

**English on the air II**

**إنجليزي عَ الهواء II**

# Comprehension

فهم

# Today's Reading:

- **Acts 28: 17-23:** Three days later, Paul called the Jewish leaders together for a meeting at his house. He said, “The Jews in Jerusalem arrested me on trumped-up charges, and I was taken into custody by the Romans. I assure you that I did absolutely nothing against Jewish laws or Jewish customs. After the Romans investigated the charges and found there was nothing to them, they wanted to set me free, but the Jews objected so fiercely that I was forced to appeal to Caesar. I did this not to accuse them of any wrongdoing or to get our people in trouble with Rome. We’ve had enough trouble through the years that way. I did it for Israel. I asked you to come and listen to me today to make it clear that I’m on Israel’s side, not against her.”<sup>3</sup>

# Today's Reading:

I'm a hostage here for hope, not doom.” They said, “Nobody wrote warning us about you. And no one has shown up saying anything bad about you. But we would like very much to hear more. The only thing we know about this Christian sect is that nobody seems to have anything good to say about it.” They agreed on a time. When the day arrived, they came back to his home with a number of their friends. Paul talked to them all day, from morning to evening, explaining everything involved in the kingdom of God, and trying to persuade them all about Jesus by pointing out what Moses and the prophets had written about him.

# Vocabulary

## مفردات ومعاني

# Arranging to meet

## تحضير لقاء

## **Inviting someone out:**

- Are you up to anything this evening?
- Have you got any plans for this evening/  
tomorrow/ the weekend?
- Are you free this evening/ tomorrow afternoon/  
tomorrow evening?
- What would you like to do this evening?
- Do you want to go somewhere this weekend?
- Would you like to join me for something to eat?
- Sure/ I'd love to/ sounds good/ that sounds like  
fun.
- Sorry, I can't make it.

- I'm afraid I already have plans.
- I'm too tired.
- I need to study.
- I'm very busy at the moment.

### **Arranging the time and place:**

- What time shall we meet?
  - Let's meet at eight o'clock.
  - Where would you like to meet?
  - I'll see you at ten o'clock/ in the restaurant/ at the cinema.
  - I'll meet you there.
- See you there!



- Let me know if you can make it.
- I'll call you later.

### **Meeting up:**

- I'm running a little late.
- I'm caught in traffic, I'll be there in a few.
- I'll be there in five/ ten/ fifteen minutes.
- Have you been here long?
- Have you been waiting long?

# Grammar

القواعد

# Tag Questions:

- A tag question is a special construction in English. It is a statement followed by a mini-question. The whole sentence is a "tag question", and the mini-question at the end is called a "question tag".
- We use tag questions at the end of statements to ask for confirmation. They mean something like: "Am I right?" or "Do you agree?" They are very common in English.
  - *It's beautiful, isn't it?*
  - *It isn't very good, is it?*

# Tag Questions:

- A tag question is a grammatical structure. It refers to a declarative statement or an imperative that are modified to become a question by adding an interrogative fragment.
- Can be considered as an indicator of politeness, emphasis, or irony;
- They may suggest confidence or lack of confidence;
- They may be confrontational or tentative;
- In legal settings, tag questions can be found in leading question.

# Tag Questions:

- The basic structure is:

|                           |                  |
|---------------------------|------------------|
| Positive statement,       | Negative tag?    |
| <i>Snow is white,</i>     | <i>isn't it?</i> |
| Negative statement,       | Positive tag?    |
| <i>You don't like me,</i> | <i>do you?</i>   |

- Some special cases:

|  |   |
|--|---|
| <i>I am right, aren't I?</i>                 | aren't I (not amn't I)  |
| <i>You have to go, don't you?</i>            | you (do) have to go...  |
| <i>Nothing came in the post,<br/>did it?</i> | treat statements with nothing,<br>nobody etc like negative statements |
| <i>Let's go, shall we?</i>                   | let's = let us  |

# Idioms:

| Idiom                | Meaning   |
|----------------------|---|
| (to) Call it a night | <p>To stop an activity for the rest of the night.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- <i>We spent a few hours walking around. It was so cold that we were ready to call it a night by nine o'clock.</i></li><li>- <i>Let's call it a night and meet back at the office at seven o'clock tomorrow morning to finish preparing our report.</i></li></ul> <p>Note: There is also the expression "to call it a day" which means to stop activity for the day.</p> |
| Needless to say      | <p>Obviously.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- <i>You've got a test tomorrow morning. Needless to say, you can't stay out late tonight.</i></li><li>- <i>Needless to say, you shouldn't have waited until Christmas Eve to do your shopping. The stores are going to be very crowded!</i></li></ul>  |