

المنهج فى نقاط

السؤال الثالث (8 Choose Marks)

أهم كلمات المنهج المتوقعة فى سؤال الاختيارى

Unit (1)	
contributions	إسهامات
society	مجتمع
value	قيمة - يقدر / يُقيم شيء
valuable	قيم - ذو قيمة
charity	اعمال الخير - البر - الاحسان
charitable	محب لعمل الخير - متصدق
qualifications	مؤهلات
qualified as	مؤهل كـ
air conditioning	جهاز تكييف
leadership	قيادة
human cells	خلايا بشرية
retire	يتقاعد
retirement age	سن التقاعد على المعاش
surgeon	جراح
treatment	معاملة - علاج
architect	مهندس معمارى
cure	علاج
smart uniform	زى أنيق - شيك
delegation	وفد
Unit (2)	
commentary	تعليق - تعقيب - رأى مكتوب
diplomat	(دبلوماسى - بالنيابة عن دولة)
science fiction	خيال علمى
policy	السياسة
imaginative	مبدع - خيالى
politics	علم السياسة (مفرد)
author	مؤلف
neighborly	محب للجيران
neighboring	مجاور - للامكان والدول
representative	مندوب
ridiculous	ساخر
politician	رجل سياسة
make fun of = laugh at	يسخر من
Unit (3)	
credit card	كارت ائتمان
debit card	كارت مدين
debt	دين مالى
bargain	صفقة رابحة
online shopping	التسوق عبر الانترنت
broadband connection	وصلة انترنت سريعة
user-friendly	سهل الاستخدام
traditional	تقليدى
catalogue	كتالوج
growth	نمو / زيادة
priceless	لا يقدر بثمن
currency	عملة (الدولة)
economy	الاقتصاد
withdraw	يسحب
value	قيمة - يقيم
investment	استثمار
barter	مقايضة (استبدال البضاعة)
shelter	ماوى
adult	شخص بالغ / مراهق
Unit (4)	
imaginative	مبدع - مبتكر
teamwork	عمل جماعى
individual sports	رياضة فردية
cooperate	يتعاون

pack	قطيع حيوانات عند الصيد
editor	محرر صحفى
survival	البقاء على قيد الحياة
tolerant	متسامح
tolerance	التسامح
neighbourly	محب للجيران
singles tournament	دورة فردية
keep fit	يحافظ على لياقته
intention	نية - مقصد - قصد
beliefs	معتقدات
Unit (5)	
cruel	قاسى
literature	الادب
navy	بحرية
optimistic	متفائل
pessimistic	متشائم
shelter	ماوى
capture	يأسر
adults	الكبار / البالغين
violent	عنيف
author	مؤلف
criticism	النقد
review	نقد لكتاب أو فيلم
sailor	بحار
a passing ship	سفينة مارة
poet	شاعر
Unit (6)	
amazing	مدهش - رائع
summit	قمة جبل
conquer	يقهر - يتغلب على
lifelong	مدى الحياة
mountaineer	متسلق الجبال
sponsor	الكفيل - الراعى
obstacles = hinders	عوائق - عراقيل
publicity	ذيوغ / شهرة / دعاية
toddler	طفل يحبو
professional	محترف
Unit (7)	
chain of supermarkets	سلسلة (مجموعة)
afford	يقدر على شراء شيء
distribute	يوزع
investment	الاستثمار
global	عالمى
economy	الاقتصاد
a chief buyer	وكيل مشتريات
yield	محصول / إنتاجية
corporation	مؤسسة تجارية
representative	مندوب / ممثل
a win-win situation	موقف فى صالح الطرفين
economic crisis	الأزمة الاقتصادية
welfare	الرخاء / رعاية
prosperity	الازدهار / الرخاء
Unit (8)	
ashamed	خجلان
exhausted	منهك / مرهق
traditional	تقليدى
savings	مدخرات
collection	مجموعة
ball (dance)	حفلة راقصة
identical	متطابق
debts	ديون
except (for)	ما عدا
precious	ثمين
Unit (9)	
take part in = share in	يشارك فى
take place = occur	يحدث
benefit (from)	يستفيد من - فائدة

a religious festival	مهرجان ديني
a sports festival	مهرجان رياضي
amateur	هاوي (يلعب للتسلية)
highlight	حدث بارز
sports facilities	تسهيلات رياضية
tournament	دورة مباريات
unfortunately	لسوء الحظ

Unit (10)

fertile soil	تربة خصبة
organic	عضوي
genetic engineering	الهندسة الوراثية
rot	يتعفن - يفسد
rotten	متعفن
ripe	ناضج
ripen	ينضج
seeds	بذور
starvation	مجاعة
modify	يعدل - يغير الجينات
do damage	يسبب تلف
fertilizers	الاسمدة الزراعية
food shortage	نقص الغذاء
disease resistant	مقاوم للأمراض
cell	خلية
consumption	الاستهلاك

Unit (12)

semi detached house	بيت منفصل
outskirts = suburbs	ضواحي
storey	طابق - دور في مبنى
overlook	يُطل على
conduct	يوصل حرارة - كهرباء
a block of flats	عمارة - وحدة سكنية
flat roofs	سطح مستوى
sloping roof	سقف منحدر
mud bricks	طوب مصنوع من الطمي
confident	واثق
insulated	معزول من الحرارة والبرد

Unit (13)

meaningless	بلا معنى / بلا مغزى
meaningful	ذو مغزى / له معنى
inform	يخبر
regret	يندم
silent	صامت
silence	الصمت
paramedic	مسعف
politician	سياسي
time management	إدارة الوقت
moral	درس أو مغزى من قصة
regretful	شاعر بالندم

Unit (15)

abandon	يُهجر - يترك
inhabitant	ساكن - مقيم
attractions	أماكن جذب سياحة
artifacts	تحف أثرية
survive	يعيش - ينجو
including	بما فيه - متضمنا
architect	مهندس معماري
landscape	منظر طبيعي
monastery	دير
historical sites	(م واقع تاريخية) أثرية
historic places	مأكن تاريخية
irrigation	ري
ancestors	الأجداد
flood	فيضان
remain	يظل - يبقى
monks	رهبان

Unit (16)

reputation	سمعة - شهرة
souvenirs	هدايا تذكارية

a five-star hotel	فندق خمس نجوم
local food	طعام محلي
ecotourism	سياحة البيئة النظيفة
public transport	المواصلات العامة
Package tour	رحلة جماعية
resorts	منتجعات
holidaymakers	سائحين
a fixed price	سعر محدد
golf courses	ملاعب جولف

Unit (18)

run out (of)	يستنفذ / ينتهي
homeless	بلا مأوى / مشرد
recycling	إعادة الاستخدام
skeleton	هيكل عظمي
volcano	بركان
atmosphere	الغلاف الجوي
erupt	(يثور) للبركان
melt	يذوب - ينصهر
issue	قضية - مسألة
climate change	تغير المناخ
rainforests	الغابات المطيرة
melted rocks	صخور منصهرة
threaten	يهدد
threat	تهديد
explode	ينفجر
ice caps	قمم جليدية
ban	يمنع / يحظر / منع / حظر

تعريفات المنهج

1. **Uniform** : Something you wear to work and it helps to identify you
2. **Grandchildren**: The children of the son or the daughter.
3. **A delegation**: It is sent by a company to speak for it at a meeting.
4. **Air conditioning**: It is used to make fresh air and coal in a hot building.
5. **Surgeon** : performs / does / carries out operations.
6. **Civil engineer**: designs roads, bridges, dams and the infrastructure of the state.
7. **Architect**: designs houses or small buildings.
8. **receptionist**: receives important people at the company.
9. **News reporter**: reports people's speech, news and headlines for newspapers
10. **Programmer** :writes computer programmes .
11. **Professor** : gives lectures and does researches at the university.
12. **Hardware** : repairs computers.
13. **Mechanic** : repairs machines and equipment .
14. **A lawyer** speaks for people in the court .
15. **Currency** the money of a country (group of countries)like dollar, pound, ..etc
16. **Bank notes** money, which is made of paper.
17. **Coins** money, which is made of metal like gold or silver .
18. **Cash** carrying money in your pocket and using it for paying for something.
19. **Credit** getting goods before paying.

20. **Credit card** plastic money, which is used for buying things and paying later.

21. **Debit card** plastic money when you use it ,money leaves your bank immediately.

22. **Surf the net**: looking for something on the internet .

23. **A bank account** an arrangement that allows you to keep money in a bank .

24. **User – friendly** easy to use , good treatment.

25. **Traditional**: an old or way , out of date .

26. **Cheque**: a paper, which is an instruction to the bank to pay money to someone.

27. **Accounts** keeping money in a bank or the money, you have in a bank .

28. **A bargain** Something that is a good price .

29. **Online** : to be connected to the internet .

30. **A survey** a report about people's opinions of something .

31. **Broadband** a fast connection with the internet .

32. **Catalogue** a large book contains pictures of a product.

33. **Barter** exchanging goods is an old way of buying things.

34. **Adult** fully grown person.

35. **A team** people who play or work together in the same place.

36. **individual** one person who plays or work alone or on his own.

37. **pack** wild animals that hunt together such as lions or wolves.

38. **Group** several people , animals or things are all together in the same place.

39. **cooperate** to work with someone else in order to achieve what you both want.

40. **Attach** to fasten or join one thing to another.

41. **Bring up** to look after children until they are adults.

42. **Situation** the condition of the things that are happening and existing.

43. **String**: a thin rope made of several twisted threads , used for tying things.

44. **Tolerance**: allowing others to do what they want without criticizing, punishment

45. **Optimistic** expecting good news , good things or good events

46. **Pessimistic**: expecting bad news, bad things or bad events

47. **Navy** the ships or submarines that are used for fighting a war on the sea

48. **Shelter**: a place to keep you dry and safe.

49. **Split** to divide (into)

50. **Violent** wanting to hurt people

51. **Cruel** to be unkind and hurt people or animals

52. **Literature** novels, stories , poems , poetry.....etc.

53. **Shocked** the feeling you have when something bad happened.

54. **Capture** to catch someone or something to keep them .

55. **Sea level** the average height of the sea.

56. **above** in or to a higher position than something else .

57. **summit** the top of a mountain or something else .

58. **challenge** Something difficult or new that needs effort or skill.

59. **conquer** get or win control over a problem or a feeling or defeat an enemy.

60. **lifelong** continuing through your whole life.

61. **mountaineers** People who climb mountains. * slightly : a little

62. **toddler** a child who has just started walking .

63. **professional** a person who does something for money .

64. **chain** A group of shops, hotels, etc. that are owned by the same person or company *It is a type of jewellery *You use it to connect things.

65. **chief**: highest in rank.

66. **representative**: someone who is chosen to do things and speak for someone else.

67. **yield**: the amount of money or the quantity of something

68. **Fruit grapes**, peaches, oranges, melons, dates, pomegranates, mangoes, ,

69. **Vegetables**: green beans, garlic, onions, tomatoes, potatoes, pepper....etc

70. **afford**: to have enough money to pay for something.

71. **corporation**: a large business organization.

72. **distribute**: to supply goods to shops and companies in a particular area .

73. **economy**: the way that money, business and product are organized in a country

74. **employ**: to pay someone to work for you .

75. **Global**: affecting or including the whole world.

76. **goods**: things that are produced in order to be sold.

77. **Technology** equipment, methods, etc. that are used in science or industry.

78. **wages**: all the amount of money that someone is paid daily or every week

79. **act** : perform in a play or a film .

80. **army** part of a country's military force that fights on land.

81. **canoeing** activity or sport using a long narrow boat on rivers or seas.

82. **collection** a set of similar things that are kept together.

83. **continuously** without stopping.

84. **except** not including.

85. **savings** It is the money you don't spend but keep in the bank.

86. **valuable** It is something that is worth a lot of money.
87. **admire**: to look at someone or something and think how beautiful they are
88. **ball** a large formal occasion where people dance.
89. **debt** money that you owe to someone.
90. **identical** exactly the same.
91. **necklace** a piece of jewellery that you wear around your neck.
92. **manual** working using your hands, especially doing hard physical work.
93. **festival** a time when people celebrate something or an occasion
94. **amateur** someone who does something for enjoyment and not as a job.
95. **professional**: a sport or an activity are played by people who are paid .
96. **benefit**: if something benefits someone, it helps them .
97. **Highlight** the most important, interesting, or enjoyable part of something.
98. **destroy** to damage something very badly, so that it cannot be repaired.
99. **career**: the period of time in you life that you spend working.
100. **take place** : to happen.
101. **take part in**: to do something together with other people .
102. **exercise**: Physical activity that you do in order to stay strong and healthy.
103. **bronze medal** the prize that you get for coming third in a race or competition.
104. **boxing**: a game in which two men fight by hitting each other.
105. **judo**: a sport which you try to throw your opponent onto the ground.
106. **fertile** producing plenty of good crops.
107. **organic** using farming methods free of harmful chemicals.
108. **gene** It is a part of a cell of a living thing.
109. **genetically** modified changing genetic structure of crops to improve them.
110. **pesticide** a chemical substance which kills insects.
111. **spray** to make liquid come out of a container in small groups.
112. **ripen** ready to eat .
113. **ingredients** one of the things from which a type of food is made.
114. **carbohydrate** a food substance that provides body with heat and energy.
115. **protein** a food substance which helps body to grow.
116. **starvation** to become ill or die because of not having enough to eat.

117. **rot** go rotten = decay
118. **seed** a small hard thing produced by plants that a new plant grow from.
132. **serious** not funny
133. **purpose** what you want to achieve when you do something.
134. **determined** wanting to do a thing so much without being stopped by anyone
135. **block** a large building with many homes or offices in it
136. **detached** not joined to another house
137. **storey** a level of a building
138. **outskirts** outer parts of a city away from the center
139. **high-tech** using the most modern machines ,equipment and methods
140. **sloping** to be higher at one end than at the other
141. **flat** smooth and level without any raised curved or hollow parts
142. **lock** to fasten something with a lock
143. **conduct** allows electricity or heat to travel along or through it
144. **insulate** prevent electricity or heat from passing through
145. **concrete** a building substance made by mixing sand, water and cement
146. **View** everything you can see from a place
147. **Overlook** to provide a view of.....
148. **Ambition** Something that you want to achieve for a long time
149. **Chat** Talking in a friendly and informal way
150. **Silent** not saying any thing or making any sound
151. **Conductor** Someone collects money from passengers on a train or a bus
152. **meaningless** without any meaning or any purpose
153. **Paramedic** He is trained to help ill or injured people(not a doctor)
154. **pour** To make a liquid flow out of or into something
155. **regret** To be sorry or sad a situation
156. **inform** To formally tell someone about something
157. **announcement** An important statement that has happened or will happen
168. **off the beaten track** Far away from ordinary places
169. **Inhabitant** One of the people living in a particular place
170. **Settlement** A place where a group of people live
171. **Spring** A place where water comes up naturally from the ground``
172. **Supply** To provide people of something
173. **Landscape** A view across an area of land
174. **Monastery** A building in which monks live

175. **site** A place where something important or interesting happened
176. **persuade** To make someone decide to do something
177. **abandon** To leave someone or something for a long time
178. **accommodation** A place to live, stay or work in
179. **culture** The arts believes behavior or a particular society
180. **reputation** The opinion that people have or form of a person or a product
181. **staff** The group of people who work for an organization
182. **package tour** A holiday arranged by a company for a fixed price
183. **destination** The place you are going to
184. **wear away** Disappears by using a lot
185. **currency** Money used by a country
186. **mass** Involving a large number of people
187. **essential** Important and necessary
188. **pretend** To behave as if something is true when you know it is not
189. **fixed** Already decided and impossible to change
196. **create** To make something new, exist or happen
197. **Award** To officially give someone a prize or money
198. **set up** to start a company or organization
199. **fence** A wooden post enclosing an area of land
200. **survivor** Someone who lives after an accident or illness
201. **ability** The mental skill or physical power to do something
202. **atmosphere** The mixture of gases surrounding the earth
203. **ban** Forbid something officially
204. **Carbon dioxide** The gas produced when animals breathe out
205. **demand** something people want to buy.
206. **dependence** The state of needing someone's help
207. **erupt** Sending out smoke and fire into the sky
208. **greenhouse** effect The trapping of heat in the earth's atmosphere
209. **hunger** A sever lack of food
210. **reduce** To make something less
211. **melt** To change from solid to liquid
212. **Run out of** To use all of something so that there is none left
213. **volcano** A mountain that sometimes.

work on (study/ project /plan)	يجري دراسة على
qualified as a surgeon	مؤهل كجراح
retired diplomat	دبلوماسي متقاعد
make fun of = laugh at	يسخر من
Surf the internet	يبحث عن معلومة على الانترنت
broadband connections	اتصالات الانترنت فائقة السرعة
on own = alone	بنفسك - وحدك
hunt in packs	يصطاد في جماعات
make a fire	يشعل حريق
set fire to the island	يطلق نار - يشعل حريق في
lead to death = cause	يؤدي إلى الوفاة
raise money for	يتبرع بالمال لـ
there is no room for mistake	لا مجال للخطأ
a win-win situation	مكسب لجميع الأطراف - منفعة متبادلة
a low yield problem	مشكلة تدني العائد
a sports festival	مهرجان رياضي
sports facilities	مرافق رياضية
the Olympic sign	الرمز الأولمبي
the Pan Arab Games	دورة الألعاب العربية
make sacrifices	يقدم تضحيات
genetically modified foods / crops	الأطعمة / المعدلة وراثيا
improve the quality of the soil	يحسن من جودة التربة
bring new diseases	يتسبب في ظهور امراض جديدة
make more money	يجني كثير من المال
remove certain genes	يستبعد جينات معينة
fall to death	يلقى حتفه - يموت
be born into a family	ينتمي الى عائلة
sloping roofs	اسطح منحدره
flat roofs	اسطح مستوية
does not conduct heat well	لا يوصل الحرارة جيد
multi storey car park	جراج سيارات متعدد الطوابق
cut themselves off	يعزلوا انفسهم من
go missing = to get lost	يضل طريقه
large blocks of flats	عمارات سكنية ضخمة
fertile agricultural area	منطقة زراعية خصبة
mud brick houses	منازل من الطوب اللبن

get value for money.	يجني الكثير من المال من السياحة
make a lot of money out of	يجني الكثير من المال من
their feet wear away the floors	تبلى اقدامهم الارضيات
an earner of foreign currency	مصدر دخل للعملة الاجنبية
package tour	رحلة سياحية جماعية تشمل السفر أو الإقامة
global warming	الاحتباس الحراري
keep people out	يبعد (يحمي) الناس
produce new breeds	أنتاج سلالات جديدة
be) threatened with extinction	مهدد بالانقراض

حروف جر هامة

تعبيرات هامة

make contributions to	يقدم اسهامات لـ
did the first heart transplant	اجرى اول عملية زرع قلب
do / carry out / perform (operation)	يجري عملية جراحية
perform operation	يجري عملية جراحية
do a research on / into	يجري بحث على

pay for	يدفع لـ
decide on (شئ)	يحدد
exchange with	يتبادل مع
exchange for	يتبادل مقابل
cooperate with	يتعاون مع
signal to	يعطي إشارة لـ
escape from	يهرب من
trade with	يتاجر مع
trade in	يتاجر في
export to	يصدر إلى
import from	يستورد من
owe to	يدين لـ
ashamed of	خجول من
harmful to	ضار لـ
bring down	يقلل
resistant to	مقاوم لـ
poisonous for	سام لـ
die of	يموت بسبب
plenty of	وفرة من
armed with	مسلح بـ
crash into	يصطدم بـ
essential to	ضروري / أساسي لـ
bored with	يمل من
send off	يطرد - يرسل بالبريد
come out	يصدر كتاب
crash into	يصطدم بـ
protect.. from	يحمي من
result in	يؤدي إلى
suitable for	تناسب مع
adapt to	يتكيف مع
keep out	يمنع - يحجب
cut himself off	ينفصل - يعزل عن
remind of	يذكر شخص بـ
aware of	على وعى - دراية بـ
catch up with	يساير / يواكب
find out about	يتكشف / يعرف عن
hear of	يسمع عن
apply for	يتقدم لـ
intend to ينوي أن
tolerant of	متسامح مع
blame for	يلوم على
rich in	غني بـ
popular with	مألوف لدى
hear from	يسمع (الأخبار) من
keen on	متحمس لـ
keep up with	يساير / يواكب
cause of	سبب لـ

frightened of	خائف من
tie to	يربط في
laugh at	يسخر من
tie down	يربطه أرضاً
fight against	يقاوم ضد

Reason for	سبب لـ
damage to	تلف في
an answer to	حل لـ
a solution to	حل لـ
an obstacle to	عائق لـ
a supply of	مؤن / امداد
increase in	زيادة في
terrible at	سيء / فظيع في
ashamed of	خجلان من
responsible for	مسئول عن
mad about	مهووس بـ
excited about	مثار من
worried about	قلق بشأن
happy about	سعيد بـ
crazy about	مهووس بـ
terrified of	مرتعب من
dream about/of	يحلم بـ
complain about	يشكو من

result from	ينتج من
result in	يؤدي الى
accuse of	يتهم بـ
suffer from	يعاني من
recover from	يشفي من
know about	يعرف عن
talk about	يتحدث عن
succeed in	ينجح في
object to	يعترض على
congratulate on	بهنيء بـ
attractive to	جذاب لـ
home to	موطن لـ
knock down	يهدم - يزيل
inquire about	يستفسر عن
related to	مرتبط بـ
result from	ينتج من
run out of	ينفذ
ban from	يمنع من
increase by	يزيد بمقدار
last for يستمر لمدة
take in	يمتص
depend on	يعتمد على
break down	يتعطل
break down	ينهار للبشر
break out	تهب - تشتعل
a mixture of	خليط من

Language notes

كله كوم- وده كوم- ثاني- (فى الامتحان- ان شاء الله)

unit 1 Make

a mistake / يرتكب خطأ / a discovery / يتأكد / sure / يحقق / profit / يظهر اختلاف / a difference / يتخذ قرار / decision / يصنع / parts of cars / يسخر من / fun of / يحقق خسارة / loss / ربح / يثير ضوضاء / noise - يعطى معنى / sense / أجزاء السيارات

Do

a job / يشغل وظيفة / a study / يقوم بدراسة / research / يعمل جميل- معروف / a favour / يمارس رياضة / a sport / يحث / post-graduate studies / تلف بسبب خسارة - damage / يجرى عملية / operation / يستقني the shopping without دراسات عليا

Unit 6

close call= something bad nearly happened
Keep (cool = stay/ be calm . ملكية)
in a tight corner = in a difficult situation .
make (happy = make مفعول day = ملكية)
out of the blue = suddenly and unexpectedly
take lives = make us feel losing lives.

Unit 13

♦ The road to success is not straight.
(طريق النجاح ليس مفروشا بالورود) ليس سهلا
♦ Good friends are hard to find, harder to leave, and impossible to forget.
من الصعب ان نجد اصدقاء مخلصين ومن الصعب تركهم ومن الصعب تركهم ومن المستحيل ان ننساهم

♦ Some people are lonely because they build walls instead of bridges.

بعض الناس يشعرون بالوحدة لانهم يبنون حواجز تعزلهم عن الآخرين بدلا من يبنوا جسور الصداقة

♦ Life is not a race. It's a journey

الحياة ليست سباقا ولكنها رحلة

♦ It's not what you do that you should regret, it's what you don't do.

لا تندم على ماتفعل ولكن اندم على مالم تفعله

Make or Do

Make	
make parts of cars	يصنع أجزاء السيارات
make a difference	يحدث اختلاف فى
make a decision	يتخذ قرار
make a mistake	يخطئ
make an ass of	يسخر من
make a choice	يختار
make friends	يتخذ أصدقاء
make a suggestion	يقدم اقتراح
Do	
do an operation	يجرى عملية جراحية
do work	يقوم بالعمل
do a job	يؤدي وظيفة
do a project	يقوم بمشروع
do research on / into	يعمل أبحاث على
do the homework	يحل الواجب
do post graduate studies	الدراسات العليا
do a favour	يقدم خدمة أو معروف

• reason for + noun / v. + ing: سبب
• reason + why + سبب
• would like to + يريد
• proud to + فخور أن
• proud of + فخور بـ
• let + مصدر : يدع / يسمح + let
• allow + مصدر: يسمح + to + مفعول
• another: آخر (إضافي / مختلف)
• other + اسم مفرد أو جمع: الآخر
• others: الآخرون (تشير الى أشياء أو أشخاص)
• steal: - يسرق شيئا
• rob: يسرق من مكان أو شخص
• rob (someone) (of): يسرق من شخص شئ
* يستخدم حرف الجر on في الحالات الآتية:
on television - the radio

- the telephone- the internet

• يستخدم حرف الجر on مع الأيام ويستخدم in مع الشهور و
السنين:

on Monday, Friday, Sunday

in May, April, August

• وعند تحديد اليوم مع الشهر (والسنة) نستخدم : on
on 2nd May

on March 1st, 2010

• Why don't we/you + مصدر?

- **The reason why** : سبب
- **take + to + inf.:** يستغرق / اسم / ضمير + مدة زمنية +
- **promise to + inf.:** يوعد
- يمكن استخدام التصريف الثالث من بعض الأفعال كصفة
- a broken window** شباك مكسور
- a stolen car** سيارة مسروقة
- لاحظ استخدام فعل مفرد بعد أسماء الكتب حتي لو كان الاسم يدل على الجمع:
- **Gulliver's Travels is a funny novel.**
- **debit card:** بطاقة مسبقة الدفع وعند شراء شيء يخصم ثمنه حسابك مباشرة
- **credit card:** بطاقة ائتمان وتستخدم في الشراء ويخصم الثمن من الحساب فيما بعد
- **borrow:** / **from** يستعير / يقترض
- **lend:** / **to** يسلف / يقرض
- **would rather +** يفضل مصدر
- **would prefer + to + inf.** يفضل مصدر
- **prefer + v. + ing + to + v. + ing** اسم
- **prefer + noun + to + noun** اسم
- **look forward to + v. + ing:** يتطلع الى
- **go + v. + ing**
- **Interestingly:** بشكل مشوق (تأتي أول الجملة)
- **discover:** (يكتشف / شينا كان موجودا)
- **invent:** (يخترع / شينا لم يكن له وجود من قبل)
- **win:** (a medal / ميدالية / a cup / كأس / a race / سباق / an award / جائزة / a competition / مسابقة / a match / a game / an award / جائزة / a prize / يفوز بـ / يكسب)
- **beat:** (someone / شخص / a team / يهزم فريق)
- **decide to + inf.** يقرر أن مصدر
- **decide on + noun** اسم: يختار
- **agree with +** يتفق مع / شخص أو شيء
- **finish + v. + ing:** ينتهي من / ينهي
- **promise + to +** مصدر:
- **manage to +** مصدر = **succeed in + v. + ing:** ينجح في
- **start + v. + ing / to +** مصدر:
- **amateur:** هاو
- **professional:** محترف
- **elder:** (than / أكبر سنا)
- من
- **lose:** يخسر
- **miss:** (يفوته / وسيلة مواصلات)
- **the first / the only / the last + to +** مصدر :
- **I wish I could +** أتمنى (تعبير عن أمنية في المستقبل)
- **either:** (أيضا / تستخدم في نهاية الجملة المنفية)
- **too:** (أيضا / تستخدم في نهاية الجملة المثبتة)
- **learn + to +** مصدر / **teach + how to +** مصدر : يتعلم
- **export to:** يصدر الى
- **import from:** يستورد من
- **made from:** (مصنوع من مادة تتغير و لا نراها)
- **made of:** (مصنوع من مادة لا تتغير و نراها)
- **made in:** (مصنوع في مكان)
- **economic:** (اقتصادي / ترتبط بالتجارة والصناعة)
- **economical:** (اقتصادي / ترتبط بتوفير الوقت والجهد والمال)
- **salary:** (مرتب / شهري أو سنوي)
- **wages:** (أجر / باليوم أو الساعة أو الأسبوع)
- **fare:** (أجرة / مواصلات)
- **fees:** (أتعاب / محامي) - مصاريف (مستشفى خاصة أو مدرسة خاصة)
- **hire:** يستأجر (لفترة قصيرة)
- **rent:** يستأجر (لفترة طويلة)
- **trade in:** (يتاجر في / سلعة)
- **spend + v. + ing:** يقضي
- **look forward to + v. + ing :** يتطلع الى
- **be located in:** (يقع في / دولة أو قارة)

- **be located on:** (يقع على / محيط أو بحر أو قناة أو نهر)
- **engineer / buyer** تأتي مع كلمات مثل **chief** لاحظ أن كلمة **chief engineer** المشتري الرئيسي **chief buyer** المهندس
- **a couple of: two** زوج (اثنان من نوع واحد)
- **couple: a husband and wife** زوجان
- **a pair of:** (زوج من / شيء واحد يتكون من جزأين غير منفصلين)
- a pair of shoes/glasses/trousers/scissors/**
- **Would you + mind + v. + ing:** هل تمانع
- **suggest + v. + ing:** يقترح
- **suggest that +** يقترح / مصدر
- **spend + v. + ing:** يقضي
- يمكن أن نستخدم **should** قبل المصدر
- **Tom suggested that I should look for another job.**
- **refuse + to +** يرفض أن مصدر
- **tell the time** يقول / يبين الوقت
- **tell the truth** يبين الحقيقة
- **tell a story** يحكي قصة
- **tell the difference** يبين الاختلاف
- **tell a lie / lies** يكذب
- **gain:** (experience / information / Knowledge / مكتسب معرفة)
- **earn:** (money / his living / يكسب المال / عيشه / من العمل)
- **feed (fed/ fed):** يطعم
- **ripe (adj.):** ناضج
- **ripen (v):** ينضج
- **rot / rotted / rotted (v):** يتعفن / يفسد
- **rotten (adj.):** نتن / فاسد
- **so +** (فعل مساعد + فاعل: و كذلك / تستخدم في الجملة المثبتة)
- **and neither +** (فعل مساعد + فاعل: و كذلك / تستخدم في الجملة المنفية)
- **stop + v. + ing:** يمنع من
- **make + object** مفعول + مصدر: يجبر / يجعل
- في حالة المبنى للمجهول نستخدم **to** قبل المصدر
- **sink:** (يغوص / يغرق / للأشياء مثل القوارب والسفن)
- **drown:** (يغرق / الانسان والحيوان)
- **offer:** يعرض / يقدم
- **give:** يعطي / يمنح
- **catch:** يصيد / يمسك
- **hunt:** يطارد بغرض الصيد
- **be determined to:** يكون مصمما على / يكون عازما على
- **think about (of) + v. + ing:** يفكر في
- **avoid + v. + ing:** يتجنب / يتحاشى
- **climate:** (المناخ / حالة الجو خلال فترة زمنية طويلة)
- **weather:** (الطقس / حالة الجو خلال فترة زمنية قصيرة)
- **made from:** (المادة المصنوع منها الشيء تتغير و لا نراها)
- **made of:** (المادة المصنوع منها الشيء لا تتغير و نراها)
- **made of bricks / made from mud bricks** لاحظ أننا نقول
- **view:** (منظر طبيعي ثابت / ما يمكن رؤيته من مكان معين)
- **sight: eyesight, vision, eyes:** البصر / مَشْهَد (شيء محدد يمكن رؤيته)
- **sights:** معالم جديرة بالمشاهدة
- **similar: alike** (متشابه / لكن ليست مطابقة تماما)
- **the same: not different** (نفس الشيء / لا يوجد أى اختلاف)
- **conduct well** يوصل ... جيدا
- = **be a good conductor of** يكون موصل جيد لـ
- **conduct badly** يوصل ... بصورة سيئة
- = **be a bad conductor of** يكون موصل سيئ لـ
- **include:** يشتمل على
- **including:** (بما في ذلك / حرف جر)
- **enclose:** يرفق بـ / يحيط بـ
- **remember:** يتذكر من / تلقاء نفسه
- **remind + to +** يذكر + مفعول مصدر:

ماضى بسيط (During as (أثناء + V+ing, / noun

(When (عندما , ماضى بسيط) was/were + V+ing

الروابط linking words

الروابط الاتية تأتي بعدها جملة كاملة (فعل + فاعل)

Although – Though- Even though - Even if ولكن but بالرغم من in addition بالإضافة الى Because – as – since لان ومع ذلك

- Although – Though- Even though / Even if) he

was hungry, he didn't eat .

-He was hungry (but / however)he didn't eat .

-He ate a big meal (because/ as / since) he was hungry.

- I went to the cinema. In addition , I visited an old friend.

- لاحظ

- However بالرغم من (صفة/ حال) + فعل + فاعل

- as بالرغم من (صفة/ حال) + فعل + فاعل

- However wealthy he is , he isn't happy .

- Wealthy as he is , he isn't happy .

(V+ing / noun) الروابط الاتية يأ تى بعدها

Despite / In spite of بالرغم من

Because of / due to / owing to بسبب

Besides, as well as, in addition to بالإضافة الى

Despite / In spite of (being hungry / his hunger) he didn't eat .

- He ate a big meal (because of/due to /owing to)

(being hungry / his hunger) .

-(Besides, as well as, in addition to) going to the cinema,I visited an old friend.

- Adel , as well as I , is clever . لاحظ الفرق

مصدر+can/could لى فاعل So that /in order that

I do more exercise (so that /in order that) I cant be fit .

لنى ... مصدر To / in order to / so as to

I do more exercise (in order to/ to / so as to) be fit .

ايضا too جملة متبته

Ali likes football and I like it too .

ايضا either جملة منفية

Ali doesn't like tennis and I don't either .

(فعل مساعد / ناقص + فاعل) و انا ايضا +so

Heba came late , so did Mona .

(فعل مساعد / ناقص +فاعل) ولا انا ايضا +neither

Ramy doesn't live here and neither do I.

Neither...nor (لا .. ولا) Neither

khaled nor his friends have DSL.

also ... but فاعل ... not only (فاعل)

He not only visited his aunt but he also went shopping .

Not only(فاعل+ فعل مساعد) but also فاعل

Not only did he visit his aunt but he went shopping as well .

فاعل ثانى + فعل يتبع الفاعل الثانى + but + فاعل اول + Not only

الماضى التام past perfect

had + P.P

تكوينه

: لاحظ ان الحدث الاقدم ماضى تام والحدث الذى وقع بعده ماضى

ماضى بسيط had + P.P, as soon as After/

قبل (ماضى بسيط before/ by the time had + p.p

after , before بدون فاعل V+ing)

had + P.P حتى لغاية - الالما فاعل (till/until) ماضى بسيط منفى

had + P.P فاعل =After/ as soon as بعد P.P Having

ماضى بسيط than P.P فاعل No sooner had

ماضى بسيط when P.P فاعل Hardly had

ماضى بسيط when P.P فاعل Scarcely had

اذا بدأت الجملة بالكلمات السابقة الدالة على الماضى التام يقدم الفعل على الفاعل)

had (المساعد

ياتى الماضى التام بعد :

realized-found-didn't meet-didn't see missed

By + كلمة داله على الماضى -

المستقبل The future

متى نختار المصدر + will (1)

شيء فى عرض عمل شيء، توقع ، قرار سريع ، حقيقة ، تنبؤ ،

المستقبل

-I'll be 16 next year. – Ok. I'll help you .

- I'm sure ,he will be a famous player

-I'll clean the room for you .

-I expect he will be a famous singer.

وعند وجود كلمات مثل expect / I'm sure

المصدر + am / is / are + going to (2)

تستخدم للتعبير عن شيء على وشك الحدوث لوجود دليل على حدوثه

- Next vacation , I'm going to play football everyday .

- I think it's going to rain. The sky looks dark.

- I'm going to buy a car . = I've decided to buy a car . = I've planned to buy a car .

am / is / are + v + ing (3)

يعبر المضارع المستمر عن شيء مخطط لحدوثه فى المستقبل

Abdelhady is traveling tomorrow. = Mr. Abdelhady

.has arrangef every thing to travel tomorrow

The

تستخدم A-An-The مع الاسماء المفرد النكرة التي تذكر لأول مرة أو وظائف أو

جزء من متعدد . و لاحظ :

an hour a uniform

a university a European

تستخدم the مع الاسماء الفريدة أو المكررة أو المحددة

* تستخدم قبل الصفات لتشير الى جمع الصفة .

- The strong – the poor – the blind – the deaf.

* لا تستخدم " the " مع أسماء لا تعد : الكميات الوجبات والألعاب و المأكول والمشرب

والمواد الخام والاسماء المعنوية ...

* لا تستخدم قبل الأماكن إذا كان الذهاب إليها هو نفس الغرض المنشأة لأجله .

.He went to bed early

My father went to the school to meet the principal .

الصفات

طرف ثانى than --- er + طرف أول --- صفة

طرف ثانى than --- more / less --- طرف أول

----- est --- صفة the

صفة the most / least

(تساوى طرف ثانى as صفة فقط as طرف أول

(طرف ثانى عدم تساوى as صفة فقط not as/so طرف أول

(have) are طرف ثانى and طرف أول

الاسم من الصفة + the same

old – young (age) / expensive - cheap (price) tall – high (

height) .

----- جملة--- (that صفة فقط v. to be فاعل *

جملة--- (that اسم + صفة such a /an فاعل *

مصدر → (too صفة فقط v to be فاعل *

مصدر → (enough صفة فقط v to be فاعل *

1- لاحظ : (the) مع (قبل الصفة الثانية) :

- Ex : Ali is **the older of the two** brothers
The **more** you study , the **more** you learn :

كلمات الوصل

الذي - التي Who / that عاقل
الذي - التي which / that غير عاقل
حرف جر محذوف + عندما when وقت - زمن
in which = حيث اينما يحدث كذا where مكان
(اسم) (اللى ملكه whose اسم
بس لازم بعدها فاعل whom قبلها عاقل
by - for - with - about (whom)
who/ which+be + P.P = P.P
Cars which are made = made

Used to

مصدر و انتهت عادة في الماضي + Used to
I used to sleep in the afternoon .
I didn't use to sleep in the afternoon .
Did you use to sleep in the afternoon ?
فاعل [am / is / are] used to + V+ ing
شيء معتاد ولا تزال نفعله الآن .
I'm used to sleeping at noon .

المضارع التام The present perfect

(Have / Has) + p .p

يعبر عن شيء حدث في الماضي وانتهى منذ فترة قصيرة جدا
شيء بدأ في الماضي واثره لا يزال موجود
Words :- just / already/ever/never /yet / so far / up till
now / lately / recently / over the years / for centuries / in
the last few years / it's the first time + ever مضارع تام يحتوي
على
جملة غير محددة الزمن / years - the recent days
ويأتي ايضا بعد صيغ التفضيل

(مؤخرًا) ولكن تستخدم lately في النفي

Since ..o'clock /2003 , last ..,/then/ yesterday /May

For ..minutes /...hours /...day / ...weeks / a long time

/ages/ the last

ماضي بسيط since مضارع تام

He hasn't eaten since he returned home

فاعل + ماضي بسيط since + مدة

It's five years since I met him

المضارع التام المستمر Present perfect con.

Have / Has +been +v +ing

حدث بدأ في وما زال مستمرا ومحتمل استمراره في المستقبل

It has been raining since this morning .

الفرق بين المضارع التام والمضارع المستمر التام الحدث انتهى والتام المستمر الحدث لم ينتهي بعد ويأتي معه كلمات د

Since -for + (now \ still \ not\ the last (past) never \ How
long ومع all + time وقت)

السؤال المزيل

السؤال المزيل Tag Question

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let's	shall we ?
Let us	Will you
I'm	aren't I ?
'd + مصدر	Would
'd + P.P	Had
أمر مثبت	will/won'tyou ?
'd rather	wouldn't
'd better	hadn't ?
No one , No body	they ?
Never/ no longer	
Someone/ somebody	They

الضمائر

: لاحظ

- 1- He cut himself .
- 2- The writer sighed the copy herself .
- 3- by (himself / herself) yourself
= on (his / her/ your) own
= alone – with no help
4-My - his- her- your - our -their

صفات ملكية يأتي بعدهم اسم

5-mine- his- hers- yours - ours -theirs

وتأتي غالبا في نهاية الجملة إذا بدنا باسم الشيء المملوك ضمائر ملكية لايتي
بعدهم اسم

6-me- him- her- you - us -them

ضمائر مفعول يأتي قبلها فعل أو حرف جر

If

If (present simple) , (present simple) zero if حقائق علمية

If you heat ice , it melts .

= If ice is heated , it melts مبنى للمجهول

- 1- If مصدر + will , مضارع بسيط
- 2- If ماضي بسيط + would مصدر
- 3- If ماضي تام + would + have + P.p
- 4- (Had) يملك حالة ثانية مصدر + would
- 5-Had + p.p would have +P.P حالة ثالثة
- 6-I, he ,she ,it were
- 7- If I were you ,I would (مصدر advice)
- 8-Were + فاعل + مصدر would + فاعل + ماضي بسيط =
- 9-If / as long as/ provided that/ In case / unless فعل + فاعل (جملة كاملة)
- 10- In case of (noun / v + ing) في حالة
- 11-But for / Without noun/v+ing بدون لولا
- 12-If it weren't for + noun , would + مصدر
- 13-If it hadn't been for+N ,would have+P. P

المجهول

Passive للمجهول

إذا كان ما قبل النقط لا يستطيع القيام بالفعل تكون الجملة مبنى للمجهول
ونختار

Verb to be + P.P

am - is-are – was-were –be – been - being + P.P

- (The car is being mended . (now
. A new fence will be painted

need to be +P.P
need + V+ing

- . The fan needs to be fixed
- . The table needs polishing

هناك تحويل خاص مع الأفعال الآتية

Said / thought / believed / known / expected

that (الأفعال السابقة) (p.p) + It is/was

(مصدر) مضارع (be) to (فاعل الجملة الثاني)

(ماضى) P. P have+ (be) to (فاعل الجملة الثاني)

causative

فاعل	+ v to have	المفعول	+ p.p
------	-------------	---------	-------

- I will have my car repaired.

الضرر

Modal verbs الأفعال الناقصة

المصدر + must	It is necessary
لمصدر + mustn't	not allowed/ forbidden
have to / has to	It is necessary
had to	It was necessary

لاحظ : في المضارع المثبت

have to

need to

must

لاحظ : في المضارع النفي

don't / doesn't have to

needn't

don't / doesn't need to

: و لاحظ الفرق بين الجملتين

- . You mustn't smoke here

. You needn't come if you don't like -

الاستنتاج

must be	مؤكد أن يكون (مضارع)
can't be	مؤكد ألا يكون (مضارع)
must have P.P	مؤكد أنه كان (ماضى)
can't have P.P	مؤكد أنه لم يكن (ماضى)
couldn't have P.P	مؤكد أنه لم يكن (ماضى)

am-is- are-was – were (able to) مصدر

am-is- are-was – were (capable of) V+ing can + مصدر

(مضارع)

could + ماضى (مصدر)

manage to مصدر

succeed in V+ing

: لاحظ الفرق بين الجملتين

.When I was 6 years , I could ride a bike-

. I managed to carry the bag alone -

العناكب من الآخر

أسئلة مقالية

1- How did the robbers plan to rob the archaeological site?

- They got information about the six archaeologists' discovery.
 - They went to the site after mid-night.
 - They used cars with local number plates.
 - They stopped 200 metres away from the six archaeologists' tent.
 - They turned off their cars' lights and engines so as not to be seen.
 - They used modern equipment like (GPR) and a computer.
- 2- "The spiders bites affected the robbers until they died." Explain.
- They felt sick, began to sweat heavily, drank all water, their muscles made sudden movements and they couldn't breathe.
- 3- "The six archaeologists' death was a turning point in the story" Discuss.
- This proved that Ayman was true and the spiders were deadly.
 - This made the police work hard to fight against the spiders.
- 4- " There two possibilities for the disappearance of the ancient Egyptian town." Illustrate.
- The townspeople burnt the town to kill the spiders then rebuild it.
 - The climate became drier so it disappeared under the desert sand.
- 5- How was telling the police about the spiders a double-edge weapon?
- The police could work hard to find out these spiders and fight them to stop its danger.
 - Business in the town may be affected if people believe the story of the killer spiders.
- 6- "The female spider is more dangerous than the male." Explain.
- It can bear the heat of the desert, bigger than the male, can lay 2000 eggs at once, lives longer than the male, the insecticide and the Negra plants don't affect it, Its bite is stronger and there is no anti-venom for it.
- 7- "More than one person could survive the spiders deadly bites by chance" discuss.
- The pilot, but he moved his hand away from the spider to get the radio and report the police about the death of the four robbers.
 - Nagat, but she moved her foot away when her mother called at her.
 - An officer at the police station, but he went to tell his superior about the gold.
 - Lamia, but Ayman saved her by blinding the spider with the flash of the camera.

➤ Ayman, but he was saved by the Negra plants brought by Wafaa and his body produced a lot of anti-bodies from the first bite so he didn't die from the second bite.

8- Why did professor Jones and Dr Shreen believe that the spiders were real?

➤ Because the spiders were in the medical text that the German Egyptologist translated, the spider in the old picture from a tomb near Bawiti was the same as the spider Ayman had seen and Ayman had described the spider before he saw the picture.

9- Why was it impossible to destroy all the spiders at the archaeological site?

➤ No one knows where the spiders live under the ground.
➤ They didn't know how big the area was.
➤ Some spiders may hide in underground tombs and passages.
➤ This would damage an important archaeological site.
➤ This matter must be decided at a higher level.

10- "Wafaa Sultan and her team faced a lot of troubles during their journey back with the Negra plant from Sinai." Explain.

➤ There were a bad storm, lightening, thunder and heavy rain.
➤ It was difficult to cross the three Wadis because of the flood.
➤ The road was narrow, steep, rocky and had no surface.

11- Fight the spiders involved a lot of people and it became international problem. Discuss.

➤ Ayman Hassan was the only one who saw the big female spider.
➤ Dr Shreen who translated an old text about the deadly spiders in ancient Egypt and exchanged e-mails with Ayman and others to identify the spider Ayman had seen.
➤ The Egyptian archaeologist who sent a deadly spider picture from a tomb in Bawiti.
➤ Susan Bennett who helped Dr Shreen to consult professor Jones.
➤ Professor Jones, the world's top arachnologist flew to Egypt to identify it .
➤ The German Egyptologist who sent Dr Shreen medical translated text about the Negra plant that the ancient Egyptians used for the bites of the black and yellow spiders.
➤ Colonel Mikail, Captain Ahmed & the policemen who lead the fight against the spiders.

➤ Wafaa Sultan and her team; Captain Osama, Farouk who went to Sinai to get it,

12- "Modern technology & the internet were used widely in the story." Explain.

➤ The robbers used GPR and a computer to see through the walls.
➤ Ayman used the internet to get information about the spider he saw.
➤ The pilot used the radio to report the police about the dead robbers.
➤ Susan Bennette used the data base CD to look for the spiders.
➤ Professor Jones used a smoker with insecticide spray to kill the spiders.
➤ Ayman Hassan was put on a ventilator to be kept alive.
➤ The internet enabled Ayman and Dr Shreen exchanged e-mails about the spiders.

13- Ayman was more interested in the spider than being afraid of it when he saw it in the garden for the first time." Prove.

➤ He went close to it and described it accurately. He used the Web to get information to identify it. He went with Captain Ahmed and Professor Jones to the site to identify it and to the empty house to kill the female spider.

14- How was Wafaa Sultan brave with high sense of duty and Ayman owes his life to her?

➤ She went to Sinai to get the Negra plant to save Ayman. She drove back alone with the plants through lightning, thunder, storm and heavy rain exposing her life to death.

15- How was Ayman brave, keen observer, intelligent & sacrificed himself to save others?

➤ He described the spider accurately when he saw it in the garden. He used the flash of the camera to blind the female spider for a second to kill when it was near his sister's head and sacrificed his life to save the world from the killer female spider.

16- "Uncle Walid was a wise man who loved his home town." Prove.

➤ He advised Ayman not to tell the police unless he was sure of the danger of the spiders. He was afraid that business & people in the town would be affected negatively.

17- "Ayman wasn't for the idea of telling the police about the spiders however he himself told the police chief later." Illustrate.

➤ He didn't want to tell the police as everyone would laugh at him, yet when the six archaeologists were killed by the spiders, he told Colonel Mikhail everything.

18- In what way was the ancient Egyptians pioneer at medicine?

➤ The ancient Egyptian made medicine from the Negra plants for the bites of the black and yellow deadly spiders.

19- Where did the female spider build itself a nest in the town? Why?

➤ In an empty house as it needed a secret place which was cool, dark, quiet and safe to lay eggs and make its family.

20- Why couldn't hospitals treat the bites of the deadly spiders?

➤ As these spiders are unknown so there was no anti-venom for them.

21- What did Ayman's family think of Ayman's story about the spiders?

➤ They believed that half of it was true and the rest was Ayman's imagination.

22- Why did Dr Shreen feel a shiver on seeing the old picture of the spider which was sent by the Egyptian archaeologist?

➤ As it was the same as the spider Ayman had described so these spiders are real, dangerous and may be deadly like the spiders in the old text.

23- What was Ayman's favourite hobby and why?

➤ The internet. He used it for his studies and making friends.

24- What did the police officers get from the fire department & why?

➤ Protective clothes to protect themselves from the spiders' bites.

25- Why had a fence been built around the archaeological site?

➤ To prevent anyone from going into or getting out of the site.

26- Why was it difficult to produce a safe anti-venom for the unknown spiders?

➤ Because they must get some venom from the spiders, scientists put some venom into an animal like horses or sheep, these animals make antibodies to fight the venom, scientists extract the anti-venom from the blood of these animals and make it safe. This can take many years.

27- Why didn't Ayman die when he was bitten by the spiders twice?

➤ Because he was saved for the first time by the Negra plants and his body had already produced a lot of antibodies when he was bitten in the second time.

28- What would have happened if nobody had disturbed the spiders?

➤ They wouldn't have come to our world again. They wouldn't have bitten people. They would have stayed under the ground in a remote desert area.

29- How did the foreign robbers disguise themselves on their way to the site?

➤ They put local number plates on their cars and turned off the engines and the lights of their cars so as not to be seen or heard.

30- Why could nobody see or find these spiders for a long time?

➤ Because they lived in a remote and unknown places under the desert sand.

31- Why was there no anti-venom for these deadly spiders?

➤ Because every venomous animal has it different venom and the anti-venom of one spider won't work against another one. These spiders are unknown so there was no anti-venom for them.

32- It wasn't believed that there were killer spiders in Egypt." Discuss and give examples?

➤ The oldest robber thought that there aren't killer spiders in Egypt.

➤ Ayman also thought there aren't killer spiders in modern Egypt.

➤ Dr Shreen thought the story of the spiders may be just a story.

33- Why was professor Jones interested in the spider Ayman had seen?

➤ Because it wasn't on the database and he hadn't seen it before so it is unknown spider and a scientific discovery for him.

34- How could spiders be stopped from spreading around the world?

➤ By killing the female spider and destroying the eggs or the young spiders in Egypt as it is the meeting point of three continents.

35- What did Colonel Mikhail ask the professor to do? What does he hope as well?

➤ To find a spider and identify it. He hopes these spiders known ones.

36- When and why did the female spider use its fang against itself?

➤ When the tank of the insecticide landed on its leg, the spider cut its leg with its fangs to free itself.

37- Why did Wafaa leave her team in troubles and drove back alone?

➤ To get Ayman the Negra and save him as his life was in her hands.

38- Why was Ayman in the intensive care? How was he kept alive?

➤ Because his case was serious after the spider had bitten him. He was kept alive when he was put on the ventilator.

39- Why didn't Ayman tell his sister that the spider was near her head?

➤ If he had told her, she would have moved and the spider would have bitten her.

40- Why was everyone surprised when Ayman didn't die from the female's bite?

➤ As there was no medicine for the female's bite even the Negra plant.

41- What made Ayman the most popular young man in Egypt?

➤ Because he killed the deadly female spider and saved the world from it so his picture was on TV and in the newspapers.

42- Why did the professor think that there was only one female spider?

➤ Because female spiders are bigger than male spiders and only Ayman reported seeing bigger spider.

43- Why did Ayman feel like a new person with a new future?

➤ Because professor Jones offered him to study at Oxford University and all the best employers would want a man like Ayman so he won't worry about job or studying.

44- The spider Ayman saw in the garden wasn't our friend (as professor Jones said) like the other spiders, How?

➤ It was as big as a small apple with 8 eyes and 8 legs each leg was like a pencil. It had two fangs each one was two centimeters. It was black with two thick yellow lines on its back. It was deadly unlike others spiders which only kill flies and mosquitoes.

45- Why were all people thankful and grateful to Ayman?

➤ Because he was brave, intelligent and ready to give his life to save others. He told the police about the deadly spiders. He saved a lot of people by killing the female spider.

46- Why did the men's cars move without lights and with a silent engine?

➤ So as not to be seen by anyone " the archaeologists".

47- Why were the men carrying special equipment that could see through walls?

➤ To detect / find out more underground rooms that may contain gold and treasures

48- Why did Ayman write an e-mail to Dr Shereen Fakhry at Oxford University?

➤ To tell her about the spider he had seen. To ask for information about the strange spider he had seen.

49- What did the spider do when it found a quiet dark place?

➤ It laid 2000 eggs and waited.

50- What did Dr Fakhry receive from the archaeologist in Egypt?

➤ A picture of deadly black and yellow spider found in an ancient tomb near Bawiti.

51- In her computer conversation with Ayman, what does Dr Fakhry suggest he does if he sees the spider again?

➤ To photograph the spider if he sees it again.

52- What did the Ancient Egyptians use as a medicine against the spider bites?

➤ The roots of a plant called Echinacea Negra plant.

53- What did the people do with the dead spiders from the underground tombs?

➤ They sent their venom sacs to an antivenom lab so that scientists could develop a new antivenom.

54- What made the journey with the plants so difficult for the three cars?

➤ The heavy rain made the journey with the plants difficult for the three cars.

55- Why was it so important that this journey was successful?

➤ To bring the Echinacea Negra plants to the hospital to save Ayman Hassan from the deadly bite of the spiders.

56- What did the newspaper report say about Ayman?

➤ Ayman saved hundreds of lives.

57- Why does Lamia think that the spiders in the desert should not be killed?

➤ Because they only hurt people when people disturb them.

58- Destroying all the spiders in the archaeological site was a matter of argument between Captain Ahmed and Professor Jones. Discuss?

➤ Captain Ahmed thought that the spiders should be destroyed as ten people were killed by the spiders and his duty was to stop more deaths.

➤ Professor Jones said it was impossible as they didn't know how big the area was nor how many spiders there were in the underground tombs. Also, the site was very important for tourism and the spiders are a great scientific discovery.

➤ Captain Ahmed replied that the matter of destroying the spiders or not should be discussed at a higher level with Colonel Mikhail.

59- Both Ayman and the robbers used the computer but differently. Explain.

➤ Ayman used his computer for his studies and making friends from other countries.

➤ The robbers used the computer to get information about the treasure in the tombs and connect it to the GPR to see what was behind the walls.

60- What saved Ayman's life science or nature or both? Give a reason.

➤ Science saved Ayman's life when his breathing stopped and was kept alive on a ventilator. Nature saved Ayman through the Negra plant from which doctors made medicine and gave him. Also naturally, Ayman's body had already produced antibodies from the first bite so the second bite from the female spider didn't affect him.

[B]- Complete the following to make meaningful sentences:

1- The GPR shows what was behind the walls by.....

- * transmitting the radio waves into a picture.
- 2- The pilot thought that the robbers died because.....
- * they got lost and died of thirst.
- 3- The female spider was about to attack Najat but.....
- * She moved her foot away as her mother called her.
- 4- When Ayman saw the spider, he was surprised because.....
- * it was very big and runs quickly.
- 5- Professor Jones was sure the spiders are unknown because.....
- * nobody had seen them before and they weren't on the database.
- 6- Dr Shreen thought that Ayman should tell the police as.....
- * she thought these spiders are deadly and dangerous.
- 7- They knew that the spiders hadn't bitten the officer as.....
- * there was no blood on his face.
- 8- The female spider left Ayman's house because.....
- * it was noisy and full of lights.
- 9- The spider might have bitten the officer in the site but.....
- * another officer helped him with his insecticide tank.
- 10- If no one had disturbed the spiders,
- * They wouldn't have come to our world again.
- 11- These spiders lived in a remote part of the desert so.....
- * no one had seen these spiders before.
- 12- Wafaa was asked to go to Sinai and get the Negra plant as.....
- * She was the only botanist who studied the plant and knew it well.
- 13- If Ayman hadn't been bitten by the spider the first time,.....
- * he would have died when he was bitten in the second time.
- 14- The towns people burnt the town to get rid of the spiders but ...
- * some spiders hid into underground passages and tombs.
- 15- The police wanted no one to leave Hamadaya so as not
- * give the spider the chance to leave with him.
- 16- The police made a fence at the archaeological site so as to.....
- * prevent anyone from getting in or out of it.
- 17- The world wide web is like.....

- * a great library where information moves between thousands of computers all over the world.
- 18- Perhaps all the other spiders died when.....
- * the climate changed and became drier than 2000 years ago.
- 19- None of the six black and yellow spiders on the database were...
- * like the spider Ayman described or like the old picture of the spider which was found near Bawiti.
- 20- The Echinacea Negra plant was.....
- an extinct plant that grows only in Sinai. It was used for the bites of the younger and male spiders only. It was delayed in Sinai because there was a storm and the helicopter couldn't get to the cars in Sinai.
- 21- The men found treasures in the rooms using a machine called...
- Ground Penetrating Radar "GPR"
- 22- The pilot thought the four men had died of.....
- thirst.
- 23- To research about the spider, Ayman used the.....
- World Wide Web
- 24- The spider needed a safe place for its family because.....
- it was ready to lay its eggs.
- 25- Ayman thinks if he tells the police he's seen a big dangerous spider, they will.....
- laugh at him.
- 26- Some species of spiders lay.....
- one or two thousand eggs a time.
- 27- The Echinacea Negra plant contains.....
- the antivenom for the deadly spiders.
- 28- The Echinacea Negra plant only grows in
- Sinai.
- 29- A female spider is a thousand times more dangerous.....
- than a male spider.
- 30- Spiders live for only.....
-
- a few weeks
- 31- As a thank-you gift, Professor Jones gave Ayman
- an expensive camera.
- 32- When Ayman was bitten by the spiders the first time, his body...

► made lots of anti-venom.

الشخصيات

(1) Ayman Hassan

1-What was Ayman's favourite hobby?

ما هواية أيمن المفضلة ؟
-It was using the internet.
استخدام الانترنت *

2-How was the internet useful for Ayman?

كيف كان الانترنت مفيدا لأيمن ؟
-He used it for his studies and for making friends in other countries. He also used it to get information about spiders.
-استخدمه لدراسته ومصاحبة أصدقاء في بلاد أخرى كما استخدمه للحصول على معلومات عن العناكب.

3-Where did Ayman see the spider for the first time?

أين رأى أيمن العنكبوت لأول مرة ؟
-He saw it in the garden when he was going to the shops.
- رآه في الحديقة عندما كان ذاهبا للتسوق.

4-What showed that Ayman wasn't afraid of the spider?

ما الذى أوضح أن أيمن لم يكن خائفا من العنكبوت؟
-He came near of it. He was more interested than afraid.
- جاء قريبا منه فقد كان مهتما أكثر منه خائفا.

5-Why was Ayman surprised when he saw the spider

لماذا كان أيمن مندهشا عندما رأى العنكبوت ؟
-He was surprised at its size and speed.
- كان مندهشا من حجمه وسرعته.

6-Why didn't Ayman tell the police about the spider?

لماذا لم يخبر أيمن الشرطة عن العنكبوت ؟
-As he thought that people would laugh at him.
لأنه -What did
7 -اعتقد ان الناس سوف يسخرون منه

Ayman's family do when he told them a bout the spiders?

ماذا فعلت أسرة أيمن عندما أخبرهم عن العناكب ؟
-They laughed at him and couldn't believe him.
سخروا منه ولم يصدقوه

8-Show that Ayman was intelligent.

وضح كيف كان أيمن ذكيا

8- How did Ayman save his sister Lamia from certain death?

كيف أنقذ أيمن أخته لمياء من موت محقق ؟

8-How did Ayman catch the female spider?

كيف أمسك أيمن بالعنكبوت الأنثى؟
-When he saw the spider near Lamia, he asked her to keep still to photograph her, he used the camera's flash to blind the spider and catch it.
عندما رأى العنكبوت قريبا منها طلب منها أن تظل ساكنة ليصورها ثم استخدم وميض الكاميرا لكي يعمى العنكبوت ويمسكه.

9-How did Ayman's family find out that he had already told other people about the spider?

- كيف اكتشفت أسرته أنه أخبر الآخرين عن العنكبوت .
-When he showed them the e-mail from Dr Fakhry.
-عندما عرض عليهم e-mail من الدكتورة شيرين فخرى.

10- Why was Ayman's family shocked when they read the e-mail?

-لماذا كانت أسرته مصدومة عندما قرأوا ال e-mail ؟
-Because they knew that he told other people bout spiders.
لأنهم عرفوا أنه أخبر أناس آخرين عن العناكب.

11-What did his family think of story about the spider?

ما رأى أسرته في قصة العناكب ؟
They thought that half of the story was true and the other half was his imagination
اعتقدوا أن نصفها حقيقي ونصفها من تخيله

12-Why did the spiders bite him?

لماذا لدغته العناكب - لماذا لدغته العناكب

-Because his suit was torn.

- لأن بدلته تمزقت

13- Why was Ayman in the intensive care?

لماذا كان في العناية المركزة ؟

-Because his state was serious.

لأن حالته كانت خطيرة.

14- How was Ayman kept alive in the intensive care?

كيف ظل على قيد الحياة في العناية المركزة ؟

-By the ventilator.

بجهاز الأوكسجين

15- Why didn't Ayman die of the second bite of the spider?

لماذا لم يموت أيمن من لدغة العنكبوت الثانية ؟

*Because his body made much antivenom to fight the venom.

لأن جسمه صنع كثيرا من مضادات السموم لمواجهة السم.

16-Why did Ayman feel like a new person with a new future?

لماذا شعر أيمن أنه شخص جديد بمستقبل جديد ؟

*As the best employers would want a man like him and Professor Jones offered him a camera as a reward and the opportunity of studying at Oxford University.

لأن أفضل أصحاب العمل سوف يريدون شخصا مثله كما عرض عليه دكتور "جونز" كاميرا كمكافأة وكذلك فرصة الدراسة في جامعة أو كسفورد.

17-Why did the reporter describe Ayman as "the most popular young man in Egypt"?

لماذا وصف الصحفي أيمن بأنه " أشهر شاب في مصر " ؟

Because he saved hundreds of lives and everyone was talking about him.

لأنه أنقذ حياة الناس والجميع كان يتكلم عنه

18- How did the minister describe Ayman?

- كيف وصف الوزير أيمن ؟

A brave young man who was ready to give his life to save others.

بأنه شاب شجاع كان مستعدا لأن يعطى حياته لينقذ الآخرين.

19-Show that Ayman was brave.

وضح كيف كان أيمن -He went with the police to the archaeological site and was not afraid to face death. He moved to help the officer when the spiders covered his mask. He acted to catch the spider when his sister was in danger.

ذهب إلى الموقع الأثري مع الشرطة ولم يكن خائفا من أن يواجه الموت. كما- تحرك لمساعد رجل الشرطة عندما غطت العناكب قناعه. كما تحرك ليمسك بالعنكبوت عندما رأى أخته في خطر

20-Why was Ayman still in the intensive care?

لماذا - كان أيمن في العناية المركزة ؟
-Because his breathing stopped and was kept alive on a ventilator.
لأن تنفسه توقف وظل على قيد الحياة عن طريق جهاز الأوكسجين.

21- Why did Dr Shereen tell Ayman to tell the police

لماذا طلبت الدكتورة شيرين من أيمن أن يخبر البوليس ؟

-Because She thought the spider might be dangerous.
لأنها اعتقدت أن العنكبوت ربما يكون خطيرا.

22- Why did Ayman think that the killer spiders in ancient Egypt were not the same as the spider he saw?

لماذا اعتقد أيمن أن العناكب القاتلة في مصر - القديم لم تكن مثل العنكبوت الذى رآه ؟

-Because there are not any killer spiders in modern Egypt.
لأنه لم يكن هناك عناكب قاتلة في مصر الحديثة.

23-What was the turning Point in Ayman's life?

ما نقطة التحول في حياة أيمن ؟
-When his family knew that the archaeologists died from the spiders bites.
عندما عرفت أسرته عن وفاة علماء الآثار.

24 -Show that Ayman was observant.

- وضح كيف كان أيمن قوى الملاحظة
-He was able to describe the spider he saw in the garden although the spider ran away quickly.
كان قادرا على وصف العنكبوت بالرغم من أن العنكبوت هرب بسرعة .

25- Show that Ayman was intelligent.

وضح كيف كان أيمن ذكيا
- انظر إجابة السؤال رقم 8

26-Show that Ayman was sociable.

وضح كيف كان أيمن اجتماعيا

- He used the internet for making friends all over the world. استخدم الإنترنت لتكوين صداقات في جميع أنحاء العالم.

26- Why did Ayman feel that he was a fool?

لماذا شعر أيمن أنه أحمق؟

- Because he told other people about the spider and business in Hamdayya would lose money. لأنه أخبر أناس آخرين عن العنكبوت وسوف يفقد العمل في الحمدايا الكثير من المال.

27- Why didn't Ayman tell his sister that the spider was behind her?

لماذا لم يخبر أيمن أخته أن العنكبوت خلفها

- Because if he had told her, she would have moved and the spider would have bitten her. لأنه لو أخبرها فسوف تتحرك ويلدغها العنكبوت.

28-Why was everybody surprised that Ayman didn't die from the deadly female spider's bite?

لماذا أدهش الجميع أن أيمن لم يموت من لدغة العنكبوت الأنثى القاتلة؟

- Because they knew that there was no medicine for its bite. لأن الجميع كان يعرف أنه لا يوجد دواء للدغته.

29-How did Ayman get a computer? كيف حصل أيمن على كمبيوتر؟

- It was his uncle's computer who had bought a newer one. كمبيوتر عمه الذي اشترى كمبيوتر جديد.

(2) Dr Shereen Fakhry

1-What was Dr Shereen's work?

من هي شيرين فخرى؟

- She worked in the Department of Egyptology in Oxford University. عملت في قسم علم المصريات بجامعة أكسفورد.

2-Show that Dr Shereen was practical.

وضح كيف كانت دكتورة شيرين عملية

- She asked Dr Jones about the spiders. She advised Ayman to tell the police about the spider. She helped Ayman to find a cure for the bites of the spider.

سألت دكتور "جونز" عن العناكب. نصحت أيمن أن يخبر الشرطة عن العنكبوت. كما ساعدت أيمن أن يجد علاج للدغات العنكبوت.

3-What did she translate?

- She translated an old text about a town in ancient Egypt in which hundred of people were killed by spiders' bites.

ترجمت نص قديم عن مدينة في مصر القديمة التي مات فيها مئات من الناس بلدغات العناكب.

4-How did the townspeople get rid of the spiders?

كيف تخلص سكان المدينة من العناكب؟

- They burnt the town to kill the spiders.

حرقوا المدينة ليقتلوا العناكب.

5-How did she account for the disappearance of the old town?

- The climate became drier, so the town disappeared under the desert sand.

لأن المناخ أصبح جافا ولذلك فالمدينة اختفت تحت رمال الصحراء.

6-How did she know about the medicine of Echinacea Negra?

كيف عرفت عن دواء "أشناسيا نيجرا"؟

- From a German Egyptologist. من عالم مصريات ألماني.

7-Why did she think that the spiders in the German Egyptologist's text were real?

لماذا أعتقدت أن العناكب في نص عالم المصريات الألماني كانت حقيقية؟

- Because they were in a medical text. لأنها في نص طبي.

8-What made Shereen and Susan go to meet Professor Jones?

- لماذا ذهبوا لمقابلة دكتور جونز؟

- To identify the black and yellow spider. ليتعرفوا على العنكبوت.

9-Why did she advise Ayman to tell the police?

لماذا نصحت أيمن أن يخبر الشرطة؟

- Because she thought the spider was dangerous.

لأنها أعتقدت أن العنكبوت خطير.

10-Why did she feel a cold shiver down her neck?

لماذا شعرت برعدة باردة أسفل رقبتها؟

- Because the Spider in the picture was like Ayman's Picture. لأن العنكبوت في الصورة كان مثل عنكبوت أيمن.

(3) Wafaa Sultan - the Sinai team

1-What was wafaa sultan?

من هي وفاء سلطان؟

- She was a botanist at Cairo University.

عالمة نبات في جامعة القاهرة.

2-What role did wafaa play in the story?

ما الدور الذي لعبته وفاء في القصة

- She went to Sinai to bring the Echinacea Negra and drove through the storm to save Ayman's life.

ذهبت إلى سيناء لإحضار النباتات وواجهت العاصفة لإنقاذ حياة أيمن.

3-What were the difficulties that faced the Sinai team?

- There was a bad storm. It was raining heavily. The three wadis flooded with rain water. The cars couldn't cross.

كان هناك عاصفة سيئة وكان المطر غزيرا والثلاث

أودية فاضت بالماء وكانت السيارات لا تستطيع العبور.

4-Why did they drive the cars slowly?

لماذا قادوا السيارات ببطء؟

- Because the road was narrow and steep.

لأن الطريق كان ضيقا وشديد الانحدار.

5-What happened to the jeep while it was crossing the third wadi?

ماذا حدث للسيارة الجيب عندما كانت تعبر الوادي الثالث؟

- It was light so the water carried it. Then it stuck between rocks.

كانت السيارة خفيفة ولذلك حملتها المياه ثم حشرت بين الصخور.

6-What happened to the third car when the tree hit it?

ماذا حدث للسيارة الثالثة عندما اصطدمت بشجرة؟

- It rolled up on one side and sank in the water.

تدحرجت على أحد جانبيها وغرقت في الماء.

7-Why did captain Osama switch on the car's head light?

لماذا أضاء كابتن أسامة أنوار السيارة؟

- Because it was dark during the storm.

لأن الجو كان مظلما أثناء العاصفة.

8-How was Wafaa able to get the plants from the third Car?

كيف كانت وفاء قادرة على الحصول على النباتات من السيارة الثالثة؟

- She got into the first Car and used the lowest gear to pull the third Car from the water. She climbed onto the third Car and carried the plants to the first Car.

دخلت السيارة الأولى واستخدمت ناقل السرعة المنخفضة لجذب السيارة الثالثة من الماء. ثم تسلقت السيارة الثالثة وحملت النباتات إلى السيارة الأولى.

9-Why did Wafaa drive too fast on her way back to Hamdayya?

لماذا قادت وفاء بسرعة في طريق عودتها إلى الحمدايا؟

- To save Ayman's life.

10-Why did they have to cross the third wadi?

لماذا كان يجب عليهم عبور الوادي الثالث؟

- To save Ayman's life.

11-What did captain Osama use the towrope for?

في أي شيء استخدم كابتن أسامة حبل السحب؟

- To pull the third Car to land.

لسحب السيارة الثالثة إلى الأرض.

12-What made captain Osama drive the Car at the top speed in the second wadi?

ما الذي جعل كابتن أسامة يقود السيارة بأقصى سرعة في الوادي الثاني؟
-To Cross the third wadi before the water becomes too high.
لعبور الوادي الثالث قبل أن تصبح المياه عالية.

13-Why did captain Osama ask the officers to stay in the Car?

لماذا طلب كابتن أسامة من رجال الشرطة البقاء بالسيارة؟
-To make it heavy in order not to be carried by the water.
لجعلها ثقيلة لكي لا يحملها الماء.

14-Why couldn't the men on the rocky island leave it?

لماذا لم يستطيع الرجال على الجزيرة الصخرية تركها؟
-Because the water was too deep and too fast.
لأن الماء كان عميقاً وسريعاً.

15- What were the signs of bad weather over the mountains?

ما علامات الطقس السيء فوق سينا؟
-Dark clouds, the storm, a bright flash of lightning in the sky and loud thunder.
السحب و العاصفة وضوء لامع للبرق في السماء ورعد.

16-Why did the captain's face got dark and tense?

لماذا ظهر التوتر والقلق على وجه الكابتن؟
-Because the second wadi was wider and the water was higher. He thought that they were running of water.
لأن الوادي الثاني كان أوسع والمياه عالية واعتقد انهم يستنفذون الوقت.

17- How did the heavy car manage to cross safely?

كيف نجحت السيارة الثقيلة في العبور بسلام؟
-The heavy car moved steadily through the water, and the engine too, kept steady.
تحركت السيارة بثبات في الماء كما كان المحرك ايضاً ثابت.

18- How could the passengers in the jeep escape death?

كيف نجا الركاب في العربة الجيب؟
-They climbed out of the water onto a rocky island.
تسلقوا من الماء الى جزيرة صخرية.

19- What was the captain's idea to save the car, the passengers and the plants?

ما خطة الكابتن لانقاذ السيارة و الركاب و النباتات؟
-the captain's idea was to attach the first car then he and Farouk swam to the third car to attach it by the towrope.
كانت فكرته ان يربط السيارة الاولى ثم يسبح هو وفاروق الي-
السيارة الثالثة ويربطها بحبل السحب.

(4) Professor Jones

1-What was Professor Jones? من هو بروفيسور جونز؟
-He was a famous Professor and arachnologist at Oxford University.
كان أستاذ جامعي وعالم عنكبوتيات مشهور بجامعة أكسفورد.

2-Why did he decide to fly to Egypt?

لماذا قرر السفر إلى مصر؟
-To discover a new species of spiders.
ليكتشف نوعاً جديداً من العناكب.

3-Why was professor Jones interested in the spider Ayman had seen?

لماذا كان بروفيسور جونز مغرمًا بالعنكبوت الذي رآه أيمن؟
-Because it was unknown and dangerous.
لأنه غير معروف وخطير.

4-Why did he think that hospitals can't treat the spider's bites?

لماذا اعتقد أن المستشفيات لا يمكن أن تعالج لدغات العناكب؟
-Because there was no antivenom for them.
لأنه لم يكن هناك مضاد للسموم.
5-Why did he think that the spider in Hamdayya was female?

لماذا اعتقد أن العنكبوت في الحمدايا كان أنثى؟
-Because it was big and female spiders are bigger than males.
لأنه كان كبيراً والعناكب الإناث أكبر من الذكور.

6-Why did he think that there was only one female spider?

لماذا اعتقد أنه توجد عنكبوت أنثى واحدة؟
-Because only Ayman had seen a big spider.
لأن أيمن فقط الذي رأى عنكبوت كبير.

7-Why did he think that there weren't smaller male spiders in the town?

لماذا اعتقد أنه لا توجد عناكب ذكور صغيرة في المدينة؟
-Because no one was bitten.
لأن أحداً لم يلدغ.

8-Why did he think spiders are useful animals?

لماذا اعتبر العناكب حيوانات مفيدة؟
-Because they eat insects like flies and other pests.
لأنها تقتل الحشرات.
-مثل الذباب وباقي الآفات.

9-What did he use to examine the spiders?

ماذا استخدم ليفحص العناكب؟
-He used the magnifying glass.
استخدم العدسة المكبرة.

10-What equipment did he use to kill the spiders?

ما الجهاز الذي استخدم لقتل العناكب؟
-He used a kind of smoke.
استخدم نوعاً من الدخان.

11-How far was he interested in his work?

إلى أي حد كان الدكتور جونز مغرمًا بعمله؟
-He wrote many books about arachnids.
كتب العديد من الكتب عن المفصليات.

-He studied arachnids for 25 years.
درس العنكبوتيات لمدة 25 سنة.

-He decided to travel to Hamdayya to discover Ayman's spider.
قرر أن يسافر إلى الحمدايا ليكتشف عنكبوت أيمن.

12-How was Jones modest?

كيف كان جونز متواضعاً؟
-Although he was a great scientist he treated people modestly. He apologized to Dr Shereen and Susan and thought he was not polite.
-بالرغم من أنه كان عالماً كبيراً إلا أنه كان يعامل الناس بتواضع. فقد اعتذر لشيرين وسوزان وقال أنه لم يكن مؤدباً.

13- Why didn't he want to destroy the spiders?

لماذا لم يرد الدكتور جونز قتل العناكب؟
-Because he considered them a scientific discovery.
لأنه اعتبرهم اكتشافاً علمياً.

14-Where did Professor Jones put his equipment?

أين وضع البروفيسور أجهزته؟
-In a place where there were many large webs.
في مكان كان يوجد به أنسجة عناكب ضخمة.

15 -What happened when the Professor switched on the smoker?

ماذا حدث عند فتح البروفيسور باعث الدخان؟
-About twenty small dead insects and spiders fell into the white sheet.
سقطت عشرين حشرة وعنكبوت على الملاء البيضاء.

(5) Ayman's Family

1-Why did uncle Walid advise Ayman not to tell the police about the spider?

لماذا نصح العم وليد ألا يخبر أيمن الشرطة؟
--Because business in the town would lose money. People wouldn't stay in hotels, they wouldn't eat at restaurants and they wouldn't buy food products.
لأن العمل سوف يفقد الكثير من المال. لأن الناس لن تمكث في الفنادق ولن يأكلوا في المطاعم ولن يشتروا المنتجات الغذائية.

2-How was Najat saved from certain death?

كيف أنقذت نجات من موت محقق؟
-The spider was ready to attack her when her foot moved away.
كان العنكبوت مستعداً للهجوم عندما تحركت قدمها بعيداً.

3-Why did uncle Walid telephone Colonel Mikhail?

لماذا اتصل العم وليد بالكولونيل ميخائيل؟
-To make sure that the information about the archaeologists death from the spiders' bites was true.
ليتأكد من المعلومات من أن وفاة علماء الآثار من لدغات العناكب كانت صحيحة.

4-Why did uncle Walid think that the danger spread in the town?

لماذا اعتقد العم وليد أن الخطر إنتشر إلى المدينة؟
-As Ayman had seen a deadly spider beside his house.
لأن أيمن رأى عنكبوت قاتل بجانب منزله.

(6) The Robbers- The GPR

1-Why did the robbers go to the site in the desert?

- لماذا ذهب اللصوص إلى الموقع في الصحراء ؟
- To rob the treasures in the site.

لسرقة الكنوز في الموقع

2-What precautions did they make so as not to be discovered?

- ما الاحتياطات التي اتخذوها لكي لا يكتشفوا ؟
- They switched off the lights and engines of their cars.
- أطفأوا أضواء ومحركات السيارات.
- They used local number plates although they weren't Egyptians.

استخدموا لوحات معدنية محلية بالرغم من أنهم لم يكونوا مصريين .

- They stopped their cars 200 meters from the site.

أوقفوا سياراتهم على بعد 200 متر من الموقع

3-What does GPR stand for? GPR

إلى ماذا تشير GPR

GPR stands for "Ground penetrating Radar".

4-Why couldn't archaeologists use the GPR?

- لماذا لم يستخدم علماء الآثار جهاز - GPR ؟
- لأنه كان غالي الثمن.
- As it was very expensive.

5-How did the robbers die?

كيف مات اللصوص ؟

- They died from the spiders' bites.

ماتوا من لدغات العنكبوت

6-What did the archaeologists do with the gold objects?

ماذا فعل علماء الآثار بالأشياء الذهبية ؟

- They sent them to the museum in Cairo.

أرسلوهم إلى المتحف في القاهرة

7-How did the machine (GPR) show what was behind the walls?

كيف بين جهاز (GPR) ما وراء الحوائط؟

- It transmitted radio waves through the walls. When

the waves hit something on the other side, they come

back to it. The computer changes the radio waves in to

a picture.

تُبث موجات لاسلكية عبر الحوائط. عندما تصطدم الموجات بشئ على الجانب-

الآخر من الحائط ترجع مرة أخرى. ويقوم الكمبيوتر بتحويلها إلى صورة

8-What did the robbers find in the underground rooms?

ماذا وجد اللصوص في الحجرات ؟

- They found two Egyptian mummies, gold and other

treasures.

وجدوا اثنين من الموميات المصرية ذهب وكنوز أخرى.

9-Why did the small man ask the robbers to get out of the tomb?

لماذا طلب الرجل الأصغر من اللصوص الخروج من المقبرة ؟

9-Why did the men have to leave the tomb?

لماذا كان يجب عليهم مغادرة المقبرة ؟

- Because the spiders were biting them.

لأن العنكبوت كانت تلدغهم

10- Why did the oldest man of the robbers believe that the spiders weren't deadly?

ماذا اعتقد الرجل الأكبر أن العنكبوت كانت غير مميتة ؟

- Because there weren't any deadly spiders in Egypt.

لأنه لم تكن هناك عنكبوت مميتة في مصر.

11- How old were the things that were in the underground rooms?

ما عمر الأشياء الموجودة في الحجرات ؟

- 3000 years ago.

من ثلاثة آلاف عام

12-Why did the four men switch off their lights and engines?

لماذا أطفئ اللصوص الأضواء والمحركات ؟

- Because they didn't want anyone to see or hear them.

لأنهم لم يريدوا أن يراهم أو يسمعهم أحد.

13-In the pilot's opinion what killed the four robbers?

في رأى الطيار كيف قتل الأربعة لصوص ؟

- He thought that they had died of thirst.

اعتقد أنهم ماتوا من العطش.

14-What were the men inside the helicopter doing?

ماذا كان يفعل الرجال داخل الهليكوبتر ؟

- They were on their way to repair a transmitter.

كانوا في طريقهم لإصلاح محطة بث.

15-why did the small spiders in the car die?

لماذا ماتت العنكبوت الصغيرة في السيارة ؟

- because of the heat of the sun.

بسبب حرارة الشمس.

16-What was the oldest man's plan to get treasures?

ما خطة الرجل الكبير للحصول على الكنوز ؟

- To get to the site by two cars and use the modern

instruments to discover unknown rooms full of gold.

الذهاب الي الموقع بسيارتين واستخدام الآلات الحديثة لاكتشاف الحجرات-

الغير معروفة المملوءة بالذهب

(7) Colonel Mikhail

1-Why did he hope the spiders might be a known species?

لماذا تمنى أن تكون العنكبوت أنواع معروفة ؟

- Because known species had an antivenom.

لأن الأنواع المعروفة لها مضاد للسموم.

2-What did he ask Professor Jones to do?

ماذا طلب من دكتور جونز ؟

- He asked him to find a spider and identify it

طلب منه أن يجد عنكبوت ويتعرف عليه.

3-Why did he invite Ayman and Professor Jones to the Police station?

لماذا دعا أيمن ودكتور جونز لمركز الشرطة ؟

- To get information about the spiders.

ليحصل على معلومات عن العنكبوت

(8) The spiders العنكبوت

1-Describe the female spider.

صف العنكبوت الأنثى

- It was as big as a small apple. It had eight eyes and

eight legs. It had two long fangs and two lines on the

back.

كانت كبيرة مثل تفاحة صغيرة. لها ثمانية أعين وثمانية أرجل ولها اثنين من

الأنياب الطويلة. وخططين على الظهر (2-2-8-8).

2-Where do spiders like to live?

أين تحب العنكبوت أن تعيش ؟

- In dark, safe and quiet places where nobody disturb

them.

في أماكن مظلمة آمنة وهادئة حيث لا يزعجها أحد.

3-Why was a female spider more dangerous than a male spider?

لماذا كانت العنكبوت الأنثى أخطر من الذكر ؟

- Because its bite is deadly and it could lay 2000

eggs.

لأن لدغتها مميتة كما يمكن أن تبيض 2000 بيضة .

4-How did the female spider come to the hospital?

كيف جاءت العنكبوت الأنثى إلى المستشفى ؟

- In the ambulance that carried Ayman

في الإسعاف التي حملت أيمن.

5-Why could nobody find the spiders for a long time?

لماذا لم يستطع أى شخص أن يجد العنكبوت لمدة طويلة ؟

- Because the spiders lived in unknown places.

لأن العنكبوت عاشت في أماكن غير معروفة.

6-Why was it impossible to kill all the spiders in the archaeological site?

لماذا كان مستحيلًا قتل كل العنكبوت في الموقع الأثري ؟

- Because they didn't know where all the underground

rooms and passages are.

أنهم لم يعرفوا أين كل الحجرات والممرات

7 -Why did the female spider live in the empty house next to Ayman's?

لماذا عاشت العنكبوت في المنزل بجوار منزل أيمن ؟

- Because it was dark, quiet and cool.

لأنه كان مظلمًا وهادئًا وبارد

8-The female spider used its fangs not against the enemy but against itself. Explain.

العنكبوت الأنثى استخدمت أنيابها ليس ضد عدوها ولكن ضد نفسها. وضح

When the insecticide tank landed on one of its legs it used its fangs to cut it.

-عندما سقط خزان المبيد الحشري على واحدة من أرجلها استخدمت أنيابها لقطع رجلها .

9-Why did the spiders live in under ground tombs? Why did they come into the world again?

- لماذا عاشت العناكب في مقابر تحت الأرض؟ لماذا ظهروا مرة ثانية؟

-Because the climate around them was hot and dry. They appeared again because people disturbed them.

- لأن المناخ حولهم كان حار وجاف وظهروا مرة ثانية لأن الناس أزعجهم

10-Why were the Spiders unknown species?

- لماذا كانت العناكب فصائل غير معروفة ؟

-Because no one had seen them and they were not on the database.

- لأن أحداً لم يراهم ولم يكونوا على قاعدة البيانات.

(9) The World Wide Web (The Internet)

1-What was the World Wide Web like?

- ما هي الشبكة العنكبوتية

-It is like a great library where the information moves between thousands of computers around the world.

مثل مكتبة عظيمة حيث تتحرك المعلومات بين آلاف الكمبيوترات حول العالم.

2-Compare between the internet conversation and the telephone conversation

قارن بين محادثة الانترنت ومحادثة التليفون

-The Internet conversation is cheaper than telephone conversation and it could include more than two people

محادثة الانترنت أرخص ويمكن أن تشمل أكثر من شخصين.

3-What was the role of the Internet in the story?

- ما دور الانترنت في القصة ؟

It helped Ayman to communicate with Dr. Shereen who helped him to identify the spider. It also helped them to get information about the medical plant.

-ساعدت أيمن على الاتصال بدكتورة شيرين التي ساعدته في التعرف على النبات كما ساعدتهم في الحصول على معلومات عنالنبات الطبي .

4-What part did technology play in the story?

- ما دور التكنولوجيا في القصة ؟

- The robbers used the GPR to see what was behind the wall.
- Ayman used the internet to get information about the spiders.
- The Policemen used the protective clothing to protect them from spiders' bites.
- Professor Jones used the smoker to kill the spiders.
- The doctors used the modern Technology to make the medicine.

(10) Antivenom- Echinacea Negra Plants

1- What is antivenom?

-A medicine which contains antibodies that are used to fight the venom.

هو دواء يحتوي على أجسام مضادة التي تقاوم السم .

2-How is antivenom made? كيف يصنع مضاد السموم ؟

-Venom is put into animals usually horses or sheep which make antibodies to fight the venom, then scientists extract them from their blood.

-يوضع السم في الحيوانات عادة الخيول أو الأغنام التي تصنع أجسام مضادة لمقاومة السم ثم يستخلص العلماء الأجسام المضادة من الحيوانات.

3- What were the roots of the Echinacea Negra used for?

- في أى شيء كانت تستخدم جذور نبات " أكناسيا نياجرا " ؟

-They are used for treating the bites of black and yellow spiders.

في علاج لدغات العناكب الصفراء والسوداء.

4-What is the function of the antibodies produced by our bodies?

-ما وظيفة الأجسام المضادة التي تنتجها اجسامنا؟

-To fight the virus.مواجهة الفيروس.

(11) Policemen

1-What equipment did the police officers take with them when they went to the archaeological site?

ما الأجهزة التي أخذها رجال الشرطة عندما ذهبوا إلى الموقع الأثري ؟

-They took Protective clothes, tanks of insecticides, big lights, weapons, tools and building materials.

أخذوا ملابس واقية وخزانات من المبيدات الحشرية ومصابيح كبيرة، أسلحة، أدوات ومواد بناء

2-Why had a fence been built around the archaeological site? لماذا بنى سور حول الموقع الأثري ؟

- To keep the robbers out. لإبعاد اللصوص .

3- Why did they wear Protective clothes when they entered the tomb? لماذا ارتدوا ملابس واقية عندما دخلوا المقبرة ؟

-To protect themselves against the deadly spiders and from the insecticides.

ليحموا أنفسهم من العناكب والمبيدات الحشرية .

4-What showed that that the spiders had not bitten the man's face? ما الذي بين أن العناكب لم تلدغ وجه الرجل ؟

-There was no blood on his face. لم يكن هناك دماء على وجهه .

5-Why did Captain Ahmed want to destroy the spiders? لماذا أراد كابتن أحمد أن يدمر العناكب ؟

-Because ten People were killed by spiders' bites. لأن عشرة أشخاص قتلوا من لدغات العناكب

6-Why did the police want no one to leave Hamdayya? لماذا لم تريد الشرطة أن يغادر أحد مدينة الحمدايا ؟

-They didn't want anyone to take the spider out of the town. لم يريدوا أحد أن يأخذ العنكبوت خارج المدينة .

7- How did they try to kill the Spiders?

كيف حاولوا قتل العناكب

By insecticides بالمبيدات الحشرية

8-Why did extra officers come to Hamdayya?

لماذا جاء رجال شرطة أجنافيين إلى الحمدايا ؟

-To search for the female spider.

للبحث عن العنكبوت الأنثى

9-What did they see when they opened the door of the room?

ماذا رأوا عندما فتحوا باب الحجرة ؟

-They saw 2.000 small spiders on the floor. They looked like waves of the sea.

. رأوا ألفين عنكبوت. كانوا مثل أمواج البحر على الأرضية.

10-Why couldn't the Police officer believe his eyes when he opened the boxes in the land cruisers?

لماذا لم يستطع رجل الشرطة أن يصدق عينيه عندما فتح الصناديق في سيارة

الرحلات ؟

-Because he saw a lot of treasures.

لأنه رأى الكثير من الكنوز

11- Why was the officer coughing badly inside the tomb? لماذا كان رجل الشرطة يسعل بشدة داخل المقبرة؟

- Because he breathed in a lot of insecticides.

. لأنه تنفس الكثير من المبيدات الحشرية.

12- Why did the men want to kill the spiders in the tomb? لماذا أراد الرجال قتل العناكب في المقبرة ؟

-To collect antivenom from them.

Try to remember who said this to whom

1-The oldest man

1. A team of six archaeologists found these two rooms last week. The gold objects were sent to the museum in Cairo

yesterday. Almost nobody knows about this yet." **(to the other robbers)**

2. "There are probably more rooms here. If they contain gold too, we'll be rich. The archaeologists haven't found them yet. We're going to find them first." **(to the other robbers)**

3. "We haven't much time. We must find what we want and get out before morning." **(to the small man)**

4. "Get the gold and let's go!" **(to the other robbers)**

5. "Don't worry. There aren't any deadly spiders in Egypt. We might get sick, but we won't die."

(to the small man)

2- The tall man

1. "What does that machine do?" **(to the small man)**

2. "So why don't archaeologists use GPR?" **(to the small man)**

3- The small man

1. "If there are more rooms here, this machine will find them in minutes."

(to the oldest man)

2. "It shows me What's behind the wall." **(to the tall man)**

3. "It transmits radio waves through the wall. When the waves hit something on the other side, they come back to it. The computer changes the radio waves into a picture" **(to the tall man)**

4. "Yes. This is a kind of radar that can penetrate rock." **(to the tall man)**

5. "They do, but not very often because it's expensive." **(to the tall man)**

6. "It's like an underground city!" "A city of dead people."

(to the other robbers)

7. "Let's get out of here!" **(to the other robbers)**

8. "Maybe it's an unknown species of spider." **(to the oldest man)**

9. "Yes, it is. Didn't you hear about those fish in South America?"

(to the oldest man)

10. "I hope you're right, because I'm feeling very sick." **(to the oldest man)**

4 - The big man

1. "Get them off me!" **(to the other robbers)**

5 - The pilot

1. "Their water's all gone. They probably got lost and died of thirst."

(to the engineer and the technician)

6 - The engineer:

1- "We'd better get on the radio." **(to the pilot)**

7- ED:

1. "You can't just trust luck. If you want something, you have to work for it."

(to Ayman & Jill)

2. "What do you mean by 'flexible'? Just take any job?" **(to Jill)**

8 - Ayman:

1. "I don't know. It's a big problem for me." **(to ED)**

2. "It's not easy to get a good job." **(to ED)**

3. "Spiders use webs to catch flies, but I'm going to use the Web to find a spider!" **(to himself)**

4. "I am a university student in Egypt. I have read your translation of the story about the black and yellow spiders from ancient Egypt." **(to Dr. Shereen)**

5. Do you think the story is true? I have just seen a large black and yellow spider which I can't identify. Is there a picture of the spider with the text? **(to Dr. Shereen)**

6. "It's the same as the spider that I saw." **(to Dr. Shereen)**

7. "There is another possibility. There's a new archaeological site near here. The day before I saw the spider, the police brought some boxes from the site to the police station. Maybe they were in the boxes."

(to Dr. Shereen)

8. "But this spider can't be the same as the killer spiders in the ancient text."

(to Dr. Shereen)

9. "Because there aren't any killer spiders in modern Egypt."

(to Dr. Shereen)

10. "If I say I've seen a big dangerous spider everyone will just laugh at me!"

(to Dr. Shereen)

11. "Yes. They're the same as the spider I saw in town. that one was larger."

(to Prof. Jones)

12. "An empty house! That's where I saw the spider go! It was in my house, then the garden, and then it ran towards the empty house next to mine!"

(to Prof. Jones & the Colonel)

13. "Have they found the female spider?" **(to his father)**

14. "The professor gets excited very easily." **(to Najat)**

15. "I feel like a new person with a new future!"

(to his father)

16. "Does anyone know what's going to happen to the spiders in the desert?"

(to his family)

17. "I think science will find an answer. Until then, I agree that we shouldn't hurt the spiders." **(to Najat, Lamia & Mohamed)**

18. "Keep very still, I want to take a photo. Don't move." **(to Lamia)**

19. I have to go soon. My uncle's coming to visit.

(to ED)

20. He's nice. He's a businessman. He knows a lot about business and he's very successful. He's always been good to me.

(to ED)

21. "Tomorrow morning! That's now! Professor Malcolm may be here at any minute!" **(to himself)**

22. "Dr Shereen thinks I should tell the police about it."

(to Uncle Walid)

23. "Oh dear! What shall I do?" **(to his family & Uncle Walid)**

24. "You don't understand. I'm sorry. You'd better read this e-mail."

(to his family & Uncle Walid)

9 - Uncle Walid:

1. "I don't think you should tell the police. You don't want to worry people unnecessarily, do you?"

(to Ayman)

2. "Stories about dangerous spiders are not good for business. If people believe your story, they won't stay in the hotels, A lot of businesses will lose money. Have you thought about that, Ayman?" **(to Ayman)**

3. "If you are sure there is a danger, you must tell the police. But are you really sure? I mean 100% sure?"

(to Ayman)

4. "If you're not sure, I don't think you should frighten people. I think you should keep quiet. Don't tell anyone outside the family." **(to Ayman)**

5. "It is possible that the danger has already spread to the town. Yes, I have good reasons to believe this. The best person to explain is my nephew, Ayman Hassan. I'll hand you to him now." **(to Colonel Mikhail)**

10 - Ayman's mother:

1. "But your adventure is finished, thank Heaven!" **(to Ayman)**

2. "Professor Malcolm says you can go and study at Oxford University if you want to!" (to Ayman)

11 - Ayman's father Mr / Hassan

1. "Ayman! What have you done?" (to Ayman)
2. "My son has a friend at the police station. I'll ask him what's going on." (to his family)
3. "Dead? What killed them?" (to his younger son, Mohamed)
4. "Spiders! Men don't die from spider bites! How..." (to his son, Mohamed)
5. "They're looking for it now. They think it's probably dead, but it might be still alive, so they have to keep looking for it." (to Ayman)
6. "You won't have to worry about getting a good job any more. Uncle Walid says all the best employers will want a man like you!" (to Ayman)

12 - Mohamed

1. "They're going to guard an archaeological site in the desert." (to his father)
2. "They say the site's dangerous. They want to stop anyone going near it." (to his father)
3. "All the archaeologists at the site are dead. They were found early this morning." (to his father, Hassan)
4. "There was a picture of you in the newspaper, too!" (to Ayman)
5. "The newspaper said that you saved hundreds of lives. It said there would be thousands of killer spiders in Hamdayya now if you hadn't warned the police." (to Ayman)
6. "But it's an important archaeological site. Archaeologists will want to go there. So will tourists." (to Ayman, Najat & Lamia)

13 - Lamia

1. "Everyone's talking about you!" (to Ayman)
2. "Let's take a family photograph with your new camera." (to her family)
3. "I don't think they should be killed. They only hurt people because people disturb them. If nobody goes there, they won't hurt anybody." (to Ayman, Najat & Mohamed)

14 - Najat

1. "Professor Malcolm says that you saved the world from the spiders." (to Ayman)

15 - Jill

1. "It's the same in Britain. But maybe you'll be lucky." (to Ayman and ED)
2. "Right. I think you have to be flexible." (to Ayman, ED & Ali)

16 - Ali

1. "You can't always get what you want." (to Ayman, ED & Jill)

17 - Dr. Shereen:

1. "Thank you for your e-mail. I think the town was a real town, but nobody knows exactly where it was." (to Ayman, in her first e-mail)
2. The story of the spiders may be just a story. Good luck with identifying your spider." (to Ayman, in her first e-mail)
3. "Maybe the spider came from Bawiti to your town." (to Ayman)
5. "I hope you're right. But I think you should tell the police about all this." (to Ayman)
5. "OK. But if you see the spider again, please try to photograph it. I want to identify it." (to Ayman)
6. "How many known species are there?" (to Susan)

7. "You mean, new species are often discovered?" (to Susan)

8. "You're right. I'm not very keen on spiders!" (to Prof. Jones)

9. "He described it before he saw this picture. He said it was very big and black with two thick yellow lines on its back. And then I was sent this picture." (to Prof. Jones)

10. "Do you think he really saw this spider?" (to Prof. Jones)

11. "But, if he saw it, why has nobody seen any of these spiders before?" (to Prof. Jones)

12. "How could they live under the desert for thousands of years? I mean, how could they survive?" (to Prof. Jones)

13. "Why would the spiders live in only one place?" (to Prof. Jones)

14. "That means Ayman and his family might be in danger." (to Prof. Jones)

15. "But hospitals can treat spider bites, can't they?" (to Prof. Jones)

16. "Let's hope that Ayman was mistaken." (to Prof. Jones)

17. "But professor, we don't know for sure that this spider is real." (to Prof. Jones)

18. "Professor Malcolm thinks the spider may be very dangerous. Please be careful if you see it again." (to Ayman)

19. "Can you tell the professor that I have more information about 'echinacea negra': it is almost extinct and grows only in Sinai. A researcher in the Department of Botanical Science at Cairo University has studied the plant. Her name is Wafaa Sultan." (to Ayman; in her third e-mail)

18 - Susan Bennett:

1. "Don't worry. We'll find it on the database. On this CD there's a list of all the known species of spider in the world." (to Dr. Shereen)

2. "About 30,000. The number goes up all the time." (to Dr. Shereen)

3. "Oh, yes. Professor Jones finds three or four unknown species every year on his trips to South Africa and South America." (to Dr. Shereen)

4. "Yes, Professor Malcolm Jones. He's the head of my department. He's a very famous arachnologist. He's written books on spiders and other arachnids." (to Dr. Shereen)

5. "Those are all the black & yellow spiders matching your description." (to Dr. Shereen)

6. "I think we should talk to Professor Jones." (to Dr. Shereen)

19 - Professor Malcolm Jones:

1. "What a nuisance! I've had to cancel my next trip." (to Shereen & Susan)

2. "I was ready to go to South America tomorrow and now I can't go! It's too bad!" (to Shereen & Susan)

3. "No, no. Not at all. I'm sorry. I'm not being very polite, am I?" (to Shereen & Susan)

4. "I'm sorry. I was looking forward to that trip. I've been studying arachnids for 25 years, but I'm still excited about finding unknown species. There really is nothing more exciting!" (to Shereen & Susan)

5. "You don't like arachnids, do you?" (to Shereen)

6. "If there weren't any spiders, there would be more flies and mosquitoes and other pests. Spiders are our friends. Anyway, what can I do for you?" (to Shereen)

7. "Interesting. I haven't seen anything like this before. And it's not on the database?" (to Shereen & Susan)

8. "This young man in Egypt - Ayman - did he see the picture first or did he describe the spider before he saw the picture?"
(to Shereen)

9. "That's interesting. That's very interesting." (to Shereen & Susan)

10. "Do you think he really saw this spider?" (to Shereen)

11. "Maybe these spiders live in a remote part of the desert. They've never left that place because the desert around them is too hot and too dry."
(to Shereen & Susan)

12. "Maybe all the other spiders died when the climate changed 2,000 years ago" (to Shereen & Susan)

13. "Not just him and his family. Everyone in Hamdayya might be in danger."
(to Shereen & Susan)

14. "A doctor can give you an injection of anti-venom. The anti-venom works against the venom. But there is no anti-venom for this spider." (to Shereen & Susan)

15. "Because every venomous animal has a different venom. The anti-venom for one spider won't work against the venom of a different spider. So if these spiders are unknown, there is no anti-venom. Scientists will have to develop a new anti-venom." (to Shereen & Susan)

16. "It can take years to develop safe antivenom." (to Shereen & Susan)

17. "If he wasn't mistaken... I mean... If he really saw that spider, it's not just Hamdayya that's in danger."
(to Shereen & Susan)

18. "He said the spider was very big, didn't he? Well, usually female spiders are bigger than males. I think this spider may have been female."
(to Shereen & Susan)

19. "Yes, it is. It's very bad. Most spiders lay a lot of eggs. Some species lay more than 2,000 eggs at one time. These eggs develop very quickly. Four weeks is the maximum. They will spread to other towns, where thousands of people could die." (to Shereen & Susan)

20. And then what? Egypt is the meeting point of three continents. What will stop these spiders from spreading through Africa, Asia and Europe?" (to Shereen & Susan)

21. "I think it is. And I've just decided where I'm going for this vacation. If there's an unknown species of spider in that town, I want to find it!"
(to Shereen & Susan)

22. "Good morning. I'm Malcolm Jones." (to Ayman's family)

23. "You must be Ayman. This is very exciting, isn't it?" (to Ayman)

24. "That's why I came to Egypt. If it's a known species, I can identify it."
(to Colonel Mikhail)

25. "I've brought equipment with me." (to Colonel Mikhail)

26. "If the spiders are unknown, there is no antivenom for them. Other antivenoms will not contain the correct antibodies, so they won't work." (to Colonel Mikhail)

27. "I don't know much about plants." (to Captain Ahmed)

28. "This botanist, Wafaa Sultan, is the person to ask." (to Captain Ahmed)

29. "Stand back! I'm going to switch on the smoker!"
(to the officers & Ayman)

30. "OK. Let's see what we've got." (to the officers & Ayman)

31. "They're all adult males." (to the officers & Ayman)

32. "He'll be OK. I think he just breathed in some insecticide."
(to the officers & Ayman)

33. "I can tell you that this spider is not a known species (to Captain Ahmed)

34. "Before I left Oxford, I searched the database of all known species. I looked at all the black and yellow spiders on the database and I found no spider like this one."
(to Captain Ahmed)

35. "You can't destroy these spiders! this is a new species. This is a great scientific discovery " (to Captain Ahmed)

36. "You're right. You must do what is necessary. But, in my opinion, it's impossible."
(to Captain Ahmed)

37. "The spiders are under the ground. We don't know where all the underground rooms and passages are. We don't even know how big the area is. You can kill some of the spiders, but some of them will live, so the plan will not succeed. But you will damage this important archaeological site."
(to Captain Ahmed)

38. "Let's hope it hasn't produced any young yet." (to Captain Ahmed)

39. "There is probably only one female spider in the town because the females are very big, and nobody except Ayman has reported a big spider" (to Colonel Mikhail)

40. "In any case, the female spider is a thousand times more dangerous than the male." (to Colonel Mikhail)

41. "Spiders don't live more than a few weeks. But the female spider probably has a nest. It may produce 1,000 or 2,000 young. Perhaps it has already produced them. They may be spreading through the town now as we speak." (to Colonel Mikhail)

42. "The nest will be somewhere - dark and quiet and cool." Colonel Mikhail)

43. "In an empty building, or in a room below ground level."
(to Colonel Mikhail)

20 - Colonel Mikhail:

1. "My men are going to be in danger from these spiders until we get the correct anti-venom. We can't do that until we have identified the spiders. I can get an expert from Cairo, but that will take time. Could you find one of these spiders and identify it?" (to Prof. Jones)

2. We have protective clothing. Do you need any other special equipment?"
(to Prof. Jones)

3. "We also need to know if these spiders have reached the town. You will be able to tell us that, Ayman. If Professor Malcolm finds one of these spiders, you must tell us whether it is the same as the spider that you saw." (to Prof. Jones)

4. "Good. Please get your equipment, Professor. You both leave in thirty minutes with Captain Ahmed El-Sherif. And thank you, Professor, and you, Ayman." (to Prof. Jones & Ayman)

5. "If the spiders are an unknown species, is there an antivenom that we can use?" (to Prof. Jones)

6. "I see. Let's hope it is a known species." (to Prof. Jones)

7. "No, we don't. I'll phone the university and find this Wafaa Sultan. If the spiders are an unknown species, we'll send her to Sinai to get some of this echinacea negra." (to Captain Ahmed)

8. "Everybody has left this part of town. Tomorrow we will search this area and find the spider that you saw, Ayman. Extra officers have arrived. Captain, you will lead the search. Ayman, I'd like you to show us where you saw the spider." (to Prof. Jones, Captain Ahmed & Ayman)

9. "Are we looking for just one spider or many spiders?"
(to Prof. Jones)

10. "You mean its bite is stronger?" (to Prof. Jones)

11. "So the most urgent task is to find the female spider's nest."
(to Prof. Jones)

12. "Where does a spider like to build its nest?" (to Prof. Jones)

