11th English Guide Dossier Unit ((7)) **Action Pack**

الدليل اللغة الانجليزية الصف الأول ا والتوجيهي (((((7 المهنى 2 ((((((

معاني المفردات المهمة المعلمة بالأسود + معاني كلمات الضرورية تحتها خط + + الاشتقاقات المهمة. أسئلة نموذجية وافية للقطع النصية والقواعد والمفر دات بما فيها ملحق التعبير

LITERATURE P58





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Literature	الأدب	Journalist	صحف	Novelist _n	رواد
Narrator n	راوي	Clerk	موظف الكاتب	Author	مؤلف
Lawyer _n	محام	Playwright	كاتب المسحية	Poet _n	شاعر
Love n	العشق - يعشق	Hate	الكره	Like	يعجب
Dislike	يكرھ – لاتعجبه	Prefer	يفضل	Decide	يقرر
Don't want	لايريد	Intend $_{v}$	ينوي – يعتزم	Try _v	يحاول
Short story	قصة قصرة	Biography	سإ ة حياة شخص	Novel _n	رواية
Poetry n	شعر	Play _n	مسرحية	Non-fiction	غا خيالية
Prophet	بناليج	Judge n	القاضي - يحكم	Title n	العنوان
Туре	النوع	Set $_{v}$	يضع المكان والزمان	Setting n	اعدادت المكان والزمان
Main character	الشخصية الرئيسية	Recommend _v	يوص	Anthology	مجموعة أدبية
Was born	ولد	Coast	الساحل	Quiet	هادئ
Remember	يتذكر	<u>Financial</u>	مالية	No longer able	لم يعد قادرا
Attend v	يحد	Regularly	بانتظام	Factory	مصنع
<u>Loneliness</u>	الوحدة	<u>Influence</u>	تأث	Luckily _{adv}	لحسن الحظ
<u>Publication</u>	المنشورات	Series	سلسلة – مسلسل	Appeared	ظهرت
Popular _{adj}	مشهور	<u>Famous</u>	مشهور	By then	حينها
Cruelty n	وحشية	Slavery n	العبودية	Highlighted _{v2}	موضحة
Cruel adj	وحشم	<u>Treatment</u>	معاملة	<u>Labour</u>	تشغيل
<u>Experience</u>	يجرب- يعيش تجربة	Published _{v3}	المنشور	lssues	القضايا – المسائل
<u>Moral</u>	أخلاق	<u>Using</u>	استغلال	<u>Address</u> _v	تعنون – تطرح
Social adj	اجتماع	<u>Contribute</u>	يساهم	<u>Diminish</u> _v	يقلل

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Literature

Interested in adj	مهتم ب	Interesting adj	ممتع	<u>Fantastic</u> _{adj}	رائع
<u>Adventure</u>	مغامرة	Thrilling adj	مشوقة	Amazing adj	مدهشة
Enjoyable adj	ممتعة	<u>Favourite</u>	مفضل	<u>Length</u>	الطول
<u>ORPHAN</u>	يتيم	<u>Workhouse</u>	ملجأ للعمل	<u>Suffer</u>	يعاتج
Escape	هرب	Leader	قائد	Thieves	سارقىر
<u>Kind</u> _{adj}	لطيف	Steal	يسرق	<u>Also</u>	أيضا
Look after	يعتني	Protect	يحم	Difficult_ _{adj}	صعب
Poor adj	فق	Poverty n	الفقر	Homeless adj	ما د = بلا مأوي
Tale	حكاية	<u>endure</u>	يصمد – <mark>يتح</mark> مل	Crime	الجريمة
<u>Full of</u>	مليئة ب	Paint	تصور	Vivid adj	واضح – نشطة
Working class	الطبقة العاملة	Industrialization	تصنيع – الثورة الصناعية	IS TREATED	عومل
Cruelly adv	بوحشية	Similar position	بموقف مماثل	Timid	خجول
<u>Is taken</u> advantage of	يستغل – يوخذ على حير غرة	Lines	السطور	<u>Persuade</u>	يقنع
Ask	يطلب	ls <u>punished</u>	عوقب	Incident n	الحادثة
<u>Obstacle</u> n	عقبة	Face v	يواجه	As	بينما
<u>Progress</u>	يتقدم – يتطور	Come across	نصادف	Sly _{adj}	خبیث – مخادع
<u>The villain</u>	اله ير - الوغد	<u>Get confusing</u>	تشوش	Keep track of	تحافظ على مسار
<u>However</u>	على أية حال	Skilled adj	ماهر	Powerful	قوي
Description	مواصفات - وصف	To <mark>Evoke</mark> v	لتحفير - لإثارة	<u>Feelings</u>	مشاعر
<u>Reader</u>	القارئ	Sympathy _n	شفقة	<u>As well as</u>	فضلا عن – بالاضافة ل
<u>Outrage</u>	الغضب	<u>Leave</u>	يا ك	Memorable	تذكاري
<u>Generous</u> adj	کریم	<u>Seem</u>	يبدو	<mark>Inevitable</mark> _{adj}	محتوم

<u>Wrongly</u> adv	بالخطأ	Accused	اتهم	Robbery	السرقة
<u>Complaint</u> n	شکوی	Pace n	نمط سرعة	Confusion _n	التشويش خلط
<u>Alter</u> v	یبدل – یغ	Opinion n	يىك س رت رأي	Fine	جيد
<u>Review</u> n, v	مراجعة – تقييم	Reviewer n	مراجع - المقيم	Writing style	نمط طراز الكتابة
Amusing adj	مسلية	Exciting adj	مث ة	Thriller	رو . تشويق
<u>Take place</u>	يحدث	Encourage	يشجع		
<u>Fictitious</u>	خيالج	<u>Narrative</u>	رواد – قصص	Revolve around	تدور حول
<u>Theme</u>	سِمة - الفكرة الرئيسية	<u>Wisdom</u>	حكمة	<u>Lessons</u>	دروس
<u>Emotions</u>	مشاعر	Simple	بسيط	<u>Experience</u>	تجربة
<u>Leaf</u>	يتصفح بسرعة	<u>Facts</u>	حقائق	<u>Opinions</u>	آراء
<u>Summary</u>	ملخص	Adulthood	سن البلوغ	<u>Affect</u>	يۇثر
Eventually,	وبالنهاية	Lifestyle	نمط الحياة	Realise	يدرك
<u>Fascinating</u>	فاتن – ساحر	<u>Sympathetic</u>	حساس - عطوف	<u>Realistic</u>	واقعية
<u>Rural</u>	ريغ – قروي	embarrassed	منحرج – محرج	Immature	غ ناضج
<u>Comedy</u>	مضحكة	<u>Tragedy</u>	مأساة	<u>Reality</u>	واقعية
<u>Fantasy</u>	خيال	Grief	تعزية- أسى	Desire	الرغبة
Behave	يتصرف	Generous	كريم	Kindness	اللطافة
Recommend	يو يوځې	<u>Mysteries</u>	الغموض	Set v3	أعِدت
Description n	وصف	Describe v	يصف	Descriptive adj	وصف
1 1					
× ×					

<u>11th English Dossier:</u> unit 7	p58 Literature		Done by Anas Al	C-Masri 0786271595
(Adjective + Noun) Or pror	ioun			
Adverb ₁ + Subject +	Auxiliary V. (conjugated) +	adv ₂ + Verb _(conjugated) + -	<mark>adv</mark> 3 + object _{(noun/ or <pr< sub=""></pr<>}	rep. + Articles + adj . + noun>)
				(a, an, the)
	Subject +	Be _(conjugated) + arti	cles _(a, an, the, X) + adjectiv	
a		tative Verbs	Object	¥
Derivations			Object	1.10
<u>Verb</u> _v	<u>Noun n</u>	<u>Adjective _{adj}</u>	<u>Adverb_{adv}</u>	Noun or Adjective related to person
endure	Endurance	Endurable	Endurably	
	Fiction	Fictional – fictitious		
Provide	Provision			
	Commerce	Commercial	Commercially	
	Cruelty	Cruel	Cruelly	Cruel
	novel / novelist			Novelist _n
	Finance	Financial	Financially	
1. 1	Loneliness	Lonely- lone	1 all	
	Slavery	Slave		
	Poverty	Poor		
Publish	Publication	Published		
Memorize	Memory- memoir memorization	Memorable- memorisable	Memorably	Memorist _n
Confuse	Confusion	Confusable- confusing - confused		Confused _{adj}
	Poetry - poet - poem			Poet n
Amuse	Amusement	Amusing - amused		Amused _{adj}
	Inevitability	inevitable	inevitably	

Make ur own luck..... Learning to learn..... Keep tuned with further learning.

English 4 All Ages

<u>11th English Dossier:</u> unit 7 p5	8 LiteratureDone by Anas AL-Masri 0786271595
Glossary – me	
identifications –	definitions
Journalist	Someone who writes in newspaper
Novelist	Someone who writes novels
Narrator	Someone who tells about a novel
Clerk	Office employee
Author	Someone who writes a stories
Lawyer	Someone who works in law
Playwright _n	Someone who writes plays
Poet n	Someone who writes poems
Slavery n	The system of having slaves
Blurb	A short description on a book or a product giving information about it.
Endure	To be in a difficult or painful situation for a long time without complaining.
Industrialization	Development of a lot of industry in a certain country or place.
Inevitable	Certain to happen and impossible to avoid
Keep tract of	To continue to be aware of something
Outrage	A feeling of a great anger and shock
<u>unheard of</u>	<u>Very unusual</u>
Fictional	Fictional people or events are imaginary and from a book or story
Anthology	A collection of story, poems or songs, etc. In one book
Biography	An account of a person's life written by another person
Braille	A form of printing for blind people, they read by touching the papers with
Byline	<u>their fingers.</u> A line at the beginning of an article that gives the writer's name
Caption	Words printed above or below the picture to explain what it is showing.
<u>Cruelty</u>	<u>Behaviour or action that deliberately causes pain to people or animals.</u>

Headline	The title of a newspaper report, which is printed in large letter above the report.		
Helium	A gas that is lighter than air.		
Institute	An organisation that has a particular purpose such as scientific or educational.		
Leisure	Time when you are not working or studying and you can relax and do things you enjoy.		
Mass media			
Masthead			
Meadow			
Provision			
Publication n	Information that is printed in a newspaper so that the public can read it.		
Rehabilitation	E Si		
Signal			
Simultaneously			
Slavery	The system of having slaves.		
Software			
Subtract v	To take a number from a larger number.		
Symbol			
Tactile			

Ν.	Adj.	٧.	Adv.
adj.+ the of v in/on /from + his/her/my+ one/two + any/many +	+ n. Be*+ n. a/an/the + n. adv. ++ n. enough + look/become+ the most+ very/so/really+	to will/can/may+ S. + <u>V.</u> + O. does/do/did + V.	s. + v adj. vlv2 S. + V. + O. +

Charles Dickens

Charles Dickens was born on 7th February, 1812, in Portsmouth, on the southern coast of England. <u>He</u> was a quiet boy, <u>who</u> loved reading. When he spoke later of his childhood, he said that he remembered listening to children playing outside, as he sat indoors. <u>He</u> always preferred reading to playing with other children. At the age of 12, life for <u>his</u> family changed very suddenly. His father had financial problems, so Charles was no longer able to attend school regularly, and he had to work at a factory. The loneliness he felt <u>there</u> was an important influence on his writing, especially in his books *Great Expectations* and *David Copperfield*. When he was 14, Charles stopped going to school altogether and started working as a clerk in a lawyer's office in London. He didn't like working there. Luckily, things changed for <u>him</u> again. Charles had always wanted to be a writer, and he became a very respected journalist. He began to write short pieces for publication in the newspaper. In 1836, a series of pieces called *The Pickwick Papers* appeared monthly in the newspaper and were very popular. Dickens was a famous author by then. Throughout his life, Dickens enjoyed travelling. He travelled to many countries, writing novels and giving talks about the cruelty of slavery. Novels such as *Oliver Twist* and *Dombey and Son* highlighted the cruel treatment of people, especially children, and child labour in the 19th century. He died on 8th June, 1870, at the age of 58.

- 1. What did Charles love mostly when he was a child?
- 2. Why did Charles Dickens have to stop going to school?

He had to stop going to school because he had to wo

- 3. What distinguishes Charles Dickens from other boys?
- 4. His father's financial problem affected his life badly, how?
- 5. Find a word from the text which means "the person who writes in newspapers".
- 6. Find a word which means "Someone who keeps records in an office"
- 7. What do the underlined words refer to?
- 8. How did Dickens' experiences of work influence his writing?

He felt lonely at work and this influenced his writing.

9. What was his first successful published work?

The Pickwick Papers was his first successful work.

10. Quote the sentence which indicates that Charles Dickens liked reading more than playing as

the other children.

- 11. Write down the reasons that made Dickens a famous journalist in 1836?
- 12. What issues did many of his novels highlight? What was the subject of his novels in 19th century?
 - Many of his novels highlighted the issues of cruelty to children and child labour.
- 13. Charles used to do two things during travelling. Mention them?
- 14. What do you think are the moral problems with using children as labour?

I think children should not be used as labour because they need to be nourished and looked after until they are strong enough to do the tough manual jobs that they are expected to do as children. Additionally, they have a right to be children, and play and learn.

15. Do you think a novel that addresses a social problem would contribute to diminishing these

problems? If so, how? If not, why not?

I think a novel about these social problems might make people more aware of them, but I think it might take a very long time for people to start to take action, because it is not urgent enough. Also, people might just think it is fiction, so there is no point in getting worried about the situation.

Oliver Twist

Oliver Twist is one of Charles Dickens' most famous novels and it tells the tale of a young orphan named Oliver. Oliver endures difficult times in 19th-century London, a city full of poverty and crime. The story, like many of Dickens' other novels, paints a vivid picture of life for the working class, especially children, during the industrialization of England. Born in a workhouse, Oliver is treated cruelly, and like all children in a similar position, has to work hard at a young age. Because of his kind and timid nature, he is often taken advantage of. One of the novel's most famous lines, 'Please sir, I want some more,' is said when Oliver is persuaded by the other boys in the workhouse to ask for another bowl of soup at dinner time. This is unheard of in the workhouse and Oliver is punished for saying it. The incident is the first of many new obstacles he has to face. As the story progresses, we come across characters like Fagin – a sly old man who 'takes care of' a group of thieving children – the villain, Bill Sikes, and kind Rose and Nancy. Oliver Twist is a story with many different characters, so it can sometimes get confusing because you have to keep track of so many people. However, Dickens is very skilled at using powerful descriptions of his characters to evoke strong feelings in the reader, feelings of sympathy as well as outrage. Because the characters are so well described, they leave a very memorable image in your mind and this helps to remember who is who. My favourite character is Mr. Brownlow, a kind and generous man, who tries to protect Oliver from the life of poverty and crime that seems inevitable for him. After Oliver is wrongly accused of a robbery, it is Mr. Brownlow who believes he is telling the truth, and saves him. My only complaint was the pace of the book; at the beginning it progresses quite slowly and then suddenly seems to speed up, leading to confusion at the end. However, none of these things alter my opinion that it is a very fine novel, and it is not difficult to see why it has such a special place in English literature. Child labour in the 19th century. He died on 8th June, 1870, at the age of 58.

- 1) What is the setting of "Oliver Twist" and what type of books is it? What is the genre of the novel?
- 2) Who is the main character? Talk briefly about the characters of the novel. Which character is best to be antagonist in the novel?
- 3) Quote the statement that describes the protagonist in "Oliver Twist".
- 4) What is the main theme of the novel? Which statement best expresses the theme of the novel?
- 5) What kind of text is the above text?
- 6) Why is an early incident in the workhouse so important in the novel?
- 7) What does the narrator mean by "This is unheard of in the workhouse"? And what were the influence and the result of that thing?
- 8) When and why does Oliver say, "please sir, I want some more,"? And what was the result?
- 9) From which point of view the above text told?
- 10) Create a summary of this novel from what you've understood so far. (in your own words)
- 11) There are many conflicts in the novel. The reviewer mentions many of them. Write two of them.
- 12) What did London suffer from in the 19th century?
- 13) How would you describe the children in 19th century in London?
- 14) How does the reviewer feel about Mr. Brownlow?
- 15) Charles Dickens succeeded of describing his characters despite of their many numbers. Explain why.
- 16) What does the underlined phrasal verb "keep track of" mean?
- 17) How does Dickens help the reader to remember all the different characters?
- 18) How does Mr. Brownlow behave when Oliver is wrongly accused of a robber?
- 19) What does the reviewer of the book think of Dickens' writing style?
- 20) What negative opinion does the reviewer give about the novel?
- 21) The reader of Dickens' novels could have different kinds of feelings. How and why?
- 22) Which facts from the essay best support the reviewer opinion?
- 23) What do many of Dickens other novels describe clearly?
- 24) How is "Oliver Twist" similar to the other works of Charles Dickens?
- 25) Does the writer recommend the book? Why/why not?
- 26) Find a words in paragraph one which mean the following:

a) "To be in a difficult or painful situation without complaining" b) certain to happen and impossible to avoid

27) Tell us your opinion about this review. Did it convince you to read the novel? Do you feel that the reviewer made good points?

28) Who is the receiver of the stolen goods, would you describe this character to be the antagonist of the novel. Write a sentence from the text to support.

A. Chooses the suitable item from those given in the box to complete each of the following sentences. There are more words than you need. Write the answer down in your ANSWER BOOKLIT.

Clerk/ Attend/ publication/ author/ short stories / biography/ novel/ poetry/ play/ non-fiction/ writing style/ language/ fascinating/ conveyed/ recommend/ descriptive/ interested/ enjoyable/ meaning/ biography/ author/ line/ simple/ prefer/ story/ glad/ biography/ novel/non-fiction/ anthology/ short stories/vivid/ poet/ author/ journalist/ novelist/ poet/ playwright/ writer/ pace/ speed/ confusion/ literature/ evoke/ well described/ memorable/ masterpieces/ perspective/ novelist

- Charles Dickens was no longer able to _____school regularly when he was
 12.
- 2) At the age of 14, Charles Dickens first started to work as a _____in a lawyer's office in London.
- Charles Dickens First popular ______was a series of pieces called "The Pickwick Papers appeared in <u>newspaper</u>. Dickens was a <u>famous</u> ______by then.
- 4) Julius Caesar a _____ by Shakespeare.
- 5) Dombey and Son a _____ by Charles Dickens.
- 6) A Child's Garden of Verses a _____ anthology by Robert Louis Stevenson.
- A Thousand and One Nights a group of _____ told by a helpless woman to keep herself alive.
- 8) Shakespeare's Life by J. Maxwell a _____ of this <u>famous</u> playwright.
- 9) All About Volcanoes an informative _____ book.
- No[10) I have to <u>admit</u> finding the ______ of this book very dry, almost $\stackrel{n-}{\longrightarrow}$ academic.
- on 1^{1}) 1 **didn't like** the ______ that the writer used in this book. It was too
 - technical. I had to look up so many words!
- $\frac{12}{rt}$ | 12) I **found** every single story _____ and <u>enjoyable</u>. It's <u>amazing</u> how each stor______ story ______ a different <u>moral</u> lesson.
- ies 1'3) I ______ reading this <u>book</u> when you have <u>uninterrupted</u> time or perhaps when you are on a long trip yourself.

Clerk/ Attend/ publication/ author/ short stories / biography/ novel/ poetry/ play/ non-fiction/ writing style/ language/ fascinating/ conveyed/ recommend/ descriptive/ interested/ enjoyable/ meaning/ biography/ author/ line/ simple/ prefer/ story/ glad/ biography/ novel/non-fiction/ anthology/ short stories/vivid/ poet/ author/ journalist/ novelist/ poet/ playwright/ writer/ pace/ speed/ confusion/ literature/ evoke/ well described/ memorable/ masterpieces/ perspective/ novelist

14) The style of the Arabic original version is very and moving in this
Nov book.
el 1/ 15) l've always been in such stories.
16) This book is and <u>thoughtful</u> at the same time because the events
are very <u>exciting</u> , and they also make you stop and think about their deep
Bio I certainly <u>recommend</u> it!
phy 17) I've always had the impression that books were boring
$\left \bigcup \right\rangle$ because the would be telling someone's <u>life</u> as if they're telling the
ert news. In fact, this book changed my mind and I enjoyed every page and every
18) 1 reading scientific books that are to understand.
19) <i>I <u>enjoyed</u> the as much as I did in Arabic.</i>
20) This isn't usually my cup of tea, but I'm so I <u>read</u> it.
21) The life and work of Ibn Battuta: thisgives an account of the
journeys and writings of the 14 th century traveler.
22) Wuthering Heights: a new edition of perhaps Emily Bronte's most famous
23) The Young Person Encyclopaedia of Space: awork that is
an essential reference book for all schoolchildren.
24) Poems of The Masters: a poetrycollecting the most important works
ever written.
25) Dubliners: an excellent collection of 15by James Joyce.
▶26) Oliver Twist, like many of <u>Dickens</u> other novels , paints a picture of life for
the working class.

Clerk/ Attend/ publication/ author/ short stories / biography/ novel/ poetry/ play/ non-fiction/ writing style/ language/ fascinating/ conveyed/ recommend/ descriptive/ interested/ enjoyable/ meaning/ biography/ author/ line/ simple/ prefer/ story/ glad/ biography/ novel/non-fiction/ anthology/ short stories/vivid/ poet/ author/ journalist/ novelist/ poet/ playwright/ writer/ pace/ speed/ confusion/ literature/ evoke/ well described/ memorable/ masterpieces/ perspective/ novelist

- 27) Nizar Qabani is a famous.....he wrote many interesting poems.
- 28) If you write any kind of published material, you are an ______.
- 29) If you specifically write for a newspaper or a magazine, you are a
- 30) If you write fictitious narrative books, you are a ______.
- 31) If you write shorter, rhyming pieces, you are a _____
- 32) If you write a dialogue which will be performed by actors in theatre, you are a
- 33) If you like writing for pleasure, you've never had anything published; you might describe yourself as a
- 34) One of the main ______ of the daily official newspaper is the weather forecast.
- 35) My only <u>complaint</u> was the ______ of the book; at the beginning it progresses quite slowly and then suddenly seems to ______ up, leading to

_____ at the end.

- 36) It is not difficult to see why "Oliver Twist" has such a special place in English
- 37) Dickens is very _____ at using powerful <u>descriptions</u> of his <u>characters</u> to ______ strong feelings in the reader.
- 38) Because the characters are so _____, they leave a very

_____ image in your mind and this helps to <u>remember</u> who is who.

- 39) "The Wanderer is one of Gibran Khalil Gibran's _____
- 40) Reading "The Wanderer" made me rethink a few things in my life and see them from a different, <u>deeper</u>_____.
- 41) Najeeb Mahfouz is the most famous Egyptian _____and playwright.

Gerund: -ing form as a fact or ongoing activity.

Infinitive: to V1 as habit or initiation the activity.

Verbs followed by Gerund [-ing form]	Verbs followed by infinitive [V1]	Verbs followed by either (-ing or V1)
Avoid ,	Agree , hope	Begin , start
Consider , keep	Ask , manage	Continue ,
Dislike	attempt, offer	Hate
Enjoy	Choose, prepare	Intend
Finish	Decide, promise	like
Practice	Except, seem	Love
Suggest	Forget, want	Prefer
		3. S.

Some verbs can be followed by either infinitive or an-ing form, but there is some deference in meaning. These include forget, remember, stop and try.

إذن بعض الأفعال تأتي بعدها إما مصدر أو جراند (ing)

من هذه الأفعال: .forget, remember, stop and try

She stopped talking when she saw the beautiful view.

We stopped to check our route on the map.

I remember playing in the park when I was younger.

I must remember to return the book to the library.

Try reading a work of fiction instead of. You might find that more interesting.(try = experiment)

I try to finish the book during my holiday but it was too long.

(try = attempt)

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Literature

	Same verbs followed by gerund or	Infinitive with slight different in meaning
Begin	She began singing. She began to sing.	She is beginning to sing.
	When "begin" is used in non-continuous tenses, you can either use a gerund or an infinitive.	When "begin" is used in continuous tenses, an infinitive is used.
Dread	She dreaded taking the test.	He dreaded to think of the consequences of his actions.
	Usually "dread" is followed by a gerund.	"Dread" is sometimes used with infinitives such as "think" or "consider." In the sentence above, "dreaded to think" means "did not want to think."
Forget	She forgot reading the book when she was a kid.	She forgot to pay the rent this month. When forget is used with an infinitive, it means "to
	When "forget" is used with a gerund, it means "to forget that you have done something." The sentence above means that she read the book when she was a kid,	forget that you need to do something." The sentence above means that she forgot that she needed to pay the rent.
	and that she has forgotten that fact.	5
Кеер	She kept talking.	The attackers kept hostages to prevent the police from entering.
	"Keep" is normally used with a gerund to mean that you continue doing an action.	"Keep" can also be used with an object followed by an infinitive, but then the infinitive takes on the meaning of "in order to" In the sentence above, the attackers kept hostages in order to prevent the police from entering.
Need	The house needs cleaning.	He needs to call his boss. He needs him to call his boss.
	When "need" is used with a gerund, it takes on a passive meaning. The sentence above means "the house needs to be cleaned."	"Need" is usually used with an infinitive or an object + an infinitive.
Regret	I regretted being late to the interview.	We regret to inform you that your position at the company is being eliminated.
	"Regret" is normally used with a gerund.	"Regret" is sometimes used with infinitives such as "to inform." In the sentence above, "We regret to inform you" means "We wish we did not have to tell you (bad news)."
<u>remember</u>	I remember mentioning the meeting yesterday.	He remembered to turn off the lights before he left.
	I remember playing in the park.	When "remember" is used with an infinitive, it means "to remember that you need to do something." The sentence above means that he remembered that he
	When "remember" is used with a gerund, it means "to remember that you have done something." The sentence above means	needed to turn the lights off.
	that I mentioned the meeting, and that I remember the fact that I did that.	

Start	Marge started talking really fast. Marge started to talk really fast. When "start" is used in non-continuous tenses, you can either use a gerund or an infinitive.	 Marge is starting to talk really fast. When "start" is used in continuous tenses, an infinitive is used. I started to learn Russian, but it was so much work that I finally quit the class. In other situations, an infinitive means that you did not complete or continue an action.
<u>Stop</u>	He stopped smoking for health reasons. "Stop" is normally used with a gerund. Stopped doing.	He stopped to rest for a few minutes. When "stop" is used with an infinitive, the infinitive takes on the meaning of "in order to." In the sentence above, he stopped in order to rest for a few minutes توقف ليدأ
<u>Try</u>	She can't find a job. She tried looking in the paper, but there was nothing. She tried asking friends and family, but nobody knew of anything. She also tried going shop to shop, but nobody was hiring. "Try + gerund" means to try or to experiment with different methods to see if something works. She tried eating the snake soup, but she didn't like it. "Try + gerund" is often used when you experiment with something, but you do not really like it or want to do it again.	 She tried to climb the tree, but she couldn't even get off the ground. When you "try to do" something, you want to (attempt to) do it, but you do not succeed in actually doing it. In the sentence above, an infinitive is used because she cannot successfully climb the tree. Try not to wake the baby when you get up tomorrow at 5 AM. An infinitive is also used if you are asking someone to try something they may or may not be able to accomplish.

A. Correct the verbs between brackets then write your answer down in your ANSWER BOOKLIT.

- 1) I don't like ______in the sea. It's too cold. (swim)
- 2) We wanted ______ (play) tennis, but it was ______ (rain).
- 3) When I was younger, I loved _____ (ride) my bike.
- 4) They suggested _____ (have) lunch at Japanese restaurant.
- 5) He's hoping ______ (study) medicine at university.
- 6) He enjoyed ______ (travel), and travelled all over the world.
- 7) Would you consider _____ (move) to another country?
- 8) I offered _____ (help) my father clean the car.
- 9) She decided _____ (study) Law at university.
- 10) My brother likes _____ (play) the guitar.
- I prefer _____ (read) historical novels. I love _____ (get) to know the characters.
- 12) She stopped ______ (talk) when she saw the beautiful view.
- 13) We stopped ______ (check) our route on the map.
- 14) I remember ______ (play) in the park when I was younger.
- **15)** I must remember ______ (return) that book to the library.
- 16) Try _____ (read) a work of fiction instead. You might find that more interesting.
- 17) I try _____ (finish) the book during my holiday, but it _____ (be) too long.
- 18) Experienced drivers avoid _____ (get) stuck in traffic jams by taking back roads.
- 19)What do you prefer playing / to play sports or reading / to read?
- 20) When did you start learning / to learn English.
- 21) What do you hope doing / to do when you finish school?
- 22)What do you enjoy to do / doing in your free time?
- 23)Where do you want going / to go on holiday?
- 24) What are you planning doing / to do this weekend?
- 25) Do you remember starting / to start school for the first time?
- 26) Would you ever consider *moving / to move* to another country?

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- Fatima dislikes _____ (be) with children very much. 27)
- Rakan enjoyed _____ (learn) Arabic at school. 28)
- I suggested _____ (wait) for a bus but they wanted to walk. 29)
- He is hoping _____ (study) medicine. 30)
- 31) Try _____ (**be**) quiet, please.
- The car has run out of fuel. We should stop ______ (fill) it with fuel. 32)
- I tried _____ (change) the filter but it didn't work. 33)
- 34) I'm considering _____ (download) e-books from the internet.
- 35) We wanted _____ (play) tennis, but it was rainy.
- When I was younger, I loved _____ (ride) my bike. 36)
- You must remember _____ (return) that book to the library. 37)
- He had a heart attack. He should stop _____ (smoke) soon. 38)
- 39) The lift sopped between floors so I tried _____ (press) the red button to call for help.
- 40) I'll be able _____ (take) more books with me to study.
- I stopped _____ (run) because I was out of breath. 41)
- Stop _____ (cry) and tell me, what's the matter? 42)
- I tried _____ (run) faster but I was too tired. 43)
- 44) If you can't reach me by email, try _____ (call) me.
- 45) I must remember _____ (phone) my parents.

C. Complete the following sentences with the suitable words derived from the words in the box and write the answer down in your ANSWER BOOKLIT.

- 1) If you write fictitious narrative books, you are a _____ (novel).
- 2) There are many organisation who _____ (provision) food, medicine and shelter for the poor people.
- 3) I read a.....story that includes both comedy and tragedy. (fascinate)
- 4) Reading this book was a relaxing _____ (experiencing).
- 5) This boy _____ (endurance) many difficult times in 19th century.
- 6) The tennis player _____ (endurable) many obstacles during his career.
- 7) "Oliver Twist" reveals the _____ (cruel) of some people in the 19th century London.
- 8) Two novels of Dickens highlighted the _____ (cruelly) treatment of people.
- 9) Oliver is treated _____ (cruelty). 10) Oliver is __ treated. 11) ___, Oliver has been treated.

Make ur own luck..... Learning to learn..... Keep tuned with further learning. English 4 All Ages

Study the following sentence and answer the question that follows. Write the answer down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

- A-Try reading a work of fiction instead. You might find that more interesting.
 B- I tried to finish the book during my holiday, but it was too long.
 Which form of the verb (try) means attempt?
- 2) Write the difference:

A- Tom tried to arrive to school early but he made accident.B- Tom tried adding salt to the salad but it tasted bad.

- My uncle is a poet. He writes reports and news for a famous newspaper.
 Replace the underlined type of writers with the correct one.
- 4) Charles Dickens is a famous British playwright. He wrote many stories and novels. Replace the underlined type of writers with the correct one.
- 5) The life and work of Ibn Battuta: This anthology gives an account of the journeys and writings of the 14tcentury traveler.
 Replace the underlined type of books with the correct one.
- 6) I've just finished to read "Jane Eyre". Have you read it.Some items in the above sentence are incorrect. Rewrite them correctly.

Writing **A. EDITING.**

تدرب بحيث تجد الأخطاء جميعها بنفس الوقت وبأقل من 10 دقائق Imagine you are an editor in the Jordan Times. You are asked to edit the following lines that have four mistakes (<u>two grammar mistake, three punctuation mistake and two spelling</u> <u>mistakes</u>). Find out these nine mistakes and correct them. Write the correct answers down <u>in your ANSWER BOOKLIT.</u>

The wanderer is one of Gibran Khalil Gibrans masterpiece. Reading this book was very relaxed experience. I find myself in this book and felt that it related so much to my life. It made me rethink a fiw things in my life and see them from a different deeper repesctive.

Three grammar, two spelling and three punctuation mistakes

When pip grwos up he is given a lot of money. Although he didn't kmow where the money has come from. There he become a gentleman and learns more about the world.

B. Guided writing (4 points)

Read the information below, and then in your ANSWER BOOKLIT, write two sentences using the given notes below about Use the appropriate linking words.

Punctuation	. , : ' "" ? ! - / ()	علامات الله قيم
	For an example,	
Examples	For instance,	تقديم أمثلة
3	Such as,	
	like	
	Firstly, Secondly, thirdly,	
	Lastly/finally,	Sec. Para de la composición de
	Moreover	
2. 1. 1	As well as	
Adding information	Then,	اضافة معلومات
さんしょうけん	Furthermore,	
1 1 2	And	
1 1 1	In addition,	
1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1	Also,	1
	,too.	
1.1.1	But	
Contrasting ideas	On one hand, on the other hand,	
	Although	اظهار تناقض الأفكار وتباينها
	Nevertheless	
1 1	However	
	While	
	Finally	
Summarizing	To sum up,	تلخيص والخاتمة
	In conclusion,	
	To conclude,	

Write a biography by using the information given				
Name: Ali Ibn Nafi				
Date of birth: 789CE				
Profession: musician				
Achievements: revolutionized musical theory, introduce Oud.	1.140			

A blur	b/ review of a book: Oliver T	ſwist		- 2
d Carlos	Author	E i	Charles Dickens	
1.11	Subject		A boy from working class	
1.1	Recommendation	15	Interesting novel	
1	te de ferre	10	3.	
1 - J	- 1 - A		51	

C. FREE WRITING. (7 points)

In your ANSWER BOOKLIT, write a composition of about 120 words on one of the following:

Student book, Page 59, exercise 7

1) Write two paragraphs about your reading habits. Think about the books you have read or want to read in future. Use the verbs in the box.

I read all kinds of books, the Holy Quran, magazines and newspapers. I also read a wide variety of genres. My tastes are very different. Mostly, I just enjoy discovering and experiencing new things.

First thing in the morning, I read the Holy Quran, and then I look at feeds from various and news sites. It usually takes me 45 minutes to an hour to scan these feeds and read the articles that catch my attention.

At the end of the day, right before bed, I try to read for 30 minutes or so. This is always a physical book. I am currently reading a book on search engine optimization; I have to be careful, because if the book is too stimulating it keeps me up thinking.

Student book, Page 63, exercise 6

(129) Words

2) Use your ideas from exercise 5 to write a blurb and a review of your chosen book.

The blurb: Describing the book

Expressing the purpose of the book, identifying the author in an attractive way and summarising the content very briefly to catch the attention of readers.

The review:Identifying the bookDeveloping the

review - Stating an opinion Describing the book (title, author, date of publication, length, illustrations ...) Summarising the content, analysing the content and approach, evaluating the ideas and identifying the significance of the book

Expressing your opinion of the book – you liked/disliked the book, recommend it for others to read or not ...

Activity book, Page 43, exercise 12

3) Describe a fictional character from a novel or play.

Student book, Page 61, exercise 10

4) Write a four-paragraph essay about your favourite book. Answer the questions in exercise 8.

"The Wonderer" is one of Gibran Khalil Gibran's masterpieces. I read a lot of books by Gibran and this one is my favourite. It is a collection of 52 short stories which all revolve around the theme of people being unable to communicate with each other and manage their different emotions. The book contains many moral lessons and pieces of wisdom, which are delivered to the reader through very simple stories.

Reading this book was very relaxing experience. I found myself in this book and felt that it related so much to my daily life.

It made me rethink a few things in my life and see them from a different perspective.

It is a good book for one to keep and leaf through every now and then.

قصيرة

Write a short story

First flight

The waitress was kind and helpful, giving their smiles automatically, but my fear was getting larger and larger that the cold smiles around couldn't calm me down. The captain welcomed us and hoped we have a happy flight.

With my heart in my legs, I grabbed my father's hand and closed my eyes. When the plane took off, I felt as if we were along going up nowhere in a vast satanic space, leaving the planet earth forever. It was a terrible feeling.

My father looked at me. He was shocked to see me pale and shaking. He took me in his arms and kissed me. I felt secure and safe. Then I went in deep sleep until we arrived at Dubai airport. An experience I would never forget and never wish to live again.



(130) Words

نص text	ضمیر pronoun	suggest C	اقتر	طرق ways	
فقرة paragraph	refer يعود	mention عدد		يعنى mean	
كلمة word	sentence جملة	according حسب		عوامل factors	
ابحث/ جد find	تحته خط underlined	following التالي		امثلة examples	
اقتبس quote	اكتب write down	describe يوصف		يظهر show	
بدل indicate/tell	justify بيرر	causes/ results تقاتح		خطوات steps	
ما ?What لماذا ?Why من ?/who متى ?Where أين ?Whose لمن لامن	How Tall? کم طول کم تبعد How Far? کم تبعد How Much? (Uncoun How Many? (Countal How High? کم ارتفاع How Long? (غیر عاقل)	How Far? كم تبعد How Much? (Uncountable) كم الكمية How Many? (Countable) كم العدد How High? كم ارتفاع How Long? كم طول (غير عاقل) How Long? كم طول (للفترة الزمنية) How Often? كم مرة		tics/qualities/ خصائص, (صفار وجهة نظر on vantages/pluses/ s/aims/goals فوائد	

نصائح من قاعات التصحيح لتجنب الأخطاء واهدار العلامة!

سؤال الاقتباس : عليك ان تختار جملة قصيرة مراعيا وضع علامة التوقف. دون اضافة اي كلمة لاحقة.
 سؤال جد الكلمات: اخطاء الطلاب عادة ما تكون باضافة كلمة زيلاة على المطلوب وبهذا = صفر!
 سؤال جد الكلمات: اخطاء الطلاب عادة ما تكون باضافة كلمة زيلاة على المطلوب وبهذا = صفر!
 سؤال جد الناقد : يطرح السؤال قضية لها علاقة بالنص لذلك يطلب جملتين لابداء الرأي - فكر في جملتين بالعربي وصغ بالانجليزي مراعيا وضع عامة التوقف. دون اضافة اي كلمة لاحقة.
 التفكير الناقد : يطرح السؤال قضية لها علاقة بالنص لذلك يطلب جملتين لابداء الرأي - فكر في جملتين بالعربي وصغ بالانجليزي مراعيا ما شرحت لك مسبقا لكيفية البدء.= علامة كاملة .
 سؤال التعداد : كتابة 2 او 3 او 4 من المطلوب او جزء او الجملة التي تحتوي التعداد= علامة كاملة.