – like – would like – can't stand) bungee jumping. It's great.
53. Ahmed (hasn't worked – doesn't work – isn't working – didn't work) here as long as I have.

darsenglizy.com

[2] Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets:

1. John lives in Manchester. **(Where)**
2. They are doing their homework now. **(every night)**
3. Mr. Hamdy arrives on time regularly. **(always)**
4. Everything is arranged for my flight to London tomorrow. **(I am)**
5. He drinks tea very often. **(usually)**
6. Omar hates video games. **(like)**
7. He visits his relatives occasionally. **(sometimes)**
8. It's Rasha's habit to watch TV every night. **(watches)**
9. He swims and plays tennis very often. **(regularly)**
10. She left the room a moment ago. **(just)**
11. They are angry for not catching the subway. **(because they ...)**
12. He doesn't play well, does he? **(never)**
13. I'd love to take up sky surfing. **(taking)**
14. I wouldn't like to do snowrafting. **(can't stand)**
15. I love going skiing. **(would like)**
16. I'd prefer to stay at home. **(enjoy)**
17. I'd quite like to go ice diving. **(love)**

[3] Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue

Shady: Would you like to go swimming with me tomorrow?
Ali: No, sorry I can't
Shady: Why not?
Ali: I have to stay with my mother in the hospital
Shady: Oh, dear. How long has she been in hospital?
Ali: she has been there for three days.
Shady: I hope she gets better soon
Ali: Thanks Shady.
Shady: Look! I've changed my mind. I'll come and visit your mother with you.
Ali: That's nice of you.

darsenglizy.com

Unit (5) Life Stories

(1) Vocabulary

(1) Reading Text: Life Stories

going solo	القيام بمغامرة بمفردك	flight	رحلة طيران
autobiography	سيرة ذاتية	survived	بقى حيا
altogether	تماما – بالكامل	scarf	منديل – طرحة
companions	رفاق	herd of buffalo	قطيع من الجاموس
airport	مطار	wildebeest	الثيتل الأفريقى
runway	مدرج طائرات	whizzed over	تطن (تصدر صوت)
zebra	الحمار الوحشي	spotted (v.)	لاحظت
chase ... away	يطرد / يبعد	leopard	الفهد
a military aeroplane	طائرة عسكرية	trunk	جذع شجرة
parachute	مظلة هبوط	flamingo	طائر الفلامنجو
cockpit	كابينة الطيار	summit	قمة (جبل)
instructor	المرشد – المعلم	pilot	طيار

(2) Target Vocabulary: Definitions

airport	a place where people get on or off planes when travelling by air
autobiography	the story of a person's life written by himself
cockpit	the part of a plane where the pilot sit
going solo	when you do an action or an adventure alone
parachute	a special equipment which allows a person jump out of a plane
pilot	a person who flies an aeroplane
runway	an area with special preparation for aircrafts to land and take off
wildebeest	a large, African animal with a long tail and horns that curve to the sides, and which lives in areas covered in grass ⇩

see picture

(2) Key Sentences

Study the following examples:

- There were sixteen of us **altogether** in the flying lessons.
- All my **companions** at the camp were nice people.
- Nairobi didn't use to have a big **airport**. There was only one **runway**.
- On most mornings, they would run out and **chase** the zebras **away**.
- Ordinary pilots fly **passenger aeroplanes**. Air fighters fly **military aeroplanes**.

darsenglizy.com

- I saw a variety of animals every day from the **cockpit** while I was flying **solo**.
- When the plane **whizzed** over, a **herd** of **wildebeests** ran away in all directions.
- Once, I **spotted** a **leopard** lying along the trunk of a large tree.

(3) Vocabulary Practice

[1] Choose the correct word (s) in brackets:

1. Nairobi is the capital of (South Africa – Kenya – Algeria – Morocco).
2. "Going solo" means that you do something (alone – together – altogether – with others).
3. An (autobiography – airport – wildebeest – runway) is a place where people get on or off planes when travelling by air.
4. An (autobiography – autograph – automatic – automobile) is the story of a person's life written by himself.
5. The part of a plane where the pilot sits is called (cocktail – cockpit – engine – tail).
6. (A cockpit – An umbrella – A parachute – A jet engine) is special equipment which allows a person jump out of a plane.
7. An area with special preparation for aircrafts to land and take off is called the (run away – runway – railway – highway).
8. A (flamingo – wildebeest – leopard – trunk) is a large, African animal with a long tail and horns that curve to the sides.
9. Monkeys attacked our camp and we had to (run – chase – give – take) them away.
10. (An instructor – A guide – A companion – A director) is someone who teaches you how to do something new such as flying.
11. (An instructor – A guide – A companion – A director) is someone who shows you around new cities.
12. (An instructor – A guide – A companion – A director) is someone who shares you the same experience or adventure.
13. The top of something is sometimes called a (herd – scarf – summit – runway).
14. Nairobi didn't use to have a big (plane – airport – forest –camp). There was only one runway.
15. Once, I (looked – spotted – see – chased) my brother using our father's lap top.
16. Only three pilots (survived – ran away – enjoyed – learnt) the war. All the others died.
17. To fly a (military – training – weather – children) aeroplane, you have to be an brave pilot.

darsenglizy.com

(4) Grammar Study

Used to & Would

1. We use (would) & (used to) to talk about repeated actions in the past that no longer happen now.

- She used to have many friends when she was young. *(She doesn't have many friends now.)*
- They would walk a long way to reach their school. *(They did this every day in the past.)*
- My mother would cook chicken every Sunday. (This doesn't happen these days)
- When I was young, I used to go swimming every day. (Now I don't do this)
- When I was five, I would ask lots of questions. (Now I don't do this)
- My father used to smoke. (It was his habit but he doesn't do it any more)

2. What's the difference between "used to" & "would"?

Used to + inf.

We use "used to" to talk about past activities and states

Would + inf.

We use "would" to talk about past activities only.

Examples:

- I used to have a red bike when I was young. *(NOT: ~~I would have a red bike.~~)*
- I used to love school a lot when I was young. *(NOT: ~~I would love school a lot.~~)*
- Omar used to be my best friend. *(NOT: ~~Omar would be my best friend.~~)*
- We used to live in a big house. *(NOT: ~~We would live in a big house.~~)*

3. Different forms of (Used to)

Affirmative Form:	subject + **used to** + infinitive
Negative Form:	subject + **didn't use to** + infinitive
WH-Question Form:	What + **did** (not) + subject + **use to** + infinitive?
Yes-No Question Form:	**Did** (not) + subject + **use to** + infinitive?

Examples:

- I **used to** like bananas when I was a child.
- My parents **didn't use to** have much free time.
- Where **did** you **use to** live?
- **Didn't** she **use to** work here?
- **Did** you **use to** work hard when you were young?

darsenglizy.com

4. Different forms of (Would)

Affirmative Form:	subject + **would** + infinitive
Negative Form:	subject + **would not** + infinitive
WH-Question Form:	What + **would** + subject + infinitive?
Yes-No Question Form:	**Would** + subject + infinitive?

Examples:

- I **would** eat lots of bananas when I was a child.
- My parents **wouldn't** leave me alone when I was a child.
- Where **would** you spend your free time when you lived in the country?
- **Would** your grandmother buy water in the past?

5. For past actions which happened just once OR at a definite time in the past, we can't use (used to) or (would)

Examples:

- I **visited** my uncle last week. (NOT: ~~I used to visit my uncle last week~~)
- We **went** to Hurghada last summer. (NOT: ~~We used to go to Hurghada ...~~)
- The TV **was invented** last century. (NOT: ~~The TV used to be invented~~)

Study the following sentences:

1. **People bought from small shops in the past.** **(buy)**
   People used to buy from small shops in the past.

2. **The air was clean and fresh in the past.** **(be)**
   The air used to be clean and fresh in the past.

3. **There used to be a playground in our street.** **(was)**
   There was a playground in our street.

4. **It was my habit to go swimming every weekend.** **(used to)**
   I used to go swimming every weekend.

5. **In Ancient Egypt, people wrote everything on papyrus.** **(would)** + inf
   In Ancient Egypt, people would write everything on papyrus.

darsenglizy.com

(5) Grammar Practice

[1] Choose the correct word (s) in brackets:

1. Nairobi (use to – didn't use to – wouldn't – would) have a big airport.
2. I (used to – would – use to – used) to fly for long periods.
3. When I was in business, I (would – use – used – use to) spend every weekend in business meetings.
4. When I was younger, I (would – used – use – didn't) to run twenty miles a day.
5. Before I became a dieter*, I (used – use to – would – will) eat a dessert after every meal. [a dieter شخص فى نظام غذائي]
6. We (would – used to – use to – wouldn't) live in a small flat but last year we bought a big house.
7. He (would – use – used – use to) spend a lot of money at the cinema, but now he only buys computer games.
8. Peter and John (used – used to – use to – would) be best friends but then they had an argument.
9. My primary school teachers (would – wouldn't – used – use to) give us any homework but they taught us a lot in class.
10. Mr. Smith (used to – didn't use to – uses to – use to) watch TV all day before he lost his sight.
11. I (used to – didn't use to – would – wouldn't) like fish but now I love it.
12. This town is very quiet now; when my grandfather was young it (would – wouldn't – used to – didn't use to) be a busy seaside resort.
13. Harrison Ford (use – use to – used to – used) accept very strange jobs before he became an actor.
14. My grandmother (would finish – used to finish – finishes – finished) her education at the age of sixteen.
15. We (would move – used to move – moved – moves) to Al Khobar in Saudi Arabia in 1970.
16. (Did – Would – Do – Have) you use to play any sport when you were a kid?
17. I often (dreamt – dreams – dream – dreaming) of becoming famous.
18. What (can – would – do – have) you do in you free time when you were young?
19. This street used to be nice and quiet. There (wouldn't – didn't – don't – aren't) use to be noisy cars or pollution.
20. She (learned – used to learn – would learn – learning) English for three years.
21. I (used to visit – visited – would visit – have visited) the Sudan last year.

darsenglizy.com
FULL MARKS

22. Every time my cousins came to Cairo we (would – use – used – uses) go to the cinema together.
23. We (went – go – have gone – will go) swimming every day when we were on holiday.
24. Did you (used to – use to – use – would) take care of a pet when you were young?
25. My Aunt (use – used – using – would) to write children's books.
26. Did Stephen (used – use – using – would) to go to school with you?
27. He (uses – use – used to – would) hate art classes, but now it is his favourite subject.
28. I (use – would – used – wouldn't) to travel to California on my summer holidays.
29. I (would – used to – didn't use to – don't use to) eat tomatoes, but now I like them.
30. People used to (live – lives – living – life) in big houses in the past.

[2] Rewrite the following sentences using word (s) in brackets:

1.	I liked sweets a lot when I was a child.	**(used to)**
2.	My family lived in the north of Saudi Arabia.	**(used to)**
3.	I played football every day when I was a student.	**(would)**
4.	I used to live in a small village in Upper Egypt.	**(Where ...?)**
5.	We would play in the street when we were young.	**(Where ...?)**
6.	As a kid, I never liked eating vegetables.	**(wouldn't)**
7.	As a kid, I never liked eating vegetables.	**(use to)**
8.	She always handed her homework in early.	**(would)**
9.	I hated school when I was young.	**(used to)**
10.	I didn't cry often when I was a child.	**(use to)**
11.	People bought from small shops in the past.	**(buy)**
12.	People walked a lot or took the train in the past.	**(used to)**
13.	The air was clean and fresh in the past.	**(be)**
14.	There were a lot of parks and open spaces in the old city.	**(used to)**
15.	People lived in houses with big gardens in the past.	**(live)**
16.	We don't live in Cairo now but we did in the past.	**(used to)**
17.	He used to come early.	**(didn't)**
18.	When he was younger, he didn't smoke.	**(use to)**
19.	Our grandparents had to buy fresh food every day.	**(used to)**
20.	I lived in a small house by the river when I was little.	**(used to)**

darsenglizy.com

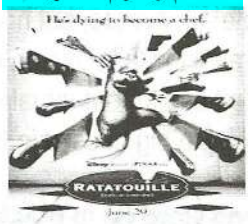
Unit (6) Films

(I) Vocabulary

(1) Target Vocabulary — Film Genres

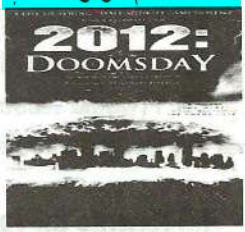
action
أفلام حركة

cartoon
أفلام رسوم متحركة



comedy
أفلام كوميدى

disaster
أفلام كوارث



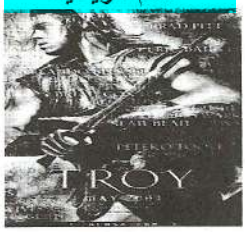
musical
أفلام موسيقية

science fiction
أفلام خيال علمي

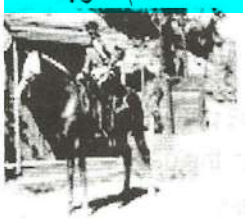
thriller
أفلام إثارة وتشويق

war
أفلام الحرب

historical
أفلام تاريخية



western
أفلام الغرب



Romance
أفلام رومانسية

Horror
أفلام رعب

(2) More Vocabulary — Films

the Picture House	قاعة السينما	photography	التصوير
cinema brochure	إعلان السينما	plot	الحبكة الدرامية
actor	ممثل	scene	مشهد
actress	ممثلة	situation	موقف
character	شخصية	special effects	مؤثرات خاصة
costumes	أزياء	script	النص
dialogues	الحوار	director	المخرج
music	الموسيقى	starring ...	بطولة ...
part	جزء	directed by	إخراج ...

darsenglizy.com

(2) Language Functions

Expressing Opinions about films

modifiers and adjectives

absolutely	تماما	→	brilliant	رائع – عبقرى
incredibly	بطريقة لا تصدق	→	clever	ماهر
not very	ليس ... تماما	→	realistic	واقعي
quite	تماما	→	fantastic	رائع
rather	بدرجة معينة	→	silly	سخيف
really	حقا	→	nothing special	لا شيئ مميز
very	جدا	→	attractive	جذاب
totally	كليا	→	nasty	سيئ
a bit	قليلا	→	exciting	مثير

Study the following examples:

- What did you **think of** the film?
- I thought it was **absolutely brilliant**.
- The film was **quite exciting**, but **nothing special** about the actors.
- Which was your **favourite part** of the film?
- My favorite part was when the **hero** went into the forest for training.
- The **plot** was **very clever** but the **script** was **a bit silly**.
- Judy West was **really fantastic**. She's a great **actress**, isn't she?
- That **actor** always **plays** the same **character** in most of his films.
- The **fight scene** was **very realistic**.
- The **fight scene** was **quite realistic**.
- It's a **very** clever film.
- It's **quite** a clever film.

(3) Vocabulary Practice

[1] Choose the correct word (s) in brackets:

1. I don't like (science fiction – comedy – western – romance) films because I am not interested in the future or the space.
2. They don't really make (thrillers – cartoons – comedies – westerns) now. Cowboys and Indians are quite silly.
3. The (music – script – dialogues – actress) in a film is called the sound tracks.

darsenglizy.com

4. The director didn't allow any (actors – actress – cameramen – people) into the film studio.
5. "Terminator" is a brilliant film. It is full of (plots – special effects – directors – parts).
6. We watched a great (western – science fiction – comedy – horror) last night, we couldn't stop laughing.
7. (A director – An actress – An actor – A character) is the person who gives instructions to the actors and cameramen.
8. The (special effects – plot – scene – dialogues) is the incidents that take place in a film.
9. The (special effects – dialogues – script – costumes) are amazing images often produced with computers.
10. That was a great (thriller – comedy – horror – romance)! I haven't laughed so much for a long time.
11. I hate watching (horror – comedy – romance – western) films before I go to bed because I know I won't sleep.
12. The (scene – photography – script – costumes) is the words the actors learn to use in the film.
13. I like films about space. My favourite is Star Wars. It was the best (science fiction – drama – comedy – thriller).
14. Good actors need to read the (music – script – soundtrack – special effects) carefully before they act their part.
15. I like (horror – drama – comedy – western) films with ghosts and monsters.
16. That film has an exciting (music – special effect – plot – costumes). The ending was a complete surprise.
17. The (plot – scenes – costume – dialogues) was totally ridiculous. I've never seen such a stupid film.
18. I've always liked (thrillers – drama – comedies – westerns) where I try to work out the answer to the problem and I feel like I am a detective too.
19. In (horror – western – thriller – romance) films people always have happy ending, get married and live in beautiful houses.
20. Tom Hanks is my favourite (cameraman – actor – actress – director) he's acted in the greatest films so far.
21. The (author – cameraman – director – actor) of a film tells the actors what to do.
22. Russell Crowe was fantastic. He's a great (action – actor – act – actress), isn't he?

darsenglizy.com

23. The (actor – director – actress – cameraman) of Jurassic Park was Steven Spielberg, the great Hollywood director.
24. The (special effects – dialogues – costumes – brochures) in "*Titanic*" were fantastic. The film was full of amazing computerized images
25. My favourite (actor – actress – story – film) is Christina Ricci. I think she's great!
26. "Die Hard" is (a comedy – an action – a cartoon – a romance) film. It's full of chasing and action.
27. "Finding Nemo" is the best (horror – western – cartoon – historical) I have ever seen. You think everything is for real though it was just drawings.
28. Ahmed Helmy is my favourite actor. He always makes nice (horror – historical – action – comedy) movies.
29. I have just watched a fantastic (historical – disaster – comedy – musical) film. It was about Ancient Egypt and the Pharaohs.
30. Many stories about World War II were made into (comedy – war – science fiction – western) films.
31. What genre is the film "Troy"? – I think it is a (comedy – cartoon – romance – historical) film.
32. My favourite part of the film was when the Titanic sank. That was the most exciting (film – scene – photograph – dialogue).
33. Is "Gladiator" a western film? – No, it's a historical (comedy – action – horror – disaster).
34. What did you think of the film? – I thought it was absolutely (nasty – brilliant – silly – boring). I can watch it more and more.
35. The film was quite boring. Nothing (special – silly – bad – brilliant) attracted me.
36. Mohamed Saad always plays the same (costume – character – music – special effects) in his films.
37. I liked the (costumes – characters – special effects – music) in the film. The actors looked elegant in those 1912 fashions.
38. My favourite (character – plot – dialogue – photograph) in the film was the poor farmer who helped the king.
39. What type of a film is "High School Musical"? – It's clear from the title. Of course, it's a (comedy – musical – cartoon – western).
40. The fight scene at the end of the film was very (really – realistic – bad – silly). I thought it was a real fight.

darsenglizy.com

(4) Grammar Study

Past Simple & Past Continuous

(A) The Past Simple

❶ *to talk about finished actions in the past with mentioning the time:*

- We played tennis last week.
- Mohammed bought a new fridge a month ago.

❷ *to talk about past situations, repeated actions or habits in the past*

- I went to primary school in Aswan.
- She always rang me on Fridays.
- She used to visit us every weekend.

(B) The Past Continuous

❶ *to talk about activities that continued for a period of time in the past*

- He was watching TV all evening.
- I was trying to change the wheel.
- He wasn't running fast in the competition yesterday.

❷ to talk about actions in progress at a certain time in the past

- At 4 o'clock yesterday, I was watching the football match.
- He was studying French during the last summer holiday.

❸ *to talk about activities that form a background for another past event:*

- It was raining during the whole match.
- She was waiting for the bus when we met for the first time.
- Why was she crying when I came in?

(C) The Past Simple and the Past Continuous

Study this example!

Martin *was crossing* the street **when** a car *hit* him.
While Martin *was crossing* the street, a car *hit* him.

darsenglizy.com FULL MARKS

❶ When we use the past continuous and the past simple in one sentence:

The past continuous → *describes the background*
The past simple → *reports the event*

- I was preparing lunch **when** the telephone rang.
- It was raining **when** we arrived in London
- Mr. Jones was buying a paper **when** a man stole his wallet.

❷ We use: (while – when – as) to join the past simple and the past continuous.

While ▶▶ Past continuous + Past simple

- **While** I was walking home, I met an old friend.
- I met an old friend **while** I was walking home.

When ▶▶ Past simple + Past continuous

- **When** you called me, I was having a shower.
- I was having a shower **when** you called me.

As ▶▶ Past continuous + Past simple

- **As** I was playing tennis, a ball hit me in the eye.
- A ball hit me in the eye **as** I was playing tennis.

❸ We can use: (while & As) to join two sentences in the past continuous tense.

- **While** Dad was mending my bike, I was watching TV.
- I was watching TV **while** Dad was mending my bike.
- **As** mother was preparing dinner, we were watching a movie.
- We were watching a movie **as** mother was preparing dinner.

❹ We use: (When – Then – as soon as) to join two sentences in the past simple.

- **As soon as** I got home, I turned on the TV to watch the final match.
- I washed the car, **and then** I took it for a drive around the town.
- **When** I saw the snake, I screamed loudly.

❺ We don't use the past continuous to talk about repeated actions in the past.

- When I was young, I **was going** to a lovely nursery school.
- When I was young, I **went** to a lovely nursery school.
- When I was young, I **used to go** to a lovely nursery school.

❻ We don't use the past simple to talk about a long action at a certain moment in the past.

- At 8 o'clock yesterday, I **worked** on my computer.
- At 8 o'clock yesterday, I **was working** on my computer.

darsenglizy.com

(4) Grammar Practice

[1] Choose the correct word (s) in brackets:

1. Something fell out of that window while (stood – stand – was standing – used to stand) under it.
2. When Heba (had – was having – used to have – has) her job in a flower shop, she sent me flowers.
3. Dad (was paying – paid – pays – was paid) me very well when I worked in his shop.
4. It was raining while we (played – was played – were playing – used to play) football.
5. I (left – was leaving – leave – leaves) the shop when I saw that lovely picture, so I bought it.
6. It (got – gets – was getting – used to get) dark when I arrived in the village last night.
7. I wrote to you as soon as I (know – was knowing – knew – known) the news.
8. (Had – Were – Was – Would) you driving by the river when you saw the red car?
9. That boy (was breaking – broke – breaks – breaking) my window while he was playing football.
10. I (was driving – drove – drive – driving) to work every day last year.
11. We (meet – met – were meeting – were met) them at the same place every week.
12. We would (meet – met – were meeting – were met) them at the same place every week.
13. We used to (met – meet – were meeting – were met) them at the same place every week when we were at school.
14. When we were young at school, we always (sit – sat – sitting – were sitting) at the same desk.
15. Who (win – won – was winning – was won) the Wimbledon last year?
16. As Hassan and Ali were (came – coming – come – comes) in, Yehia gave them the bad news.
17. When (does – did – do – was) you leave? – I left two days ago.
18. What time (did – does – do – were) you get home yesterday?
19. What (did – does – do – were) you doing?
20. She saw the police car while she (was driving – drove – drives – driving) to work.
21. I (wasn't – didn't – did – don't) enjoy the film. It was so boring.
22. We were in the garden when it (started – was started – is starting – starts) to rain.
23. I was driving home when I (see – was seeing – sees – saw) a house on fire.
24. I (was running – ran – run – running) to hug my father, when I ran into a wall.
25. What (did – were – are – do) you doing when I phoned you?

darsenglizy.com

26. (Were – Did – Are – Do) your parents living in France when you were born?
27. I went to the classroom quickly and (apologize – apologizes – apologized – apologizing) to the teacher.
28. The teacher (stopped – stop – stops – stopping) the lesson and everybody looked at me.
29. She (looked – was looking – look – looks) out of the window when she saw the crash.
30. Last week, an accident (happens – happened – happened – was happening) near our school.
31. We bought a present and (visit – visits – visited – were visiting) my grandparents last weekend.
32. They were sitting around a big table (read – reading – are reading – was reading) books.
33. When she heard the crash, she (looked – looking – used to look – would look) out of the window

[2] Rewrite the following sentences using word (s) in brackets:

1. Where do you go for a holiday every year? where did **(last year)**
2. Mohammed washes his car every weekend. **(last weekend)**
3. We were making a noise. The teacher came in. **(while)**
4. The bus was moving. The thief jumped off. **(when)**
5. Who did he meet? He was travelling. **(while)**
6. Magdy was playing the final match. He sprained his ankle. **(While)**
7. I was watching TV. You phoned. **(When ...)**
8. My mother was cooking dinner. My sister and I were watching TV. watched **(while)**
9. She didn't know how to play the cassette. **(couldn't)**
10. Marry was reading a scary story. The lights went out. **(When)**
11. Was he happy yesterday? **(feel)**
12. Walking down the street, I saw an accident. **(while)**
13. While she was running to school, she had an accident. **(when)**
14. The tourist lost his camera during his tour around the city. he was walking around **(While ...)**
15. We were typing. The manager opened the door. **(when)**
16. He came home at lunch time. **(While we ...)**

darsenglizy.com