

LESSON 4A

READING AND VOCABULARY

LIVING small

A) Could you live in a home that is only 37 square metres in size? That is the size of a so-called 'tiny home', which has become a big craze in some parts of the world, giving rise to a new social trend: the 'tiny house movement'. These **compact** properties have become more popular as people recognise the benefits of 'living small'. For some, it's the only way to afford a home, but for others it's a lifestyle choice, offering a way of living more ecologically and less wastefully. Living in a small space means that you have to get rid of your **excess** possessions. It also forces you to go out and engage with the rest of the world.

هل تستطيع أن تعيش في منزل مساحته 37 متراً مربعاً فقط؟ هذا هو حجم ما يسمى "المنزل الصغير"، والذي أصبح صيحة رائجة في بعض أنحاء العالم، مما أدى إلى ظهور اتجاه اجتماعي جديد: "حركة المنزل الصغير". أصبحت هذه العقارات المدمجة أكثر شعبية مع إدراك الناس لفوائد "العيش في مساحة صغيرة". بالنسبة للبعض، إنها الطريقة الوحيدة لتحمل تكلفة المنزل، ولكن بالنسبة للآخرين فهي خيار نمط حياة، يوفر طريقة للعيش بشكل أكثر مراعاة للبيئة وأقل إهداراً. العيش في مساحة صغيرة يعني أنه يتعين عليك التخلص من ممتلكاتك الزائدة. كما يجبرك على الخروج والتواصل مع بقية العالم.

1. What is a "tiny home"?

- A) A small, portable house that is 37 square meters or less.
- B) A luxury home with minimal furniture.
- C) A temporary shelter for emergencies.
- D) A house designed to store excess possessions.

2. Why do some people choose to live in a tiny home?

- A) To avoid social interaction.
- B) To lead a more wasteful lifestyle.
- C) To live more ecologically and affordably.
- D) To collect more possessions.

3. What social trend has emerged from the popularity of tiny homes?

- A) The minimalist design movement.
- B) The tiny house movement.
- C) The environmental housing revolution.
- D) The luxury home downsizing trend.

4. Which statement is true about living in a tiny home according to the passage?

- A) It allows people to keep all their possessions.
- B) It discourages people from interacting with others.
- C) It promotes a less wasteful and simpler lifestyle.
- D) It is only for those who cannot afford bigger homes.

5. What is the size of a typical tiny home mentioned in the passage?

- A) 47 square metres
- B) 37 square metres
- C) 57 square metres
- D) 67 square metres

6. What is one benefit of living in a tiny home mentioned in the passage?

- A) More privacy from neighbors
- B) The ability to host large parties
- C) Reduced waste and ecological living
- D) Increased storage space for possessions

7. What social trend is associated with tiny homes?

- A) Minimalism movement
- B) Home design movement
- C) Tiny house movement
- D) Environmental movement

8. According to the passage, how does living in a tiny home affect social interactions?

- A) It encourages people to stay home.
- B) It forces people to engage with the world.
- C) It reduces communication with neighbors.
- D) It increases reliance on technology.

9. For some people, living in a tiny home is:

- A) A temporary housing solution.
- B) A result of a lack of possessions.
- C) The only way to afford a home.
- D) A method to increase their income.

B) Living small requires careful planning and who better to turn to for inspiration than the Japanese, the masters in the art of saving space. In **densely populated** cities like Tokyo, many people live in apartments smaller than ten square metres. They have managed to come up with ingenious space-saving solutions to make the apartments feel less **cramped**, such as the use of deep wardrobes and cupboards for storage. In this way, bedding can be folded and put away every day, allowing the room to be used for purposes other than sleeping. Another method is the use of sliding doors which can divide the room into different living areas when required.

تتطلب الحياة في مساحات صغيرة تخطيطًا دقيقًا، ومن الأفضل أن تلجأ إلى اليابانيين، أساتذة فن توفير المساحة، للإلهام. ففي المدن المكتظة بالسكان مثل طوكيو، يعيش العديد من الأشخاص في شقق أصغر من عشرة أمتار مربعة. وقد تمكنوا من التوصل إلى حلول مبتكرة لتوفير المساحة لجعل الشقق أقل ضيقًا، مثل استخدام خزائن عميقة وخزائن للتخزين. وبهذه الطريقة، يمكن طي الفراش ووضعه بعيدًا كل يوم، مما يسمح باستخدام الغرفة لأغراض أخرى غير النوم. وهناك طريقة أخرى وهي استخدام الأبواب المنزلقة التي يمكنها تقسيم الغرفة إلى مناطق معيشة مختلفة عند الحاجة.

located on the slopes of a volcano in the Pacific Ocean, and its goal is to understand how people can successfully live and work together on trips into space. Six crew members share a space which is 11 metres in diameter, i.e. the size of a **medium-sized** one-bedroom apartment. They each have their own personal space, big enough for a tiny bed and chair.

They are not permitted to leave the capsule unless they are wearing a spacesuit. There have been 'missions' so far, lasting between six and 12 months. The experiment shows that although some privacy is essential, people in **confined** spaces get on better when they spend more time together rather than retreating to their own private or personal space.

تقع على منحدرات بركان في المحيط الهادئ، وهدفها هو فهم كيف يمكن للناس أن يعيشوا ويعملوا معًا بنجاح في رحلات إلى الفضاء. يتقاسم ستة أفراد من الطاقم مساحة يبلغ قطرها 11 مترًا، أي بحجم شقة متوسطة الحجم مكونة من غرفة نوم واحدة. ولكل منهم مساحته الشخصية، والتي تتسع لسريير وكرسي صغيرين.

لا يُسمح لهم بمغادرة الكبسولة إلا إذا كانوا يرتدون بدلة فضاء. كانت هناك خمس "مهام" حتى الآن، استمرت ما بين ستة إلى 12 شهرًا. تُظهر التجربة أنه على الرغم من أن بعض الخصوصية ضرورية، إلا أن الأشخاص في الأماكن الضيقة يتعايشون بشكل أفضل عندما يقضون وقتًا أطول معًا بدلاً من الانسحاب إلى مساحتهم الخاصة أو الشخصية.

1. What is one way the Japanese save space in small apartments?

- A) Using larger furniture to store items.
- B) Building bunk beds for sleeping.
- C) Installing deep wardrobes and cupboards.
- D) Adding extra rooms for storage.

2. How do sliding doors help in small apartments?

- A) They add extra storage space.
- B) They divide the room into multiple living areas.
- C) They allow light to enter the apartment.
- D) They provide a soundproof environment.

3. What is the main reason Japanese apartments are small?

- A) Lack of resources for construction.
- B) A cultural preference for tiny homes.
- C) High population density in cities like Tokyo.
- D) A trend inspired by the tiny house movement.

4. What do Japanese people do with bedding during the day in small apartments?

- A) Leave it on the bed.
- B) Fold it and store it in wardrobes.
- C) Move it to another room.
- D) Replace it with sleeping mats.

5. What is the focus of the passage?

- A) The cultural history of Japanese homes.
- B) Innovative ways to maximize small living spaces.
- C) The disadvantages of living in small apartments.
- D) The impact of overcrowding in Tokyo.

6. What benefit do deep wardrobes and cupboards provide in small Japanese apartments?

- A) They increase the size of the room.
- B) They allow multiple people to sleep in the same space.
- C) They help store bedding and free up space for other activities.
- D) They serve as decorative features in the home.

8. Why are the Japanese considered "masters in the art of saving space"?

- A) They build the smallest homes in the world.
- B) They have designed apartments that expand automatically.
- C) They create innovative solutions like sliding doors and multi-purpose furniture.
- D) They avoid owning many possessions.

9. What is the purpose of the experiment described in the passage?

- A) To study the effects of living on a volcano.
- B) To test spacesuit durability in extreme environments.
- C) To learn how people can live and work together on space missions.
- D) To explore new ways of building space capsules.

10. What size is the living space used in the experiment?

- A) As large as a two-bedroom house.
- B) The size of a medium-sized, one-bedroom apartment.
- C) As big as a hotel suite.
- D) Smaller than ten square meters.

11. When are crew members allowed to leave the capsule?

- A) Whenever they feel like it.
- B) Only after completing their tasks.
- C) Only when wearing a spacesuit.
- D) When the mission ends.

12. What has the experiment revealed about living in confined spaces?

- A) Privacy is not important for getting along.
- B) Spending time together improves relationships.
- C) People prefer to retreat to their own private space.
- D) Crew members can live alone without issues.

13. How long have the missions in the experiment lasted?

- A) Between three and six months.
- B) Between six and 12 months.
- C) For over two years.
- D) For a few weeks.

D) Professor Ellen Pader from the University of Massachusetts, who has published research on the impact of space on relationships, believes a major benefit of sharing space with others is that you learn respect for other people, and you also learn to negotiate with people, instead of just withdrawing when things get difficult. In many western countries, there is an assumption that we all need privacy, but this is not a universally shared belief. In Mexico, for example, according to Pader's research, people often prefer to share bedrooms and bathrooms because being alone feels like a punishment.

تعتقد البروفيسورة إلين بادر من جامعة ماساتشوستس، التي نشرت بحثًا عن تأثير المساحة على العلاقات، أن إحدى الفوائد الرئيسية لمشاركة المساحة مع الآخرين هي أنك تتعلم احترام الآخرين، وتتعلم أيضًا التفاوض مع الناس، بدلاً من الانسحاب عندما تصبح الأمور صعبة. في العديد من الدول الغربية، هناك افتراض بأننا جميعًا بحاجة إلى الخصوصية، لكن هذا ليس اعتقادًا مشتركًا عالميًا. في المكسيك، على سبيل المثال، وفقًا لبحث بادر، غالبًا ما يفضل الناس مشاركة غرف النوم والحمامات لأن البقاء بمفردهم يشعر وكأنه عقاب.

E) So why is living space important? We need to get the right balance between having enough of it to allow some privacy, but not so much that we no longer interact with others.

إذن لماذا تعد المساحة المعيشية مهمة؟ نحن بحاجة إلى إيجاد التوازن الصحيح بين وجود مساحة كافية تسمح ببعض الخصوصية، ولكن ليس إلى الحد الذي يمنعنا من التفاعل مع الآخرين.

1. What does Professor Ellen Pader believe is a key benefit of sharing space with others?

- A) It increases privacy.
- B) It teaches respect and negotiation skills.
- C) It eliminates the need for personal space.
- D) It ensures fewer conflicts in relationships.

2. What assumption about privacy is common in many Western countries?

- A) Privacy is not necessary for relationships.
- B) Everyone needs their own private space.
- C) Sharing space strengthens relationships.
- D) Being alone is a form of punishment.

3. What does Pader's research say about attitudes toward privacy in Mexico?

- A) People view being alone as relaxing.
- B) Privacy is highly valued in homes.
- C) Sharing bedrooms and bathrooms is preferred.
- D) Negotiation skills are unnecessary.

4. Why do some people in Mexico prefer to share space with others, according to Pader's research?

- A) It helps them manage conflicts more effectively.
- B) Being alone feels like a form of punishment.
- C) It allows them to save on housing costs.
- D) It encourages greater independence.

5. What is a key difference between Western countries and Mexico regarding privacy, as noted in the research?

- A) People in Western countries prefer to share bedrooms.
- B) People in Western countries value privacy, while in Mexico, sharing space is more common.
- C) People in Mexico prefer private rooms, while Western countries value communal living.
- D) Privacy is not important in both Western countries and Mexico.

6. According to Professor Pader, what is a common response when things get difficult in relationships?

- A) People withdraw and avoid conflict.
- B) People engage in intense arguments.
- C) People try to solve problems individually.
- D) People learn to ignore each other.

Word	English meaning	المعنى بالعربي
break down		يفكك / يحلل
come across	to appear	يظهر
do up	Get things ready	يجهز
mop up	To remove	يمسح
sweep up	To remove	يكنس
wipe down	To remove	يمسح
dustpan and brush	Tools or equipment are used in cleaning	مجرد وفرشاة
pick up	To choose	يلتقط
dishcloth	A piece of clothes or fabric	قطعة قماش لتنظيف الأطباق
label	Mark	يميز / يعلم
masking tape	A tool is used to connect things or hide something	شريط لاصق
Soak		ينقع
run out	About to finish	ينتهي
compact	Consolidated / built-in	مدمجة
excess	Extra / things you don't need anymore	زائدة
densely populated	More than its capacity	مكتظة بالسكان
cramped	Tiny	ضيق
medium-sized	Not too big and not too small	متوسط الحجم
Confined	Tiny	ضيق
get rid of	To remove	يتخلص من
mend	Fix	يصلح
replace	change	يستبدل
stain	Spot	بقعة
tangled	knotted	متشابكة
significantly	noted	بشكل ملحوظ

Unit 6, Lesson 1A

Modals and related verbs

1. Obligation and necessity:

(الالتزام و الضرورة)

We use **must** to talk about what is right or necessary.

There is no choice: A good lifeguard must be an excellent swimmer.

نستعمل كلمة **must** عندما لا يكون هناك خيار آخر.

Have to is very similar to must. It can be used in all tenses:

استعمال (have to) في الجمل مشابه لاستعمال (must) و يمكن استعمالها في الأزمنة المختلفة:

I **had to** wear braces for two years. (ماضي)

You **will have to** keep this a secret. (مستقبل)

Have to/have got to are often used to indicate that the obligation is from somebody else or from outside, while **must** is used to show it comes from the speaker. A common modifier with this form is really:

غالبًا ما تُستخدم (Have to/have got to) للإشارة إلى أن الالتزام يأتي من شخص آخر أو من موقف خارجي بينما تُستخدم (must) للإشارة إلى أنه يأتي من المتحدث نفسه.

Your friend **really must** study harder. (= this is my idea – I want him to do it)

My friend **has to** study harder. (= there is an external reason – perhaps a teacher has told him this)

The verb **need** is used as a main verb (not an auxiliary):

يستخدم الفعل **need** كفعل رئيسي (وليس فعل مساعد)

He **needs** to be courageous.

Related verbs

(الأفعال المرتبطة)

We use verbs like **be required to / be obliged** to in all tenses to refer to an 'outside authority' that gives orders or sets rules:

نحن نستخدم الأفعال مثل **be obliged to / be required to** في جميع الأزمنة للإشارة إلى "سلطة خارجية" تصدر الأوامر أو تحدد القواعد:

He **was required to** get proper qualifications.

We **are obliged to** come to school on time.

2. Duty and advice

(الواجب و النصيحة)

نستخدم (should/shouldn't. ought to/oughtn't to) لإبداء رأينا أو نصيحتنا.

Animals **shouldn't** suffer like this.

You really **ought to** be an expert.

Related verbs

We use **be supposed to** to talk about what should/shouldn't happen according to rules or according to what is generally expected:

نستخدم (be supposed to) للتحدث عن ما يجب أن يحدث/لا يجب أن يحدث وفقاً للقواعد أو وفقاً لما هو متوقع بشكل عام:

Animals **are not supposed to** suffer like this.

3. No obligation:

(عدم الالتزام)

We use **don't have to and needn't** mean 'it isn't necessary':

تستعمل (don't have to / needn't) عند القول انه ليس من الضروري

He **doesn't have to** work today.

Pupils **don't need to/needn't** do this.

Related verbs:

Human divers **are not required to** do the job.

Actors **are not obliged to** be glamorous.

4. Ability

(القدرة)

We use **can/can't and could/couldn't** to describe ability or lack of ability:

نستخدم (can / can't / could / couldn't) لوصف القدرة أو عدم القدرة:

He **could** play chess better than anyone I knew.

To describe the completion of a specific action in the past, we use **be able to**. In negative sentences both **be able to and could** are possible:

لوصف الانتهاء من فعل معين في الماضي، نستخدم (be able to). في الجمل المنفية، يكون كل من (be able to و could) ممكنين:

ممكنين:

Hamzah **wasn't able to/couldn't** visit us last week, but he **was able to** phone.

Related verbs

The police **managed to** find the child in time.

He **succeeded in** persuading her to help.

5. Permission

(السماح بفعل شيء)

We use **can/could** to ask for and give permission:

نستخدم (can/could) لطلب الإذن وإعطائه:

Can/Could I ask you a question?

I **couldn't** stay out late when I was younger.

Related verbs:

Why **has** pollution of the beach **been allowed**?

We **are permitted to** enter the lab.

6. Prohibition

(المنع أو الحظر)

We use **mustn't, can't and couldn't** to say that something is not permitted:

نستخدم (mustn't / can't / couldn't) لنقول أن شيئاً ما غير مسموح به:

People **can't** park their cars here

Related verbs:

Students **are not allowed to** go there.

We **were forbidden to** use the Internet in the office.

7. Possibility

(الاحتمالية)

We use **can** to talk about things which are generally possible:

نحن نستخدم (can) للتحدث عن الأشياء التي تكون ممكنة بشكل عام:

It **can** rain heavily in winter.

We use **could/might** to say that a specific thing is possibly true:

نستخدم (could/might) لنقول أن شيئاً معيناً قد يكون صحيحاً:

There **could/might be** life on other planets.

We use **might** to talk about an uncertain future intention:

نحن نستخدم (might) للتحدث عن نية مستقبلية غير مؤكدة:

We **might** go for a meal later.

Related verbs:

This film **is likely to** win a number of Oscars.

It's a very difficult test. Some people **are bound to** (are sure to) fail this test.

Unit 6, Lesson 3A

Articles

Countable nouns

الأسماء المعدودة

و هي الأسماء التي يمكن عدّها و يمكن جمعها.

Boy -----> boys

Car -----> cars

Child -----> children

Man -----> men

Mouse -----> mice

Uncountable nouns:

الأسماء الغير معدودة

و هي الأسماء التي لا يمكن عدّها و تكون بصورة مفردة دائماً.

Water / juice / hair / gold / silver / sugar / rice

The indefinite article - a/an:

(غير معرف)

تستعمل a مع الأسماء التي تبدأ بحرف ساكن

تستعمل an مع الأسماء التي تبدأ بأحد حروف العلة (a, o, i, e, u)

We use a/an with a singular countable noun when the listener doesn't know which particular thing is being referred to, or it doesn't matter which one.

نستخدم a/an مع الاسم المعدود المفرد عندما لا يعرف المستمع أي شيء محدد يتم الإشارة إليه، أو لا يهم أي واحد. و السبب في ذلك:

1. it is one of many of the same class, e.g. **a** job, **an** apple.

إنه واحد من العديد من نفس الفئة.

2. We mention a person or thing for the first time:

I'm reading **a** really good article

نذكر شخصاً أو شيئاً للمرة الأولى:

The definite article - the:

(المعرف)

We use the (with any noun, countable or uncountable) when it is known which particular item is being referred to. This is because the thing/person:

نستخدم (مع أي اسم، معدود أو غير معدود) عندما يكون من المعروف أي عنصر معين يتم الإشارة إليه. وذلك لأن

الشيء/الشخص:

1. was mentioned before:

انه تم ذكر اسم الشخص أو الشيء من قبل في الجملة

I'm reading a really good article. The article talks about ...

2. It is unique: Half of the population live in the capital.

إن الشيء المذكور نادر او وحيد من نوعه

3. it is defined specifically by the words that follow:

يتم تعريفه على وجه التحديد بالكلمات التالية:

My grandmother is still the head of the family.

4. Superlatives:

(التفضيل)

The largest city in Jordan is ...

5. ordinal numbers:

(الارقام الترتيبية)

The first time I went there was in 2018.

6. decades, centuries: in the 1950s; in the 18th century.

Zero article

و تعني عدم كتابة اي من ادوات التعريف قبل الاسماء في الحالات التالية:

1. We use no article with plural and uncountable nouns when we make general statements:

لا تستعمل أي أداة تحتوي مع أسماء الجمع وغير المعدودة عندما نقوم بالإدلاء بعبارات عامة:

Life was very hard and over one million people emigrated.

2. We use no article with words like prison, hospital, school, college, etc. when we are talking about their purpose as an institution,

لا نستخدم أداة التعريف مع كلمات مثل السجن، والمستشفى، والمدرسة، والكلية، وما إلى ذلك عندما نتحدث عن غرضهم

كمؤسسة أو مكان عام.

I go to school every day.

He's been in hospital for two weeks now.

3. We also use zero articles with most place names. (exceptions: the USA, the UK, the UAE, the Hague)

كما أننا لا تستعمل أي من أدوات التعريف مع أسماء الدول باستثناء بعض الدول المذكورة سابقا.

I have been to Jordan.

He was living in Syria.