

Sequence one: Me, My Universal Landmarks and Outstanding Figures in History, Literature and Art

VOCABULARY:

.Landmark : An object (often a building) that can be seen from a distance. معلم سياحي

.Outstanding figures : Famous people in a field . شخصيات مشهورة

.History : The study of past events. تاريخ

.Literature : Writing that is considered to be a work of art. ادب

.Art : The producing of beautiful things such as paintings, drawings فن

.Tourist : A person who visits a place for pleasure. سائح

.Guide : A person whose job is to show cities, towns, museums . مرشد

.Monument : A building that is built to remind of a famous person or event. معلم سياحي

.Sightseeing: Visiting the sights of a city as a tourist . رؤية معالم المدينة

.Place of birth : A place or area where a person was born مكان الميلاد

.Place of death : A place or area where a person died مكان الوفاة

.Area : 1 : A part of a town, a country. منطقة . حي
2 : The size of a surface . مساحة

.Cruise : Travel by ship جولة بحرية

.Playwright : A person who writes plays. كاتب مسرحيات

.Itinerary : A plan of a journey or a tour . مخطط الرحلة

.Sail : Travel on water in a ship or boat . ابحار

.Stopover : A short stop . توقف قصير

.Trip : A journey to visit a place . رحلة

.Disembark : To get off a ship or a plane .. هبوط نزول

.Castle / Fortress : A large building with high walls and towers. قلعة

.Palace : The home of a king or queen قصر

LESSONS:

1. Comparative of equality and inferiority:

A: Comparative of equality:

As + adjective + as

Eg: Pisa Tower is as famous as Big Ben.

B: Comparative of inferiority:

Not + as + adjective + as

Eg: The Statue of Liberty is not as big as The Eiffel Tower.

2. Diphthongs:

.The word "diphthong" has a Greek origin. It is composed of two words: "di" (which means: "two") and "phthongos" (which means: "sounds").

/ ei /	/ ai /
. Take – Stay – Make – Sailor – Play – Gave – Save – May – Sail – lake – Place – Area – Decade .	. Life – Height– Pilot. – Writer. My – Wife – Fire – Try – Five – Died – Like – Size – Guide – Remind .

3. Active and passive form:

A: Active sentence:

. Subject + verb + object.

. Eg: The teacher explains the lesson.

B: Passive sentence :

. Object + verb + subject.

Eg: The lesson is explained by the teacher.

Change from active into passive

A. The verb in the present :

. Thousands of tourists visit Pisa Tower every year.

» Pisa Tower is visited by thousands of tourists every year.

. The student writes the lessons.

» The lessons are written by the student.

B . The verb in the past :

. **Decade**: A period of 10 years. (عقد (عشر سنوات))

. **Century** : A period of 100 years. 100 سنة. قرن

. **Hall** : A room or passage in the entrance of a house . بهو . ردهة

. **Residence** : The place where a person lives. اقامة

. **Fountain** : An ornament That shoots water into the air نافورة

. **Gate** : A movable door that closes and open in a wall . بوابة

. **Painting** : A picture that a person painted . لوحة فنية

. **Masterpiece** : A work of art, music, literature, that is of the highest quality. تحفة

. **Situated / located** : In a particular place or position (يقع (للمكان))

. **Quarter** : A part of a town . حي او حارة

. **Marvel** : A wonderful person or thing . اعجوبة

. **Royal** : Connected with the king or queen . ملكي (خاص بالملك (ة))

. **Dreary** : Boring or depressing . مممل . محبط

. **Commemorate** : To keep a special event in peopl's memories. يحيي ذكرى

. **Caption** : The words that are written above or bellow a picture تعليق على صورة

. **Spectacular** : Very grand interesting or attractive دو منظر اخاد

. **Superb**. Very good or excellent ممتاز. رائع

. **Intruder word** : odd word . كلمة دخيلة

. **Trilogy** : A group of three books, plays. ثلاث كتب

. **Struggle** : A fight كفاح, جهاد

. **Plight** : A bad or difficult state . ورطة , محنة

. **Novel** : A book that tells a story. رواية

. **Novelist** : A person who writes novels. روائي

. **Inaugurate** : To start, introduce or open something new يدشن

. **BCE**: Before Common Era . قبل الحقبة العامة

. **CE**: Common Era . الحقبة العامة

. Thousands of tourists visited Pisa Tower every year.

. Pisa Tower was visited by thousands of tourists every year.

. The student wrote the the lessons.. The lessons were written by the student.

4. Base and strong adjectives :

A :Base adjectives :

. **Like**: big, small, old, important... are also called **gradable adjectives** (that can be graded). I can modify the degree of quality or state they express by adding very or extremely.

Eg : Alhambra Palace is **big** »» Alhambra Palace is very/extremely big.

B :Strong adjectives:

. **Like**: huge, excellent, wonderful... they are **non gradable adjectives** (can not be graded) .I can not modify the degree of quality or state they express. They are not used with very or extremely.

Eg : Topkapi Palace is **huge**.

very /extremely + base adjective = strong adjective

5. Cause and effect:

A. Cause:

Cause

. To express (cause/ reason) I use the connectors:
(because/since/as)

» Sarah did not go to school **because/since/as** she was sick.

» **Because/since/as** Sarah was sick, she did not go to school.

B. Effect:

Effect

. To express effect (Result) I use the connectors :
(so/therefore/as a result)

Nabila wanted to see Topkapi Palace

, so
, therefore
and therefore
. As a result,

she visited Turkey.

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