

Unit 5 : Agatha Christie

N O R
M

amnesia	فقدان الذاكرة	excavation	التنقيب عن الآثار
mousetrap	مصيدة فئران	murder	جريمة قتل
poison	يسم / سُم	identity	الهوية
headquarters	مركز القيادة / المقر الرئيسي	suspect	يشك في / يشتبه في / شخص مشتبه فيه
innocent	بريء	invasion	غزو
secret agent	عميل سري	spy	جاسوس
archaeologist	عالم آثار	criminal	مجرم / إجرامي
wounded	مصاب	crime fiction	روايات الجريمة
repair = mend	يُصلح	antiquities	آثار
ancient remains	آثار قديمة	blind	أعمى
a radio play	مسرحية إذاعية	deaf	أصم
dumb	أبكم / أخرس	ghosts	أشباح
guests	ضيوف	murderer	قاتل
gestures	إيماءات	case	قضية
trial	محاكمة / محاولة	court	محكمة
witness	شاهد / يشهد	defend	يدافع عن
identity card	بطاقة الهوية / البطاقة الشخصية	perform	يؤدي (دور في مسرحية مثلا)
notice	يلاحظ	qualities	صفات
equipment	معدات / أجهزة	nervous	عصبي / خائف
set free	يطلق سراح	bang	يضرب بشدة
achieve	يحقق	achievement	إنجاز
accomplishment	إنجاز	tourist offices	مكاتب سياحية
military force	القوة العسكرية	shy	خجول
radio signals	إشارات لاسلكية	take control	يسيطر / يتحكم
enrich	يُثري	prove	يثبت / يبرهن
consequences	نتائج / عواقب	proof	إثبات / برهان / دليل
horror films	أفلام الرعب	evidence	دليل
film festival	مهرجان سينمائي	director	مخرج / مدير
heavenly	سماوي	scenario	سيناريو
deliberately	عمداً	religious	ديني
embarrassed	يشعر بالإحراج	accompany	يصطحب
substance	مادة	accidentally	بالصدفة
transmitter	جهاز إرسال		

Prepositions

<i>instead of</i>	بدلاً من	<i>spy on</i>	يتجسس على
<i>welcome to</i>	مرحباً (بكم) في	<i>set free</i>	يطلق سراح
<i>pass on information</i>	ينقل معلومات	<i>close to</i>	قريب من
<i>on (his) way to</i>	في طريقه إلى	<i>suffer from</i>	يعاني من
<i>save .. from</i>	ينقذ .. من	<i>on the coast</i>	على الساحل

Expressions

<i>do / commit a crime</i>	يرتكب جريمة	<i>the longest-running play</i>	مسرحية تُعرض لأطول فترة
<i>to everyone's surprise</i>	لدهشة الجميع	<i>work on a crime</i>	يعمل على حل الجريمة
<i>somewhere</i>	في مكان ما	<i>solve the crime</i>	يحل الجريمة
<i>on the coast</i>	على الساحل	<i>with the help of</i>	بمساعدة

Definitions

<i>amnesia</i>	<i>the medical condition of not being able to remember anything</i>
<i>excavation</i>	<i>digging up the ground, especially in order to find things from the past</i>
<i>mousetrap</i>	<i>a device for catching, and usually killing, mice</i>
<i>murder</i>	<i>the crime of deliberately killing someone</i>
<i>poison</i>	<i>a substance that can kill or harm you if you eat it, drink it, etc.</i>
<i>shy</i>	<i>nervous and embarrassed about talking to people</i>
<i>headquarters</i>	<i>the place from which a company, organisation, or military action is controlled</i>
<i>invasion</i>	<i>the act of entering a country using military force in order to take control</i>
<i>secret agent</i>	<i>someone who works for a government and tries to get secret information about another country</i>
<i>spy</i>	<i>someone whose job is to find out secret information about a country or organisation</i>
<i>suspect (n)</i>	<i>someone who may be guilty of a crime</i>
<i>transmitter</i>	<i>a piece of equipment that sends out radio or television signals</i>

Derivatives

verb		noun		adj.	
poison	يُسمم	poison	السم	poisonous	سام
complete	يُكمل	completion	إكمال	complete	كامل / تام
include	يشمل	inclusion	اشتمال / ضم	inclusive	شامل
correct	يصحح	correction	تصحيح	correct	صحيح
suspect	يشتبه في	suspicion	شك	suspicious	مرتاب / متشكك
Invade	يغزو	invasion	غزو	Invader	غازي

Tape script

Presenter: welcome to The Book Programme. Today, our subject is the queen of English crime fiction, Agatha Christie. You may never have read any of her books, but you probably know her name. To tell us more about her name, we have Professor Dunn from London University.

Professor, could you tell us about Agatha Christie's life?

Professor Dunn: well, Agatha Miller was born in 1890 and was the youngest of three children. She was a shy child who was very close to her family. She didn't go to school, but was taught at home by her mother. She started writing at a young age and wrote all her life.

Presenter: was she only a writer?

Professor Dunn: no. During the First World War she worked as a nurse, and while she was looking after wounded soldiers, she learned about medicines and poisons, information that was later used in her writing.

Presenter: and when was her first novel written?

Professor Dunn: in 1920, soon after the war ended.

Presenter: I remember reading that Agatha Christie was deeply affected by the death of her mother. Can you tell us about that?

Professor Dunn: yes, when her mother died in 1926, Christie disappeared for about a week. Nobody knew where she was. Later, she could remember nothing about the week and is thought to have suffered from amnesia. Soon after this, Christie started travelling abroad. Her first journey, on the Orient Express train, was to Baghdad and the ancient city of Ur. On her second trip, she met the archaeologist Max Mallowan, whom she later married. She became very interested in archaeology and worked with her husband on excavations around Iraq. It's reported that she cleaned and repaired some of the things that were found herself.

Presenter: some of her books are based on her travels to these countries, aren't they?

Professor Dunn: yes, including famous novels like Murder on the Orient Express, Death on the Nile and Death Comes as the End, a dark story of a family in Ancient Egypt.

Presenter: and she continued writing all her life, didn't she?

Professor Dunn: yes, she did. In all she wrote eighty crime stories, many of which were turned into films or theatre plays. Her most famous play is The Mousetrap, which was first performed in 1952. Since then, the play has been performed without a break and is the longest-running play in the world.

Presenter: that's incredible!

Professor Dunn: yes it is. Her best books have been published in over a hundred countries and translated into over forty languages. Agatha Christie died, aged 85, in 1976.

Reading Agatha ChristieN or M

It is a time of war in England and *everyone knows* that there could be an *invasion* at any time. The government knows that *the enemy is being helped by a dangerous group of spies* inside the country, but *nobody knows* their identity. But *it is believed that* the spies' *headquarters* is a small hotel *on the coast*, and the spies' leader are a man and a woman. Two *secret agents*, Tommy Beresford and his wife Tuppence, are sent to the hotel to find these spies. They meet the other *hotel guests* and the people from the town. The guests

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include Mr. Bletchley, *a retired soldier*; Mrs. Sprout, *a shy young woman*; and Carlvon Deinim, a scientist. Mr. Bletchley *introduces Tommy to Mr. Haydock*, a retired sailor who lives in *a house overlooking the sea*. The three men sometimes play golf together.

The Beresford's first *suspects* are the hotel owner and the scientist, but he soon discover that both are *innocent*. Then they hear that the invasion is planned for the following week. This means they have seven days to find the enemy and *save the country from invasion*.

One day, after a game of golf, Tommy finds *a radio transmitter hidden in* Mr. Haydock's bathroom and *realizes that* Haydock is one of the spies. Haydock does not seem worried by Tommy's discovery. Tommy leaves its friend's house, but *on the way back to his hotel*, he's captured and *locked in a room*.

Tuppence discovers the other spy leader. *To everyone's surprise*, it is the shy Mrs. Sprout. The police arrest her and soon find Mr. Haydock. Tommy is *set free*. *Without the help of* the spies' leaders, the invasion cannot *take place*. Tommy and Tuppence have saved the country!

Confusable Words

Be able to + مصدر	يكون قادر على	Enable ... to + مصدر	يمكن ... من
Be capable of + v. + ing	يكون قادر على		

Ex: I'm sorry that I **wasn't able to phone** you yesterday.

Only the Democratic Party **is capable of running** the country.

Computers **enable us to work** faster.

shy	خجول بطبيعته	ashamed	يشعر بالخجل و الذنب من خطأ قام به
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Ex: My children are very **shy** in front of strangers.

I'm sorry! I feel quite **ashamed** of myself for forgetting to post your letter.

include	يشمل	including	بما فى ذلك
contain	يحتوى على (بداخله)	consist of	يتكون من

Ex: The meal **includes** meat and rice.

Ten people **including** three children were injured in the accident.

I've lost a file **containing** a lot of important documents.

The team **consists of** four Europeans and two Americans.

مع وسائل المواصلات
 مع كل وسائل المواصلات بدون فاصل (أداة أو صفة ملكية)
 by on in

by (plane – train – ship – boat – car – taxi)

I travelled abroad by plane.

He went to work by car.

ما عدا كلمة foot التى تأخذ معها on

I go to school on foot.

مع كل وسائل المواصلات مع وجود فاصل (أداة أو صفة ملكية)
 on a (ship – plane – bus – train)

I went to Alex on a train.

ما عدا كلمتى (car – taxi)

تأتى مع كلمتى (car – taxi) مع وجود فاصل (أداة أو صفة ملكية)
 in

I go to school in my car.

She goes to Mansoura in a taxi.

Language Notes

look forward to + v. + ing / اسم

يتطلع الى

Ex: I'm **looking forward to seeing** you.

We are **looking forward to the summer holidays**.

لاحظ أن أفعال الاحساس يليها صفة و اذا استخدمت كأسماء يسبقها صفة و هذ الأفعال هي
Feel / look / smell / sound / taste

Ex: That dress **looks nice**.

= That dress has a **nice look**.

This cake **tastes strange**.

= This cake has a **strange taste**.

What about + v. + ing / اسم ؟

مارأيك فى / ماذا عن ؟

Ex: **What about going** to the club?

What about this dress?

Choose the correct answer:

- 1- Many children are (ashamed-shy-spy-secret) about talking to their teacher when they first go to school.
- 2- All the fish in the river have died. Someone must have put (sponge-position-poison-grass) in the water.
- 3- A man has been found dead in the road. The police think it was an accident, not (an event-a murder-an incident-a game).
- 4- He banged his head and is now suffering from (memory-amnesia-flu-asthma).
- 5- After they saw the mouse, they decided to put a (mousetrap-mouse trip-mouse tape-mouse top) in the kitchen.
- 6- Archaeologists are planning a new (construction-building-examination-excavation) in the south of the country.
- 7- Police are looking for someone who stole a car yesterday. The main (agent-pioneer-suspect-publisher) is a man in his forties.
- 8- They are using a very powerful (rocket-transfer-transport-transmitter) to send signals to the astronauts.
- 9- Working as a secret (client-guide-customer-agent) in a foreign country can be a very dangerous job.
- 10- In many countries, people have to carry (an individual-an identity-a personal-a national) card to prove who they are.
- 11- In Britain in the 1940s, people were afraid of an (innocence-invasion-excavation-invention) by the enemy.
- 12- The Romans (invited-invented-inspired-invaded) Britain in 43 BCE.
- 13- We saw a lot of photographs, but we couldn't (identify-publish-advertise-invent) the man we'd met.
- 14- How did the man prove his (innocent-innocently-innocence-guilt)?
- 15- The enemy used radios to (transmit-talk-speak-transplant) messages to their ships.
- 16- They (inspected-respected-suspected-talked) that the driver had been going very fast at the time of the accident.
- 17- He has admitted (making-doing-taking-working) several crimes, including two murders.
- 18- His face went red with (shyness-shape-scandal-colour) when he walked into the crowded room.
- 19- She's been suffering (with-of-from-about) cancer for two years.
- 20- A 78-year-old man has won this year's prize for crime (fiction-faction-fraction-friction).
- 21- We are (making-taking-getting-doing) a project about archaeology in Egypt.

- 22- A team of archaeologists is (excavating-constructing-building-examining) the site looking for buried ancient tombs.
- 23- Some of Agatha Christie's stories are (passed-based-posted-pasted) on her travels to other countries.
- 24- Police are still no nearer to (answering-replying-responding-solving) the crime.
- 25- The spy was captured (at-on-by-with) his way back to the hotel.
- 26- The company's (headmasters-headaddresses-headgears-headquarters) is / are in Amsterdam.
- 27- The police found out that the man was (innocent-guilty-criminal-shy) of the crime, so they set him free.
- 28- The three men were convicted of (murdered-murdering-being murdered-murder).
- 29- He is a (retiring-tired-retired-retirement) sailor who lives in a house overlooking the sea.
- 30- He was (deeply-deep-depth-deepen) affected by the death of his parents.
- 31- (In-At-By-On) her trip, she met a doctor whom she later married.
- 32- He was seriously (wounded-buried-damaged-spoilt) during the Second World War.
- 33- They suspected that she'd killed him but they could never actually (improve-prove-speak-improvise) that it was her.
- 34- Eight people, (including-enclosing-consisting-containing) two children, were injured in the explosion.
- 35- A kilo of heroin was found (hide-hiding-hidden-to hide) inside the lining of the suitcase.
- 36- He was found (innocent-guilty-shy-ashamed) and imprisoned.
- 37- A (spy-gang-robber-thief) is someone whose job is to find out secret information about a country or organisation
- 38- Rimini is a thriving holiday resort (on-at-with-in) the east coast of Italy.
- 39- The mousetrap has been performed without a (brick-break-brake-broke) since 1952.
- 40- Bombing civilians is a cruel (dime-crime-criminal-chrome) against humanity.
- 41- A convicted مدان (murderer-murder-murdering-murdered) was executed أعدم in North Carolina yesterday.
- 42- The Mousetrap is Agatha Christie's longest-(run-ran-runner-running) play.
- 43- Adel Emam is an excellent actor. He (performs-operates-pretends-makes) on the stage perfectly.
- 44- He lives in a big flat which (looks-looks out-outlooks-overlooks) the Nile.
- 45- Foreign tourism increased (at-by-in-of) 20 % last year.
- 46- Petra was (captured-arrested-imprisoned-caught) by the Romans in AD 106.
- 47- Ali was (able-unable-enable-capable) of doing his postgraduate studies at Oxford University.
- 48- The new government has decided to (sit-sat-get-set) all political prisoners free.
- 49- The spy was arrested before he could (cross-pass-carry-get) on very important information to the enemy.
- 50- We spent the day on the beach but it was too cold to go (swim-to swim-swimming-swam).

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

- 1- Asthma is the medical condition of not being able to remember anything.
- 2- Sam is making a project on education.
- 3- What about stop cars from coming into the city centre.
- 4- In her journey, she visited Italy and France.
- 5- When the children met the queen, they were too ashamed to speak.
- 6- The Mousetrap is a criminal story.
- 7- Headquakes are the main offices of an organization such as the army, police or a business company
- 8- He lives in a house outlooking the sea.
- 9- A surgeon is a person you think may have done a crime.
- 10- In the way back to his hotel, he was arrested by the police.
- 11- With our surprise, he passed the driving test.
- 12- They spent their holiday in a small hotel over the English coast.

- 13-They found the radio transfusion hidden in the bathroom.
 14-The police officer could dissolve the crime.
 15-Nobody knows the identical of the spies.

Translate into English:

- 1- Agatha Christie is the best-selling author of all time. She has sold over two billion books worldwide and has been translated into over 45 languages. She wrote eighty novels and short story collections. She also wrote over a dozen plays, including The Mousetrap, which is now the longest running play in theatrical history.
 2- Agatha Christie wrote eighty crime stories, many of which were turned into films or theatre plays. Her most famous play is The Mousetrap, which was first performed in 1952. Since then, the play has been performed without a break and is the longest running play in the world.

Translate into English:

- 1- تعتبر أجاثا كريستي ملكة قصص الجريمة الانجليزية.
 2- أجاثا كريستي هي كاتبة إنجليزية اشتهرت بكتابة الروايات البوليسية لكنها أيضا كتبت روايات رومانسية.

Grammar

Passive Verbs: Past & Present

الأفعال في صيغة المبني للمجهول: الماضي و المضارع

الاستخدام:

- نستخدم صيغة المبني للمجهول عندما لا نعرف من قام بالحدث.
 - My car **was stolen** last night. (هنا لا نعرف من قام بالحدث)
 نستخدم المبني للمجهول عندما لا نهتم بمن قام بالفعل.
 - This hotel **was built** in 1997.
 - Nabil **has been invited** to a birthday party.
 (في هذه الجملة نهتم بالفندق و نبيل و لا نهتم بمن شيد الفندق أو بمن دعا نبيل)
 نستخدم المبني للمجهول عندما لا نريد أن نقول من قام بالفعل.
 - A mistake **was made**.

خطوات تحويل الجملة من مبني للمعلوم الى مبني للمجهول:

- 1- المفعول به يصير فاعلا اول الجملة.
 2- نستخدم verb to be في نفس زمن الفعل الأصلي.
 3- نستخدم كلمة by .
 4- الفاعل يصير مفعولا به بعد كلمة by.

Tense	Active	Passive
Present simple مضارع بسيط	s / es + مصدر / مصدر People speak Arabic in Egypt.	am / is / are Arabic is spoken in Egypt.
Present continuous مضارع مستمر	am / is / are + v. + ing The mechanic is repairing my car.	am / is / are + being + pp My car is being repaired .
Past simple ماضي بسيط	التصريف الثاني للفعل Ali invited me to the party.	was / were + pp I was invited to the party.
Past continuous ماضي مستمر	was / were + v. + ing I thought someone was watching me.	was / were + being + pp I thought I was being watched .
Present perfect مضارع تام	has / have + pp I have paid the bill.	has / have + been + pp The bill has been paid .
Past perfect ماضي تام	had + pp I knew why they had picked me for the team.	had + been + pp I knew why I had been picked for the team.

Future simple مستقبل بسيط	will / shall + مصدر	will / shall + be + pp
	They will buy a car.	A car will be bought .

Future perfect	will / shall + have + pp	will / shall + have + been + pp
	He will have bought the money.	The money will have been spent .
Simple modals أفعال ناقصة بسيطة will-shall-can-would-should-could-may-might-must-has to-have to-had to-will have to-needn't-ought to-used to-going to	مصدر + فعل ناقص	فعل ناقص + be + pp
	We may find more oil. Who are you going to invite ?	More oil may be found . Who is going to be invited ?
Perfect modals أفعال ناقصة تامة	فعل ناقص + have + pp	فعل ناقص + have + been + pp
	He should have paid the bill.	The bill should have been paid .

في اللغة الرسمية من الشائع أن نبدأ الجملة بأحدى هاتين الصيغتين مع هذه الأفعال:

باقى الجملة + that + من الفعل الأول It + v. to be + pp

(فى المضارع او المستقبل) مصدر الفعل الثانى فى الجملة + v. to be + pp + to + فاعل الجملة الثانية
(فى حالة الماضى و الأزمنة التامة) (من الفعل الثانى) v. to be + pp + to + have + pp + فاعل الجملة الثانية

و ذلك بدلا من اللغة الغير رسمية مثل I know / we believe و الأفعال الأكثر استخداما هى Know / believe / fear / say / think / predict / agree / hope

Active	Passive
Journalists report that food prices increased by 10 % last year.	It is reported that food prices increased by 10 % last year. Food prices are reported to have increased by 10 % last year.
We believe that he has recovered from his illness.	It is believed that he has recovered from his illness. He is believed to have recovered from his illness.
We know that the accident happened at 3 o'clock in the morning.	It is known that the accident happened at 3 o'clock in the morning. The accident is known to have happened at 3 o'clock in the morning.
Doctors say that smoking is bad for health.	It is said that smoking is bad for health. Smoking is said to be bad for health.
People expect that the government will lose the election.	-It is expected that the government will lose the election. -The government is expected to lose the election.

ملاحظات:

إذا كانت الجملة منفية بـ don't / doesn't + p.p. am not / is not / aren't + p.p. أما إذا كانت منفية بـ didn't + p.p. wasn't / weren't + p.p. نستخدم

Active	Passive
The police don't allow big cars into the city centre.	Big cars aren't allowed into the city centre.
Mr David doesn't allow smoking in his office.	Smoking isn't allowed in Mr David's office.
Tom didn't answer the exam.	The exam wasn't answered by Tom.

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✍ إذا كانت الجملة تبدأ بـ Nobody / No one نحول ever إلى never إن وجدت. و فى حالة عدم وجودها ننفي بـ not

Active	Passive
Nobody has ever beaten me at chess.	I have never been beaten at chess.
No one must ever break the law.	The law must never be broken.

✍ إذا كانت الجملة تحتوى على مفعولين يمكن أن نبدأ بالمفعول الأول أو الثانى. و اذا بدأ بالمفعول الثانى نستخدم حرف الجر to / for قبل المفعول الأول
الأفعال التى تأخذ حرف الجر to هى:

lend / يبين / show / يحضر / bring / يبيع / sell / يكتب / write / يمرر / pass / يقدم / offer / يعطى / give / يدفع / pay / يدين / owe / يخبر / tell / يوصل / deliver / يسلم / hand / يقرأ / read / يسلف

الأفعال التى تأخذ حرف الجر for هى:

leave / يوفى / save / يشتري / buy / يجد / find / يحصل على / get / يبنى / build / يحضر / fetch / يحجز / book / يعمل / make / يقطع / cut / يدعو / call / يحتفظ بـ keep

active	Passive
He gave me a nice camera.	I was given a nice camera. A nice camera was given to me.
He bought me a mobile.	I was bought a mobile. A mobile was bought for me.

✍ يمكن أن نستخدم الفعل get بدلا من verb to be عند التحويل إلى مبنى للمجهول خاصة مع التصريف الثالث من الأفعال الآتية:

يقتل / kill / يدمر / destroy / يدمر / damage / يقبض على / arrest / يقبض على / catch / يهزم / beat / يحرق / burn / يتزوج / marry

Active	The police caught the bank robbers.
Passive	The bank robbers got caught.

✍ الأفعال الآتية make/see/hear/watch يليها مفعول ثم مصدر و عند التحويل إلى مبنى للمجهول نستخدم to قبل المصدر. أما الفعل let يتحول الى allowed to

Active	Passive
He saw them go out.	They were seen to go out
He let me go.	I was allowed to go.

✍ فى حالة وجود adv. يوضع قبل التصريف الثالث.

Active	You must plan your work carefully.
Passive	Your work must be carefully planned.

✍ فى حالة الأفعال المتبوعة بـ (to + inf.) نستخدم (to be + p.p.) عند التحويل إلى مبنى للمجهول.

Active	I want you to tell me the truth. (be)
Passive	I want to be told the truth.

✍ فى حالة الأفعال المتبوعة بـ (v.+ ing) نستخدم (being + p.p.) فى المبنى للمجهول.

Active	I hate people telling me lies.
Passive	I hate being told lies.

✍ إذا كان الفاعل و المفعول واحد مع الفعل let نستخدم ضمير منعكس ثم be ثم p.p. و الضمائر المنعكسة هى:

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myself / himself / herself / itself / ourselves / themselves / yourself / yourselves

Active	He doesn't let others laugh at him.
Passive	He doesn't let himself be laughed at.

خطوات تحويل الجملة من مبنى للمجهول الى مبنى للمعلوم:

- 1- نحذف by و نبدأ بما يليها و اذا لم توجد نبدأ بفاعل مناسب.
- 2- نحذف v. to be و نضع الفعل فى نفس زمن v. to be المحذوف.
- 3- الفاعل يصبح مفعولا بعد الفعل.

Active	Passive
English is spoken in many countries in Africa.	People speak English in many countries in Africa.
The metro is being extended .	Engineers are extending the metro.
The house has been painted .	We have painted the house.
A letter was written by Rania.	Rania wrote a letter.

Choose the correct answer:

- 1- The Mousetrap (wrote-was written-has been written-is written) as a radio play in 1947.
- 2- Millions of people all over the world (watch-have watched-watched-are watching) the 2008 Olympic Games.
- 3- Agatha Christie's books (translated-were translating-have been translating-were translated) into more than 40 languages.
- 4- Petra (was captured-captured-has been captured-has captured) by the Romans in AD 106.
- 5- The Eiffel Tower (was designed-designed-have been designed-was designing) by Gustave Eiffel in 1889.
- 6- The Cairo Metro (used-is using-is used-was using) by about two million passengers everyday.
- 7- Many of Agatha Christie's stories (made-is made-have been made-have made) into films and TV programmes.
- 8- English and Arabic (are spoken-is spoken-are speaking-is speaking) in most tourist offices.
- 9- It (believes-is believed-is believing-has believed) that schools teach languages to younger students.
- 10- It (reported-has reported-is reporting-has been reported) that archaeologists have found a new Pyramid at Saqqara.
- 11- A famous tennis player is believed to (be hurt-hurt-have hurt-is hurt) after a city centre road accident.
- 12- We can't possibly allow the antiques (to sell-to be sold-to be selling-to being sold) abroad.
- 13- In Japan buildings (have construct-are constructing-are constructed-had constructed) to withstand earthquakes.
- 14- The Cairo Metro (may be extended-may extend-may be extending-may have extended) from Imbaba to Cairo airport.
- 15- A lot of money (is spending-spends-has spent-is being spent) on education.
- 16- Alexander Fleming (invented-was invented-has been invented-had been invented) penicillin.
- 17- Pelé (said-is said-has said-had said) to be the greatest footballer.
- 18- Churchill (considered-has considered-is considering-is considered) the greatest British statesman.
- 19- A box of chocolates was given (at-for-to-with) Amanda.
- 20- A letter (is being written-is written-is writing-was written) at the moment.
- 21- The statue (has carved-will be carved-has been carved-was carved) out of stone by the ancient Egyptians.
- 22- People (say-are said-have been said-were said) that he is a spy.

- 23- When he returned home, he found that all his money (had stolen-had been stolen-are stolen).
- 24- I don't mind (being helped-helping- being helping-am helped) by people.
- 25- The whole village (damaged-got damaged-was damaging-has damaged) by an earthquake.
- 26- More oil (may find-may be found-may be finding-may be find).
- 27- Don't let yourself (be deceived-be deceiving-deceive-to deceive) by others.
- 28- The law must never (break-broken-be breaking-be broken).
- 29- Hamlet was written (in-on-by-to) Shakespeare.
- 30- Ali (didn't see-wasn't seen-doesn't see-hasn't see) at the party yesterday.

1-Find the mistakes in the following sentences and write them correctly:

- 1 - It is been reported that he took the money.
- 2 - It is know that he can help us.
- 3 - He is said too be a thief.
- 4 - She was believed to have steal the car.
- 5 - It is fear that there are no survivors of the crash.
- 6 - It was believed that he stole the bank.
- 7 - Money is think to be the root of all evils.
- 8 - Lamia was said to had gone to Alex..
- 9 - Cotton grows in Egypt
- 10 - It was believed that he stole the bank.

Language Functions

Asking for advice	Giving advice
What do you think I should do to ?	I think you should
Can I ask your advice about ?	Why don't you ?
Can you give me some advice about?	If I were you, I'd
What do you think about + v. + ing?	I think it'd be a good idea to
What do you think I ought to do about ...?	What about?
I want to ask your advice about	The best thing you could do would be to ..

✎ Respond to each of the following situations:

- 1- A friend asks for your advice about what to do after finishing school. Advise him.
- 2- You ask your teacher's advice about organising your work.
- 3- You advise your friend his who is riding his bicycle between cars.
- 4- You advise your brother who always plays in the street.
- 5- Your friend gets poor marks. You give him some advice.

Test 5

A- Language Functions

1- Respond to the following situations:

- 1- A friend asks for your advice about keeping fit. Advise him.
- 2- You want some advice from a friend about how you can eat more healthily. What do you ask?
- 3- A friend wants to meet new people, but he/she is very shy. Make a recommendation.
- 4- Ask your teacher for advice about how to do well in the next English test.

2- Say where these mini-dialogues take place and who the speakers are: (June, 2007)

A: I'd like to know what is on today.

B: It's an action film

A: When does the last performance start?

B: At 12 p.m.

A: OK. Book me a seat, please

A: Please fasten your seat belt, sir.

B: OK. Can I have a drink, please?

A: Sorry, sir. You'll have to wait until we take off.

Place :

Speaker A :

Speaker B :

Function :

Place :

Speaker A :

Speaker B :

Function :

B- Vocabulary and Structure

3- Choose the correct answer:

1. Many children are (ashamed – shy – afraid – hungry) about talking to their teacher when they first go to school.
2. All the fish in the river have died. Someone must have put (poisoning – poisonous – poison – pension) in the water.
- 3- A man has been found dead in the road. The police think it was an accident, not a (chance – murder – incident – joke).
- 4- He banged his head and is now suffering from (memory – amnesia – amnesty – anemia).
- 5- After they saw the mouse, they decided to put a (mousetrap – moustache – mouthwash – mouse mat) in the kitchen.
- 6- Archaeologists are planning a new (extension – explanation – expansion – excavation) in the south of the country.
- 7- Police are looking for someone who stole a car yesterday. The main (suspense – suspicion – suspect – crime) is a man in his forties.
- 8- They are using a very powerful (meter – informer – transport – transmitter) to send signals to the astronauts.
- 9- The Mousetrap (wrote – was written – has been written – is written) as a radio play in 1947.
- 10- Naguib Mahfouz's books (have translated – translated – was translated – have been translated) into many languages.

- 11- Millions of people all over the world (watch – have watched – watched – are watching) the 2008 Olympic Games .
- 12- English (speaks – has spoken – is spoken – speaking) in many countries all over the world.
- 13- It is now (to know – known – has known – being known) that Egypt was visited by increasing numbers of tourists last year.
- 14- While his hair (has been cut – had been cut – was cutting – was being cut), he read an article in a magazine.
- 15- The road (will repair – has repaired – will be repaired – has to repair) next month.
- 16- The man (didn't release – wasn't released – hasn't been released – won't be released) until the police had questioned him.

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

1. He was inspected of having done the crime.
2. He has nothing to do with the crime. He is certainly guilty.
3. The little girl was too spy to speak to the stranger.
4. The Eiffel Tower design by Gustave Eiffel in 1889.
5. About two million passengers are used the Cairo metro every day.
6. The last World Cup Final saw on TV by three hundred million people.

A- Reading Comprehension

5- Read the following passage then answer the questions: (June, 2007)

When people are playing a game, they need to follow the rules. If they don't, the game becomes disorganised and unfair. If a student ignores a rule against talking in class, the other students can't concentrate. Drivers who don't follow traffic laws can cause serious accidents.

Most things we do are governed by rules. These may be unwritten, like the "rules" of social politeness, or official laws passed by parliament and backed up by the legal system. But all rules and laws have the same purpose - to make it clear what is right or wrong, and what happens if someone breaks the rule. They are designed to ensure fairness, safety and respect for other people's rights. And in this' way they help us work, play and live together peacefully.

If there were no rules and everyone was free to do whatever they wanted, most people would probably behave selfishly. We need rules to help us get along together and show respect for each other.

Most of us are basically honest, and knowing the rules means that we usually try to follow them. One reason we do this is to avoid punishment, but the strongest argument for following the rules is - quite simply - that it makes the world a better place for all of us.

A. Answer the following questions

- 1- What is the common purpose of all rules and laws?
- 2- What are the types of rules and laws mentioned in the passage?
- 3- In one sentence (of your own), give your opinion about those who break the rules, and say why.

B. Choose the correct answer:

4- In class, a student should not ----- the rules.

- a) ignore b) govern c) control d) follow (Nwereweb@Gmail.com)

5- Following the rules means that -----.

- a) we get punished
b) we avoid punishment
c) we cause accidents
d) we behave selfishly

6- Read the following passage and answer the questions:

The name Leonardo da Vinci makes people think of the *Mona Lisa*. But Leonardo da Vinci was not only a great painter. He was also a scientist, a musician, an inventor and an engineer. And he was a genius in everything he did.

Leonardo believed in learning by seeing. He looked carefully at everything around him - people, plants, animals and things. He took his notebook with him everywhere and drew what he saw. He drew so he could learn about how things worked.

Leonardo left 13,000 pages of drawings. He especially liked to study and draw machines. As he drew them, he thought of new things that could be done with them. For example, he thought of a car 400 years before cars were invented! He also tried to invent a flying machine.

Leonardo da Vinci didn't want people to read his notes and steal his ideas, so he wrote his notes backwards. To read them you must hold them up to a mirror.

A) Answer the following questions:

- 1- According to Leonardo da Vinci, what is the best way of learning?
2- What did Leonardo do to learn about how things worked?
3- Find in the passage words which mean:
a) a person who has great ability or skill
b) opposite to the usual direction

B) Choose the correct answer:

- 4- Leonardo da Vinci's drawings of machines helped others to invent -----.
a) bicycles and cars
b) cars and vacuum cleaners
c) planes and washing machines
d) cars and planes
5- To stop others stealing his ideas, Leonardo wrote his notes -----.
a) upwards
b) downwards
towards
d) backwards

D- Writing

8- Write a paragraph of about 100 words about: (August, 2008)

A day trip or a school outing that you enjoyed

9- A) Translate into Arabic: (June, 2007)

A wise educational policy directs education towards fulfilling the needs of society. It also deals with its current and future problems. This leads to the welfare of both the individual and the society.

B) Translate into English:

- 1- من حقلك أن تعبر عن رأيك بحرية ولكن يجب أن تحترم الآخرين.
2- نقص الغذاء يهدد حياة الملايين من البشر في كل أنحاء العالم.