English on the air الانجليزية على الهواء 25

Comprehension

Today's Reading:

 1 Samuel 17: 4-7: A giant nearly ten feet tall stepped out from the Philistine line into the open, Goliath from Gath. He had a bronze helmet on his head and was dressed in armor—126 pounds of it! He wore bronze shin guards and carried a bronze sword. His spear was like a fence rail—the spear tip alone weighed over fifteen pounds. His shield bearer walked ahead of him.

قراءة اليوم:

 1 صموئيل 17: 4-7: فخرج من بين صفوف جيوش الفلسطينيين رجل مبارز من جت يدعى جليات طوله ست أذرع وشبر (نحو ثلاثة أمتار)، يضع على رأسه خوذة من نحاس، ويرتدي درعا مصفحا وزنه خمسة آلاف شاقل (نحو سبعة وخمسين كيلو جراما) من النحاس وقد لف ساقيه بصفائح من نحاس، كما تدلى رمح نحاسى من كتفيه وكانت قناة رمحه شبيهة بنول النساجين، وسنانه يزن ست مئة شاقل حديد (نحو سبعة كيلو جرامات)، وكان حامل ترسه يمشى أمامه.

Vocabulary مفردات ومعاني

- When giving physical descriptions, the two most common verbs to use are BE and HAVE, however, they are quite specific.
- We use **BE** for: height, weight, skin color.
- We use **HAVE** for: hair (length), hair (style), hair (color) and facial features.

• Height

Short - Medium height - Tall

- Weight
 Skinny Slim Medium weight chubby fat
- Skin Colour
 Fair-skinned Tanned Dark-skinned
- Hair (Length) Short - Medium length - Long

- Hair (Style) Straight - Wavy - Curly
- Facial Features
 Beard Black Eye Moustache Pimples
- Other Features
 Mole Scar Wart Wrinkles

• Examples:

- Samir is medium height.
- Tanya has blonde hair.
- Noura is overweight.
- Salma has curly hair and is tanned.
- Basel has a long beard and he also has a black eye right now.
- Tony is tall and has medium length hair.

Grammar القواعد

- Modal verbs are helping/auxiliary verbs that express ideas like ability, necessity, and prohibition. Many modal verbs have more than one meaning. They are always followed by the simple form of a verb. For example:
- Samar has to pay her rent every month.
- This shows that Samar has no choice. She has an obligation to pay her rent. She will be in trouble if she does not pay her rent.

- The modal verbs "must," "have to" and "have got to" show that something is not optional; it is necessary.
- **Must** is the strongest and most serious modal verb of the three and is most common in writing. It is unusual to use "must" in questions.
- I must study tonight.

- Have got to is most common in informal speech. It is not used in questions.
- I have got to study tonight. = I must study tonight.
- Have to is the most commonly used modal of obligation. It is useful for forming questions and negatives. Be careful! The subject and verb must agree for he/she/it subjects AND the question form requires "Do/Does/Did".

Example	Question	Answer
I have to study tonight.	Do I have to study tonight?	Yes, I do.
She has to study tonight.	Does she have to study tonight?	No, she doesn't.

• **Remember**: "have got to" and "have to" are modal verbs and require a simple verb to follow them. The "to" is part of the modal; it is not an infinitive "to".

Idioms:

Idiom	Meaning	
A <u>chip</u> off the old block	If you refer to a person as a chip off the old block , you mean that they resemble one of their parents in appearance, character or behavior. "Elie is a chip off the old block - he reacts exactly the same way as his father."	
<u>Dressed</u> up to the nines	To describe someone as dressed up to the nines means that they are wearing very smart or glamorous clothes. "Soha must be going to a party - she's dressed up to the nines!"	
<u>Hard</u> as nails	A person who is as hard as nails is someone very unsympathetic who does not seem to care about others. "You must be hard as nails not to sympathize with those kids."	