

**\* A programme about Ernest Hemingway :**

**Presenter** : Good afternoon. Today, we're looking at the life of that very talented American writer, Ernest Hemingway. Our guest in the studio is someone who has spent many years studying Hemingway and is extremely knowledgeable on the subject. She's Mary" Mary Drew. Mary, can you start by telling us something about Hemingway's early life? What sort of a family did he come from?

**Mary Drew** :Well, Hemingway had quite an ordinary childhood. He was born in Chicago in 1899, and was the second of six children. His father was a doctor and his mother was a music teacher.

**Presenter** :Was it a happy childhood?

**Mary Drew** :Yes, it was. He really loved the outdoor life and spent a lot of time walking, camping, and fishing.

**Presenter** :And when did he start to write?

**Mary Drew** :At about the age of 16, he started writing poems and short stories for his school magazine. He usually wrote about his own life.

**Presenter** :What about after school?

**Mary Drew** :Well, he left school at 18 and went to Italy to join the Red Cross. It was during the First World War and Hemingway drove an ambulance. He was badly wounded there - the first American to be wounded in the war.

**Presenter** :And after the war?

**Mary Drew** :He returned to America and married Hadley Richardson. In 1922 he and his wife went back to Europe, this time to Paris. Hemingway worked as a journalist, reporting news stories of all kinds. He met many famous writers in Paris, and soon afterwards decided to give up journalism and write fiction.

**Presenter** :What was his first big novel?

**Mary Drew** :A Farewell to arms , which he wrote in 1929. It was a story of love in wartime Italy.

**Presenter** :What about For Whom the Bell Tolls?

**Mary Drew** :He wrote that in 1940. This was a novel about the war in Spain. After that, he didn't write fiction for a few years because he became journalist and reported on the Second World War. His

next well known book was *The Old man and the Sea*, which was shorter than his other novels. Many people think this is his most successful book.


**Presenter** : He won the Nobel Prize for Literature, didn't he?


**Mary Drew** :Yes, that was in 1953, but by then he had stopped writing fiction. For the rest of his life, he suffered from illness and he died in 1961


**Presenter** : A very full and exciting life. Thank you very much, Mary Drew. In our next programme, we will be hearing about the British writer George Orwell.


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## **The Old Man and the Sea**


 An old fisherman, Santiago, and his young apprentice, Manolin, had not caught a fish for nearly three months. Manolin had been told by his parents to work with more successful fisherman But Manolin liked the old man and visited him every evening to talk to him.

 After 84 days with no fish, Santiago was sure he would catch something if he sailed a long way to the sea. So, on the 85th day, the old man set off alone. By 12 o'clock on the first day, a big fish - marlin - had taken Santiago's boat. But because the old man was not strong enough to pull it to the boat, the marlin pulled the boat along. This continued for two days and nights. The old man was in great pain because he had the fishing line round his body.

 On the third day, the marlin was so tired that old managed to pull it to the side of the boat and kill it, He started to sail home, pulling the fish in the water behind the boat. He thought about how much money people would pay for the huge fish but then sharks attacked the boat and tried to eat the marlin. The old man killed seven sharks, "but during the night more sharks came and ate the marlin. Only its skeleton remained.

 When he got back home, it was very early morning. The old man was completely exhausted and went to bed. The other fisherman found Santiago's boat with the fish skeleton. Manolin was worried about Santiago but was glad to find him sleeping at home. He brought him coffee and newspapers, and the two men promised they would go fishing together again one day.

## **Egyptian climbs Mount Everest!**

 On May 17th, 2007 Omar Samra became the first Egyptian to climb the highest mountain in the world. According to Samra. "the desire and pride of raising the Egyptian flag on the highest points on earth' pushed him to climb Mountain Everest.

### **80 days on a lifeboat**

In March 1992, Scott Freeman left England on a small boat he had built himself. Seven days later, he sailed into a storm and his boat sank. Freeman was now in the sea on a 1.5 meter lifeboat. He had only 2 kilos of food and four liters of water but he succeeded in living for 80 days.

During his weeks at sea. Freeman travelled 3000 kilometers. Although he caught fish, he lost weight and nearly died of hunger. He was also badly burned by the sun, and his lifeboat was attacked by sharks.

Large boats passed without seeing him. Freeman managed to stay alive until he was finally rescued.



### **Definitions**

**1- apprentice :**

## Vocabulary :

* tent (n) : خيمة	* talented (adj) : موهوب	* journalism = the press : الصحافة
* ordinary : عادى	* talent (n) : موهبة	* compare (v) : يقارن
* join : يلتحق بـ	* guest (n) : ضيف	* comparison (n) : مقارنة
* presenter (n) : مقدم برامج	* host (n) : مضيف	* frightening (adj) : مخيف
* wound (n) : جرح	* well known = famous : مشهور	* fisherman : صياد
* wound (v) : يجرح	* sharks (n) : أسماك القرش	* imaginary
* wounded (adj) : مجروح	* round : حول	* report : يكتب تقرير
* managed to = succeeded in : نجح فى - تمكن من	* childhood (n) : طفولة	* knowledge (n) : معرفة
* stay alive : يبقى على قيد الحياة	* camping : إقامة معسكر	* knowledgeable : واسع المعرفة
* furious : غاضب - هائج	* camp (v) : يعسكر	* war : حرب
* magazine : مجلة	* poem (n) : قصيدة شعر	* popular : محبوب - شعبية
* give reasons : يعطى مبررات	* exciting (adj) : مثير	* pull (v) : يسحب - يجر
* remain (v) : يظل - يبقى	* ambulance : عربة إسعاف	* crash (v) : يصطدم ( بصوت مرتفع )
* main points : نقاط أساسية	* marlin : اسم سمكة ضخمة	* fight (n) : قتال - شجار
* activities : أنشطة	* behind : خلف	* fight (v) : يقاتل - يتشاجر
* bones (n) : عظام	* glad (adj) : سعيد	* each other : بعضهم البعض
* in detail : بالتفصيل	* according to : طبقا لـ	* laugh (v) : يضحك
* nature (n) : طبيعة	* singer (n) : مغنى	* storm (n) : عاصفة
* natural (adj) : طبيعى	* escape (v) : يهرب	* accident (n) : حادثة
* climb (v) : يتسلق	* promise (v) : يوعده	* suddenly : فجأة
* human : بشرى	* promise (n) : وعد	* catch fish : يصطاد سمك
* sink (v) : يغرق - يغوص ( مع السفن والأشياء )	* desire (n) : رغبة	* lose weight : يفقد وزنا
* phantom : شبح	* push (v) : يدفع - يحرك	* fiction : خيال
* quite (adv) : إلى حد ما	* life boat : قارب إنقاذ	* after wards : فيما بعد
* attack (v) : يهاجم	* literature : الأدب	* pain (n) : ألم
* incredible (adj) : لا يصدق	* set off (v) : يبدأ رحلة	* painful (adj) : مؤلم
* reserves (n) : احتياطي	* alone (adv) : وحيدا - بمفرده	* freezing (adj) : متجمد
* (arise(v)-arose-arisen): ينشأ - يظهر للوجود	* absolutely(adv): بدون شك	* prove (v) : يبرهن - يثبت
* role (n) : دور	* stamina : قوة الاحتمال	* will-power : قوة الإرادة
* burn (v) : يحرق	* strength (n) : قوة	* reasons (n) : أسباب
	* model (n) : نموذج	* hunger (n) : جوع
	* elements (n) : عناصر	* get rid of : يتخلص من
	* corruption (n) : فساد	

## What is the difference between ..... ?

- \* outdoor (adj) : بالخارج ( خارج الأماكن المغلقة ) ... يأتى بعدها اسما
- \* outdoors (adv) : بالخارج ( خارج الأماكن المغلقة ) ... تصف فعلا
- \* indoor (adj) : بالداخل ( داخل الأماكن المغلقة ) ... يأتى بعدها اسما
- \* indoors (adv) : بالداخل ( داخل الأماكن المغلقة ) ... تصف فعلا

\* imaginary ( : غير واقعي ) ( خيالي ) \* imaginative ( : الخيالي ) ( خيالي )

\* wounded (adj) : ( مجروح ) في حرب أو معركة \* injured (adj) : ( مجروح ) في حادث

\* reason (n) : سبب معنوي

\* cause (n) : سبب مادي

\* ( raise (v) – d – d ) + ( : مفعول به ) يرفع ( شئ )

\* ( rise (v) – rose – risen ) : ( : مفعول به ) لا يأتي بعدها مفعول به

\* ( arouse (v) – aroused – aroused ) + ( : مفعول به ) يثير

\* ( arise (v) – arose – arisen ) : ( : مفعول به ) لا يأتي بعدها مفعول به

## Prepositions

* sort of : نوع من	* sail into : يبحر في	* report on : يعد تقريراً عن
* die of : يموت من أو بسبب	* worried about : قلق على	* tell about : يخبر عن
* get back to : يعود - يرجع إلى	* suffer from : يعاني من	* think of : يفكر في
* different from : مختلف عن	* hear about : يسمع عن	* write ( about / on ) : يكتب عن
* knowledgeable ( on / about ) : واسع الاطلاع بـ	* fight against : يحارب ضد	* talk to : يتحدث لـ
* pay for : يدفع لـ	* give up : يتخلى عن - يترك	* sail out : يبحر لعارض البحر
	* return to : يعود إلى	

## Note The Following

* start by telling us : يبدأ بإخبارنا	* outdoor life : الحياة خارج المنزل
* for the rest of his life : لبقية حياته	* soon afterwards : بعد ذلك مباشرة
* in the middle of : في منتصف	* at the beginning of : في بداية
* ( be ) in great pain : يتألم بشدة	* in brief : باختصار

## Grammar

### Adverbs : الأحوال

\* What is the difference between ( Adverb ) الحال & ( Adjective ) الصفة ?

⇒ Adverb : is used to describe ( Verb ). الحال ... يستخدم لوصف الفعل

⇒ Adjective : is used to describe ( Noun & someone )

الصفة ... تستخدم لوصف الأسماء أو الأشخاص

Ex:

\* Ali speaks quickly.

\* Ahmed is a good player.

\* التكوين :

١ . معظم الأحوال تتكون من اضافة ( ly ) الى الصفة .

Ex:

\* quiet ----->> quickly

\* quick ----->> quickly

٢ . اذا كانت الصفة تنتهي بـ ( L ) ... نضيف اليها ( ly ) .

Ex:

\* usual ----->> usually

\* careful ----->> carefully

3- إذا كانت الصفة تنتهي بـ ( le ) ...نحذف ( e ) و نضيف ( y ) .

**Ex:**

\* horrible ----->> horribly

\* possible ----->> possibly

4- إذا كانت الصفة تنتهي بـ ( y ) ...نحذف ( y ) و نضيف ( ily ) .

**Ex:**

\* funny ----->> funnily

\* busy ----->> busily

5- بعض الكلمات تستخدم كصفات وظروف في نفس الوقت ...مثل :

**Ex:**

**( hard & fast & enough & early & late )**

6- هناك بعض الصفات تنتهي بـ ( ly ) لتحويلها الى الى حال لابد من استخدام شبه الجملة الظرفية ... وتكوينها كالاتي :

**in + ( a / an ) + ( ly ) الصفة المنتهية بـ**

**Ex:**

\* friendly ----->> in a friendly way

\* ugly ----->> in an ugly way

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**Strong adjectives are much stronger  
than ordinary adjectives.**

**الـ Strong adjectives اقوى بكثير من الـ ordinary adjectives**

<b>Ordinary</b>	tired	angry	frightening	hot	cold
<b>Strong</b>	exhausted	furious	terrifying	boiling	freezing

\*تستخدم ( quite / really / very / fairly ) مع الصفات العادية.

**Exs:**

- I'm **very** tired.

- The film was **quite** frightening.

\*تستخدم ( absolutely / completely / really ) مع الصفات القوية.

**Exs:**

- The film was **absolutely** terrifying.

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**Note The Following**

**الظرف : يصف الفعل أو الصفة أو حال آخر ويأتي بعده أو بعد المفعول .**

1. They were running slowly

( حال يصف فعل )

2. Soha is quite tall girl.

( حال يصف صفة )

3. Adel walks very quickly.

( حال يصف حال )

4. He ate the sandwich quickly.

( حال بعد المفعول )

## Comparative and superlative adjectives

صفات المقارنة والتفضيل

Adjective

One Syllable Adjective

صفة ذات مقطع واحد

Two or More Syllables Adjective

صفة ذات مقطعين أو أكثر

Exs:

\* ( tall & big & short )

\* ( expensive & careful & dangerous )

### مقارنة الصفات

- الصفة من الدرجة الثانية ( comparative ) ... تستخدم عند المقارنة بين اثنين .

أولاً «إذا كانت الصفة قصيرة

★ عند المقارنة بين اثنين ← تضاف ( er ) للصفة ويأتي بعدها ( than ) .  
( taller than & happier than )

ثانياً «إذا كانت الصفة طويلة فتكون من مقطعين أو أكثر

★ عند المقارنة بين اثنين ← تستخدم ( more أو less ) قبل الصفة وبعدها ( than ) .  
( more beautiful than ) ( less beautiful than )

- الصفة من الدرجة الثالثة ( superlative ) ... تستخدم عند المقارنة بين أكثر من اثنين .

أولاً «إذا كانت الصفة قصيرة

★ عند المقارنة بين أكثر من اثنين ← تضاف ( est ) للصفة وقبلها ( the ) .  
( the tallest & the happiest )

ثانياً «إذا كانت الصفة طويلة فتكون من مقطعين أو أكثر

★ - عند المقارنة بين أكثر من اثنين ← تستخدم ( the most ) أو ( the least ) قبل الصفة.  
( the most beautiful ) ( the least beautiful )

### Irregular adjectives

الصفة	المقارنة	التفضيل	المساواة
good	better than	the best	as good as
bad	worse than	the worst	as bad as
little	less than	the least	as little as
far	farther than	the farthest	as far as
much	more than	the most	as much as
many	more than	the most	as many as

## Note The Following

لج عند التساوي في الصفات يهويير نستخدم »

( as + الصفة + as ) OR ( so + الصفة + as )

Exs:

- Ghada is so tall as Marwa.
- Tamer is as clever as Hazem.

لج عند التحويل مناد تفضيلج إلهاد صفتج »

( + باقى الجملة ( + ) الإسم الموجود بعد صفة التفضيل ( No + )  
( الفاعل ( + as + ) الصفة ( + as / so ) + ) ( v. to be )

Ex:

- \* Ali is the tallest boy in the class. ( tall )
- » No boy in the class is as tall as Ali.

لج عند التحويل مناد تفضيلج إلهاد مقار نلتج »

( + باقى الجملة ( + ) الإسم الموجود بعد صفة التفضيل ( No + )  
( الفاعل ( + than + ) صفة المقارنة ( + v. to be )

Ex:

- \* Ali is the tallest boy in the class. ( taller )
- » No boy in the class is taller than Ali.

لج عند التحويل مناد مقار نلتج إلهاد صفتج »

- 1- نعكس طرفى المقارنة .
- 2- نضع :

( + as ) الصفة ( + as / so ) + not + ( v. to be )

Ex:

- \* Ali is taller than Nadia. ( tall )
- » Nadia isn't as tall as Ali.

لا حظ

\* إذا كانت الصفة الموجودة بين الأقواس عكس الموجودة فى الجملة ... لا نعكس طرفى المقارنة .

Ex:

- \* Ali is taller than Nadia. ( short )
- » Ali isn't as short as Nadia.

## never

( the subject ) + ( has / have ) + never + ( p.p ) + such + ( a / an ) + ( the adjective )

( the subject ) + ( has / have ) + never + ( p.p ) + ( a / an ) + ( the comparative ) + than + this

## ever

This + ( the superlative ) + ( v. to be ) + ( the subject ) + ( has / have ) + ever + ( p.p ) + one

It's + ( the subject ) + ( the superlative ) + ( has / have ) + ever + ( p.p )

### Exs:

\* **I have never seen such an interesting film. ( ever )**

----» This film is the most interesting one I have ever seen.

----» It's the most interesting film I have ever seen.

\* **It's the most beautiful girl I have ever met. ( never )**

----» I have never met such a beautiful girl.

### Questions & Answers

**1- What did Santiago do ?**

----» He was a fisherman.

**2- Who was his apprentice ?**

----» Manolin.

**3- How long had they not caught a fish ?**

----» For nearly three months.

**4- What did Manolin's parents tell him ?**

----» They told him to work with a more successful fisherman.

**5- Why didn't Manolin do as his parents told him ?**

----» Because he liked the old fisherman, Santiago.

**6- What did Manolin do instead ?**

----» He visited the old man every evening to talk to him.

**7- What did Santiago think he would do after 84 days with no fish ?**

----» He thought he would catch something if he sailed a long way out to sea.

~~8- When did the old man set off? Who was with him?~~

----» The old man set off on the 85<sup>th</sup> day. He was alone.

**9- What kind of fish took Santiago's bait?**

----» A big fish, a marlin.

**10- Why couldn't Santiago pull the fish to the boat?**

----» Because the fish was big and he wasn't strong enough to pull it to the boat.

**11- What did the marlin do?**

----» It pulled the boat along.

**12- Why was the old man in great pain?**

----» Because he had the fishing line around his body.

**13- What did Santiago do after he killed the fish?**

----» He started to sail back home pulling the fish in the water behind the boat.

**14- What attacked the boat? Why?**

----» Sharks attacked the boat to eat the marlin.

**15- How many sharks did Santiago kill?**

----» He killed 7 sharks.

**16- Why didn't Santiago cut the fishing line?**

----» He was determined that the fish wouldn't escape.

**17- What does the story tell us?**

----» Santiago had great stamina. He didn't want nature to beat him.

**18- Why do you think Santiago went fishing alone?**

----» To prove that he was still capable despite his old age.

**19- How do you feel about the old man at the end of the story?**

----» I respect his willingness and determination.

**20- Why do you think the young apprentice Manolin liked the old man so much?**

**What did he learn from him?**

----» Manolin saw him as a great role model. He learned never to give up.

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