

Words often confused and misused

Rat – Mouse

Rat: a rat is an animal which has a long tail and look like يشبه a large mouse. فأر كبير

- A rate is larger than a mouse.
- The sewers بلاعات are swarming with rats.
- We call someone a rat when we are angry with him because he has done something unpleasant. غير سار
- Oh, you rat They're all rats in our business.

Mouse: a mouse is a small furry animal with a long tail. فأر صغير

- Rat – race – competition in society. المنافسة في المجتمع
- The rat race is another name آخر اسم for competition in society.

Include – Contain – Consist

Include: يشتمل على to contain something as a part of something else, or to make something part of something else.

- The bill includes tax and service.
- Carpets and curtains are to be included in the purchase price.

Contain: to have something inside or include something as a part.

أما contain فتعني يحتوي على، وتستخدم بدون حرف جر.

- The book contains many interesting stories.
- The urban areas contain several million people.
- The thieves stole a purse containing banknotes.

Consist: to be made of or formed from something

تعني consist يتركب أو يتكون من ويتبعها حرف جر. of.

- The committee consists of scientists and engineers.

- Their diet consisted mainly of dumpling and vegetables.
- A train consists of an engine and some carriages. عربات
- Our flat consists of three rooms.

Climate - Weather

Climate: (خاص بمنطقة أو بمكان معين بوجه عام) the general weather conditions usually found in a particular place.

- The Mediterranean climate is good for growing citrus fruits and grapes.
- When we retire, we're going to move to a warmer climate.
- What is the climate like in the North Pole?

Weather: (حالة الجو من المطر والرياح) the conditions in the air above the Earth such as wind, rain or temperature, especially at a particular time over a particular area

- The weather in the hills can change very quickly, so take suitable clothing.
- We're going to have a picnic, weather permitting (= if the weather is good enough).
- The weather is hot today.

Adapt – Adopt

Adapt (v): make something suitable to or for a purpose. يتكيف مع

- Success often depends on your ability to adapt yourself to changing circumstances.
- He cannot adapt himself to being free.
- He was quick to adapt to the new system.

Adopt: to legally make another person's child part of your family so that he or she becomes one of your own children.

يتخذ - يقرر - يتبنى

- The merchant who had no children of his own adopted John as his heir. وريث
- My mother was adopted when she was four.
- The couple are unable to have children of their own, but hope to adopt.
- They adopted the new method طريقة of making leather.

Adult – Teenager

Adult: بالغ a fully-grown person, or one who is considered to be legally responsible for their actions.

- Some children find it difficult to talk to adults.

Teenager: مراهق someone who is between 13 and 19 years old.

- We should treat the teenagers in a friendly way.

Lie – Lay - Lie to

Lie: (lay – lain) (= to rest) يستلقي to be in or move into a horizontal position on a surface

- Last night I lay awake in bed for several hours.
- When I need a rest I lie down, I lie in bed.

Lay:

(1) (laid – laid) (= to put) يضع

- The hen الدجاجة lays تضع eggs.
- How many eggs have your hens laid today?

(2) **Lay the table** يعد المائدة

- My mother lays تعد the table المائدة before every meal.
- I help my mother to lay the table for lunch.
- The table is laid for breakfast.

Lie to (lied – lied) (= to tell lies) يكذب على

- He lied to his friend to get some money.

- He lies يكذب, he is lying, he is telling lies.

Quite – Quiet - Quit

Quite إلى حد ما a little or a lot but not completely.

- The students in this class are quite clever.
- The film was quite good. إلى حد ما - نوعاً ما.
- I quite agree أنا متفق معك تماماً to your plan.
- She's quite pretty, isn't she?
- He doesn't feel quite well.

Quiet هادئ the state of being silent.

- They wanted as much peace and quiet as possible.
- There was no wind and everything was quiet.
- Be quiet! I want to listen to the music.
- We live in a very quiet street.

Quit يترك/يرحل (مكان – وظيفة - مدرسة) to stop doing something or leave a job or a place.

- My brother quit his job last year.
- He quit his job after an argument with a colleague.
- People are now calling on the chairman to quit.
- I quit school at 16.

Charity – Orphanage – Workhouse – Poorhouse

Charity: مؤسسة خيرية an organization that gives money, goods, or help to people who are poor, sick etc.

- Several charities sent aid to the flood victims.

Orphanage: دار أيتام a large house where children who are orphans live and are taken care of:

- He was raised in an orphanage.

Workhouse: إصلاحية للأحداث a building in Britain in the past where very poor people lived if they had nowhere else to go.

- He had no parents so he was brought up in a workhouse.

Poorhouse: نكية a building where very poor people in the past could live and be fed, which was paid for with public money

- The poor always go to the poorhouse to get help.

On time – In time

On time: at the right time. في الميعاد – في الوقت المحدد

- It is often used in connection with travel.

غالبًا ما تستخدم مع السفر

- The train arrived on time.

In time: not late; early enough. غير متأخر. مبكر

- We were in time for the party.

Note: that there is no article “a” or “the” in these expressions.

لاحظ أن كلمة time لا يسبقها a أو the في هذه التعبيرات.

Extreme – Extremes

Extreme شديد

- He died in extreme poverty.

Extremes ظروف قاسية

- Some animals live in extremes in the desert.

Signal – Sign

Signal إشارة/ يرسل إشارات an action, movement or sound which gives information, a message, a warning or an order.

- We use a mirror so that we can signal to ships.

Sign:

- (1) **Sign (v.)** يوقع to write your name, usually on a written or printed document, to show that you agree with its contents or have written or created it yourself.

- You forgot to sign the cheque.

- (2) **Sign (n.):** لافتة a written or printed mark which has a standard meaning.
- You can't smoke here. There is a "No smoking" sign.

Interview (n.) – interview (v.) - interviewer

Interview (n.) حوار -- مقابلة شخصية (عند التقدم لوظيفة مثلا) a meeting in which someone asks you questions to see if you are suitable for a job or course.

- The minister refused to give any interviews to journalists.

Interview (v.) يجري حوارًا أو مقابلة شخصية to ask someone questions in an interview.

- The manager will interview other applicants for the job.

Interviewer (الذي يجري الحديث) المحاور the person who asks the questions during an interview.

- The interviewer asked the minister many questions about the project.

Wounded - Injured

Wounded: (مشاجرة) مجروح -- جريح injured by a weapon such as a gun or knife.

- There are a lot of wounded in the battle.

The wounded: (المعارك - الحروب) الجرحى people who have been injured, especially in a war.

- Many of the wounded are in a good condition.

Injured: (حادث) مصاب -- مجروح having a wound or damage to part of your body.

- The car accident left him seriously injured.

The injured: الجرحى the people who have been hurt.

- Many of the injured are still in a serious condition.

Able – Capable of – Enable

Able to على قادر to have the necessary physical strength, mental power, skill, time, money or opportunity to do something.

I'm sorry that I wasn't able to phone you yesterday

- He is able to translate from Arabic to English.

Capable of (v + ing) على قادر having the ability, power or qualities to be able to do something

- Only the Democratic Party is capable of running the country.
- He is capable of climbing the mountain.

Enable يمكن من - يساعد على to make someone able to do something, or to make something possible

- A telescope enables a scientist to see distant objects.

Reason – Cause

Reason مبرر - تفسير the cause of an event or situation or something which provides an excuse or explanation

تستخدم reason كاسم بمعنى سبب ويتبعها غالباً حرف الجر. for.

- I'd like you to give me a reason why you were absent yesterday.
- Please, give me a reason for being absent yesterday.
- Nobody knows the reason for his absence.

وتستخدم كفعل بمعنى يتعقل أو يستنتج.

- I reasoned that he was late because there was a lot of work at the office.

أما التعبير with reason فيعني يناقش - يفتش.

- After we had reasoned with him, he agreed to our plans.

Cause سبب the reason why something, especially something bad, happens

تستخدم cause كاسم بمعنى سبب ، ويتبعها غالبًا حرف الجر. of.

- Carelessness الإهمال was the cause of the fire.
- What caused the fire? تستخدم كفعل بمعنى يسبب
- Using drugs مخدرات caused his nervous breakdown.
- What's the cause of her death?

Hard – Hardly – Late – Lately – Fast

Hard (adj.)

- (1) Not soft صلب firm and stiff; not easy to bend, cut or break.
 - This bed is very hard. I can't sleep.
 - It is a hard bed.
 - This seat is hard.
- (2) Difficult صعب difficult to understand; do, experience or deal with.
 - The work of a teacher is very hard.
 - That man is hard to please.
 - The problem is too hard عويصة – صعبة ; I can't solve it.
- (3) Energetic نشيط needing or using a lot of physical or mental effort.
 - He is a hard worker.
 - He works hard. (adv) بكد - باجتهاد
 - He worked energetically without stopping.

Hard (adv.) using a lot of effort or force. بجد/ باجتهاد

- We studied hard for the exam.
- He works hard to succeed.

Hardly (adv.) almost not. بالكاد/ بصعوبة / لا شيء تقريبًا

(1) Only just بصعوبة

- I could hardly believe what he said.
- The shelf was high. I could hardly reach the books on it.

(2) Almost not لا تقريبًا

- I hardly had enough money for the journey.
- There is hardly any tea in the pot.
- Hardly when = لم يكده حتى
- She had hardly seen the man when she screamed.

Late: (adj.) not early متأخر

- Moustafa was late for dinner.
- The lunch was late. (this might mean that it was delayed and people had been waiting for it).

Late: (adv.) after the usual, right, fixed or expected time.

- He got up very late this morning (that is after his usual time).
- The late = who has died recently. المرحوم
- Her late husband was good to her.

Late (adv.) = after the expected time. متأخر

- The train arrived late.

Lately: recently مؤخرًا – من عهد قريب

- We haven't been to the cinema lately.
- I have met some old friends lately.

Fast (adj.) quick, rapid سريع

- I travelled to Alexandria by a fast train.
- I took the fast train. They took the slow one.

Fast: (adj.)

(1) Quickly بسرعة

- Don't speak so fast.

- They are fast friends. أصدقاء أوفياء.
- He is living too fast for his health.

إنه منغمس في الملذات

- I like fast colours.
- (2) Firmly fixed مثبتة بمتانة
- He made the rope fast to the metal ring.
- I want a fast rope. أريد حبلًا متينًا.
- (3) Showing a time that is later than the true time.
- فيها تقديم الساعة
- My watch is five minutes fast.

Fast (v): to eat no food يصوم

- Muslims fast during Ramadan.

Fast (n) الصيام: an act of fasting.

- Ramadan is the month of fast for Muslims.

Fasten (v.): يربط to join together the two sides of a coat, shirt, bag etc.

- Fasten your seat belt please. اربط حزام مقعدك من فضلك.
- I'm going now,' she said, fastening her coat.

System - Discipline

System: (تعليمي - مآكينة) نظام a group of related parts that work together as a whole for a particular purpose.

- It is a well-designed heating system

Discipline: انضباط - ضبط النفس a way of training someone so that they learn to control their behaviour and obey rules.

- The book gives parents advice on discipline.

Invention – Discovery

Invention: Something produced for the first time.

اختراع (شيء لم يكن له وجود)

- The invention of the telephone saves time.

Discovery: Something that existed before but was not known.

اكتشاف شيء موجود ولكن لم يكن معروفاً

- New scientific discoveries are being made every day.

Allow – Let

Allow + مصدر الفعل + **to** + مفعول (يسمح بـ)

- My father allowed me to go to the cinema.

Let + المصدر بدون **to** + مفعول

- My father let us go to the cinema yesterday.

Invent – Discover – Find out - Explore

Invent: to think out something new. يخترع

- Galileo invented اخترع the telescope. The telescope is a useful invention. اختراع مفيد
- Marconi invented the radio.
- Bell invented the telephone.

Discover: to find a thing or place for the first time.

- Columbus discovered اكتشف America.
- The discovery اكتشاف of America was a great achievement.

Find out: to learn a fact (that was hidden)

يكتشف (شيئاً مخبأً أو محتجباً)

- I won't tell you, you must find out for yourself.

Explore: يستكشف to travel around an area in order to find out about it.

- Venice is a wonderful city to explore.

Healthy – Sane

Healthy: سليم بدنياً physically strong and not likely to become ill or weak.

- I've always been perfectly healthy until now

- Her face had a healthy glow.

Sane: سليم عقليًا able to think in a normal and reasonable way

- He seems perfectly sane (= completely sane) to me.
- No sane person would want to kill a baby.

Noise – Voice – Sound – Crash

Noise: unpleasant or confused sound

ضوضاء (وتستخدم غالبًا بدون s)

Try not to make a lot of noise when you go upstairs; the baby's asleep.

- Our washing machine is making a terrible noise.
- The traffic in the streets makes a loud noise.
- What a lot of noise in this restaurant.
- The children made a lot of noise.
- Try not to make so much noise.
- Stop this noise, Moustafa.

Voice: sound made by a person speaking or singing. صوت آدمي

- Raise your voice, please.
- He recognized me by my voice.
- "I suppose we'd better go" said Ahmed in a low voice.

Sound: anything that may be heard. صوت - حس - يبدو

- I can hear the sound of the piano.
- Going to Greece for a holiday sounds exciting.
- Listen! Can you hear the sound of running water.
- She heard the sound of footsteps in the hall.
- He opened the door without a sound.

Crash:

(1) Crash -- a sudden, violent noise. تحطم - ارتطام

- The glass of the window broke, making a loud crash.

- We heard a crash of thunder. رعد
- The tall chimney المدخنة fell with a crash.
- (2) A crash is an accident حادثة in which a moving vehicle hit something and damaged or destroyed.
- Her mother was killed in a car crash سيارة حادثة .
- Fifteen people died in an air crash سقوط طائرة earlier today.
- The plane crashed تحطمت within خلال في seconds of taking off.

Petrol – Petroleum

Petrol: البنزين a liquid obtained from petroleum that is used to supply power to the engine of cars and other vehicles.

- The petrol tank is leaking.

Petroleum: البترول الخام oil that is obtained from below the surface of the Earth and is used to make petrol, paraffin, and various chemical substances.

- Petroleum-based on products.

Rural - Urban

Rural: ريفي happening in or relating to the countryside, not the city.

- It is a rural bus routes.

Urban: حضري relating to towns and cities.

- There is a lot of unemployment in urban areas.

See – Watch – Look at

See يرى

- I saw a road accident on the way to school.

Watch يشاهد

- I enjoy watching certain programmes on TV.

Look at ينظر إلى

- She looked at herself in the mirror.

Steal – Rob

Steal – something: (stole – stolen) يسرق شيئاً

- The thief stole my watch and ran away.
- The thief broke into a house and stole some valuable jewels.
- He was arrested for trying to sell stolen goods. بضائع مسروقة
- She stole softly (= moved quietly) out of the room.

انسلت بخفة خارج الحجرة

Rob (robbed – robbed)

(1) **Rob – place** (بنك مثلاً) يسطو على مكان

- The thieves robbed the bank of fine millions pounds.
- Some thieves robbed the bank.

(2) **Rob – somebody + of + something** يسلب شيئاً من شخص

- A clever thief robbed me of my gold watch in the crowd.
- The thief robbed me of my watch.

Expedition – Tour – Trip - Journey - Voyage – Flight – Picnic - Hike

Expedition رحلة استكشافية a long and carefully organized journey, especially to a dangerous or unfamiliar place ,or the people that make this journey.

- He made an expedition to Africa.

Tour جولة لزيارة الأماكن الأثرية a journey for pleasure ,during which

you visit several different towns ,areas etc.

- We went on a tour to Luxor.

Trip رحلة قصيرة a time spent travelling from one place to another.

- He is on a business trip to Paris.

Journey رحلة برية a time spent travelling from one place to another ,especially over a long distance.

- She made a journey by train to Luxor.

Voyage رحلة بحرية a long journey in a ship or spacecraft.

- He made a long voyage by sea to France.

Flight رحلة جوية a long journey in a plane.

- Our flight to London took four hours.

Hike: (نزهة طويلة سيرًا على الأقدام) تمشية a long walk in the mountains or countryside.

- A hike in the woods.

Stay with – Stay at / in

Stay with (يقيم مع شخص)

- When I was in Alexandria, I stayed with my uncle.

Stay at / in

- He stayed in a hotel overlooking the sea.

Exhausting - Exhausted

Exhausting مجهد – (متعب جدًا) للأشياء

- It was long and exhausting work.

Exhausted مجهد – (متعب جدًا) للأشخاص

- He was exhausted after the match.

Professor – Scholar – Lecturer

Professor: a university teacher of the highest rank. أستاذ جامعي

- He is a professor of chemistry in Cairo university.

Scholar: a person who has a deep knowledge of an academic subject / a student who has been granted money to help pay for her or his education.

دارس أكاديمي متعمق / طالب موهوب حاصل على منحة تعليمية.

- He won a scholarship to the university and he is now a distinguished scholar.

Lecturer: a person who gives lectures especially at a collage or a university. محاضر

- The lecturer gave many examples to clarify his lecture.

Interview – Meeting – Appointment

Interview: a meeting between an important person and another.

مقابلة لأخذ حديث

Or to decide whether he can take a job or enter a university.

مقابلة لاختبار شخص لوظيفية أو لدخول جامعة.

Meeting: a gathering of people for a purpose. اجتماع

- They held a meeting to discuss the problem.

Appointment: agreement of a time and place for a meeting.

- The director will see you by appointment.

Take place – Take part

Take place: happen يحدث

- An accident took place in our street yesterday.

Take part: participate in something. يشارك

- He took part in the fight and was wounded as a result.

Routine – Red tape

Routine: the fixed and usual way of doing something.

طريقة العمل المعتادة

- His routine is to go to the club every evening.

Red tape: official rules that seems unnecessary and often cause delay.

الروتين الحكومي

- I couldn't get a passport in time because of red tape.

Session – In session – Term

Session: a period of doing a particular activity. جلسة

- The problem was discussed in one session.

In session: holding a meeting, doing its official work

منعقد - مجتمع

- The court is in session, so no one is allowed to speak without permission.

Term: a period of time into which a school or university year is divided.

فصل دراسي

- The school year is divided into two terms.

Storm – Tempest – Mist – Hurricane

Storm: عاصفة a period of very bad weather when there is a lot of rain or snow, strong winds, and often lightning.

- The storm broke (=suddenly started) at five o'clock.
- Twenty people were killed when storms struck the Mid-West.

Tempest: زوبعة a violent storm.

- It was a violent tempest.

A tempest in a teapot: زوبعة في فنجان American English an unimportant matter that someone has become upset about.

- Haley dismissed the lawsuit دعوى قضائية as a tempest in a teapot.

Mist: ضباب a light cloud low over the ground that makes it

difficult for you to see very far [= fog]

- We could just see the outline of the house through the mist.
- Next morning, the whole town was shrouded in mist (= covered in mist).

Hurricane: إعصار a storm that has very strong fast winds and that moves over water.

- Hurricanes are dangerous nowadays.

Career – Job – Work – Works

Career: a person's working life. الحياة المهنية

- He spent most of his career working in Arab countries.

Job: (countable اسم يعد) The work you do regularly to earn money. وظيفة

- It is very difficult to find a job in this company.

Work: (uncountable اسم لا يعد) what you do to earn money.

- I managed to find some interesting work.
- It is very difficult to find work in the company.

Works = writing مؤلفات / **factory** مصنع

- I read most of Shakespeare's works.
- We visited the iron and steel works at Helwan.
- The steel works مصنع الصلب is making good profits.

Coins - Notes - Currency

Coin: is a small piece of metal used as money. عملة معدنية

- He threw a coin to the beggar when he passed by him.
- Coins are used for making phone calls.

Coin: the two things are two sides of the same coin.

وجهان لعملة واحدة

- Economic efficiency and political democracy are two sides of the same coin.

Note (bank note) a piece of paper money. ورقة نقدية

- I'd like to have my sum in ten pounds notes.
- She took out a ten – pound note.
- Most people like to have their money in notes.

Currency: the money used in a country is referred to as its currency. عملة البلد

- Do you change foreign currency.
- The pound is the currency of Egypt.
- Do you change foreign currency?
- The dollar is the currency of USA.

Cheque - Credit card - Bank statement

Cheque: a piece of paper printed by a bank that you can fill in and use to pay for things. شيك مصرفي

- If there is no money in your account, the bank will not pay the cheque.

Credit card: a small plastic card that allows somebody to get goods or services without using money. بطاقة ائتمان

- Most shops agree to be paid by credit cards.

Bank statement: a list showing the amount of money paid into or out of a bank account. كشف حساب بنكي

- I found there was a mistake in my account when I checked the bank statement.

Exchange – Change

Exchange:

Exchange (something) for (something) يستبدل شيئاً بشيء

- They give him free accommodation in exchange for some help in the house.
- She exchanged a blouse for a skirt.

Exchange (something) with (someone) يستبدل شيئاً مع شخص

- She exchanged a story with Mona.

Change:

(1) Coins of low value. (نقود صغيرة) فكة

- The customer had his meal and kept the waiter the change.
- He needs some change for the phone.

(2) The process of becoming or making something different. تغيير

- We should help the government to change the desert into green land.
- Many changes تغيرات have taken place in our country.

Explorer – Discoverer - Inventor

Explorer: a person who travels around a place to learn about it.

مستكشف

- Marco polo was a famous explores in the thirteenth century.

Discoverer: a person who discovers something. مستكشف

- The discoverer of X-rays changed the history of medicine.

Inventor: a person who invents something for the first time.

مخترع

- Thomas Edison was the inventor of the rubber.

Present – represent

Present: give or offer يقدم

- He presented his apology for being late.

Represent: be a sign or example of. يمثل

- The red lines on the map represents railways.

Incident – Accident – Event

Incident: an event in a story or an event involving violence.

حدث في قصة - واقعة

- This story is full of incidents.
- There were a number of unpleasant incidents after the football match.

Accident: something unpleasant that happens by chance or unexpectedly.

حادثة

- The accident happened near our school.
- I met Hossam by accident بالصدفة at the office.
- A car accident took place حدث in our street in the morning.

Event: something that happens especially something important.

حدث هام أو تاريخي

- The 6th October war is an important event in our history.

Festival – Feast

Festival: a day or time when people celebrate something.

مهرجان

- The Cannes film festival is celebrated every year.

Feast: a day kept in memory of a religious event. عيد ديني

- Ramadan feast takes place after fasting for a month.

Athletics - Athlete - Athletic - Sport - Games - Match

Athletics (n.): the practice of bodily exercise such as jumping and running.

اللاعب القوي

- Sports such as running and jumping.

Athlete (n.): a person who practices bodily exercise. شخص رياضي

- You have to train for it like an athlete preparing for a race.

Athletic (adj.) of or concerning athletics. رياضي

- He danced with an athletic ease.

Sport: a physical game or activity that you do for exercise.

رياضية

- He did a lot of sport when he was young.

Game: a form of play or sports with rules. لعبة

- Let's have a game of chess.

Match: an organized game or sports event. مباراة

- They played a football match.

Amateur - Professional

Amateur (n.): a person who takes part in sport or activity for pleasure. هاوي

- The tournament دوري for professionals and amateurs is being played on four different courses.

Professionals: a person who does for money what others, do for enjoyment. محترف

- He said it was the work of highly professional killers.

Intense – intensive

Intense (adj.): very great, strong or serious. شديد - عنيف

- That metal needs intense heat to melt.

Intensive: concentrated on a particular activity. مُرَكِّز - مكثف

- The course lasted a month but it was intensive.

Present - Reward

Present = gift = something given freely.

- I got this camera as a present (gift) هدية from my uncle.

Reward: something given to someone for what he (or she) has done.

- A reward is offered to anyone who helps to find the criminal.

Colleague – Fellow - Comrade

Colleague: a person with whom one works. زميل عمل

- Yasser and Hakim are colleagues, they are teachers in the same school.

Fellow: a man or a boy / a companion

- He is a good fellow. رجل - شخص
- They are fellows زملاء in poverty
- He is a fellow of the Royal Academy. زميل للأكاديمية الملكية

Comrade: a friend or companion. رفيق

- He is an old army comrade. رفيق السلاح

Companion: is someone who you spend time with or travel with. رفيق

- Several shots were fired, killing the man and seriously injuring his companion.

Produce - Product - Production

Produce (v.): make or grow something. ينتج

- The factory produces cloth.

Produce (n.): things produced on a farm. منتجات زراعية

- I like fresh vegetable produce. منتجات خضروات طازجة

Products (n.): things produced by industry. منتجات صناعية

- The products of that factory include washing machines.

Production (n.): the act of making or growing. إنتاج

- Mass production lowers the price of goods. الإنتاج بالجملة

National - International - Universal

National: involving two or more countries. قومي - وطني - دولي

- We have our national feasts and our national banks.
أعياد قومية وبنوك وطنية
- There was an international football match between Brazil and Germany.
- The victory day is one of our outstanding national festivals.

National anthem النشيد الوطني

- The crowd listened to speeches and sang the national anthem before dispersing peacefully.

International دولي – عالمي involving two or more countries.

- Involving different countries.
- The United Nation Organization منظمة الأمم المتحدة is an international organization.
- An international football match was played between Egypt and France.

Universal: connected with or done by everybody in the world. عالمي

- Peace is a subject of universal interest.
- The environment is a universal issue.

Habit - Custom – Tradition - Customs house

Habit: something that is done by one person very often.

عادة فردية

- Biting your nails is a bad habit.
- He got into the habit of smoking.
- It is my habit to read for an hour or two before going to bed.
- She is in the habit of visiting her aunt every Friday.
- My child has formed the healthy habit of brushing his teeth twice daily, morning and evening.
- It was my habit to go for a walk after supper.

Custom: something that is done by a group, community, society.

عُرف / عادة تخص المجتمع

- It is our custom to eat salted fish on Sham El –Nassem.
- He has written a book about the manners and customs of the Indians.
- I am not accustomed لست متعودًا to reading in bed.
- I shall take away my custom from this shop.

سوف أنقطع عن شراء السلع من هذا المحل

- It is our custom to wear new clothes in festivals.

Customs house جمرک

- At Kennedy airport I went through the customs.

Tradition: a belief that is continued from the past to the present.

تقليد (من الماضي)

- It is a tradition to play tricks on people on the first of April.
- It is a tradition that women got dressed in long white dresses.

Ancestors - Descendant

Ancestors: people in your family who lived a long time before you from whom you are descended. أسلاف

- My ancestors settled in this city a hundred years ago.

Descendants: people who are related to somebody and lived a long time ago. من سلالة/ منحدرون من

Her family are descendant of a great Turkish family.

Expert - Experienced - Proficient

Expert (n.): a person who has special knowledge or skill. خبير

- He is an expert on ancient fossils.

Expert (adj.): with special knowledge or skill. اختصاصي

- He is an expert cook.

Experienced (adj.): having the knowledge or skill that is necessary for something. ذو خبرة

- He is not a very experienced driver.

Proficient (adj.): able to do a particular thing well, skilled.

كفاء/ماهر

- We are looking for someone who is proficient in English.

Reputation - Fame

Reputation: the opinion that people in general have about what somebody on something is like. سُمعة/صيت

- Although he is very rich, he has a bad reputation that he is miserly.

Fame: being well-known or talked about by many people.

شُهرة

- Ahmed Zewail achieved great fame when he discovered the Femto Second.

Hire - Rent

Hire: to get the use of something on payment of a sum of money. You hire a thing for just a short time (and the owner hires it out).

يستأجر لمدة قصيرة (مثل سيارة أو قارب أو دراجة)

- This man has got cars for hire Tourists usually hire camels in the desert near the Pyramids.
- Let's hire a car for the weekend.

Rent: to pay a sum of money regularly for the use of a flat, piece of land, television so you rent a thing for a long period (and the owner lets it out).

يستأجر لمدة طويلة (مثل شقة أو منزل أو مكتب)

- Moustafa rented a beautiful new flat at Garden City.

- The monthly rent الإيجار of my flat is 500 pounds.
- I rent a flat for three hundred pounds a month.

Itinerary - Guide book

Itinerary: a plan for a journey, a tour or a route.

بيان بمواعيد وطرق الرحلة

- The itinerary includes a visit to the citadel.

Guide book = a book for travelers or tourists giving information about a place. دليل سياحي

- The tourist had a guide book which gave him information about the museum.

Similar - Same

Similar: the same in a way or in some ways but not completely the same. متشابه

- Your handwriting is similar to mine.

Same: not different, not another or other, exactly the one or ones mentioned. نفس - ذات الشيء

- Are you the same person that I spoke to on the phone yesterday?

Carry out - Carry on

Carry out: to do something that you have been ordered to do.

ينفذ

- The soldiers carried out the orders without question.

Carry on: to continue. يستمر

- How long did the party carry on after I left?

Raise - Rise - Arise - Arouse

Raise: (raised - raised) to lift something. يرفع

- It must always be followed by an object.
فعل متعدّد؛ أي يجب أن يتبعه مفعول به.
- I can't hear you. Please raise ارفع your voice.
- The student raised his hand to answer the question.
- If you want to leave the room, raise your hand.
- They are trying to raise (= gather جمع money for a new school in the village).
- I raised objection to the boss. قدمت اعتراضًا إلى رئيس العمل.
- Farmers raise يربون cattle and sheep.

Rise: (rose - risen) to move upwards to become higher, increase.

يرتفع /يزداد

- It can never be followed by an object, though it is often followed by an adverbial phrase.

فعل غير متعدّد، أي لا يتبعه أبدًا مفعول به، ولو أنه غالبًا ما يتبعه عبارة ظرفية

- (1) (Of the sun, moon) appear above the horizon الأفق, become visible

تشرق

- The sun rises تشرق in the east.
 - Prices usually rise ترتفع on feast days.
 - The temperature has risen to nearly forty degrees.
- (2) Get up يستيقظ
- I always rise استيقظ at six o'clock.
- (3) Get up from a lying or sitting position. ينهض
- He rose to greet his guests. نهض لكي يحيي ضيوفه.
- (4) Go or come up or higher, reach a higher level or position. يعلو - يرتفع
- The aeroplane rose in the air.
 - His voice rose in anger.

- Smoke rose from the burning house.
- The River Nile rises **ينبع** in Central Africa.
- The water of the Nile rises during the flood.

Arise: (arose - arisen) begin to exist, appear.

ينشأ عن - ينجم عن - يبرز

- If any problems arise, let me know.
- A crisis **أزمة** has arisen in the foreign office.
- Many problems arise from over – population in Egypt.
- Can we begin by discussing matters arising from the last meeting?

Arouse: (aroused - aroused) to cause a particular reaction in people. **يثير**

- His actions have aroused a lot of criticism.
- It is decisions have aroused a lot of protest.
- The film I saw yesterday aroused my interest.
- The case has aroused tremendous controversy.

جدل - خلاف - نزاع

Surgeon - Oculist - Physician - Dentist - Psychiatrist - Pathologist

Surgeon: طبيب جراح

- A surgeon is a doctor who performs surgery. **يجري جراحة**

Oculist: طبيب عيون

- An oculist is an optician.
- I have pain in my eyes so I am going to an oculist.

Physician: طبيب باطني

- Dr. Magdy is a famous physician in our city.

Dentist طبيب أسنان

- A dentist is a person qualified to treat **يعالج** people's teeth.

Psychiatrist: طبيب نفسي

- A psychiatrist is a doctor who treats people suffering from mental illness.

Pathologist: طبيب أخصائي في معرفة سبب الوفاة

- A pathologist is someone who studies diseases and illness especially by examining dead bodies in order to find out the cause of death.

Operation - Surgery– Open-heart surgery - Plastic surgery - Transplant

Operation: the cutting open of part of a person's body to remove or repair a diseased or injured part. عملية جراحية

- The surgeon performed an operation on her for a kidney problem.

Surgery: treatment of injuries or diseases that involves cutting or removing

- He has to undergo abdominal surgery. جراحة

Open-heart surgery: an operation on the heart during which the blood is kept flowing by a machine. جراحة القلب المفتوح

- The era of open – heart surgery began in the fifties.

Plastic surgery: doing a surgical operation to repair or replace damaged skin. or to improve the appearance of a person's face or body. جراحة تجميلية

- Several of the fire victims needed plastic surgery.

Transplant: an operation in which an organ is transplanted.

عملية زرع أعضاء

- He performed a heart transplant and is now in good condition.

Contract - Shrink - Expand - Dilate

Contract: to become or make something become smaller. يتقلص

- Metals contract as they get cooler.

Shrink = to become smaller especially when washed in water.

ينكمش / يكتس

- This kind of shirt shrinks in the wash.

Expand: (x contract) to become or make something become greater in size. يتمدد

- Metals expand when they are heated.

Dilate: to become or make something wider, larger or further open. تتسع

- The pupils of your eyes dilate when you enter a dark room.

Heritage - Inheritance

Heritage: the traditions, qualities and cultural achievement of a country that have existed for a long time. تراث

- We must preserve our cultural, heritage for future generations.

Inheritance: what you inherit / the act of inheriting.

ميراث - تركة - وراثه

- When he became twenty – one, he came into his inheritance.

Instruction - Instructions

Instruction: the process of teaching knowledge. تعليم

- In the course students receive instruction in engineering.

Instructions: statements telling somebody what they should do. تعليمات

- We should follow the instructions in the car repair manual.

Souvenir - Present - Reward

Souvenir: a thing taken or bought kept to remind one of a person, a place or an event.

- I bought this bag as a souvenir of my visit to London.

Present: (gift) a thing given as a gift. هدية

- I gave my friend a present on his birthday.

Reward: a thing that is given or received in return for doing something good. مكافأة

- A ten thousand pounds were offered as a reward for the return of the stolen painting.

Scene - Scenery - View - Sight - Sights

Scene: what you see around you in a certain place. منظر

- The police soon arrived at the scene of the crime.

Scenery: the natural features that you see around you in the country.

المناظر الطبيعية

- As we neared the border, the scenery became lush and spectacular.

View: what you can see from a particular place.

مشهد - منظر - مرأى

- From the top there is a fine view.
- There was a wide view from the top of the house.
- I've changed my view on this issue.

لقد غيرت رأبي في هذه المسألة

Sight: the noun from "see". رؤية - مشاهدة - منظر

- Her sight is failing.
- The fire is a fearful sight. منظر مخيف
- A man carrying a donkey is a strange sight.
- Beggars are a common sight, and most of them are teenagers.

Sights: (plural جمع) something worth seeing especially places visited by tourists. المعالم أو الأماكن التي تستحق المشاهدة

- You must see the sights of London.
- We are going to see the sights of the town.
- The president found time to see all the tourist sights.

Hang (hung / hung) – **Hang** (hanged / hanged)

Hang (hung / hung): fasten something at the top so that the lower part is free. يعلق

- He was hanging his coat in the hall.
- She hung the washing on the line.

Hang (hanged / hanged): kill somebody by putting a rope around the neck then allowing him to drop. يشنق

- He was hanged for murder.

Director – Manger – Managing director – Boss - Headmaster

Director: someone who controls or manages a company, organization or activity. مدير بشركة أو عدة شركات

- He is the marketing director in our company.
- He is the director of several companies.

Manager: someone who is in charge of a bank, shop, sports team, etc.

مدير محل تجاري أو فندق أو مصنع.

- Mr. Amer is the manger of the bank.
- He is the manager of the factory.

Managing director: a person who controls the business operations of a company. المدير العام

- The appointment of Mr. Paul Fox as the new managing director of BBC television.

Boss: someone who is on charge of people at work and tells them about what to do. رئيس العمل

- Who is the boss around here?

Headmaster: person in charge of a school. ناظر أو مدير مدرسة.

- He has been headmaster of this school for ten years.

Receive – Take

Receive: accept or get something offered or sent. يتلقى - يستلم

- When did you receive the telegram?
- He received a good education.

Take:

- (1) Get or lay hold off with the hand. يمسك
 - Can I take it with my hands or is it too hot?
- (2) Come to possess, enjoy the advantage of. يأخذ
 - Take what you like.
- (3) Carry: accompany. يحمل - يصطحب
 - He took the letters to the post office.

In the way - On the way - In this way - By the way – In a way

In the way:

- (1) **be obstacle to:** يكون عقبة في سبيل
 - Tell that boy not to get in the way.
- (2) **Method:** طريقة
 - She made the cake in the way her mother had shown her.

On the way: travelling or approaching. في الطريق إلى

- I'll buy some bread on the way home.
- He's on the way to success.

In this way: by this method. بهذه الطريقة

- The work must be finished in this way.

By the way: that reminds me. على فكرة - بالمناسبة

- By the way, I have something to tell you.

In a way: to a limited extent. نوعًا - إلى حد ما

- In a way, the work was well done.

Enter – Enter for

Enter:

- (1) Come or go into. يدخل
 - The train entered a tunnel.
- (2) Join: يلتحق
 - He entered a secondary school.

Enter for: write or record the name of a person as a competitor منافس.

يسجل - يقيّد اسمه

- They entered for the race. السباق

Fee – Wages – Salary – Commission – Profit – Fare – Pension

Fees: money paid to a professional man for a service (a lawyer, a tutor .. etc). أجر - أجرّة الطبيب - المحامي إلخ.

- The lawyer asked to have his fees in advance. أتعاب
- Park entrance fees have gone up to \$15.
- We pay a doctor or lawyer his fee.
- The school - fees مصاريف المدرسة - entrance fee رسم دخول

Wages: money paid weekly to workers, shop-assistants.

أما wages فتعني أجرًا يتقاضاه العامل كل أسبوع وهي دائمًا جمع.

- The plumber's wages are very high.
- His wages are E.L 50 a week.
- A workman receives يتلقى wages (daily or weekly).

Salary: money paid monthly or quarterly to professional people.

تعني salary ماهية أو مرتب يتقاضاه الموظف كل شهر.

- He works at a bank and gets a good salary.

- The engineer demanded a higher salary.
- An employee receives a salary.

Commission عمولة an extra amount of money that is paid to a person or organization according to the value of the goods they have sold or the services they have provided.

- The dealer takes a 20% commission on the sales he makes.
- An agent or auctioneer الدلال بالمزاد receives commission.

Profit ربح money that you gain by selling things or doing business, after your costs have been paid.

- Our daily profit is usually around \$500.
- he sold the business and bought a farm with the profits.
- A merchant makes a profit.

Fare أجرة the price you pay to travel somewhere by bus, train, plane ... etc.

- Air fares have shot up by 20%.
- Children under 14 travel half-fare.

Pension: a regular sum of money paid to someone who is old or retired.

- He was pensioned off at 60.
- When he retired, اعتزل الخدمة, he was given a pension of L.E 2000 a month.
- Pension: a regular sum of money paid to someone who is old or retired.
- He was pensioned off at 60.

Borrow – Lend - Owe

Borrow: get something from somebody on the understanding that it will be returned. يقرض - يستعير

- He forgot his book and borrowed mine.

Lend: let another have or use for a time; make a loan. يقرض - يعير

- I lent him my book.

Owe (v.): يدين لي to give someone back money that they have lent you.

- How much do I owe you.
- I owe my brother L.E 50.

Ask – Ask for

Ask:

- (1) Call for an answer to. يسأل
 - May I ask a question?
- (2) Invite: يدعو
 - We asked him to dinner.
- (3) Request to be allowed: يلتمس
 - He asked to get up at 7 O'clock.

Ask for: demand. يطلب

- He asked for information.

Except – Except for - Apart from

Except: not including; but not. ما عدا

- He gets up early every day except Friday.

Except for: used when what is excluded is different from what is included.

لولا

- Your essay مقال is good except for the spelling.

Apart from: leaving on one side. بصرف النظر عن

- Apart from the cost, it will take a lot of time.

Which of - Either of - Neither of - Both of

Which of: أيهما – أي الأمرين أو الشخصين

- Which of the two do you want?

Either of: أي من – أحد الأمرين

- Either of them will do.

Neither of: لا هذا ولا ذاك

- Neither of the books is satisfactory.

Both of: كلا - كلتا

- I want both of them.

Pay attention to – Take care of – Look after

Pay attention to:

- (1) Direct one's thoughts to something. ينتبه إلى
 - He always pays attention to what the teachers says.
- (2) Care (v.): feel interest, anxiety or sorrow. يهتم
 - He failed in the examination but I don't think he cares very much.

Take care of: deal with; be responsible for. يعتني بـ - يتولى رعاية

- There was nobody to take care of the children.

Look after: take care of. يعتني بـ

- Will you look after my dog while I'm away?

Remind - Remember

Remind: cause somebody to remember. يذكر

- This reminds me هذا يذكرني of what we did during our holidays.

Remember

- (1) Keep in the memory; call back to mid the memory of.
 - We often remember the pleasant days.
 - Remember what I told you.

- (2) Convey greetings: ينقل التحيات
- Please remember me to your brother.

Dress - Suit - Costume

Dress: outer garment worn by a woman or girl. ثوب - فستان

- She wore a bright red dress.

Suit: jacket, waistcoats, and trousers. بدلة

- He has a new suit on.

Costume: style of dress. طراز من الملابس

- The actors were wearing historical costumes.

Grow - Grow up

Grow:

- (1) Live, flourish. ينمو
- This plant grows in cold countries.
- (2) Cultivate: يزرع
- Egyptian farmers grow cotton.
- (3) Increase (in size, volume) يزداد
- How quickly she is growing!
- (4) Become, turn يصبح (followed by predicate adjective, adverb or noun)
- He's growing old.

Grow up: reach the stage of full development; become adult.

يبلغ سن الرشد

- When the boys grow up, they become independent.

Beside - Besides

Beside: at the side of; close to. بجانب

- Come and sit beside me.
- She would like to live beside the sea.

Besides

- (1) **In addition to**; as well as. بالإضافة إلى
- I have three other suits besides this.
- (2) **Moreover**; also
- I don't like that new dictionary; besides it's too expensive.

Interested - Interesting - Excited - Exciting

Interested: feeling or showing interest. مهتم

- I am interested in reading scientific books.

Interesting: holding the attention; arousing interest. ممتع

- This is an interesting story.

Excited: aroused. مثار

- It's nothing to get excited about.

Exciting: arousing; stirring up the feeling. مثير

- The match was very exciting.

It's - Its

It's: abbreviation of "it is". اختصار لـ

- It's the red book that I want.

Its: possessive adjective of (it). صفة ملكية

- The dog wagged its tail.

Realize: be aware of (be fully conscious of).

يدرك - يفهم - يحقق - يتحقق

- I did not realize that it was too late.
لم أكن أدري أو أدرك أن الوقت قد تأخر جدًا
- He realizes that his hard work will lead him to success. يؤدي
- I realize I'll have to work harder if I want to pass this exam.
- Does he realize his error yet? خطأ

Understand: know the meaning, nature, explanation of something. يفهم

- He's speaking so fast. I can't understand a word.
- I understand the meaning of the word.
- He didn't understand what I said.

Home - House

Home: place where one lives, esp. with one's family.

بيت - موطن

- After school, the boys go home.
- Egypt is my home.

House: building made for people to live in (منزل - سكن (مبنى)

- I've bought a house in the country.

Country – Countryside – The country

Country:

(1) **The land of a nation.** قطر - البلاد

- Norway is a country in the north – west of Europe. I have visited many countries in Europe.
- He sold the house and left the country.

(2) **Rural district** الريف (عمومًا)

- He had planned to settle down in the country.

يستقر في الريف

- They spent a day in the country.

Countryside: particular rural district. منطقة ريفية معينة

- The countryside around Vienna is very beautiful.
- The English countryside looks its best in May.

The country : and that is outside towns and cities, including land used for farming. الريف

- My father lives in Cairo, but my uncle lives in the country

الريف; he has a small farm near Tanta.

Continuously – Continually

Continuously: without stopping at all. بلا توقف

- The river flows under this bridge continuously.

Continually: again and again (with only short breaks).

باستمرار - بتتابع

- It rains continually.

Remark – Observe - Notice

Remark = say something by way of comment.

يقدم ملاحظة أو تعليقاً

- We mustn't buy things we don't need, I remarked.

Observe:

(1) Say by way of comment. يعلق

- "He is looking very anxious", I observed.

(2) Look at; watch carefully. يراقب - يلاحظ

- He observed me carefully.

Notice: pay attention. ينتبه إلى - يلاحظ

- Did you notice how she was dressed?

Catch up with - run away

Catch up with: overtake. يلحق بـ

- As I walked faster than he did, I soon caught up with him.

Run away: try to escape. يهرب

- They dropped the bag and ran away .

Lose – Loose – Miss

Lose: يفقد = not to be able to find.

- I don't like losing my way.
- Take care not to lose your book.

Loose: غير مثبت - غير مربوط - مخلخل = unfastened.

- That dog is too dangerous to be left loose.
- I'll go to the dentist because I have a loose tooth.

Miss: يفقد - يفقد - يفوته = fail to hold, catch, reach, see what is desired.

- We must hurry or we'll miss the train.
- We haven't seen you for a long time.
- We have missed you.

Expect - Wait for

Expect: يتوقع

- My trip took me longer than I expected.
- I expect him to arrive to 6 o'clock.

Wait for: ينتظر

- I shall wait for him till he comes.
- We are waiting for the train to stop.

Late – Lately

Late: متأخر - منذ عهد قريب - أخيرًا

- The train arrived very late.
- Have you travelled by train lately. أخيرًا

High – Highly

High: عالٍ - مرتفع

- The plane flew very high.

Highly: بدرجة عالية - بدرجة عظيمة

- He thinks very highly عظيمة of me.

Near – Nearly

Near: قريب

- I saw him clearly when he came near.

Nearly: تقريبًا

- He was nearly dead when he fell from the first floor.

Make – Let

Make: يجبر

- I made him do it “by force”. أجبرته بالقوة.
- He made him write it fifty times.

Let = allow يسمح

- I let him enter. سمحت له بالدخول.
- Don't let him cheat you. لا تدعه يغشك.

Discover – Invent

Discover = get knowledge of, find out (something existing but not yet known). يكتشف

- Columbus discovered America.

Invent: create or design something not existing before. يخترع

- Whittle invented the jet engine.

Leave – Live – Let – Lively - Living

Leave: go away from. يغادر

- When did you leave London?

Live: be alive or have existence. يعيش - يوجد

- He lives in Luxor.

Live (adj.): مباشر على الهواء - حي (مباراة - برنامج) a live television or radio programme is seen or heard on television or radio at the same time as it is actually happening.

- There will be live TV coverage of tonight's big match.

Let: allow to يدع - يسمح

- Will he let you go?

Lively: مليء بالنشاط والحيوية someone who is lively has a lot of energy and is very active.

- He is a lively man.

Living: الرزق – المعيشة the way that you earn money or the money that you earn.

- It's not a great job, but it's a living.
- What do you do for a living? (= What do you do as a job?)

Stationary – Stationery – Library – Book shop

Stationary (adj.): not moving or changing.

ثابت – غير متحرك – ساكن

- He collided اصطدم with a stationary car.
- When an object isn't moving, it is stationary.

Stationery (n.): writing materials. أدوات الكتابة من ورق وأقلام

- This bookshop also sells stationery.
- Articles like writing paper, pencils and pens are called stationery.

Library: مكتبة (للقراءة – لقراءة الكتب واستعاراتها) a room or building containing books that can be looked at or borrowed.

- I go to the school library once a week.

Book shop: مكتبة لبيع الكتب a shop for selling books.

- He went to the book shop to buy some books.

Find – Found

Find: يجد to discover, see, or get something that you have been searching for.

- I can't find the car keys.
- Hold on while I find a pen.

Found: يؤسس to start something such as an organization, company, school, or city, often by providing the necessary money [= establish].

- The castle is founded on solid rock.
- The British parliamentary system is founded on debate and opposition.

Control - Check

Control: have control of. يدير – يتحكم في

- He controls a large factory.

Check: examine in order to learn whether something is correct.

يفحص - يراجع

- Will you please check these figures.

Big – Large - Great

Big: of great size (of more than average size or amount). ضخم

- There is a big tree by the gate of our house.
- I gave Amany a big box of chocolate.
- He has a big business company.

Large: big in size, amount, or number [≠ small] كبير

- His father left him a large fortune. ثروة طائلة
- A large number of students have signed up for the course.
- The T-shirt comes in Small, Medium and Large.
- They live in a large house by the sea.

Great:

- (1) Important; noted; of high rank or position. هام - شهير
 - The pyramids are great buildings.
 - Shakespeare was a great poet. شاعر

- He is a great friend of mine.
- (2) Large in amount or degree. كبير للكمية أو الدرجة.
- The doctor took great care of him.
- His essay shows great ignorance of grammar.
- He is a great friend of mine.
- His death was a great loss. خسارة كبيرة.
- Great men are honoured and respected by everyone.

Earth – Ground – Soil – Floor

Earth كوكب الأرض the planet that we live on.

- 71% of the earth's surface is sea.
- The earth goes round the sun.

Ground (أرض الشارع أو الفناء مثلا) الأرض solid surface of the earth.

- He fell to the ground.
- I fell down on the ground.
- He put his bundle carefully on the ground.
- When Fatma got tired, she sat on the ground.

Ground floor الدور الأرضي

- The fire broke out among the archive on the ground floor.

Soil: earth especially the earth in which plants, trees grow – etc. تربة

- Egypt enjoys a rich soil.
- The soil here is very fertile. خصبة.
- His rich soil yields good crops. تجود به - تثر.
- We irrigate the soil with a motor pump. نروي

Floor:

- (1) Floor أرض الحجرية – أرضية the flat surface that you stand on inside a building.
 - The floor is covered with a carpet.

- He spent the night sleeping on the floor.
- There is a puddle of water on the kitchen floor.
- Soha was sweeping the kitchen floor.
- (2) Floor: مَبْنَى فِي طَابِقٍ one of the levels in a building.
 - She escaped through a ground floor window.
 - They took the lift to the fourth floor.
 - Our office is on the top floor.

Thief – Burglar – Pickpocket - Robber – Shoplifter

Thief: لَص someone who steals things from another person or place.

- Thieves broke into the offices and stole \$150,000's worth of computer equipment.
- They were nothing but petty thieves (=thieves who steal small things).

Burglar: (مَنَازِل – مَحَلَّات إلخ.) لَص someone who goes into houses, shops etc to steal things.

- Two burglars broke into my house yesterday.

Pickpocket: (يَسْرِقُ الْأَشْيَاءَ مِنْ جُيُوبِ النَّاسِ – حَقَائِبِهِمْ) (بِدُونِ اسْتِخْدَامِ الْعَنْفِ) نَشَّالٌ someone who steals things from people's pockets, especially in a crowd.

- There are a lot of pickpockets in this street.

Robber: someone who steals money or property.

لَص (يَسْرِقُ نَقُودًا أَوْ مَمْتَلِكَاتٍ مِنْ مَكَانٍ) مِثْلَ (الْبَنْكِ – مَحَلِّ – قَطَارٍ)، وَغَالِبًا بِالْإِكْرَاهِ وَبِاسْتِخْدَامِ الْقُوَّةِ أَوْ التَّهْدِيدِ.

- Armed robbers broke into the shop and demanded money from the cashier.

Shoplifter: لَص يَسْرِقُ أَشْيَاءَ (مَعْرُوضَاتٍ) مِنْ مَحَلِّ to take something from a shop without paying for it.

- Shoplifters will be prosecuted.

Agree – Accept

Agree with a person: يتفق مع (مع الأشخاص)

I agreed with Moustafa to go to Alex by train.

- I agree with you that we need rest.
- I asked him to help me and he agreed.
- He agreed to my proposal. وافق على اقتراحي.
- Agree to something or to do something.
تستخدم to agree to يوافق على (شيء – اقتراح – خطة – فكرة)
- I agree to your suggestion.
- They agreed to go to her party.
- I agree to his idea.
- I agree to leave at once.

Agree on يوافق على شروط

- I agree on your terms. موافق على شروطك.

Accept: usually means receive something that has been offered.

يقبل

Accept تعني عادة يقبل – يتلقى شيئاً يقدم أو يعرض (يقبل زواجاً – دعوة – مالاً).

- I accepted her invitation thankfully. قبلت دعوتها شاكرًا.
- Moustafa proposed marriage to her and she accepted. تقدم للزواج منها and she accepted.
- I cannot accept presents from customers.
- The judge القاضي refused to accept the gift from the lady whom he was trying. يحاكمها.

Dress – Dress up

Dress: put on clothes. يرتدي - يلبس

- How long does it take you to dress yourself?
- I got up at 6 o'clock, washed, shaved, dressed ارتديت ملابس and had breakfast.

Dress up: يظهر في زي معين : put on special clothes as for a play, a fancy dress ball حفلة ملابس تنكرية etc.

- The children dressed themselves up as pirates. قراصنة
- He dressed "himself" up as Father Christmas.

Make – Get

Make = compel يرغم

- I can't make him change his mind.

Get (sb.) to = persuade (sb.) to يقنع

- I can't get him to change his mind.

Licence – Practise – Advice

Licence: (n.) permission given by law to do something. رخصة

- He was given a license to practise as a doctor.

Licence: (v.) permit by granting a license. إذن - تصريح

- Some shops are licensed to sell alcoholic drinks.

Practise: (n.) performance: the doing of something.

مزاولة - ممارسة

- He still needs a lot of practice.

- Put your plan into practice.

Practise: (v.) do something. يمارس

- Do you practise football every day.

Advice: نصيحة

- He acted upon my advice. عمل بمشورتي - استجاب لنصيحتي.

Advise: (v.): ينصح

- Do you advise me to go to Alexandria?

Enjoy – Entertain – Amuse – Funny

Enjoy:

- (1) Get pleasure from. يستمتع بـ

- We enjoyed the party.
- I enjoy my dinner.
- (2) Experience pleasure. يتمتع بـ
 - I enjoyed the evening very much.
 - We enjoyed ourselves at the party.
 - Have you enjoyed yourself.
 - He went to the cinema and enjoy himself.

Funny:

- (1) Amusing; causing laughter. مسلي - مضحك
 - We laughed at his funny stories.
- (2) Peculiar = strange غريب
 - There's something funny about his character.

Entertain:

- (1) Receive (people) as guests. يستضيف
 - We entertained our uncle to dinner last week.
 - He entertained me to dinner.
- (2) Amuse. يمسلي
 - The man entertained us with stories and songs.
 - Watching TV is an entertaining pastime.
 - تسليية - ملء فراغ
 - Cinemas, theatres and night clubs are means of entertainment.
 - He entertained everybody at the party.

Amuse:

- (1) Make somebody laugh. يضحك
 - I was amused by his jokes.
 - He amused us a lot with his funny stories about his school days.
 - The monkey amused us. It made us laugh.
 - We were all amused by the jokes he told us.

- The boys amused themselves by watching TV.
- His jokes amused us.
- (2) Make time pass pleasantly. يلهي
- The boys amused themselves (by) drawing portraits.

Official – Clerk – Employee – Shop assistant

Official: person holding a government position or engaged in public work.

موظف

- Government officials should be punctual. مواظب

Clerk: person employed in a bank, office, shop etc. to keep records and accounts, copy letters.

الكاتب (في محل تجاري أو مكتب)

- A clerk is in charge of records and accounts.

Employee: person employed for wages. المستخدم الأجير

- The factory employees went on strike.
- The contractor refused to raise the wages of his employees.

Shop – assistant: salesman or saleswoman.

البائع أو البانعة (في متجر)

- Shop – assistants should welcome the customers الزبائن and treat them well.

Clean – Clear

Clean: (adj) free from dirt. نظيف

- She keeps her house very clean.

Clear:

(1) Bright; easy to see through. لامع – صاف

- He was rather elderly with clear blue eyes.

- The water in the stream was very clear.
 - (2) Easy to understand. واضح
 - His instructions تعليمات were very clear.
 - (3) Free from obstacles, dangers, etc.
- خالٍ (من العقبات)
- We can cross now. The road is clear.

Cloth – Clothes – Clothing – Clothes

Cloth: material made by weaving (cotton, wool, silk, linen, etc). قماش

- I bought three metres of cotton cloth.
- I wanted to have a suit made so I bought three yards of cloth.

Clothes: noun plural (no singular) coverings for a person's body; dress. ملابس

- Her new clothes are pretty but expensive.
- I haven't bought any new clothes for year.

Clothing: (collective) clothes in general.

الكساء بوجه عام (مفرد ولا تجمع)

- His clothing was dirty and torn.
- You should give all this clothing away.

Cloths (n.): pieces of material. قطع قماش – خرق بالية

- I need at least six cloths to wipe up امسح this ink.

Complexion – Skin - Leather

Complexion: natural colour, appearance, etc. of the skin. بشرة

- Look at her rosy cheeks وجنات She has a lovely complexion.

Skin: the outer covering of the body. جلد

- She is very thin. She is only skin and bone.

Leather: material made by curing animal skins, used for making shoes, gloves, bags, etc.

- This bag is made of leather.

Enough – Fairly – Too

Enough: as great as is needed = as much or as many as necessary.

كافٍ

- Your work is not good enough.
- I didn't buy enough sugar.
- There are enough flowers in that vase.

Fairly: moderately. على نحو ملائم – باعتدال – إلى حد ما

- He's a fairly good player, but he doesn't play well enough to get into the team.

Too: (adv – of degree, modifying adjectives and adverbs).

أكثر من اللازم

- It is too difficult for me to understand.

Free – Single – Spinster – Widow – Widower

Free:

- (1) Without payment بدون أجر; costing nothing. أمجان
 - People will do anything to see a free show.
 - We have free tickets for the theatre.
- (2) Not bound to any person, country, or thing. رُح
 - The people are free to choose who will govern them.
 - You are free to go or to stay.

Single: unmarried أعزب – غير متزوج

- Is she still single? I thought she was going to get married last April.
- Although he is over 40, he is still single.

Spinster: عانس - غير متزوجة

- Spinsters are usually sharp tempered

Widow: أرملة

- This widow lost her husband in war

Widower: أرمل

- This old widower is going to marry a young girl.

Greet – Salute

Greet: say words of welcome. يحيي بترحاب

- He went to the station to greet his friend.

Salute: to welcome somebody, or to show respect or honour (especially in the armed forces by raising the hand to the forehead). يلقي التحية العسكرية

- He stood to attention and saluted as they passed.

Laugh – Laugh at

Laugh: make sounds, and movements showing amusement, joy. يضحك

- Everybody laughed when the circus clown مهرج السيرك made his appearance.

Laugh at: make fun of. يسخر من

- It's unkind to laugh at a person who is in trouble.

Mood – Temper

Mood: state of mind or spirits. مزاج أو حالة نفسية

- In a merry mood = في حالة نفسية مريحة = cheerful.
- In the mood for work = inclined to work.
- He is a man of mood = his moods change often.

رجل متقلب المزاج (هوائي)

- I enjoy myself at the party. I was in a very good mood. (I was cheerful).

- Don't disturb him. He's in a very bad mood). (He is not cheerful, but not necessarily angry).
- I'm in the mood for a drive into the country. (I would very much like to go for a drive into the country).

Temper: state or condition of the mind.

- In a good temper: calm and pleasant.
- In a bad temper: angry and impatient.
- Keep your temper! (don't get angry).
- After what happened last night I was surprised to find that he was in such a good temper this morning. (he was not angry).
- You should apologize *تعذر* to him. He is in a very bad temper.

Queue – Row

Queue (v.): to stand in a line. *يقف في طابور*

- We had to queue for hours to get in (n) line of people waiting for their turn.
- There was a long queue outside the cinema.

Row: line of people or things. *صف*

- I enjoyed the performance because I had a very good seat in the fifth row.

Usual – Usually

Usual: (adj.) customary. *معتاد – مألوف - تقليدي*

- Harvesting has begun earlier than usual.

Usually: (adv.) in the ordinary way.

- He usually gets up at 6 o'clock.

Wash – Wash up

Wash:

- (1) Make clean with or in water or other liquid. يغسل
- I must wash my hands. They are very dirty.
- (2) Carried away (by waved). جرف
- Unusual creatures are washed to the shore.
- The man was washed overboard by a big wave.

Wash up: (dishes, cutlery, etc. after a meal).

يغسل أدوات المائدة بعد الأكل

- Note لاحظ (up) indicate تبين that a number of dishes عدد من الأطباق etc. are to be washed. For a single للمفرد article (up) is not used. لا تستخدم
- Please wash this plate.
- Wash up the dinner things.
- I'll wash up tonight. (I'll wash the dishes).

All ready – Already

All ready: الكل معد - مستعد

- We're all ready = (all of us are ready كلنا مستعدون).

Already: من قبل - بالفعل

- I tried to catch the train, but it had already left.

The old – The young – The rich × The poor

The old (= all old people) كبار السن

- The old must make way for the young.

The young (= all young people) صغار السن

- The rich should help the poor.

Teach – Learn

Teach: يعلم

- Who teaches you English?
- Mr. Amer is teaching us English.
- What does the story teach?
- That will teach him a good lesson.
- He teaches us English.

Learn: يتعلم

- Eman is learning Spanish.
- Where did you learn to speak French so well?
- What we learn from books is easily forgotten.
- A little learning معرفة is a dangerous thing.
- We learn many subjects at school.
- I learnt عرفت that he was a thief.

Dress – Wear – Put on

Wear: يرتدي

- In summer we wear light clothes.
- She wore a pretty blue dress at the party.
- She wore a sad expression (= she looked sad تبدو حزينة).

Dress

- She dressed لبست her child and combed her hair.
- Do you know that man dressed in black?
- The doctor cleaned my wound جرح and dressed it (= bandaged it ضمده).

Ingredient – Recipe

Ingredient: إحدى العناصر التي تدخل في إعداد طبخة مثلًا one of the foods that you use to make a particular food or dish.

- Combine all the ingredients in a large bowl.

- The food is home-cooked using fresh ingredients.

Recipe: (وصفة أو طريقة تحضير وجبة معينة (طعام) a set of instructions for cooking a particular type of food.

- This is a recipe for tomato soup.

Make – Do

Do (did - done) = perform يقوم بـ - يؤدي

- I did my homework well.
- He found that he could not do the research. I've done some shopping.
- She's done the washing up. لغسيل الأطباق.
- We've do all our exercises.
- What are you doing Now? "I'm doing my homework.

Make (made - made) يصنع

- He is very clever at making friends. يكون أصدقاء.
- "What is the carpenter making?" he's making a table." The table is made of wood.
- The servant made the beds رتب الأسرة in the morning (= arranged them).
- Two and two make four.
- He wanted to make sure ليتأكد that his son had succeeded.
- I'll make him do it (= I will force him أجبره to do it).
- I can't make up my mind أتخذ قرارًا whether to go or stay.
- We made a journey to Aswan last winter.
- My mother made a cake yesterday.
- Many discoveries have been made this century.
- He made a number of attempts to finish the work.
- Don't make silly mistakes. يرتكب أخطاء.
- Considerable progress has been made with the experiment.
- I'll make him سألجه do it.

- Make haste أسرع or you will be late for the train.

Reserve – Serve – Preserve

Reserve: (فندق – مطعم- طائرة) يحجز مكاناً في to arrange for a place in a hotel, restaurant, plane etc to be kept for you to use at a particular time in the future [= book].

- I'd like to reserve a table for two.
- Do you have to reserve tickets in advance?

Serve:(محل - مطعم) يخدم الذبائن - يقدم الطعام to give someone food or drink, especially as part of a meal or in a restaurant, bar etc.

- The waiter was serving another table.
- Meals can be served to you in your room.

Preserve: يحفظ – يصون to save something or someone from being harmed or destroyed.

- We must encourage the planting of new trees and preserve our existing woodlands.
- The responsibility of the police to preserve the peace.

Fill – Filled with – Fill in - Full of Fill

- My fountain – pen is empty; I must fill it.

Filled with

- He filled his pockets with sweets.
- I was filled with joy to hear the happy news.

Fill in

- Fill in the blank spaces. املا الفراغات الناقصة.

Fill of

- Our school library is full of مليئة interesting books.
- I gave him a full glass of milk.

- A house full of people; a heart full of joy.
- He was driving at full speed. بأقصى سرعة
- I will pay you in full next week.

Fall – Fail – Feel

Fall (fell – fallen) يسقط

- Rain fell heavily yesterday.
- To fall in love. يقع في غرام
- The wounded soldier fell down dead.
- I had a bad fall (n.)
- Have you ever seen the Niagara falls? شلالات نياجرا
- There is a fall هبوط in prices of meat.
- The prices of meat have fallen a little.

Fail (failed – failed) يفشل

- I was sorry to hear that he had failed.
- His business has failed.
- The thieves tried to break into يتحتموا the house, but the attempt failed; فشلت المحاولة it was a failure.
- She failed to do it.

Feel (felt – felt) يشعر

- I feel cold, ill, sleepy, etc.
- She felt angry, sad, happy, grateful, etc.
- The doctor felt his pulse.
- You've hurt her feelings.
- I feel sure أنا متأكد the servant will come back to us.
- I feel certain أنا متأكد it will rain today.

Buy – Sell

Buy (bought – bought) يشتري

- "Where did you buy this smart suit?"

- "I bought it at Sidnawi I bought it for LE 900.

Sell (sold – sold) يبيع

- He wants to sell his old car at any price.
- He sold me his fountain pen for twenty pounds.

Accept – Approve – Agree

Accept: يقبل

- She has accepted our invitation to dinner.
- My brother has accepted the post of doctor in Saudi Arabia.
- They have accepted (or approved of) my suggestion to spend Sham – El Nassim day at Helwan.

Approve يصدّق على – يوافق على – يستحسن

- I don't approve of smoking.
- Do you approve of playing cards for money?
- Her father did not approve of the marriage.

Agree يوافق على

- He agreed to come on Wednesday at 6 pm.
- I agree with you معك متفق that the study of science is essential.
- At last we came to an agreement. أخيرًا وصلنا إلى اتفاق.
- He agreed that the new invention should be given a trial.

Admire – Surprise – Wonder

Admire: يعجب بـ - معجب بـ

- Everybody admired her behaviour at the party.
- The tourist admired the statue of Queen Nefertiti; the beauty of the statue filled him with admiration.

Surprise: يندهش

- I was surprised to see him there (because I hadn't expected).
- I shouldn't be surprised to hear the news (because I expect it).
- We took the enemy by surprise, it was a surprise attack.

Wonder: يتعجب - يستعجب

- They were filled with wonder when they saw her.
- The Pyramids of Giza are one of the seven wonders of the ancient world.
- Computer is one of the wonders of science.
- They all wondered at the wisdom of his words.
- I wonder (= doubt) if he is to be trusted.
- Is he to be trusted, I wonder?

Advise – Advice

- I advised نصحته him several times to give up smoking, but he did not listen to my advice. نصيحتي

Amuse – Amusing – Interest – Interesting

- We amused ourselves (passed the time) by singing.
- Mickey mouse cartoons amuse the children. يسلي الأطفال (make them laugh).
- The teacher told us an interesting story قصة شيقة (a story which aroused our interest).
- (The book is so interesting that I finished it in three days).
- If you are interested in مهتم بـ agriculture you must visit the agricultural exhibition at Gezira.
- My parents encouraged my interest اهتمامي in science.

Applaud (v) – Applause (n)

Applaud (v) يُصَفِّق

- The spectators applauded the actors at the end of the play.
- We applaud the changes that have taken place.

Applause (n): تصفيق

- The applause greeted the speech with rapturous applause.
- There was loud applause when the President finished his speech.

Arrive – Reach

Arrive (at - in) يصل إلى – Reach (لا تأخذ حرف جر) يصل إلى

- When the train arrived we got on and took our seats.
- The Alexandria train arrived half – an hour late.
- We arrived in Cairo at 8 p.m.
- When I arrived at the zoo I found my friends waiting for me at the gate.
- We reached Tanta at 9 a.m.

Bath – Bathe

Bath: يستحم – غسل – اغتسال - استحمام

- We take a bath in the bath – room; but we bathe in the sea.
- Would you like to go for a bathe with me?
- She will show you how to bath the baby.

Bathe: يغتسل – يستحم – سباحة أو اغتسال في البحر

- Would you like to go for a bathe with me?
- To bathe a wound جرح: to clean it.
- Let's go for a bathe

- He bathed the cut غسل الجرح in ice – cold water.

Breath – Breathe

Breath: نفس - تنفس

- I took a deep breath.
- I was breathless عديم النفس when I reached the top of the hill.

Breathe: يتنفس

- We breathe with our lungs.
- The air we breathe is pure because we live by the sea-coast.

Catch – Hold

Catch: يمسك – يقبض على – يصطاد – يصاب بـ

Catch (caught – caught)

- The cat caught the mouse (- ran after it طارده and seized it).
- Did they catch the thief? هل قبضوا على اللص؟
- You must get up early if you want to catch تلحق the 6 o'clock train.
- They caught him stealing.
- If your father catches you smoking, what will he say?
- You will catch cold تصاب ببرد if you don't change your wet clothes.
- Children should be inoculated against small – pox الجدري for fear that they might catch the disease.
- Nobody seems to know how the house caught fire. اشتعل
- The kite caught in تعلقه بـ the trees.

Hold: يمسك

- The baby is holding its mother's hand.
- I was holding my books in one hand and my little sister in the other.

- In spite of the enemy's fierce attack هجوم the city held out (resisted) for several days.
- We held our breath as we watched the parachutists jumping down from the plane.
- I hold you the responsibility. أحملك المسئولية.
- Hold up your head ارفع رأسك, brother; the age of tyranny is past.

عصر الظلم ولّى

- This hotel holds 250 guests. يتسع بـ
- Would you like to know what the future holds. يخبئ
- The President held the presidency for two terms. يتولى - يشغل
- Her anger held دام استمر for several days.

Confuse – Confess

Confuse: يربك

- Don't confuse "accept" with "except": they are two different words.
- He asked so many questions that they confused me.
- Many young people are confused about the cause of cancer.
- The government has described the agreement الاتفاقية as confusing and ambiguous. مربكة وغامضة.
- His unexpected arrival threw everything into confusion.

ارتباط - فوضى

Confess: يعترف بـ - يقرّ بـ

- She confessed the truth to her mother.
- After three hours of questioning the suspect broke down and confessed.
- She confessed that she killed her husband.

Die - Dead (adj.)

Die: (died – died) يموت to stop living and become dead.

- My grandfather died three years ago.
- He died of old age, of disease, of hunger, of thirst
etc.
- The fire has died out. أخدمت
- I am dying for (= longing اشتاق very much for) a cold drink.
- The sound الصوت died away. تلاشى
- The wind died down. أخدمت الريح
- Never say die. لا تستسلم – احتفظ بشجاعتك
- He died in his own bed. لقد مات (لقي حتفه) في فراشه
- A number of people have died in the accident.
- He died with his shoes (boots) on.
لقد مات بطريقة غير طبيعية (نتيجة حادث مثلا)

Dead: ميت not alive no longer alive.

- His father is dead, but his mother is still alive.
- The ancient Egyptians buried their dead kings in huge pyramids.
- Unfortunately, our dog had been dead for a few months.
- Don't touch that bird, it's dead. ميت
- Some people believe that the dead return as ghosts.

Drive – Draw – Pull

Drive: يقود (عربة) يسوق (حيواناً) يدفع – يسوق – نزهة في سيارة

- The bus – driver drives the bus.
- I'm learning to drive because I'm going to buy a car.
- The police drove the crowds away.
- The farmer drove his cattle to the field.
- We went for a drive نزهة in my father's car.

- The horse draws **يجر - يسحب** the cart (pulls).

Draw: **يجر - يسحب - يستل سيفاً - يرسم - يتعادل - يسدل الستار**

- Draw a line; draw a picture; draw the curtain; draw money from the bank; to draw a sword.
- The game was a draw; it was a draw game (= the two teams scored equal points).

Pull: **يجر - يجذب - يشد - ينزع**

- I pulled him out of the water.
- We pulled the rope to draw the curtain of the school stage.
- The boatman pulls the oars **المجداف** to move the boat forward.
- I shall have my bad tooth pulled out. **اخلع**
- The old house has been pulled down.

Transport – Transplant – Transfer - Transmit

Transport: **نقل (أشخاص - بضائع) - النقل والمواصلات** a system or method for carrying passengers or goods from one place to another.

- Improved rail transport is essential for business.
- Horses were the only means of transport.

Transplant: **نقل (إلى شخص مريض) عضو** the operation of transplanting an organ, piece of skin etc.

- He operated a heart transplant surgery.

Transfer: **يحول (نقوداً) - ينتقل** to move money from one account or institution to another.

- I'd like to transfer \$500 to my checking account.
- The exhibition transfers to York City Art Gallery on 23rd January.

Transmit: (تلفزيون - راديو) إرسال (تلفزيون - راديو) to send out electronic signals ,messages etc using radio , television , or other similar equipment.

- The system transmits information over digital phone lines.

Drown – Sink

Drown (drowned – drowned) يغرق - يغرق - يغمر بالماء

- He would have drowned if I had not rescued him.
- They have just pulled out a drowning man. رجل غريق
- He wanted to drown his dog, but I told him it was cruel to do so.

Sink (sank – sunk) يغطس - يغوص - يخترق - يفهم فهمًا جيدًا

- If you drop a stone into the pond البركة it will sink.
- The ship was wrecked تحطمت and sank to the bottom.
- Rain sank into اخترق the ground. الأرض
- The lesson of inflation had not sunk in.

Earn – Win – Gain

Earn: يكسب رزقه

- We work to earn our living.
- He spends all that he earns.
- He earns / gets L.E 500 a week.

Win: يفوز - يظفر - يربح - يكسب

- Win – game – fight – argument – competition – prize – medal – election – approval – trust – love – friends – (success – victory esp in sport).
- He has never won at the races.
- Who do you think who will win the next election?
- I never win at cards.
- How does it feel to have won the gold medal.

- Eman won L.E 5000 on the lottery.
- Ok, Amany, you win – we'll go to the movie.
- Proposals for an out – of – town shopping mall have won the approval of the city council.
- How can I win back her trust.

Gain: يكسب - يكتسب

- (gain fortune – strength قوة – knowledge – education – experience – support تأييد – respect – reputation سمعة – scholarship – speed سرعة).
- The swimmer gained the shore. وصل إلى الشاطئ.
- What gained him such a reputation?
- The Greens are gaining more and more support.
- You'll gain useful experience in working with computers.

Gain popularity – Confidence – Currency

- These ideas have gained currency in recent years.
- There's nothing to be gained by losing your temper.

Gain weight يزداد وزناً – speed – height

- Ahmed has gained a lot of weight recently.

Gain popularity شعبية – approval

- People disliked him at first, but his reliability soon won their approval.

Practise (v.) – Practice (n.):

Practise: يمارس – يتدرب على

- If you want to speak English well you must practise speaking it whenever you have the chance.
- You cannot swim well without much practice. ممارسة
- Practice makes perfect.

Produce, product, production.

- Saudi Arabia and Kuwait produce very large quantities of oil.
- Cotton is the chief agricultural product of our country.
- The production of iron and steel in our country is steadily increasing.

Remember – Remind

- You must remember to bring your camera with you.
- I know this man but I can't remember his name.
- Please remember me to your brother (= give him my greetings). تحياتي
- Remind me to post ذكري the letters.
- You remind me of your father.

Search -

Search: يفتش – يفحص – يبحث

- To search for something means to look for it.
- Rescue workers searched all night in the hope of finding more survivors.
- Detectives are out searching the yard for clues.
- Scientists are still searching for a cure for the disease.

Save – Spare – Spend

Save: يدخر – ينقذ – يوفر

- It saved the time and the trouble. إنه يوفر الوقت والجهد.
- You must save some money for your future needs.
- He keeps all his savings مدخرات in the National Bank.
- Thousands of lives have been saved by this drug.
- Mustafa saved his friend from drowning.
- We'll save a lot of time if we go by car.
- Reserving a seat in advance could save you يوفر عليك L.E 10.

- He saved his strength for the end of the race.

Spare: احتياطي – إضافي – فائض

- I have no spare time today, I'm very busy.
- The guests will sleep in the spare bedroom.
- Have you got a spare tyre for your car?
- What do you do in your spare time?

Spend: يقضي – يصرّف – ينفق

- He spends all his money on food.
- I spent so much money this weekend.
- We'll have to spend نقضي the night in a hotel.
- Much of my time is spent studying financial reports.

Strike (v) – stroke (n and v)

Strike – struck – struck يُضرب – يضرب عن العمل

- He struck the man with a stick.
- He struck him down.
- We were struck by terror at the sight.
- The clock struck دقت ten.
- During the teachers' strike إضراب all the schools were closed.
- The Boston police went on strike in 1919.
- There was a strike at the factory, the workmen went on strike.

Stroke: ضرب – دقة - خبطة

- They gave him six strokes of the cane (or stick).
- We arrived at the stroke of three (while the clock was striking three).
- It was a stroke of good luck. ضربة حظ
- The doctor said that the patient was suffering from sunstroke.

ضربة شمس

- The child loves to stroke the cat.

Location – Destination

Location: موقع - موضع a particular place, especially in relation to other areas, buildings etc.

- His apartment is in a really good location.
- The map shows the precise location of the crash.

Destination: المقصد - وجهة الفرد the place that someone or something is going to.

- Allow plenty of time to get to your destination.
- Marakia is a popular tourist destination.

Weigh – Weight

Wight (v) يزن (شينا)

- It weighs thirty tons.
- Such responsibilities weighed يثقل – يرهق upon her.
- The grocer weighed the sugar and handed it to me.
- How much do you weigh?

Weight (n) وزن - ثقل

- The kilogramme is a unit of weight.
- We studied weights and measures in arithmetic.
- What is your weight?

Elder – Eldest – Older – Oldest

Elder:

- Adel is the elder of the twins. التوأمان
- This is my elder brother, Adel.

Eldest:

- Adel is the eldest son of Mr. Zaki.
- My eldest brother is 30 years old.

Older:

- My brother Adel is three years older than I.
- Moustafa is older than his friend, Ali.
- Cairo university is much older than Assiut University.

Oldest:

- Moustafa is the oldest of my friends.
- The Azhar is the oldest university in the world.

Note:

- “Elder” and “Eldest” are used for comparing the ages of the persons of a family. They are never used for animals or things, and “Elder” may never be followed by than.
كلمتي (elder - Elder) تستخدمان لمقارنة أعمار الأشخاص من أسرة واحدة، وهما لا يستخدمان مع الحيوانات أو الأشياء. ويلاحظ أن كلمة (Elder) لا يتبعها كلمة (than) ولذلك حين نستخدم (than) فإننا نقول:-
- My brother Sameh is two years older than I.
- “Elder” is sometimes used as a noun.
- We must respect our elders. يجب أن نحترم كبار السن.

Cattle - Herd

Cattle = oxen, cows الماشية

- The farmer raises cattle and sheep.

Herd: قطع - سرب

- I saw a large herd of cattle driven along the country road.
- The hunter الصياد saw a large herd of elephants rushing through the forest.

Beach – Shore – Coast – Bank

Beach: الشاطئ الرملی - البلاج

- I spent أمضيت a day on the beach.

- In summer, we usually go to the beach and swim in the sea.
- I sat under a large umbrella on the beach.

Shore: the edge of the land where it meets the sea or a lake.

الشاطىء

- We walked along the shore for an hour.
- The Red Sea shore is fascinated *جذاب* because of its coloured rocks.

صخور ملونة

Coast: the place where the sea and the land meet; it is used when we are talking about maps *الخرائط* weather *الطقس* etc. الساحل

- The city is on the south coast of the sea.
- People who live near the sea – coast usually know a lot about the sea.
- Many ships were wrecked on the rocky coast.

Bank: the land sloping up a long each side of a river or canal.

ضفة الشاطىء

- My house is on the south bank of the river.
- During high floods the River Nile covers its bank with water.
- The road to Port Said goes along the Western bank of the Suez Canal.

Cold – Cool

- N. B *لاحظ* cool = between warm and cold.

Cold: بارد

- It is usually cold in January and February.
- She has caught cold *أصيبت بالبرد* and is lying in bed.

Cool: بارد باعتدال - هادئ

- Although the days are very hot in summer, the evenings in Cairo are often cool.

- I had a nice cool drink after the match.
- A cool wind is blowing تهب from the north.
- Keep cool = keep calm اهدأ, don't get excited. لا تتفعل
- The air was cool and fresh.
- He drove coolly and carefully.
- They opened the window to cool the room down.

Warm – Hot

Warm: دافئ

- It is beginning to get warm: summer is near.
- He likes to sit by the fire to enjoy the warmth.
- Put on a warm coat; it is cold outside.
- Come and warm yourself in front of the fire.

Hot: حار

- In August it is very hot during the day, August is the hottest month in the year.
- A hot, dusty wind is blowing from the south.
- The metal is so hot I can't touch it.

Among – Between

Among: is used for more than two. بين أكثر من اثنين

- The prime minister was among those present.
- You'll find it somewhere among those newspapers.

Between: shows sharing and is used of two only. بين اثنين

- Eman sat between Fatma and Amany.

Petrol – Benzine

Petrol: refined petroleum used to drive engines (in motor – cars, etc).

وقود السيارة (بنزين)

- Driving a car is becoming an expensive business. The price of petrol has gone up again.

Benzine: colourless liquid obtained from mineral oil, used for clearing.

بنزين للتنظيف

- These stains **بقع** might come off if you use benzine.

Wax – Candle

Wax: soft substance produced by bees. **شمع**

- The wax figure **تمثال من الشمع** is very nice.

Candle: round stick of wax with a wick **فتيل** through it, for giving light.

شمعة (شموع)

- The lights went out so we lit candles.

Power - Force - Energy

Power **قوة - سلطة - نفوذ - طاقة - قوة محرّكة**

- The military authorities are refusing to hand over power.
- The armed forces took power in 1952.
- They lose the power to walk.
- He was motivated by greed, envy, and the lust for power.

Force **قوة - قوة عسكرية - قوة منظمة**

- A United Nations force is keeping force in this area.

Energy **طاقة**

- Oil, wind and coal are sources of energy.

Show - Gallery - Exhibition - Performance

Show **عرض**

- We have booked tickets to see the comedy show on the

National theatre.

Gallery صالة عرض المجال فني

- We saw wonderful works of art in the painter's gallery.

Exhibition معرض

- The exhibition of photographs was shown to the public for two weeks.

Performance عرض فني

- The performance of "King Lear" was greatly praised by all critics.

Title - Entitled - Address - Headline

Title عنوان كتاب

- The title of the novel showed exactly what it was about.

Entitled معنون – تحت عنوان

- I greatly appreciated the novel entitled "Good Earth".

Address عنوان شخص

- I didn't visit him because I lost his address.

Headlines عناوين الصحف الرئيسية

- The headlines of all the newspapers were about the train accident.

Location - Destination - Site

Location موقع

- The police were able to find the location of terrorists hiding place.

Destination مكان الوصول

- We were pleased to reach our destination in time despite the traffic.

Site أرض معدة للبناء - مكان - موقع

- The company is looking for a site for its new office.

Make - Mark

Make (n.) ماركة سيارة

- What make is your car? It is a Mercedes.

Mark موديل - طراز

- What is the mark of your car?

Mysterious - Secret

Mysterious: (adj) difficult to understand or explain.

غامض - غريب

- The mysterious disappearance of the child was a great problem to the family.

Secret: kept from the view or knowledge of others. سر

- These plans must be kept secret from the enemy.

Recommend - Advise

Recommend (v.): speak favourably of يزكي - يوصي بشخص أو بشيء

- I recommended my friend as the right person to get the job.
- I recommended this bookshop as the best place to buy books.
- I asked my teacher to recommend a good dictionary for me.

Advise: tell someone what one thinks should be done. ينصح

- I advised him to stop smoking.
- I advise you not to disobey your parents.
- The doctor advised me to take some exercise.

Soak - Soak up

Soak: to become or make something completely wet. **ينقع**

- I'm going to soak these trousers in hot water in order to get the stain out.

Soak up: draw something in especially liquid. **يمتص - يتشرب**

- I soaked up the water on the chair with a soft cloth.

Suburb - District - Region

Suburb ضاحية

- Many people live in the suburb and work in the centre of the town.

District حي (part of a town or a city)

- She renders services to the families living in the poor district of the town.

Region إقليم (a larger part of a country)

- Great care is given to the industrial region of the country.

Increase – Expand - Exceed

Increase يزيد

- My employer asked me to increase my hours of work from 25 to 30 per week.

Expand يتمدد - يوسع

- Metals expand when they are heated.

Exceed يتجاوز - يزيد عن

- The price of that machine should not exceed 5000 pounds.

Rural - Urban

Rural (adj.): connected with the country. ريفي

- We spent our last holiday in a rural area on our uncle's farm.

Urban: (adj.) connected with a town or city. حضري - مدني

- Urban life is complicated and full of noise and pollution.

Temple - Tomb - Graveyard

Temple معبد

- We were fascinated when we saw the temple of Karnak.

Tomb مقبرة

- The pyramids were tombs built for the pharaohs.

Graveyard ساحة المدافن

- Graveyards for the dead are usually set up in the out skirts of the city.

Raider - Rival - Enemy

Raiders المغيرون

- The bank raiders were able to steal ten million pounds.

Rival منافس

- A rival shop has set up in the same street.

Enemy عدو

- The enemy attacked the city but was defeated.

Work - Works

Work (uncountable): what you do to earn money. عمل

- It is very difficult to find work in our city.

Work (countable) a book, a painting لوحة, a piece of music.

عمل فني - قطعة موسيقية.

- I have got the complete works of Shakespeare in my library.

Works (singular مفرد): a factory مصنع

- The steel works in Helwan is making good progress.

Machine - Machinery - Instrument - Tool

Machine آلة

- He asked the technician to show him how to operate his new washing machine.

Machinery (دائمًا مفرد) الآلات

- We saw the latest printing machinery in the exhibition.

Instrument أجهزة فنية آلة (is used for technical or delicate work).

- A dentist has to get dental instruments that cost a lot.

Tool أداة

- A tool is usually held in the hand to do a certain job such as a hammer.

Extract - Extraction

Extract (n.): a part of a book, piece of music etc. مقتطف

- We are reading extracts from Shakespeare this term.

Extraction (n.): taking or getting something out. استخراج

- The extraction of the bad tooth was painful.

Refer - Refer somebody to

Refer يشير إلى - يتكلم عن

- When he said "some students" he was referring to those who were punished.

Refer somebody to يوجه إلى - يحول

- The General Practitioner (G.P.) الطبيب العام referred me to a surgeon as our operation has to be done.

Classic – Classics – Classical

Classic (adj.) example of something has all the features which you expect that kind of thing to have. نمونجي

(n): a famous book, play etc.

- Which has a value that will last. اثق (أدبي) خالد
- This is a classic example of bureaucratic inefficiency.
- All of Charles Dicken's are classics.
- London is the classic example of the scattered city.
- I like to hear the classic songs of the last century.

Classics: is the study of ancient Greek and Roman civilizations especially their languages, literature and philosophy.

دراسة الحضارات اليونانية والرومانية

- He studied classics at the University of Coimbra in Portugal.

Classical:

- (1) (used about music) serious and having a value that will last.

كلاسيكي (موسيقى كلاسيكية)

- (2) traditional, not modern. تقليدي

- The classical of Beethoven and Mozart are the most famous.
- I prefer classical music to pop or jazz. موسيقى كلاسيكية

History - Historic – Historical - Historian

History: مادة التاريخ – التاريخ all the things that happened in the past, especially the political, social, or economic development of a nation.

- Throughout history the achievements of women have been largely ignored.

Historic: famous or important in history.

مشهور – تاريخي (متعلق بأحداث التاريخ (حدث – لحظة تاريخية) - قديم جدًا (أماكن – مواقع)

- The sixth of October victory is a historic event.

Historical: connected with history or the study of history.

متصل بالتاريخ - دراسة التاريخ (رواية - شخصية - معلومات - مخطوطات -
حقائق - أبحاث - وثائق أفلام.)

- The historian المؤرخ placed those events in their historical order.

Historian: مؤرخ someone who studies history, or the history of a particular thing.

- El Gabarty was a great historian.

Audience - Spectator

Audience: people who attend a play, a concert, or television.

جمهور الحاضرين لمسرحية أو حفلة موسيقية أو مشاهدة التلفزيون

- The audience began clapping and cheering.

Spectator: people who attend a game or a show.

المتفرجون للألعاب الرياضية أو العروض

- The match attracted over 40.000 spectators.

Demonstration - Strike

Demonstration: a public protest or march in which a crowd of people show how they oppose or support somebody or something. مظاهرة.

- Many thousands took part in demonstration for greater political freedom.

Strike: a period of time when people refuse to go to work usually because they want more money or better working conditions. إضراب

- The workers have been on strike as they want to increase their wages.

Forecast - Predict

Forecast: say with the help of information what will probably

happen in the future. يتنبأ - ينكهن بالطقس.

- The weather forecast says it will rain tomorrow.

Predict: say that something will happen. يتنبأ

- Scientists cannot predict when earth quakes will happen.

Contain - Consist - Include

Contain يحتوي على

- The desk contains my books.

Consist يتكوّن من

- My school consists of three buildings.

Include يتضمن - يشمل

- The price includes postage charge. رسوم البريد

Beat - Defeat - Conquer

Beat: to be better than, to defeat somebody. يفوق - يهزم

- He always beats me at tennis.

Defeat: to win a fight, a game a vote against. يتغلب على - يهزم

- The enemy was defeated in the battlefield.

Conquer: to take possession of an area by winning a war.

يهزم في الحرب ويستولي على الأرض

- Britain was conquered by the Romans.

Components - Ingredients

Components: parts that together form something especially a machine.

مكونات (أجهزة وآلات)

- The repair shop sells electrical components.

Ingredients: items of food needed to make something to eat.

العناصر المستخدمة لعمل أكلة – مقادير طعام

- Mix the ingredients to a soft dough.

Strip - Stripe

Strip (n.) = a long narrow piece of something.

شريط – قطعة طويلة ضيقة

- She cut the meat into strips. شرائح

Stripe (n.) a long narrow band of colour. خط ملون - قلم

- Zebras have black and white stripes.

Striped (adj.) having stripes. مقلّم – ذو خطوط ملونة

- She likes her red and white striped dress.

Strip (v.): to take off clothes. يتجرد من ثيابه

- I was stripped and searched at the airport by two customs officer.

Ancestor - Descendant

Ancestor: a person in your family who lived a long time before you. Your grand grandfather. جد - سلف

- We are proud of our ancient Egyptian ancestors.

Descendant: a person who is related to somebody who lived a long time ago. سليل – شخص منحدر من

- We are proud to be their descendants.

Event - Incident - Accident

Event: something that happens, especially something important or unusual. حدث

- The events of the past few days have made things difficult for us.

Incident: an event especially one that involves violence *عنف*, danger or something strange. *حادثة - واقعة*

- There were a number of unpleasant incidents after the football match.

Accident: an unpleasant event that happens accidentally and causes damage, injury or death. *حادثة*

- Many people were killed in the accident.

Commemorate - Memorial

Commemorate (v.): keep a special event in people's memories.

يحيي تذكري

- The statue commemorates the soldiers who died in the war.

Memorial (n.): something that is built or done to remind people of an event or a person. *نصب تذكاري*

- This statue is a memorial of the war.

Temporary - Temperate

Temporary: lasting for a short time. *مؤقت*

- He has got a temporary job during the summer holiday.

Temperate: not very hot and not very cold.

معتدل (المناخ)

- We are in a temperate zone where temperature is mild. *معتدلة*

Plant – Planet – Star – Galaxy – The Universe – The Globe

Plant: *نبات* a living thing that has leaves and roots and grows in earth, especially one that is smaller than a tree.

- Don't forget to water *تروي* the plants.

Planet: *كوكب* a very large round object in space that moves around the sun or another star.

- Is there life on other planets?

Star: نجم a large ball of burning gas in space that can be seen at night as a point of light in the sky.

- The sky was filled with stars.

Galaxy: مجرة the large group of stars which our sun and its planets belong to.

- There are a lot of galaxies in the universe.

The **Universe:** الكون all space, including all the stars and planets.

- Everything in the universe is wonderful.

The Globe: الكرة الأرضية the world.

- We export our goods نصدر بضائعنا all over the globe.

Apply – Application - Applicant - Applicable

Apply (v.): to ask for something in writing. يتقدم (لوظيفة)

- He applied for the job they advertised.

Application (n.): a formal written request. طلب (عمل)

- He sent his application by post.

Applicant (n.): a person who applies for something. طالب عمل

- All applicants are to be interviewed.

Applicable (adj.): that concerns or relates to. منطبق على

- This job is only applicable to those who own cars.

Apply for - Apply to

Apply for يتقدم لوظيفة

- He applied for the job of a tour guide.

Apply to ينطبق على

- This information applies to تنطبق على all children born after 2010.

Customer - Shopper - Client

Customer: a person who buys goods or services. زبون

- The shop assistant should treat his customers politely.

Shopper: a person who is shopping. المتسوق - الشاري

- Some shoppers like to shop around to decide where to buy.

Client: a person who receives service from a professional person.

زبون الأعمال المهنية

- The lawyer advises his clients about laws.

Employ – Employee - Employer - Employable - Self employee – Employment

Employ: give work to (usually for payment). يوظف

- He is employed in a bank.

Employee: a person who works for somebody. موظف - مستخدم

- Several thousand employees of the state broadcasting system have gone on strike.
- This firm has got thirty employees.

Employer: a person or company that pays people to work for them.

صاحب العمل

- Employers want to make sure that new recruits fit in with the rest of the people in the office.

Employable (adj.): suitable to be employed. يمكن توظيفه

- He had joined a training course to be more employable to the post he is applying for.

Self – Employee: an employee working for himself in his own office.

موظف يعمل لحسابه الخاص بمكتبه

- He is a self – employee lawyer who works in his own office.

Employment: employing or being employed; work; business opposite (unemployment). عمالة

- The state of employment is improving.

At last – At least – At the most

At last: in the end أخيرًا – في النهاية

- They reached the mountain top at last.
- We waited a long time and at last the bus came.
- At last he could understand the lesson.

At least:

- (1) Not less than. على الأقل
 - We need fifty pounds at least.
 - There were at least a hundred people in the room.
 - It will cost at least five pounds.
- (2) At any rate. على أي حال
 - You might at least be polite.

At the most

- The project will cost at least 10 million pounds and thirty million pounds at the most.

Announcement – Advertisement – Commercial – Declaration

Announcement: إعلان رسمي في جريدة an important or official statement.

- Dina made the announcement at a news conference.

Advertisement: إعلان للبيع والشراء a picture, set of words, or a short film, which is intended to persuade people to buy a product or use a service, or that gives information about a job that is available.

- They put an advertisement in The Morning News, offering a high salary for the right person.

Commercial: إعلان في التلفزيون radio or television broadcasts that are produced by companies that earn money through advertising.

- The film was a huge commercial success.

Declaration: إعلان - بيان رسمي (تصريح من وزارة مثلاً) an important official statement about a particular situation or plan, or the act of making this statement.

- Under Islamic law it was possible to divorce by simple declaration.

Walk – March

Walk: (of persons) يمشي للأشخاص

- We walked three kilometres.

March: walk as soldiers do. (بخطوات عسكرية) يمشي

- The soldiers marched into the town.

On the course - Off the course

On the course: going in the right direction. في الطريق الصحيح

- The ship is on her right course.

Off the course: not going in the right direction. في الاتجاه الخاطئ

- The ship lost her way and was off her right course.

In sight: able to be seen. على مرأى

- The train left but was still in sight.

Out of sight: unable to be seen. بعيد عن الأنظار

- We drew near our country but land was still out of sight.

Favourable - Favourite – Favoured - Popular

Favourable: suitable showing approval. مؤيد - في صالحه

- We are going on a picnic if the weather is favourable.
- If the weather is favourable (helpful – suitable مناسب) the ship will arrive in time.
- He received a favourable reply to his application.

Favourite: preferred or liked above all the others. مفضل

- He has sent me a favourite reply (= he has agreed to my idea).

- Swimming is my favourite pastime in summer. (= the one I like best).
- What is your favourite school subject?
- He has many children, but the youngest is his favourite. (= the most beloved).
- Charles Dickens is my favourite novelist.

Favoured: having advantages of the stated kind. موهوب

- She is favoured with her beauty.

Popular. شعبي - مشهور - محبوب

- A popular leader (= one who is loved by all the people).
- A popular book, song, film – star.
- To sell at popular prices (= low منخفض prices which most people can afford).

Biography - Autobiography

Biography: السيرة الذاتية (يكتبها شخص عن آخر) a book that tells what has happened in someone's life, written by someone else.

- Boswell's biography of Dr. Johnson.

Autobiography: السيرة الذاتية (يكتبها شخص عن نفسه) a book in which someone writes about their own life, or books of this type.

- Taha Hussien wrote his autobiography.

Critic – Critical

Critic: a person skilled in expressing judgment about the good and bad qualities of something. ناقد

- Critics say that the new system won't work.

Critical:

- (1) Serious – dangerous. خطير - حرج
 - His condition is reported as being critical.
- (2) Finding fault. انتقادي

- We shouldn't be so critical of the government without trying to give help.

Foreign – Strange

Foreign: of a country not one's own. أجنبي

- We should encourage our own products by refusing to buy foreign ones. نشجع

Strange: not known or experienced unfamiliar. غريب

- The street he stood in was strange to him.

Dangerous – Serious

Dangerous: causing danger. خطير

- That dog looks dangerous as though it might attack people.
- The fire caused serious damage. مازًا هائلًا

Serious: needing a great thought or skill. جدي

- The subject has never been paid any serious attention.
- She always looks serious and doesn't smile very often.

Catch the train – Get on the train – Get off the train

Catch the train: be in time to take the train. يلحق القطار

- We arrived at the station in time so we were able to catch the train.

Get on the train: to enter as a passenger. يركب القطار

Get off the train: to leave the train. يغادر القطار

- When we got on, there were few passengers. Soon it became overcrowded and we got off with great difficulty.

Civilization – Civility – Culture

Civilization: حضارة – تحضر a society that is well organized and developed ,used especially about a particular society in a particular place or at a particular time.

- The book explores the relationship between religion and civilization.

Civility: مجاملة في التعامل – أطف polite behaviour which most people consider normal.

- Please have the civility to knock before you enter next time.

Culture: ثقافة the beliefs, way of life, art, and customs that are shared and accepted by people in a particular society.

In our culture, it is rude to ask someone how much they earn.
I love working abroad and meeting people from different cultures.

Platform – Pavement

Platform: a rised flat surface at a railway station for travellers.

رصيف محطة السكة الحديد

- The Edinburgh train will depart from platform six.

Pavement: the side of a street for people to walk. رصيف الشارع

- He was standing on the pavement.

Get in – Get on

Get in يدخل

- When he knocked at the door, the teacher asked him to get in.

Get on يركب

- When the bus stopped, some passengers couldn't get on.

Detective – Private detective

Detective: a person usually a police officer who investigates crimes. مخبر

- Police detectives were searching the house for clues مفاتيح of the murder.

Private detective = Private eye: a person who is paid privately to investigate مخبر خاص (سري) لکي يتحرى crimes

- He hired استأجر a private detective to go out and make enquiries.

Dress up – Dress in

Dress up:

- (1) Wear someone else's clothes for fun and pretence. يتنكر
 - The children dressed themselves up as pirates.
- (2) Make something or oneself attractive. يخفي عن
 - He dressed the facts up to make them more interesting.

Dress in = wear يرتدي

- He was dressed in the height of fashion.

Avenue – Road - Street

Avenue: a wide street in a town lined with trees. طريق مشجر

- The broad avenues of Peking are hung with banners and flags. رايات وأعلام

Road: an important way usually between towns.

طريق يصل بين البلاد

- We live just down the road.
- The road to Alexandria is usually crowded during holidays.

Street: a road in a town with houses or buildings on one or both sides.

- The 23rd July street is full of big shops.

Packet – Box – Parcel

Packet: a number of things put in a small box. *علبة*

- Washing powder is usually sold in packets.

Box: a container for solid, often with a lid. *صندوق*

- I bought a box of matches.

Parcel: a thing or things wrapped in paper and tied for easy carrying or posting. *طرد - لفة*

- I'm just going to take this parcel to the post office.

Retire - Resign

Retire: *(إلى سن المعاش) يتقاعد* to stop working, usually because you have reached a certain age.

- Most people retire at 60.
- He was forced to retire early because of poor health.

Resign: *يستقيل* to officially announce that you have decided to leave your job or an organization.

- She resigned from the government last week.
- Ali has since resigned his membership of the golf club.

Entrance – Entry

Entrance: the place of entry e.g. door, gate. *مدخل (مكان الدخول)*

- This entrance is closed; so use the other entrance.

Entry: the act of entering. *دخول*

- The students standing in the lobby have blocked the entry

of people wishing to enter the school.

Kidnap - Hijack

Kidnap: (شخصاً كرهينة) يخطف to take someone somewhere illegally by force, often in order to get money for returning them.

- Police appealed for witnesses after a woman was kidnapped at gunpoint.

Hijack: (طائرة أو مركبة) يخطف to use violence or threats to take control of a plane, vehicle, or ship.

- The airliner was hijacked by a group of terrorists.

Stop – Pause

Stop: ينهي – يتوقف stop past tense and past participle stopped.

- He stopped suddenly when he saw Eman.
- He stopped the car and got out.

Pause: لفترة قصيرة يتوقف to stop speaking or doing something for a short time before starting again.

- She paused for a moment.
- Moustafa paused to consider his answer.

Affect – Effect

Effect (v.): produce an effect upon. يؤثر على

- The climate affected his health.

Effect (n.) تأثير

- The climate had a bad effect on his health.

Effect (v.): bring about, achieve. ينجز

- I'll effect my purpose ينجز, no one will stop me.

Effects (n.) = results نتائج

- The full effects of the project have not been felt yet.

Effects (n.) = belongings

- His household effects. ممتلكات منزلية
- Eman's few personal effects were in a suitcase under the bed.

Prey – Pray

Prey (v): يفترس if an animal or bird preys on another animal or bird, it hunts and eats it.

- Cats prey on birds and mice.

Prey (n): فريسة an animal, bird etc that is hunted and eaten by another animal

- A tiger stalking its prey.
- Street children in this part of the world often fall prey to drug dealers.

Pray: يصلي to speak to God (Allah) in order to ask for help or give thanks

- They went to the mosque to pray.
- Eman prayed to (Allah) for help.

Employ – Appoint – Hire

Employ: take one to do work for which payment is given. يوظف

- One thousands hands are employed at this factory.

Appoint: to put in or choose for a position. يعين

- They appointed him as chairman in the conference.

Hire: to employ someone for a time for payment. يستأجر

- They hired a man to remove all the dirt near the house.

A lone – Lonely

A lone: without others. بمفرده

- He lives alone in a big flat.

Lonely: feeling unhappy because of being without friends. منعزل

- He feels lonely.

- She felt lonely after the death of her husband.

Shyness – Shame

Shyness: being nervous in the company of others, not bold.

خجل

- Her shyness made her unable to talk in the party.

Shame: disgrace عار – خزي

- His bad behavior brings shame on all of us.

Recognize – Know

Recognize: know يتعرف على

- I couldn't recognize him as he became very old.

Know: have in the mind.

- I don't know whether he is here or not.

Politics – Policy – Politician – Political - Diplomat

Politics: الشؤون السياسية ideas and activities relating to gaining and using power in a country, city etc.

- I have a great interest in politics.

Policy: (طريقة التعامل) سياسة a way of doing something that has been officially agreed and chosen by a political party, business, or other organization.

- The company has adopted a strict no-smoking policy.

Politician: (رجل سياسة) سياسي someone who works in politics, especially an elected member of the government.

- Moustafa Al Nahas was a great politician.

Political: سياسي relating to the government, politics, and public affairs of a country.

- Education is now a major political issue.

Diplomat: دبلوماسي someone who officially represents their government in a foreign country.

- Amr Mousa is a tip top diplomat.

Outdoor – Outdoors

Outdoor (adj. صفة) خارج البيت

- Football is an outdoor game.
- Outdoor games are played in the open.
- He is leading an outdoor life.

Outdoors / out of doors (adv. مكان ظرف) = in the open air

في الهواء الطلق

- We usually play football outdoors.
- They like to take exercise outdoors.
- In hot countries it's possible to sleep outdoors.

Interpret – Translate

Interpret: make an immediate, spoken translation of words spoken in another language.

يقوم بترجمة فورية (بين متحدثين بلغتين مختلفتين)

- Will you please interpret for me?

Translate: give the meaning of something said or written in another language. يترجم

- He translated the English book into Arabic.

A room – Room

A room: (the house contains 5 rooms) غرفة

- When room is used as an uncountable noun اسم لا يعد it means: space that is enough for a purpose. مكان مساحة
تستخدم room كاسم لا يعد بمعنى مكان أو مساحة كافية لغرض ما.
- There's room for 3 on the back seat of the car.

Private – Public

Private: one's own خاص

- This garden is private; only the owner may use it.

Public: concerning people in general. عام

- You can find this book in the public library. المكتبة العامة

Fit – Suit – Match

Fit:

- (1) provide and put in the right place. يمد ب - يركب
 - The electrician will fit another light in the room.
- (2) Be the right size يطابق الحجم
 - These shoes fit me very well.

Suit: look good in / on يلائم - يناسب

- The seven O'clock train suits us very well.

Match:

Game مباراة

- They won the match.

Match عود ثقاب

- Haven't you got a match to light the cigarette?

Match (ver.) be alike; go well together. يلائم - ينسجم مع

- The carpets should match the curtains.
- She was wearing a brown dress with a hat and gloves to match.

Deal with – Deal in

Deal with = to have to do with يتناول

- This book deals with common mistakes.

Deal in = to buy and sell يتاجر في

- A book seller deals in books.

To deal with also means:

- (1) to do business with as:
 - I will not deal with مع أتعامل that shop-keeper again.
- (2) To arrange a matter as:
 - The headmaster will deal with يتناول that question.
هذه المسألة

Damage – Damages

Damage (uncountable = loss / harm)

أذى – ضرر – يؤذي – يضر – يتلف

- The storm caused great damage.
- He damaged his new suit in the rain.
- The earthquake did a lot of damage.

Damages خسائر – تعويضات = compensation.

- If you break a street lamp you have to pay damages. تعويض
- We claimed damages from the insurance. التأمين

Breakfast – Lunch – Supper – Dinners

Breakfast: is the first meal of the day which is usually eaten early in the morning.

- I usually have my breakfast at 7 o'clock.

Lunch: غداء is a light meal between breakfast and dinner.

- When I have some work in afternoon I usually have a few sandwiches for lunch at noon.

Supper: is the last meal of the day. عشاء خفيف

- I advise you to have a light supper if you want to sleep well.

Dinner: عشاء is the chief meal in the day, whether eaten at midday or in the evening.

- Would you like to come over for dinner on Friday?

- I am invited to dinner this evening; I will not dine at home.

Crew – Staff

Crew: (سفينه – طائرة) طاقم all the people who work on a ship or plane.

- The plane crashed, killing two of the crew and four passengers.
- He joined the crew of a large fishing boat.

Staff: فريق عمل the people who work for an organization.

- The entire staff has done an outstanding job this year.
- The staff were very helpful.

Employee – Employer – Unemployed – Unemployment

Employee: موظف someone who is paid to work for someone else [= worker].

- Young employees موظفين are not usually highly paid.

Employer: صاحب عمل a person, company, or organization that employs people.

- If you can satisfy your employer صاحب العمل that you are doing your best he will probably raise your salary.
- The shoe factory is the largest employer in this area.

Employment: وظيفة the condition of having a paid job.

- She is trying to find employment وظيفة as a secretary or typist.
- She was offered employment in the sales office.

Unemployed: عاطل without a job [= out of work].

- There are millions of unemployed people عاطلين in Europe.

Unemployment: البطالة the number of people in a particular country or area who cannot get a job.

- Unemployment البطالة is a serious problem which governments do their best to solve.
- The level of unemployment is rising.

Civilian – Citizen

Civilian: (كل من ليس بشرطي أو جندي) المدني anyone who is not a member of the military forces or the police.

- Civilians المدنيين are those who are not in the armed forces.
- Many innocent civilians were killed during the war.
- It was difficult to return to civilian life after ten years in the military.

Citizens مواطنين

- Citizens are all the habitants of a country or town.
- He is a citizen of Cairo. (= he lives in Cairo).
- We are all the citizens of the A.R.E (= inhabitants سكان of the A.R.E).

Speech – Talk – Lecture – Article – Essay

Speech خطبة a talk, especially a formal one about a particular subject, given to a group of people.

- Did you hear the president's speech.
- To make good speeches one must have a great command of the language.

Talk حديث – خطاب – آراء – تبادل آراء – كلام – يتكلم a conversation.

- He gave us a very interesting talk (= informal speech) on life in the Sudan.
- I like to listen to talks on the TV.

Lecture يحاضر – محاضرة a long talk on a particular subject that someone gives to a group of people, especially to students in a university.

- The students said that they could not make head or tail of the lecture.
- My uncle gave me along lecture about the dangers of smoking.

Article مقالة a piece of writing about a particular subject in a newspaper or magazine.

- Have you read the leading article in the “Egyptian Gazette” this morning?

Essay مقال a short piece of writing about a particular subject by a student as part of a course of study.

- The teacher asked the student to write an essay on Bernard Shaw.

According to – Owing to

Owing to نتيجة لـ

- Owing to post – war conditions prices have risen considerably.

According to طبقاً لـ

- According to the rules قواعد (= in agreement with) drivers must keep to the right side of the road.
- According to the newspapers, many new schools have been opened
- We are judged according to our deeds.

Bomb – Shell – Shot

Bomb قنابل – يقذف بالقنابل

- An aeroplane drops bombs; it bombs (v) the enemy.

Shell قذيفة أو قنبلة مدفع – ظرف بارود

- A big gun مدفع fires shells.

Shot يطلق ناراً من بندقية – يقتل بالرصاص

- Did you hear the rifle – shot?

- The hunter needs powder and shot (= bullets رصاصات).

Reward – Prize – Gift – Present

Reward مكافأة something that you get because you have done something good or helpful or have worked hard.

- The school has a system of rewards and punishments to encourage good behaviour.

- I shall give a reward of 20 pounds to whoever finds my bag.

Prize جائزة something that is given to someone who is successful in a competition, race, game of chance etc.

- In this month's competition you could win a prize worth £3000.

- Clever boys at school are given prizes.

Gift هبة – منحة something that you give someone, for example to thank them or because you like them, especially on a special occasion = present.

- The earrings were a gift from my aunt.

- The president gave a gift of money to the poor of the city.

- I received several gifts (or presents) on my last birthday.

- Egypt is the gift of the Nile. مصر هبة النيل.

Present هدية something you give someone on a special occasion or to thank them for something.

- I was searching for a present for Amany.

- I gave her a very special present for her birthday.

Land – Lands

Land البر

- To travel by land. يسافرا برًا.

- The ship came to land. البر.

- He has some land. أرض

Lands بلاد

- He has visited many lands (countries بلاد).

Trade – A trade

Trade تجارة

- Egypt's foreign trade. تجارة

A trade مهنة - صناعة

- Homeless children should be taught a trade. مهنة أو صنعه

A trade – school: one in which pupils learn to be carpenters, mechanics, electricians, etc.

Tramway – Tramcar

The tramway (= tramline خط الترام)

- the metal tracks in the road, used by trams.

Tram car: الترام

- Inside Cairo we travel by tramcar (or tram) or bus.

Population – Inhabitants

Population عدد السكان The population of a country: the number of people who live in it.

- The population of the A.R.E is about 80 million.

Inhabitants: السكان the inhabitants of a town or country: those who dwell يسكن in it.

- Our city contains six million inhabitants.

Illness – Disease

Illness علة – مرض = **being ill** - a disease of the body or mind, or the condition of being ill.

- I'd been told I'd been suffering from various illnesses.
- He is absent because of his illness.

Disease (n.) مرض (له اسم) an illness which affects a person, animal, or plant

- Heart disease runs in their family.
- Measles and cancer are diseases.

Depressed – Irritable – Nervous – Worried

Depressed (adj.): being in low spirits. مكتئب

- She felt lonely and depressed.

Irritable (adj.): easily made angry. سريع الغضب

- He is irritable and you can arouse him كثيرة easily.
- He is such an irritable person. You can hardly speak to him.

Nervous (adj.): easily frightened; restless; uneasy. منفعال - قلق

- There were many cars in the road and so she was nervous when she walked across.
- Are you nervous in the dark.
- Examinations make me nervous.

Worried (adj.): anxious غير مرتاح البال قلق

- My father is ill, I'm worried about him.

Other – Others – Another

- تدل على ثاني اثنين إذا سبقها the لم يأت بعدها اسم.
- I have two friends ,one is tall but the other is short.
- تدل على المفرد إذا جاء بعدها اسم مفرد، مثل:-
- Where's the other book?
- تدل على الجمع إذا جاء بعدها اسم جمع.
- I bought four books one is yellow but the other books are red.
- The others) n = الآخرون (not the same.
- (تدل على الجمع ولا يأتي بعدها اسم).
- Savo washes whiter than the others.

Another (adj.): not the same. آخر - مغاير

- Please give me another cup of tea.
- Love one another. تحابوا - ليحب كل منكم

Listen (to) – Hear:

تستخدم hear للإشارة إلى الأصوات التي تدخل أذاننا دون القيام بأي مجهود. ولا يستخدم هذا الفعل أبدًا في الأزمنة المستمرة، ويستخدم غالبًا مع can / can't للأصوات التي تسمع الآن ومع could / couldn't للأصوات التي سمعت في وقت ما في الماضي.

- I can hear him singing at this moment.
- I could hear her crying a short time ago.
- We heard a lot of noise in the street.
- Are you listening to me?

Hear: يسمع

- يسمع أصوات تأتي إلى أذاننا دون القيام بأي مجهود، ولا يستخدم هذا الفعل أبدًا في الأزمنة المستمرة ويستخدم غالبًا مع can أو could.
- أما listen (to) فتوحي بالقيام بمجهود لسماع شيء. وقد تكون فعلًا لازمًا لا يأخذ مفعولًا به أو فعلًا متعديًا؛ أي يأخذ مفعولًا به.

- He listened carefully while the teacher was explaining the lesson.
- I listened to an interesting talk on the radio last night.
- I always listen to the news on the radio.
- I can't hear what Mai says.

ويمكن استخدام هذا الفعل في الأزمنة المستمرة.

- I am listening to a song on the radio.
- He was listening to the music.

Climate - Weather

Climate (بوجه علم) مناخ

- I like the climate of Egypt.

Weather الجو – الطقس – حالة الجو

- The match was cancelled due to bad weather نتيجة لـ.

Brain - Mind

Brain مخ : the organ inside your head.

- She's got a good brain.
- Messages from the brain are carried by the central nervous system.

Mind عقل

- She has a very quick mind.
- Mind your own business خليك في حالك and leave me in peace.
- Would you mind هل لديك مانع؟ closing the window?

Else – Other (not interchangeable) لا تحل إحداهما محل الأخرى

Else: (adv ظرف) with interrogative pronoun. ضمير استفهام

- Assistant: anything else?

Else = besides, in addition to more. علاوة على ذلك

- No one else knows what I am doing.
- Did you see anything else?
- Ask somebody else to help you.

Other: (adj. صفة) not this one but a different one.

- This room is my bedroom, the other one is my office.
- I don't want this book, I want the other one.

Spend – Pass

Spend + time + (v + ing.) يمضي الوقت في عمل شيء مفيد

- Spend the afternoon = spend the time in doing something.
- Come and spend the weekend with us.

- I have spent all the day looking for you.

Spend money بصرف نقودًا

- She spent all her money.

Pass = (the idea of killing the time) = (to cause time to go by in a way that does not seem too long or dull).

يمضي الوقت بطريقة ممتعة (يقتل الوقت بطريقة غير ممتعة)

- She passed the time singing.
- Heba passed the time by reading a novel.

Pass يمر - ينجح في امتحان - يمرر الكرة

- Hossam passed the ball to the goal keeper.
- On the way to the hospital; you pass the station on your left.
- He passed his driving test.

- (عندما نقضي الوقت في أداء عمل نفضل استخدام spend على pass التي تعني قتل الوقت بطريقة غير ممتعة أو دون أن يبدو الوقت طويلًا ممتلئًا).

Souvenir – Memory

Souvenir تذكار - هدية تذكارية (شيء مادي يحتفظ به)

- You can touch لمس a souvenir. It is something you buy, or you are given to remind you of a place, a person or an event (souvenir is countable).

- Souvenir (تذكار - هدية) والهدية شيء ملموس تشتريه أو يعطى لك ليذكرك بمكان أو بشخص أو بأحد الأحداث (ولاحظ souvenir اسم يجمع)

- I send you these photographs as a souvenir of your stay.
- I bought some souvenirs when I visited the British Museum.

Memory

(1) Is the ability to remember. القدرة على التذكر

- I have a good memory for faces.
- The old man has lost his memory.

(2) What is remembered. الذاكرة - التذكر - نكرى

- I cannot speak from memory (= I cannot remember the exact facts).

- Our holiday in London is only a memory نكرى now.
- He has no memory - memories ذكريات of his childhood.
- Grandfather is old now and he has trouble with his memory.

الذاكرة

Street – Road

Street: شارع is in the middle of a town, with houses, shops, etc on both sides. يقع في وسط مدينته وعلى جانبيه توجد منازل ومحلات .. إلخ

- The streets of London are full of traffic. حركة المرور
- I live in a busy street.

Road: طريق

- A road الطريق usually connects towns and goes through the country.
الطريق عادة يربط مدناً ويخترق أو يعبر الريف
- The desert road الطريق الصحراوي to Alexandria is not busy.
- Which road goes to Port Said?
- All roads to Cairo are very busy.
- Quiet country ريفي roads are safer than busy city streets.

Laugh – Laugh at

Laugh: يضحك

- The jokes made everyone laugh.
- He laughed loudly.
- She laughed heartily when she watched the comic play.

Laugh at: make fun of يسخر من

- I'm laughing at this cartoon in the paper. الجريدة
- Don't laugh at old people.

Melt – Dissolve

Melt: (الثلج مثلاً) ينصهر if something solid melts or if heat melts it, it becomes liquid.

- It was warmer now, and the snow was beginning to melt.
- Melt the butter in a saucepan.

Dissolve: (الملح – السكر) يذوب if a solid dissolves, or if you dissolve it, it mixes with a liquid and becomes part of it.

- Stir until the sugar dissolves.
- Salt dissolves in water.

Wait for – Expect

Wait for: staying somewhere until something happens.

ينتظر شخصاً أو شيئاً (دون تحديد زمن)

- I waited for you a long time.
- I'll wait for you until you come.
- We had to wait half hour for the bus.
- I waited for him for an hour but he didn't come.

Expect: يتوقع

(1) Think that somebody will come or something will happen at a certain time. يتوقع

- I'm expecting a letter from my brother.
- Had your cousin arrived yet? No, but I'm expecting him soon = I know he'll come.
- We're expecting visitors next week.

ملحوظة: إذا كنت تتوقع أحداً أو شيئاً، فمعنى ذلك أنك تظن أن هذا الشخص أو ذلك الشيء من المحتمل أن يصل في وقت أو تاريخ معين.

(2) Expect = hope for = want يأمل - يريد

- We're expecting a good harvest.

نتعشم (نأمل) في محصول طيب

- I'm expecting excellent exam results this year .
أتعشم (أريد) نتائج ممتازة لامتحان هذا العام
- I expect high marks in English.
- (3) Expect: think something is true. يحسب أو يظن حقيقة
- Who's that at the door? I expect it's the postman.
ساعي البريد

Go back – Get back

Go back: (verb + adv ظرف) to return (to a place one has been in). يعود

- As there were few cars on the way, we went back in a very short time.
- Let's go back home now.

Go back (فعل + ظرف) بمعنى يعود (الى مكان كان الشخص فيه قبل ذلك)

Get back (adv.) (get) suggest difficulty = return with difficulty.
يعود بمشقة (بصعوبة)

- It was foggy كثير الضباب so it took us hours to get back home.
- It was raining so we took a long time. to get back home.

لاحظ أن:

Get إذا استخدمت مع back فهي توحى الصعوبة أو الصراع مثل back . struggle a after

- He got back his former job.

حصل على وظيفته السابقة بعد صراع

Wave – Shake

Wave: (n.) (to move one's hand or something held in the hand as a signal).

يلوح بيده أو بشيء كإشارة

- We waved (our hands) as the train left.
- We waved goodbye to them

- During the international match, the audience الجمهور waved their country's flag.
- He waved goodbye لَوْح بيده مودِّعًا to his family before leaving.

Shake يهز - يرج - يصفح - يسلم

- (1) To cause something to move from side to side.

يهز - يرج

- Shake the medicine before use.

رجّ زجاجة الدواء قبل الاستعمال

- (2) To take and hold someone's right hand in one's own as a sign of greeting goodbye or agreement.

يصفح - يسلم باليد

- He shook hands with me. (صافحني)
- Boxers يتصافحون shake hands الملاكمون at the beginning of the match.
- She refused my idea because she shook her head.

هزت رأسها رافضة

Occupied – Engaged

Occupy (occupied - occupied)

- (1) To be in a place, house, a bed, a railway carriage.

يشغل مكانًا - منزلاً - سريرًا - عربة سكة حديد

- He occupied a bed in my room.

- (2) To fill a certain space يشغل حيزًا من الفراغ

- His books occupy a lot of space.

- (3) To fill a certain time يشغل الوقت

- Reading and writing occupy a lot of free time.

- (4) To spend time doing something. يشغل وقته في عمل شيء

- He occupied himself in (with) collecting stamps.

(5) To move into and hold possession.

يحتل موقعا (في الحرب)

- Britain occupied Egypt in 1882.

(6) Reserved / not free مشغول - محجوز

- I'm afraid, this seat is occupied.

- The room you want is occupied May I book you another?

- I am occupied. أنا مشغول – منكم في العمل

- During rush – hours taxis are usually occupied. ساعات الذروة

- I can't take a taxi. All taxis that pass are occupied.

- Don't press لا تضغط the button. The lift is occupied. المصعد

Engaged مشغول (لخط التليفون)

- I'll call my aunt later as her line is engaged.

- I tried to phone you but the line was engaged.

أردت أن أتصل بك تليفونيا ولكن الخط كان مشغولا

Engaged مخطوبة - خاطب

- These two young people are engaged.

- My daughter is engaged to a businessman.

Engaged in مشغول بـ

- They're engaged in trade.

Meter - Metre

Meter: an instrument for measuring.

عدّاد (لقياس الكهرباء – الغاز – الماء – عدّاد تاكسي)

- A gas – meter measures the amount of gas used.

- That's L.E 20 on the meter. That's the fare. الأجرة

- Someone comes to read the gas and electricity meters.

Metre: a measure of length. (مقياس للطول) المتر

- I wanted to have a suit بدلة made, so I bought three metres of cloth.
- The blue whale حوت grows to over 30 metres long.

Bring up – Educate

Bring up: train and take care of babies and children until they

are grown up. يربي ويعتني بالأطفال حتى يكبروا

- Parents usually do their best to bring up their children well.
- Her children are well brought up = they have good manners.

أخلاق حميدة

- I was brought up by my uncle when my parents died.
- All children should be brought up to respect their parents and teachers.

Educate: teach people at a school or university. يعلم

- Her children are well educated they have been to very good schools and universities.
- Teachers educate their students with their hearts.

Routine – A routine – Red tape

Routine: doing the same things, at the same time every day.

روتين (عمل نفس الشيء في نفس الوقت على وتيرة واحدة باستمرار) لا يأخذ أداة نكرة ولا يجمع.

- I don't like routine. I'm fond of change. Routine is boring.
- Please do it according to routine.

A routine (routines) أسلوب خاص (يأخذ أداة نكرة ويجمع)

- They have been brought up according to different routines.
- He has a regular routine.

Red tape: rules and regulations in order to do something usually causing trouble and delay.

الروتين (الحكومي) لعمل شيء ما يؤدي إلى التأخير والمتاعب وتعطيل العمل
ملحوظة "Red Tape": اسم لا يعد؛ ولذا لا يجوز أن تسبقها الأداة. (a)

- My business was delayed because of red tape. تعطلت
- I had a lot of red tape to renew my driving license. أجدد رخصة القيادة
- Red tape is hateful as it delays business.
- Red tape always cause delay. الروتين الحكومي
- Red tape in government offices delays business.
- It's difficult getting a new passport.
- There's so much red tape like filling in forms.

Freedom – Liberty

Freedom: the state of being free.

- Freedom is the most precious thing in life.

الحرية هي أثنى شيء في الحياة

- Kids have too much freedom these days.

Liberty: the freedom and the right to whatever you want without asking permission. (personal or political freedom from, outside control).

حرية شخصية أو سياسية = تخلص من قيود خارجية أو عدم الخضوع لها

- People will resent these restrictions on their liberty. يستاء
- I'm afraid that I am not at liberty to discuss these matters.
- Liberty deserves sacrifice.

Bed – A bed

Bed: a place for sleeping. فراش - مضجع - النوم (مكان) بدون أداه تعني

- You must go to bed early.

- He was ill and kept to bed. لزم الفراش.
- Mothers like to put their babies to bed at an early hour.
- It's time to go to bed.

Bed بمعنى فراش أو مضجع لا نضع قبلها a أو the ولا تجمع وذلك لاستخدامه في الغرض الذي صنع من أجله ، ولكن إذا كانت بمعنى سرير (قطعة من الأثاث)
"a piece of furniture for sleeping" فهي تجمع وتأخذ a أو the.

A bed

- I bought a bed (two beds) yesterday.
- Put your coat on the bed.

Nursery school - Kindergarten

Nursery school مدرسة حضانية

- Children go to a nursery school at the age of three.

Kindergarten روضه أطفال

- Parents send their children to a kindergarten when they are five years old.

Outside – Out of

Outside (adv. في الخارج (ظرف

- It's cold outside.
- He is standing outside.
- Where is the car? It's outside.

Out of (حرف جر + noun) خارج

- Fish cannot live out of water.
- Children can't live out of their parents.
- My uncle is out of town this week.
- He went out of the shop.

Near – Nearby – Nearly

Near: not far from قريب

- He lives near his school.
- The ship was nearing the harbour.
- Work is nearing completion.
- He got more and more nervous as the day of his departure neared.

Nearby: close by بالقرب من - مجاور

- He lives in a village nearby.
- There was a river nearby.
- Reports say the President was not hurt but a soldier standing nearby was wounded.
- Hossam found work on one of the farms nearby.

Nearly: almost تقريبًا

- The train was nearly full.
- It took nearly two hours to get here.
- Amany's nearly two years.
- He's nearly always right.
- He is nearly as tall as his father.

Famous – Well-known

Famous: very well – known مشهور

- Egypt is famous for cotton.

Well-known: the same as famous but less stronger.

(معروف أقل من famous)

- He is a well - known doctor in our area.

Private – Popular – Folk – Special

Private: not shared with anyone in general.

شخصي - خاص - خصوصي

- I have a private car.
- It is a private garage.
- There is a private garden near our house.
- No one cannot park his car here. It's a private park.
- I take a private lesson in English.
- A private school مدرسة خاصة is a school carried on for the owner's benefit.
- He retired into private life.
- Treatment العلاج in government hospitals is free مجاني but if you go to a private hospital مستشفى خاص you must pay.
- The garden is private; only the owner may use it.

Popular: liked by everybody محبوب

- He is popular with his friends.
- Football is a popular game.
- The footballers are quite popular among the Egyptian youth.

Unpopular غير محبوب

- This singer is unpopular among the old listeners.

Folk: of the people شعبي - من التراث الشعبي

- I like to listen to folk songs.
- Do you like folk music.
- My brother likes to read folk tales القصص الشعبية

Special: of a particular kind. خاص (من نوع معين)

- The doctor paid special attention to the poorer patients.
- The station – master works in a special room.
- I keep this suit for special occasions.
- Are you doing anything special for Christmas?
- Is there anything special you would like for dinner?

Use – used to – used – use up

Use: to employ for a purpose ما يستخدم لغرض ما to do something with.

- I used a knife to cut bread استعملت سكيناً لقطع الخبز
- We usually use a pen to write with.
- I used some scissors to cut the clothes.
- I use a brush to clean my teeth.

Used to: is a verb referring to something which happened always or regularly in the past but doesn't happen now.

Used to (اعتاد أن) فعل يشير إلى شيء يحدث في الماضي بشكل دائم أو متكرر، ولكنه لم يحدث الآن، وتستخدم بعد to التصريف الأول (المصدر).

- I used to live in Tanta but I don't now.
- I used to like chocolate but I don't now.
- She used to work in the iron factory but now she works in another one.

(Be) used to: accustomed to v + ing.

معتاد على (يتبعها اسم أو ضمير. gerund v + ing).

- I am used to sleeping early. (v + ing)
- I am used to staying up late.

Used: not new مستعمل – ليس جديد

- He bought a used car مستعملة سيارة but it is in good condition.

في حالة جيدة

- I don't like used computers, I'll buy a new one.

Use up (v.): to finish completely. يستنفذ - يستهلك تماماً

- You've used up all my time = you've finished it.

Different – Various – Several - Differentiate – Identical - Similar

Different متميز – مختلف not like something or someone else, or not like before.

- You look different. Have you had your hair cut.

- Our two sons are very different from each other.
- Her jacket's a bit different to mine.
- Different people speak different languages.

Various متعدد – متنوع if there are various things, there are several different types of that thing.

- The robber was known to the police under various names.
- There were various questions he wanted to ask.
- His excuses are many and various.

Several أكثر من اثنتين – أكثر من اثنين a number of people or things that is more than a few, but not a lot.

- I've met her several times.
- I visited him in Cairo several times.
- Several people have volunteered to go.
- Several of us think it's a bad idea.

Differentiate يميز – يفرق to recognize or express the difference between things or people [= distinguish]

- A botanist can differentiate varieties of plants.
- How can you differentiate between normal and religious questions.
- What differentiate these two periods of history.
- It's sometimes hard to differentiate one sample from another.
- We shouldn't differentiate between the quiet and talkative children.

Identical: متماثل بالضبط exactly the same, or very similar.

- The sisters were identical in appearance and character.

Similar: متشابه almost the same.

- The two products look quite similar.

Imaginative – Imaginary – Unimaginative

Imaginative: شخص خيالي good at thinking of new and interesting ideas.

- They are imaginative children.

Imaginary: شيء خيالي not real, but produced from pictures or ideas in your mind.

- We must protect older people from harm, whether it is real or imaginary.

Unimaginative: شخص محدود الخيال lacking the ability to think of new or unusual ideas.

- He is an unimaginative person.

Barber – Hairdresser

Barber: a person who cuts men's hair and shaves them.

حلاق (للرجال) - مزين

- Men have their beards shaved at the barber's.
- He went to the barber's to please his mother.

Hairdresser: person who cuts and shapes women's hair.

مصفف الشعر (حلاق السيدات) كوافير

- A hairdresser sets women's hair.
- There are two hairdressers in the high street.

Waiter - Steward

Waiter: a man who waits at tables in a restaurant or a cafe'.

جرسون (نادل)

- He had to give up his part-time job as a waiter.

Steward: a man who arranges for the supply of food in club, ship or airplane. رئيس الخدم

- A British airways passengers spokesman praised the quick action of the crew and the two stewards.

Brochure – Poster

Brochure: short descriptive, printed article in a paper cover.

مقال وصفي قصير على غلاف جريدة

- A report claims that brochures are unlikely to give an accurate impression of hotels and resorts.

Poster: large printed sheet put up in some public place.

إعلان ملصق في مكان عام

- I had a jar of red poster paint sitting on my drawing table.

Altogether – All together – Together

Altogether = completely كلياً – تماماً

- He dislikes swimming altogether. يكره السباحة تماماً
- You hate eggs altogether = you hate eggs no matter how they are cooked. بصرف النظر
- I don't agree with you altogether.
- I hate eggs altogether.
- He abandoned his work altogether.
- He did not altogether understand.

All together = at once, all the same time

مرة واحدة معاً. في نفس الوقت

- Don't eat them all together, save some for later.
- He all together left the room without saying goodbye.
- They came all together.
- Why do all the bills الفواتير seem to come all together?
- He answered the questions all together. أجاب كل الأسئلة معاً

Together: with one another. سوياً

- We go to school together.
- They flew back to London together.

Cook - Chef

Chef: is a fully trained male cook in a first – class hotel or restaurant.

رئيس طهارة في فندق أو مطعم كبير

- The famous chef Lucien Vanel prepared duck with artichokes and oxtail fondue.

Cook: might work in a less grand restaurant, or a hospital or school canteen مقصف المدرسة or the person who does the cooking.

الطباخ - الطاهي

- Are you a good cook?
- She works as a cook in a factory canteen.

School – Institute – Faculty – University – Institution

School: مدرسة a place where children are taught

- Which school do you go to (=attend)?
- His mother always used to pick him up from school.

Institute: معهد an organization that has a particular purpose such as scientific or educational work, or the building where this organization is based

- This Institute is for Space Studies.

Faculty: كلية a department or group of related departments within a university.

- I'd like to join the Faculty of Law.

University: جامعة an educational institution at the highest level, where you study for a degree.

- He studied Physics at university.

Institution: ملجأ خيري a building that people are sent to when they need to be looked after ,for example old people or children with no parents - often used to show disapproval.

- I was determined not to put my mother in an institution.

Tasty – Tasteful

Tasty: (adj. of taste) having a pleasant taste in your mouth on eating or drinking something. لذيذ المذاق

- This stew (طعام مطهو) يخني is very tasty. What did you put in it? Thank you for a very tasty meal.

Tasteful: also comes from the word “taste” but does not usually refer to food or drink. It refers to the ability to enjoy or judge beautiful things.

Tasteful تشير إلى المقدرة على الاستمتاع أو الحكم على الأشياء الجميلة

- She has good taste in clothes. She is always tasteful حسنة الذوق in the way she dresses.
- Your choice of colours for this room is very tasteful.
- The furniture in this room is very tasteful.

Washing machine – Washing – Up machine – Laundry – Laundry room.

Washing-machine: for clothes غسالة ملابس

- She bought the new washing machine recently.
- She bought a super automatic washing machine.

Washing-up machine: dishwasher: machine for washing dishes
غسالة أطباق for crockery, أواني فخارية etc.

- They delivered the washing – up machine yesterday.

Launder (v.) يغسل ويكوي = (formal or commercial تجاري)

- Wash and iron clothes or sheets. ملاءات
- Send these shirts to be laundered.

Laundry (n.) مغسلة:

- (1) Place where clothes and sheets are sent to be washed.
- (2) The laundry الغسيل : clothes to be washed and ironed.
 - Has the laundry الغسيل come back yet?
 - They are making the other kitchen into a laundry.

Laundry room: غرفة الغسيل

- Where we do the washing. Old houses used to have laundry rooms but now they do not.

Chase – Hunt

Chase: run after يطارد used of something in sight or nearby.

تستخدم لشيء على مرأى أو قريب

- A policeman chased the thief.
- The cat chased the mouse but could not catch it.

Hunt: search for animals and chase for food and sport.

يصطاد (يبحث عن حيوانات من أجل الطعام والرياضة)

- Some people go hunting and hunt small animals. يصطادون
- This house is hunted. مسكون

Pool – Puddle

A pool of water: water which has been spilt ماء مسكوب or which has leaked out يرشح – يتسرب of something.

- It is a long stretch of sand with rocks and pools.
- Does the hotel have a pool? حمام سباحة

Puddle = water left behind after rain

بركة من ماء تخلف عن مطر

- After the rain, there were little puddles of water on the ground.

Complete – fill

Fill يملأ

- We generally fill something like a container by putting something into it. Fill is often followed by (with).
- He filled his glass with water.
- I filled my cup with tea.

- She filled the jug إبريق with milk.
- Smoke filled the room.
- The hall was filled with people.
- Fill can also refer to something more abstract.
Fill يمكن أن تشير أيضًا إلى شيء معنوي
- I was filled with admiration. إعجاب
- He doesn't know how to fill his time.

Complete: to finish يكمل

- The railway is not completed yet.
- He wants to complete his homework before going to bed.
- We can also complete things like application forms, questionnairesetc.
نستطيع أيضًا أن نكمل أشياء مثل استمارات طلبات أو استفتاءات إلخ.

Complete her is interchangeable with fill in but never with fill.

Complete هنا قابله للتبادل مع fill in ولكن ليس مع fill

- Please complete this form. When you have filled in the form, take it to the secretary.

Hobby - Talent

Hobby: هواية an activity that you enjoy doing in your free time.

- What are your hobbies?

Talent: موهبة a natural ability to do something well.

- He has a lot of talent, and his work is fresh and interesting.

Drop – Drop someone off – Drop off – Drop in.

Drop: fall; let something fall يقع – ينخفض – يوقع – يخفض

- The cup dropped and was broken.
- He dropped his books. He dropped the cup and it broke.
- Will prices drop تنخفض soon?

Drop someone off: allow someone to get out of a car. (often at a particular place they want to go to). ينزل شخصًا من سيارة.

- I dropped him off at the bank.
- Please drop me off at the end of the road.

Drop off: go to sleep يغلبه النعاس

- He drops off as soon as he puts his head on the pillow.

الوسادة

- He got very tired; so he dropped off in the seat.

Drop in: visit يزور (especially informally غير رسمي or without making a special arrangement first).

- I wish he wouldn't drop in on me so often.
- In our other house, our neighbours used to drop in all the time.
- Why don't you drop in and see us?

Think of – Think about

أحيانًا تعني كلمة think – of think – about نفس الشيء، مثل:-

- We are thinking of going to the cinema.
- We are thinking about going to the cinema.

وهذا يعني أننا ما زلنا نفكر في الأمر، وربما نتخذ قرارًا بسرعة وأيضًا لهم نفس المعنى كما في الأمثلة التالية:-

- What are you thinking of?
- What are you thinking about?

ولكننا نستخدم think of وليس think about للتعبير عن التفكير في الآخرين أو للتعبير أو التذكر أو الاقتراح، مثل:-

- You must think of others, don't disturb them.

Show consideration يراعي مشاعر الآخرين

- Think of others; don't drop rubbish.
- Please think of others; leave this room as you would like to find it.

- I can't think of his name لا أستطيع تذكر اسمه now.
- Think of اقترح a girl's name for our new baby.

Top – Summit – Bottom - Peak

Top: (الجلال – التلال) قمة the highest part of something.

- The tops of the mountains were still covered with snow.
- Write your name at the top of the page.

Summit: (جبلية – مؤتمر) قمة اجتماع an important meeting or set of meetings between the leaders of several governments.

- The two presidents agreed to hold a summit in the spring.
- Many people have now reached the summit of Mount Everest.

Bottom: قاع the lowest part of something.

- Can you hold the bottom of the ladder for me?
- Go downstairs and wait for me at the bottom.

Peak: (الجلال – التلال – الأحداث) قمة

- (1) The time when something or someone is best, greatest, highest, most successful etc.
 - The British Empire was at its peak in the mid 19th century.
- (2) A mountain [= summit].
 - Mount McKinley is Alaska's highest peak.

Mistake – Mistaken

Mistake: error خطأ – He made many mistakes in his composition.

- He had made a terrible mistake.

Mistaken: being wrong مخطئ

- He is mistaken if he doubts his friend.
- I told her she must be mistaken.

Seat – Chair – Stool – Sofa

Seat: place for sitting in a theatre or a car etc.

مقعد في مسرح أو سيارة

- Please take a seat. (= sit down).
- The back seat of the car is wide enough for three persons.
- I have reserved a seat in the first row.

حجرت مقعدًا في الصف الأول

Chair: a movable piece of furniture which has a back, a seat for one person. كرسي

- I have two chairs in my bedroom.
- There are six chairs round the table.

Stool: a seat without a back. كرسي بلا ظهر

- He bought a piano stool.
- He was sitting on a stool.

Sofa: a long seat on which we can sit or lie. كنبه

- He was a sleep on the sofa.

Do better – Get better

Do better: act better يتحسن أدائه – يتقدم – يحرز نجاحًا مستمرًا

- I can do it better if you give me another chance.
- Eman is doing better at history.

Get better: become better; improve.

- The patient المريض is getting better.
- After giving up smoking, his health got better.

Pay attention to – Take care of – Look after – Be careful of

Pay attention to: concentrate إلى يصغي - يعير اهتمامه إلى

- Pay attention to what I'm saying.
- The teacher asked me to pay attention to his explanation.

Take care of: be responsible for; mind.

يحرص على- يهتم بـ - يكون مسئولاً عن

- Take care of the money. Don't waste it.

Look after

- Look after the baby.

Be careful of: avoid danger; mind الخطر - تحجب

- Be careful of the traffic.

Enclose – Include

Enclose: to put in something with a letter.

- Moustafa enclosed two photos with his letter.
- A cheque of 5000 pounds was enclosed in the letter.
- I enclose a recent photo with my letter.
- I sent off my application form and enclosed my certificates.

Enclosed by: surrounded with محاط بـ

- His garden was enclosed by a wooden fence.

Include: have something among other things. يشمل - يتضمن

- The price of the room includes breakfast.
- The price include postage. أجر البريد
- Our names were not included in the list.
- We made a long shopping list, including eggs, oil – flour, fruits and vegetables.

Designer – Architect

Designer: person who makes plans or patterns (of dresses, shoes, cars, aircraft etc).

- The designer of Liverpool cathedral, sir Gilbert Scott.

Architect: person who plans new buildings or great projects.

مهندس معماري – مخطط مشروع ضخم

- He is the architect of this famous building.

Catch – Hold – Seize – Arrest

Catch يمسك أو يلحق بشخص أو بشيء يتحرك

- He was able to catch ب يلحق the train = he didn't miss it.
- Catch اقبض على the thief = he mustn't run away.
- No one but the goal – keeper is right من حقه to catch the ball.
- Cats catch يصيد mice.
- He caught malaria بالمalaria أصيب when he was a child.

Hold: (held – held) يمسك بشيء ثابت

- A baby can hold a small thing.
- They walked holding each other's hands.
- He held the knife between his teeth while he was cooking.
- She held up رفعت her umbrella in the rain.

Seize يمسك بشدة أو يستولي بالقوة

- I managed to seize the thief by the collar.

Arrest يقبض على – يعوق – يعرقل

- He was arrested for murder.
- Poor food يعوق – يعرقل growth النمو الطعام السيء

Take the place – Take place

Take the place: take someone's place = replace him.

- The teacher took the head master's place during his absence.

Take place = happen يحدث

- An accident took place in that street yesterday.

Wardrobe – Cupboard – Sideboard – Dressing table

wardrobe: is used for hanging up clothes. دولااب ملابس

- Why don't you hang up those clothes in the wardrobe.

cupboard: is used for storing cups, plates, food, clothes.

دولاب نو رفوف لحفظ الأشياء

- He's got a four – door cupboard in his bedroom.

Sideboard: along table with a cupboard. بوفيه – حجرة المائدة

- We store all our things in the sideboard.

Dressing – table: a table with a mirror, drawers, etc used while dressing.

- She will sit at her dressing table to finish تسريحة – تواليت her make-up.

Spill – Split – Slip

Spill (spilt – spilled Or spilt - spilled) pour out accidentally.

يسكب

- My hand slipped and I spilt my drink on my leg.
- It is no use crying over spilt milk.

لا فائدة من البكاء على اللبن المسكوب

Split (split – spilt) يشق

- To divide along a length into separate parts.
- Soft wood splits easily.

Slip: (slipped - slipped) ينزلق to accidentally slide a short distance quickly or to fall by sliding suddenly.

- My foot slipped and I nearly fell.
- Standing on a ladder it's easy to slip.

Clues – Evidence

Clues: a clue is something that helps to find the answer to a question.

أدلة - حقائق

- The absence of definite clues make it a difficult case.

Evidence: an evidence = words or objects that prove a statement / support a belief / or make a matter more clear. *بيّنة - دليل*

- Can you show me any evidence for your statement?

Vehicle – Car – Coach

Vehicle (*مركبة – اسم جامع لجميع السيارات*)

- (1) A machine with an engine such as a car or bus etc.
 - A car, a coach and a lorry are vehicles.
 - We saw a vehicle travelling across the bridge.
- (2) A vehicle is also something that is used to *تستخدم* achieve *لتحقيق* a particular purpose. *غرض معين*
 - They saw education as a vehicle *أداة* of liberation.
 - They support the Labour Party *حزب العمال* as a vehicle for socialism.

Car: is a motor vehicle with room for a small number of passengers.

سيارة ملاكي

- He parked the car about a hundred yards from the gates.
- They usually go by car.

Coach:

- (1) **Coach:** is a bus that carries passengers on long journeys. *أتوبيس سفري*
 - The coach leaves Marakia at twenty to eight.
 - A coach carried the tourists to Luxor.
- (2) **Coach:** is also an enclosed four – wheeled vehicle pulled by horses. *كارتة – عربة يجرها حصان*
 - The queen goes by horse – drawn coach to the House of Lords.

Crime – A / the crime

Crime: is an illegal action for which a person can be punished by law.

الجريمة – الانحراف الإجرامي في الغالب (لا تجمع، وبدون أداة نكرة أو معرفة)

- Poverty الفقر is an important cause of crime.
- The number of serious crimes rose by 60 % last year.
- Crime is a far greater problem in the U.S.A than it is in Britain.

ويمكن أن نصف عملاً غير أخلاقي بأنه جريمة، مثل:-

- He said the use of chemical weapons
استخدام – استعمال – الأسلحة الكيميائية
- was a crime against humanity.

A / the (crime) جريمة (ذات اسم خاص)

- He was sentenced to death حكم عليه بالإعدام for the crime of murder. قتل - اغتيال

State – Condition

State: the state of someone or something refers to what condition they are in. حالة (طبيعية أو ذاتية)

- She seemed in a very queer and nervous state.
- I found him in an excited state.
- What was the state of the room?
- Have you ever seen oxygen in the solid state?
- the state of relations between the two countries.
- his poor state of health.

Condition: the condition of someone or something is the state they are in.

حالة (ناشئة عن أو مرتبطة بمؤثرات خارجية)

- You can't go home in that condition.
- His condition حالة صحية is improving.

- The car is now in good condition.
- Even under the best conditions, I can't promise you for sure.

Search – Search for - Look for

Search: (without for) examine carefully in order to find something. *يفتش*

- The police searched *فتش* the thief.
- Customs officials *موظفو الجمرک* searched all my luggage. *أمتعة*
- The police searched the house for weapons.

Search for – look for: try to find something or somebody. *يبحث عن*

- I searched for (= looked for) my keys but I didn't find them.
- The rescuers searched for the victims but couldn't find any.
- I've lost my key, I searched for (looked for) them everywhere.

Steadily - Firmly

Steadily: not moving or shaking. *ثابت – لا يتحرك*

- Please, stand steadily till I take the photo.

Firmly: strongly held *بشدة - بقوة - بمتانة*

- Hold the baby firmly.
- She held firmly on his arm as he was helping her jump over the fence.

Hear from – Hear of

Hear from: receive news or get a letter from.

يتلقى خطابًا أو أخبارًا من

- How often do you hear from your father.

- I haven't heard from him since he telephoned last month.

Hear: receive and understand (sounds) by using the ears.

- I can't hear very well.
- Do you hear me?

Hear of: to know of (a fact / the existence of something or somebody).

- I've never heard of him.
- Have you ever heard of Ghandi?

Display – Exhibition

Display (n) (in a shop) a show عرض - استعراض

- The fruit – seller made a display of the fruits he had.
- The goods were in a nice display.

Exhibition: a public show of objects in a museum, an art gallery, etc. معرض

- Yesterday I visited the International Trade Exhibition.
- There is an exhibition of stamps in the hall.

Sleep – Asleep – Sleeping – Sleepy

Sleep (v): is the natural state of rest. ينام

- Moustafa likes to sleep for an hour in the afternoon.
- Now go to sleep and stop worrying.
- He was so excited that he could hardly sleep.

Sleep (n): النوم the state in which your eyes are closed and your mind and body are inactive and unconscious.

- You'll feel better if you have a little sleep.
- I haven't had enough sleep yesterday.

Asleep (adj. / adv.) (بدون اسم موصوف) (صفة لازمة؛ أي تتبع الفعل)

Asleep is an adjective. The opposite is "awake".

- The children are asleep.
- He is asleep.
- Don't make noise. The children are asleep.
- I left them asleep.
- When you fall asleep, you start sleeping.
- I'd better get up before I fall asleep.
- Someone who is fast asleep or sound asleep في عز النوم – is sleeping deeply. مستغرقاً في النوم
- The baby is fast asleep.

Sleeping: resting in a state of sleep.

- Don't wake the sleeping children.
- The children are sleeping.
- The children are sleeping. Don't wake the sleeping children. They are asleep.

Sleepy: feeling ready to go to sleep. نعسان - خامل

- I'm sleepy. I want to go to bed.
- He looks sleepy.
- If you are sleepy, you feel tired and ready to go to sleep.
- She suddenly started to feel very sleepy.

Sleepily (adv) بنعسان

- Where have you been? Mona asked sleepily.

Round – Around

Round: حول – دائري - مستدير

- Wheels go round. (in a circle).
- Bullets fell round the minister. (on all sides).
- Let's walk round the school fence. (go wholly or partly round).

Around حول – في مكان قريب

- He wrapped the blanket around him. (closely surrounding).

- He leaves his books around the room. (here and there in).
- He walked around to see the town. (here and there).

Turn round – Look round

Turn round: take a new direction. استدار

- He turned round to look at the boy behind him.

Look round: examine possibilities before deciding.

يتمعن – يختبر احتمالات قبل أن يقرر

- Don't make a hurried decision متسرع – سريع look round well first.
- Look round before you leap. تفكر قبل أن تثب

Point at – Point to – Point out

Point to / at: to hold out a finger or a stick etc. towards someone or something. يشير إلى

- Please point to (at) the window.
- She pointed to / at the house and said, "That's where. I live".

Point at: may suggest rudeness وقاحة or aggression التعدي so point to is preferable على مفضلة point at.

Point at قد توحى بالوقاحة أو التعدي على الآخرين؛ ولذلك فإن point to مفضلة في الاستخدام عن point at في سياق الكلام عندما نقول مثلا:-

- It's rude من الوقاحة to point at people like that.
- Don't point the gun at me! It is not nice.
- Don't point at girls in the streets. It is rude.
- Don't point your finger at me like that. It's rude.

Point at: aimed at or towards. صوب، نحو

- He pointed his car وجّه سيارته at the main road الطريق الرئيسي and drove as fast as possible.

Note that: we use point at for a person but point to for something.

لاحظ point at تستخدم مع الشخص أما point to فتستخدم مع الشيء.

- The thief pointed his gun at the policeman.
لاحظ عدم جواز استخدام to في هذا السياق من الكلام.
- This signpost points to distances and names of places.
- The arrow pointed to the museum.
- The sign points to the hospital.
نستخدم point to عندما يشير سهم مثلا أو لافتة إلى مكان ما.

Point out: show; call or direct attention to.

يلفت الانتباه أو النظر إلى

- He pointed out the folly حماقة of my conduct. سلوك
- The road accident point out the need for more careful driving.
- My I point out that if we don't leave now, we shall miss the train.
- As we drove through London, she pointed out some interesting places for me to visit later.

Technological – Technical – Technical-expert – Technician

Technological (adj.) تكنولوجي related to technology.

- The steam engine was the greatest technological advance of the 19th century.
- Modern inventions are based on technological methods.

Technical (adj.) فني – شيء مختص – بصناعة أو فني – اصطلاحي connected with knowledge of how machines work.

- I have no technical knowledge at all.
- This law book is full of technical words which I can't understand.

A technical expert فني خبير = a technician (n).

- We need a technical expert to mend this computer.

Technician: فني someone whose job is to check equipment or

machines and make sure that they are working properly.

- Whether he was a great artist or not, Dali was a superb technician.

Against - Versus

Against: opposed to or disagreeing with an idea.

- It's against my principles to borrow money.

Versus: used in sport; often shortened to v. ضد

- Al – Ahli versus Zamalek.
- Versus اصطلاح رياضي، ويمكن اختصارها إلى الحرف (V) في الكتابة، وتفضل على كلمة against.
- Italy versus Brazil.
- Italy V Brazil.

Divide – Share

Divide: (followed by in or into).

Separate; split or break up. يقسم

- The boys divided themselves into four groups.
- The farmer divided his farm in two parts.

Share: (often followed by with, between or among) have or use with others. يشارك

- He hates having to share the hotel bedroom with a stranger.
- She shared L.E. 300 among her three sons.

Fruit – Fruits

Fruit (is uncountable). فاكهة

- I'd like some fruit, please.

Fruits (a collection) فواكه (متعددة)

- They grow delicious fruits in Sinai.

Hair – Hairs

Hair (uncountable and it means) “hair that grows on head”

شعر الرأس

- I had my hair cut.
- Our skin is covered with hair.

Hairs (a hair or hairs) شعرات

- There are three hairs in the soup.
- There is a blond hair in your collar.

Value - Valuable

Value: (n) worth in terms of money. قيمة

- You got good value for your money.
- This car is good value for money.

Value (v):

- (1) To estimate Value, fix a price. يثمن – يحدد ثمنًا
- I value the house at L.E. 200000.
- (2) Esteem يحترم - يقدر
- I value your friendship very greatly.

Valuable: (adj.) of great value, worth of use. قيم - ثمين

- This dictionary cost very little, but it is immensely valuable to me.

Valuable (n.): something of much value; for example, articles of gold, jewels. أشياء ثمينة

- All his valuables were stolen.

Pick – Pick out – Cut – Cut out

Pick:

- (1) Remove, pull away with the fingers (so as to gather or take fruit from a tree). يقطف
- She has picked a lot of flowers.

(2) Choose = select يختار pick only the best.

- He looked at many shop – windows before he picked out the sweater that seemed best.

Pick (something) up يلتقط شيئاً من على الأرض

- She dropped her bag and I picked it up for her.

Pick (someone) up يتوجه بالسيارة لأخذ شخص لكي يوصله إلى مكان

- Before returning home, she always picks her children up from school.

Pick out: distinguish يميز

- I could pick out my friend in the crowd. الزحام

Cut = divide with a knife or a pair of scissors. يقطع

- If you have a knife, you can cut the meat.
- I cut the cloth with a pair of scissors.
- He cut his name حفر اسمه on a tree.

Cut out: remove by cutting. يفصل بالقطع

- I cut this advertisement out of a newspaper.
- I cut the picture out of the magazine.

Chief – Chef

Chief: رئيسي - أساسي most important [= main]

- Safety is our chief concern.
- The chief reason for this is that people are living longer.

Chief: حاكم the most important person, or one of the most important people, in a company or organization.

- Most health chiefs believe the reforms have gone too far.
- Mr. Saber is the chief of our company.

Chef: كبير الطهارة a skilled cook, especially the main cook in a hotel or restaurant.

- Mr. Eslam is the master chef in our hotel.

Bring – Carry – Take – Fetch

Bring: (brought - brought) come from a place carrying something.

- When my uncle comes from Paris, he always brings me a present.
- He brought the book with him when he came to see me.

Carry: (carried – carried) hold with one's hands. *يُنقل - يحمل*

- I carried my suitcase and left for the station.
- She was carrying the baby in her arms.

Take: (took - taken) take away from; obtain anything without being given it. *يأخذ*

- Go home and take your books with you.
- Take this letter to the post.
- He took the dog out for a walk.

Fetch: (fetched – fetched) go to another place and bring something or someone back. *يذهب ويأتي -*

- Please, fetch the children from school.
- Please, fetch me an aspirin.
- I asked him to go to my room and fetch my glasses. *نظارات*
- To fetch something means to go and bring it.
- “Fetch me my books from the teachers’ room, please”, said the teacher to one of the pupils.

Compare to – Compare with

Compare to: state a resemblance between. *يشبه -*

- We compare our world to a stage.
- Poets *الشعراء* have compared sleep to death.

Compare with: note the resemblances and differences. *يقارن -*

- He compared this car with that one and found that the first one was better.

- Compare قارن your translation with the model one on the blackboard.

Sensible – Sensitive

Sensible: عاقل - واعي - مدرك reasonable, practical, and showing good judgment.

- He seems very sensible.
- It's sensible to keep a note of your passport number.

Sensitive: مرهف الحس - حساس able to understand other people's feelings and problems[≠ insensitive]:

- It's made me much more sensitive to the needs of the disabled.
- Mona's sensitive about her weight.

Let us – Let's

Let us = allow us (طلب من جانب واحد) (أعطنا الفرصة أن) اسمح لنا أن

- Please let us buy you a drink.

Let's = suggesting a common plan.

هيا بنا - دعنا (اقترح عمل مشترك)

- Let's go to the cinema = what about going to the cinema.

Astrologer – Astronomer – Futurologist

Astrologer: someone who studies the influence of the stars and the planets on human affairs. المنجم - العراف - المشتغل بعلم التنجيم

- We don't believe astrologers.

Astronomer: someone who makes a scientific study of the stars and planets.

- Galileo was probably far greater as a physicist than as an astronomer.

Futurologist: a person who tells the future by studying.

- What is happening in the present and scientifically projecting into the future.

المشتغل بعلم التنبؤ بالمستقبل – عالم (التنبؤ بالمستقبل).

- Futurologists علماء المستقبل predict the future now.

Cure – Heal

Cure: (transitive verb – always has an object).

يعالج – يشفي – فعل متعدّد دائماً له مفعول

- The object may be a person who is ill شخص مريض, or an illness.

اسم مريض

- The doctor cured me of flue.
- This medicine will cure the baby's cough. سُعال - كحة
- Will these pills cure my cold.
- Will this medicine cure يشفي the baby's spots.
- The doctor managed to cure the patient.
- It's a doctor's business to cure people.
- Scientists are working day and night to find a cure علاج for aids.
- The doctor cured me of fever. عالجنى الطبيب من الحمى

Heal: يلتئم transitive or intransitive.

متعدّله (مفعول) أو لازم (ليس له مفعول)

- It refers to cuts, wounds or broken bones. تشير إلى التمزق، الجروح والعظام المكسورة.
- This ointment مرهم will help to heal cuts and wounds (trans).
- His broken leg took a month to heal (intrans).
- How long will this cut take to heal يلتئم, doctor?
- After his wounds had healed, he left the hospital.

As – Like

Like حرف جر (بمعنى مثل)، ويأتي بعده اسم أو ضمير أو صفة + اسم أو فعل + ing

- He is like Moustafa.
- He is a teacher like me.
- The house is like a beautiful garden.
- It's like walking on water.

Like: can be used to mean for example Such as. على سبيل المثال

- Animals like (such as) cats can climb trees.
- Colours like black and red are very clear – colours such as black and red are very clear.

As تستخدم أحياناً كأداة ربط يتبعها فاعل وفعل (وتعبر عن التشابه، وتستخدم كذلك لتعبر عن الوظائف، ويأتي بعدها اسم (فاعل + فعل كما تحب).

- Do as you like.
- He works as a doctor.
- As your teacher بصفتي, I would like to give you some advice.
- You cannot use this tin as أنه على a bucket.

The same (as) – Similar to

The same: (same is always used with the).

- We have lived in the same house for thirty years.

Note:

- “The same is usually followed by as when we mention the second thing or person”.
- The same يتبعها عادة كلمة as عندما نذكر (الشيء أو الشخص الثاني).
- He is the same age as his wife.
- My coat was the same as Adel's.

Similar: (adj.) like something or someone else.

- It can mean “partly the same جزئياً نفس الشيء not completely the same”.

وليس نفس الشيء كلية.

- The two notebook are similar except for the colour of the cover.

Note:

- “Similar” is followed by “to” when we mention the second person or thing.

Similar يتبعها to عندما ينكر الشخص أو الشيء الثاني.

- Your name is similar to mine.

More example

- Is your radio the same as mine?
- He uses the same books as you.
- My car is the same as his car.
- My uncle and my father live in the same house.
- My wife and I have similar taste in music.
- Gold is similar to brass in colour.
- My car is similar to his old car.

Cheerful – Happy

تستخدم cheerful مع الأشخاص والأشياء والحالات بمعنى مبتهج – مبهج – مفرح – سار.

- He looks cheerful.
- There is some cheerful music on the radio.
- What a cheerful room.
- Have you heard the cheerful news?
- I have got a cheerful room overlooking the Nile.
- He is always cheerful.

وتستخدم happy مع الأشخاص في الغالب.

- He is happy now that he has married a beautiful girl.
- Children are happy on feast day.
- He's happy now, he's got a job.

Come true – Come right

Come true: become true يتحقق

- His dream has come true.

Come right: be all right يكون على ما يرام

- Don't worry, everything will come right in the end.

Alone – Lonely – Only

Alone (adv.): by himself: without others. بمفرده

- He lives alone = he lives by himself.
- He sat alone in the café.
- He lives alone after his wife's death.

Lonely (adj.): feeling sad because of lack of company.

يشعر بالعزلة – يحس بوطأة الوحدة.

- She feels lonely because she has no friends.
- Come over and see me: I'm feeling a bit lonely.
- When his wife died, he was very lonely.

The only (adj.): with no others in the same group. الوحيد

- She was the only woman who survived the accident.
- The only reason I came here was to see you.

Only (adv.): nothing or nobody else; nothing but. فقط – لا غير

- He drinks coffee only = he drinks nothing but coffee.
- The car park is for staff only.

Company - A company

Company: a gathering of people (at a party). مجموعة رفاق

اسم معنوي لا يأخذ (a).

- Better alone than in bad company.

الوحدة خير من جليس السوء

- You can't go out tonight; we're expecting company.
- We use an article with "company" when it means "a business".

تستخدم أداة مع company عندما تعني شركة.

A Company: a group of people combined together for business.

- He works in a company.
- Which company do you work for?
- Mr. Amer is the director of this company.

Strangers – Foreigners – Guest

Stranger: someone you don't know. غريب

تعني strangers غرباء أي أشخاص لا تعرفهم.

- He feels shy in front of strangers.
- Don't let any stranger enter your home.
- The dog always barks ينبح at strangers.

Foreigner: someone from another country. أجنبي

أما foreigners فتعني أجانب أي أشخاصاً من أقطار أخرى.

- We should treat foreigners politely.
- An Englishman is a foreigner in Egypt.
- Foreigners from all parts of the world visit Egypt.

Guest: someone you receive at home. ضيف

- I can't come out now; we have guests.
- I usually receive my guests warmly.

Guest: someone who is paying to stay in a hotel. نزيل بفندق

- The guest in Room 17 is an ambassador.
- The hotel takes very good care of its guests.

Few – A few – Little – A little

Few: hardly any عدد لا يستحق الذكر

تعني few قليل وغير كافٍ

- There are few people in the hall.
- Very few people survived.
- Few people can speak seven foreign languages.

A few: some (لكن يكفي) عدد قليل

تعني a few قليل، ولكنه كافٍ.

- There are a few apples in the basket.
- I have a few friends who live in U.S.A.

Little: hardly any (لا تكفي) كمية قليلة

- I have very little money left.

A little: some (تكفي) كمية قليلة

- May I have a little of this cake?

Fluent:

- (1) (Of a person) speaking (or writing) in an easy smooth manner.

فصيح -- طليق اللسان.

- He is fluent in five languages.

- (2) (Of speech, writing) expressed readily and without pause. سلس

- She speaks fluent English.

Shy – Ashamed

Shy:

تعني shy خجول؛ أي تشعر بعدم الراحة في وجود أشخاص لا تعرفهم.

- He is too shy to speak to people.
- I was shy to speak to my father's friend.
- My children are very shy in front of strangers.

Ashamed:

أما ashamed فتعني خجلان؛ أي تشعر بالأسف أو الندم بعد القيام بشيء خاطئ أو يتسم بالحماسة.

- He felt ashamed due to the wrongs he had done.
- He felt ashamed because he had disobeyed his mother.
- I'm ashamed of myself for forgetting to post your letter.

Champion – Hero – Heroine – Heroin - Athlete

Champion: بطل رياضي someone that has won a competition, especially in sport.

- Mohamed Ali Clay was a great champion.

Hero: (قصة – فيلم) بطل a man who is admired for doing something extremely brave.

- His father was a war hero, a former fighter pilot.

Heroine: (قصة مسرحية – فيلم) بطلة the woman or girl who is the main character in a book, film, play etc.

- Myra, the fictional heroine of The Women's Room.

Heroin: هيروين a powerful and illegal drug made from morphine.

- He is addicted to heroin.

Athlete: بطل في ألعاب القوى someone who competes in sports competitions, especially running, jumping, and throwing.

- My cousin is a professional athlete.

Couple – A couple

Couple of hours ساعتان

- I'll come back in a couple of hours.

Couple of years سنتان

- He met her a couple of years ago.

Couple of minutes دقيقتان

- Will you excuse me if I sit down for a couple of minutes.

A couple: زوج وزوجة

- Ahmed and Mona are a nice couple.

Impressive – Impressed

Impressive بليغ - مؤثر

- He really gave an impressive speech.

تستخدم impressive مثل الصفات التي تنتهي بـ ing وتصف أشياء مثل:

-Exciting مثير - interesting شيق - ممتع

Impressed يتأثر

- We were all impressed by his speech.
تستخدم impressed لوصف الأشخاص كالصفات المنتهية بـ ed، مثل:-
- Interested – Excited – Fascinated.

Push – Pull – Drag – Carry – Lift

Push يدفع (من الخلف للأمام)

- Please, push the door.

Pull يجر

- The horse can't pull the cart.

Drag يسحب (يجر على الأرض)

- The bag was so heavy I couldn't carry it. So I dragged it.

Carry يحمل (بين ذراعيه – على كتفيه)

- I carry a big pile of books.

Lift يرفع (شيئاً من الأرض)

- Can you lift this box?

Speak – Talk

Speak يتحدث (ببدر حديثاً مع غيره)

- He speaks English well.

Talk يتكلم

- Human beings can talk, animals can't.
- You are talking nonsense. هراء

Sink – Drown

تعني sink يهبط، أو يغوص، وتستخدم للأشياء والكاننات الحية، أما drown فتعني يغرق وتستخدم للكاننات الحية فقط.

- A stone will sink if you drop it into the water.
- The ship sank but the sailors were saved.

- The foolish man drowned his dog.
- Many people were drowned in the flood. الفيضان

Prevent – Forbid

تعني prevent يمنع، ويأتي بعدها المفعول به يتبعه حرف الجر from ثم المصدر بدون to مضاف إليه ing أما forbid فتعني يحظر على، ويأتي بعدها المفعول به يتبعه المصدر.

- War prevented them from going to Europe.
- The doctor forbade the sick man to eat sweets.

Smell - Breathe

تعني smell يشم، وهي تشير إلى الروائح العطرية أو الكريهة، ولا تشير إلى الهواء أبدًا، أما breathe فتعني يتنفس أو يستنشق، وهي بهذا تشير إلى الهواء.

- I smell a rose.
- Don't strike a match if you smell gas.
- A loss of the sense is a common symptom of the disease.
- In summer we go to the seashore to breathe the cool air.
- When we breathed the air, it smelt sweet.

Grow – Plant

تستخدم grow كفعل لازم بمعنى ينمو، وتستخدم كفعل متعدي بمعنى يزرع أو يغرس.

- Cotton grows in Egypt.
 - I grow roses in my garden.
 - Babies who are small at birth grow faster.
 - What do you want to be when you grow up?
- أما plant فتستخدم كفعل متعدي فقط بمعنى يزرع أو يغرس.
- Farmers plant many crops in their fields.
 - We've planted tomatoes and carrots in the garden.
 - Don't forget to water the plants.

Stay – Remain

Stay يمكث أو يبقى

- We stayed in a very good hotel.
- People have been warned to stay indoors.
- My mother is staying with us this week.

Remain يبقى أو يتبقى

- Few figs **تبن** have remained on the tree.
- Would the audience please remain seated?
- The government remained in power for twelve years.

Exceed – Excel

Exceed يبقى أو يتبقى

- Working hours must not exceed 42 hours a week.
- He was fined for exceeding the speed limit. حد السرعة
- The company is not allowed to exceed its budget.

Excel يتفوق على

- Few countries excel Egypt in the production of cotton.
- I never excelled at sport.
- Though his acting was limited, he excelled in the plays of Shaw.

Beat – Strike – Hit

Beat يضرب مرات متعددة

- The farmer was beating the donkey.
- The soldier beat the drum. الطبله
- His stepfather used to beat him.
- He beat the water with his hands.

Strike يضرب بشدة مرة واحدة

- He struck me with the hand.
- The house was struck by lightning.

Hit يصيب

- I hit him on the nose.
- The bullet الرصاصة hit the target. الهدف

Farther – Further

تعني farther ابعد، وتستخدم للمسافة فقط، أما further فتعني أيضًا ابعد، ويمكن استخدامها بمعنى أكثر.

- He ran farther than I could.
- Go further and you will get a better view.
- I have no further (more) orders.

Worth – Cost

Worth:

تعني worth يساوي أو يستحق، وهي صفة ولا تستخدم كفعل أبدًا، أما cost فهي فعل يعني يكلف.

- This picture is worth a lot of money.
- The dinner was not worth eating.
- The risk is worth taking.

Cost يكلف – تكلفة – ثمن – نفقة

- How much did your new suit cost you?
- What is the cost of a journey by air to London?
- The cost of living now is much higher than it was before the war.
- I must see him today at any cost. بأي حال من الأحوال
- The new dress costs her 200 pounds.
- How much does it cost?

Later – Latter

تعني later متأخرًا عن، أما latter فتعني الآخر أو الثاني.

- Ahmed arrived later than Ali.

- Later on فيما بعد I shall explain this to you.
- Hosny and Kamel are in the same class.
- The former الأول is very clever but the latter is very stupid.

Specially – Especially

تستخدم specially لتعني طبقاً لنظام معين، ويتبعها صفة أو اسم مفعول، أما especially فتستخدم لذكر أمثلة معينة.

- The deck is specially small one.
- My father has his shoes specially خاصة made for him.
- All the pupils answered well, especially Nabil and Ali.

Desert – Dessert

Desert: a place of little rainfall. صحراء

- The Sahara is a vast sandy desert.
- They were lost in the desert for nine days.
- He deserted his wife. وتستخدم كفعل بمعنى يهجر.

Dessert: sweets حلوى

- For dessert there's apple pie, cheesecake or fruit.

Fear – Frighten

Fear يخشى - يخاف

- We fear snakes.
- The boy's eyes were full of fear.
- He thought he heard something and glanced round in fear.

Frighten يخيف

- Snakes frighten us.
- Don't stand near the edge, you're frightening me!

Glass – Glasses

Glass (وهي دائماً مفرد) زجاج

- A bottle is made of glass.
- He poured Ahmed a glass of tea. كوب من الشاي

Glasses (وهي دائماً جمع) نظارة

- He wears glasses to help him see well.

Chance – Fortune - Luck

A chance فرصة

- He gave me a chance to try again.

A chance: a possibility إمكانية - احتمال

- There's a chance to see her tomorrow.

By chance: by accident بالصدفة

- I met her by chance.

A fortune: wealth ثروة

- His father left him a fortune.

Good fortune حظ سعيد

- He always enjoyed good fortune.

Luck حظ

- I wish you good luck.

Morning – Mourning

Morning الصباح

- Morning is the early part of the day.
- I was reading the morning paper.
- She died in the very early hours of this morning.

Mourning: sorrow – lamentation الحداد

- Shops will be closed today as a sign of mourning for the king.
- He was in mourning for his wife.
- Many people are taking part in a day of mourning.

Pale – Pail

Pale:

- Pale: means without much colour or light. خافت - شاحب
- You're looking pale – do you feel ill.
- She went pale with fear.

Pail: means bucket دلو - سطل

- Fill the pail with sand.
- It took several pails of water.

Beside – Besides

Beside (prep): next to, very close to. بجانب -- بالقرب من

- Amany sits beside Eman in class.

Beside (prep): in addition to that.

- Besides going to French evening classes twice a week, she does yoga on Mondays.

Available: something that is available is able to be used or can easily be bought or found.

متاح – ميسور -- متيسر – سهل الحصول عليه

- The university is trying to make more accommodation available for students.
- Drugs like opium are freely available.
- All sorts of goods are available everywhere.

Available: (adj.) someone who is available is not busy and has enough time to talk to you. شخص غير مشغول، ويمكن التحدث معه

- The manager was not available for comment.

Responsible for – Responsible to

Responsible for: (someone or something) (adj.) in charge of.

مسئول عن (شخص أو شيء).

- Parents are responsible for bringing up good children.

Responsible to (adj.) مسنول أمام

- All ministers are directly responsible to the prime minister.

Outlook: توقع أو احتمال

- (1) What is expected to happen in the future.
 - The weather outlook المتوقع – المحتمل for the weekend is bad.
- (2) Your general attitude اتجاه to life and the world: (+ on)
 - He's got a very positive outlook on life.

Compliment – Complement

Compliment (n): expression of approval, admiration etc.

تحيات – تمنيات – مدح – إطراء

- My compliments to your husband.
- The secretary of State present his compliments.

Complement (n): that which makes something complete. تكملة

- The party must consist of fifty people.
- Here are forty. We need ten more to reach our complement.

Medal - Meddle

Medal (n): flat piece of metal given as an award or made to commemorate an event. ميدالية - وسام

- He won the gold medal.

Meddle (v): interfere with other's things.

يتطفل – يتدخل في أمر لا يعنيه

- Do not meddle with other people's affairs.

Prophecy - Prophecy

Prophecy (v): say what will happen in the future.

- I prophesy that it will rain tomorrow.

Prophecy نبوءة

- Did you hear my prophecy that it would rain tomorrow.

Disease – Decease

Disease (n) illness of body, mind.

- Cholera is a terrible disease.
- Heart disease runs in our family.

Decease (n) – death الموت

- Upon your decease the house will pass to your wife.
- The deceased means the dead people. الموتى
- The deceased المتوفى left a large sum of money to his children.
- Upon your decease the capital will pass to your grandchildren.

Difference – Deference

Difference (n): something that makes one thing or person different from another thing or person. اختلاف

- There's not much difference in price.
- There is no difference between this and that.

Deference (n): respect احترام

- He is very polite to his parents and treats them with great deference.

Assent - Ascent

Assent (n) – give one's agreement to موافقة - تصديق

- He gave his assent to the proposal.

Ascent (n): way up صعود - تسلق

- The temple is at the top of the hill and the ascent is very steep.

Eminent – Imminent

Eminent (adj.): distinguished متفوق - بارز

- People whose names are familiar to everyone are not necessarily eminent.
- He is an eminent scholar. عالم بارز.
- The sky is heavily clouded, so rain seems imminent.

Illusion – Allusion

Illusion (n): false idea or belief وهم - انخداع

- It is an illusion to think that the sun moves across the sky.

Allusion (n) – **hint** إشارة - تلميح

- He did not make a single allusion to the examination results in his speech.
- WB Years makes several allusions to Indian mythology in his poems.

Accelerate – Expedite

Accelerate (v): increase the speed يزيد السرعة

- He suddenly accelerated the car; it shot forward and soon disappeared from view.

Expedite (v): assist and hasten the progress of.

يفعل بسرعة – يسهل - يعجل

- All steps have been taken to expedite the formation of the new state.

Affection – Affectation

Affection (n): love عاطفة - شعور

- He has great affection for his mother.

Affectation (n): pretence تظاهر -- تكلف - تصنع

- I hate affectation in speech and manner.

Canvas – Canvass

Canvas (n.): strong cloth used to make bags, tents, shoes etc.

قماش القنب

- The tent is made of canvas.

Canvass (v.): request votes يطلب أصوات ناخبين

- The candidates have been vigorously.
- Canvassing the support of the voters.

Childlike – Childish

Childlike (adj.): like a child طفلي - بريء

- He has a childlike simplicity about him.

Childish (adj.): immature صبياني - غير ناضج

- His conduct is extremely childish.

Congenial (adj.): suitable, agreeable ملائم - مناسب

- In congenial surroundings a child's mind develops very well.

Congenital (adj.): from birth خلقى - موجود منذ الولادة - فطري

- His blindness is congenital.

Capture – Captivate

Capture (v.): seize يأسر

- He was captured by his enemies.

Captivate (v.): fascinate يفتن

- He was captivated by her beauty.

Confident – Confidential

Confident (adj.): sure متأكد

- I am confident of success this time.

Confidential (adj.): trusted, secret سري - موضع ثقة - موثوق

- I shall tell you something, but keep it confidential.

Comprehensive – Comprehensible

Comprehensive (adj.): exhaustive شامل - واسع

- This book gives a comprehensive account of the whole of English grammar.

Comprehensible (adj.): understandable ممكن فهمه أو إدراكه

- You must present your ideas in a lucid واضح and comprehensible manner.

Confirm – Conform

Confirm (v.): ratify يصدق على

- The decisions of the board were later confirmed by the minister.

Conform (adj.): comply with مطابق – مماثل – منسجم مع

- This practice does not conform to the rules laid down by the committee.

Eligible - Legible

Eligible (adj.): qualified مؤهل

- You are not eligible for the post.

Legible (adj.): readable واضح – مقروء

- Write legibly.

Facilitate – Felicitate

Facilitate (v.): make easy يسهل

- Audio – visual aids will facilitate the teaching of science subjects.

Felicitate (v.): congratulate يهنئ

- We held a meeting to felicitate the winners.

Graceful – Gracious

Graceful (adj.): full of grace حلو الشمانل – رشيق – لبق - جميل

- She looked graceful.

Gracious (adj.): full of kindness

متَّسِمٌ بحسن الذوق أو سماحة النفس – لطيف - فاتن

- The princess was very gracious and readily to preside over the women's conference.

Industrial – Industrious

Industrial (adj.): pertaining to industry. صناعي

- India's industrial development in recent years has been remarkable.

Industrious (adj.): hard – working مجد

- Industrious students should be encouraged and rewarded.

Ingenuous – Ingenious

Ingenuous (adj.): frank, open صريح - مخلص

- His ingenuous nature has made him popular.

Ingenious (adj.): clever حائق - بارع

- He has made an ingenious device that can make sugar out of coal.

Dairy – Diary

Dairy: is a building where milk is kept or cream, butter and cheese are made. معمل ألبان.

- Milk is changed into cheese in this dairy.

Diary: is a book which has a separate space for each day of the year. You use a diary to write down things you plan to do.

مفكرة يومية

- This book is made up of the diaries she kept on her travels.
- Moustafa always writes his meetings مقابلات in his diary.

City – Town – Village – Suburb

Town: a large area with houses, shops, offices etc where people live and work, that is smaller than a city and larger than a village. مدينة

- Mansoura, Zagazig, Benha are town.
- They have a small apartment in town.

City: a large town (plural cities) مدينة كبيرة

- Cairo, Alexandria, Assiut are cities.
- New York is a big city.

Village: a group of houses usually smaller than a town a very small town in the countryside. قرية

- The village fête happens every year in May.
- The whole village came to the wedding.

Suburb: an area away from the centre of a town or city, where a lot of people live (+ of). ضاحية

- Blackheath is a suburb of London.

High – Tall

High: extending upwards مرتفع - عالٍ
(high mountain, buildings, towers برج).

- In Cairo, there are many high buildings.
- The plane flew high in the sky.

Tall: طويل used of persons and animals; of objects such as a ship's mast.

صاري السفينة.

- He's six feet tall. He's taller than his brother.
- That yacht يخت has a very tall mast.

Too – Very

Too: more than enough أكثر من اللازم

- It's too hot. I can't do any work.
- This coat is my father's. It's too big for me.

Very: جدًا للغاية

- How are you? Very well thank you.
- Moustafa was very pleased when he succeeded in the examination.
- The coffee is very hot (but I can drink it).

Look – See – Watch

Look (v): to turn your eyes toward something or someone so that you can see them. ينظر

- I didn't see it. I wasn't looking at.
- She looked at me. نظرت إليه.

See

- (1) To use your eyes to look at and notice people and things. يرى
 - It was too dark to see anything.
- (2) Understand to realize something. يفهم - يدرك
 - Do you see how it works?
- (3) To visit or meet someone. يزور أو يقابل شخصًا
 - You ought to see a doctor.

Watch

- (1) To look at and pay attention to something that is happening or moving. يشاهد
 - He was watching the programme on TV.
- (2) To be careful about something. احترس - انتبه
 - I need to watch my weight.

- We watch Mr. Amer writing on the BB.
- There is a policeman watching يراقب the stranger.
- Watch carefully and I'll show you how to use this machine.

Run يجري – يستمر – يستغرق – يدير

- Moustafa runs faster than Ali.
- The film runs for 2 hours استمر.
- The headmaster runs يدير the school.

Angry – Furious – Annoyed – Fed up – Cross

Angry: feeling strong emotion which make you want to shout at someone or hurt them because they have behaved in an unfair way.

- I was very angry when I heard what happened.

Angry with a person: غاضب من شخص

Angry about something: غاضب من شيء

Angry that: غاضب أن

- I was angry with him because he stole my sun glasses.
- I was angry about his bad behaviour.
- I was angry that he revealed my secret.
- She was so angry with him that she threatened to throw him out of the house.

Furious (adj.): “extremely angry”

- I was furious and told them to get out of my house.

Furious with a person: غضبان بشدة من شخص

- She was furious with him.

Furious at something: غضبان بشدة من شيء

- He was furious at her bad manners.
- He was absolutely furious محتدًا تمامًا at her way of speaking.

Furiously (adv.): يغضب شديد

- "Who is this man?" the prince exclaimed furiously.

Annoyed: slightly angry (less stronger than angry) متضايق

- I'll be annoyed if we don't finish by eight.

Annoyed with a person: متضايق من شخص

- She was annoyed with him for forgetting her name.

Annoyed at (by) something: متضايق من شيء

- He was annoyed by her apparent indifference. لا مبالاة

Fed up (adj.): annoyed or bored, and wanting something to change (with).

ضجر - سئم

Get fed up

- In the end she got fed up with waiting for him to decide.
- I'm getting fed up with your stupid comments.

Cross (adj.): angry or annoyed

غاضب - مغتاظ - (تستخدم غالباً مع الأطفال).

Cross with a person: غاضب من شخص

Cross about something: غاضب من شيء

- Susan, (Mummy will get very cross if you do it again).

Anger – Rage

Anger: الغضب a strong feeling of wanting to hurt or criticize someone because they have done something bad to you or been unkind to you.

- I was steaming with anger.
- Fatma's face was filled with anger.

Rage: strong anger that you cannot control.

- He flew into a rage (= suddenly became angry) over the smallest mistake.
- I'm really fed up with this weather.

- You look really fed up – What’s the matter?
لا تستخدم أداة نكرة قبل anger لأنها لا تجمع، ويمكن أن نضع (a) قبل rage.
- My father was in a rage when I smashed his car.

Community – society

Community: a group of people living together and united by share interests. جماعة – طائفة

- We meet once a month to discuss community problems.
- The Arab community in Britain has succeeded in keeping their habits and customs alive.

Society: people living together considered as a whole. مجتمع

- We live in a multi – racial society.
- We are a democratic society.
- He should be locked up; he’s a danger to society.
- Society has a right to expect obedience to law.
- The government builds many factories for the good of society.

Society: a group of persons joined together by a common interest. نادى – جمعية
مرتبطين بصالح مشترك بينهم.

- Some benevolent societies خيرية look after old people.

Society: company رفقة – صحبة I enjoy her society.

- I dislike to live in a rotten society. مجتمع فاسد
- I’ll join “the art society جمعية in our school”.

A.D – B.C

A.D: Anno Domini. بعد الميلاد

- We are in 2010 A.D.

B.C: before the birth of Christ. قبل الميلاد

- Rome was begun in 753 B.C.

Principle – Principal

Principle: a general truth or belief that is used as a base for reasoning action. مبدأ

- She resigned استقالت on a matter of principle.
- He has no principles; he'll do anything as long as it's profitable.

In principle: if something is possible in principle. من حيث المبدأ

- The scheme seems O.K. in principle, but I'd like to know more details.

Principal: main – major – chief رئيسي

- My principal source of income is teaching.
- The principal character in the book is called Oliver.

Principal: someone who is in charge of a school, a university, business ... etc. مدير (مدرسة – جامعة – عمل الخ)

- The school principal insisted on pushing him.
- I will have to consult my principals before I can give you an answer on that.

Place – Take place – Replace

Place: put in a certain place يضع

- He placed the books in the night order.

Take place: happen يحدث

- The accident took place as a result of the driver's carelessness. إهمال

Replace: take the place of يحل محل

- Buses have replaced many trams in Cairo.

Experiment – Trial – Attempt

Experiment: is a scientific test done to prove or discover something.

تجربة علمية

- The new simplified system is being introduced as an experiment.
- He makes experiments in chemistry.
- He experimented التجربة أجرى with young white rats.

Trial: test of reliability before a process is carried out.

تجربة لاختبار صلاحية

- Before a plane carries passengers, it makes trial flights.
- A new drug is undergoing clinical trials.

Trial: a legal process in which a court of law examine a case to decide whether someone is guilty or not. محاكمة

- The defendant has a right to a fair trial.
- By the time the case comes to trial he will have spent a year behind bars.

By trial and error بالمحاولة والخطأ : if you do something by trial and error, you test many different methods of doing something in order to find the best.

- You'll find out by trial and error which flowers grow best.

Attempt: an effort made to do something especially something difficult, dangerous or has never been done before.

- We failed in our attempt to climb the mountain.
- All attempts to control inflation التضخم have failed.
- He made one last attempt at the world record.

Make no attempt: لا يقوم بأي محاولة

- The protestors made no attempt to resist arrest.

In an attempt to do something: في محاولة عمل شيء

- In an attempt to diffuse the tension I suggested that we break off for lunch.

Attempt to do something: في محاولة فعل شيء

- Every time I've attempted to convince her, I've failed completely.

Spoil – Damage – Destroy – Ruin

Spoil: يفسد to cause to be in a bad condition, to make worse.

- He spoiled his painting by putting too much red paint in it.
- She shouted at him for spoiling her lovely evening.

Spoil: (spoilt - spoiled) تكلل If you spoil children, you give them everything they want, which has a bad effect on their character.

- I think he's just a spoilt child.
- He's terribly spoiled.
- Oh, you are spoiling me, first chocolate and now flowers.

Damage: break or cause loss of value يتلف

- The car was badly damaged when it hit the wall.
- The earthquake caused extensive structural damage.
- Don't you realized the damage these chemicals are doing to our environment?

Destroy: to damage something so badly that it cannot be repaired or so that it no longer exists.

- The school was completely destroyed by fire.

Destroy = ruin: spoil completely or tear down.

- The bomb destroyed the house.
- Their traditional way of life has been destroyed.

Ruin: to ruin something means to severely harm.

- You are ruining your health.

Process – Method – Task – Means – Way

Process: a continual set of actions performed to reach a result. عملية

- The process of making this cloth is rather complicated.

Method: a particular way of doing things. طريقة – منهج – نظام

- Do you know any new methods of teaching a language?

- He said that force could be the only method of obtaining the necessary solution.
- There's no method in the way they do their accounts.

Task: is a piece of work that must be done.

- Mother set her daughter the task of sweeping the floor.
- Computers can be applied to a wide range of tasks.

Way: how a thing is done, seen, said etc. طريقة

- He like the old way of doing things.
- The only way to stop an accident is to remove the risk.
- He smiles in a superior way.
- He hates the way she talked.

Means: way of doing something or a set of actions. وسيلة

- The bus is an important means of transport.
- Scientists are working to devise a means of storing this type of power.
- We have the means to kill people on a massive scale.

Mean: يعني what do you mean? What does "imperialism mean"?

ماذا تعني

- I'm sorry I didn't mean to be rude.
- He is very mean. بخيل

Meaning: معنى

- The expression has two very different meanings in English.

Agent – Catalyst – Factor

Agent: a thing that works to produce a result.

- Rain and wind are natural agents that wear away rocks.

Catalyst: a substance which causes chemical change without changing itself. عامل مساعد

- Yeast الخميرة acts as a catalyst in the process of fermentation. التخمير

Factor: one of several things that influence يؤثر or cause a situation. عامل

- The rise in crime is mainly due to social and economic factors.
- The vaccination program has been a major factor in the improvement of health standards.

Absorb – Assimilate – Digest

Absorb: take liquid in usually through small holes.

- This salt absorbs water easily.

Assimilate: take food into the blood after eating.

يمتص الطعام إلى دم الإنسان

- If you assimilate food, you take it into your mouth and digest it.

Digest: change food so as to be easily assimilated. يهضم الطعام

- When you digest food, your stomach removes the substances that your body needs and gets rid of the rest.

Die of – Die out – Die down

Die of: die as a result of. يموت نتيجة لـ

- They died of cholera.
- He died of a heart arrack.

Die out: disappear completely. ينقرض

- Some animals have died out. They no longer exist.
- Many species died out.

Die down: become less strong. تسكن – تخمد – تهدأ

- The fire (wind) died down.

Content – Structure – Continent

Content: what is contained محتوى

- The content of the book is very interesting but the pictures are too bad.
- He emptied out the content of the box.

Structure: the way in which parts are formed into a whole. تركيب

- He studied the structure of the brain.

Continent: is one of the world's seven large land masses such as Africa or Asia etc. قارة

- British artists are very well known on the continent.

Spray – Disinfectant – Insecticide – Pesticide – Herbicide - Fertilizers

Spray: liquid stored under pressure to come out of the container with force. رذاذ - رش

- One of the methods of irrigating the land is by spraying water.
- He sprayed a little eau – de – cologne over himself.

Disinfectant: a substance that destroys bacteria. مطهر

- You have to use this disinfectant to clean the wound.
- Toluene is widely used as a laboratory disinfectant to kill bacteria.

Insecticide: a substance that destroys insects. مبيد حشري

- This insecticide is not effective for killing mosquitoes.
- Farmers have come to rely on chemical insecticides.

Pesticide: مبيد آفات a chemical substance used to kill insects and small animals that destroy crops.

- We use pesticides to kill pests.

Herbicide: مبيد للأعشاب a substance used to kill unwanted plants.

- We use herbicide to kill unwanted plants.

Fertilizers: أسمدة – مخصبات a substance that is put on the soil to make plants grow.

- It is dangerous to use too much fertilizers.

Fame – Reputation – Name – Rumour - Gossip

Fame) n(: the condition of being well known. شهرة

- He hoped to find fame as a writer.
- He rose rapidly to fame.
- She was jealous of Ellen's fame.

Reputation: opinion held by others. سمعة

- He is a man of evil (good) reputation.
- She had already begun to establish a reputation as a writer.
- This restaurant has a very good reputation.

Name: reputation اسم - سمعة

- He has a good (bad) name in business.

Rumour: information that is passed from one person to another and which may or may not be true. إشاعه

- I've heard all sorts of rumour about him and his secretary.
- There's a rumour going around that he's bankrupt.

Gossip (n): conversation or information about other people's behaviour and private lives often including unkind or untrue remarks.

الغيب والقال (ينشر الإشاعات)

- What's the latest gossip?
- Phil's in there having a gossip with Maggie.

Mammals – Reptiles – Amphibians

Mammals: animals which feed their young with milk from a breast. الثدييات

- Cats, monkeys and human beings are all mammals.
- This research will have implications for other mammals, including humans.

Reptiles: creatures with lungs whose blood changes temperature according to the temperature around it. زواحف

- Snakes and crocodiles are reptiles.

Amphibians: animals which are adapted to live both on land and in the water. حيوانات برمائية

- Frogs are amphibians.
- There may be a link between fish and the early amphibians that crawled onto land.

Former – Formerly

Former: of an earlier period. السالف - السابق

- Mr. Naguib, the former headmaster, has retired and now lives in the country.

Formerly: in earlier time. سابقاً - الماضي

- The museum has formerly owned privately but now it belongs to the nation.
- Some of my salesmen formerly worked for this company.

Rifle – Pistol – Revolver

Rifle: a gun fired from the shoulder. بندقية

- He pulled out an automatic rifle and shot him in the head.

Pistol: a gun held in one hand while firing. مسدس

- The guard on duty drew his pistol and held it as we spoke.

Revolver: a type of pistol that does not need to be reloaded every time a shot is fired.

مسدس لا يحتاج لتعميرة بعد كل طلقة (مسدس سريع الطلقات)

- A shot was fired from a police – issue revolver, injuring

a man in the stomach.

- They were armed with a revolver and shotgun.

Melt – Smelt – Thaw out

Melt: cause a solid to become liquid. يَصهر - ينصهر

- The sun melted the snow.

Smelt: get metal from its ore.

- Iron ore خام الحديد is smelted in a blast furnace. فرن عالي

Thaw out: increase temperature to above freezing point so as not to be frozen. يذيب الثلج أو التجمد

- We leave frozen food to thaw out before cooking it.

Ice – Snow – Frost – Defrost

Ice: water that has frozen into a solid state. الثلج – الماء المتجمد

- The water in the container turned into ice.
- Would you like some ice in your drink?
- There is ice on the lake in winter.

Snow:

- (1) Snow: water in the air which has frozen and falls to the ground or a mass of these on the ground.

الثلج المتساقط من المطر

- Snow is frozen rain falling in soft white pieces.
- Outside the snow lay thick on the ground.

- (2) Snow: الثلج المتكون على قمم الجبال

- Skiing on snow is quite foreign in a hot country.
- When it snows, snow falls from the sky.
- It was snowing quite heavily.

Frost: weather at a temperature below the freezing point of water.

صقيع – برودة شديدة

- The grass and trees were white with frost.

Defrost: to melt, soften يزيل التجميد - يسيح

- She has to defrost the frozen meat before cooking it.

Condense – Evaporate – Vapourize

Condense: cause a gas to become liquid by making cooler. يكتف

- The steam البخار condensed and formed drops of water.

Evaporate: (to cause) to change into steam and disappear.

يتبخر - يتلاشى

- The sun will evaporate the water.

Vapourize: (to cause) to change into vapour. يبخر السائل

- If you vapourize this liquid, salt will be left behind.

River – Stream – Canal – Channel

River: a natural and continuous flow of water in a long line across a country in to the sea. نهر

- We swam to a larger rock in the middle of the river.
- The Nile is the largest river in the world.

Stream: is a small, narrow river. بحيرة

- He led us along the bank of the stream.
- A stream of blood من الدم flowed انسابت from the wound.

Canal: is a long, narrow man made stretch of water. قناة من الماء

- The bus was crossing a bridge over the canal.

Channel: is a wavelength on which television programmes are broadcast. قناة

- He switched to the other channel.
- The main channels had been closed by enemy submarines.
- The English channels is the narrow area of sea between England and France.
- The river channeled شق its way through the rocks.

من خلال الصخور

Subject – Subject to

Subjects مواد دراسية

- We study many subjects at school.

Subject to خاضع لـ

- We are subject to our country's laws. قوانين

Inhale – Exhale

Inhale يستنشق

- Most smokers inhale tobacco smoke.

Exhale: breathe out (يزفر (زفير)

- We exhale air from our lungs.
- He exhaled slowly and smiled.

Account – Account for

Account وصف

- He gave me an account of the football match.
- A man is accounted to be innocent until he is proved guilty.
يعتبر الرجل بريئاً إلى أن تثبت إدانته.

Full account: سرد مفصل – وصف كامل

- He gave me a full account of his journey.

Account حساب - رصيد

- My account is now zero I have no money in it.

Account for يعلل - يفسر

- Road accidents account for thousands of deaths every year.

Exhaust - Exhausted

Exhaust (v) يستنفذ - يستهلك

- Oil supplies are nearly exhausted.
- Exhaust fumes العادم are emitted from a car engine.
- I think we've exhausted this subject, let's go on to the next.

Exhausted: متعب – منهك القوى

- All three men were hot, dirty and exhausted.

Long – Prolong – Longing

Long طويل

- It is a long way to go by train.

Prolong: يطيل

- Which is better to prolong the primary stage by a year of study, or to shorten it?

Longing: yearning شوق

- People have a longing for normality.

Permanent - Temporary

Permanent: it remains the same for a long time or forever.

- People have a need for permanence.
- Egypt seeks for permanent solution to the problem of the Middle East.

Temporary: something lasts for only a short time.

- To improve his income, he accepted a temporary job in a bank.
- She is temporarily in charge.

Class – Type – Kind – Sort – Style

Class: درجة – طبقة – فصل (دراسي)

- If classes were smaller, children would learn more.
- He's a good teacher and his classes are very popular.
- A teacher caught them playing cards in class.
- Class differences الفوارق الطبيعية can divide a nation.
- A first class أولى درجة ticket to Alexandria, please.
- What class فصل دراسي are you in?

Style: a general way of doing something; fashion.

طراز – أسلوب - موضة

- Government buildings have nearly the same style.

Type نوع – نموذج - مثال

- She's the type of person that I like. نموذج
- What type of plant is this?

Kind نوع - نوعية

- They sell all kinds of goods at this shop.
- These are different in colour but not in kind.
- I won't recommend that kind of book.

Sort صنف - نوع

- What sort of food do you like best. صنف
- People of all sorts were there.

لاحظ استعمال أي من (sort - kind – type) بمعنى واحد.

Relax – Rest

Relax: (of a person) to become less active and stop worrying.

يسترخي

- Let's stop working and relax for an hour.

Rest: be still and quiet; be free from activity, movement, disturbance ... etc. يستريح

- We rested for an hour after lunch.

Sale – A sale

- The house isn't for sale. المنزل ليس للبيع
- The sale of his old home made him sad. بيع
- I found a quick sale for my car. بيع
- He usually buys his needs at the sales. في الأوكازيون

Gap – Distance

Gap: unfilled space between two things; interval. فجوة - ثغرة

- There is a gap in the wall.
- There was a gap in the conversation.

Distance: space in between مسافة

- What is the distance from Cairo to Tanta?
- The town is a great distance off. على مسافة بعيدة

Delightful - Delighted

Delightful: very pleasing, giving enjoyment or pleasure.

مُبهِج – مفرح (للأشياء)

- We had a delightful holiday by the sea.

Delighted: greatly pleased; glad. مسرور

- I'm very delighted to see you.