

# UNIT SIX

## VOCABULARY

### Household problems and solutions

مشاكل وحلول لإمور البيت

| word              | meaning                                                     | Arabic              |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|
| dustpan and brush | tools or equipment are used in cleaning                     | مجروود وفرشاة       |
| dishcloth         | a piece of clothes or fabric                                | قطعة قماش/ فوطة     |
| label             | mark                                                        | يعلم / يميز         |
| masking tape      | a tool is used to connect things or hide something          | شريط لاصق           |
| compact           | consolidated / built-in                                     | مدمجة / مضغوط       |
| excess            | extra / things you don't need anymore / additional          | زائدة               |
| densely populated | more than its capacity / having a lot of people             | مكتظة بالسكان       |
| cramped           | tiny = very small and restricted / Not having enough space. | ضيق / صغير ولا يكفي |
| medium-sized      | not too big and not too small / Neither small, nor large.   | متوسط الحجم         |
| confined          | tiny / restricted and small, but arranged                   | ضيق/ صغير ومرتب     |
| get rid of        | to remove                                                   | يتخلص من            |
| mend              | fix = repair                                                | يصلح                |
| replace           | change                                                      | يستبدل / يغير       |
| stain             | spot                                                        | بقعة                |
| tangled           | knotted                                                     | متشابكة             |
| significantly     | noted                                                       | بشكل ملحوظ          |

| word                    | meaning             | word                   | meaning            |
|-------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| damp                    | مبلل                | spill                  | يسكب               |
| soak                    | ينقع                | rub                    | يفرك               |
| clothes                 | ملابس               | undo                   | يفك                |
| in soapy water          | في ماء و صابون      | puddle                 | بركة ماء           |
| toothpaste              | معجون اسنان         | shattered glass        | زجاج متناثر        |
| tangled leads and wires | خيوط وأسلاك متشابكة | scratched screen       | شاشة مخدوشة        |
| leaking pipe            | تسريب الأنبوب       | jar                    | جرة                |
| kettle/ toaster         | غلاية/محمصة خبز     | electric devices       | أجهزة كهربائية     |
| flat tyre               | عجل مبشّر           | tumble-dryer           | مجفف غسيل أو حماسة |
| bulb / lamp             | لمبة / مصباح        | shrink /shrank /shrunk | يتقلص              |

| collocations                | Arabic                                                                            |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| digital nomad (n)           | الرحالة الرقمي / البدوي الرقمي: فئة من البشر قادرة على العمل من أي مكان في العالم |
| home comforts (n)           | الراحة في المنزل                                                                  |
| on the move                 | في حالة تنقل                                                                      |
| put down roots              | الاحساس بالانتماء للمكان / يستقر                                                  |
| settle down (phr v)         | يستقر                                                                             |
| (be) tied down to one place | مرتبط بمكان واحد                                                                  |
| work remotely               | العمل عن بعد                                                                      |
| co-working space            | مساحة عمل مشتركة                                                                  |
| densely populated           | مكتظ بالسكان                                                                      |
| medium-sized                | متوسط الحجم                                                                       |

#### 4. Complete these extracts from the recording with the words from the box. (SB 4 P 5)

|             |         |                 |              |              |              |
|-------------|---------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| allowed to  | مسموح   | forbidden       | محرم / محظور | permitted to | مباح / مسموح |
| managed to  | تمكن من | obliged to / by | مُجبِر       | succeeded in | نجح          |
| required to | مطلوب   |                 |              |              |              |

1. I've -----to settle in pretty well.

لقد تمكنت من الاستقرار بشكل جيد

2. I've ----- in making quite a few friends.

لقد نجحت في تكوين العديد من الأصدقاء

3. Even my younger brother, who's only 15, is----- to stay out until eleven or later.

حتى أخي الأصغر، الذي يبلغ من العمر 15 عامًا فقط، يُسمح له بالبقاء خارج المنزل حتى الساعة الحادية عشرة أو بعد ذلك.

4. Obviously, we're ----- to have an adult with us.

من الواضح أنه مطلوب منا أن يكون معنا شخص بالغ.

5. It's ----- to chew gum.

يُحظر مضغ العلكة.

6. At home, I'm not ----- to stay out after 10 p.m.

في المنزل، لا يُسمح لي بالبقاء خارج المنزل بعد الساعة 10 مساءً

Answers : 1. managed 2. succeeded 3. allowed 4. required 5. forbidden 6. permitted

#### 7. Replace the underlined words with words and phrases from the box.

SB 7 P 5

There are several alternatives. Which sound more formal?

|              |             |               |             |              |                  |
|--------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|------------------|
| a lot        | الكثير من   | miles         | أميال كثيرة | nowhere near | ولا أي مكان قريب |
| considerably | بشكل كبير   | significantly | بشكل كبير   | marginally   | هامشياً / قليلاً |
| far          | بعيد / كثير | nothing like  | لا شيء مثل  | slightly     | جزئياً / قليلاً  |
| way          | كثير        |               |             |              |                  |

1. Summer in Singapore is much hotter than in England but only a bit hotter than in Egypt.

2. Summer in England is not nearly as hot as in Singapore.

Answers : 1. **much** : a lot, considerably, far, miles, significantly, way /

**a bit** : marginally, slightly

2. **not nearly**: nothing like, nowhere near

## LESSON 2A LISTENING AND VOCABULARY

18 August 9 P.M.

### Making the world your home اجعل العالم منزلك

A growing number of people are becoming **digital nomads**, who can do their job from anywhere in the world. Find out more about this mobile lifestyle in today's programme.

أصبح عدد كبير من الأشخاص بدو رقميين بحيث يمكنهم القيام بأعمالهم من أي مكان بالعالم. جد المزيد حول هذا النمط الحياتي المتنقل في برنامج اليوم

1. In pairs, read the advert for a radio programme and discuss the questions.

SB 1 P 6

اقرأ الإعلان في برنامج الراديو وناقش الأسئلة التالية

1. What do you understand by the phrase 'digital nomad'?

ماذا تعني عبارة البدو الرقميين

A digital nomad is a person who uses telecommunications technologies to earn a living and, more generally, conducts their life in a nomadic manner. They often work remotely from foreign countries, coffee shops, public libraries, co-working spaces, etc.

2. What do you imagine are the advantages and disadvantages of this lifestyle?

ما هي باعتمادك إيجابيات وسلبيات هذا النمط الحياتي؟

**Advantages** : Can move and live anywhere in the world; do not have to travel to work each day.

**Disadvantages**: It might be hard to get away from work.

4. Complete the phrases which you heard with the words from the box.

SB 4 P 6

وسائل راحة      أسفل      ينتقل / انتقال      عن بعد      أصول      مساحة      لمكان واحد  
**comforts      down      move      remotely      roots      space      to one place**

1. on the -----
2. home -----
3. Work -----
4. put down -----
5. co-working -----
6. Settle -----
7. tied down -----

**Answers : 1. move 2. comforts 3. remotely 4. roots 5. Space 6. down 7. to one place**

5. Complete the sentences with the phrases from Exercise 4.

SB 5 P 6

1. Does the idea of a life ----- appeal to you?
2. Would you prefer to ----- or in a company office?
3. Would you prefer to work from home or in a ----- ?
4. If you became a digital nomad, which of your ----- would you miss the most?
5. What do you think is a suitable age to ----- and get a job?
6. If you had to move to another country, what would help you to ----- in the new place?
7. Why do you think some people hate being ----- ?  
Why do they prefer a nomadic lifestyle?

**Answers 1 on the move 2 work remotely 3 co-working place 4 home comforts  
5 settle down 6 put down roots 7 tied down to one place**

6. **SPEAKING** In pairs, take turns to ask and answer the questions in Exercise 5.

SB 6 P 6

Give reasons for your answers.

# Living small

# العيش في مساحة صغيرة

How much living space do we really need?

كم مساحة السكن التي نحتاجها بالفعل؟

**A** Could you live in a home that is only 37 square metres in size? That is the size of a so-called 'tiny home', which has become a big craze in some parts of the world, giving rise to a new social trend: the 'tiny house movement'. These **compact** properties have become more popular as people recognize the benefits of 'living small'. For some, it's the only way to afford a home, but for others it's a lifestyle choice, offering a way of living more ecologically and less wastefully. Living in a small space means that you have to **get rid of** your **excess** possessions. It also forces you to go out and engage with the rest of the world.

هل يمكنك العيش في منزل مساحته 37 مترًا مربعًا فقط؟ هذه هي مساحة ما يُعرف بـ "المنزل الصغير"، وهو اتجاه أصبح شائعًا جدًا في بعض أنحاء العالم، مما أدى إلى ظهور اتجاه اجتماعي جديد: "حركة المنازل الصغيرة". أصبحت هذه المنازل / الممتلكات **الدمجة** أكثر شيوعًا مع إدراك الناس لفوائد "العيش في مساحات صغيرة". بالنسبة للبعض، فإنها الطريقة الوحيدة لامتلاك منزل، أما بالنسبة للآخرين فهي اختيار نمط حياة يتيح لهم العيش بطريقة أكثر صداقة للبيئة وأقل تبذيرًا. العيش في مساحة صغيرة يعني أنك مضطر للتخلص من ممتلكاتك **الزائدة**. كما يجبرك على الخروج والتفاعل مع بقية العالم.

**B** Living small requires careful planning and who better to turn to for inspiration than the Japanese, the masters in the art of saving space. In **densely populated** cities like Tokyo, many people live in apartments smaller than ten square metres. They have managed to come up with **ingenious** space-saving solutions to make the apartments feel less **cramped**, such as the use of deep wardrobes and cupboards for storage. In this way, bedding can be folded and put away every day, allowing the room to be used for purposes other than sleeping. Another method is the use of sliding doors which can divide the room into different living areas when required.

العيش في مساحات صغيرة يتطلب تخطيطًا دقيقًا، ومن الأفضل أن نستمد الإلهام من اليابانيين، الذين يُعدّون أساتذة في فن توفير المساحة. في مدن **مكتظة بالسكان** مثل طوكيو، يعيش الكثير من الناس في شقق تقل مساحتها عن عشرة أمتار مربعة. وقد تمكنوا من ابتكار حلول ذكية لتوفير المساحة وجعل الشقق تبدو أقل ضيقًا، مثل استخدام خزان وأدرج عميقة للتخزين. بهذه الطريقة، يمكن طي الفراش وتخزينه يوميًا، مما يسمح باستخدام الغرفة لأغراض أخرى غير النوم. ومن الطرق الأخرى استخدام الأبواب المنزلقة، التي يمكن أن تقسم الغرفة إلى مناطق معيشة مختلفة عند الحاجة.

**C** Living in a compact home might work for one, or even two people, but what about when you are obliged to compete for space with several others? This is a question being investigated by a NASA-funded Mars simulation experiment. A 'habitat' has been located on the slopes of a volcano in the Pacific Ocean, and its goal is to understand how people can successfully live and work together on trips into space. Six crew members share a space which is 11 metres in diameter, i.e. the size of

العيش في منزل مدمج قد يناسب شخصًا واحدًا أو حتى شخصين، لكن ماذا عن الحالة عندما تضطر للتنافس على المساحة مع عدة أشخاص آخرين؟ هذا هو السؤال الذي يتم التحقيق فيه من خلال تجربة محاكاة المريخ التي تمولها وكالة ناسا. تم إنشاء "موطن" على سفوح بركان في المحيط الهادئ، وهدفه هو فهم كيفية تمكن الناس من العيش والعمل معًا بنجاح خلال رحلات الفضاء. ستة أفراد يتشارك سعة من أفراد الطاقم في مساحة قطرها 11 مترًا، أي بحجم

**a medium-sized**, one-bedroom apartment. They each have their own personal space, شقة صغيرة مكونة من غرفة نوم واحدة. لكل منهم مساحته الشخصية الخاصة، big enough for a tiny bed and chair. They are not permitted to leave the capsule unless وهي كبيرة بما يكفي لسرير صغير وكروسي. لا يُسمح لهم بمغادرة الكبسولة ما لم they are wearing a spacesuit. There have been five 'missions' so far, lasting between يكونوا يرتدون بدلة فضائية. حتى الآن، كانت هناك خمس "مهام" استمرت بين six and 12 months. The experiment shows that although some privacy is essential، ستة واثنى عشر شهرًا. تُظهر التجربة أنه على الرغم من أن بعض الخصوصية أمر ضروري، people in **confined** spaces get on better when they spend more time together rather إلا أن الأشخاص في المساحات الضيقة يتعاملون بشكل أفضل عندما يقضون وقتًا أطول معًا بدلاً than retreating to their own private or personal space. من الانعزال في مساحتهم الخاصة.

**D** Professor Ellen Pader from the University of Massachusetts, who has published تعتقد البروفيسورة إلين بادير من جامعة ماساتشوستس، التي نشرت research on the impact of space on relationships, believes a major benefit of sharing أبحاثًا حول تأثير المساحة على العلاقات، تعتقد أن أحد الفوائد الرئيسية لمشاركة space with others is that you learn respect for other people, and you also learn to المساحة مع الآخرين هو أنك تتعلم احترام الآخرين، وتتعلم أيضًا negotiate with people, instead of just withdrawing when things get difficult. In many التفاوض مع الناس بدلاً من الانسحاب عندما تصبح الأمور صعبة. في العديد western countries, there is an assumption that we all need privacy, but this is not a من البلدان الغربية، هناك افتراض بأننا جميعًا بحاجة إلى الخصوصية، لكن هذا ليس universally shared belief. In Mexico, for example, according to Pader's research، اعتقادًا مشتركًا عالميًا. في المكسيك، على سبيل المثال، وفقًا لأبحاث بادير، people often prefer to share bedrooms and bathrooms because being alone feels like a يفضل الناس غالبًا مشاركة غرف النوم والحمامات لأن الشعور بالوحدة يعتبر punishment.. عقوبة

**E** So why is living space important? We need to get the right balance between having إذن، لماذا المساحة المعيشية مهمة؟ نحتاج إلى إيجاد التوازن الصحيح بين وجود enough of it to allow some privacy, but not so much that we no longer interact with others. ما يكفي منها للسماح ببعض الخصوصية، ولكن ليس بالكثير بحيث لا نعد نتفاعل مع الآخرين.

#### Read and answer

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**B** Living small requires careful planning and who better to turn to for inspiration than the Japanese, the masters in the art of saving space. In **densely populated** cities like Tokyo, many people live in apartments smaller than ten square metres. They have managed to come up with ingenious space-saving solutions to make the apartments feel less **cramped**, such as the use of deep wardrobes and cupboards for storage. In this way, bedding can be folded and put away every day, allowing the room to be used for purposes other than sleeping. Another method is the use of sliding doors which can divide the room into different living areas when required.

**C** Living in a compact home might work for one, or even two people, but what about when you are obliged to compete for space with several others? This is a question being investigated by a NASA-funded Mars simulation experiment. A 'habitat' has been located on the slopes of a volcano in the Pacific Ocean, and its goal is to understand how people can successfully live and work together on trips into space. Six crew members share a space which is 11 metres in diameter, i.e. the size of a **a medium-sized**, one-bedroom apartment. They each have their own personal space, big enough for a tiny bed and chair. They are not permitted to leave the capsule unless they are wearing a spacesuit. There have been five 'missions' so far, lasting between six and 12 months. The experiment shows that although some privacy is essential, people in **confined** spaces get on better when they spend more time together rather than retreating to their own private or personal space.

**D** Professor Ellen Pader from the University of Massachusetts, who has published research on the impact of space on relationships, believes a major benefit of sharing space with others is that you learn respect for other people, and you also learn to negotiate with people, instead of just withdrawing when things get difficult. In many western countries, there is an assumption that we all need privacy, but this is not a universally shared belief. In Mexico, for example, according to Pader's research, people often prefer to share bedrooms and bathrooms because being alone feels like a punishment.

**E** So why is living space important? We need to get the right balance between having enough of it to allow some privacy, but not so much that we no longer interact with others.

**Match the highlighted words and phrases from the article with their definitions. SB 4 P 8**

1. Additional and not needed because there is already enough of something. (**excess**)  
إضافية وغير مطلوبة لأن هناك بالفعل ما يكفي من شيء ما
2. Very small and restricted, surrounded by walls. (**confined**)  
صغيرة جداً ومقيدة ومحاطة بالجدران
3. Small, but arranged so that everything fits neatly into the space available. (**compact**)  
صغيرة ولكنها مرتبة بحيث يتناسب كل شيء بشكل أنيق مع المساحة المتاحة
4. (In a city) having a lot of people living close together. (**densely populated**)  
(في المدينة) يوجد بها الكثير من الناس الذين يعيشون بالقرب من بعضهم البعض
5. Not having enough space. (**cramped**)  
عدم وجود مساحة كافية.
6. Neither small, nor large. (**medium-sized**)  
لا كبير ولا صغير

**Read the article and match questions 1–5 with paragraphs A–E. SB 2 P 8**

In which paragraph does the author ...

- في أي فقرة يقوم المؤلف بـ ...
1. ☐ give examples of ways to design a home to make the most of space?  
إعطاء أمثلة على طرق تصميم المنزل لتحقيق أقصى استفادة من المساحة؟
  2. ☐ discuss the factors leading to a move towards smaller properties in some countries?  
مناقشة العوامل التي تؤدي إلى التحرك نحو العقارات الأصغر في بعض البلدان؟
  3. ☐ summarise the answer to the question asked in the title?  
تلخيص الإجابة على السؤال المطروح في العنوان؟
  4. ☐ explain that in some cultures too much privacy is seen as a negative concept?  
شرح أنه في بعض الثقافات يُنظر إلى الكثير من الخصوصية على أنها مفهوم سلبي؟
  5. ☐ outline the findings of an investigation into the implications of living with others in an enclosed space?  
تلخيص نتائج التحقيق في الآثار المترتبة على العيش مع الآخرين في مكان مغلق؟

**Answers : 1. B 2. A 3. E 4. D 5. C**

**In pairs, read the article again and answer the questions. SB 3 P 8**

1. What advantages of living in a tiny home are mentioned?  
more affordable, more ecological, less wasteful, encourages you to engage with the rest of the world  
ما هي المزايا المذكورة للعيش في منزل صغير؟  
بأسعار معقولة أكثر، وأكثر بيئية، وأقل إسرافاً، يشجعك على التعامل مع بقية العالم
2. What suggestions for maximising space in a small home are mentioned?  
folding bedding into deep wardrobes so rooms can be used for different purposes, using sliding doors  
ما هي الاقتراحات المذكورة لزيادة المساحة في منزل صغير؟  
أسرة قابلة للطي في خزائن عميقة بحيث يمكن استخدام الغرف لأغراض مختلفة، وذلك باستخدام الأبواب المنزلقة
3. What were the findings of the NASA funded experiment?  
People need some personal space, but they get on better when they spend some time together instead of spending all their time in their private spaces.  
ما هي نتائج التجربة الممولة من وكالة ناسا؟  
3 يحتاج الأشخاص إلى بعض المساحة الشخصية، لكنهم ينسجمون أفضل عندما يقضون بعض الوقت معاً بدلاً من قضاء كل وقتهم في أماكنهم الخاصة
4. According to Ellen Pader, what are the advantages of sharing a space with others?  
It encourages you to respect others and to learn to negotiate.  
وفقاً لإلين بادر، ما هي مزايا مشاركة المساحة مع الآخرين؟  
يشجعك على احترام الآخرين وتعلم كيفية التفاوض

**In pairs or small groups, discuss the questions. Give reasons and examples. أسئلة تفكير SB 6 P 8**

**1. In what way is 'living small' a more environmentally friendly way of living?**

**Living small means that we don't need large space of land which can be used to grow trees to keep the environment clean.**

بأي طريقة تعتبر "العيش في مساحة صغيرة" طريقة عيش أكثر صداقة للبيئة؟  
العيش في مساحة صغيرة يعني أننا لا نحتاج إلى مساحات كبيرة من الأرض يمكن استخدامها لزراعة الأشجار للحفاظ على نظافة البيئة

**2. Do you agree that living in a very large home might have disadvantages? Say why.**

**I agree because in big houses there are separate rooms for almost every member of the family and this leads to less contact and more isolation.**

هل توافق على أن العيش في منزل كبير جدًا قد يكون له عيوب؟ لماذا  
أنا أتفق معك لأنه في المنازل الكبيرة توجد غرف منفصلة لكل فرد من أفراد العائلة تقريبًا وهذا يؤدي إلى قلة الاتصال ومزيد من العزلة

**3. Has reading this article changed your views about how much space people need? Say why.**

**No, it doesn't. I think that it is how much love space that we need, not how much living space.**

هل غيرت قراءة هذا المقال وجهات نظرك حول مقدار المساحة التي يحتاجها الناس؟ لماذا  
لا، لا أعتقد ذلك. أعتقد أن ما نحتاجه هو مساحة الحب، وليس مساحة المعيشة

**1- What is a tiny house ?**

- A) A home that is 37 square meters or less.
- B) A home that is 37 square meters or more.
- C) A home which is designed to sleep in at night.
- D) A home in a specific part in the world.

**2. Why do these compact properties have become more popular ?**

- A) It's the only way to afford a home
- B) It's a lifestyle choice
- C) It offers a way of living more ecologically and less wastefully.
- D) As people recognize the benefits of 'living small'.

**3. What has become a social trend ?**

- A) A big house in some parts of the world
- B) The tiny house movement.
- C) The tiny house that doesn't move.
- D) The house that is designed to sleep in at night

**4. What options are true about living in a small house according to other people?**

- A) People have to get rid of their excess possessions.
- B) People have to keep all their possessions.
- C) It forces people to go out and engage with the rest of the world. ( social interaction)
- D) People have to look for a nother house .

**5. How do the Japanese save space in small apartments less than ten square meters ? ( solutions )**

- A) Using deep wardrobes and cupboards for storage.
- B) Bedding can be folded and put away every day allowing the room to be used for purposes other than sleeping.
- C) Using sliding doors which can divide the room into different living areas when required.
- D) Adding more space for storage

**( "The Japanese are the masters in the art of saving space" )**

**( because of high population density / over crowding in cities like Tokyo )**

**6. What is a question being investigated by a NASA-funded Mars simulation experiment?**

- A) What about when you are obliged to compete for space with one person?
- B) What about when you are obliged to compete for space with several others?
- C) What about when you are obliged to compete for space with your friend ?
- D) What about when you are obliged to compete for space with your family ?

**7. Why has a 'habitat' been located on the slopes of a volcano in the Pacific Ocean in an experiment ? ( The goal )**

- A) The goal is to understand how people can successfully live and work together on trips into space.
- B) The goal is to understand how people can unsuccessfully live and work together on trips into space.
- C) The goal is to understand how people can successfully live and work together in cities .
- D) The goal is to understand how people can successfully live and work together in small houses .

**8. What is the space that six crew members share ?**

- A) 14 metres in diameter, i.e. the size of a medium-sized, one-bedroom apartment.
- B) 13 metres in diameter, i.e. the size of a medium-sized, one-bedroom apartment.
- C) 12 metres in diameter, i.e. the size of a medium-sized, one-bedroom apartment.
- D) 11 metres in diameter, i.e. the size of a medium-sized, one-bedroom apartment.

**9. When aren't the crew permitted to leave the capsule ?**

- A) When they finish their mission.
- B) When they are wearing a spacesuit.
- C) When they don't want to sleep
- D) When they spend the 12 months

**10. What is the own personal space for each one of the crew ?**

- A) Big enough for a big bed and chair.
- B) Small enough for a tiny bed and chair.
- C) Big enough for a bed and tiny chair.
- D) Big enough for a tiny bed and chair.

**11. How long has the mission of the crew been lasting ?**

- A) Between 5 and ten months.
- B) A year
- C) Between six and 12 months.
- D) Few years

**12. What is the result of the experiment ? What does the experiment reveal ?**

- A) Some privacy is essential and better
- B) People in confined spaces get on better when they spend more time together
- C) Retreating to their own private or personal space is better .
- D) People in confined spaces get on worse when they spend more time together

**13. Professor Pader believes that the major benefits of sharing space is that .....**

- A) it teaches you how to negotiate with people and learn respect for other people
- B) it helps you withdraw when things get difficult.
- C) it teaches you disrespect for others
- D) it makes you feel like a punishment

**14. What is the assumption in many western countries but not a universally shared belief.**

- A) People often prefer to share bedrooms and bathrooms
- B) Being alone feels like a punishment.
- C) Being alone teaches you disrespect for others
- D) We all need privacy

**15. Why do people in Mexico prefer to share bedrooms and bathrooms ?**

- A) Because being alone feels like a punishment.
- B) Because being alone teaches you disrespect for others
- C) Because some privacy is essential and better
- D) Because retreating to their own private or personal space is better .

**Answers : 1. A      2. ABCD      3. B      4. AC      5. ABC      6. B      7. A      8. D**  
**9. B      10. D      11. C      12. B      13. A      14. D      15. A**

### 3. In pairs, read the article again and answer the questions.

SB 3 P 8

1. What advantages of living in a tiny home are mentioned?

ما هي المزايا المذكورة للعيش في منزل صغير ؟  
more affordable, more ecological, less wasteful, encourages you to engage with the rest of the world  
بأسعار معقولة أكثر، وأكثر بيئية، وأقل إسرافاً، يشجعك على التعامل مع بقية العالم

2. What suggestions for maximising space in a small home are mentioned?

ما هي الاقتراحات المذكورة لزيادة المساحة في منزل صغير ؟  
folding bedding into deep wardrobes so rooms can be used for different purposes, using sliding doors  
أسرة قابلة للطي في خزان عميقة بحيث يمكن استخدام الغرف لأغراض مختلفة، وذلك باستخدام الأبواب المنزلقة

3. What were the findings of the NASA funded experiment?

3. ما هي نتائج التجربة الممولة من وكالة ناسا؟  
People need some personal space, but they get on better when they spend some time together instead of spending all their time in their private spaces.  
يحتاج الأشخاص إلى بعض المساحة الشخصية، لكنهم ينسجمون أفضل عندما يقضون بعض الوقت معاً بدلاً من قضاء كل وقتهم في أماكنهم الخاصة.

4. According to Ellen Pader, what are the advantages of sharing a space with others?

وفقاً لإلين بادر، ما هي مزايا مشاركة المساحة مع الآخرين؟  
It encourages you to respect others and to learn to negotiate.  
يشجعك على احترام الآخرين وتعلم كيفية التفاوض.

8. Choose the correct words to complete the sentences. Sometimes more than one answer is possible.

SB 8 P 5

1. Singapore is very safe compared **with / to / from** other countries.

سنغافورة آمنة جداً مقارنة بالدول الأخرى

2. Dubai is expensive **in / by / on** comparison with many countries.

دبي باهظة الثمن مقارنة بالعديد من الدول

3. In Saudi Arabia, the temperatures are high during the day **whereas / wherever / but** during the night they are very low.

في المملكة العربية السعودية، تكون درجات الحرارة مرتفعة أثناء النهار بينما تكون منخفضة جداً أثناء الليل

Answers : 1. with, to      2. in, by      3. whereas, but

4. Match the highlighted words and phrases from the article with their definitions : SB 4 P 8

1. Additional and not needed because there is already enough of something.

إضافية وغير مطلوبة لأن هناك بالفعل ما يكفي من شيء ما

2. Very small and restricted, surrounded by walls.

صغيرة جداً ومقيدة ومحاطة بالجدران

3. Small, but arranged so that everything fits neatly into the space available.

صغيرة ولكنها مرتبة بحيث يتناسب كل شيء بشكل أنيق مع المساحة المتاحة

4. (In a city) having a lot of people living close together.

(في المدينة) يوجد بها الكثير من الناس الذين يعيشون بالقرب من بعضهم البعض

5. Not having enough space.

عدم وجود مساحة كافية.

6. Neither small, nor large.

لا كبير ولا صغير

Answers 1. excess

2. confined

3. compact

4. densely populated

5. cramped

6. medium-sized

## 5. Complete the questions with words from Exercise 4.

SB 5 P 8

Then ask and answer the questions in pairs.

medium-sized compact densely populated cramped confined excess

1. What are some of the largest and most ----- cities in the world?  
ما هي بعض أكبر المدن وأكثرها اكتظاظًا سكانيًا في العالم؟
2. How do you feel about being in a ----- space like a lift?  
كيف تشعر حيال التواجد في مساحة محصورة مثل المصعد؟
3. Would you describe your room as small, large or ----- ?  
هل تصف غرفتك بأنها صغيرة أو كبيرة أو متوسطة الحجم؟
4. If you lived in a location where space was non-existent, which of your ----- items would you throw away? Say why.  
إذا كنت تعيش في مكان لا توجد فيه مساحة، فما هي العناصر الزائدة لديك التي ستخلص منها؟ اذكر السبب.
5. Is your room ----- enough to fit in a desk, bed and closet?  
هل غرفتك صغيرة بما يكفي لاستيعاب مكتب وسرير وخزانة؟
6. Have you ever travelled in uncomfortable ----- conditions, with a lot of people on a bus or train?  
هل سافرت من قبل في ظروف ضيقة غير مريحة، مع وجود الكثير من الأشخاص في حافلة أو قطار؟

Answers : 1. densely populated  
4. excess

2. confined  
5. compact

3. medium-sized  
6. Cramped

## 6. SPEAKING

In pairs or small groups, discuss the questions. Give reasons and examples. SB 6 P 8

1. In what way is 'living small' a more environmentally friendly way of living?  
بأي طريقة تعتبر "العيش في مساحة صغيرة" طريقة عيش أكثر صداقة للبيئة؟

**Living small means that we don't need large space of land which can be used to grow trees to keep the environment clean.**

العيش في مساحة صغيرة يعني أننا لا نحتاج إلى مساحات كبيرة من الأرض يمكن استخدامها لزراعة الأشجار للحفاظ على نظافة البيئة

2. Do you agree that living in a very large home might have disadvantages? Say why.  
هل توافق على أن العيش في منزل كبير جدًا قد يكون له عيوب؟ لماذا

**I agree because in big houses there are separate rooms for almost every member of the family and this leads to less contact and more isolation.**

نا أتفق معك لأنه في المنازل الكبيرة توجد غرف منفصلة لكل فرد من أفراد العائلة تقريبًا وهذا يؤدي إلى قلة الاتصال ومزيد من العزلة

3. Has reading this article changed your views about how much space people need? Say why.  
هل غيرت قراءة هذا المقال وجهات نظرك حول مقدار المساحة التي يحتاجها الناس؟ لماذا

**No, it doesn't. I think that it is how much love space that we need, not how much living space.**

لا، لا أعتقد ذلك. أعتقد أن ما نحتاجه هو مساحة الحب، وليس مساحة المعيشة

## Lesson 5 - Vocabulary : Household problems and solutions

1. Are you a practical person? Do you know how to:

SB 1 P 10

1. change a bulb?
2. remove a carpet stain?
3. fix a leaking pipe?
4. repair a flat tyre?

2. Have you ever helped to decorate a house?

2. Replace the underlined verbs in Exercise 1 with the verbs from the box.

SB 2 P 10

يجدد يتخلص من يصلح يستبدل

Use one of the verbs twice. do up get rid of mend replace

Answers : 1. change: replace 2. remove: get rid of 3. fix / repair: mend 4. decorate: do up

## Deal with house hold problems :

3. Have you ever had any of these **problems?** How could you deal with them? **SB 3 P 10**
4. Check you understand the highlighted words. Read the online article. Match 1–4 below with problems a–d in Exercise 3. **SB 4 P 10**

### Notice the highlighted words. Match 1–4 below with problems A–D

Have you got .....

#### A. tangled leads and wires ( problem 1)

اسلاك وكابلات متشابكة

- 3 □ Arrange the cables and **label** them with folded **masking tape**.

رتب الكابلات وافصلها (علمها) عن بعض بشريط لاصق مطوي

#### B. shattered glass on the floor?

زجاج مكسور على الأرض

1. □ First **sweep it up** with a **dustpan and brush**. Then press a slice of bread onto the floor to **pick up** the remaining tiny pieces.

قم أولاً بمسحها باستخدام مجرود وفرشاة. ثم اضغط شريحة من الخبز على الأرض لالتقاط القطع الصغيرة المتبقية

#### C. clothes which have shrunk in the tumble-dryer?

ملابس انكمشت من مجفف الملابس

4. □ **Soak** it in warm soapy water. Then gently pull it until it regains its original size and shape.

انقعها في الماء الدافئ والصابون. ثم اسحب بلطف حتى يستعيد حجمه وشكله الأصلي

#### D. a scratched screen?

شاشة مخدوشة

2. □ Rub toothpaste on it and then **wipe down** with a damp **dishcloth**.

افركها بمعجون أسنان ثم امسح بقطعة قماش مبللة

## Active Vocabulary : Phrasal verbs

A **phrasal verb** is made up of a verb and a particle (adverb or preposition).

يتكون من فعل + ظرف أو حرف جر

- Some phrasal verbs have no object, e.g. The freezer **broke down**.

بعض الأفعال الاصطلاحية لا تأخذ مفعول به

- **When a phrasal verb has an object, sometimes the verb and particle can be separated,**

عندما يتبعه مفعول به ( اسم ) فيمكن فصل الفعل عن حرف الجر أو الظرف

e.g. **Switch** the light **on**. / **Switch on** the light.

- **If the object is a pronoun, it must go between the verb and particle,**

إذا كان المفعول به ( ضمير ) فيجب أن يأتي بين الفعل وحرف الجر أو الظرف

e.g. **Switch it on**. (NOT Switch on it.)

### Other separable phrasal verbs include:

الأفعال التالية يمكن فصلها

wipe down / on , mop up, do up, sweep up, clear up, carry out.

- **With some phrasal verbs, the verb and particle cannot be separated,**

بعض الأفعال لا يمكن فصلها

e.g. We've run out of toothpaste. (NOT We've run toothpaste out of.)

### . Other inseparable phrasal verbs include:

deal with, go with, keep up with, come across.

| Phrasal verbs                                                                                                     | examples                                                      | Arabic                   |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| break down the freezer                                                                                            | the car <b>broke down</b>                                     | تعتّل- الفريزر/ يفكك     |
| settle down                                                                                                       | He'll <b>settle down</b> soon                                 | يستقر                    |
| يمكن فصل الفعل وحرف الجر أو الظرف في هذه الأفعال (مع الاسم) إلا إذا كان ضمير فيجب فصله<br>Seperable Phrasal verbs |                                                               |                          |
| carry out                                                                                                         |                                                               | يقوم بـ / يجري           |
| clear up                                                                                                          |                                                               | ينظف                     |
| switch on /off                                                                                                    | switch on /off the lights                                     | يشغل / يطفى-الضوء        |
| do up = <b>decorate</b>                                                                                           | do up = <b>decorate</b> a room / ( do up = get things ready ) | يزين / يجهز              |
| mop up / down = <b>remove</b>                                                                                     | mop up / down water                                           | يمسح بقشاة / يزيل سوائل  |
| pick up = <b>choose</b>                                                                                           |                                                               | يلتقط                    |
| sweep up = <b>remove</b>                                                                                          | sweep up broken bits / pieces of glass                        | يكنس / يزيل              |
| wipe down = <b>remove</b>                                                                                         | wipe down the floor / wall / <b>wipe off</b>                  | يمسح بشكل كامل/ يزيل شيء |
| لا يمكن فصل المفعول به<br>Inseperable Phrasal verbs                                                               |                                                               |                          |
| run out of = <b>finish</b>                                                                                        | run out of sugar                                              | ينفد / يخلص / ينتهي      |
| get rid of = <b>remove</b>                                                                                        | get rid of stains/ excess possessions                         | يتخلص من                 |
| come across = <b>find by chance</b>                                                                               | come across a broken glass / ( come across = appear )         | يجد بالصدفة / يقابل      |
| keep up with                                                                                                      | keep up with the cleaning / the change                        | يتماشى مع / يواكب        |
| go with                                                                                                           | go with cushions / curtains                                   | يتماشى مع / يتناسب       |
| deal with                                                                                                         | deal with the rubbish                                         | يتعامل مع                |
| smash into                                                                                                        |                                                               | يتحطم الى                |

## 5. Study Active Vocabulary and complete the text with the correct forms of the phrasal verbs.

SB 5 P 10

يتعلم يصادف يرتب يمسح يكنس يمسح بقطعة قماش  
break down come across do up mop up sweep up wipe down

The other day I went into the kitchen and 1----- a puddle of water on the kitchen floor. It turned out that the freezer 2----- and was leaking. So I 3----- **the water**. Shortly afterwards, my brother went into the kitchen and slipped on the wet floor. Unfortunately, he was carrying a cup of coffee, which he dropped! **The cup** smashed into pieces, and the coffee splashed all over **the wall**! The kitchen had only recently been 4----- and the walls were freshly painted. So I 5----- the wall with a damp cloth while my brother 6----- the bits of **broken coffee cup**.

في أحد الأيام ذهبت إلى المطبخ وصادفت بركة من الماء في أرضية المطبخ. وتبين أن الفريزر تعطل وكان يسرب (الماء). لذلك قمت بمسح الماء. بعد ذلك بوقت قصير، ذهب أخي إلى المطبخ و انزلق على الأرض الرطبة. لسوء الحظ، كان يحمل كوبًا من القهوة فأسقطه! تحطم إلى قطع، وتناثرت القهوة على جميع أنحاء الجدار! المطبخ كان في الآونة الأخيرة فقط تم تزيينه وتم طلاء الجدران حديثًا. لذلك مسحته بقطعة قماش مبللة بينما قام أخي بمسح قطع كوب القهوة المكسور

Answers : 1. came across 2. had broken down 3. mopped down 4. done up 5. wiped down 6. swept up

## 6. Replace the underlined parts in Exercise 5 with pronouns.

SB 6 P 10

Change the word order where necessary.

Answers : So I mopped it up / So I wiped it down / swept the bits of it up

**Replace the underlined parts with pronouns. Make any other necessary changes.**

**WB 6 P 8**

استبدل ما تحته خط بضمير وقم بالتغييرات المناسبة

1. I'll wipe down the table.  
-----
2. We're doing up the kitchen.  
-----
3. The cushions don't go with the sofa.  
-----
4. It's hard to keep up with the cleaning.  
-----

**Answers : 1. I'll wipe it down. 2. We're doing it up. 3. The cushions don't go with it. 4. It's hard to keep up with it.**

**Match the two parts of the sentences.**

**WB 1 P 8**

1. ☐ The fishermen spent the morning trying to undo the tangled  
d. ropes of their nets.  
أَمْضَى الصيادون الصباح في محاولة فك الحبال المتشابكة لشباكهم.
2. ☐ During the storm, our windows shattered  
b. and left glass on the floor.  
أثناء العاصفة، تحطمت نوافذنا وتركزت الزجاج على الأرض.
3. ☐ Well, of course it will shrink  
a. if you wash it at 90 degrees!  
حسنًا، بالطبع سينكمش إذا غسلته بدرجة حرارة 90 درجة!
4. ☐ Once the screen on your phone becomes as  
c. scratched as this, it's very difficult to make out any messages or pictures.  
بمجرد أن تصبح شاشة هاتفك مخدوشة مثل هذه، فمن الصعب جدًا رؤية أي رسائل أو صور

**Answers 1. d 2. b 3. a 4. c**

**Choose the correct words to complete the sentences. In one sentence both answers are possible. WB 2 P 8**

اختر الكلمات الصحيحة لتكملة الجملة. في واحدة من الجمل كلا الاجابتين صح

1. Remember to switch off the electricity before you **replace / fix** a light bulb.  
تذكر أن تفصل الكهرباء قبل استبدال المصباح الكهربائي.
2. Please don't spill blackcurrant juice on anything as it's impossible to **mend / get rid of** the stains.  
من فضلك لا تسكب عصير العنب الأسود على أي شيء لأنه من المستحيل التخلص من البقع.
3. You should **repair / replace** your dishcloth every week as it gets full of bacteria.  
يجب عليك استبدال قطعة القماش كل أسبوع لأنها تمتلئ بالبكتيريا.
4. Why **get rid of / do up** a perfectly good lamp when you could easily mend it?  
لماذا تتخلص من مصباحًا جيدًا تمامًا بينما يمكنك إصلاحه بسهولة؟
5. I managed to **fix / repair** the kettle, so we didn't need to buy a new one.  
تمكنت من إصلاح الغلاية، لذلك لم نكن بحاجة إلى شراء واحدة جديدة.
6. Osama knows how to **mend / replace** simple electric appliances like toasters and kettles.  
يعرف أسامة كيفية إصلاح الأجهزة الكهربائية البسيطة مثل محمصات الخبز والغلايات.
7. We've decide to **do up / soak** my little sister's bedroom as a surprise.  
قررنا إصلاح غرفة نوم أختي الصغيرة كمفاجأة

**Answers 1. replace 2. get rid of 3. replace 4. get rid of 5. fix/repair 6. mend 7. do up**

### Complete the sentences with one word in each gap.

WB 4 P 8

1. We're **doing up** my bedroom and we need some **m-----** tape so we can paint straight lines.  
نقوم بترتيب غرفة نومي ونحتاج إلى بعض الشريط اللاصق حتى نتمكن من رسم خطوط مستقيمة.
2. When you've finished making your lunch, take the **d-----** and wipe **d-----** the kitchen surfaces.  
عندما تنتهي من تحضير غداك، خذ قطعة قماش وامسح بها أسطح المطبخ.
3. The best way to **d-----** **with** stains and tough patches of dirt is to **s-----** the item of clothing in lots of warm water and soap.  
أفضل طريقة للتعامل مع البقع وبقع الأوساخ الصعبة هي نقع قطعة الملابس في الكثير من الماء الدافئ والصابون.
4. I came a ----- this jar in the bottom of the freezer, but I'm not sure what's in it because I forgot to l----- it.  
عثرت على هذا البرطمان في قاع الفريزر، لكنني لست متأكدًا مما يحتويه لأنني نسيت وضع ملصق عليه.

Answers : 1. masking 2. dishcloth, down 3. deal, soak 4. across, label

### Complete the note with one word in each gap.

WB 5 P 8

Sometimes more than one answer is possible.

#### Jobs to do

1. We need to get 1 **rid** of all the old bits of wood in the back yard.  
نحتاج إلى التخلص من كل قطع الخشب القديمة في الفناء الخلفي.
2. The lock on the downstairs bathroom door is broken. 2 ----- the broken lock.  
قفل باب الحمام في الطابق السفلي مكسور. أصلح القفل المكسور.
3. The old **BBQ** in the back garden is really dirty and needs to be wiped 3 ----- Plus, one of its legs is broken and needs to be 4 ----- if possible. الباريكيو  
شواية الشواء القديمة في الحديقة الخلفية متسخة للغاية وتحتاج إلى التنظيف. بالإضافة إلى ذلك، فإن إحدى أرجلها مكسورة وتحتاج إلى إصلاح إذا أمكن.
4. The **lawn mower** 5 ----- down last week – try to 6 ----- it. جزارة العشب  
تعطلت جزارة العشب الأسبوع الماضي - حاول إصلاحها

Answers : 2. Replace / Fix / Mend 3. down 4. fixed / mended / repaired 5. broke 6. fix / mend / repair

# Obligation and necessity

# الاجبار والضرورة

| Phrasal verbs                                                                                                                       | examples                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>must</b><br><br><b>obligation and necessity / right</b><br>الإجبار والضرورة<br><br><b>There is no choice</b><br>لا يوجد خيار آخر | <b>Must = obligation and necessity = talk about what is right = There is no choice</b><br><br>We use <b>must</b> to talk about what is right or necessary. There is no choice:<br>A good lifeguard <b>must</b> be an excellent swimmer.<br>منقذ السباحة الجيد يجب ان يكون سباح ممتاز<br>- the <b>obligation</b> comes from the speaker<br>الاجبار يأتي من المتكلم نفسه<br>- Your friend really <b>must</b> study harder. (= this is my idea – I want him to do it)                                                                                                                       |
| <b>have to = must = duty</b>                                                                                                        | <b>have to = must = duty----- used in all tenses ( had to / have to / has to )</b><br>- <b>Have to</b> is very similar to <b>must</b> . It can be used in <b>all tenses</b> :<br>- I <b>had to</b> wear braces for two years.<br>- You will <b>have to</b> keep this a secret.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| <b>have to have got to</b><br><br><b>Related verbs</b><br><b>be required to</b><br><b>be obliged to</b>                             | <b>have to = have got to = be required to = be obliged to ----- used in all tenses</b><br>indicate that <b>the obligation</b> is from somebody else or from outside<br>الاجبار من شخص آخر أو من الخارج<br>- My friend <b>has to</b> study harder.<br>(= there is an external reason – perhaps a teacher has told him this)<br><b>They are used in all tenses to refer to ‘outside authority’</b> that gives orders or sets rules:<br>سلطة خارجية تعطي أوامر أو تضع أحكام<br>- He <b>was required to</b> get proper qualifications.<br>- We <b>are obliged to</b> come to school on time. |
| <b>need</b>                                                                                                                         | The verb <b>need</b> is used as a main verb (not an auxiliary):<br>- He <b>needs to</b> be courageous                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |

| Phrasal verbs                                                                                                                                                     | examples                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Duty and advice</b><br><b>Opinion</b><br>واجب أو نصيحة أو رأي<br>should /shouldn't,<br>ought to /oughtn't<br><br><b>Related verbs</b><br><b>be supposed to</b> | <b>should /shouldn't = ought to /oughtn't to = supposed to----- opinion or advice.</b><br><br>We use <b>should /shouldn't, ought to /oughtn't</b> to to give our <b>opinion or advice</b> .<br>A common modifier with this form is really:<br>- Animals <b>shouldn't</b> suffer like this.<br>- You really <b>ought to</b> be an expert.<br><br>We use <b>be supposed to</b> to talk about what <b>should / shouldn't happen</b> according to <b>rules</b> or according to what is <b>generally expected</b> :<br>للتكلم عما يجب أو لا يجب أن يحدث حسب القوانين أو ما هو مقبول بشكل عام<br>- Animals are <b>not supposed to</b> suffer like this. |

| Phrasal verbs                                                                                                                                                               | examples                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>No obligation</b><br>ليس هناك إجبار<br><b>don't have to</b><br><b>needn't</b><br>ليس بالضرورة<br><b>Related verbs</b><br><b>not required to</b><br><b>not obliged to</b> | <b>don't have to / needn't = it isn't necessary</b><br>- We use <b>don't have to</b> and <b>needn't</b> to mean <b>'it isn't necessary'</b> :<br>- He <b>doesn't have to</b> work today.<br>- Pupils <b>don't need to /needn't</b> do this.<br><br><b>not required to / not obliged to ( It isn't necessary )</b><br>- Human divers are <b>not required to</b> do the job.<br>- Actors <b>are not obliged to</b> be glamorous. |

| Phrasal verbs                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | Examples                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Ability</b><br><b>Lack of ability</b><br>القدرة أو عدم القدرة<br>can / can't<br>could / couldn't<br><br>be able to.<br>( completion of action )<br><br><b>Related verbs</b><br>managed to<br>succeeded in<br>( ability on specific action ) | <b>can / can't and could / couldn't = be able to = managed to = succeeded in</b><br>- We use <b>can / can't and could / couldn't</b> to describe <b>ability or lack of ability</b> :<br>- He <b>could</b> play chess better than anyone I knew.<br><br><b>be able to.</b><br>- We use <b>be able to</b> to describe the completion of a specific action in the past.<br>- In negative sentences both <b>be able to</b> and <b>could</b> are possible:<br>- Hamzah <b>wasn't able to/couldn't</b> visit us last week, but he was able to ( <b>NOT could</b> ) phone.<br><br>- The police <b>managed to</b> find the child in time.<br>- He <b>succeeded in</b> persuading her to help.<br>- <b>be able / managed to</b> : For ability on a specific occasion, we use (NOT could), e.g.<br>- My parents <b>were able to / managed to</b> find a nice apartment.<br>- <b>NOT</b> My parents <b>could</b> find a nice apartment. |

| Phrasal verbs                                                                                                 | Examples                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Permission</b><br>الاستئذان<br>Can / could<br><br><b>Related verbs</b><br>Be allowed to<br>Be permitted to | <b>can / could = be allowed to = be permitted to ----- permission</b><br>- We use <b>can / could</b> to ask for and give <b>permission</b> :<br>- <b>Can / Could</b> I ask you a question?<br>- I <b>couldn't</b> stay out late when I was younger.<br><br>- Why has pollution of the beach been <b>allowed</b> ?<br>- We are <b>permitted</b> to enter the lab. |

| Phrasal verbs                                                                                                                                | Examples                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Prohibition</b><br>المنع<br>mustn't, can't<br>and couldn't<br><br><b>Related verbs</b><br>not allowed to<br>not permitted to<br>forbidden | <b>mustn't, can't and couldn't = not allowed to = not permitted to = forbidden</b><br>- We use <b>mustn't, can't and couldn't</b> to say that something is <b>not permitted</b> :<br>- People <b>can't</b> park their cars here.<br><br>- Students are <b>not allowed</b> to go there.<br>- We were <b>forbidden</b> to use the Internet in the office. |

| Phrasal verbs                                                                                                                     | Examples                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Possibility</b><br>الاحتمالية<br>can<br>could / might<br><br><b>Related verbs</b><br>be likely to<br>be bound to<br>be sure to | <b>can / could / might ----- = generally possible</b><br>We use <b>can</b> to talk about things which are <b>generally possible</b> :<br>- It <b>can</b> rain heavily in winter.<br><br>We use <b>could / might</b> to say that a specific thing is <b>possibly true</b> :<br>- There <b>could / might</b> be life on other planets.<br><br>- This film <b>is likely to</b> win a number of Oscars.<br>- It's a very difficult test. Some people <b>are bound to (are sure to)</b> fail this test. |

### 3. Complete the table with the modal verbs.

(SB 3 P 4)

be able to / can / can't / could / couldn't / don't have to / have to / may / must  
mustn't / need to / needn't / ought to / should / shouldn't.

|                                  |                                             |                                |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <b>Necessity</b>                 | need to - have to - must                    | ( have got to )                |
| <b>No necessity</b>              | don't have to - needn't                     | ( don't need to )              |
| <b>Prohibition</b>               | mustn't                                     | ( can't – couldn't – may not ) |
| <b>Duty and advice</b>           | need to - ought to - should - shouldn't     | ( have to – oughtn't to )      |
| <b>Ability / Lack of ability</b> | be able to - can - can't - could - couldn't |                                |
| <b>Permission</b>                | may                                         | ( can – could – couldn't )     |

### 5 - Study Watch Out! Then choose the best option to complete the sentences.

Sometimes both options are correct.

(SB 5 P 5)

#### WATCH OUT!

• For ability on a specific occasion, we use **be able / managed to (NOT could)**, e.g.

My parents **were able to / managed to** find a nice apartment.

**NOT**

My parents **could find** a nice apartment.

1. Alia **could / was able to** pass her driving test.

تمكنت علياء من اجتياز اختبار القيادة

2. Huda **could / was able to** speak four languages.

تمكنت هدى من التحدث بأربع لغات

3. My cousin didn't want to move to Germany at first, but his parents **could / managed to** persuade him.

لم يرغب ابن عمي في الانتقال إلى ألمانيا في البداية، ولكن والديه تمكنا من إقناعه

4. How did you **manage to / could** you stay so slim when living at your grandma's?

She's an excellent cook!

كيف تمكنت من الحفاظ على رشاقتك وأنت تعيشين في منزل جدتك؟ إنها طاهية ممتازة

5. I somehow **managed to / could** make him believe me.

تمكنت بطريقة ما من جعله يصدقني

Answers: 1. was able to

2. could, was able to

3. managed to

4. did you manage to, could you

5. managed to

### 3. Rewrite the sentences so that they have the opposite meaning.

(WB 3 P 4)

1. We **have to** arrive exactly on time.

We **don't have to** arrive exactly on time.

2. You **mustn't** wear jeans in the restaurant.

3. Customers **may** park here.

4. I **couldn't** find my glasses.

Answers: 2. You **can / may / are allowed to** wear jeans in the restaurant.

3. Customers **may not / can't / mustn't / are not allowed to / are not permitted to** park here.

4. I **was able to / managed to** find my glasses.

## Modal and related verbs

### 1. Match the underlined modal verbs in sentences 1–5 with their functions a–e. (WB 1 P 4)

- |                                                                       |                 |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. □ You <b>have to</b> make your bed at a youth hostel.              | A. necessity    |
| 2. □ You <b>must not</b> take room keys out of the hotel.             | B. prohibition  |
| 3. □ I <b>could</b> swim like a fish at the age of four.              | C. duty         |
| 4. □ If there's a fire, you <b>must</b> use the stairs, not the lift. | D. no necessity |
| 5. □ You <b>don't have to</b> switch on the light – it's automatic.   | E. ability      |

Answers: 1. c 2. b 3. e 4. a 5. d

### 2. Choose the correct forms to complete the sentences.

(WB 2 P 4)

1. We only moved in a week ago and we've already **managed / forbidden** to get to know the neighbours.

انتقلنا إلى هنا منذ أسبوع واحد فقط **وتمكننا** بالفعل من التعرف على الجيران

2. Only local residents are **required / permitted** to park in the streets here.

**يُسمح** فقط للسكان المحليين بركن سياراتهم في الشوارع هنا

3. You are **allowed / supposed** to sort your recycling carefully.

**من المفترض** أن تقوم بفرز المواد القابلة لإعادة التدوير بعناية

4. The city has **succeeded / obliged** in reducing the traffic significantly.

**نجحت** المدينة في تقليل حركة المرور بشكل كبير

5. Glass is strictly **forbidden / permitted** in the swimming pool area.

**يُمنع** منعًا باتًا استخدام الزجاج في منطقة حمام السباحة

Answers: 1. managed 2. permitted 3. supposed 4. succeeded 5. Forbidden

### 6 - Complete the text with the words and phrases from the box.

(SB 5 P 5)

Sometimes more than one answer is possible.

don't have to (x2) / forbidden / obliged / shouldn't / mustn't / will have to

### Things you should know before moving to Sweden

#### The environment

Swedes are really green. Littering is 1 ----- everywhere, and if you're caught dropping even the tiniest bit, you 2 ----- pay a fine. You are also 3 ----- by law to sort out your recycling.

البيئة

السويديون خضراء حقًا. **يُحظر** إلقاء القمامة في كل مكان، وإذا تم ضبطك وأنت تلقي حتى أقل كمية، فسوف **تضطر** إلى دفع غرامة. كما أنك **ملزم** قانونًا بفرز النفايات القابلة لإعادة التدوير.

#### Social etiquette

Don't expect Swedes to be chatty. They don't talk to you if they 4 ----- . Punctuality is important though. You 5 ----- turn up late or early. In some other ways they're quite informal: at school, you 6 ----- call your teacher Professor or Mr or Mrs as they prefer to be called by their first names.

آداب السلوك الاجتماعي

لا تتوقع أن يكون السويديون ثرثارين. فهم لا يتحدثون إليك إذا **لم يكونوا مضطرين لذلك**. لكن الالتزام بالمواعيد مهم. **لا يجب** أن تصل متأخرًا أو مبكرًا. ومن بعض النواحي الأخرى، فإنهم غير رسميين تمامًا: في المدرسة، **ليس بالضرورة** مناداة معلمك بأستاذ أو سيد أو سيدة لأنهم يفضلون أن يُنادى عليهم بأسمائهم الأولى.

Answers: 1. forbidden 2. will have to 3. obliged  
4. don't have to 5. shouldn't / mustn't 6. don't have to

#### 4. USE OF ENGLISH

Choose the correct words a–c to complete the text.

( WB 4 P 4 )

#### VISITING THAILAND

There are some things you 1----- know before visiting Thailand.

Thai people are more laid back than the average tourist, so you 2----- lose your temper and you 3----- raise your voice at anyone in public. Thai people never point the soles of their feet at anyone or anything, so you 4----- never sit with your feet up on a table, for example. Finally, remember that it is 5 ----- to touch any exhibit in historical museums.

هناك بعض الأشياء التي يجب أن تعرفها قبل زيارة تايلاند.

الشعب التايلاندي أكثر استرخاءً من السائح العادي، لذا لا يجب أن تفقد أعصابك ولا ترفع صوتك على أي شخص في الأماكن العامة. لا يشير الشعب التايلاندي أبدًا بأخمص قدميه إلى أي شخص أو أي شيء، لذا لا يجب عليك أبدًا الجلوس وقدميك مرفوعتين على طاولة، على سبيل المثال. أخيرًا، تذكر أنه يُحظر لمس أي معروض في المتاحف التاريخية.

- |                 |                  |                |
|-----------------|------------------|----------------|
| 1. a. ought to  | b. don't have to | c. are able to |
| 2. a. couldn't  | b. mustn't       | c. don't have  |
| 3. a. could     | b. couldn't      | c. shouldn't   |
| 4. a. have to   | b. should        | c. could       |
| 5. a. permitted | b. forbidden     | c. obliged     |

Answers: 1. a    2. b    3. c    4. b    5. b

#### 5 - Complete the sentences with the correct forms of **be able to** or **have to**. ( WB 5 P 4 )

1. Unfortunately, we **weren't able to** see the new flat because they'd lost the key.
2. Good news! Grandma ----- come next weekend.
3. We ----- pay for the garage; it was for free.
4. Don't worry! You ----- book the tickets. I'll take care of everything.

Answers: 2. will be able to    3. didn't have to    4. don't / won't have to

#### 6. Complete the mini-conversations with the forms in bold. ( WB 6 P 5 )

**have to / ought to / mustn't / be able to**

Amina : I **mustn't** forget to collect that parcel from the post office today.

Dana : You 2 ----- write yourself a note.

Amina : Would you 3 ----- do it, Dana? You're nothing like as busy as me.

Dana : Well, I suppose so, if I 4 ----- .

Answers: 2. ought to    3. be able to    4. have to

**allowed to / must / required to / may**

Kareem : Am I 5 ----- pay a deposit before I move in to my room?

Manager : Yes, all students 6 ----- pay two months' rent in advance.

Kareem : And 7 ----- I pay that with a credit card?

Manager : No, sorry. I'm only 8 ----- accept cash or a bank transfer.

Answers: 5. required to    6. must    7. may    8. allowed to

haven't been able to / supposed to / couldn't / succeeded in

Ali : You were 9 ----- video call me, Issa. What happened?

Issa : I 10 ----- find your details, Ali. Didn't you see my email?

Ali : I 11 ----- log on since yesterday. Something's wrong.

Issa : Sometimes, I think technology has only 12 ----- making life more complicated!

Answers: 9. supposed to 10. couldn't 11. haven't been able to 12. succeeded in

## 7 - USE OF ENGLISH

Complete the second sentence using the word in bold so that it means the same as the first one.  
Use between two and five words, including the word in bold. (WB 7 P 5)

1. You **should** recycle your rubbish.

supposed

You are supposed to recycle your rubbish.

2. I was able to pick up the language quickly.

succeeded

I ----- the language quickly.

3. In the UK, it isn't necessary to carry an ID card.

required

You ----- an ID card in the UK.

4. How many bags can I take on the aeroplane?

allowed

How many bags ----- on the aeroplane?

Answers: 2. succeeded in picking up 3. are not required to carry 4. am I allowed to take

8 . Complete the notice with one word in each gap.

(WB 8 P 5)

## HOSTEL RULES

For your safety and comfort here are a few guidelines we ask you to follow.

1. Only paying guests **are allowed** in the hostel.

يُسمح فقط للضيوف الذين يدفعون مقابل الإقامة في النزل.

2. Use of portable audio speakers is completely ----- throughout the hostel.

يُحظر تمامًا استخدام مكبرات الصوت المحمولة في جميع أنحاء النزل.

3. All guests are ----- to keep noise to a minimum after 10 p.m.

يُتعين على جميع الضيوف الحد من الضوضاء إلى الحد الأدنى بعد الساعة 10 مساءً.

4. Guests ----- leave all areas clean and tidy after use. No exceptions!

يجب على الضيوف ترك جميع المناطق نظيفة ومرتبّة بعد الاستخدام. لا استثناءات!

5. Animals are not ----- in the hostel.

لا يُسمح للحيوانات الأليفة بالدخول إلى النزل.

6. Guests ----- leave food behind when they check out of the hostel.

يجب على الضيوف عدم ترك الطعام خلفهم عند مغادرة النزل.

Answers: 2. forbidden 3. required / obliged 4. must 5. permitted / allowed 6. mustn't

## 1. Choose two correct options to complete the sentences. (WB 3 P 10 – Rev.)

1. We **have to** / **mustn't** / **ought to** call the plumber. I can't fix this leaking pipe myself.  
علينا الاتصال بالسباك. لا يمكنني إصلاح هذا الأنبوب المتسرب بنفسي.
2. Luckily, I **could** / **was able to** / **managed to** make new friends quickly at university.  
لحسن الحظ، تمكنت من تكوين صداقات جديدة بسرعة في الجامعة.
3. You **needn't** / **don't have to** / **can't** repair the flat tyre today. We can do it tomorrow.  
لا تحتاج إلى إصلاح الإطار المثقوب اليوم. يمكننا القيام بذلك غداً.
4. The shop **isn't obliged to** / **mustn't** / **doesn't have to** remove the scratches from your smartphone screen free of charge, but you can ask.  
لا يلتزم المتجر بإزالة الخدوش من شاشة هاتفك الذكي مجاناً، ولكن يمكنك أن تطلب ذلك.
5. You **are not allowed to** / **not permitted to** / **not obliged to** work unless you have a visa.  
لا يُسمح لك بالعمل ما لم يكن لديك تأشيرة.
6. People driving a car **are required to** / **are able to** / **should** carry a driving license.  
يُطلب من الأشخاص الذين يقودون سيارة أن يحملوا رخصة قيادة.

Answers: 1. have to – ought to      2. could – was able to      3. needn't – don't have to  
4. isn't obliged to - mustn't      5. not allowed to - not permitted to      6. are required to – should

## 5. Complete the second sentence using the word in bold so that it means the same as the first one. Use no more than five words, including the word in bold. (WB 5 P 10 – Rev.)

### STRATEGY : Transformations

Do not change the key word.

Remember that there is a word limit so always check the number of words.

1. It's a lot colder in England in winter than in Jordan. **SIGNIFICANTLY**  
It's significantly colder in England in winter than it is in Jordan.  
الشتاء في إنجلترا أكثر برودة بكثير (بشكل ملحوظ) من الشتاء في الأردن.
2. I managed to find somewhere to study German as soon as I arrived. **ABLE**  
I was able to find somewhere to study German as soon as I arrived.  
تمكنت من العثور على مكان لدراسة اللغة الألمانية بمجرد وصولي.
3. You're allowed to ride a bike on local roads. **PERMITTED**  
Bike riders are permitted to ride on local roads.  
يُسمح لك بركوب الدراجة على الطرق المحلية.
4. In Spain, you should eat an orange with a knife and fork. **SUPPOSED**  
In Spain, you're supposed to eat an orange with a knife and fork.  
في إسبانيا، يجب (يفترض) أن تأكل برتقالة بسكين وشوكة.
5. I think Maths is slightly more difficult than Physics. **MARGINALLY**  
I think Physics is marginally easier than Maths.  
أعتقد أن الرياضيات أصعب قليلاً من الفيزياء. / أعتقد أن الفيزياء أسهل قليلاً من الرياضيات.
6. How many bags can I take on the plane? **ALLOWED**  
How many bags am I allowed to take on the plane?  
كم عدد الحقائب التي يمكنني (يسمح لي) حملها على متن الطائرة؟
7. I was able to pick up the language quickly. **SUCCEEDED**  
I succeeded in picking up the language quickly.  
تمكنت (نجحت) من / في تعلم اللغة بسرعة.
8. In the UK, it isn't necessary to carry an ID card. **REQUIRED**  
You are not required to carry an ID card in the UK.  
في المملكة المتحدة، ليس من الضروري (لا يطلب منك) حمل بطاقة هوية.

## Unit 6, Lesson 3A

| Articles                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | Examples                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
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| <p>The indefinite article</p> <p><b>a / an</b></p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | <p>We use <b>a / an</b> with a <b>singular countable noun</b> when the listener <b>doesn't know</b> which particular thing is being referred to, or <b>it doesn't matter which one</b>.<br/>This is because:</p> <p>الأسماء المفردة المعدودة عندما لا يعرف المستمع أي شيء تم الإشارة إليه أو أن الشيء لا يهمه لأنه (1) شيء من نفس الفئة (2) لأننا نذكر الشيء لأول مرة</p> <p><b>1. it is one of many of the same class :</b><br/><b>a job , an apple.</b></p> <p><b>2. we mention a person or thing for the first time:</b> نذكر شخصاً أو شيئاً لأول مرة<br/>I'm reading <b>a</b> really good article.</p> <p><b>3. specific jobs :</b> وظائف محددة</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| <p>The definite article</p> <p><b>the</b></p> <p>1. الأسماء المفردة أو الجمع المعدودة عندما يكون معروف أي شيء معين نشير له لأنه (1) تم ذكره مسبقاً (2) لأنه فريد من نوعه (3) لأن الكلمات التي تتبعه تعرفه</p> <p>2. عندما يكون الشيء فريد من نوعه</p> <p>3. عندما يعرف الشيء بالكلمات التي تتبعه</p> <p>4. مع صيغة التفضيل</p> <p>5. مع المقارنة عند تحديد واحد من اثنين</p> <p>6. مع الأعداد الترتيبية</p> <p>7. مع العقود والقرون</p> <p>8. مع الفصول</p> <p>9. مع بعض الدول</p> <p>10. مع أسماء السلاسل الجبلية والمحيطات والبحار</p> <p>11. مجموعات محددة من الناس</p> <p>12. مع كلمات مثل سجن، مستشفى، مدرسة، كلية، جامعة عندما نتكلم عن الغرض منها كبنائات ولا نبحث عما تقدمه من خدمة</p> | <p>We use <b>the</b> (with any noun) when it is <b>known</b> which particular item is being referred to. This is because the thing / person:</p> <p>الأسماء المفردة أو الجمع المعدودة عندما يكون معروف أي شيء معين نشير له لأنه (1) تم ذكره مسبقاً (2) لأنه فريد من نوعه (3) لأن الكلمات التي تتبعه تعرفه ذكر الاسم من قبل</p> <p><b>1. was mentioned before:</b><br/>I'm reading <b>a</b> really good article. <b>The</b> article talks about ...</p> <p><b>2. is unique:</b> فريد من نوعه<br/>Half of <b>the</b> population live in the capital.</p> <p><b>3. is defined specifically by the words that follow:</b> يتم تعريفه على وجه التحديد بالكلمات التي تتبعه<br/>My grandmother is still <b>the</b> head of <b>the</b> family.</p> <p><b>We also use the with:</b></p> <p><b>4. superlatives: ( est – most – least – fewest )</b> صيغة التفضيل<br/><b>The largest</b> city in Jordan is ...</p> <p><b>5. comparatives (when identifying one of a pair) : ( er – more – less )</b><br/>I have two sisters. <b>The older</b> sister lives in Egypt.</p> <p><b>6. ordinal numbers:</b> الأعداد الترتيبية<br/><b>The first</b> time I went there was in 2018.</p> <p><b>7. decades, centuries</b> عقود، قرون<br/>in <b>the</b> 1950s ; in <b>the</b> 18th century.</p> <p><b>8. seasons</b> الفصول<br/>in <b>the</b> winter / spring / summer / autumn or fall</p> <p><b>9. Some countries :</b> بعض الدول<br/><b>the USA, the UK, the UAE, the Hague</b></p> <p><b>10. With names of mountain ranges, oceans and rivers</b> مع أسماء السلاسل الجبلية والمحيطات والأنهار<br/><b>The Himalaya, the Atlantic, the Nile, the Dead Sea</b></p> <p><b>11. groups of people</b> مجموعات من الناس<br/><b>the poor, the rich, the elderly</b></p> <p><b>12. with words like prison, hospital, school, college, etc. when we are talking about their purpose as a building,</b> كلمات مثل سجن، مستشفى، مدرسة، كلية، جامعة عندما نتكلم عن الغرض منها كبنائات ولا نبحث عما تقدمه من خدمة<br/>He came to <b>the school</b> to paint the walls.<br/>They went to <b>the prison</b> to visit their son.</p> |

| Articles                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | Examples                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Zero article</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | <p>1. We use <b>no article</b> with <b>plural</b> and <b>uncountable</b> nouns when we make general statements:<br/>لا نستخدم أداة التعريف مع الأسماء الجمع وغير المعدودة عندما نصدر عبارات عامة<br/><b>Life</b> was very hard and over one million people emigrated.</p>                                                                                                  |
| <b>No article</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | <p>2. We use <b>no article</b> with words like <b>prison, hospital, school, college,</b> etc. when we are talking about their <b>purpose as an institution</b>,<br/>لا نستخدم أداة التعريف مع كلمات مثل السجن، المستشفى، المدرسة، الكلية، وما إلى ذلك عندما نتحدث عن غرضهم كمؤسسة<br/>I go to <b>school</b> every day. He's been in <b>hospital</b> for two weeks now.</p> |
| <p>3. We also use <b>zero article</b> with most <b>place names, regions in the world.</b> (<b>exceptions:</b> the USA, the UK, the UAE, the Hague)<br/>نستخدم أيضًا أداة التعريف صفر مع معظم أسماء الأماكن والمناطق في العالم.<br/>(الاستثناءات: الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية، والمملكة المتحدة، والإمارات العربية المتحدة، ولاهاي)</p> | <p>4. <b>With uncountable nouns when we make general statements</b><br/>الأسماء غير المعدودة عندما نقصد عبارات عامة<br/>water, tea, coffee, news, advice, evidence. e.g. <b>I need some water.</b></p>                                                                                                                                                                     |
| <p>5. <b>With the names of people (proper nouns), places, continents and most countries:</b><br/>الناس والأماكن والقارات وأغلب الدول</p>                                                                                                                                                                                              | <p>5. <b>With the names of people (proper nouns), places, continents and most countries:</b><br/>Ali, Sameh Mall, Jordan, Paris, Africa<br/>أسماء العلم: الناس والأماكن والقارات وأغلب الدول</p>                                                                                                                                                                           |
| <p>6. لا نستخدم أداة التعريف مع أسماء الجبال المفردة</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | <p>6. <b>with names of mountains</b><br/>Nebo Mountain = Mount Nebo<br/>أسماء الجبال المفردة</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |

## 1. Complete the rules 1–10 with **a/an, the** or **no article (Ø)**. (SB 3 P 7)

Use the underlined examples in the article to help. There is one extra sentence.

Traditional houses need a lot of energy to keep warm in the winter and cool in the summer. Old houses are also often inefficient. For example, in the winter, a lot of the heat inside a house is lost through windows, doors and even the walls. For that reason, people often want to live in a passive house. A designer first invented passive houses in Germany and they are popular in Europe. They use solar energy from the sun for hot water, and even treat waste water so that it can be used again. A passive house also has very good windows and wall insulation, which means that heat does not leave the house: materials keep the house warm, just as a jumper can keep you warm in the winter. A special device also takes old, wet air from the house and replaces it with fresh air. For this reason, passive houses are the best way to save on energy bills and to live a comfortably warm house all year. However, because passive house technology is quite new, they are expensive and are usually bought only by the rich.

تحتاج المنازل التقليدية إلى الكثير من الطاقة للتدفئة في الشتاء والبرودة في الصيف. غالبًا ما تكون المنازل القديمة أيضًا غير فعالة. على سبيل المثال، في فصل الشتاء، يتم فقدان الكثير من الحرارة داخل المنزل من خلال النوافذ والأبواب وحتى الجدران. ولهذا السبب، غالبًا ما يرغب الناس في العيش في منزل سلبي. اخترع مصمم لأول مرة المنازل السلبية في ألمانيا وهي تحظى بشعبية كبيرة في أوروبا. ويستخدمون الطاقة الشمسية من الشمس للحصول على الماء الساخن، بل ويعالجون مياه الصرف الصحي بحيث يمكن استخدامها مرة أخرى. يحتوي المنزل السلبي أيضًا على نوافذ جيدة جدًا وعزل للجدران، مما يعني أن الحرارة لا تترك المنزل: المواد تحافظ على دفء المنزل، تمامًا كما يمكن أن تثقيك السترة دافئة في الشتاء. كما يقوم جهاز خاص بإخراج الهواء القديم الرطب من المنزل واستبداله بالهواء النقي. لهذا السبب، تعد المنازل السلبية أفضل طريقة لتوفير فوائد الطاقة والعيش في منزل دافئ بشكل مريح طوال العام. ومع ذلك، نظرًا لأن تكنولوجيا المنازل السلبية جديدة تمامًا، فهي باهظة الثمن وعادةً ما يتم شراؤها من قبل الأغنياء فقط.

1. We use ----- with the **names of people, places and most countries.**
2. We use ----- with **singular countable nouns.**
3. We use ----- with **uncountable nouns.**
4. We usually use ----- with **seasons.**
5. We use ----- with **names of mountain ranges, oceans and rivers.**
6. We use ----- before **superlative** adjectives
7. We use ----- with **regions** in the world.
8. We use ----- for something we have **mentioned before.**
9. We use ----- with **groups of people.**
10. We use ----- with **specific jobs.**

**Answers: 1. Ø 2. a / an 3. Ø 4. the 5. the 6. the 7. Ø 8. the 9. the 10. a/an**

## 2. Complete the article with **a, the or no article (Ø).** Explain your choices.

( SB 4 P 7 )

### Leaving home comforts to enjoy nature

At the age of 16, Zaid Alkhayyat decided to give up his home comforts and live alone in 1 ----- tent. At the time, he was 2 ----- youngest student doing a two-year course at the School of Adventure Studies on the Isle of Skye in 3 ----- Scotland. 4 ----- tent was in a remote part of 5 ----- island and almost impossible to find without 6 ----- detailed directions. Every morning, he would get up at 6 a.m., wash in 7 ----- river, light 8 ----- fire and drink 9 ----- cup of tea before going to 10 ----- college. While studying at the Adventure School, he also gave 11 ----- lessons to 12 ----- conservation experts about how to survive in 13 ----- wild.

في سن السادسة عشرة، قرر زيد الخياط التخلي عن وسائل الراحة المنزلية والعيش بمفرده في خيمة. في ذلك الوقت، كان أصغر طالب يدرس دورة لمدة عامين في مدرسة دراسات المغامرات في جزيرة سكاى في اسكتلندا. كانت الخيمة في جزء بعيد من الجزيرة وكان من المستحيل تقريباً العثور عليها بدون توجيهات مفصلة. كل صباح، كان يستيقظ في الساعة 6 صباحاً، ويستحم في النهر، ويشعل النار ويشرب كوباً من الشاي قبل الذهاب إلى الكلية. أثناء دراسته في مدرسة المغامرات، كان يعطي أيضاً دروساً لخبراء الحفاظ على البيئة حول كيفية البقاء في البرية.

**Answers: 1. a 2. the 3. Ø 4. The 5. the 6. Ø 7. the**  
**8. a 9. a 10. Ø 11. Ø 12. Ø 13. the**

3. Write sentences, adding **a/an** or **the** where necessary.

( SB 5 P 7 )

1. I / live / in / flat / near / city centre / in / Amman  
-----
2. I / have / dream / of climbing / Jabal Umm ad Dami  
-----
3. I / prefer / mountains / to / sea  
-----
4. I / once / went / to / hospital / for / operation  
-----
5. I live near / River Thames / which flows through / London  
-----

Answers:

1. I live in a flat near the city centre in Amman.
2. I have a dream of climbing Jabal Umm ad Dami.
3. I prefer (the) mountains to the sea.
4. I once went to hospital for an operation
5. I live near the River Thames which flows through London..

1. Cross out **the** where it is **NOT** correct.

( WB 1 P 7 )

1. Have you ever been to the United Arab Emirates or the Egypt?
2. You should spend less on the clothes and more on the healthy food.
3. I love the hot drinks like the tea or the coffee.
4. If I could live anywhere, I would definitely choose the Amman.
5. The moon shone down on the Wadi Rum that night.
6. The Egyptian pyramids are a very popular tourist attraction.
7. The sea in the Caribbean is the bluest sea I've seen since I was in the Thailand.
8. The fastest way to get to Amman is to fly directly into the Queen Alia International Airport.

Answers:

1. Have you ever been to the United Arab Emirates or Egypt?
2. You should spend less on clothes and more on healthy food.
3. I love hot drinks like tea or coffee.
4. If I could live anywhere, I would definitely choose Amman.
5. The moon shone down on Wadi Rum that night.
6. The Egyptian pyramids are a very popular tourist attraction.
7. The sea in the Caribbean is the bluest sea I've seen since I was in Thailand.
8. The fastest way to get to Amman is to fly directly into Queen Alia International airport.

2 . What do the underlined words refer to? Choose **B for a building** or **I for an institution**.

( WB 2 P 7 )

1. Spending time in **hospital** is especially difficult for children. B / I
2. **The hospital** is an important landmark in our town. B / I
3. Fadi always loved **school**. B / I
4. Ali walks past **the school** every day. B / I
5. Turn right when you see the gates of **the university** and the garage is on your left. B / I
6. Ali isn't going to **university** now. B / I
7. I went to **the college** next to the hospital. B / I
8. My sister left **college** last year. B / I
9. Students go to **college** when they leave school. B / I
10. Hala's father works near **the college**. B / I

Answers: 1. I 2. B 3. I 4. B 5. B 6. I 7. B 8. I 9. I 10. B

3 . Complete the **signs** and notices with a, an, the or Ø (no article). ( WB 3 P 7 )

1. Welcome to ----- <sup>1</sup> **Ø** Belgium .
2. ----- Statue of Liberty is closed for maintenance today.
3. Save <sup>3</sup> ----- Pacific Ocean!
4. Raspberries 3 JOD <sup>4</sup> ----- kilo.
5. Believe in <sup>5</sup> ----- yourself.

Answers: 2. The 3. the 4. a 5. Ø

4 - Complete the telephone conversation with **a, an, the** or **Ø** (no article). ( WB 4 P 7 )

**Lama** : Hi, Nour! I hear you've moved into 1 **a** new flat. How is it?

**Nour** : Lama! It's nice to hear from you. 2----- flat is great. My room is a bit small, but it's only 400 JOD 3 ----- month, so I can't complain, and I've got 4 ----- really nice flatmates too. There's Dana from 5 ----- USA and Muna from 6 ----- Dubai.

**Lama** : It sounds like a real international community you've got in your flat. Where exactly is it?

**Nour** : It's on 7 ----- road, near 8 ----- university. Would you like to come round for 9 ----- cup of tea?

**Lama** : I'd love to. What number is it?

Answers: 2. The 3. a 4. Ø 5. the 6. Ø 7. the 8. the 9. a

## VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

### 1. Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

1. Comfortable, **medium-sized** / **confined** room for rent in shared house with storage.  
غرفة مريحة ومتوسطة الحجم / محصورة للإيجار في منزل مشترك مع مخزن
2. Can you **change** / **repair** this light bulb, please? This one's stopped working.  
هل يمكنك تغيير/ إصلاح هذا المصباح الكهربائي، من فضلك؟ لقد توقف عن العمل
3. You need a **dustpan and brush** / **dishcloth** to sweep up that shattered glass.  
أنت بحاجة إلى مجرود وفرشاة / قطعة قماش لتنظيف هذا الزجاج المحطم
4. Oh no! There's a **stain** / **soak** on the new carpet. I hope I can remove it.  
أوه لا هناك بقعة / شيء منقوع على السجادة الجديدة. أمل أن أتمكن من إزالته.
5. All the leads behind the TV are **blocked** / **tangled**.  
جميع الخيوط (الاسلاك) الموجودة خلف التلفزيون محجوبة / متشابكة

Answers : 1. medium-sized 2. change 3. dustpan and brush 4. stain 5. tangled

### 2 Replace the object with a pronoun. Change the word order where necessary. Page 10 + 11

1. I'll wipe down **the table**.  
I'll wipe **it** down.
2. We're doing up **the kitchen**.  
-----
3. I came across **this ring** when I was vacuuming.  
-----
4. Get rid of **these empty bottles**, please.  
-----
5. Can you pick up **the fork**, please?  
-----
6. They can't deal with **stress**.  
-----
7. You need to mop up **that water**.  
-----

Answers : 2. We're doing it up. 3. I came across this / it when I was vacuuming. 4. Get rid of them/these, please.  
5. Can you pick it up, please? 6. They can't deal with it. 7. You need to mop that / it up.

### 3. Choose two correct options to complete the sentences. Page 10 + 11

1. We have to / mustn't / ought to call the plumber. I can't fix this leaking pipe myself.  
علينا / لا يجب علينا / يجب / أن نتصل بالسباك. لا أستطيع أن أصلح التسريب من هذا الأنبوب بنفسني
2. Luckily, I could / was able to / managed to make new friends quickly at university.  
لحسن الحظ، تمكنت من / تمكنت من / تكوّن صداقات جديدة بسرعة في الجامعة
3. You needn't / don't have to / can't repair the flat tyre today. We can do it tomorrow.  
لا تحتاج إلى / لا تحتاج إلى / لا يمكنك/ إصلاح الإطار المثقوب اليوم. يمكننا أن نفعل ذلك غدا
4. The shop isn't obliged to / mustn't / doesn't have to remove the scratches from your smartphone screen free of charge, but you can ask.  
المحل غير ملزم بـ / لا يجب عليه / ليس مضطراً لـ / إزالة الخدوش من شاشة هاتفك الذكي مجاناً، ولكن يمكنك أن تطلب مهم ذلك
5. You are not allowed to / not permitted to / not obliged to work unless you have a visa.  
لا يُسمح لك / لا يُسمح لك / لست ملزماً بالعمل إلا إذا كان لديك تأشيرة دخول
6. People driving a car are required to / are able to / should carry a driving licence.  
الأشخاص الذين يقودون السيارة يُطلب منهم / يمكنهم / يجب / أن يحملوا رخصة قيادة

Answers : 2. was able to/managed to 3. needn't/don't have to 4. isn't obliged to/doesn't have to  
5. not allowed to/not permitted to 6. are required to/should

## Snapshot of My Life - BY FARID

لمحة من حياتي - بقلم فريد

Although some people in 1 ----- Jordan live in flats, 2 ----- lot of people prefer houses. They tend to be more spacious and often have 3 ----- garden. My uncle and aunt live in 4 ----- small house in 5 ----- country.

The view from 6 ----- top of 7 ----- nearby cliffs over 8 ----- sea is 9 ----- most amazing one I have ever seen! I've been to visit them four or five times 10 ----- year ever since I can remember and we often drive to 11 ----- mountains and go hiking. Now that I'm at 12 ----- college, I can't visit so often.

Next year, I'm going to study in 13 ----- USA at 14 ----- Washington University, and after that I want to travel round 15 ----- South America. But I know I'll always come and visit my aunt and uncle in their beautiful home near the sea.

Answers : 1. Ø 2. a 3. a 4. a 5. the 6. the 7. the 8. the 9. the 10. a 11. the 12. Ø 13. the 14. Ø 15. Ø

على الرغم من أن بعض الناس في الأردن يعيشون في شقق، إلا أن الكثير من الناس يفضلون المنازل. فهي تميل إلى أن تكون أكثر اتساعاً وغالباً ما يكون بها حديقة. يعيش عمي وخالتي في منزل صغير في الريف. المنظر من أعلى المنحدرات القريبة المطلة على البحر هو الأكثر روعة الذي رأيته على الإطلاق! لقد زرتهم أربع أو خمس مرات في السنة منذ أن كنت أتذكر وغالباً ما نقود السيارة إلى الجبال ونمارس رياضة المشي لمسافات طويلة. الآن بعد أن التحقت بالجامعة، لا يمكنني زيارتهم كثيراً. في العام المقبل، سأدرس في الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية في جامعة واشنطن، وبعد ذلك أريد السفر حول أمريكا الجنوبية. لكنني أعلم أنني سأزور عمي وخالتي دائماً في منزلهما الجميل بالقرب من البحر.

## Lesson 6 A : Speaking

1. Discuss the questions.

SB 1 P 11

1. How do you personalise your room to make it your own space?

كيف تقوم بتخصيص غرفتك لتصبح مساحتك الخاصة؟

2. Have you ever assembled flat-pack furniture? Did you enjoy it? Say why.

هل سبق لك أن قمت بتجميع أثاث جاهز؟ هل استمتعت بذلك؟ اذكر السبب.

3. Study the Speaking box. Listen again and complete the phrases with one word in each gap. SB 3 P 11

## SPEAKING : Giving instructions

المحادثة / إعطاء تعليمات

| Function                                                                | Examples                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | معنى                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Explaining what to do</b><br>توضيح المطلوب - ما يجب عمله             | - It's advisable to ...<br>- The first <b>thing</b> you do is ...<br>- When / <b>Once</b> you've done that, ...<br>- What you do is ...<br>- <b>All</b> you have to do is ...<br>- The key/main thing to remember is ...<br>- It's vital/essential <b>that</b> you ... | ينصح بأن .....<br>أول شيء تفعله هو ....<br>عندما / إذا قمت بذلك، .....<br>ما تفعله هو .....<br>كل ما عليك عمله هو .....<br>الشيء الرئيسي الذي يجب أن تتذكره هو ....<br>ضروري أن ..... |
| <b>Explaining what not to do.</b><br>توضيح غير المطلوب - ما لا يجب عمله | Make sure you don't ...<br>Try to avoid (+ -ing) ...<br>I'd advise you not to ...<br>There's no need to ...<br><b>Whatever</b> you do, don't ...                                                                                                                       | إتأكد أن لا .....<br>حاول تجنب .....<br>أنصحك أن لا .....<br>ما في داعي أن .....<br>مهما فعلت، إياك أن .....                                                                          |
| <b>Finishing the instructions</b><br>إنهاء التعليمات                    | And that's it.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | وهذا هو المطلوب / هيك تمام                                                                                                                                                            |

Answers: 1. thing 2. Once 3. All 4. that 5. Whatever

4. Study **Watch Out!** Then rewrite the sentences starting with the words given.

SB 3 P 11

### WATCH OUT!

• We can make a sentence more emphatic by beginning with **What .....**,

e.g. Slide the door to the right.

**What you do** is slide the door to the right.

I covered it with tape.

**What I did** was cover it with tape.

• We can use **All (that) ... in the same way,**

e.g. Press the button.

**All you do** is press the button.

He touched it and it broke.

**All he did** was touch it and it broke.

• We can use **... the way (that) ... to emphasise how something is done,**

e.g. **The way that** you do it is to ... / by + -ing ...

**The way it** works is ...

1. You just need some scissors and masking tape.

**All you need** are some scissors and masking tape

2. You turn on the oven by pressing this switch.

**The way you** turn on the oven is by pressing this switch

3. I used a damp dishcloth to remove the stain.

**What I did** was use a damp dishcloth to remove the stain

**What I** used to remove the stain was a damp dishcloth.

4. Next you soak it in water.

**What you** do next is soak it in water.

5. He's really good at DIY.

**What he** is really good at is DIY.

## LESSON 7A WRITING : A report

1. **SPEAKING** In pairs, look at the photos and discuss the questions.

SB 1 P 12

1. Does your school have a common room where students can study ?

2. What would your ideal common room be like?

2. Read the Writing task below and the report.

SB 2 P 12

What kinds of problems are described? What are the solutions?

اقرأ مهمة الكتابة والتقارير. ما نوع المشاكل الموصوفة؟ ما هي الحلول؟

The director of a school wants to renovate and update the school common room to make it a better place to study, socialise and relax. You have been asked to conduct a student survey and write a report about what needs to be improved, and make suggestions.

يريد مدير المدرسة تجديد وتحديث الغرفة المشتركة بالمدرسة لجعلها مكاناً أفضل للدراسة والتواصل الاجتماعي والاسترخاء.  
لقد طُلب منك إجراء استبيان للطلاب وكتابة تقرير حول ما يجب تحسينه وتقديم الاقتراحات

# REPORT: Student Common Room Renovation

تقرير: إصلاحات غرفة الطلاب المشتركة

## Aims

The aim of this report is to identify areas for improvement in the student common room, and make suggestions for how to achieve this. The report is based on a survey of 50 students.

### الأهداف

الهدف من هذا التقرير هو تحديد مجالات التحسين في الغرفة المشتركة للطلاب، وتقديم اقتراحات حول كيفية تحقيق ذلك. ويستند التقرير إلى دراسة استقصائية شملت 50 طالباً

## A. Seating

Nearly all students felt that the chairs and sofas were in bad condition. Several cushions are stained and many chairs legs are badly scratched. Many students also complained that the chairs were heavy and should be replaced.

### أ. الجلوس

شعر جميع الطلاب تقريباً أن الكراسي والأرائك كانت في حالة سيئة. العديد من الوسائد ملطخة والعديد من أرجل الكراسي مخدوشة بشدة. كما اشتكى العديد من الطلاب من أن الكراسي ثقيلة ويجب استبدالها

## B. Entertainment

All of the students were of the opinion that there should be some form of entertainment. Several suggested a table tennis table. Opinions were divided about whether there should be a smart TV. Approximately half felt this would be beneficial, whereas the other half expressed concern that this might distract from study and conversation.

### ب. الترفيه

رأى جميع الطلاب أنه يجب أن يكون هناك شكل من أشكال الترفيه. اقترح العديد وجود طاولة تنس طاولة. وانقسمت الآراء حول ما إذا كان ينبغي أن يكون هناك تلفزيون ذكي. ورأى ما يقرب من النصف أن هذا سيكون مفيداً، في حين أعرب النصف الآخر عن قلقه من أن هذا قد يصرف الانتباه عن الدراسة والتحدث

## C. Look

Regarding wall colour, whilst a few expressed a preference for bright colours, around three quarters of students had no strong feelings on the matter.

### ج. المنظر

فيما يتعلق بلون الجدار، في حين أعرب عدد قليل منهم عن تفضيلهم للألوان الزاهية، لم يكن لدى حوالي ثلاثة أرباع الطلاب أي مشاعر قوية بشأن هذه المسألة

## D. Space

A few students expressed a wish for the common room to contain storage lockers where they could keep their bags. The vast majority of students, however, were concerned this would make the room feel cramped.

### د. مساحة

أعرب عدد قليل من الطلاب عن رغبتهم في أن تحتوي الغرفة المشتركة على خزائن تخزين حيث يمكنهم الاحتفاظ بحقائبهم. ومع ذلك، كانت الغالبية العظمى من الطلاب يشعرون بالقلق من أن هذا قد يجعل الغرفة تبدو ضيقة

## Conclusion and recommendations

In conclusion, it seems that the priority is to replace the seating, provide a table tennis table and repaint the walls. Regarding the unresolved question of installing a smart TV, I would recommend asking all students to vote on this.

### الخاتمة والتوصيات

وفي الختام، يبدو أن الأولوية هي استبدال المقاعد وتوفير طاولة تنس الطاولة وإعادة طلاء الجدران. وفيما يتعلق بالمسألة المعلقة المتمثلة في تركيب تلفاز ذكي، أوصي بأن يصوت جميع الطلاب على هذا

Answers

SB 2 P 11

Problems:

seating, entertainment, décor, space

Suggested solutions:

replace the seating, provide a table tennis table/smart TV, repaint the walls , provide storage lockers

### 3. Complete the Writing box with examples from the report.

SB 3 P 13

## WRITING : A report

### Organisation

#### • Begin with an introduction and how you obtained the information, e.g. :

ابدأ بمقدمة وكيف حصلت على المعلومات

1. The **aim** <sup>1</sup> / purpose of this report is to ...
2. The report is intended to ...
3. The report is **based** <sup>2</sup> on a survey of ...

Answers : 1. aim 2. based

#### • Use linkers like regarding or with regard to to announce a change of topic.

استخدم روابط مثل (فيما يتعلق بـ) لتعلن تغيير الموضوع

### Body

#### • Report the opinions

قم بنقل الآراء

1. Some **express** <sup>3</sup> a wish for / preference for / concern that ...
2. Many ... were **of** <sup>4</sup> the opinion / view that ...
3. ... had no strong **feelings** <sup>5</sup> on the **matter** <sup>6</sup>
4. Opinions were **divided** <sup>7</sup> about ...
5. Some people commented that ...

Answers : 3. expressed 4. of 5. feelings 6. matter 7. divided

#### • Use quantifiers to express people's opinions

استخدم محددات الكميات للتعبير عن آراء الناس

1. Just over half **approximately** <sup>8</sup> half ...
2. The majority of ...
3. Some / Several / Many / All / None / Hardly
4. anybody ...
5. A few / A large / A significant number of ...

Answer : 8. Approximately

#### • Conclusion and recommendations

الخاتمة والتوصيات

1. In conclusion, it **seems** <sup>9</sup> / appears that ...
2. I would strongly recommend ...
3. The best solution would seem to be ...

Answer : 9. seems

### 4. Complete the diagram with quantifiers from the report.

SB 4 P 13

- All
- **Nearly all** <sup>1</sup> / Almost all
- Most / **The vast / majority** <sup>2</sup>
- Many / A significant number / Several (of) / Much
- Some / Just over half / **Approximately half** <sup>3</sup> / Around half
- A handful of / **A few** <sup>4</sup> / A small number of
- **Very few** <sup>5</sup> / Hardly any / Very little
- None

Answers : 1. Nearly all 2. The (vast) majority of 3. Approximately half 4. A few 5. Very few



## 5. Which of the quantifiers in Exercise 4 can be used with ...

SB 5 P 13

a. countable nouns?   b. uncountable nouns?   c. both countable and uncountable nouns?

Answers :

Countable nouns:

many, several, a significant number of, a handful of, a small number of, a few, very few

Uncountable nouns:

much, very little

Countable and uncountable nouns:

all, nearly all, almost all, most, some, the vast majority, just over half, around half, hardly any, none

## 6. Study **Watch Out!** Then read the sentences and correct the mistakes if there are any.

SB 6 P 13

1. A few of the floorboards are loose. ----- correct
2. Nearly all the stains have been removed. ----- correct
3. Most the chairs need repairing. ----- Most of the chairs need repairing.
4. The majority us like the common room. ----- The majority of us like the common room.

## WATCH OUT!

- We use **of** after **(a) few, (a) little, much, many, some, several, most** when they are followed by a pronoun (**it, them**) or another determiner (**a, the, this, my**),  
e.g. Some of the students ... ( NOT Some the students ...)
- When they are followed by **a noun**, we **do not use of**,  
e.g. Some students (NOT Some of students).
- We always use **of** after **long quantifying phrases**,  
e.g. a number of... the majority of...

## 7. WRITING TASK

SB 7 P 13

Read the Writing task, study the survey results and write a report. Use the Writing box to help you.

Your local council wants to introduce more recreational facilities where people can meet.

يريد مجلسك المحلي تقديم المزيد من المرافق الترفيهية حيث يمكن للناس الالتقاء

You have been asked to write a report and make recommendations.

لقد طُلب منك كتابة تقرير وتقديم توصيات.

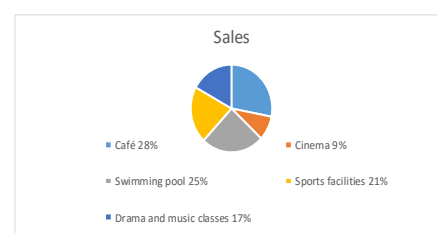
You have done the survey and the results are below.

لقد قمت بإجراء الاستطلاع والنتائج أدناه

**Use the Graphic Organiser to help you plan your writing.**

استخدم الرسم البياني لمساعدتك في التخطيط لكتابتك

**What facilities would you most like to see?**



Café (28%) / Cinema (9%) / Swimming pool (25%) / Sports facilities (21%) / Drama and music classes (17%)

After a survey based on interviews with 40 people, 90% said facilities were not adequate.

بعد إجراء مسح مبني على مقابلات مع 40 شخص، قال 90% منهم ان المرافق لم تكن كافية. لقد سألنا:

**We asked :** What facilities would most like to see?

# LIFE SKILLS

## How to make the most of volunteering

كيفية تحقيق أقصى استفادة من العمل التطوعي

### Make the most of volunteering

When applying to be a volunteer, make responsible decisions about the project you want to be involved in. Ask yourself these questions:

عند التقدم بطلب التطوع، اتخذ قرارات مسؤولة بشأن المشروع الذي تريد المشاركة فيه. اسأل نفسك الأسئلة التالية :

#### 1. What can I offer?

- What causes are important to me?
- What skills do I have that I could offer?
- What experience do I have that will help?

ماذا يمكنني أن أقدم؟

ما هي القضايا المهمة بالنسبة لي؟

ما هي المهارات التي أمتلكها والتي يمكنني تقديمها؟

ما هي الخبرة التي أمتلكها والتي ستساعدني؟

#### 2. What can I realistically commit to?

- How much time can I afford to give?
- Am I better at working alone or in a team?

ما الذي يمكنني الالتزام به بشكل واقعي؟

ما مقدار الوقت الذي يمكنني تخصيصه؟

هل أنا أفضل العمل بمفردي أم ضمن فريق؟

#### 3. What can I learn?

- What skills would I like to learn?
- What experience can I get?
- What else could I learn from volunteering?

ما الذي يمكنني تعلمه؟

ما المهارات التي أريد أن أتعلمها؟

ما الخبرة التي يمكنني اكتسابها؟

ما الذي يمكنني تعلمه أيضاً من خلال التطوع؟

### 1. Discuss the following questions.

SB 1 P 14

1. How are the volunteers in each picture helping others or the environment?
2. Have you done any volunteering? If so, tell your partner what you did.

### 2. Read notices A–C on a volunteering website. Match them with questions 1–4. SB 2 P 14

Which volunteering opportunity ...

1. ☐ can be fun?
2. ☐ asks you to bring your own equipment?
3. ☐ does not involve working in a team?
4. ☐ asks for about an hour's commitment a week?

#### Giant Beach Clean-up Day A

الشاطئ العملاق  
يوم تنظيف

Last year the annual Giant Beach Clean-up Day saw volunteers collect nearly 65 tonnes of plastic and other litter from beaches around Jordan! Join us for a day of fresh air, fun with others and a real sense of achievement in making the beach a cleaner and safer place for local wildlife, as well as nicer for us. Contact your local Giant Beach Clean-up organiser and turn up on the day with your own bin bags and gloves.

في العام الماضي، شهد يوم تنظيف الشاطئ العملاق السنوي قيام المتطوعين بجمع ما يقرب من 65 طناً من البلاستيك وغيره من النفايات من الشواطئ في جميع أنحاء الأردن! انضم إلينا لقضاء يوم من الهواء النقي والمرح مع الآخرين والشعور الحقيقي بالإنجاز في جعل الشاطئ مكاناً أنظف وأكثر أماناً للحياة البرية المحلية، فضلاً عن كونه مكاناً لطيفاً بالنسبة لنا. تواصل مع منظم تنظيف الشاطئ المحلي الخاص بك واحضر في اليوم مع أكياس القمامة والقفازات الخاصة بك

B

## Book in a book !

## كتاب في كتاب

Every week, many children have to spend time in hospital. This time can be difficult for them, and also boring. We are looking for volunteers to join our team of hospital visitors. Our volunteers spend time reading stories to the children to keep them entertained. It can be great fun for both the children and the volunteers! We are seeking people with good communication skills, and understanding. You would need to be available for at least one evening a week.

يشعين على العديد من الأطفال قضاء بعض الوقت في المستشفى كل أسبوع. قد يكون هذا الوقت صعباً عليهم ومملًا أيضاً. نحن نبحث عن متطوعين للانضمام إلى فريق زوار المستشفى. يقضي متطوعونا وقتاً في قراءة القصص للأطفال لإبقائهم مستمتعين. يمكن أن يكون الأمر ممتعاً للغاية لكل من الأطفال والمتطوعين! نحن نبحث عن أشخاص يتمتعون بمهارات تواصل جيدة وفهم. ستحتاج إلى أن تكون موجوداً لمدة ليلة واحدة على الأقل في الأسبوع.

C

## Become a befriender

## كن صديقاً

As a befriending volunteer you will be visiting an older person in their own home, spending time with them and doing the things they want to do. You will be helping to reduce their social isolation by giving them some contact with the world outside their home. It's a direct way to make a difference to someone's life, and you might make a new friend. You will be expected to call or visit them for between 30 and 60 minutes once a week.

بصفتك متطوعاً لتكوين الصداقات، ستزور شخصاً مسناً في منزله، وتقضي وقتاً معه وتفعل الأشياء التي يريد القيام بها. ستساعد في تقليل عزله الاجتماعية من خلال منحه بعض الاتصال بالعالم خارج منزله. إنها طريقة مباشرة لإحداث فرق في حياة شخص ما، وقد تكون صداقة جديدة. سيتوقع منك الاتصال به أو زيارته لمدة تتراوح بين 30 و 60 دقيقة مرة واحدة في الأسبوع.

### 3. In pairs, discuss the questions.

SB 3 P 14

1. How would volunteering at these places benefit other people or the local community?
2. Which opportunity appeals to you the most / the least ? Say why.

### 4. Work in pairs. For each project on page 15, discuss possible personal benefits in terms of the volunteer's personal development, social life and career development.

SB 6 P 14

Discuss what kind of volunteering projects would suit each of you.

Discuss the question. What smaller volunteer projects could you set up

(e.g. holding a bake sale, delivering meals or books to patients in a local hospital) ?

### 7. Do the task below.

SB 6 P 14

**LIFE SKILLS : Project** ..... Work in pairs or small groups.

- Choose one of the projects you listed in Exercise 6.
- Think about what the aims of your project are specifically – to raise money/awareness, help the community, other?
- Make a list of the skills you would need from your volunteers.
- Decide if there is anyone you need to ask for permission.
- Consider how you will gather your volunteers – asking individuals, word of mouth, poster, social media?
- Present your ideas to the class.