

**English on the air**

**الانجليزية على الهواء**

**8**

# Comprehension

فهم

# Today's Reading:

- **Hebrews 13: 1-2:** Stay on good terms with each other, held together by love. Be ready with a meal or a bed when it's needed. Why, some have extended hospitality to angels without ever knowing it!
- **Exodus 13: 21-22:** God went ahead of them in a Pillar of Cloud during the day to guide them on the way, and at night in a Pillar of Fire to give them light; thus they could travel both day and night. The Pillar of Cloud by day and the Pillar of Fire by night never left the people.

## قراءة اليوم:

- عبرانيين 13: 1-2: اثبتوا على المحبة الأخوية. ولا تغفلوا عن ضيافة الغرباء، فيها أضاف بعض القدماء ملائكة دون أن يعرفوا.
- خروج 13: 21-22: وكان الرب يتقدمهم نهارا في عمود سحاب ليهديهم في الطريق، وليلا في عمود نار ليضيء لهم. ولم يبرح عمود السحاب نهارا و عمود النار ليلا من أمام الشعب.

# Vocabulary

## مفردات ومعاني

# Traveling

<b>airline</b>	شركة طيران
<b>airport</b>	مطار
<b>aisle</b>	ممرّ (ما بين المقاعد في الطائرة)
<b>arrivals area</b>	منطقة الوصول
<b>baggage</b>	الحقائب
<b>baggage claim</b>	استلام الحقائب
<b>board</b>	تحميل الركاب
<b>boarding pass</b>	جواز الصعود على متن الطائرة
<b>bus</b>	باص / حافلة
<b>bus stop</b>	موقف باص / موقف حافلة
<b>cab</b>	تاكسي / سيارة أجرة

# Traveling

<b>check-in</b>	حجز
<b>customs</b>	الجمارك
<b>excess baggage</b>	حمولة إضافية
<b>fare</b>	أجرة (تاكسي أو ما شابه)
<b>flight</b>	رحلة جوية
<b>gate</b>	بوابة
<b>jet lag</b>	اضطراب الرحلات الجوية الطويلة
<b>luggage</b>	أمتعة (من حقائب وشنط...)
<b>passport</b>	جواز سفر – إجازة مرور

# Traveling

<b>Business trip</b>	رحلة عمل
<b>Vacation trip</b>	رحلة ترفيهية
<b>Traveling solo</b>	يُسافر وحيداً/بمفرده
<b>Family trip</b>	رحلة عائلية
<b>Is this trip for business or pleasure?</b>	ما هو هدف هذه الرحلة: العمل أم التسلية؟



# Grammar

القواعد

# **Verb (2): Simple Present Negatives and Questions**

- In the simple present tense, negative forms and question forms are made using the auxiliary verb “do”.

# Forming A Negative:

- Negatives in the simple present are formed by adding *don't* or *doesn't* before the simple form of the verb:

Subject	Auxiliary	Example
I	don't	I don't sing
You	don't	You don't sing
He	doesn't	He doesn't sing
She	doesn't	She doesn't sing
It	doesn't	It doesn't sing
We	don't	We don't sing
They	don't	They don't sing

In other words, only **third person singular** subjects (he, she and it) have **doesn't** — the rest have **don't**.

# Forming a yes/no question

- Yes/no questions are also created using the auxiliary *do*. This time, the auxiliary is placed before the subject. Here are the rules:

Auxiliary	Subject	Example
Do	I	Do I sing?
Do	you	Do you sing?
Does	he	Does he sing?
Does	she	Does she sing?
Does	it	Does it sing?
Do	we	Do we sing?
Do	they	Do they sing?

# Forming a WH- question

- WH- questions (using words such as “what”, “when”, and “where”) are also created by putting the auxiliary *do* before the subject. Then, you add the WH- word at the beginning. Here are some examples:

Statement	Yes/no question	WH- question
I sing	Do I sing?	What do I sing?
You fight.	Do you fight?	Why do you fight?
He lives	Does he live?	Where does he live?

# Idioms:

## Idiom

## Meaning

**In the same  
boat**

If two or more parties **in the same boat**, they are in the same unpleasant or difficult situation. "When the factory closed down, the workers all found themselves in the same boat."

**My way or  
the highway**

If you say to someone "**it's my way or the highway**" you are telling that person that either they accept what you tell them to do or they leave the project.

**Any port in a  
storm**

When you are in difficulty, **any port in a storm** refers to a solution you accept, which in normal circumstances you would find unacceptable.

**Travel light**

When you **travel light**, you travel with as little luggage as possible.