



Senior 2

Vocabulary:

Adaptor: a type of plug which makes it possible to connect two or more pieces of equipment to the same electrical supply.

Back-stabber: someone who says harmful things about you when you are not there to defend yourself or your reputation.

Collaborative: involving two or more people working together for a special purpose
The presentation was a collaborative effort by all the children in the class.

Delegator: a person chosen or elected by a group to speak, vote, etc. for them, especially at a meeting.

Job recognition: If you are given recognition, people show admiration and respect for your achievements.

Job satisfaction: a pleasant feeling which you get when you receive something you wanted, or when you have done something you wanted to do.

Multitasker: sb capable of doing several things at the same time.

Perks: informal an advantage or extra thing, such as money or goods, which you are given because of your job.

Slacker: noun [C] (informal disapproving) a person who does not work hard enough.

Workaholic: a person who works a lot of the time and finds it difficult not to work.

Yes-man: a person who agrees with everything their employer, leader, etc. says in order to please them.

Add up: to calculate the total of two or more numbers.

Associate: to connect someone or something in your mind with someone or something else.

Assorted: consisting of various types mixed together.

Budding: beginning to develop or show signs of future success in a particular area.

Carbon-neutral: does things such as planting trees to reduce carbon dioxide by the same amount as it produces it.

Consummate: perfect, or complete in every way.

Conversion: [C or U] when someone or something is converted from one thing to another.

Daunting: making you feel slightly frightened or worried about your ability to achieve something.

Dissertation: a long piece of writing on a particular subject, especially one that is done as a part of a course at college or university.

Entrepreneur: someone who starts their own business, especially when this involves seeing a new opportunity.

Entrepreneurship: skill in starting new businesses, especially when this involves seeing new opportunities.

Expand: to increase in size, number or importance, or to make something increase in this way.

Fiver: *noun* [C] UK INFORMAL five pounds, or a note worth five pounds.

Fleet: a number of buses, aircraft, etc. under the control of one person or organization.

Forge my own path: to work out my own plans.

Mundane: adjective :very ordinary and therefore not interesting.

Mate: INFORMAL a friend.

Freestyle: a sports competition, especially a swimming race, in which each competitor can use any style or method they choose.

Ludicrous: *adjective* stupid or unreasonable and deserving to be laughed at.

Generate: to cause something to exist.

Launch: an event to celebrate or introduce something new.

Gripping: describes something that is so interesting or exciting that it holds your attention completely.

Jumble: an untidy and confused mixture of things, feelings or ideas.

Irreverent: adjective: not showing the expected respect for official, important or holy things.

Investment: the act of putting money, effort, time, etc. into something to make a profit or get an advantage, or the money, effort, time, etc. used to do this.

Naively: I, perhaps naively, believed he was telling the truth.

Obsession: something or someone that you think about all the time.

Pay off: phrasal verb : If something you have done pays off, it is successful.

Vision: an idea or mental image of something.

Unfazed: adjective informal :not surprised or worried.

Philanthropist: a person who helps the poor, especially by giving them money.

Uncanny: strange or mysterious; difficult or impossible to explain.

Prime: *adjective* [before noun] main or most important

Strenuous: adjective :needing or using a lot of physical or mental effort or energy.

Profit: money which is earned in trade or business, especially after paying the costs of producing and selling goods and services.

Snap: to cause something which is thin to break suddenly and quickly with a cracking sound.

Put together: *phrasal verb:* to put the parts of something in the correct places and join them to each other.

Sign up: phrasal verb: to agree to become involved in an organized activity.

Rack up: US INFORMAL to gradually get more points, profits, etc.; to accumulate.

Shrug my shoulders: to raise your shoulders and then lower them in order to say you do not know or are not interested.

Raw: Not well-developed but powerful.

Scholar: a person who studies a subject in great detail, especially at a university.

Restrict: to limit the movements or actions of someone, or to limit something and reduce its size or prevent it from increasing.

Recession: a period when the economy of a country is not successful and conditions for business are bad.

Adept at: having a natural ability to do something that needs skill.

Perseverance: continued effort and determination.

Administrative: *adjective*

Relating to the arrangements and work which is needed to control the operation of a plan or organization.

Occupational therapist: therapy based on engagement in meaningful activities of daily life (as self-care skills, education, work, or social interaction) especially to enable or encourage participation in such activities despite impairments or limitations in physical or mental functioning.

An abundance of: when there is more than enough of something.

Mind-numbing: extremely boring.

Apprentice: someone who has agreed to work for a skilled person for a particular period of time and often for low payment, in order to learn that person's skills.

Marketing executive: someone in a high position, especially in business, who makes decisions and puts them into action.

Be inclined to do sth: tending or wanting to do something.

Job vacancy: a job that no one is doing and is therefore available for someone new to do.

Be made redundant: *UK* having lost your job because your employer no longer needs you.

Job title: a word which is used before someone's name, stating their social rank, qualifications, position in an organization, sex, etc.

Job satisfaction: the feeling of pleasure and achievement which you experience in your job when you know that your work is worth doing, or the degree to which your work gives you this feeling.

Enhance: to improve the quality, amount or strength of something.

Job market: the supply of people in a particular country or area who are able and willing to work.

Job description: a list of the responsibilities which you have and the duties which you are expected to perform in your work.

Insurance: an agreement in which you pay a company money and they pay your costs if you have an accident, injury, etc.

Broker: a person who buys and sells foreign money, shares in companies, etc., for other people.

Be on a strike: to refuse to continue working because of an argument with an employer about working conditions, pay levels or job losses.

Be on the dole: the money that the government gives to people who are unemployed.

Be self-employed: not working for an employer but finding work for yourself or having your own business.

Breathe down sb's neck: DISAPPROVING: to stay close to someone, watching everything that they do.

Call it a day: INFORMAL: to stop the work you are doing

Call the shots: (ALSO **call the tune**)

to be in the position of being able to make the decisions which will influence a situation.

Inhibition: a feeling of embarrassment or worry that prevents you from saying or doing what you want.

Civil engineer: someone whose job is to plan and build public buildings, roads, bridges, etc.

Delegate: a person chosen or elected by a group to speak, vote, etc. for them, especially at a meeting.

Impose: to officially force a rule, tax, punishment, etc. to be obeyed or received.

Hazardous: dangerous.

Get my foot in the door: to make the first step toward a goal by gaining entry into an organization, a career, etc. He took a job as a secretary to get his foot in the door.

Get the sack: to be dismissed suddenly from a job: to get fired. She got the sack for always being late.

Gruelling: extremely tiring and difficult, and demanding great effort and determination.

Get/be promoted: to raise someone to a higher or more important position or rank.

Go on a strike: to not go to work as a means of demanding better pay.

Strike: STOP WORK :When workers refuse to continue working because of an argument with an employer about working conditions, pay levels or job losses.

Go/be on maternity leave: time off from a job given a mother to take care of a newborn child *The company granted her maternity leave.

Go/be on sick leave: an absence from work permitted because of illness

2: the number of days per year for which an employer agrees to pay employees who are sick.

Go/be on the picket line: a group of workers acting as pickets

Picket: a worker or group of workers who protest outside a building to prevent other workers from going inside, especially because they have a disagreement with their employers.

Workstation: a keyboard and screen with which a person can use a computer system, or an area in an office, factory, etc. where a single person works.

Workplace: a building or room where people perform their jobs, or these places generally.

Workmate: a person who works in the same place as you, especially one who you are friendly with.

Workload: the amount of work to be done, especially by a particular person or machine in a period of time.

Work/have flexi-time: a system of working in which people work a set number of hours within a fixed period of time, but can change the time they start or finish work.

Unpredictable: likely to change suddenly and without reason and therefore not able to be predicted (= expected before it happens) or depended on.

Tuition: MAINLY UK teaching, especially when given to a small group or one person, such as in a college or university.

Tree surgeon: *specialist* who treats damaged trees.

Stimulating: If something is stimulating, it encourages new ideas.

Show somebody the ropes: explain to sb how to do a job.

Refuse collector: UK formal for dustman: a person whose job it is to empty people's dustbins and take the rubbish away.

Insight: (the ability to have) a clear, deep and sometimes sudden understanding of a complicated problem or situation.

Refurbish: to make a building look new and bright again.

Tuition fees: mainly UK teaching, especially when given to a small group or one person, such as in a college or university.

Overwhelmed: (usually passive): to cause someone to feel sudden strong emotion

Stale (adj): Adjective: no longer new or fresh, usually as a result of being kept for too

MODULE 3

Exercises

1)-Choose the correct answer:

1. Ali admittedmy camera without asking me first.
a. to take b. of taking c. to taking d. to have taken
2.designing the web page, Ann turned off the computer and took a break.
a. Having finished b. Finishing c. Having been finished d. To finish
3. Mike has suggested that we.....our company's presence online by advertising on a variety of social media sites that appeal to different demographics.
a. rack b. expand c. launch d. broaden
4. We need to find an effectiveto fill this position because there are always several urgent things happening at once.
a. multitasker b. slacker c. adaptor d. delegator
5.demand for a product in a new market is often a challenging task.
a. Creating b. To create c. Having create d. To have created
6. Theserious economic downturn is sure to affect consumers and retailers alike.
a. gravely b. greatly c. bitterly d. absolutely
7. After several years of making a loss, the entrepreneur's hard work finally began to pay.
a. out b. away c. up d. off
8. Coming up with an idea for the new logo seems longer than we expected.
a. to have taken b. to have been taken c. to take d. to be taking
9. Maurine is sure toher professional exams with flying colours.
a. pass b. snap c. struggle d. hit
10. Robert was made redundant in September and since then he has beenthe dole.
a. in b. on c. at d. up
11. My brother loves James Bond films, so he can't imaginethe latest one.
a. not seeing b. not having seen c. to not see d. not to be seeing
12. People who get bored easily are usually happier if they have ajob.
a. stimulating b. rewarding c. mind-numbing d. demanding
13. One of the of being a flight attendant is getting to travel the world for free.
a. bonuses b. prospects c. perks d. potentials

14. These days, few young people choose to learn a like shoemaking.
a. course b. position c. work d. trade
15. 'Alan, it's starting to rain. You had better a bit slower,' she said.
a. be driving b. drive c. to drive d. be driven
16. Nathan decided to work as a(n) to a tailor on Seville Row.
a. intern b. apprentice c. trainee d. graduate
17. Last weekend I bought a secondhand desk that was a(n) bargain.
a. entire b. Perfect c. real d. utter
18. I've heard that Mr. Smith is going to some staff and downsize the company in the next few months.
a. exclude b. restrict c. dismiss d. commit
19. On their way back, they stopped at a nice cafe a snack.
a. and have b. having c. to have d. to have had
20. The antique bracelet is said to a wealthy businessman.
a. having been sold b. to have been sold c. to have sold d. to be sold
21. Demand for new cars has fallen due to the
a. intern b. restrict c. recession d. trainee
22. She's very at dealing with the media.
a. gruelling b. adept c. apprentice d. course
23. Through hard work and, he worked his way up from being a teacher in a village school to the headmaster of a large comprehensive.
a. adaptor b. apprentices c. dole d. perseverance
24. The cost-cutting measures include streamlining procedures in the company.
a. administrative b. delegates c. recognition d. satisfaction
25. There was an of guests at the wedding.
a. redundant b. inhibition c. abundance d. broker
26. Most of the paint work was done by
a. executive b. apprentices c. abundance d. adaptor
27. The sales from Unilever is here to see you.
a. employed b. broker c. apprentice d. executive

- 28.No one seemed to help.
a. inclined b .title c. redundant d. dole
- 29.There is afor a shop assistant on Saturdays.
a. redundant b .enhance c. vacancy d. course
- 30.The company was losing money and it had to make people
a. broker b .redundant c. delegates d. administrative
- 31.What's your job.....now - are you managing director?
a. inhibition b .dole c. apprentice d. title
- 32.Many people are more interested in job.....than in earning large amounts of money.
a. satisfaction b .delegates c. recognition d. vacancy
- 33.Smart personnel practicesthe value of a company and its stock.
a. redundant b .inhibition c. enhance d. dole
- 34.More women are being encouraged into the jobthese days.
a. vacancy b .market c. redundant d. inclined
- 35.When my car was stolen, I claimed on theand got £150000 back.
a. redundant b .vacancy c. title d. insurance
- 36.I called my for advice about investing in the stock market.
a. broker b .inhibition c. redundant d. apprentices
- 37.They are threatening to if their demands are not met.
a. inclined b .enhance c. strike d. executive
- 38.If I can't find any work within a month, I'll have to go on the
a. inhibition b .dole c. recognition d. satisfaction
- 39.Do you pay less tax if you're?
a. daunting b .entrepreneur c. mundane d. self-employed
- 40.It's awful having a boss who breathes down your all the time.
a. neck b .arm c. head d. thigh
- 41.I'm getting a bit tired now - shall we it a day?
a. have b .put c. call d. get
- 42.After a couple of drinks he lost his and started talking and laughing loudly.
a. fleet b .inhibition c. dissertation d. insurance

43. They've chartered a plane to taketo the conference.
 a. insurance b .strike c. entrepreneur d. delegates
44. He wants the government to strict controls on dog ownership.
 a. impose b .rack up c. sign up d. carbon-neutral
45. He took a job as a secretary to get his in the door.
 a. leg b .nos c. foot d. arm
46. Junior doctors often have to work a100-hour week.
 a. picket b .gruelling c. refurbish d. stale
47. If I'm not within the next two years, I'm going to change jobs.
 a. hazardous b .picket c. gruelling d. promoted
48. Some miners are calling for a nationwidein support of their sacked colleagues.
 a. strike b .refurbish c. inhibition d. picket
49. The company granted her leave after giving birth to her child.
 a. administrative b .workload c. maternity d. workplace
50. We are allotted three weeks annual leave.
 a. administrative b .sick c. recognition d. satisfaction
51. Journalists interviewed the union officials on the line.
 a. thicket b .rocket c. pocket d. picket
52. The survey asks workers about facilities in their
 a. workplace b .workstation c. workload d. strike
53. I went out for a drink with a few
 a. maternities b .delegates c. workmates d. stales
54. Students do find that their increases throughout the course.
 a. spacestation b .workload c. workmate d. workstation
55. The weather there can be a bit- one minute it's blue skies and the next minute it's pouring down.
 a. inhibition b .executive c. apprentice d. unpredictable
56. All students receive in logic and metaphysics.
 a. tuition b .delegates c. recognition d. satisfaction
57. During my illness I was taught by a series of home
 a. picket b .executives c. tutors d. Stale

THESE VERBS ARE ALWAYS FOLLOWED BY VERBS + ING

| | | | | |
|----------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------|----------|
| admit | Include | complete | can't help | resist |
| Avoid | Miss | deny | fancy | resume |
| Dislike | Appreciate | involve | imagine | put off |
| Enjoy | Consider | understand | necessitate | delay |
| Finish | Celebrate | endure | spend (time) | postpone |
| Practice | Suggest | Risk | | |

THESE VERBS ARE ALWAYS FOLLOWED BY TO + INF

| | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|------------------|---------------|-----------|
| Agree | Hesitate | Promise | fail | threaten |
| Arrange | hurry | Seek | choose | swear |
| Decide | Learn | Want | manage | refuse |
| Expect | Offer | Deserve | seem | volunteer |
| Hope | Plan | Request | tend | prepare |
| pretend | determine | Guarantee | wish | prove |

THESE VERBS ARE FOLLOWED BY BARE INF.

had better let make would rather

♣ She **would rather** stay at home.

♣ **Let** me **have** a look at that letter.

NOTE

hate

love

prefer

like

♣ I'd **like** to finish my work early today.

♣ I'd **prefer** to drink coffee.

THESE VERBS CAN BE FOLLOWED BY VERB + ING / OR TO + INF WITH A

DIFFERENCE IN MEANING:

| | | | |
|----------|-------|--------|--------|
| stop | Go on | regret | forget |
| remember | try | mean | |

1) **Try:**

- ▶ I **tried to stop** him from leaving but it was too late. Now we don't know where he is!
- ▶ I have decided to **try using** less salt on my food, as it is healthier.
- ▶ As you never have time for breakfast, perhaps you should **try getting up** earlier in the morning.
- ▶ Have you ever **tried snowboarding**? I think you would love it!

2) **Remember:**

- ▶ I'm glad I **remembered to tell** him about the meeting because it was important for him to attend.
- ▶ I **remember telling** him about the meeting, so I am surprised that he did not attend.
- ▶ Did you **remember to buy** any milk when you were at the shops earlier?
- ▶ It was a dark night. I **remember looking** at the sky and there was no moon. Unfortunately, I did not **remember to use** my torch so I couldn't see the road in front of me.

3) **Forget:**

- ▶ I **forgot posting** the birthday card to my mother so I was surprised when she called me to say thank you.

▶ I **forgot to post** the birthday card to my mother so I apologised on the telephone when I called to wish her Happy Birthday.

▶ I **forgot to close** the window, so that's how the cat got into the house.

▶ I'll never **forget visiting** that city. It was so beautiful.

4) **Stop:**

▶ He decided to **stop to drink** because he was thirsty.

▶ I wish he would **stop talking!** I want some peace and quiet.

▶ Why did you **stop working** there? I thought you were enjoying it.

▶ After **stopping to eat** a sandwich for lunch, he continued with his work.

5) **Regret:**

▶ I **regret spending** so much money last night.

▶ We **regret to inform** you that your application has not been successful.

▶ I **regretted telling** him my secret because he told everyone at my school. I really wish I hadn't done that.

▶ Egypt Air **regrets to announce** that Flight 708 to London has been cancelled due to weather conditions.

6) **Go on:**

▶ After talking about her job she **went on to talk** about her children.

▶ I asked him to listen to me but he **went on listening** to his music.

▶ She **went on reading** newspapers for hours - she didn't stop!

▶ After finishing his novel, he **went on to direct** a couple of plays.

7) **Mean:**

▶ I didn't **mean to hurt** you. I'm really sorry.

▶ My new job will **mean travelling** all over the world.

- ▶ Did you **mean to leave** your dog here?
- ▶ Children prefer to live in peace, even if that **means living** with only one parent.

8) Prefer +V-ing+ to + ING

♣ I **prefer using** the internet **to watching** TV.

THESE EXPRESSIONS HAVE TO FOLLOWED BY ADDING VERB ING OR NOUN

| | | | |
|------------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|
| take to | own up to | owing to | object to |
| be used to | lead to | look forward to | in addition to |
| be accustomed to | due to | thanks to | get round to |
| get used to | Contribute to | Be oppose to | |

THESE EXPRESSIONS FOLLOWED BY ADDING VERB ING OR NOUN

| | | |
|----------------------|------------|-----------------------|
| be busy | Feel like | Be worth |
| have difficulty (in) | How about | It's a waste of money |
| It's no good | Don't mind | It's a waste of time |
| There is no point in | What about | It's no use |

Examples:

- She **has difficulty (in) breathing**. * **It's a waste of money** buying that house.
- I **feel like** having a cold drink. * He **learned to /how to cook**.
- I **know how to use** the computer. * He **taught me to/how to play** the violin.
- She **showed me how to fix** the coffee machine.

1-Choose the correct answer:

1. I like (**do – done – does – doing**) exercise every day.
2. I hate (**to get – gets – got – to getting**) water in my eyes.
3. They are going home as soon as they have finished (**to work – works – working – worked**).
4. They hope (**to get – getting – of getting – get**) a job they enjoy doing.
5. I learnt (**swim - to swim – swam – to swimming**) when I was three years old.
6. He dislikes (**sleeps – slept – to sleeping – sleeping**) during the day.
7. The children enjoyed (**to play – with playing - playing – played**) in the sea.
8. He admitted (**to borrow – borrow – borrowed – borrowing**) my pen without asking me.
9. The driver of the car (**avoided – planned – offered – hoped**) hitting the motorbike.
10. I've tried (**read – with reading - to read – reads**) that book, but I don't understand it.
11. Do you want (**coming – came – comes - to come**) to my party?
12. What do you (**avoid - plan – finish – practise**) to do in the summer?
13. She offered (**helping – help - to help – helped**) her mother prepare lunch.
14. Ali has decided (**studying – studied – of studying - to study**) science at university.
15. The boys have arranged (**to play – playing – play – plays**) football after school.
16. Leila stopped (**to listen - listening – listened – to listening**) to the radio when she had heard a loud knock on the door.
17. I'll never forget (**found – to find - finding – founded**) that rare old coin in the garden.
I was only 12 then.
18. She was doing exercise, then she stopped (**listening - to listen – listened – listen**) to the radio.

19. I remember **(phoning – to phone – phoned – phones)** my cousin in America a month ago. He told me a lot about his stay there.
20. Did you remember **(posted – post - to post – posting)** my letter? – Oh, I completely forgot.
21. I have always regretted **(not having – not to have – have – not have)** studied harder at school.
22. British Airways regrets **(announce – announced - to announce – announces)** the cancellation of flight BA205 to Madrid.
23. When the children stopped **(singing – to sing – sung – sang)**, everyone clapped. They liked the song very much.
24. They expect thousands of people **(visiting – visited - to visit – visits)** Sapporo for the Snow Festival next year.
25. If your back hurts so much, try **(to have - having – had – to having)** a bath before bed every night.
26. I tried **(speak – speaking - to speak – speaks)** to the boss yesterday, but his secretary wouldn't let me in.
27. I tried **(reach – reaching – reaches - to reach)** her at work, but the line was busy.
28. I tried **(gets – getting - to get – got)** the table through the door, but it was too big.
29. I tried **(to take - taking – take – takes)** some aspirin, but the pain didn't go away.
30. When will you stop **(to ask – asks – asked – asking)** the same question? I don't know the answer!
31. There was a knock at the door, so she stopped **(writing - to write – wrote – written)** her letter to go and answer it.
32. On his way to the shops, he stopped **(talk – talking - to talk – talks)** to his neighbour for a few minutes.
33. He never stops **(travelled – to travel – travelling – to travelling)**. He never stays in one place for more than a month.
34. He stopped **(drive – to drive - driving – driven)** to make a phone call.

35. I've stopped (**bought – buy – to buy – buying**) coffee – it's too expensive.
36. It's very important not to forget (**turning - to turn – turned – turns**) off the lights when you leave the building.
37. Oh no! I forgot (**charge – charged – charging - to charge**) my phone so now the battery has run out.
38. She didn't recognize him at all. She forgot (**meeting – to meet – meets – met**) him last summer.
39. She forgot (**meeting - to meet – meets – met**) her client for lunch, so she got an angry phone call from him later.
40. I remember (**met – meets - meeting – to meet**) him but I forgot to ask his name. So could you please introduce us again?
41. I remember (**fall – to fall - falling – falls**) down the stairs when I was four years old.
42. My husband was happy that I remembered (**pay – paying - to pay – paid**) the bills on time last month.
43. I still remember (**was – has been - being - to be**) nervous on my first day of school.
44. I remember (**see – to see – being seen – seeing**) her shocked face when I told her the news.
45. Hey, mum. Did you remember (**pick – picks – picking - to pick**) up my suit from the dry-cleaner's?
46. You'll regret (**not finishing – not finish – not to finish – finish**) university.
47. After she told him the news, she instantly regretted (**say – to say – saying – said**) anything.
48. We regret (**tell – telling – told - to tell**) you that your application was not accepted.
49. It's too late now, but I'll always regret (**being asked – asked – asking - to ask**) John to do the work.
50. I honestly regret (**study - not studying – not to study – not being studied**) harder for my final exams.
51. After studying history at university, he went on (**working - to work – works – worked**) in a museum.
52. Whichever page you're on, go on (**read - to read – reading – being read**) the next chapter.
53. After listening to me closely, Tim went on (**read – to read - to reading – reading**) his newspaper.
54. Tim wasn't really listening to me; he simply went on (**reading – reads – to read – to reading**) his newspaper.
55. In those days, being a student meant (**to spend - spending – to be spending – spent**) long hours in the library.

-Choose the correct word(s) between brackets

- 1) I don't enjoy in the city very much.
(living - to living – to live - live)
- 2) We can't afford on holiday this year.
(go - to go - going - to going)
- 3) I promise you on Monday.
(pay - to pay - paying - to paying)
- 4) I don't mind in a small house by the sea.
(live - to live - living - to living)
- 5) He decided his sister all the money she needed.
(lend - lending - lend - to lending)
- 6) I can't imagine an English story in a short time.
(read - reading - to read - to reading)
- 7) On my way home, I stopped the newspaper to read it at home.
(to buying – buying - to buy - buy)
- 8) I hope my work by 10 o'clock.
(to finishing ~ finishing - to finish - finish)
- 9) The student asked the teacher..... with the difficult questions.
(helping - help – to helping - to help)
- 10) My brother practises in Al Zamalek club.
(to swim -- swimming – to swimming – swim)
- 11) I remember..... the High Dam when I was young.
(see - seeing - to see - to seeing)
- 12) Remember..... your books the next time you come.
(bring - to bring - bringing - to bringing)
- 13) I missed with my old friends.
(to talk - talking - to talking - talk)
- 14) My sister chose a camera as a birthday present for our mother.
(buy - buying - to buying – to buy)
- 15) It started an hour ago.
(rain - raining - to raining - rained)
- 16) I hate at night.
(drive - to drive - driving - to driving)

17) I stopped a CD on my way home.

(to buy - buying - buy - to buying)

18) Did you remember..... Ahmed we can meet him tonight?

(tell - telling - to tell - to telling)

-Rewrite the following sentences using the word(s) in brackets to give the same meaning.

1. My decision was reading the whole book in one night. (decided)

2. I want you to close the window. (Do you mind...?)

3. I gave him the book as you told me. (remembered)

4. Could you drive me to the station, please? (Do you mind...)

5. Are you sorry for wasting your time? (regret)

6. Buying a new mobile for me was my father's promise to me. (promised)

7. Her suggestion was to read the book three times. (suggested)

8. I don't listen to pop music at all. (I can't stand)

9. Being a famous doctor is my hope. (I hope.....)

10. I feel happy when I study English. (enjoy)

11. I no longer work as a teacher. (I stopped)

12. Nada says she is happy to help her mother with the house work. (mind)

13. I feel happy when I watch comic films on TV. (enjoy)

14. I no longer go to the cinema. (stopped)

15. He said that he wouldn't continue this bad habit. (agreed)

16. Let's go to the club. (He suggested....)

17. She said that she wouldn't play tennis with her friend. (She refused)
18. His decision was studying hard this term. (decided)
19. I want to drink something cool. (feel like)
20. I've never wanted to watch a cartoon film. (I can't stand....)
21. She said that she would be happy to help me. (She didn't mind....)
22. I didn't know whether to take my umbrella or not. (I hesitated.....)
23. He doesn't like staying in hot areas. (He can't bear
24. You needn't hurry up. The train has already left. (it's no use)
25. I want to go out for a meal. (I feel like
26. We needn't hurry. We've already missed the train, (it's no use)
27. It would be a good idea to make a summary of the story, (better)
28. I'm happy to work this evening, (don't mind)
29. He said he wouldn't say anything, (refused)
30. Young children adore chocolate, (crazy)
31. He always has his tea black, (is used)
32. I hate meeting people during work. (I can't stand)
33. I can't buy a new flat. I can't afford it. (I can't afford ...)
34. I didn't expect to meet you here. (Fancy
35. I prefer sleeping early to staying up late (I'd rather ..)
36. Ahmed loves playing tennis very much. (keen)

An **intensifier** has no real meaning by itself and can usually be removed from the sentence. **Intensifiers** are adverbs. The most common **intensifiers** are "very," "extremely," and "incredibly." The sole **purpose of an intensifier** is to tell us about the intensity of another word.

These are examples of intensifiers:

- I strongly disagree.
- It's extremely hot in Africa.
- You play soccer very well.
- Do you really mean it.
- It's fairly interesting.
- It's quite calm here.
- He's pretty intelligent.
- These students are rather noisy.
- **Qualifiers / intensifiers** are words like very, **too**, so, quite, rather. Qualifiers are function parts of speech. They do not add inflectional morphemes, and they do not have synonyms. Qualifiers / **intensifiers** modify adjectives or adverbs, telling to what degree.
- **Downtowner - A degree adverb** (such as slightly, somewhat, less, rather, quite, **almost**, **nearly**, and kind of) that decreases the effect of a modified item. **Intensifier** - A word that emphasizes another word or phrase, such as: very, really.

INTENSIFIERS WITH ADJECTIVES

Examples:

SO: Jenny is so beautiful.

VERY: This math problem is very difficult to solve.

EXTREMELY: Marty is an extremely intelligent student.

PRETTY: Joanna is a pretty smart girl.

RATHER: Jerry is a rather shy person.

TOO: Judy is too young to be a bride.

INTENSELY: Today is an intensely hot day.

INTENSIFIERS WITH ADVERBS

Examples:

EXTREMELY: The difficult problem has been solved extremely brilliantly.

SO: The job has been done so diligently.

VERY: They are very happily married.

RATHER: Your performance has been rather well done.

NOTE

**Adverbs that modify adjectives and adverbs are called "adverbs of degree."
And, all adverbs of degree are called "intensifiers."**

We use words like *very*, *really* and *extremely* to make adjectives stronger:

- *It's a **very** interesting story.*
- *Everyone was **very** excited.*
- *It's a **really** interesting story.*
- *Everyone was **extremely** excited.*

We call these words **intensifiers**. Other intensifiers are:

| | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| <i>amazingly</i> | <i>particularly</i> |
| <i>exceptionally</i> | <i>remarkably</i> |
| <i>incredibly</i> | <i>unusually</i> |

Intensifiers with strong adjectives

Strong adjectives are words like:

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| very big | <i>enormous, huge</i> |
| very small | <i>Tiny</i> |
| very clever | <i>Brilliant</i> |
| very bad | <i>awful, terrible, disgusting, dreadful</i> |
| very sure | <i>Certain</i> |
| very good | <i>excellent, perfect, ideal, wonderful, splendid</i> |
| very tasty | <i>Delicious</i> |

We do **not** normally use *very* with these adjectives. We do not say something is *very enormous* or someone is *very brilliant*.

With strong adjectives, we normally use intensifiers like:

| | |
|----------------------|----------------|
| absolutely | really |
| completely | quite |
| exceptionally | totally |
| particularly | utterly |

The film was **absolutely awful**.

He was an **exceptionally brilliant** child.

The food smelled **really disgusting**.

MODULE 3 Exercises on intensifiers

Choose the correct answer.

- 1- That salad was (**so – such – too – enough**) nice that I'll ask the restaurant for the recipe.
- 2- It was (**so – such – too – enough**) a long film that some people fell asleep before the end.
- 3- The stadium is big (**so – such – too – enough**) to hold 50,000 spectators.
- 4- That ladder is (**so – such – too – enough**) long to be put on the back of your car.
- 5- Today is (**so – such – too – enough**) much hot to play tennis outside.
- 6- Elephants are (**so – such – too – enough**) powerful that they can push over trees.
- 7- This is (**so – such – too – enough**) an old tree that it is amazing it is still alive.
- 8- Nobody has been to the top of this mountain because it is (**so – such – too – enough**) dangerous to climb.
- 9- This book is (**so – such – too – enough**) famous that nearly everyone has read it.
- 10- I wanted to buy a new phone but it was too expensive for me (**buy – buying – to buy – too buy**).
- 11- The hat was (**to – such – too – enough**) small. I couldn't wear it.
- 12- The hat wasn't big (**so – such – too – enough**) to wear.
- 13- The boys ran (**so – such – too – enough**) slowly to win the race.
- 14- Ola is very intelligent (**so – such – too – enough**) to pass the exam easily.
- 15- Hamdi is (**so – such – too – enough**) a strong man to be good at weight-lifting.

- 16- Hana didn't feel (**so well** – **such well** – **too well** – **well enough**) to come to school.
- 17- Is it ever (**so** – **such** – **too** – **enough**) hot to play games in the park?
- 18- Have you ever read a book that was so (**interesting** – **interest** – **interesting book** – **interesting one**) that you wanted to read it again?
- 19- Have you ever seen such (**funny film** – **funny** – **a funny film** – **funnily**) that you couldn't stop laughing?
- 20- Have you ever read a story that was (**too difficult** – **so difficult** – **enough difficult** – **difficult enough**) to believe?
- 21- Is it ever (**too cold** – **so cold** – **enough cold** – **cold enough**) to snow in Egypt?
- 22- I'm (**so** – **such** – **too** – **enough**) busy to go to work every day.
- 23- Sometimes I worked (**so** – **such** – **too** – **enough**) hard that I had to work until late at night.
- 24- There are times when you can't work hard (**so** – **such** – **too** – **enough**) to live comfortably.
- 25- I worked (**so** – **such** – **too** – **enough**) long hours that I didn't have any time to myself.
- 26- Other freelance workers find doing their accounts is (**so** – **such** – **enough** – **too**) difficult for them to do on their own.
- 27- The exercise was (**so** – **such** – **too** – **enough**) easy that I finished it in two minutes.
- 28- Rami is careful (**so** – **such** – **too** – **enough**) to make very few mistakes.
- 29- This soup is (**so** – **such** – **too** – **enough**) hot to eat.
- 30- The question is (**such difficult** – **difficult enough** – **so difficult** – **too difficult**) for the little boy to answer.
- 31- It's (**so** – **such** – **too** – **enough**) an amazing play that you can't miss it.
- 32- They are (**so** – **such** – **too** – **enough**) long questions that we don't have time to answer them all.
- 33- The test was (**too difficult** – **so difficult** – **enough difficult** – **difficult enough**) to finish.
- 34- It wasn't (**too dark** – **so dark** – **enough dark** – **dark enough**) to see any stars in the sky.

- 35- The food in that restaurant is (**too good – so good – enough good – good enough**) that we go every week.
- 36- It was (**such long – so long – such a long – long enough**) game that we didn't finish it until ten o'clock!
- 37- He isn't (**tall enough – too tall – so tall – such tall**) to touch the ceiling.
- 38- This mobile is (**too – enough – very – such**) expensive for him to buy.
- 39- He was (**so – such – very – too**) a coward that he ran away from the battlefield.
- 40- These are (**so – very – such a – such**) tight shoes that I can't wear them.
- 41- The suit wasn't cheap (**so – such – too – enough**) for him to buy.
- 42- It was (**so – too – such – such a**) rainy day that we stayed indoors.
- 43- My back aches (**so – such – enough – too**) badly that I can't lift anything anymore.
- 44- Ahmed thinks that it is (**so – such – enough – too**) hot to play tennis in the park today.
- 45- It is (**so – such – enough – too**) big car that all the family can travel in it.
- 46- The phone is (**expensive enough – too expensive – so expensive – such an expensive**) for her to buy. She doesn't have enough money.
- 47- The light from the sun is (**so – such – enough – too**) strong that you can't look at it.
- 48- This bag is very heavy. I'm not strong (**so – such – enough – too**) to lift it!
- 49- This is (**so – such – enough – too**) an exciting book that I don't want to stop reading it!
- 50- Such a beautiful lady (**is she – she is – has she – she has**) that we admire her.
- 51- I don't have (**so – such – enough – too**) money to buy a car.
- 52- It was (**such – such a – so – too**) sour milk that the baby couldn't drink it.
- 53- I spend (**so – such – enough – too**) much money that I can't save any.
- 54- Jimmy and Ken are (**so – such – enough – too**) alike that I can't tell one from another.
- 55- Hawaii has (**so – such – enough – too**) amazing beaches that everyone wants to live there.

MODULE 4**Health matters**

- 81- In the past, we hadn't any e-mails so wewrite and send letters.
a) have to b) must c) had to d) needs to
- 82- He go to Alex by train because his car was being repaired.
a) have to b) had to c) must d) needn't
- 83- Your licence has expired so yourenew it.
a) have to b) needs to c) must d) needn't
- 84- Youdo your homework today. You can do it tomorrow.
a) have to b) don't have to c) needs to d) must
- 85- Youbuy this camera if you don't like.
a) mustn't b) needn't c) have to d) should
- 86- I am not deaf. Youshout.
a) needn't b) aren't allowed c) must d) should
- 87- Policemen..... wear a uniform. It is a general rule.
a) have to b) must c) needs to d) should
- 88- According to my promise, Iremember to phone my friend.
a) have to b) needn't c) must d) mustn't
- 89- If you visit El-Balyana, you forget to visit aby-dos temple. It is great.
a) must b) have to c) mustn't d) should
- 90- Your eyes look very red. Yousee an oculist.
a) must b) have to c) mustn't d) shouldn't
- 91- He had to come early because it necessary.
a) will be b) will be c) was d) had
- 92- There.....a sandstorm. عاصفة رملية the streets are covered in sand.
a) mustn't have been b) can't have been c) may have been d) must have been
- 93- Itcold there. There is snow on the ground in the photo.
a) mustn't have been b) shouldn't have been c) must have had d) can't have had
- 94- He have gone abroad. I am not sure.
a) must b) can't c) may d) should
- 95- Hemad. The solution he gave is reasonable معقول
a) can't be b) may be c) would be d) must be
- 96- You take photos here. It's not allowed.
a) mustn't b) don't have to c) need to d) needn't have
- 97- The electricity always be switched off before repairs are attempted.
a) mustn't b) don't have to c) must d) didn't have to
- 98- When we got to be at the airport tomorrow?
a) have b) must c) need d) had
- 99- I really get some more sleep. I'm always exhausted.
a) mustn't b) don't have to c) must d) needn't have
- 100- you keep playing that terrible music?
a) Must b) Can c) Have d) Mustn't
- 101- You pay to visit most museums in England. It's free of charge.
a) don't have to b) should c) could d) need to
- 102- You finished the washing-up. I could have done it myself.
a) didn't have to b) needn't have c) should have d) mustn't
- 103- She had already had her lunch. You her all these sandwiches.
a) needn't have bought c) don't have to buy
b) didn't need to buy d) needn't to buy
- 104- It was wrong of him to leave the door open. Hethat.
a) should have done c) didn't need to do
b) shouldn't have done d) had to do

MODULE 4 **Grammar**

Choose the correct word(s) between brackets

- 1) It's wrong. You have don't that.
(mustn't - shouldn't - wouldn't - oughtn't)
- 2) Surely that.....be the correct answer.
(mustn't - can't - might - won't)
- 3) I'm not sure, but you be right.
(will - would - can - could)
- 4) He took a taxi to work but he have taken a bus.
(must - could - might - may)
- 5) This..... our school bus. It is too early.
(must be - can be - can't be - may be)
- 6) No one was at home. They out.
(may have gone - can't have gone - might have gone - must have gone)
- 7) Perhaps our uncle received our letter. He it yesterday.
(can't have received - might receive - may have received - could have received)
- 8) He went to work by taxi but he by bus.
(must have gone - may have gone - could have gone - might have gone)
- 9) I heard the ten o'clock news an hour ago, so it..... be after half past ten now.
(may - might - could - must)
- 10) I'm not sure yet, but I..... go to Spain for my birthday.
(will - might - must - shall)
- 11) Let's give him a book. He like that.
(II - can - could - should)
- 12) She's a terrible player. You play with her.
(shouldn't - won't - can - don't have to)
- 13) I forgot her birthday last year, so I..... forget it again this year.
(must - can - don't have to - can't)
- 14) I'm sorry, but I promise I get you a present tomorrow.
(I'll - should - may - would)
- 15) Thank you for the present..... I open it now?
(will - can - would - must)

- 16) Well, we haven't been invited to the party, so I think we go.
(don't have to - couldn't - might - shouldn't)
- 17) You paid 25 pounds for this CD? Yoube crazy!
(must - can't - can - will)
- 18) I borrow your pen, please?
(May - Will - Should - Must)
- 19) The sky's very dark. I think it..... rain later this afternoon.
(would - must - should - will)
- 20) I know it's bad news, but I think we tell him anyway.
(should - would - can't - don't have to)
- 21) If you come to Britain, you come and visit us. We'd love to see you.
(will - must - may - could)
- 22) I..... see you tomorrow. It's possible. (might - will - must - can't)
- 23) You aren't allowed to stop here. You do that.
(don't have to - needn't - mustn't - shouldn't)
- 24) He didn't pass his exams. He..... hard.
(must have studied - should have studied - may have studied - didn't have to study)
- 25) He went to work by taxi but he a bus
(could have taken - must have taken - may have taken - would have taken)
- 26) Wevisit him on Friday. What do you think?
(must - might - mustn't - could)
- 27) It's important..... your lessons regularly.
(study - to study - for studying - not study)

Rewrite the following sentences using the word(s) in brackets to give the same meaning:

- 1) I'm not sure that she bought the car she wanted. (may)
.....
- 2) She was able to finish all the work that night but she didn't. (could)
.....
- 3) I'm nearly sure that he didn't see her last night. (have seen)
.....
- 4) I'm sure she was tired. (have)
.....

- 5) It was a good idea if you went to school on foot last week, (ought)
.....
- 6) It's impossible that he came late. (must)
.....
- 7) It was possible for them to finish the work in an hour but they didn't. (have)
.....
- 8) It's more likely that they didn't watch the end of the match. (can't)
.....
- 9) He must have been rich. (can't)
.....
- 10) I'm nearly sure that he finished all the work. (must)
.....
- 11) This is unlikely to be my car as my car is green. (can't)
.....
- 12) Perhaps he received lots of presents on his birthday. (may)
.....
- 13) I don't think that she didn't know that you had been ill. (must)
.....
- 14) It wasn't a good idea to park your car in front of the bank. (you)
.....
- 15) I'm sure she didn't attend the meeting yesterday. (have)
.....
- 16) Perhaps they left work an hour ago. (They)
.....
- 17) It's impossible that he didn't know you were ill. (He)
.....
- 18) This is unlikely to be my book as my book is red. (Can't)
.....
- 19) I'm nearly certain that he finished his work. (must)
.....
- 20) I'm sure he isn't at home at the moment. (He)
.....
- 21) I'm not sure that he speaks English. (He)
.....
- 22) I'm certain that he has a lot of money as he sends his wife flowers every day. (must)
.....
- 23) I'm not sure that she is hungry. (could)
.....
- 24) It's snowing. It is likely to be cold outside. (must)
.....
- 25) It's possible that he is Mexican. (could)
.....

POETRY

THE CHARACTER OF A HAPPY LIFE

Sir Henry Wotton (1568 - 1639)

Wotton was born in Kent, England and was educated at Winchester and New Queens Colleges, Oxford. Whilst studying at Oxford, he met John Donne, the first and greatest of the metaphysical poets, who later became a close friend. In 1595, Wotton became secretary to the Earl of Essex, collecting foreign intelligence. He became the ambassador to the court of Venice, and in later years, provost of Eton College. Whilst on a visit to Augsburg in 1604, he wrote a definition of an Ambassador which is now one of his most famous phrases: "An Ambassador is an honest man, sent to lie abroad for the good of his country.". Although his works are small in number, they are known for having great poise and polish, and his enthusiasm for classical architecture and proportion can be seen to have a large influence on his poetry.

*How happy is he born or taught
That serveth not another's will,
Whose armour is his honest thought,
And simple truth his highest skill;

Who envies none whom chance doth raise,
Or vice; who never understood
The deepest wounds are given by praise,
By rule of state but not of good;

Who God doth late and early pray
More of his grace than goods to send,
And entertains the harmless day
With a well-chosen book or friend.

This man is free from servile bands
Of hope to rise or fear to fall,
Lord of himself, though not of lands,
And having nothing, yet hath all.*

Stanza one:

*How happy is he born or taught
That serveth not another's will,
Whose armour is his honest thought,
And simple truth his highest skill;*

Vocabulary:

Serveth: serves; takes care of

Armour: protective covering

Paraphrase:

A man is happy if he is taught at a young age not to serve someone else, or if his social status enables him not to care or worry about others. A free person has the power to decide freely away from the influence of other people over him/her. The poet believes that both honesty and truthfulness are sources of happiness, because they protect man against sadness and elevate his self-esteem.

Literary terms:**a Metaphor:**

Line 3

"Whose armour is his honest thought,"

* Honesty is compared to a protective shield.

b Alliteration:

Line 4

"And simple truth his highest skill;"

* The consonant sound 'h' is repeated in 'his' and 'highest'.

c Assonance:

Line 4

"And simple truth his highest skill;"

* The same vowel sound is repeated in 'simple', 'his', and 'skill'.

Rhyme Scheme:

a b a b

Stanza two:

*Who envies none whom chance doth raise,
Or vice; who never understood
The deepest wounds are given by praise,
By rule of state but not of good;*

Vocabulary:

envies: is jealous of

doth: does

vice: sin; something wrong or bad

state: situation; occasion

Paraphrase:

A person can be happy if he/she doesn't envy other people who are more famous or are in better positions. It is a bad thing, a vice, to be jealous of other people. It is hurtful and possibly unethical to praise people on particular occasions or because the situation demands it; it is only people who have great merits that should be praised.

Literary terms

■ **Irony:**

Line 3

"The deepest wounds are given by praise,"

* It is ironical that praise can sometimes cause pain.

Rhyme Scheme: *c d c d*

Stanza three:

*Who God doth late and early pray
More of his grace than goods to send,
And entertains the harmless day
With a well-chosen book or friend.*

Vocabulary:

grace: dignity; honour

goods: possessions; belongings

entertain: to amuse and interest

Paraphrase:

A happy person will pray to God both in the morning and at night, asking Him for dignity and honour rather than for personal benefits or material needs. A happy person will spend his/her day peacefully, reading a good book or entertaining a genial friend.

Literary terms

a Contrast:

Line 1

"Who God doth late and early pray"

* 'late' and 'early' are opposites.

Line 2

"More of his grace than goods to send,"

* 'grace' and 'goods' are opposite things to pray for.

b Personification:

Line 3

"And entertains the harmless day"

* 'day' is personified as a harmless person.

Rhyme Scheme: *e f e f*

Stanza four:

*This man is free from servile bands
Of hope to rise or fear to fall,
Lord of himself, though not of lands,
And having nothing, yet hath all.*

Vocabulary:

servile: to become a servant; slave
lord: master

bands: restraints; chains
hath: has

Paraphrase:

A happy person is not controlled or dominated by the restrictive obligations of both success and failure; he/she does not have to experience the excitements of success or to worry about the hurtful and annoying feelings of failure. A happy man is free and is in control of himself though he may not own lands or property. The poet believes that having nothing is having everything. He means that happiness, which is the ultimate goal of every human being, cannot be obtained when we have a lot of responsibilities to fulfill or obligations to worry about.

Literary terms

a Contrast:

Line 1

"This man is free from servile bands"

* 'free' and 'servile' are opposites.

Line 2

"Of hope to rise or fear to fall,"

* 'hope' and 'fear' are opposites, and so are 'rise' and 'fall'.

b Paradox:

Line 6

"And sweeter hope, when hope despairs!"

* The word 'hope' is repeated twice.

Line 4

"And having nothing, yet hath all."

* This line is self-contradictory.

c Alliteration:

Line 1

"This man is free from servile bands"

* The consonant sound 'f' is repeated in 'free' and 'from'.

d Assonance:

Line 3

"Lord of himself, though not of lands,"

* The same vowel sound is repeated in 'Lord', 'of' and 'though'.

Rhyme Scheme: *g h g h*

Act II

Answer the following questions:

1. Osip drew a portrait of Hlestakov's character. Discuss.

We were first introduced to Hlestakov through the character of his servant Osip. Hlestakov spent all the money of his father on showing off. He went to theatres, ate expensive meals and bought expensive clothes. He also played cards in which he lost most of his money. He refused to eat common food even when he didn't have money. He sold his clothes so as to buy food and pay for the hotel. He was jobless and didn't want to work. He was also a hypocrite and dishonest. He wanted everyone to serve him.

2. Both the Mayor and Hlestakov were scared of each other because of a mutual misunderstanding. Explain.

The Mayor pays Hlestakov a visit and a big misunderstanding takes place. Hlestakov thinks the Mayor is there to arrest him whereas the Mayor thinks Hlestakov is only trying to cover up his real identity as an inspector general. However, the Mayor feels relieved once Hlestakov says he has no money to pay the bills. He seizes the chance and offers him money which he gladly accepts promising to pay it back as soon as he gets home.

3. What reasons did Hlestakov give the Mayor for his trip to Saratov?

Hlestakov told the mayor that he was going to his own village in the Government of Saratov as his father wanted him. He was angry because so far he hadn't made his way in the St. Petersburg service. He'd like him to knock about in the government offices for a while.

4. "It won't do any good, anyhow. The landlord said he won't let you have anything more to eat." Comment

The servant said these words to Hlestakov as once he had spent the last penny he owned and couldn't pay the bill, the inn's landlord refused to serve him any meal until he would

pay. The landlord threatened Hlestakov that he would complain to the Mayor and the police and send him to prison. Finally, the landlord agrees to serve him a poor dinner that served for low-class customers. After Hlestakov had had his dinner, Osip announced the arrival of the Mayor.

5. “Excuse me! I assure you, it’s not my fault. I always have good beef in the market here.” Comment

The Mayor said these words to **Hlestakov** when the mayor paid Hlestakov a visit and a big misunderstanding took place. Helstakov thought the Mayor was there to arrest him whereas the Mayor thought Hlestakov was only trying to cover up his real identity as an inspector general. However, the Mayor felt relieved once Hlestakov said he had no money to pay the bills. He seized the chance and offered him money which he gladly accepted promising to pay it back as soon as he got home.

6. “Well, thank the Lord, he’s taken the money. Now I suppose things will move along smoothly. I slipped four hundred instead of two into his hand.” Comment

The Mayor said that to **himself** (aside) in front of Hlestakov. The Mayor went to Hlestakov at his room in the hotel because he thought that Hlestakov was the secret government inspector. There was a misunderstanding between the Mayor and Hlestakov. Hlestakov was happy and comforted that everyone served him and offering him service and money, so he kept his identity unknown. He took full advantage of the situation. On the other hand, the Mayor tried to show off as much as he could in front of Hlestakov saying that he spent all his time in the service of the government. The Mayor was happy when Helstakov said that he didn’t have money, so he offered to pay Hlestakov’s bill who gladly accepted the money.

ACT III

Answer the following questions:

1. In Act III , the Mayor and the Charity Commissioner appear as liars and hypocrites.

Explain.

When Hlestakov visited the hospital, he liked it very much but wondered why there were many empty beds with no patients. The CC answered saying that there were only ten left and they had recovered and this was because things were so well organized and the management was so good. He said that since he had taken control, the patients got better not because of medicines but because of honesty, cleanliness and good order.

The Mayor was afraid that anyone might say anything against him to the Inspector so he ordered the Constables to stand on the front steps of the house and not to allow any of the merchants in. If anyone got with or without a petition he must be thrown out.

Also The CC appeared to be a hypocrite as he told Helstakov that the SS was not a trustworthy person and wondered how the authorities could employ such a person who put evil ideas into the minds of the young. The CC said that the Judge spends all his time cursing, his courtroom was full of dogs. The Judge's conduct was scandalous as he had relationship with the wife of Dob. He also said that the Postmaster didn't do his work and his department was in a chaos, the mails were delayed for days.

2. What did Osip get to know from the chat with Mishka? How did he react to this?

When Osip talked to Mishka, the Mayor's servant when the letter asked him if his master was really a general. Yosif found out that those people were treating him nicely as they mistook his master for a high rank person. He decided to lie first, to back up his master's situation, secondly to enjoy the good treatment and the nice food he was getting there.

3. "There now! We've been waiting a whole hour. All on account of your silly prinking.

You were completely dressed, but no, you have to keep on dawdling." Comment

Anna said these words to Marya. The Mayor's wife, Anna was nervous and impatient. She had been waiting anxiously for a whole hour to know what had happened between her husband and the General Inspector. She was blaming her daughter and criticizing her behaviour. She said that Marya wasted too much time in front of the mirror dressing and putting make up. She accused her daughter of being silly and not obeying her or listening to her remarks.

Marya tried to comfort her mother saying that very soon they would know everything. Again they began arguing when a man appeared at the end of the street .The daughter said it was Dob, but her mother contradicted her saying that he wasn't Dob and that she always imagined things .

4. "Oh, Anton Antonovich hurriedly wrote on a piece of scrap paper. There's a kind of bill on it." Comment

Dobchinsky said these words to Anna, the mayor's wife when Dob who came in and gave Anna the note written by her husband. Anna was anxious and eager. He told her that the young man was more than general, and began to describe the meeting between the young man and the Mayor. At first the General Inspector was angry and said that everything in the hotel was bad, but after having a talk with the Mayor he found out that he(The Mayor) was not to be blamed. Then everything went well. He accompanied the Mayor to visit the hospital where they would have dinner.

5. "Yes, yes, I remember. There were beds there. The patients must have gotten well.

There don't seem to have been many of them." Comment

Hlestakov said these words to the CC. Hlestakov was impressed by his visit to the hospital but he noticed that there were only few patients there. The charity Commissioner explained that saying that thanks to good organization and management

patients recover quickly and leave the hospital. The Mayor became jealous and began to praise himself as well as the way he kept and managed the town. He claimed that unlike some other Mayors, he never expected any reward for his services. On the contrary, making sure that the town was well kept was a good reward in itself.

6. “Well, after all, a village too has something. It has its hills and brooks. Of course it’s not to be compared with St. Petersburg.” Comment

Hlestakov said these words to **Anna** when Anna and Marya entered and the Mayor introduced them to Hlestakov. Both Anna and Hlestakov had a conversation in which they exchanged compliments. It was obvious that Hlestakov was trying to impress Anna and the others. He started to talk about his life at Peterburg and his close relationship with his boss. He added that wherever he went, people recognized him. Besides, he claimed that he was a great friend to all the pretty actresses as well as the best and most famous writers.

-Write a dialogue of at least (6) exchanges:

1.A shop assistant and a customer .

2. A tour guide and a tourist.

3. A dentist and his patient

4.An oculist and his patient.

-Write an essay

1.Role model

2.Mass media

3.Online learning

4.Tourism

5.Freelance work

6.Technology

7.Climate change

8.pollution