



كلية التربية بالفردقة



جامعة جنوب الوادي

بيانات الكتاب

اسم المقرر: English Language

الفرقة : الثانية

الشعبة : تعليم عام

التخصص: Math and

Biology

كلية التربية بالفردقة – جامعة جنوب الوادي

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روية الكلية

كمية التربية بالفردقة مؤسسة رائدة محليا ودولياً في مجالات التعليم ، والبحث العلمي ، وخدمة المجتمع ، بما يؤهلها للمنافسة على المستوى : المحلي ، و الإقليمي ، و العالمي

رسالة الكلية

تقديم تعميم مميز في مجالات العلوم الأساسية و إنتاج بحوث علمية تطبيقية للمساهمة في التنمية المستدامة من خلال إعداد خريجين متميزين طبقاً للمعايير الأكاديمية القومية، و تطوير مهارات و قدرات الموارد البشرية، و توفير خدمات مجتمعية وبيئية تلبي طموحات مجتمع جنوب الوادي، و بناء الشراكات المجتمعية الفاعلة.

1. Would you mind ... up. I'm deaf, you see.

- a) to talk b) to say
c) speaking d) shouting

2. I'll never finish ... this new dictionary.

- a) compile b) to compile
c) of compiling d) compiling

3. I'm going to the shops. We've run ... everything.

- a) down b) away with
c) out of d) across

4. We ... to the cinema in time for the start of the film.

- a) reached b) arrived
c) got d) left

5. ... I use your phone? We've had an accident.

- a) Shall b) Will
c) Do d) May

6. I'll probably ... college at the end of this term.

- a) finish b) I'll leave
c) go away from d) to leave

7. The museum keeper made ... their bags in the cloakroom.

- a) they put b) their putting
c) them put d) them to put

8. We're going on holiday. Grannie is going to ... the baby.

- a) look after b) care
c) look for d) look out

9. The more one drinks, ... one gets.

- a) the fatter b) fatter
c) fattest d) faster

10. We can't ... our mind about where to live after getting married.

- a) decide b) make up
c) do up d) determine

11. Everybody ... to get out of the building that was on fire.

- a) could b) succeeded
c) were able d) managed

12. His wife kept ... him to drive more slowly.

- a) telling b) to tell
c) tell d) told

13. I can't help ... every time I see little Johnny.

- a) laugh b) laughing
c) to laugh d) to smile

14. She's tired. She's practically been run ... her feet.

- a) off b) down
c) into d) out

15. "I've broken your watch." "It ... I needed a new one."

- a) no matter b) doesn't matter
c) never minds d) doesn't mind

16. I'm not looking forward ... in that horrible place.

- a) to work b) to working
c) of working d) at working

17. You shouldn't ... at the poor boy.

- a) shouting b) have shouted
c) shouted d) to shout

18. The children soon got used ... in the U.S.A.

- a) to living b) live
c) living d) at living

19. I still remember people ... at my foreign accent.

- a) laugh b) laughing
c) to laugh d) to laughing

20. The boss has made my father ... the company.

- a) left b) leaving
c) leave d) to leave

1. You can start teaching as soon as you ... your final exam.

- a) pass b) will pass
c) have passed d) passed

2. We are looking ... having a nice quiet Christmas at home.

- a) forward to b) back on
c) out for d) on to

3. She daren't ... her parents that she's pregnant.

- a) to tell b) tell
c) telling d) to say

4. Every one of you ... done very well in the final exam.

- a) have b) has
c) are d) is

5. If I had known you were coming, I ... to wait for you.

- a) would have gone b) would go
c) should go d) would have going

6. We have all been run ... our feet during this campaign.

- a) over b) down
c) into d) off

7. We ran ... petrol and had to walk nearly two miles.

- a) out of b) down
c) into d) off

8. I don't remember ever ... her sing so beautifully.

- a) to hear b) to have heard
c) having heard d) heard

9. When we ... town we had something to eat in a self-service.

- a) arrived at b) arrived
c) got to d) reached

10. I intend ... my holidays working.

- a) to spending b) of spending
c) to spend d) spend

11. ... you all stand there while I get my camera out?

- a) May b) Would
c) Do d) Might

12. Hello, Mrs Harris, ... I borrow a little sugar?

- a) may b) would
c) do d) will

13. The Rajah left ... India early this morning.

- a) from b) to
c) for d) in

14. I always go to school ... bus, but today I went ... foot.

- a) in/by b) on/at
c) by/on d) into/on

15. The boss made the secretary ... all the letters again.

- a) to type b) type
c) typing d) typed

16. He waited for Martha for half an hour, but she didn't ...

- a) turn on b) turn out
c) turn up d) turn off

17. I get mad when people don't do ... they're supposed to do.

- a) that b) which
c) what d) who

18. I remember ... with a large train when I was a child.

- a) playing b) to play
c) of playing d) I play

19. When I moved to Paris I soon ... in the French capital.

- a) used to living b) got use to live
c) got used to living d) used to live

20. We must get ... this body. The police are coming.

- a) away with b) out of
c) rid of d) lost of

1. You must try to ... smoking and drinking.

- a) give out b) give on
c) give in d) give up

2. You will never play the guitar ...

- a) for a living b) to earn a life
c) for living d) to earn to live

3. I'm telling you that as a man, not ... doctor.

- a) as b) as a
c) like d) like one

4. You'd better go to the hospital for a ...

- a) revision b) control
c) check-up d) checking

5. You won't ... me to go the betting shop again.

- a) argue b) persuade
c) urge d) impress

6. It's a ... she couldn't come. I'd have liked to meet her.

- a) shock b) shame
c) sorrow d) harm

7. There was a ... and all the runners were off.

- a) warning b) sign
c) shot d) show

8. They had to leave their children ... when they escaped from the country.

- a) at a loss b) behind
c) at all costs d) out

9. Constable Brook ran ... the burglar, but didn't catch him.

- a) behind b) after
c) over d) for

10. It's so muddy that we'll have to ... the match till Sunday.

- a) cancel b) put away
c) play d) put off

11. If you need some money I'll ... it to you.

- a) borrow b) lend
c) let d) leave

12. ... goes the last train. We'll have to wait till tomorrow.

- a) Now b) At least
c) There d) At once

13. That woman is in ... of two hundred men.

- a) direction b) leadership
c) management d) charge

14. To their ... the virus proved to be harmless.

- a) opinion b) relief
c) eyes d) anxiety

15. Be careful with the barbed wire. You may get a ...

- a) scratch b) spider
c) scream d) tear

16. Don't stop working. Carry ...

- a) out b) on with
c) on d) over

17. He goes ... to work every day.

- a) to run b) running
c) to running d) run

18. There didn't ... a policeman in this area.

- a) used to being b) use to being
c) used to be d) use to be

19. After dinner Mr Smith offered to ... the bill.

- a) pay for b) pay out
c) pay d) pay up

20. He flashed a smile, ... against the wall.

- a) staying b) supporting
c) stopping d) leaning

1. The communists came to ... in 1917 in the former USSR.

- a) power b) force
c) command d) control

2. There was a ... leaning against the wall, under the window.

- a) stair b) staircase
c) scale d) ladder

3. When children go to bed, mothers usually ... them ...

- a) tuck/in b) tell/of
c) wrap/in d) bring/up

4. He's always angry. He seems to have a chip on his ...

- a) arm b) eye
c) shoulder d) knee

5. We can't answer the fire. We've run ... ammunition.

- a) out of b) out in
c) over of d) away of

6. These boys are said ... a treasure in a cave.

- a) to have found b) they found
c) found d) to find

7. There will be about fifteen of us ...

- a) entirely b) altogether
c) completely d) wholly

8. My boss has ... an account in France.

- a) registered b) made
c) entered d) opened

9. After the traffic lights take the first turning ... the right.

- a) by b) on
c) in d) for

10. "Is he married?" "No, he is ..."

- a) lonely b) bachelor
c) single d) alone

11. She can't ... her mind whether to marry Jim or Tom.

- a) make up b) make off
c) make for d) made

12. "I wonder if she'll be in time." "..."

- a) I expect so b) I don't expect
c) I don't expect it d) I expect not so

13. "Would you like another piece of cake?" "..."

- a) No, thanks b) Yes, thanks
c) No, please d) Not at all

14. I'd love ... free like a bird.

- a) being b) I am
c) to being d) to be

15. That man is no You should leave him.

- a) point b) worth
c) good d) expensive

16. It's getting late. It's about time we ...

- a) should go b) went
c) have gone d) are gone

17. This time tomorrow I ... on the beach.

- a) will be lying b) am lying
c) shall have lied d) shall have been lying

18. ... of the two tennis players reached the ball.

- a) No one b) None
c) Neither d) Not any

19. The accused still denies ... the crime.

- a) to have committed b) having committed
c) to commit d) to having committed

20. ... about the accident, we wouldn't have come.

- a) If we hear b) If we heard
c) Had we heard d) Did we hear

1. All his threats about leaving are just a storm in ...

- a) a tea cup b) a plate
c) the air d) a nutshell

2. ... his leaving late, he arrived in time.

- a) Although b) However
c) Despite d) Even

3. This love story has ... unhappy ending!

- a) so sad b) such an
c) so an d) such a

4. We've been searching ... for the missing child.

- a) back and forth b) high and low
c) up and down d) to and fro

5. "What are your chances of passing?" "Very ... I'm afraid."

- a) faint b) slim
c) weak d) frail

6. This child does nothing but ... about everything.

- a) complaining b) to complain
c) complain d) complains

7. He's not as clever as he ...

- a) makes out b) gives over
c) gives away d) makes up

8. We didn't have much difficulty ... the correct address.

- a) to find b) in finding
c) at finding d) finding

9. I have a lot of ... to make about this hotel.

- a) accusations b) complaints
c) reclamations d) claims

10. I've got a lot of work. I can't afford ...

- a) to relax b) relaxing
c) to relaxing d) relax

11. The big bully threatened to ... him in the face.

- a) punch b) crash
c) push d) crunch

12. It's no use ... him. He won't tell you anything.

- a) to ask b) asking
c) in asking d) ask

13. She was a woman ... average height, neither tall nor short.

- a) of b) in
c) with d) at

14. That old woman always avoids ... us.

- a) meeting b) to meet
c) in meeting d) meet

15. I don't mind ... the car on Saturday mornings.

- a) if I wash b) to washing
c) washing d) wash

16. We heard the ... of the approaching planes.

- a) scream b) roar
c) screech d) crash

17. They all entered ... the church very quietly.

- a) into b) -
c) inside d) in

18. I'll get to Madrid too late, ... I won't go to the meeting.

- a) besides b) moreover
c) although d) therefore

19. The ... audience held their breath in suspense.

- a) whole b) main
c) complete d) full

20. I was so angry that I lost my ... and hit him.

- a) sense b) mood
c) manner d) temper

1. It's no good ... him. He never answers the phone.

- a) to phone b) phoning
c) that you phone d) phone

2. The maid is going to ... the table.

- a) put b) lie
c) lay d) arrange

3. Many escaped from the crashed plane without serious ...

- a) wound b) injuries
c) damage d) danger

4. My brother has got engaged ... Jennifer.

- a) with b) to
c) at d) of

5. We don't let ... TV very late at night.

- a) them watch b) that they watch
c) them to watch d) them watching

6. The robbery was committed ... broad daylight.

- a) with b) at
c) in d) by

7. We found ourselves in a very ... situation.

- a) clumsy b) awkward
c) hard d) nervy

8. The whole house needs ...

- a) to repair b) repairing
c) to repairing d) repair

9. You neglected ... the window and someone got in.

- a) closing b) not closing
c) in closing d) to close

10. To repair radio and TV sets you need several months' ...

- a) education b) training
c) coaching d) formation

11. She didn't want ... so early.

- a) he to go b) him to go
c) that he went d) he go

12. Drive carefully because there are ... of ice on the road.

- a) coats b) spots
c) patches d) plates

13. The owner of the house won't allow ... the rooms.

- a) me to paint b) that I paint
c) me painting d) to my painting

14. They say that the firm is going to ... our salaries.

- a) raise up b) raising
c) put up d) lift up

15. Marian is ... that everybody loves her.

- a) such a beautiful b) so a beautiful
c) such beauty d) such a beauty

16. A motorcycle collided ... a fast car round the corner.

- a) with b) into
c) against d) —

17. Mrs Smith suggested ... after dinner.

- a) leaving b) to leave
c) leave d) they left

18. Pietro must ... improved his English tremendously.

- a) be b) have
c) to have d) have to

19. That boy certainly ... his father.

- a) takes after b) takes down
c) takes from d) takes off

20. Courageous people always ... the facts.

- a) face b) front
c) sight d) look

1. **Take this fish to the fishmonger's ...**
 a) and cut it b) and have it cut
 c) to cut it d) for having it cut

2. **... you are determined to go, you can go.**
 a) However b) Since
 c) Besides d) Therefore

3. **It's difficult to get used ... up early every day.**
 a) to get b) to getting
 c) getting d) get

4. **The old wooden door ... as he pushed it open.**
 a) screamed b) sneezed
 c) creaked d) grumbled

5. **I'll never ... them to do that to my daughter.**
 a) let b) allow
 c) permit d) admit

6. **He took the ... out of his pocket and paid the bill.**
 a) bag b) wallet
 c) purse d) briefcase

7. **The old drunkard ... across the pavement.**
 a) stammered b) staggered
 c) shattered d) scrambled

8. **A fast car knocked the old woman ... at the crossing.**
 a) — b) down
 c) up d) over

9. **You should try ... understand your position.**
 a) to make her b) to make her to
 c) make her d) make she

10. **I'll take this film to the chemist's ...**
 a) to develop it
 b) to have it developed
 c) for developing it
 d) for to develop it

11. **The two girls are ... that they are always together.**
 a) such friendly b) such good friends
 c) so very good friends d) so good friends

12. **I ... my handbag somewhere around here.**
 a) can have left b) must have left
 c) must to have left d) can have forgotten

13. **It's no good ... him what to do. He never does it.**
 a) telling b) telling to
 c) to tell d) to telling

14. **I need another ... of paper to finish my exam.**
 a) square b) blade
 c) sheet d) fragment

15. **The young prince ... power after the death of the Queen.**
 a) assumed b) consumed
 c) presumed d) resumed

16. **He didn't see the rock and ... on it.**
 a) crushed b) stumbled
 c) skipped d) crept

17. **The gust of wind ... the papers all over the office.**
 a) spread b) scattered
 c) strayed d) knocked

18. **Little Tony made it ... that he didn't agree with his mother.**
 a) plain b) revealed
 c) sincere d) frank

19. **Modern vehicles are ... with seat belts even in the back seat.**
 a) built in b) equipped
 c) packed d) prepared

20. **She is pretty, but her cold eyes don't ... to me.**
 a) attract b) appeal
 c) fancy d) call

1. Sorry to ... you but this is important.

- a) interfere b) intrude
c) bother d) molest

2. You'll be ... as soon as there is any news.

- a) notified b) let known
c) communicated d) related

3. I would like to ... my compliments to your wife.

- a) pay b) say
c) express d) show

4. There was a ... of milk on the table.

- a) flask b) jug
c) vase d) flake

5. Since becoming a widower he's ... the bottle.

- a) taken up b) taken to
c) gone to d) gone for

6. The ... of this disease was terrible in some countries.

- a) outcome b) outbreak
c) outrage d) output

7. There ... a lot of orders for this new material.

- a) had b) has been
c) will has been d) have been

8. If I hadn't been involved in an accident, I ... been in time.

- a) would have b) would
c) had d) could

9. By jumping from the window he ... to escape from the fire . He was lucky.

- a) was able b) could
c) could have d) would be able

10. Take the fish back to the fishmonger's and ...

- a) get clean it b) have it cleaned
c) have cleaned it d) clean it

11. I'm going to ... at the hairdresser's.

- a) have my hair done b) to do my hair
c) get done my hair d) have done my hair

12. Food ... to some African countries, but it was never shipped

- a) was to be send b) was to be sent
c) had to be send d) had been sent

13. All the papers ... in by 11 o'clock.

- a) are to be hand
b) are to be handed
c) are to have been handed
d) will be at hand

14. Good work ... by these people.

- a) has being done b) is being done
c) has been doing d) was doing

15. A lot of damage ... by the storm by nightfall.

- a) had been caused b) was causing
c) had being caused d) has been caused

16. I wish you ... help us.

- a) may b) should
c) would d) might

17. I wish you ... tell us the truth.

- a) may b) would
c) should d) might

18. He insisted that all the work ... be done at night.

- a) would b) should
c) can d) may

19. It's only right that they ... some benefits.

- a) must have b) should have
c) may get d) had

20. I can't help ... when I see that film.

- a) crying b) to cry
c) cry d) to crying

1. The shooting of the picture ... start next month.

- a) it's expected to b) is expected will
c) is expected to d) are expected to

2. "We met at the last congress". "Yes, I knew we ... since then".

- a) hadn't met b) haven't met
c) didn't meet d) met

3. Out of the conjurer's bag ...

- a) did the white rabbit come
b) the white rabbit came
c) did come the white rabbit
d) came the white rabbit

4. "I told him to hurry up". "...", I said to him.

- a) Hurry up b) You hurry
c) You'll hurry d) Hurry you

5. Out of the old tramp's pocket ...

- a) came the missing coin
b) the missing coin came
c) did the missing coin come
d) did come the missing coin

6. He advised us to go. "You ... go," he said.

- a) had better b) will better
c) better d) have better

7. Jane said, "Tom, I'm going out": Jane told Tom that ... going out.

- a) he was b) she was
c) she'd be d) she is

8. He is quite happy ... his being blind.

- a) in spite of b) instead of
c) despite of d) even though

9. I ... the car if I had had the money.

- a) had bought b) would had bought
c) would buy d) would have bought

10. If I ... the dress, I would have bought it.

- a) would like b) had liked
c) would have liked d) liked

11. If pictures weren't so expensive, I ... many more.

- a) would buy b) will buy
c) bought d) may buy

12. She would fall if she ... on that banana skin.

- a) step b) stepped
c) would step d) steps

13. It's a pity you answered back. If only you ... him.

- a) had ignored b) had ignore
c) would ignore d) ignored

14. If only we ... the state of the car before we bought it.

- a) knew b) had known
c) had know d) know

15. You can borrow the book ...you return it when you inish reading it.

- a) unless b) provided
c) otherwise d) whether

16. It was so uncertain that we didn't know ... to go or to stay.

- a) provided b) otherwise
c) whether d) if

17. The rock was ... for the little girl to move.

- a) heavy enough b) enough heavy
c) too heavy d) heavy too

18. The field was ... for them to play a good game.

- a) slippery enough b) enough slippery
c) too slippery d) slippery too

19. Choose the reported speech of: "I know it," she said.

- a) She said that she knew it
b) She said that she knows it
c) She says she knows it
d) She says she knew it

20. She is quite cheerful ... being on a wheelchair.

- a) in spite b) despite
c) instead of d) even though

1. Sorry, but we ... come in time. There was a lot of traffic.

- a) can't b) couldn't
c) mightn't d) may not

2. I wish she would stop ... nonsense.

- a) to talk b) talking
c) to talking d) of talking

3. You'll regret ... that to my daughter.

- a) having done b) to have done
c) your doing d) to do

4. "Do you think he'll come?" "Well, he ... be able to come. He's ill in bed".

- a) may b) may not
c) might d) couldn't

5. When we got to the cliff, the artist ... the landscape for hours.

- a) had painted b) had been painting
c) has painted d) painted

6. Shirley ... in that town for years when I first met her.

- a) was living b) had been living
c) was living d) lived

7. By the time we get there they will ...

- a) already have left b) already left
c) be leaving d) have been leaving

8. The film will ... by the time we get there.

- a) already have started b) already started
c) be starting d) have been starting

9. Had I known that, I ... come earlier.

- a) would have b) should
c) ought to d) must

10. Scarcely ... when the enemy's artillery broke out.

- a) they had started off b) they started off
c) did they start off d) had they started off

11. It's incredible that we ... lived in the same building all this time.

- a) should b) ought
c) should have d) ought to

12. I don't suppose he'll do it, but ... do it, let me know.

- a) ought he to b) should he
c) should d) ought he

13. ... painted this picture was a genius.

- a) Whomever b) However
c) Whoever d) Whichever

14. They say we're going to play "gin", ... that is.

- a) whichever b) whatever
c) whenever d) however

15. There ... time for another game if we hurry.

- a) would have been b) will be
c) will have been d) would be

16. There ... plenty of time if we finished early.

- a) would have been b) will have been
c) will be d) would be

17. If he spoke louder, I ... understand much better.

- a) would be able b) would be able to
c) could d) may

18. If they leave me alone, I ... to finish it in time.

- a) will be able b) could have
c) would be able d) could

19. She went to the dentist to ...

- a) have her tooth taken out
b) take out her tooth
c) take her tooth out
d) have taken out her tooth

20. Look at the car! Why don't you ...?

- a) paint it b) get it paint
c) have it painted d) have painted it

1. The engines ... regularly, but somehow they weren't.

- a) were to be checked
- b) had been checked
- c) were checked
- d) were to have been checked

2. The boss says that this job is to ... finished today.

- a) have been
- b) have being
- c) been
- d) be

3. Many skyscrapers ... in our town, just now.

- a) are been built
- b) are been build
- c) are being built
- d) have being built

4. Thieves had broken in and several jewels ... stolen.

- a) has been
- b) had been
- c) is being
- d) was being

5. I wish you ... come to work more often, lad.

- a) would
- b) should
- c) might
- d) may

6. "I'm sorry I'm late." "I wish you ... come on time occasionally".

- a) could
- b) should
- c) comes
- d) would

7. She walked softly ... the baby shouldn't wake up.

- a) in case
- b) so that
- c) lest
- d) in order

8. It's funny that he ... me a favour.

- a) would ask
- b) should ask
- c) might ask
- d) asked

9. "He had a checkup a year ago." "Yes, I know he ... a year".

- a) hasn't had a checkup for
- b) didn't have a checkup for
- c) hasn't checkup for
- d) hasn't had a checkup since

10. The accused was very lucky to avoid ... to prison.

- a) to being sent
- b) being sent
- c) to be sent
- d) being to send

11. ... they have launched a rocket to Mars.

- a) It's believed
- b) They are believed that
- c) It's believe
- d) It's believed to

12. Your brother saw the accident, so ... give evidence.

- a) it's supposed to
- b) he's supposed to
- c) it's supposed that he
- d) he is supposed that

13. ... that he will come in time.

- a) It's not very probably
- b) He is not very likely
- c) He is not very probable
- d) It is not very likely

14. "I think he's seen us." "Yes, ... to have seen us at such a short distance".

- a) he's bound
- b) he's likely
- c) it's bound
- d) it's likely

15. There was ... to do in that little village. It was very boring.

- a) nobody
- b) nothing
- c) something
- d) anything

16. This hotel is very dirty. We'd better go ... else.

- a) everywhere
- b) nowhere
- c) anywhere
- d) somewhere

17. Annette hasn't telephoned ... Easter.

- a) for
- b) since
- c) ago
- d) during

18. He urged all the workers ... again before striking.

- a) to think
- b) thinking
- c) of think
- d) at think

19. They ... have been killed in the plane crash.

- a) are reported to
- b) are reported they
- c) it's reported to
- d) are reported that

20. You ... in the office, you know !

- a) don't suppose to smoke
- b) are not to be smoking
- c) didn't suppose to smoke
- d) are not supposed to smoke

1. Over and over again ... the question in his mind.

- a) he turned himself b) did he repeat
c) asked he d) he asked

2. Over and over again ... the same thing.

- a) the mother repeated
b) repeated the mother
c) did the mother repeat
d) the mother did repeat

3. He admitted having burgled the house:

“I ... the house”, he said.

- a) burgle b) burgled
c) would burgle d) stole

4. He said, “I don’t like the play”: Jim said that he ... the play.

- a) didn’t like b) doesn’t like
c) hadn’t liked d) won’t like

5. We would have gone for a walk if it ... so cold.

- a) hadn’t been b) hadn’t had
c) wouldn’t be d) wouldn’t have been

6. If we had tried to escape, we ... killed.

- a) would be b) would have
c) would have been d) was

7. I’d go to the meeting if I ... to work late.

- a) hadn’t b) didn’t have
c) wouldn’t have d) had

8. If you left the dogs alone, they ... bite you.

- a) didn’t b) shouldn’t
c) wouldn’t d) won’t

9. It was all wrong. I wish I ... it better.

- a) had done b) would have done
c) would do d) did

10. I wish he ... his mistake. It would have been more honest.

- a) admitted b) would admit
c) did admit d) had admitted

11. After winning the pools he didn’t know ... to laugh or to cry.

- a) provided b) whether
c) unless d) otherwise

12. Take more sandwiches ... you get hungry.

- a) provided b) in case
c) whether d) otherwise

13. Mining is ... a way to earn a living.

- a) too dangerous b) dangerous enough
c) dangerous too d) enough dangerous

14. ... they had sent a note they also phoned to make sure.

- a) Even b) Although
c) Even if d) Even so

15. “Didn’t you hear the news?” “No, you ... have told me!”

- a) might b) may
c) must d) can

16. To prevent people from breaking in they tried ... a fence up.

- a) putting b) to put
c) to putting d) at put

17. Would you mind ... in my office, please?

- a) not to smoke b) not smoking
c) you not to smoke d) your not smoking

18. “How did the accident happen?” “Someone ... run across the road”.

- a) can b) must
c) may have d) may

19. As Mr Jones hadn’t come, they thought he ... missed the train.

- a) might b) may
c) might have d) must

20. She was very tired because she ... all through the night.

- a) had had walked b) had been walking
c) walked d) was walking

1. The old ship ... on the seabed for years when they found it.

- a) had lain b) was lying
c) had been lying d) had laid

2. She went to the dentist to ...

- a) take out her tooth
b) to take her tooth out
c) have taken out her tooth
d) have her tooth taken out

3. Sorry, but we won't ... to the party.

- a) coming b) be coming
c) have come d) to come

4. Had they played as I told them, they ... lost.

- a) wouldn't b) wouldn't have
c) shouldn't have d) shouldn't

5. Not till then ... he had lost the money.

- a) he noticed b) did he notice
c) notice he d) had he noticed

6. Yes, you ... to have been more polite.

- a) ought b) should
c) must d) would

7. We have dampness ... it rains.

- a) wherever b) whichever
c) whenever d) however

8. The car was completely wrecked. ... did you escape?

- a) However b) How ever
c) When ever d) Where ever

9. There ... time for all that, if you hurried.

- a) would be b) would have been
c) will have been d) will be

10. I have never seen that man ... my life.

- a) on b) of
c) in d) from

11. If you spoke louder, I ... hear.

- a) would be able b) would be able to
c) could d) may

12. They went on for another mile and ... to find the place.

- a) were able b) had been able
c) could have been able d) could

13. I don't think they'll ... to see us next weekend.

- a) be coming b) have coming
c) have come d) coming

14. Take this gadget to the shop and ...

- a) have it repaired b) repair it
c) have fixed it d) have it fix

15. All the orders received today ... off by tomorrow.

- a) are to been sent b) are to have sent
c) are to be send d) are to be sent

16. All these papers ... sent back to the head office by Monday.

- a) are to have been b) are to be
c) are to have being d) aren't

17. He had been rescued and ... given mouth-to-mouth artificial respiration.

- a) was been b) had being
c) was being d) has being

18. That boy's behaviour is due to his parents ... him.

- a) have spoiled b) having being spoiled
c) having spoiled d) spoiling

19. If you ... booked the hotel for me, I'd be very grateful.

- a) did b) -
c) should d) could

20. "It's been raining for a week." "Yeah, I wish it ... stop."

- a) might b) would
c) did d) could

1. I'll make some coffee ... the Clintons should come.

- a) in case b) so that c) lest d) in order

2. He ... the fastest man in the world.

- a) is considered
b) it's considered
c) is considered that he is
d) had considered

3. Most of them believe the story, but Tim still needs ...

- a) being convinced b) to convince
c) convincing d) convince

4. He said he wasn't used ... kept waiting.

- a) to be b) to being
c) be d) being

5. ... hiding in the woods.

- a) He is thought to be b) He is thought he is
c) It's thought to be d) It's thought that he

6. ... smoke in class, you know.

- a) It's not supposed you
b) You're not supposed to
c) You are not supposed that
d) It's not supposed that you

7. ... that it will rain this afternoon.

- a) He is not very probable
b) It is not very probably
c) He is not very likely
d) It is not very likely

8. ... else came with you?

- a) What b) Who
c) Which d) Whom

9. "Was there anybody else with you?" "No, there was ..."

- a) anybody else b) somebody else
c) no-one else d) anyone else

10. He's been living in France ... ages.

- a) since b) for
c) during d) ago

11. "He last came here in 1980." "I knew he ... 1980."

- a) hasn't come since b) hadn't come since
c) didn't come d) hadn't come from

12. He brought a proof ... they should think he was lying.

- a) lest b) in order
c) that d) so that

13. He ... played truant today.

- a) is thought to have b) is thought he
c) it's thought he d) is thought to have had

14. So pretty ... that everybody stared.

- a) did she was b) did she be
c) was she d) she was

15. So much whisky ... that he couldn't walk straight.

- a) he drank b) did he drink
c) he has drunk d) he drunk

16. He said that he had gone there the year before: "I ..." he said.

- a) went there last year
b) went there a year ago
c) had gone there last year
d) has gone there this year

17. The doctor said, "I'll be back this afternoon": The doctor said that ... be back that afternoon.

- a) he would b) he will
c) he could d) he might

18. If he ... my advice, he would have come earlier.

- a) had took b) would have taken
c) had taken d) would take

19. We would have bought the house if we ... enough money.

- a) had had b) would have
c) would had d) had

20. I would understand him better if he ... slowly.

- a) speak b) would speak
c) spoke d) did speak

1. If that witch ... this way, I will run away.

- a) would come b) comes
c) should come d) came

2. This car is too small. If only we ... a larger one!

- a) would have b) have
c) had d) had had

3. I wish he ... that to himself. There's no need to tell anyone.

- a) keep b) kept
c) would keep d) had kept

4. We must do it tomorrow ... we like it or not.

- a) provided b) whether
c) unless d) otherwise

5. We'll have to work all night, ...we won't finish in time.

- a) otherwise b) for
c) in case d) perhaps

6. Jimmy is not ... to go there alone.

- a) too brave b) brave enough
c) enough brave d) brave too

7. He's not ... to study engineering.

- a) too clever b) clever too
c) clever enough d) so clever

8. She looks clever; she's stupid, ...

- a) although b) though
c) despite d) in spite

9. It ... have been his wife. She's dead.

- a) can b) couldn't
c) mightn't d) may not

10. I regret ... so much time.

- a) having wasted b) to waste
c) me wasting d) me to waste

11. Janet ... for hours when Mr Gibson arrived.

- a) had been typing b) had typed
c) was typing d) typed

12. Nelly ... in that firm for weeks when her sister joined her.

- a) had been working b) had worked
c) was working d) is working

13. Next summer we'll ... to Benidorm for 20 years.

- a) have been coming b) have come
c) be coming d) have coming

14. By the end of the year I'll ... Spanish for 3 years.

- a) have learned b) have learning
c) be learning d) have been learning

15. Only when he looked me in the eye ... what had happened.

- a) did I realize b) did I realized
c) I realized d) I did realize

16. No sooner ... the wine that he began to be sick.

- a) had he drunk b) he had drunk
c) does she drink d) he drank

17. There ... to be more children studying music.

- a) should b) might
c) ought d) would

18. That girl ... to have been a little more polite.

- a) ought b) should
c) must d) would

19. ... calls, say I am not in the office.

- a) Whoever b) Whichever
c) Whomever d) However

20. Dorothy, ... did you put my shirt?

- a) what ever b) which ever
c) where ever d) wherever

1. They ... the cinema in time for the main film.

- a) arrived b) came
c) left d) got to

2. There ... time for that if we had come faster.

- a) would be b) would have been
c) will be d) will have been

3. By the end of the year there ... twenty million visitors.

- a) would be b) would have been
c) will be d) will have been

4. She ... to enter this place. She's too young.

- a) wouldn't have been b) could have
c) could d) wouldn't be able

5. If it hadn't been raining, we ... to arrive in time.

- a) could have been able
b) would have been able
c) could have
d) would have being able

6. She's going to ...

- a) lift her face b) have a face-lift
c) have lifted her face d) get lifted her face

7. Peter is going to ...

- a) take his photo
b) have his photo taken
c) have taken his photo
d) photo himself

8. This building ... finished by the end of this year.

- a) is to be b) is to have being
c) is to have been d) will

9. She ... to throw it away when she noticed something.

- a) had about b) is about
c) was about d) was

10. A great welcome ... to the Prime Minister by the crowd.

- a) has being b) was gave
c) was given d) was been given

11. The thief was caught after ... chased all over the town.

- a) being b) been
c) to be d) having being

12. I wish you ... stop that habit of yours.

- a) may b) might
c) would d) should

13. If you ... just let us go free!

- a) would b) might
c) should d) can

14. We're all anxious that nobody ... get hurt.

- a) must b) would
c) should d) could

15. They put up posters ... people should know.

- a) so b) lest
c) in order that d) in case

16. Please, confine yourself ... to ... my question.

- a) to try/answer b) to trying/answer
c) trying/answering d) trying/answer

17. We are quite accustomed ... on the left by now.

- a) drive b) driving
c) to drive d) to driving

18. ... working on this new project.

- a) He's supposed he is b) He is supposed to be
c) It's supposed that d) It's supposed to be

19. This new film ... be very good.

- a) it's thought b) it's thought it's
c) is thought that d) is thought to

20. According to the instructions ... to work!.

- a) it's bound b) it's likely
c) it must d) should

1. If he keeps driving like that ... to kill himself.

I wouldn't be surprised.

- a) he's bound b) he's likely
c) it's likely d) it's bound

2. If you don't like this place, go ...

- a) somewhere b) someone else
c) elsewhere d) where else

3. There was ... for us to do in that place, so we left.

- a) nothing else b) anything else
c) something else d) everything else

4. The poor chap has been moaning ... hours.

- a) for b) since
c) during d) ago

5. "She was 9 when I last saw her." "Yes, I know you ... she was nine.

- a) hadn't seen her since
b) didn't see her since
c) haven't seen her for
d) haven't seen her since

6. You ... tell any lies.

- a) are not supposed to
b) are not supposed that you
c) aren't supposed you will
d) mustn't supposed to

7. She ... died at the age of ninety-nine.

- a) is believed to have b) is believed that she
c) was believed to d) was believed to be

8. So far ... that he was exhausted.

- a) he ran b) did he run
c) he has run d) has he run

9. So fierce ... that everybody ran away frightened.

- a) did it was b) did it be
c) it was d) was it

10. He said he would go the next day: "I ... tomorrow". he said.

- a) would go b) will go
c) went d) have gone

11. "We ... leave early," he said.

- a) have better b) had better
c) had rather d) rather

12. If it ... so cold, we would have gone on a picnic.

- a) hadn't had b) hadn't been
c) wouldn't have been d) wouldn't be

13. If he had accepted the job, what ...?

- a) would happen b) happened
c) would have happened d) would happened

14. He would run in the marathon if he ... fitter.

- a) would be b) were
c) would have been d) will be

15. If I ... you, I wouldn't smoke that cigarette.

- a) were b) would be
c) should be d) had been

16. This place is terrible. I wish we ... somewhere else.

- a) had gone b) will go
c) went d) go

17. I wish we ... this old wreck. It never works properly.

- a) didn't buy b) bought
c) hadn't bought d) wouldn't have bought

18. He carries the medicine with him ... he has another attack.

- a) in case b) provided
c) unless d) otherwise

19. He pays for my studies. I wouldn't have gone to college ...

- a) otherwise b) but for
c) provided d) whether

20. The water in the Arctic is ... for people to swim in.

- a) cold enough b) too cold
c) cold too d) enough cold

1. It's ... for little Jenny to go out.

- a) cold enough b) enough cold
c) too cold d) cold too

2. ... of all his efforts he couldn't get there in time.

- a) Despite b) In spite
c) Though d) Although

3. ... what she said, I don't believe her.

- a) Despite b) In spite
c) Though d) Although

4. The whole village knows about it. We ... as well tell him.

- a) could b) can
c) might d) would

5. You can't stop children from ... to people.

- a) talking b) to talking
c) to speak d) to talk

6. I regret ... you that your son has died.

- a) to tell b) telling
c) saying d) to say

7. "I wonder what he was doing yesterday!" "He ..."

- a) might have been working
b) may be working
c) might had worked
d) may have worked

8. "... I see your passport, please?" asked the official.

- a) Might b) May
c) Must d) Would

9. They were tired because they ... for hours.

- a) had been walking b) had walked
c) walked d) were walking

10. They ... in the sun all morning when I saw them.

- a) had been lying b) had lied
c) were lying d) lied

11. She'll be in the office tomorrow. When you ring up she'll ...

- a) be working b) has been working
c) works d) working

12. I listen to the radio from 7 to 9, so at 8 tomorrow I'll ...

- a) have listened b) be listening
c) listen d) have been listening

13. Not till then ... to my mind.

- a) did the truth come b) the truth did come
c) the truth came d) came the truth

14. Hardly ever ... to get to work on time.

- a) she manages b) does she manage
c) manages she d) she doesn't manage

15. It's stupid that he ... leave without saying a word to anybody.

- a) should b) ought
c) ought to d) would

16. There ... to be more cash registers in this supermarket.

- a) should b) might
c) ought d) would

17. ... he goes we'll find him, and he'll pay for it.

- a) Whenever b) Wherever
c) Whomever d) However

18. ... path we take we'll get to the same point.

- a) However b) Whenever
c) Whichever d) Whatever

19. By the time we finish here, there ... a lot of arguments.

- a) would be b) would have been
c) will have been d) will be

20. If we spent more money on ads, there ... more business.

- a) will have been b) would have been
c) will be d) would be

1. **He ... to escape from the police by hiding in the barn.**
 - a) could
 - b) was able
 - c) would be able
 - d) could have

2. **May I borrow this book? I'd like ... to show it to my mother.**
 - a) to have been able
 - b) can
 - c) to be able
 - d) could

3. **I'm going to ... on this plot of land.**
 - a) have a villa built
 - b) build a villa
 - c) get build a villa
 - d) have built a villa

4. **Before you face the cameras you must ...**
 - a) have your face made up
 - b) make up your face
 - c) have got your face made up
 - d) get the face made up

5. **All books borrowed ... returned within 15 days.**
 - a) are to be
 - b) is to be
 - c) are to have been
 - d) are to have being

6. **The teacher says that you ... this exercise at once.**
 - a) you have done
 - b) are to do
 - c) are to have done
 - d) are to doing

7. **The fire was brought under control, but not before some damage ...**
 - a) was causing
 - b) had being caused
 - c) has been caused
 - d) had been caused

8. **That old mansion is ... by the Council.**
 - a) been repaired
 - b) repairing
 - c) been repairing
 - d) being repaired

9. **I'm tired of this work, I wish they ... change my job!**
 - a) did
 - b) could
 - c) should
 - d) would

10. **He comes very seldom. I wish he ... come more often.**
 - a) might
 - b) should
 - c) does
 - d) would

11. **It's normal that we ... a share of the money.**
 - a) had
 - b) may have
 - c) should have
 - d) must get

12. **It's odd ... both our wives should have the same names.**
 - a) so that
 - b) that
 - c) lest
 - d) in order

13. **I can't see how you can avoid ... maths again.**
 - a) to fail
 - b) to failing
 - c) having failed
 - d) failing

14. **The old lady apologized to us for ... so many problems.**
 - a) having caused
 - b) to causing
 - c) to cause
 - d) cause

15. **... sleeping in her bedroom.**
 - a) She is supposed she is
 - b) She is supposed to be
 - c) It's supposed that
 - d) It's supposed to be

16. **The smugglers ... be living in the Riviera.**
 - a) it's thought they
 - b) are thought that
 - c) are thought to
 - d) it's thought to

17. **Jim ... to find out the answer. I wouldn't be surprised.**
 - a) he's likely
 - b) he's bound
 - c) is likely
 - d) is certain

18. **Where ... to be on Sunday morning?**
 - a) it's likely
 - b) you are likely
 - c) are you likely
 - d) are you bound

19. **"... else can I do for you?" "Nothing else, thanks".**
 - a) Who
 - b) How
 - c) What
 - d) Which

20. **She couldn't do ... but leave quietly.**
 - a) nothing else
 - b) something else
 - c) anything else
 - d) no-one else

1. "I last came here a month ago". "Yes, I know you ... a month".

- a) haven't come since b) didn't come for
c) didn't come since d) haven't come for

2. "I last saw Tim when he was ill." "Yes, I knew you ... then".

- a) didn't see him since
b) hadn't seen him since
c) hasn't seen him since
d) hadn't seen him for

3. The tea is sweet. You ... to put any sugar in it.

- a) were suppose b) weren't supposed
c) were supposed d) weren't suppose

4. Who ... the match?

- a) is expected he'll win
b) is expected to win
c) it's expected to win
d) is expected is going to win

5. "... "Oh, not again! She was here this morning!"

- a) That woman comes
b) Here comes that woman
c) That woman doesn't come
d) That woman is coming here

6. I don't allow people ... in my office.

- a) to smoke b) smoking
c) to smoking d) smoke

7. I don't allow ... in my office.

- a) to smoke b) smoking
c) to smoking d) smoke

8. The noise of the engine died slowly ...

- a) out b) over
c) away d) off

9. You ... save some money for old age.

- a) had better b) would better
c) have better d) rather

10. That car has ... of petrol in the middle of the race.

- a) run off b) run out
c) ran out d) run

11. He couldn't help ... what they said at the other table.

- a) to overhear b) to hear
c) hearing d) overhearing

12. She was reading a book, completely lost ... world.

- a) to the b) at the
c) in the d) for the

13. The little girl made ... a story about being kidnapped.

- a) out b) up
c) off d) -

14. We'll make it ... for them if they come here again.

- a) warm b) cold
c) chilly d) hot

15. She's not used ... on the left. She's French.

- a) to drive b) driving
c) to driving d) drive

16. A page of my book has been ...

- a) tore out b) broken
c) torn out d) broke

17. She was given a wonderful ...

- a) goodbye b) send-off
c) send away d) tell off

18. "Will he come?" "Yes, in fact, he jumped ... the invitation".

- a) at b) to
c) over d) on

19. The thieves had ... all the jewels.

- a) burgled b) stolen
c) robbed d) pinched

20. People must have some kind of ... in order to work hard.

- a) fascination b) incentive
c) cheering d) animation

1. She had been sitting ... all afternoon deep in thought.

- a) for herself b) only herself
c) by herself d) in her own

2. He's not serious. He's been ... all afternoon.

- a) pulling your hair b) taking your hair
c) joking you d) pulling your leg

3. Your mother ... of the way you behaved at the Robinsons'.

- a) disapproves b) condemns
c) disagrees d) objects

4. When I was young I ... so hard!

- a) must work b) must have worked
c) had to work d) ought to work

5. The papers were ... all over the floor.

- a) strayed b) spread
c) lying d) scattered

6. They have ... for another typist.

- a) applied b) announced
c) advertised d) noticed

7. These gossips have made me ... uncomfortable.

- a) to feel b) feel
c) feel myself d) that I feel

8. I walked away, leaving him ...

- a) by his self b) by himself
c) in his own d) only

9. She doesn't feel well. She's been ... the last few days.

- a) off-health b) out of condition
c) off-colour d) out of colour

10. We are very conscious of our ... limitations.

- a) proper b) own
c) self d) very

11. I'd like ... with you.

- a) the play b) that I play
c) to play d) playing

12. Would you ... holding this umbrella for me, please?

- a) matter b) like
c) mind d) object

13. One of the water ... has burst. Water is pouring out.

- a) pipes b) tubes
c) tuberies d) channels

14. Are you going to sit on that chair ... day? Do something!

- a) each b) all
c) every d) all the

15. Let's hope the fire ... enough heat.

- a) gets out b) gives in
c) gets over d) gives off

16. She is one of our ... stars.

- a) preferred b) favourite
c) favoured d) favour

17. Thank goodness the journey ... at long last.

- a) was achieved b) finished
c) was over d) was end

18. The mountaineers ... into their sleeping bags.

- a) crushed b) crawled
c) leapt d) crashed

19. There was ... snow. Most of it had melted.

- a) a little b) few
c) little d) a few

20. The government's policy is to raise our ... of living.

- a) capacity b) standard
c) degrees d) conditions

1. The original letter was ... up by mistake.

- a) broken b) smashed
c) torn d) cut

2. By now the Sunday service ... ended.

- a) will be b) shall have
c) has d) must have

3. The thief had ... idea of the geography of the place.

- a) any b) much
c) no d) few

4. "Did you hear the news?" "Yes, ... me yesterday."

- a) they reached b) it reached
c) it arrived at d) they arrived at

5. I couldn't ... the meeting. I wasn't here.

- a) assist b) attend
c) attempt d) present

6. She was relying ... me to give her a hand.

- a) on b) in
c) to d) for

7. He didn't dare to move in case he ... himself an injury.

- a) did b) made
c) would make d) would do

8. She was ... for misbehaviour and absenteeism.

- a) retired b) sacked
c) resigned d) disposed

9. That old man has gone ... his head. He's mad.

- a) off b) out
c) over d) away

10. He didn't have ... petrol ... in the tank.

- a) much/right b) many/right
c) many/left d) much/left

11. The cat was ... by a lorry on the main road.

- a) run over b) run down
c) ran down d) run on

12. For Christmas we always have turkey ... with sultanas, etc.

- a) packed b) stuffed
c) loaded d) full of

13. The player was sent ... the field by the referee.

- a) out b) off
c) away d) of

14. We were shut ... from the whole world.

- a) out b) off
c) in d) away

15. ... over spilt milk won't solve the problem.

- a) To cry b) To crying
c) Crying d) Cry

16. We're turning ... thousands of cars every month.

- a) out b) over
c) in d) down

17. Here are the instructions. Pass them ... to the soldiers.

- a) out b) off
c) away d) on

18. She was feeling miserable. She had her ...

- a) throat in her knees b) head in her shoes
c) heart in her stomach d) heart in her boots

19. The ... on London Bridge delayed us nearly an hour.

- a) held-in b) hold-up
c) hold-out d) hold-over

20. A mule is a ... a mare and an ass.

- a) cross between b) result from
c) half of d) mix of

1. The baby ... asleep in no time.

- a) went b) fell
c) became d) grew

2. We can't increase production. Problems are ... all the time.

- a) coming up b) raising
c) presenting d) coming

3. I ... you to go to the police at once.

- a) announce b) advertise
c) notice d) advise

4. I had mistaken you ... your father.

- a) for b) with
c) by d) to

5. They are ... to build another skyscraper in this town.

- a) thinking b) planning
c) projecting d) pretending

6. I wanted you to come to see me as soon as you ... home.

- a) were coming b) would come
c) have come d) came

7. The old woman had been living ... for many years.

- a) by her own b) without no one
c) by herself d) solely

8. Yorkshire pudding! That's my favourite ...

- a) receipt b) menu
c) dish d) plate

9. Bear ... mind everything you hear in this room.

- a) in b) on
c) at d) over

10. Old Spencer's lecture dragged ... for hours.

- a) in b) on
c) out d) off

11. If we had had a bit more time we ...

- a) would finish b) would have finished
c) finished d) will finish

12. The whole operation will ... by midnight.

- a) be finish b) be over
c) be above d) have finished

13. Dry the plates and put them ...

- a) out b) away
c) in d) of

14. My son is ... History at university.

- a) reading in b) reading
c) attending d) learning

15. Looking at the dark clouds, I'd say that it's ... to

rain.

- a) favourable b) bound
c) inevitable d) clear

16. Have you paid ... the bill yet?

- a) for b) at
c) - d) to

17. They made ... with all the jewellery

- a) off b) out
c) over d) away

18. His new book didn't come ... our expectations.

- a) into b) up to
c) to d) at

19. That boy is terrible. He's always getting ...

- a) into hot water b) troubled waters
c) into cold water d) in warm water

20. ... turn is it to make the beds this week?

- a) Whose b) Whom
c) Of whom d) Which

1. He thinks his new book will set ...

- a) fire to the Thames
- b) the world on fire
- c) the Avon flames
- d) the river Cam on flames

2. A lorry ran ... a coach in High Street.

- a) into
- b) against
- c) with
- d) in

3. The family business was still ... the old man himself.

- a) ran by
- b) run by
- c) run for
- d) ran for

4. If it ... for his honesty, he would have made a fortune.

- a) had been
- b) hadn't been
- c) wouldn't have been
- d) wouldn't be

5. Well, it stands ... reason that he shouldn't do that again.

- a) up
- b) into
- c) on
- d) to

6. The children aren't used to ... their own beds.

- a) make
- b) do
- c) making
- d) doing

7. There was no light in the cellar so she ... a match.

- a) burnt
- b) hit
- c) struck
- d) fired

8. Trains in this country never seem to start ...

- a) on time
- b) at time
- c) at their hour
- d) on their hour

9. She's very responsible. I'll ... her for the post.

- a) advise
- b) prompt
- c) recommend
- d) suggest

10. She ... settle everything before then.

- a) would like that I
- b) wants me to
- c) wants that I
- d) wanted that I

11. As she ran blindly in the dark she ... over a large stone.

- a) crept
- b) stumbled
- c) skipped
- d) skidded

12. There are no rooms left, ... to sleep in the barn.

- a) unless you are liking
- b) if you don't like
- c) if you didn't like
- d) unless you'd like

13. You'll be ... as soon as we receive any news.

- a) notified
- b) communicated
- c) known
- d) let known

14. If you leave your car on the double yellow line, you'll ...

- a) be fined
- b) be fine
- c) get fined
- d) get fine

15. That new girl is quite ... She told me how to run my firm.

- a) outstretched
- b) uplifted
- c) outstanding
- d) outspoken

16. ... all the recent changes, things are very quiet.

- a) However
- b) Nevertheless
- c) Even though
- d) In spite of

17. All these promises will not ... them large incomes.

- a) fetch
- b) promote
- c) bring
- d) reserve

18. These few weeks in the country were among the ... in my life.

- a) most happy
- b) happiest
- c) more happy
- d) happier

19. When his wife died he ...

- a) split up
- b) went to pieces
- c) fell to pieces
- d) broke himself up

20. They set the money won in the lottery ... for their old age.

- a) up
- b) in
- c) along
- d) aside

1. A British company decided to come ... the venture.

- a) into b) along
c) up d) round

2. An old beggar came ... to me asking for money.

- a) down b) along
c) up d) round

3. The fisherman suddenly came ... a pool full of trout.

- a) across b) along
c) into d) for

4. That girl is going to get ... trouble again.

- a) in b) to
c) at d) into

5. Get ... with your work, you lazy boy!

- a) off b) on
c) over d) in

6. He's not getting his ideas ... to the public.

- a) through b) across
c) up d) down

7. He got ... the bus and threw his ticket away.

- a) off b) out
c) down d) away

8. The cheese was giving ... a very unpleasant smell.

- a) off b) up
c) away d) out

9. He ran in the race until his strength gave ...

- a) off b) up
c) out d) in

10. He's not a man given ... expressing his feelings.

- a) of b) at
c) out d) to

11. That rich old woman tends to look ... on poor people.

- a) up b) over
c) down d) for

12. Look ... ! I feel a sense of danger here.

- a) out b) for
c) into d) after

13. They're looking ... a new waiter in this bar.

- a) at b) for
c) after d) about

14. The captain put the ship ...

- a) about b) around
d) forward d) down

15. The bus stopped to put ... passengers.

- a) out b) away
c) down d) up

16. He likes putting ... new theories.

- a) down b) about
c) away d) forward

17. It's easier to take a machine apart than to ... again.

- a) put it together b) together it
c) putting together d) put together it

18. The rebellion had to be put ... by the army.

- a) off b) down
c) up d) back

19. He is a teacher who puts his ideas ... to his students.

- a) forward b) up
c) across d) down

20. The dog was so old that he had to be put ...

- a) down b) off
c) out d) away

1. I ran ... your old friend in Baker street yesterday.

- a) across b) through
c) away d) out

2. Haven't you finished yet? Time's running ...

- a) away b) out
c) up d) down

3. We've run ... of petrol I'm afraid. We'll have to walk.

- a) down b) without
c) out d) off

4. Let's run ... the first scene again.

- a) through b) across
c) down d) up

5. I have run ... cigarettes. Can I have one of yours?

- a) out of b) off
c) down d) over

6. The sooner we set ... it, the sooner we'll finish.

- a) about b) back
c) down d) around

7. They set our proposal ... , describing it as pathetic.

- a) about b) back
c) down d) aside

8. The wind is setting in ... the west.

- a) back b) off
c) from d) down

9. The book set me ... a couple of quid.

- a) back b) down
c) off d) out

10. The hunters set the dog ... the rabbit.

- a) behind b) after
c) off d) up

11. He never stands ... when there's something to be done.

- a) back b) down
c) aside d) off

12. The troops are standing ... to defend the king.

- a) off b) up
c) bye d) by

13. UNO stands ... United Nations Organization.

- a) for b) over
c) at d) by

14. In this firm my work doesn't stand ... that of the others.

- a) off b) out from
c) out of d) for

15. The troops stood ... against the enemy till the last man.

- a) off b) in
c) out d) for

16. The police managed to stand ... the crowd.

- a) back b) down
c) off d) out

17. My father stood ... Parliament when he was younger.

- a) at b) for c) off d) out

18. The President said he'd not stand ... violence in the streets.

- a) for b) by
c) from d) against

19. Your daughter does not take ... you in any way.

- a) behind b) after c) off d) up

20. Those books are not to be taken away ... the library.

- a) of b) at
c) from d) off

1. Shops don't usually take ... goods after they've been paid.

- a) back b) in
c) on d) out

2. The reporters took ... the Prime Minister's speech.

- a) up b) down
c) off d) over

3. This dress is too long, it needs to be taken ...

- a) on b) down
c) in d) over

4. She makes a living by taking ... guests.

- a) up b) on
c) down d) in

5. He takes ... his father in many ways.

- a) behind b) after
c) off d) for

6. He took ... reading novels when he was young.

- a) to b) after
c) for d) at

7. Why don't you take ... that silly beard of yours?

- a) out b) off
c) up d) away

8. The company took ... three new workers.

- a) in b) up
c) on d) into

9. The settee takes ... too much space in this room.

- a) up b) in
c) on d) over

10. His teacher turned ... to be an old friend of mine.

- a) off b) out
c) on d) over

11. She turned ... from the group to tell me something.

- a) out b) away
c) down d) aside

12. She quickly turned ... her stepfather.

- a) against b) out of
c) down d) aside

13. I was made several proposals but turned all of them ...

- a) up b) away
c) down d) off

14. He turned ... selling books to writing them.

- a) from b) up
c) into d) aside

15. We were feeling tired and decided to turn ... early.

- a) up b) in
c) down d) off

16. It turned ... to be a very interesting evening.

- a) off b) in
c) out d) over

17. The boat was turned ... by a fierce gust of wind.

- a) out b) on
c) up d) over

18. Everybody was waiting for him but he did not turn ...

- a) up b) on
c) in d) over

19. When they caught the man they turned him ... to the police.

- a) down b) over
c) up d) in

20. John's friend turned ... to be a dentist.

- a) in b) off
c) over d) out

1. The old car broke ... after a few miles.

- a) down b) up
c) over d) in

2. Science has brought ... many changes in our lives.

- a) over b) about
c) on d) in

3. If the rains keeps ... , we'll go for a picnic.

- a) up b) out
c) off d) away

4. Keep ...! There's a very dangerous dog in this farm.

- a) on b) down
c) over d) out

5. The tennis match was called ... because of bad weather.

- a) up b) out
c) off d) down

6. All the library books must be brought ... before June.

- a) back b) down
c) in d) over

7. After three days the search for the child was called ...

- a) up b) off
c) out d) over

8. The Government is trying to keep inflation ...

- a) down b) out
c) off d) over

9. He should break ... his bad habits.

- a) out of b) away from
c) down with d) over

10. They tortured him hoping his resistance would break ...

- a) over b) up
c) under d) down

11. The office was broken ... twice last month.

- a) into b) up
c) down d) through

12. They broke ... the engagement shortly after their quarrel.

- a) up b) off
c) over d) down

13. The sun broke ... the clouds at long last.

- a) at b) up
c) through d) down

14. His face broke ... in a rash.

- a) up b) off
c) in d) out

15. His health broke ... when he stayed in the Middle East.

- a) out b) up
c) down d) over

16. Let's break ... for a few minutes and have some tea.

- a) off b) out
c) over d) down

17. When the old man died, Henry came ... a lot of money.

- a) into b) in
c) for d) at

18. The fisherman suddenly came ... a pool full of trout.

- a) up b) on
c) into d) for

19. The stains came ... when he used stain remover.

- a) on b) away
c) out d) over

20. The total amount came ... a thousand pounds.

- a) at b) to
c) down d) over

1. That item comes ... "Grammar" in the encyclopedia.

- a) under b) below
c) over d) by

2. The quality was so bad that the soles came ... the shoes.

- a) out b) off
c) out of d) from

3. He gets ... a lot in spite of his being crippled.

- a) round b) over
c) about d) through

4. My uncle has not yet got ... the death of my grandfather.

- a) down b) about
c) round d) over

5. It's very difficult for her to get ... her illness.

- a) under b) over
c) through d) across

6. The line was engaged and I couldn't get ...

- a) across b) up
c) through d) over

7. Our teacher is not very good at getting his ideas ...

- a) across b) through
c) down d) over

8. You must get ... to him and tell him the news.

- a) across b) through
c) over d) up

9. We should discuss this matter. When can we get ...?

- a) close b) near
c) together d) across

10. He's getting ... again after the accident.

- a) about b) round
c) over d) through

11. The company had to give ... to the strikers' demands.

- a) on b) in
c) over d) out

12. One of the gangsters gave his companions ... to the police.

- a) out b) over
c) away d) -

13. The rotten cheese was giving ... a bad smell.

- a) off b) out
c) on d) away

14. The back room gives ... the garden.

- a) at b) onto
c) over d) for

15. As soon as the papers were given ... , the students began to write.

- a) in b) off
c) out d) over

16. The doctor told him to give ... smoking.

- a) down b) up
c) over d) out

17. He has finally given ... to my views.

- a) out b) off
c) in d) up

18. Will you look ... our baby while we go to the cinema?

- a) for b) after
c) into d) up

19. I am looking ... to seeing her again.

- a) forward b) through
c) across d) happy

20. The police are looking ... the mystery, but with no results.

- a) over b) into
c) on d) at

1. He was looking ... the number in the telephone book.

- a) up b) over
c) down d) into

2. Remember, any time you come to Madrid look me ...

- a) down b) up
c) over d) in

3. As a schoolboy he used to look ... to his teachers.

- a) down b) over
c) up d) away

4. Look ... ! A car is coming!

- a) up b) over
c) into d) out

5. Don't live in the past! Look ... and think about your future.

- a) ahead b) up
c) over d) alive

6. How are you making ... with your girlfriend?

- a) in b) out
c) up d) over

7. The poor chap must have done ... with himself.

- a) in b) up
c) away d) over

8. He made ... that he had nothing to do with that business.

- a) in b) over
c) under d) out

9. The sports car made ... at top speed.

- a) out b) over
c) off d) away

10. He fell in love with the girl at first ...

- a) sight b) look
c) view d) eye

11. The mechanic has rung up ... the car was ready.

- a) to tell b) to say
c) for saying d) for say

12. I closed the door because I didn't want to sit in a ...

- a) draught b) blow of air
c) vent d) current

13. It took ... to get the hole dug.

- a) an hour work b) an hour's work
c) the work of an hour d) a working hour

14. She learnt to ... a bike when she was five.

- a) drive b) lead
c) ride d) guide

15. Most students are taken in as ... by these families.

- a) residents b) settlers
c) inhabitants d) lodgers

16. When I got there I was surprised ... that it was all over.

- a) for seeing b) for to see
c) to see d) to seeing

17. The panther fell into the ... that we had set for it.

- a) trail b) trap
c) trick d) tramp

18. I wish you ... it before we drove off. It's too late now.

- a) had checked b) checked
c) would check d) will check

19. There was no ... of the car anywhere.

- a) vision b) view
c) spectacle d) sight

20. The old woman ... to hit me with her umbrella.

- a) pretended b) thought
c) threatened d) warned

1. She had ... her hand to ask for silence.

- a) raised b) risen
c) got up d) rose

2. I cupped my hand around her ear and ... , "Let me in."

- a) told b) whispered
c) screamed d) spoke

3. The good manners of the waiter ... the poor food, somehow.

- a) made up b) made for
c) made up for d) made out

4. This is his photo. He ... somebody I met years ago.

- a) remembers me to b) remembers me of
c) reminds me of d) reminds me to

5. She couldn't get into the club because she wasn't a ...

- a) member b) partner
c) representative d) social

6. She had bought some strong ... to make herself a dress.

- a) clothing b) material
c) costume d) pattern

7. The old man died after a long ...

- a) sick b) bad health
c) illness d) failing

8. You've been taken ... I'm afraid. This is a forgery.

- a) out b) for
c) off d) in

9. She was intelligent and ... very well with everyone.

- a) got on b) carried
c) wore on d) passed

10. She said that she was sick ... that business.

- a) with all b) of all
c) for d) from

11. He is mad so you ... humour him.

- a) had rather b) would rather
c) had better d) would better

12. I know I ... you some money. I'll pay you next month.

- a) owe b) borrow
c) debt d) due

13. The old tramp ... his head with dirty fingernails.

- a) scraped b) scratched
c) scrabed d) rasped

14. You ... do your homework today. You can do it tomorrow Sunday.

- a) mustn't b) ought not to
c) don't need to d) needn't to

15. The little orphan girl is being brought ... by this family.

- a) up b) over
c) out d) down

16. The criminal died ... his own hand.

- a) on b) by
c) with d) at

17. Wouldn't you rather we ... out today? I'm quite tired.

- a) haven't gone b) wouldn't go
c) didn't go d) don't go

18. Who's that? Is it Mary? Please, ask her ...

- a) entering b) into
c) enter d) in

19. Private Russell has applied ... a month's leave, sir.

- a) for b) of
c) to d) at

20. She'll stick ... that man no matter what happens.

- a) on b) at
c) for d) by

1. We will put ... for the night in this hotel.

- a) up b) in
c) on d) down

2. Your watch is slow. You'll have to put it ...

- a) forward b) fast
c) up d) on

3. This old man has put ... a good sum of money for old age.

- a) down b) up
c) aside d) under

4. We have set ... on a journey around Africa.

- a) up b) on
c) at d) off

5. Setting ... my personal feelings, I think he's right.

- a) aside b) down
c) over d) up

6. Susan takes ... her mother, she has the same face.

- a) in b) after
c) on d) over

7. I took ... her as soon as we met the first time.

- a) at b) after
c) over d) to

8. He'll take ... his father's business on Monday.

- a) after b) at
c) over d) up

9. We have decided to take ... a new secretary.

- a) at b) on
c) up d) over

10. The wanted man turned himself ... to the police.

- a) at b) in
c) over d) down

11. He didn't want to listen to the news. He turned the radio ...

- a) off b) out
c) over d) down

12. He turned their latest offer ...

- a) under b) down
c) off d) out

13. This car factory turns ... one hundred cars a day.

- a) over b) off
c) out d) up

14. The building was sealed off by the police and we were turned ...

- a) off b) away
c) over d) down

15. You know that tomorrow you have to put your watch ... an hour.

- a) back b) behind
c) below d) under

16. This morning I ran ... that woman at the station again.

- a) on b) over
c) at d) into

17. ... else can I do for you, sir?

- a) Which b) Who
c) What d) How

18. Could you take ... what that man was saying?

- a) up b) in
c) over d) on

19. Seeing you wearing those clothes, I took you ... a tourist.

- a) for b) as
c) from d) to be

20. Write your address on this ... of paper, will you?

- a) tear b) sheet
c) part d) torn

1. Have you filled in your application ... yet?

- a) form b) certificate
c) paper d) sheet

2. Somehow the rest of the expedition ... back home.

- a) went their b) made their way
c) returned d) made their path

3. Often working women have a feeling of ...

- a) blame b) reproach
c) guilt d) disapproval

4. I'll never get used ... on the right on the continent.

- a) to drive b) driving
c) at driving d) to driving

5. Don't worry about that, ... there's nothing you can do now.

- a) beside b) furthermore
c) besides d) so that

6. He sat in the armchair, ... back and fell asleep.

- a) lay b) laid
c) lie d) lied

7. He picked her ... at once from the rest of the girls.

- a) up b) out
c) off d) over

8. He moved to ... for another passenger.

- a) make place b) do place
c) make room d) do room

9. Mrs Cohn made ... her face before going downstairs.

- a) up b) out
c) over d) down

10. She's fat. She's putting ... a lot of weight.

- a) up b) on
c) into d) over

11. You'll never regret ... a kind action to others.

- a) making b) to make
c) to do d) doing

12. After her husband's death she took ...

- a) to drink b) a drink
c) drinking d) at drink

13. The whole affair turned ... to be a fiasco.

- a) over b) out
c) up d) on

14. Why don't you ... him into the secret. He may be useful.

- a) left b) leave
c) let d) allow

15. At the news of a strong gale all ships were ... port.

- a) making for b) doing for
c) running towards d) going forward to

16. The wanted man gave ... to the police.

- a) up himself b) in himself
c) himself back d) himself up

17. He's stronger than you. Why did you pick ... him for a fight?

- a) at b) with
c) on d) over

18. I said goodbye and a uniformed butler saw me ...

- a) out b) off
c) away d) on

19. You can make ... a cheque. I'll accept that.

- a) up b) off
c) out d) over

20. I don't understand her. Can you make ... what she's saying?

- a) up b) on
c) off d) out

1. That woman never ... her mind.

- a) makes up b) makes out
c) does out d) does up

2. This TV set needs ...

- a) to repair b) to be repair
c) a repair d) repairing

3. The Romans ... siege to this town for years.

- a) lay b) lie
c) laid d) lied

4. Little Mary has turned ... a fine young woman.

- a) in b) into
c) out d) on

5. Her petition for mercy for her husband has been ...

- a) turned down b) turned off
c) put out d) taken up

6. You had better ... your cards on the table.

- a) lie b) lay
c) lain d) lied

7. Why don't you help yourselves ... the cake.

- a) at b) with
c) for d) to

8. The American President left ... Europe early this morning.

- a) to b) towards
c) for d) at

9. She often goes ... after dinner.

- a) for a stroll b) to take a walk
c) walking d) to stroll

10. We had ... only yesterday.

- a) repaired our TV b) our TV repaired
c) had to repair out TV d) our TV to repair

11. The sailor at the stern of the ship paid ... the rope.

- a) away b) off
c) out d) over

12. You'll never get ... with it! You'll pay for it!

- a) off b) over
c) away d) on

13. Only ... are allowed in.

- a) grow-ups b) growing-ups
c) grown-ups d) grown-ups

14. We did our ... to keep things under control.

- a) best b) effort
c) better d) good

15. The owner didn't allow ... the walls green.

- a) that I paint b) me to paint
c) me painting d) of painting

16. The car crashed ... a large tree by the main road.

- a) into b) with
c) against d) in

17. Mrs Evans suggested ... after dinner.

- a) leaving b) to leave
c) that they leave d) leave

18. The car collided ... a bus at the crossing.

- a) into b) with
c) against d) in

19. When the sergeant yelled, all the soldiers ... line.

- a) fell in b) fallen into
c) fell into d) fell up

20. I had never set eyes ... that girl before.

- a) on b) over
c) at d) by

1. I have to break my new shoes ... to make them comfortable.

- a) out b) in
c) into d) over

2. He was called ... in 1943, during World War II.

- a) down b) over
c) up d) in

3. We can call ... Jimmy tomorrow.

- a) at b) in
c) over d) on

4. The tennis match was called ... because of the rain.

- a) off b) up
c) out d) away

5. I'll call ... you at ten o'clock after the party to take you home

- a) at b) for
c) on d) up

6. This sort of exercises will call ... a lot of patience.

- a) up b) over
c) for d) in

7. The doctor called me ... and said that she was going to die.

- a) aside b) out
c) for d) up

8. The workers are calling ... for a rise.

- a) in b) out
c) off d) over

9. As the two hounds came at us a voice called ... the dogs.

- a) out b) over
c) off d) at

10. They called ... the fire brigade to put out the fire.

- a) in b) on
c) at d) over

11. When I was broke I suddenly came ... some money.

- a) over b) across
c) for d) about

12. His proposed visit to Madrid never came ...

- a) out b) in
c) off d) over

13. His performance has not come ... to the required standards.

- a) up b) over
c) for d) down

14. Why don't you come ... and see me sometime?

- a) up b) in
c) off d) round

15. The tide will begin to come ... at half past eleven.

- a) in b) up
c) over d) high

16. No witness of the murder has come ...

- a) on b) forward
c) off d) down

17. He was very lucky to come ... that open-heart operation.

- a) up b) across
c) through d) down

18. I need somebody for this job; that's where you come ...

- a) up b) for
c) on d) in

19. I know I should cut ... smoking.

- a) out b) off on
c) up in d) over

20. The platoon was cut ... by enemy fire.

- a) up b) off
c) forward d) into

1. When the king died, his son ... power.

- a) resumed b) presumed
c) assumed d) exhumed

2. That bloke never gives his opinion, he just

...

- a) waits in the rain b) sleeps in the barn
c) hides in the stable d) sits on the fence

3. "Will you be able to do this job?" "I ... "

- a) am afraid not b) don't hope so
c) believe yes d) don't expect

4. Many ... have come to this decision.

- a) young b) young people
c) youngs d) teenagers

5. There was another ... of the disease in 1980.

- a) output b) outcome
c) outbreak d) outrage

6. The frightened man kept looking ... his shoulder.

- a) over b) behind
c) through d) after

7. The ... I get over with it, the better.

- a) as soon as b) sooner
c) soonest d) so soon as

8. My wife is so ... that she believes everything I tell her.

- a) honest b) ingenious
c) naïve d) frank

9. The old wooden door ... on its hinges.

- a) creaked b) croaked
c) cracked d) crashed

10. The old boxer ... towards his oponent but fell on the canvas.

- a) scrambled b) staggered
c) stammered d) shattered

11. She may be beautiful but her beauty doesn't ... to me.

- a) attract b) call
c) fancy d) appeal

12. "I'm hungry!" "So am I. ... a restaurant somewhere around!"

- a) There is b) There can be
c) There must be d) If there is

13. He's very good at chess. He always ... me!

- a) beats b) hits
c) wins d) gains

14. She will never ... them to take her daughter from her.

- a) let b) allow
c) permit d) admit

15. My son is old enough to ... his own living.

- a) maintain b) gain
c) earn d) win

16. Scientists are not any nearer ... these questions.

- a) to answering b) in answering
c) to answer d) in answer

17. The society in which we live is ... to be sceptical.

- a) leant b) bent
c) forward d) inclined

18. The criminal was put ... for ten years.

- a) out b) away
c) up d) in

19. The Government has put ... plans for building a dam.

- a) down b) up
c) forward d) towards

20. We put ... in a boarding house for the night.

- a) down b) up
c) into d) over

1. She had been thinking ... something about her grandfather.

- a) to say b) of saying
c) of telling d) to tell

2. This young man ... a very busy life.

- a) wears b) carries
c) leads d) follows

3. The thug ... the old woman's bag out of her hand.

- a) snatched b) gripped
c) clutched d) withdrew

4. The hooligans ... fire to the barn.

- a) put b) started
c) set d) gave

5. We had many problems in our firm but at last we're ...

- a) up the wall b) down the ditch
c) along the path d) out of the woods

6. He's always grumbling but he's very good ...

- a) at heart b) in heart
c) hearty d) of heart

7. They put the animal in a cage to ... it from running away.

- a) avoid b) hinder
c) prevent d) force

8. She was ... on the left after living in England for a month.

- a) still not used to drive
b) not yet used to driving
c) no longer use to drive
d) already not use to drive

9. She was so ... because she had won the lottery.

- a) exciting b) satisfying
c) nervous d) excited

10. Mr Johnson lost his ... and hit his son.

- a) temper b) mood
c) nerves d) control

11. The maths exam ... ten problems.

- a) consists in b) consists of
c) composes of d) composes in

12. If you don't know the meaning look it ... in a dictionary.

- a) out b) down
c) up d) for

13. In the army, sergeants wear three ... on their arms.

- a) stripes b) streaks
c) strips d) scratches

14. Tell the children to ... from writing on walls.

- a) stop b) refrain
c) keep d) avoid

15. I caught a ... of something red disappearing round the bend.

- a) look b) glance
c) glitter d) glimpse

16. This lady ... on seeing the manager. She has a complaint.

- a) insists b) wishes
c) wants d) persists

17. I had never seen anything ... it before. It's incredible.

- a) the same as b) as
c) like d) similar

18. If they see you do that, you'll get into ...

- a) problems b) trouble
c) mess d) filth

19. Joan of Arc was condemned to the ...

- a) stake b) bonfire
c) stack d) fireworks

20. They carried ... the conversation as they walked in the park.

- a) out b) at
c) on d) over

1. That wasn't an accident, they did it ...

- a) by the way b) by intention
c) on purpose d) on intentionally

2. She said: "If only I ... a little more experience!"

- a) had had b) would have
c) would have had d) will have

3. There is no sugar left, so we'll have to do ...

- a) out of it b) off it
c) with not it d) without

4. It was impossible that the ship ... another night.

- a) would survive b) should survive
c) should outlive d) would outlive

5. The boat continued sinking ... their efforts.

- a) despite of b) in spite of
c) although d) however

6. The company wants me to take the post, but I won't ... to it.

- a) admit b) accept
c) agree d) allow

7. There was a thick ... of icing on my birthday cake.

- a) layer b) cover
c) coating d) level

8. Work won't do you any ..., don't worry.

- a) ill b) harm
c) hurt d) bad

9. The two hooligans were killed in the car ...

- a) blow b) shock
c) hit d) crash

10. All the hotels in Rome were full so we stayed at a ... town.

- a) nearby b) neighbour
c) close d) near

11. But ... this time the weather changed drastically.

- a) for b) during
c) already d) since

12. She was awarded the first ... in the beauty contest.

- a) premium b) price
c) prize d) reward

13. Young people soon get ... their first lost love.

- a) over b) under
c) below d) on

14. After putting her foot in it, she felt very ...

- a) embarrassed b) confused
c) nervous d) shameful

15. The rest of the men looked ... as he dug the hole.

- a) at b) on
c) in d) over

16. ... this time we were all frozen stiff.

- a) For b) On
c) By d) In

17. C.O.D. stands ... "Cash On Delivery".

- a) for b) as
c) like d) by

18. He had expected ... during the voyage.

- a) being alone b) to be alone
c) being lonely d) to be only

19. He noticed there was a case ... his on the rack.

- a) like b) the same that
c) similar than d) as

20. That man, ... he was, didn't appeal to me.

- a) whomever b) however
c) whoever d) whichever

1. The sails collapsed as the wind died ...

- a) gradually b) regularly
c) constantly d) fairly

2. To climb that cliff was completely ...

- a) beyond the reach b) out of touch
c) out of the question d) off the point

3. They did the task ...

- a) the better they could
b) as best they could
c) they better they might
d) as best they may

4. The only way out was ... up to the road.

- a) to stagger b) slipping
c) sliding d) scrambling

5. We can have our picnic. The weather is going to ... fine.

- a) turn out b) turn in
c) turn down d) turn over

6. The old woman ... out of the window and caught sight of him.

- a) viewed b) regarded
c) glanced d) glimpsed

7. Well, I hope he doesn't make us ... all over again.

- a) start b) to begin
c) starting d) began

8. He has really made a quick ... from his flu.

- a) recover b) recovery
c) relief d) get better

9. The policeman ... his arm as the car approached.

- a) rose b) arose
c) raised d) lift

10. He was completely soaked ... of the umbrella.

- a) instead b) although
c) despite of d) in spite of

11. They all went to the airport to see the king ...

- a) off b) out
c) away d) goodbye

12. The fog cleared ... and then I could see her still watching.

- a) every time b) from time to time
c) for the time being d) at the time

13. He felt great when he saw his name ...

- a) in published b) in press
c) in print d) print

14. I'm not running the marathon. I am ...

- a) off fitness b) out of condition
c) off condition d) out of fitness

15. Mr and Mrs Evans live in another cottage ...

- a) nearby b) near
c) nearer d) close

16. You work it out. I'm hopeless at ...

- a) sums b) figures
c) counting d) characters

17. In this country an orphan is brought up by a ...

- a) stepfather b) father-in law
c) guardian d) warden

18. Their engagement was broken ... shortly afterwards.

- a) off b) out
c) over d) down

19. This photograph was ... twenty years ago.

- a) caught b) taken
c) done d) made

20. The firm gave him a golden watch when he ...

- a) retired b) pensioned
c) resigned d) dismissed

- 1. They were people with not much money but ... liked living well.**
 a) whom b) which
 c) who d) whose
- 2. Nowhere was there any sign of rushing, hurrying ... violence.**
 a) or b) nor
 c) neither d) but
- 3. The young woman ... again to the ground to pick another rose.**
 a) leant b) bent
 c) inclined d) fell
- 4. Maggie got up and ... quietly towards the door.**
 a) rushed b) stumbled
 c) sprang d) crept
- 5. They all seemed ... just after the earthquake. There was nobody around.**
 a) to have left b) they left
 c) to be leaving d) that they had left
- 6. He forgot for a moment the caution ... he had been trained.**
 a) which b) to which
 c) with which d) what
- 7. The sight of him made her ... in surprise.**
 a) to exclaim b) excite
 c) cry out d) to cry
- 8. Mrs Print ... the paper carefully and put it in the envelope.**
 a) folded b) bent
 c) turned d) curved
- 9. By the time we ... to the ground the match will be over.**
 a) shall get b) get
 c) shall arrive d) arrive
- 10. If only they ... such a long time to get here!**
 a) hadn't taken b) wouldn't have taken
 c) weren't taking d) wouldn't take
- 11. He ... to her for his blunder.**
 a) excused b) apologised
 c) pardoned d) forgave
- 12. You ... me that you couldn't do it. Now it's too late.**
 a) should tell b) ought to tell
 c) had to tell d) ought to have told
- 13. The old tramp ... on the bunk fully clothed.**
 a) was laying b) was lying
 c) laid d) had laid
- 14. There was a large audience listening to his ... on Cervantes.**
 a) lecture b) rehearsal
 c) recital d) conference
- 15. The people in the room waited for the eerie sound ...**
 a) to reproduce b) to be repeated
 c) to repeat d) to be recurred
- 16. The eerie sound came again ... a moment.**
 a) at b) on
 c) in d) during
- 17. The heavy stone shattered the window ...**
 a) pane b) glass
 c) sheet d) crystal
- 18. The meeting ... sooner than expected.**
 a) broke through b) broke up
 c) stopped off d) came off
- 19. Old Charlie is not as honest as he ...**
 a) makes up b) gives over
 c) claims up d) makes out
- 20. She chose a colourful ... paper for her Christmas presents.**
 a) wrapping b) packing
 c) covering d) involving

1. The poor woman has fainted. Wait till she comes ...

- a) back b) again
c) round d) out

2. We've run ... salt. Ask the neighbour for some.

- a) off b) down
c) away with d) out of

3. This mountain road is full of ...

- a) bends b) crosses
c) folds d) curls

4. The police are offering a ... for any information.

- a) prize b) reward
c) award d) price

5. He was ... of killing the old tramp.

- a) arrested b) charged
c) accused d) blamed

6. It was very difficult to ... the castle till you got near.

- a) make out b) make up
c) see up d) do out

7. He was so good at writing that ... was expected to win.

- a) no one other b) not other
c) no other d) not another

8. He had heard Miss Brown ... that his was the best painting.

- a) tell b) say
c) to say d) to tell

9. She ... me that the order will reach here next week.

- a) assured b) confirmed
c) insisted d) undertook

10. I ... to inform you that your son is dead.

- a) sorry b) regret
c) feel d) respect

11. You'll see that you ... have arrived at a better time.

- a) can't b) may not
c) couldn't d) might

12. ... I couldn't understand how it worked. Now I can see it.

- a) At first b) For a start
c) Starting d) On principle

13. This British firm has bought the company and ... it.

- a) got over it b) taken it over
c) overtaken it d) over come it

14. I must apologise ... late.

- a) for to be b) of to be
c) for being d) in being

15. The Daily News has not come out today due to a paper ...

- a) shortage b) scarce
c) lack d) deficit

16. If I hadn't turned at the crossing, I ... it.

- a) had found b) should have found
c) would have found d) would find

17. There was a ... holding beautiful flowers.

- a) glass b) vase
c) mug d) bucket

18. The way she smiles reminds me ... my mother.

- a) of b) at
c) to d) from

19. He didn't switch the light on ... not to wake them up.

- a) so that b) so as
c) for d) that he did

20. She was in the room but she didn't ... turn towards me.

- a) only b) just
c) even d) rather

1. "For Pete's ... stop that," she said.

- a) love b) behalf
c) sake d) reason

2. He was ... on the grass reading a magazine.

- a) lying b) laying
c) laid d) lay " "

3. Just the two of us moving this huge piano is ...

- a) not a chance b) out of the question
c) off the bargain d) off the mark

4. The guide was ... us that this castle is as old as the hills.

- a) explaining b) remarking
c) explaining to d) saying

5. All his ... were sticking out of his old shoes.

- a) tips b) fingers
c) thumbs d) toes

6. They got married although their parents didn't give their ...

- a) consent b) permit
c) allowance d) letting

7. Didn't you ... why I made you do that?

- a) never wonder b) ever wonder
c) never wander d) ever wander

8. Everything went wrong, ... , it was a disaster.

- a) in small b) abbreviated
c) in short d) in brief words

9. They were ... for two hours in the traffic, and arrived late.

- a) kept off b) hold on
c) put back d) held back

10. Well, yes, I agree with you ... but not completely.

- a) until a certain point b) to some point
c) to some extent d) until a certain extent

11. Did she ... the exam?

- a) go in for b) take place in
c) enter into d) form part of

12. The dog was ... by a truck.

- a) fallen down b) tripped up
c) run over d) knocked out

13. You'd never ... that on your own, would you?

- a) think of doing b) think to do
c) pretend to doing d) pretend doing

14. On the night before he ... he told them he'd stay.

- a) was to leave b) would be to leave
c) must have left d) must be left

15. He wants a job which will give him greater ...

- a) space b) movement
c) place d) scope

16. We had ... lovely weather during our holiday!

- a) such a b) rather a
c) such d) quite

17. Don't bother, don't put yourself ... for me.

- a) up b) out
c) over d) away

18. The old witch went ... a rage when she heard the news.

- a) into b) in
c) out on d) over

19. It's about time you ... the washing up.

- a) do b) would do
c) did d) made

20. At long last she stopped talking and hung ...

- a) on b) over
c) down d) up

Carnivorous Plants

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.

Imagine that you're a fly. You're just zipping around the sky, looking for a place to rest, when you see nice pink leaf. *That looks like a nice place to land.* You think to yourself in your fly head. As you rest your feet on the leaf, you notice something strange. This leaf is hairy. You begin to make your move, but you trigger the plant's reflex. *Snap!* In one-tenth of a second, you are caught in the Venus flytrap. You will be digested in five to twelve days. Welcome to the world of carnivorous plants!

There are over a quarter of a millions plant species. Only 600 or so are carnivorous. We call them this because they attract, trap, and eat bugs. Like other plants, they get energy from the sun. But unlike other plants, they get their nutrients from their prey. Carnivorous plants live in bogs and places where the soil lacks nutrients. Most plants get nutrients from the soil. Carnivorous plants have turned to other sources.

The snap of the Venus flytrap is not the only way that plants eat bugs. Pitcher plants trick their prey into landing on them. They offer nectar bribes to the foolish insects that would take them. True to their name, pitcher plants have deep chambers. Their landing surface is slippery. They have inward pointing hairs, making it hard to escape. The fly lands on the pitcher plant to eat, but slips into a pit filled with digestive fluids and is eaten.

Then there're sundews. We call them sundews because they sparkle in the sun as if covered in morning dew. Of course, that sparkle is from something much more *treacherous*. It is a sweet goo called mucilage that bugs can't resist. Sundews create mucilage to attract bugs. As they fly in to eat, bugs become trapped in the very object of their desire. They soon exhaust themselves by trying to escape the mucilage. Or the sundew's tentacles, which respond to prey by curling around them, smother them. Bugs usually die in about 15 minutes. Then the plant dissolves its prey in enzymes and absorbs the nutrients.

Have you ever walked into trouble and found that you couldn't get out? So has every insect that has ever wandered into a corkscrew plant. Bugs love to investigate plants for nectar and food. Corkscrew plants have inviting stems. Curved hairs line the inside of these stems. These hairs allow insects to go up the stems, but not back. Going forward leads a chamber filled with digestive

fluid, the plant's stomach. Bugs who wander into the corkscrew plant find that they are unable to escape. They must march to their own -demise.

And then there are the bladderworts. They're about as nice as they sound. They live in water and float near the surface. Their traps are like small bladders hidden beneath the water. Only their flowers are visible from the surface. When bugs swim into the trigger hairs, the plant reacts. A trapdoor in the bladder opens up. The bladder sucks up the prey and the water surrounding it. A tenth of a second later, the bladder shuts again. The plant has trapped the prey. It releases digestive fluids. The prey will be digested within hours.

Carnivorous plants might sound tough, but they are difficult to keep at home. They are built to survive in places that other plants cannot. This specialization comes at a cost. They have a hard time adapting to other environments. Their strengths become weaknesses in rich soil. They depend on the harsh yet delicate environments in which they thrive. They are not so hardy after all. Still, there's something to be said about the power of life when one finds a plant that can survive in barren soil.

1. Which statement would the author most likely **agree** with?
 - a. There are too many species of carnivorous plants.
 - b. There are too few plant species in the world.
 - c. Only a small number of plants are carnivorous.
 - d. A majority of plants are carnivorous.
2. Which plant traps bugs in its stem and forces them to walk forward?
 - a. Corkscrew plants b. Sundews
 - c. Bladderworts d. Pitcher plants
3. Which of the following statements is **false**?
 - a. Carnivorous plants get their energy from eating bugs.
 - b. Carnivorous plants do not get nutrients from the soil.
 - c. Carnivorous plants get their energy from the sun.

- d. Carnivorous plants get their nutrients from eating bugs.
4. Which event happens **last** when a sundew eats a meal?
- a. The sundew creates mucilage.
 - b. The sundew's tentacles curl in response to the prey.
 - c. The bug is attracted to the mucilage.
 - d. The sundew releases enzymes.
5. Which best expresses the main idea of the **third** paragraph?
- a. There are more types of carnivorous plants than the Venus fly trap.
 - b. The pitcher plant tricks bugs into falling into its stomach.
 - c. The Venus flytrap kills its prey in a various ways.
 - d. Some plants attract bugs by offering them nectar.
6. Which best defines the word *treacherous* as it is used in the **fourth** paragraph?
- a. Something that provides nutrients.
 - b. Something that is very bright.
 - c. Something that tastes delicious.
 - d. Something that has a hidden danger.
7. Which best describes the overall text structure of the second paragraph?
- a. Chronological order
 - b. Compare and contrast
 - c. Sequential order
 - d. Spatial
8. Which statement would the author most likely **disagree** with?
- a. Carnivorous plants cannot thrive in rich soil.
 - b. Bladderworts react quickly when their trigger hairs are bumped.
 - c. Carnivorous plants are tough and can live in any environment.
 - d. Bladderworts hide their traps just below the surface of the water.
9. Which best expresses the main idea of the **last** paragraph?
- a. Carnivorous plants are not hard to take care of because they feed themselves.

Google

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.

You know that you're doing something big when your company name becomes a verb. Ask Xerox. In 1959 they created the first plain paper copy machine. It was one of the most successful products ever. The company name Xerox grew into a verb that means "to copy," as in "Bob, can you Xerox this for me?" Around 50 years later, the same thing happened to Google. Their company name grew into a verb that means "to do an internet search." Now everyone and their grandma knows what it means to Google it.

Unlike Xerox, Google wasn't the first company to invent their product, not by a long shot. Lycos released their search engine in 1993. Yahoo! Came out in 1994. AltaVista began serving results in 1995. Google did not come out until years later, in 1998. Though a few years difference may not seem like much, this is a major head start in the fast moving world of tech. So how did Google do it? How did they overtake their competitors who had such huge leads in time and money? Maybe one good idea made all the difference.

There are millions and millions of sites on the internet. How does a search engine know which ones are relevant to your search? This is a question that great minds have been working on for decades. To understand how Google changed the game, you need to know how search engines worked in 1998. Back then most websites looked at the words in your query. They counted how many times those words appeared on each page. Then they might return pages where the words in your query appeared the most. This system did not work well and people often had to click through pages and pages of results to find what they wanted.

Google was the first search engine that began considering links. Links are those blue underlined words that take you to other pages when you click on them. Larry Page, cofounder of Google, believed that meaningful data could be drawn from how those links connect. Page figured that websites with many links pointing at them were more important than those that had few. He was right. Google's search results were much better than their rivals. They would soon become the world's most used search engine.

It wasn't just the great search results that led to Google becoming so well liked. It also had to do with the way that they presented their product. Most of the

other search engines were cluttered. Their home pages were filled with everything from news stories to stock quotes. But Google's homepage was, and still is, clean. There's nothing on it but the logo, the search box, and a few links. It almost appears empty. In fact, when they were first testing it, users would wait at the home page and not do anything. When asked why, they said that they were, "waiting for the rest of the page to load." People couldn't imagine such a clean and open page as being complete. But the fresh design grew on people once they got used to it.

These days Google has its hands in everything from self-driving cars to helping humans live longer. Though they have many other popular products, they will always be best known for their search engine. The Google search engine has changed our lives and our language. Not only is it a fantastic product, it is a standing example that one good idea (and a lot of hard work) can change the world.

1. Which event happened last?
 - a. Lycos released their search engine.
 - b. Yahoo! released their search engine.
 - c. Google released their search engine.
 - d. Xerox released their copy machine.
2. Which statement would the author of this text most likely **disagree** with?
 - a. Part of Google's success is due to the design of their homepage.
 - b. Google succeeded by following examples of others in their field.
 - c. Google wasn't the first search engine, but it was the best.
 - d. Google's success may not have been possible without Larry Page.
3. Which best expresses the main idea of the third paragraph?
 - a. There are lots and lots of websites connected to the internet.
 - b. Google created a better way to organize search results.
 - c. Many smart people have worked on search engines over the years.
 - d. Older search engines used unreliable methods to order results.
4. What is the author's main purpose in writing this article?
 - a. To explain how Google overtook its rivals

- b. To compare and contrast Google and Xerox
 - c. To persuade readers to use Google for internet searches
 - d. To discuss how companies can influence language over time
5. Which statement would the author most likely **agree** with?
- a. Google became successful because its founders were well-connected.
 - b. Google was the world's first and best search engine.
 - c. Google changed the world by solving an old problem in a new way.
 - d. Google's other products are now more important to its success than search.
6. Which best expresses the main idea of the fourth paragraph?
- a. Links allow people to surf from one website to the next.
 - b. Larry Page's ideas about links helped Google get to the top.
 - c. Larry Page contributed to the internet by inventing the link.
 - d. Google is a website that serves important links to users.
7. Which best explains why the author discusses Xerox in this text?
- a. He is discussing big companies that came before Google.
 - b. He is explaining how companies must change with the times.
 - c. He is showing how companies can affect our language.
 - d. He is comparing and contrasting Google and Xerox.
8. How did Google improve search quality in 1998?
- a. They counted how many times queries appeared on each page.
 - b. They looked more closely at the words in search queries.
 - c. They linked to more pages.
 - d. They studied the relationships of links.
9. Which was cited as a reason why Google became so popular?

- a. Google's homepage was clean.
- b. Google provided catchy news stories on their homepage.
- c. Google homepage loaded quickly.
- d. Google provided useful stock quotes on their homepage.

10. Which title best expresses the author's main purpose in writing this text?

- a. *Xerox Vs. Google: Battle of the Titans*
- b. *Search Engines: How They Work and Why They're Important*
- c. *A Better Way: How Google Rose to the Top*
- d. *Search Engines: A Short History of Important Tools*

Long Response

1. What can readers learn about Google's approach to doing business based on reading this article? Use information from the text to support your response.

2. Explain how Google was able to overcome its competitors. Cite information from the text to support your response.

Google it

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.

You know that you're doing something big when your company name becomes a verb. Ask Xerox. In 1959 they created the first plain paper copy machine. It was one of the most successful products ever. The company name Xerox grew into a verb that means "to copy," as in "Bob, can you Xerox this for me?" Around 50 years later, the same thing happened to Google. Their company name grew into a verb that means "to do an internet search." Now everyone and their grandma knows what it means to Google it.

Unlike Xerox, Google wasn't the first company to invent their product, not by a long shot. Lycos released their search engine in 1993. Yahoo! Came out in 1994. AltaVista began serving results in 1995. Google did not come out until years later, in 1998. Though a few years difference may not seem like much, this is a major head start in the fast moving world of tech. So how did Google do it? How did they overtake their competitors who had such huge leads in time and money? Maybe one good idea made all the difference.

There are millions and millions of sites on the internet. How does a search engine know which ones are relevant to your search? This is a question that great minds have been working on for decades. To understand how Google changed the game, you need to know how search engines worked in 1998. Back then most websites looked at the words in your query. They counted how many times those words appeared on each page. Then they might return pages where the words in your query appeared the most. This system did not work well and people often had to click through pages and pages of results to find what they wanted.

Google was the first search engine that began considering links. Links are those blue underlined words that take you to other pages when you click on them. Larry Page, cofounder of Google, believed that meaningful data could be drawn from how those links connect. Page figured that websites with many links pointing at them were more important than those that had few. He was right. Google's search results were much better than their rivals. They would soon become the world's most used search engine.

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other search engines were cluttered. Their home pages were filled with everything from news stories to stock quotes. But Google's homepage was, and still is, clean. There's nothing on it but the logo, the search box, and a few links. It almost appears empty. In fact, when they were first testing it, users would wait at the home page and not do anything. When asked why, they said that they were, "waiting for the rest of the page to load." People couldn't imagine such a clean and open page as being complete. But the fresh design grew on people once they got used to it.

These days Google has its hands in everything from self-driving cars to helping humans live longer. Though they have many other popular products, they will always be best known for their search engine. The Google search engine has changed our lives and our language. Not only is it a fantastic product, it is a standing example that one good idea (and a lot of hard work) can change the world.

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Seat Belts

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.

"Click!" That's the sound of safety. That's the sound of survival. That's the sound of a seat belt locking in place. Seat belts save lives and that's a fact. That's why I don't drive anywhere until mine is on tight. Choosing to wear your seat belt is as simple as choosing between life and death. Which one do you choose?

Think about it. When you're driving in a car, you may be going 60 MPH or faster. That car is zipping down the road. Then somebody ahead of you locks up his or her brakes. Your driver doesn't have time to stop. The car that you are in crashes. Your car was going 60 miles per hour. Now it has suddenly stopped. Your body, however, is still going 60 MPH. What's going to stop your body? Will it be the windshield or your seat belt? Every time that you get into a car you make that choice. I choose the seat belt.

Some people think that seat belts are uncool. They think that seat belts cramp their style, or that seat belts are uncomfortable. To them I say, what's more uncomfortable? Wearing a seat belt or flying through a car windshield? What's more uncool? Being safely anchored to a car, or skidding across the road in your jean shorts? Wearing a seat belt is both cooler and more comfortable than the **alternatives**.

Let's just take a closer look at your choices. If you are not wearing your seat belt, you can hop around the car and slide in and out of your seat easily. That sounds like a lot of fun. But, you are also more likely to die or suffer serious injuries. If you are wearing a seat belt, you have to stay in your seat. That's no fun. But, you are much more likely to walk away unharmed from a car accident. Hmmm... A small pleasure for a serious pain. That's a tough choice. I think that I'll avoid the serious pain.

How about giving money away? Do you like to give your money away? Probably not. And when you don't wear your seat belt, you are begging to give your money away. That's because kids are required to wear seat belts in every state in America. If you're riding in a car, and you don't have a seat belt on, the police can give you

or your driver a ticket. Then you will have to give money to the city. I'd rather keep my money, but you can spend yours how you want.

Wearing a seat belt does not make you **invincible**. You can still get hurt or killed while wearing your seat belt. But wearing them has proven to be safer than driving without them. You are much less likely to be killed in a car wreck if you are wearing a seat belt. You are much less likely to get seriously injured if you are wearing one. So why not take the safer way? Why not go the way that has been proven to result in fewer deaths? You do want to live, don't you?

1. Which title best expresses the main idea of this text?

- a. *Car Accidents: Ways That We Can Prevent Them*
- b. *Slow Down: Save Lives By Driving Slower*
- c. *Seat Belts: Wear Them to Survive Any Wreck*
- d. *Why Not? Improve Your Odds with Seat Belts*

2. Which best expresses the author's main purpose in writing this text?

- a. To inform readers about seat belt laws
- b. To persuade readers to wear seat belts
- c. To entertain readers with stories and jokes about seat belts
- d. To describe what car accidents are like without seat belts

3. Which best describes the text structure in the fourth paragraph?

- a. Compare and contrast
- b. Chronological order
- c. Sequential order
- d. Problem and solution

4. Which best defines the word *alternatives* as it is used in the third paragraph?

- a. Being safe
- b. Being unsafe
- c. Other choices
- d. Driving fast

5. Which best expresses the main idea of the fifth paragraph?

- a. Seat belts are a waste of money.
 - b. People don't like to give money away.
 - c. Not wearing a seat belt may cost you.
 - d. Seat belt laws save lives.
6. Which best defines the word *invincible* as it is used in the last paragraph?
- a. Uncool b. Difficult or impossible to see
 - c. Glow-in-the-dark d. Unable to be harmed
7. Which statement would the author most likely **agree** with?
- a. Being safe is more important than being cool.
 - b. Moving freely around a car is worth the risks.
 - c. Seat belts will keep you safe in any car accident.
 - d. You should be most concerned with your comfort.
8. Which argument is **not** made by the author?
- a. Not wearing a seat belt can be expensive.
 - b. Penalties for not wearing a seat belt should increase.
 - c. Seat belts keep you from flying through the windshield.
 - d. Wearing a seat belt is cooler than suffering an injury.
9. Which statement would the author most likely **disagree** with?
- a. Seat belts save lives.
 - b. Every state in America has seat belt laws.
 - c. You shouldn't drive anywhere until you are wearing your seat belt.
 - d. Seat belts increase your chances of being injured in a car wreck.
10. Which best explains why the author starts his essay with the word *click*?

- a. He is trying to scare readers.
- b. He is trying to get the reader's attention.
- c. He is trying to remind readers how seat belts sound when clasped.
- d. He is trying to describe what it's like to ride in a car.

Long Response

1. What are three main points that the author uses to support his argument? Put them in your own words.

2. Do you believe that the author is more interested in being safe or being comfortable? Refer to the text in your response.

The Coliseum

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.

The Coliseum is an ancient stadium in the center of Rome. It is the largest of its kind. It is very old. They started building it in the year 70. It took ten years to build. It is still around today.

The Coliseum has been used in many ways. In ancient Rome, men fought each other in it. They fought against lions, tigers, and bears. Oh my God! It was dreadful. But most of the people loved it. As many as 80,000 Romans would pack inside to watch. These gruesome events went on until 523.

The Coliseum has been damaged many times over the years. It was struck by lightning in the year 217. This started a fire. Much of the Coliseum is made of stone. But the fire damaged the upper levels. They were made of wood. This damage took many years to repair. It was not finished until the year 240.

The worst damage happened in 1349. A mighty earthquake shook Rome and the Coliseum. The south side of the building collapsed. Pieces of the arena were all over the ground. Many people took the fallen stones. Others took stones from the seating areas. They used them to repair houses and churches.

The Romans of those days were not connected to the Coliseum. It had last been used as a castle. Before that it was a graveyard. It has been hundreds of years since the games. The damage to the Coliseum was never repaired. It's a good thing the outer wall of it still stands strong.

Today the Coliseum is one of Rome's most popular attractions. People from all over the world come to Italy to see it. The Pope leads a big march around it every Good Friday. It is a symbol that many know. It has even appeared on the back of a coin. I guess that makes it a symbol that many people want too.

1. Which happened first?
 - a. An earthquake damaged the Coliseum.
 - b. The Coliseum was struck by lightning.
 - c. The Coliseum appeared on the back of a coin.

- d. The Coliseum was used as a castle.
2. When did the Romans finish building the Coliseum?
- a. The year 70 b. The year 523
- c. The year 80 d. The year 240
3. What caused the fire that damaged the upper levels of the Coliseum?
- a. A bolt of lightning
- b. Rowdy people who came to watch the events
- c. An attacking army
- d. An angry mob
4. For which purpose was the Coliseum **not** used?
- a. People fought other people in it.
- b. It was a private castle.
- c. People fought animals in it.
- d. It was a meeting place for the government.
5. Which caused the most damage to the Coliseum?
- a. Fires b. Earthquakes
- c. Wars d. Hurricanes
6. What did the people do with the stones that they took from the Coliseum?
- a. They repaired buildings. b. They sold them.
- c. They used them as weapons. d. They used them as tombstones.
7. Which best defines the word *gruesome* as it is used in the second paragraph?
- a. Exciting b. Funny
- c. Horrifying d. Boring
8. Which best describes the main idea in the last paragraph?

- a. This is about all the things the Coliseum has been used for throughout history.
- b. This is about how the Coliseum is a popular place to visit today.
- c. This is about how the Coliseum is a symbol that many people know.
- d. This is about how the Coliseum is used today.

9. Which was **not** a way in which the Coliseum was damaged over the years?

- a. Earthquake
- b. Tornado
- c. Lightning
- d. Fire

10. Which statement would the author most likely **agree** with?

- a. The Coliseum should be replaced with a building that is not damaged.
- b. The Coliseum has its place in history but it is not useful today.
- c. The Coliseum should be used for fighting once again.
- d. The Coliseum is very old and has been used for many purposes.

Why was the Coliseum repaired after the fire but not after the earthquake? Use the text in your answer.

Why did the fire only damage the upper levels of the Coliseum? Refer to the text in your answer.

Why is the Coliseum still important today? Use the text in your answer.

A cause of obesity in young children

A new study has linked a later bedtime with an increased risk of obesity for kids - although the researchers say parents shouldn't rush to put their preschoolers to sleep earlier as a result. Instead, concerned moms and dads should focus on maintaining a regular routine when it comes to scheduling meal and bed times, said Dr. Claude Marcus, a professor of pediatrics at the Karolinska Institute in Sweden and an author of the study, which published Tuesday in the journal of Pediatrics.

The research, which was part of a wider study on obesity, focused on 107 children in Sweden, with 64 of the children having a parent who classified as overweight or obese. The researchers monitored each child's weight, height and waist circumference from ages one to six; all of the children had similar measurements when the study started. Sleep was measured for seven consecutive days once a year for the length of the study by using a tracker worn on the child's wrist.

They found that children who habitually went to sleep late -- defined by the researchers as past 9 p.m. -- had a wider waist and higher BMI (body mass index) by the end of the study. "This late bedtime was one factor that really stood out. It was associated with increased weight," said Marcus. "However, what we can see is [only] an association. If you put your kids to bed earlier, would it change anything? That's something we don't know." Marcus suggested that staying up beyond 9 p.m. could be one sign of an overall lifestyle that puts kids at greater risk of being overweight, rather than their weight gain being directly connected to their bedtime.

He noted that kids' bedtimes around the world vary widely -- with kids in places like Spain and some parts of Asia habitually staying up much later than the study's cut-off time.

"My personal hypothesis is that this is more of a marker of a more irregular life," he said. In a linked commentary on the research, Dr. Nicole Glaser and Dr. Dennis Styne, both pediatric endocrinologists at UC Davis Health in Sacramento, California, said it was possible that obesity and inadequate sleep

might be due to other influences, such as "excess screen time, inadequate exercise, or less vigilance overall about health habits on the part of the family."

- Answer these questions (choose the best answer):

1. The study mentioned in the article was conducted in _____.
 - The UK
 - Sweden
 - Canada

2. The study found that children who went to bed late generally _____.
 - were more obese
 - were less obese
 - had about the same level of obesity as the children who went to bed early

3. The article mentions that kids in Asia and Spain generally go to bed _____ kids in Sweden.
 - earlier than
 - at roughly the same time as
 - later than

4. Did researchers find a concrete reason for the link between going to bed late and obesity?
 - Yes
 - The article doesn't say
 - No, there are only hypotheses

5. Were seven year olds included in the study?
 - No
 - Yes
 - The article doesn't specify the age of kids that took part in the survey

Ban on some polluting fuels

London --

Owners of wood burners, stoves and open fires will no longer be able to buy coal or wet wood to burn in them, under a ban to be rolled out from next year. Sales of the two most polluting fuels will be phased out in England to help cut air pollution, the government says.

Bags of logs sold in DIY stores, garden centres and petrol stations often contain wet wood - a type of wood which produces more pollution and smoke. The public should move to "cleaner alternatives", the government says.

Plans for the ban were first announced 18 months ago, but the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs has now confirmed it is going ahead. The government said wood burning stoves and coal fires are the largest source of PM2.5, small particles of air pollution which find their way into the body's lungs and blood. What does air pollution do to our bodies?

"Cosy open fires and wood-burning stoves are at the heart of many homes up and down the country," said Environment Secretary George Eustice. "But the use of certain fuels means that they are also the biggest source of the most harmful pollutant that is affecting people in the UK."

The changes will mean:

1) Sales of bagged traditional house coal will be phased out by February 2021, and the sale of loose coal direct to customers will end by 2023

2) Sales of wet wood in small units (less than 2m³) will be phased out from February 2021. Wet wood in volumes greater than 2m³ will also have to be sold with advice on how to dry it before burning

Makers of solid fuels will also need to show they have a very low sulphur content and only emit a small amount of smoke.

It is not banning wood or coal burning stoves.

Answer these questions (choose the best answer):

1. The sale of all coal to customers will be banned by _____

- 2023
- 2021
- 2022

2. Will wood and coal burning stoves also be banned?

- No
- Yes, by 2021
- Yes, by 2023

3. Why are wet wood and coal being banned?

- Because they are not cost-efficient fuels
- Because they are too expensive
- Because they are the worst source of harmful PM2.5

4. Which of the following is NOT true?

- Solid fuels will have to contain sulfur content information.
- PM2.5 doesn't affect the lungs.
- Bigger pieces of wet wood will have to contain information about how to dry it.

5. When were these plans first announced?

- A year ago
- A year and a half ago
- A couple of years ago

How to Choose the Right University

Choosing which university fits your interests and academic background is an important decision that will greatly influence the success of your university study. In the UK alone, there are hundreds of choices and therefore you need to be strategic in making a shortlist of universities and narrowing down your choices into second and first choice. This involves weighing some factors such as your motivation and aspiration, your personality, your location, and your budget.

People attend university for different reasons, so ask yourself what you want from your target university and what you want to do after you graduate. Many people attend top universities because of the prestige without considering their choice of future career. If you have interest in a particular career, you should find universities with a better reputation for your career choice than others. With a degree from a university that is most respected in the profession you want to enter, it will be easy for you to get your dream job and you will be able to climb the career ladder fast.

Your personality types also play an important role in your success as a university student. A scholarly type student usually has self-motivation to work hard in order to ace exams and achieve high grades. This type of person will find comfort in a highly academic environment offered by top world universities such as Oxford or Cambridge. On the contrary, if you are not a type of person who can study for hours and getting top grades is not your main priority, you had better go to a university with a more laid-back academic environment so that you will not be stressful all the time and can enjoy your life at university.

Coming home could be a good escape during your hard time at university, so think about the distance between your home and the target university. If you get homesick easily, you should not consider choosing a university outside your hometown or which takes more than a day to travel by land or water. However, if distance is not a problem for you, you might want to consider studying abroad, especially at a university whose reputation is better than the universities in your home country.

Last but not least, calculate your financial ability, which should cover tuition fees and cost of living. Both vary across the country and different universities, so do your homework by doing some research in order to find out which one fits

your bills. If you cannot afford to go to the university of your choice, you can search for financial aid in the forms of student loans, grant, or scholarship. Do remember that if you decide to obtain a loan, you have to pay for it after you finish your study.

- 1) Why do you need to choose the right university?
 - A) Because it will make you happy.
 - B) Because it has an impact on your success at university.
 - C) Because life at university is difficult.
 - D) Because the right university is difficult to find.
- 2) Which university should you go to if you already have a career choice?
 - A) One with the lowest tuition fees.
 - B) One that offers you a scholarship.
 - C) One that has the highest prestige.
 - D) One that has a good reputation in your future profession.
- 3) What type of student will enjoy a highly academic environment?
 - A) A student who has self-motivation to work hard.
 - B) A smart student who does not need to study hard for exams.
 - C) A student who puts the highest priority on student societies.
 - D) A student who does not have a part-time job.
- 4) Where should you study if you are prone to homesickness?
 - A) Abroad.
 - B) Outside your hometown.
 - C) At your local university.
 - D) At home.
- 5) What can you do if you do not have enough money to fund your study?

- A) Wait for a year to collect money.
- B) Find a full-time job.
- C) Choose to study online.
- D) Find a student loan or scholarship.

When another old cave is discovered in the south of France, it is not usually news. Rather, it is an ordinary event. Such discoveries are so frequent these days that hardly anybody pays heed to them.

However, when the Lascaux cave complex was discovered in 1940, the world was amazed. Painted directly on its walls were hundreds of scenes showing how people lived thousands of years ago. The scenes show people hunting animals, such as bison or wild cats. Other images depict birds and, most noticeably, horses, which appear in more than 300 wall images, by far outnumbering all other animals.

Early artists drawing these animals accomplished a monumental and difficult task. They did not limit themselves to the easily accessible walls but carried their painting materials to spaces that required climbing steep walls or crawling into narrow passages in the Lascaux complex. Unfortunately, the paintings have been exposed to the destructive action of water and temperature changes, which easily wear the images away. Because the Lascaux caves have many entrances, air movement has also damaged the images inside. Although they are not out in the open air, where natural light would have destroyed them long ago, many of the images have deteriorated and are barely recognizable. To prevent further damage, the site was closed to tourists in 1963, 23 years after it was discovered.

1. Which title best summarizes the main idea of the passage?
 - A. Wild Animals in Art
 - B. Hidden Prehistoric Paintings
 - C. Exploring Caves Respectfully
 - D. Determining the Age of French Caves
2. In line 4, the words pays heed to are closest in meaning to _____.

- A. discovers
 - B. watches
 - C. notices
 - D. buys
3. Based on the passage, what is probably true about the south of France?
- A. It is home to rare animals.
 - B. It has a large number of caves.
 - C. It is known for horse-racing events.
 - D. It has attracted many famous artists.
4. According to the passage, which animals appear most often on the cave walls?
- A. Birds
 - B. Bison
 - C. Horses
 - D. Wild cats
5. In line 10, the word depict is closest in meaning to _____.
- A. show
 - B. hunt
 - C. count
 - D. draw
6. Why was painting inside the Lascaux complex a difficult task?
- A. It was completely dark inside.
 - B. The caves were full of wild animals.
 - C. Painting materials were hard to find.
 - D. Many painting spaces were difficult to reach.

7. In line 14, the word They refers to _____.
- A. walls
 - B. artists
 - C. animals
 - D. materials
8. According to the passage, all of the following have caused damage to the paintings EXCEPT _____.
- A. temperature changes
 - B. air movement
 - C. water
 - D. light
9. What does the passage say happened at the Lascaux caves in 1963?
- A. Visitors were prohibited from entering.
 - B. A new lighting system was installed.
 - C. Another part was discovered.
 - D. A new entrance was created.

WAS DR. SEUSS A REAL DOCTOR?

A favorite author for over 100 years, Theodor Seuss Geisel was born on March 2, 1902. Today, we celebrate the birthday of the famous “Dr. Seuss” by hosting Read Across America events throughout the month of March. School children around the country celebrate the “Doctor’s” birthday by making hats, giving presentations and holding read aloud circles featuring some of Dr. Seuss’ most famous books.

But who was Dr. Seuss? Did he go to medical school? Where was his office? You may be surprised to know that Theodor Seuss Geisel was not a medical doctor at all. He took on the nickname Dr. Seuss when he became a noted children’s book author. He earned the nickname because people said his books

were “as good as medicine”. All these years later, his nickname has lasted and he is known as Dr. Seuss all across the world.

Think back to when you were a young child. Did you ever want to try “green eggs and ham.”? Did you try to “Hop on Pop”? Do you remember learning about the environment from a creature called The Lorax? Of course, you must recall one of Seuss’ most famous characters; that green Grinch who stole Christmas. These stories were all written by Dr. Seuss and featured his signature rhyming words and letters. They also featured made up words in order to enhance his rhyme scheme and even though many of his characters were made up, they sure seem real to us today.

And what of his “signature” book, The Cat in the Hat? You must remember that cat and Thing One and Thing Two from your childhood. Did you know that in the early 1950’s there was a growing concern in America that children were not becoming avid readers? This was, book publishers thought, because children found books dull and uninteresting. An intelligent publisher sent Dr. Seuss a book of words that he thought all children should learn as young readers. Dr. Seuss wrote his famous story The Cat in the Hat, using those words. We can see, over the decades, just how much influence his writing has had on very young children. That is why we celebrate this doctor’s birthday each March.

PASSAGE 1 – QUESTIONS

1. What does the word “avid” mean in the last paragraph?

- a. Good
- b. Interested
- c. Slow
- d. Fast

2. What can we infer from the statement “ His books were like medicine”?

- a. His books made people feel better
- b. His books were in doctor’s office waiting rooms
- c. His books took away fevers
- d. His books left a funny taste in readers’ mouths.

3. Why is the publisher in the last paragraph referred to as “intelligent?”

- a. The publisher knew how to read.
- b. The publisher knew kids did not like to read.
- c. The publisher knew Dr. Seuss would be able to create a book that sold well.
- d. The publisher knew that Dr. Seuss would be able to write a book that would get young children interested in reading.

4. The theme of this passage is

- a. Dr. Seuss was not a doctor.
- b. Dr. Seuss influenced the lives of generations of young children.

- c. Dr. Seuss wrote rhyming books.
- d. Dr. Seuss' birthday is a good day to read a book.

Reading

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow. Refer to the text to check your answers when appropriate.

Did you know that some people don't do their reading assignments? It's shocking, but it's true. Some students don't even read short texts that they are assigned in class. There are many reasons for this. They may be distracted or bored. They may be unwilling to focus. They may be unconfident readers. Whatever the reason, it has to stop today. Here's why.

Reading stimulates your mind. It is like a workout for your brain. When people get old, their muscles begin to deteriorate. They get weaker and their strength leaves them. Exercise can prevent this loss. The same thing happens to people's brains when they get older. Brain power and speed decline with age. Reading strengthens your brain and prevents these declines.

You can benefit from reading in the near-term too. Reading provides knowledge. Knowledge is power. Therefore, reading can make you a more powerful person. You can learn to do new things by reading. Do you want to make video games? Do you want to design clothing? Reading can teach you all this and more. But you have to get good at reading, and the only way to get good at something is to practice.

Read everything that you can at school, regardless of whether you find it interesting. Reading expands your vocabulary. Even a "boring" text can teach you new words. Having a larger vocabulary will help you better express yourself. You will be able to speak, write, and think more intelligently. What's boring about that?

Do not just discount a text because it is unfamiliar to you. Each time you read, you are exposed to new ideas and perspectives. Reading can change the way that you understand the world. It can give you a broader perspective on things. It can make you worldlier. You can learn how people live in far away places. You can learn about cultures different from your own.

Reading is good for your state of mind. It has a calming effect. It can lower your stress levels and help you relax. You can escape from your troubles for a moment when you read, and it's a positive escape. The benefits of reading far outweigh those of acting like a doofus. So do yourself a favor: the next time you

get a reading assignment, take as much as you can from it. Squeeze it for every drop of knowledge that it contains. Then move on to the next one.

1. Which best expresses the main idea of the second paragraph?

- a. Reading is exciting.
- b. Reading strengthens your mind.
- c. Age affects the body in many ways.
- d. Working out keeps your body in shape.

2. Why does the author think that you should read books that are boring?

- a. You will eventually grow to love them if you read them enough.
- b. You will get better grades in reading class.
- c. You will make your teacher very happy.
- d. You will learn new words.

3. Which best expresses the main idea of the third paragraph?

- a. Reading can benefit you.
- b. You can learn to program video games or design clothing by reading.
- c. You can learn amazing things and become a better person by reading.
- d. Knowledge is power.

4. Which is not a reason given by the author why students fail to complete reading assignments?

- a. Students may be bored.
- b. Students may be distracted.
- c. Students may be unwilling to focus.
- d. Students may be tired.

5. Which best expresses the author's main purpose in writing this text?

- a. He is trying to persuade students to do their reading work.
- b. He is teaching people how to become better readers.
- c. He is explaining why people don't do their reading work.
- d. He is entertaining readers with facts about the mind and body.

6. Which best describes the author's tone in the first three sentences?

- a. Surprised
- b. Sarcastic
- c. Informative
- d. Irate

7. Which of the following is not one of the author's main points?

- a. Reading broadens your perspective and makes you a better person.
- b. Reading is a relaxing activity with positive mental side effects.
- c. Reading helps you perform on tests and get into selective schools.
- d. Reading keeps your mind in shape and prevents losses due to age.

8. Which is not one of the author's arguments in the fifth paragraph?

- a. Reading gives you a broader perspective on the world.

- b. Reading changes the way that you understand the world.
- c. Reading helps prepare you for your job in the real world.
- d. Reading teaches you about distant lands and cultures.

9. Why does the author believe that reading is good for your mind state?
- a. It has a calming effect.
 - b. It can lower your stress levels.
 - c. It can help you relax.
 - d. All of these

10. Which title best expresses the main idea of this text?
- a. Reading: Good for the Mind in Many Ways
 - b. Reading: The Key to a Successful Academic Future
 - c. Reading: Improve Your Vocabulary While Being Entertained
 - d. Reading: The Best Way to Improve Your Writing Skills

1. Does the author argue his point well? Analyze one of his arguments and explain whether or not it is an effective argument.

2. Why does the author believe that reading boring or unfamiliar books can be helpful for readers? Use the text in your response.

3. Why does the author describe reading as a "positive escape"? In what ways is reading positive? Use evidence from the text to support your response.

TV

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow. Refer to the text to check your answers when appropriate.

Televisions show sounds and pictures. They get data from cables, discs, or over-the-air signals. They turn this data into sounds and images. People watch news and shows on them. You probably call them TVs.

John Baird made the first TV in 1925. It had one color. It could only show 30 lines. This was just enough room for a face. It didn't work well, but it was a start.

The first TV station was set up in 1928. It was in New York. Few people had TVs. The broadcasts were not meant to be watched. They showed a Felix the Cat doll for two hours a day. The doll spun around on a record player. They were experimenting. It took many years to get it right.

By the end of the 1930s, TVs were working well. America got its first taste at the 1939 World's Fair. This was one of the biggest events ever. There were 200 small, black and white TVs set up around the fair. The U.S. President gave a speech over the TVs. The TVs were only five inches big but the people loved it.

They wanted TVs. But World War II was going on during this time. Factories were busy making guns and bombs. When the war was over, TV spread across the country.

By 1948 there were 4 big TV networks in America. They aired their shows from 8 to 11 each night. Local shows were aired at other times. Most of the time, nothing was shown at all. TV was not "always on" like it is now.

Color TVs came out in 1953. They cost too much money for most. Also, shows were aired in black and white. By 1965, color TVs were cheaper. TV stations started airing shows in color. People had to switch if they wanted to see the shows.

Now most TVs are high-def. This means that they have many lines on them. This makes the image clear. TVs have come a long way since Baird's 30 line set. High-def TVs have 1080 lines. There are state of the art sets called 4K TVs. These TVs have 3,840 lines. Some people watch TV in 3D. I wonder what they will come up with next. Smell-o-vision anyone?

1. When did color TVs come out?

- a. 1925
- b. 1953
- c. 1939
- d. 1965

2. Which was not true about the first TV?

- a. It could only show one color.
- b. It only had 30 lines.
- c. It did not have sound.
- d. It did not work well.

3. When did networks start showing programs in color?

- a. 1948
- b. 1953
- c. 1965
- d. 1939

4. Why did the first TV station only show Felix the Cat for two hours a day?

- a. They were running tests.
- b. Felix the Cat was really popular.
- c. Felix the Cat had been a big radio star.
- d. Felix the Cat was the only show that they had.

5. Which of these events slowed the spread of TVs?

- a. The World's Fair of 1939
- b. The Civil War
- c. The election of the U.S. President.
- d. World War II

6. What is the author's main purpose in writing this?

- a. He is trying to explain how a TV works.
- b. He is telling readers how TVs became popular.
- c. He is describing the history of the TV.
- d. He is trying to get people to watch more TV.

7. Why did many families switch to color TVs in 1965?

- a. Color TVs cost a lot of money.
- b. Many shows were only shown in color.
- c. Color TVs came out in 1965.
- d. World War II ended and troops returned home.

8. Why was 1939 an important year for TV?

- a. Many Americans were introduced to TV.
- b. The first color TV was released.
- c. The first TV station began broadcasting.
- d. John Baird created the first TV.

9. How many lines does a 4K TV have?

- a. 30
- b. 1,080
- c. 4,000
- d. 3,840

10. Which happened first?

- a. The 1939 World's Fair
- b. The release of high-def TVs
- c. The end of World War II
- d. The release of color TVs

1. Why would watching TV have been boring in 1928?

2. Why did the 5 inch black-and-white TVs at the World's Fair impress people?

3. Why would it have been a bad idea to buy a color TV when they first were released?

Black Friday

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow. Refer to the text to check your answers when appropriate.

The day after Thanksgiving is the start of the holiday shopping season. Thanksgiving is always on a Thursday, so the day after is a Friday. This day has come to be known as Black Friday. It has been the busiest shopping day of the year since 2005.

Most stores offer great deals on Black Friday. They open their doors in the wee hours of the morning. They try to attract shoppers with big discounts. Some items like TVs are much cheaper than usual. Stores may even lose money on these items. They hope that shoppers will buy gifts for other people while they are in the store.

Black Friday is a great time to get good deals. The problem is that there are not enough lowpriced items to go around. Each store may only have a few. These items are in high demand. People stand in long lines to get such great deals. They may line up hours before a store opens. They may be hoping to get a low price on a TV or laptop, but not everyone who wants one will get one. Some people leave disappointed.

The situation can be tense. Some Black Friday events have been violent. Large, eager crowds have trampled workers. Fights have broken out over toys or people cutting in line. People have shot one another over parking spots. But most Black Friday events are safe and fun. Still, if you plan on going, expect large crowds and a bit of shoving.

So where does the name "Black Friday" come from? It was first used in Philadelphia in the 1950s. The police called this day Black Friday because of the heavy traffic it drew. In the 1960s, stores tried to rename the day "Big Friday." It did not stick. The name "Black Friday" continued to spread across the country. It seems that it is here to stay.

Now people all over the country take part in the event known as Black Friday. It is even spreading to other parts of the world. Stores have held Black Friday events in the U.K., Australia, and Brazil since 2012. In Costa Rica Black Friday is known as "Viernes Negro." And in Mexico, stores offer an annual weekend of discounts. They call it "El Buen Fin," which means "the good weekend" in Spanish. I guess the language of savings is universal.

1. According to the text, why do stores set prices so low on some items that they lose money?

- a. They want people to enjoy the holidays.
- b. They hope people will buy other gifts while they are in the store.
- c. They are in a giving mood because the holiday season is just beginning.
- d. They are trying to get rid of old items from last year to make room for new items.

2. Which is **not** true about Black Friday?

- a. Black Friday is always the day after Thanksgiving.
- b. Black Friday is the busiest shopping day of the year.
- c. Black Friday is a national holiday.
- d. Black Friday is the start of the holiday shopping season.

3. Where does the name Black Friday come from?

- a. The police called this day Black Friday because there is a lot of traffic.
- b. The stores called this day Black Friday because it is a serious shopping day.
- c. The police called this day Black Friday to remember the victims of violence.
- d. The stores called this day Black Friday because they make a lot of money.

4. Which best explains the main idea of the third paragraph?

- a. People stand in long lines on Black Friday.
- b. Black Friday is the best time of the year to get good deals.
- c. Black Friday is a really disappointing time of the year.
- d. Black Friday deals are limited and not everyone will get one.

5. Which country does **not** participate in Black Friday?

- a. France b. Costa Rica

c. Brazil d. United Kingdom

6. Which happened first?

a. Stores tried to rename the day after Thanksgiving "Big Friday."

b. Black Friday events began happening in Australia.

c. Police began calling the day after Thanksgiving "Black Friday."

d. Black Friday became the busiest shopping day of the year.

7. Which title best expresses the author's purpose in writing this text?

a. *Black Friday: Stories from the Parking Lot*

b. *Black Friday: Why You Should Go This Year*

c. *Black Friday: The Stuff That You Should Know*

d. *Black Friday: How to Save Money on the Big Day*

8. Which best describes the overall structure of the fifth paragraph?

a. chronological order b. problem and solution

c. compare and contrast d. order of importance

9. Which was **not** cited as one of the downsides of Black Friday?

a. Stores run out of high demand items quickly.

b. Nobody really saves any money on Black Friday.

c. There are large crowds and lots of shoving.

d. Sometimes violence occurs at Black Friday events.

10. Which best explains why Costa Ricans call Black Friday "Viernes Negro"?

a. Costa Rican stores don't want the shopping day associated with American violence.

b. *Viernes Negro* sounds more exotic and exciting than *Black Friday*.

c. Costa Ricans want to establish their own shopping tradition.

d. This is how you say "Black Friday" in Spanish, the language of Costa Rica.

Long Response Questions

1. How do stores try to lure shoppers during Black Friday events? Use the text to support your response.

2. Why is Black Friday a frustrating experience for some people? Refer to the text in your answer.

A

1. Absence makes the heart grow fonder
البعء يزيد القلب شوقاً
المعنى: عندما يغيب عنا الأقراب أو الأصدقاء أو الأحباب نزداد شوقاً إليهم
2. The absent are always in the wrong
الغائب دائماً مخطئ
المعنى: الغائب لا يستطيع الدفاع عن نفسه وقد تلقى عليه تهم لا شأن له بها
3. Abundance like want, ruins many
الوفرة كالقفر تدمر كثيراً من الناس
المعنى: قد تدفع الثروة الكثير من الناس إلى الانغماس في اللهو والمفاسد حتى تكون سبباً في تدمير حياتهم
4. An accidental meeting may be better than a fixed date
(رب صدفة خير من ألف ميعاد)
المعنى: يقال هذا المثل حين تحصل مفاجأة سارة غير متوقعة لم يتم الإعداد أو الترتيب لها من قبل
5. Accidents will happen in the best-regulated families
قد تقع الحوادث في أحسن العائلات
المعنى: حتى أفضل الأسر والمنظمات فإنها ليست بمنأى عن الخطأ
6. Actions speak louder than words
صوت الأفعال أعلى من صوت الأقوال (الأفعال أبلغ من الأقوال)
المعنى: إن ما يهم هو الأفعال وليس الكلام فالفعل يترك أثراً واضحاً أما الكلام بلا عمل فلا طائل من ورائه
7. Adam's ale is the best brew
الماء هو خير مشروب
المعنى: من الماء حياة كل المخلوقات وهو أفضل مشروب ويضرب هذا المثل كنصيحة بالابتعاد عن شرب الخمر
8. Admonish your friends in private, praise them in public
انصح أصدقاءك في السر وامدحهم في العلن (النصح بين المأ تفرغ)
المعنى: إذا نصحت صديقك في السر فذلك أقرب إلى أن يتقبل منك النصيحة أما إذا نصحته في المأ فهذا يعتبر فضيحة وإهانة له لأنك تظهر عيوبه أمام الناس
9. Adversity makes a man wise, not rich

الشدائد تجعل الإنسان حكيماً لا غنيا
المعنى: المحن والظروف الصعبة التي يمر بها الإنسان لا تزيده ثراء ولكنها تكسبه
الخبرة والتجربة

10. Advice when most needed is least heeded

يتجاهل الإنسان النصيحة عندما يكون في أمس الحاجة إليها
المعنى: الإنسان تعميهِ رغبته وسعيه وراء هواه أن ينصت إلى النصيحة حتى عندما
يكون في أمس الحاجة إليها

11. Affection blinds reason

الحب يعمي العقل (حبك الشيء يعمي ويصم)
المعنى: حب الشخص لصديقه أو حبيبه يدفعه إلى أن يتغاضى عن عيوبه

12. After a storm comes a calm

بعد العاصفة يأتي الهدوء (إن مع العسر يسرا)
المعنى: بعد الشدة يأتي الفرج

13. After death, the doctor

بعد وفاة المريض جيء بالطبيب
المعنى: لا فائدة من محاولة علاج المشكلة بعد فوات الأوان

14. After dinner sit a while; after supper walk a mile

بعد الغداء استرح قليلاً أما بعد العشاء فسر ميلاً
المعنى: هذه نصيحة بالراحة بعد تناول وجبة الغداء وعدم النوم مباشرة بعد وجبة
العشاء

15. Age and wedlock tame man and beast

الزمن والزواج يربيان الإنسان والحيوان (نعم المؤدب الدهر)
المعنى: قد يكون الشاب متهوراً مغامراً يفعل كل ما يخطر على باله فإذا كبر في
السن أو تزوج تغير سلوكه تغيراً كبيراً، فالسن يوهن الإنسان والزواج يقبده بالأعباء
والمسئوليات

16. An aim in life is the only fortune worth finding

الهدف في الحياة هو الثروة الوحيدة التي تستحق البحث عنها
المعنى: إذا كان للإنسان غاية وهدف في حياته فإنه يكرس كل جهده من أجل تحقيقه،
لذلك فإنه من المهم أن يبحث الإنسان عن هدف نبيل.

17. All are not saints that go to church

ليس كل من يذهب إلى الكنيسة قديساً
المعنى: لا ينبغي للإنسان أن يغتر بمن يظهر من بمظهر التدين والتقوى فقد تكون
حقيقتهم مختلفة عن ظاهرهم

18. All are not thieves that dogs bark at

ليس كل ما ينبح عليه الكلب لصاً

المعنى: إياك أن تتخذع بالمظاهر فقد يكون الإنسان مظهره رثا وقد يتحدث بعض الناس عنه بالسوء لكنه في الحقيقة إنسان شريف

19. All are presumed good till they are found in fault

الأصل في الناس الخير حتى تثبت جريمتهم (المتهم برئ حتى تثبت إدانته)
المعنى: لا ينبغي للمرء أن يتشكك في الناس أو يلقي التهم عليهم بلا دليل

20. All covet, all lose

من طمع في كل شيء خسر كل شيء (الطمع يقل ما جمع)
المعنى: لا بد للإنسان أن يركز تفكيره في هدف محدد ولا يطمع في تحقيق أغراض كثيرة فلا يتمكن في النهاية من الحصول على أي شيء

21. All good things come to an end

كل الأشياء الجميلة لا بد لها من نهاية (كل نعيم زائل)
المعنى: إن السعادة لا تدوم إلى الأبد وكل الأوقات والأشياء الجميلة لا بد أن يأتي وقت تزول فيه

22. All's fair in love and war

كل شيء مباح في الحب والحرب
المعنى: لكي تفوز بالمرأة التي تحبها قد تلجأ إلى الكثير من الحيل والخطط كما هو الحال في الحرب.

23. All's fish that comes to the net

كل ما يقع في الشبك صيد
المعنى: الصياد الماهر يستفيد من كل ما يقع في شبابه، وهذه نصيحة بأن يحاول الإنسان الاستفادة بكل ما يصادفه

24. All's well that ends well

(الأمور بخواتيمها)
المعنى: العبرة بالنهاية، فإذا أنجزت أمرا بشكل طيب فلا يهم كل العقبات والمحاولات الفاشلة التي صادفتك في البداية

25. All lay loads on a willing horse

كلّ يلقي بحمله على الحصان المطيع
المعنى: لا يضع الناس أحمالهم على الحصان الجامح ويفضلون الحصان المطيع، ويضرب هذا المثل للشخص أو الموظف الذي يقوم بعمله بلا تذمر فتجد زملاءه ورؤسائه يعتمدون عليه في إنجاز أعمالهم

26. All men are mortal

(كل من عليها فان)
المعنى: لا أحد مخلد على ظهر هذه الأرض فكل البشر مصيرهم إلى الفناء

27. All men must die

(كل نفس ذائقة الموت)

المعنى: الموت هو المصير المحتوم على كل البشر ولا مفر منه

28. All must be as God wills

كل شيء بمشيئة الله
المعنى: يدبر الإنسان ويخطط وفي النهاية لا يكون إلا ما أَرَادَ الله

29. All roads lead to Rome

كل الطرق تؤدي إلى روما
المعنى: هناك الكثير من الطرق والوسائل التي تؤدي إلى نتيجة واحدة، وقد تكون بعض الطرق طويلة وصعبة وبعضها قصيرة وسهلة لكنها في النهاية تصل إلى نفس الهدف

30. All that glitters is not gold

(ما كل ما يلمع ذهباً)
المعنى: لا تتدخع بالمظاهر البراقة ولا تحكم على الشيء من مظهره

31. All things are difficult before they are easy

كل شيء يكون صعباً قبل أن يصبح سهلاً
المعنى: كل الأشياء تكون صعبة في البداية ثم تصبح سهلة بالتدريب والتعود، فقيادة السيارة أو الدراجة مثلاً تكون صعبة في أول الأمر ولكن بعد فترة تجد الشخص يستمتع بها ولا يجد أي صعوبة فيها

32. All truth is not always to be told

لا ينبغي دائماً أن تصرح بكل الحقيقة (ما كل ما يعلم يقال)
المعنى: قد يكون من الحكمة أن تخفي جزءاً من الحقيقة مراعاة للظروف والأحوال وتجنباً للوقوع في المشاكل، وهذا لا يعني الحث على الكذب ولكن فقط عدم الإخبار بكل ما تعرفه

33. All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy

الشخص الذي يعمل طول الوقت ولا يلعب هو شخص ممل (ساعة لقلبك وساعة لربك)
المعنى: لا ينبغي أن ينشغل الشخص بالعمل طول الوقت فلا بد من الاستجمام والترريح عن النفس لتجديد النشاط وإلا أصبحت الحياة مملة وصعبة

34. Alms never make poor

الصدقة لا تسبب الفقر أبداً (ما نقص مال من صدقة)
المعنى: لا ينبغي للإنسان أن يبخل عن التصدق على الفقراء والمساكين والإنفاق في المشاريع الخيرية فالإحسان لا يسبب الفقر أبداً

35. Always in a hurry, always behind

كلما تعجلت كلما تأخرت (في العجلة الندامة)
المعنى: أفضل طريقة لإنجاز الأشياء بسرعة هي التمهّل والتأني لأن العجلة تؤدي إلى الارتباك والتأخير

36. Anger is a short madness

الغضب جنون مؤقت (أول الغضب جنون وآخره ندم) (الغضب صدأ العقل)
المعنى: في حالة الغضب يفقد الإنسان صوابه ويفقد قدرته على التفكير السليم
ويصبح كالمجنون الذي ذهب عقله

37. Any port in a storm

عند العاصفة الجأ إلى أي ميناء
(إذا لم يكن إلا الأسننة مركبا ... فلا رأي للمضطر إلا ركوبها)
المعنى: وقت الشدة والأزمة لا يكون أمام الإنسان خيار سوى أن يلجأ إلى أقرب
مخرج

38. Appearances are deceptive

المظاهر خداعه
المعنى: قد يبدو الشريف بمظهر الوضيع والوضيع بمظهر الشريف ويبدو الشيء
على غير حقيقته لذلك لا ينبغي أن يتخذ الإنسان من المظهر أساسا للحكم على الناس
والأشياء

39. An apple a day keeps the doctor away

تفاحة كل يوم تبعد عنك الطبيب
المعنى: يقال هذا للحث على أكل التفاح لمنافعه المتعددة وأثره في مقاومة الأمراض

40. The apples on the other side of the wall are
sweetest

التفاح في حديقة الجيران أشهى (المرء تواق إلى ما لم ينل)
المعنى: يتطلع الإنسان دائما إلى ما لا يقدر عليه وتهيئ له نفسه أن ما في يد غيره
أفضل مما في يده

41. Art has no enemy but ignorance

ليس للفن عدو سوى الجهل (الناس أعداء ما جهلوا)
المعنى: لا يعادي الفن سوى الجهلاء الذين لا يقدرون قيمته ولا يستطيعون تذوقه

42. Art is long, life is short

العلوم كثيرة والحياة قصيرة
المعنى: لا يجد الإنسان متسعا من الوقت لتعلم كل العلوم والفنون وذلك لأن الإمام
بالعلوم يحتاج إلى كثير من الوقت وحياة الإنسان قصيرة لا تسمح له بذلك

43. As a man lives, so shall he die

من عاش على شيء مات عليه (من شب على شيء شاب عليه)
المعنى: العادات والمفاهيم التي تترسخ في الإنسان تظل معه طوال حياته

44. As laughter increases, respect decreases

(كثرة الضحك تُذهب الهيبة)
المعنى: إذا أراد المرء أن يحافظ على هيئته ووقاره بين الناس فلا بد أن يتفادى كثرة
الهزل والمزاح

45. As well be hanged for a sheep as a lamb

لأن تشنق في خروف كأن تشنق في حمل (إن سرقت اسرق جملا)
المعنى: في الماضي كان اللص الذي يسرق الشياة يعاقب بالشنق لا فرق بين ما إذا
كان قد سرق حملا صغيرا أو خروفا كبيرا، فإذا كانت المخاطرة واحدة والعقوبة
واحدة فينبغي على اللص الفطن أن يسرق الشيء الأكبر والأثمن.

46. As you are, so will your governors be
(كما تكونون يولى عليكم)
المعنى: الحكام من جنس المحكومين فإذا كان الناس صالحين كان حكامهم صالحين
وإذا كان الناس فاسدين كان الحكام فاسدين لأن الناس هم الذين ينتخبون حكامهم
ويرضون بهم
47. As you make your bed, so you must lie in it
كما تصنع سريرك فسوف تنام عليه
المعنى: إذا أعددت سريرك جيدا استمتعت بنوم هادئ وإذا أهملت في ترتيبه لم تجد
راحة في النوم، والمعنى أن كل إنسان يتحمل عواقب أعماله وتصرفاته
48. As you sow, so shall you reap
(كما تزرع تحصد)
المعنى: من يبذر الخير يجني الخير ومن يبذر الشر يجني الشر، وكذلك يجد كل
إنسان جزاء ما فعل إن خيرا فخير وإن شرا فشر
49. An ass is known by his ears
يعرف الحمار من طول أذنيه
المعنى: يعرف السفية من كثرة كلامه كما يعرف الحمار من طول أذنيه
50. An ass must be tied where the master will
have him
(اربط الحمار حيث يريد صاحبه)
المعنى: يلتزم العامل بتنفيذ أوامر رئيسه بالطريقة التي يريدتها حتى ولو لم يكن
العامل مقتنعا بذلك
51. Associate with men of good judgement
جالس الحكماء
المعنى: ينبغي على المرء أن يحرص على مجالسة الحكماء حتى يستفيد من حكمتهم
وصواب رأيهم
52. Astrologers lie, even if they tell the truth
(كذب المنجمون ولو صدقوا)
المعنى: لا يستطيع أحد معرفة الغيب ولو ادعى المنجمون معرفة الغيب فهم كاذبون
حتى ولو صدقوا فيما تنبؤوا به فإن ذلك يكون محض مصادفة
53. At the game's end, we shall see who gains
في نهاية اللعبة يظهر الغالب

المعنى: في الألعاب والمباريات لا يمكن الحكم بأن أحد الفريقين هو الغالب إلا في نهاية المباراة لأنه مهما كانت المؤشرات أثناء المباراة فقد تتغير الأحوال بين لحظة وأخرى، وبالمثل لا ينبغي على المرء أن يتعجل في الحكم على النتائج

54. Avoid a questioner, for he is also a tattler

تحاش من يكثر الأسئلة فإنه نمام
المعنى: تحاش الأشخاص الفضوليين الذي يريدون معرفة كل شيء عن حياتك الشخصية لأن الناس الذين على هذه الصفة هم أيضا نمامون ينقلون الأخبار

B

55. Bad company corrupts good manners
رفاق السوء يفسدون الأخلاق الحميدة (صحبة السوء مفسدة للأخلاق)
المعنى: للرفاق والأصدقاء تأثير كبير على سلوك الفرد وأخلاقه، فمهما كان المرء متخلقا بالأخلاق الحسنة فإن رفاق السوء كفيلون بأن يفسدوه
56. A bad excuse is better than none at all
العذر الواهي خير من لا عذر
المعنى: من يتأخر عن عمله أو يترك واجبه بلا عذر فهذا دليل على الإهمال والتقصير فإذا جاء بعذر حتى ولو كان واهيا نفى عن نفسه تهمة التقصير
57. Bad news travels fast
الأخبار السيئة تنتقل بسرعة
المعنى: الأخبار السيئة تأتي أسرع من الأخبار الحسنة ربما لأن الأخبار السيئة تثير اهتمام الناس وتجعلهم يكثررون الحديث عنها
58. A bad penny always comes back
القرش السيئ يعود لأصاحبه دائما
المعنى: كما أن القرش السيئ لا فائدة منه وإذا حاول صاحبه إنفاقه أرجعه الناس إليه فكذلك الشخص السيئ لا رجاء منه ولا يأتي بخير وإذا سافر أو رحل سرعان ما يعود إلى أهله خالي الوفاض
59. A bad shearer never had a good sickle
الحاصد السيئ دائما يشتكي من منجله
المعنى: الشخص الذي لا يجيد الحصد يحتج بأن منجله سيئ حتى وإن أعطيته أي منجل آخر فإنه يدعي نفس الحجة، فكذلك العامل أو الموظف السيئ يشتكي دائما من ضعف الإمكانيات
60. A bad workman always blames his tools
العامل السيئ دائما يلوم أدواته
المعنى: العامل الماهر يؤدي عمله بشكل طيب حتى مع ضعف الإمكانيات أما العامل السيئ فإنه دائما يلقي باللوم على الأدوات والإمكانيات
61. The bait hides the hook
الطعم يخفي الخطاف (حسبه صيدا فكان قيذا)
المعنى: يخفي الطعم الخطاف ويغري السمكة بالتقاطه، والحكمة من وراء هذا أنه ينبغي ألا ينخدع الإنسان بالعرض المغري فقد يكون وراءه مكيده أو خدعة
62. Barking dogs seldom bite
(الكلاب النباحة نادرا ما تعض)
المعنى: الكلب الذي يكثر النباح قلما يعض، فكذلك من يكثر التهديد والوعيد تجده قلما ينفذ شيئا مما هدد به

63. Be always in time, too late is a crime
احرص دائما على الالتزام بالمواعيد، فالتأخر ذنب عظيم
المعنى: ينبغي على المرء أن يلتزم بمواعيده حتى يكسب احترام الناس وثقتهم، وإذا
تأخرت عن موعد أكثر من اللازم فإنك ستفقد الهدف الذي ذهبت من أجله وتكون
موضع اللوم
64. Be content with your lot, one cannot be first in
everything
ارض بنصيبك فلا يمكن لأحد أن يحظى بالمرتبة الأولى في كل شيء
المعنى: لا بد للمرء أن يقنع بما لديه فلا يستطيع أحد أن يفوز بنصيب الأسد في كل
شيء فمن كان متفوقا في دراسته وعمله قد لا يكون موفقا في حياته الاجتماعية
65. Be ever vigilant, but never suspicious
توخ الحذر ولا تكن شكاكيا
المعنى: ينبغي على المرء أن يأخذ حيطة عند التعامل مع الناس ولكن في نفس
الوقت لا يفقد ثقته بالناس أو يظن بهم ظن السوء
66. Be just before you are generous
كن عادلا قبل أن تكون كريما
المعنى: لا يحق لك أن تظهر بمظهر الكرم قبل أن تقوم بواجبات العدل، فلا يحق لك
مثلا أن تهب العطايا قبل أن تسدد ما عليك من الديون
67. Be slow to promise but quick to perform
كن بطيئا في بذل الوعد سريعا في الوفاء به
المعنى: ينبغي على المرء ألا يكثر من إعطاء الوعود فيعجز عن الوفاء بها، فلا يعد
وعدا إلا إذا كان قادرا على تنفيذه
68. The beaten road is the safest
الطريق المعهود هو أسلم الطرق
المعنى: إذا أردت أن تعبر غابة في أمان فسر في الطريق المعهود ولا تجازف
بالسير في طرق أخرى فإنك قد تصادف الكثير من المخاطر، وهذه نصيحة
بالاستفادة من تجارب السابقين وخبراتهم
69. Beauty fades like a flower
الجمال يذبل كما تذبل الزهرة
المعنى: جمال الجسد لا يدوم بل سرعان ما يختفي ويذبل مع مرور الزمن
70. Beauty is but skin deep
الجمال الحقيقي هو جمال الباطن
المعنى: جمال الظاهر قد يخفي وراءه الكثير من الشرور والعيوب الخفية، أما
الجمال الحقيقي فهو جمال الروح الذي يتمثل في الأخلاق الطيبة
71. Beauty is in the eye of the beholder
الجمال في عين من يراه

المعنى: الجمال هو الشيء الحسن الذي يبهج النفس وهو أمر نسبي، فقد يكون ما تراه أنت جميلا لا يراه شخص آخر على أنه جميل، وما يراه هو جميلا قد لا يكون جميلا بالنسبة لك

72. Beauty may have fair leaves, yet bitter fruit

قد يكون للجمال ورقا حسنا وثمرًا مرًا
المعنى: قد تغريك الشجرة بجمال أوراقها ولكنك تجد ثمارها مرة فكذلك قد تغتر بشخص جميل الظاهر ولكنه سيئ الخلق بذيء اللسان

73. Beauty when unadorned is adorned the most

الجمال بدون زينة يكون أكثر روعة
المعنى: الشيء الجميل يكون أكثر جمالا وروعة إذا ترك على طبيعته بخلاف ما لو أضيفت عليه الزخارف والزينة التي قد تخفيه وتشوهه

74. Bees that have honey in their mouths have stings in their tails

النحل الذي يحمل العسل في فمه يحمل اللدغ في ذيله
المعنى: قد يجتمع الخير والشر والمتعة والألم في مصدر واحد

75. Before you make a friend eat a bushel of salt with him

لا تتخذ صديقا قبل أن تأكل جوالا من ملح معه
المعنى: لا بد أن تعاشر الشخص وتختلط به فترة طويلة بما يكفي لأن تعرف طباعه قبل أن تتخذه صديقا

76. Beggars must not be choosers

الشحاذون لا يختارون
المعنى: عندما يريد الشخص أن يشتري شيئا بماله فإنه يختار ما يناسبه وما يعجبه، أما الفقير الذي يطلب المساعدة فينبغي أن يقبل ما يقدمه الناس له وليس له أن يختار أو يجادل

77. The beginning of rain is one drop

(أول الغيث قطرة)
المعنى: الخير حين يستهل يبدأ بمؤشرات صغيرة

78. Believe not all that you see nor half what you hear

لا تصدق كل ما ترى ولا نصف ما تسمع (إن سوء الظن من حسن الفطن)
المعنى: ينبغي على المرء أن يتثبت مما يرى ويسمع فقد يكون ما يراه مجرد مظهر زائف يخفي حقائق مختلفة وقد يكون ما يسمعه مجرد إشاعات وأكاذيب

79. The best fish swim near the bottom

أفضل السمك يسبح في القاع

المعنى: السمك الكبير الغالي الثمن يعوم في القاع لذلك يجد الصياد مشقة في الوصول إليه، فكذلك كل الأشياء القيمة لا يصل إليها الإنسان إلا ببذل الجهد وتحمل التعب

80. Best is cheapest

الأفضل هو الأوفر (الغالي ثمنه فيه)
المعنى: الأشياء ذات الجودة العالية تعمر طويلا وتقوم بوظيفتها على الوجه الأمثل لذلك فهي أوفر من الأشياء الرخيصة التي تفسد سريعا أو لا تقوم بوظيفتها كما ينبغي

81. The best of friends must part

حتى أفضل الأصدقاء لابد أن يفترقوا
المعنى: الفراق سنة الحياة، فالأصدقاء والأحباب لابد أن يأتي يوم يرحلون فيه عنا أو نرحل نحن عنهم

82. Better a little loss than a long sorrow

الخسارة القليلة خير من الحزن الطويل
المعنى: قبول الحلول الوسط والتنازل عن بعض الأشياء خير من العناد الذي يؤدي إلى الندم والأسى على المدى البعيد

83. Better a tooth out than always aching

خلع السن أهون من تحمل ألمه المتواصل
المعنى: لابد من إيجاد حل جذري للمشاكل حتى ولو كان مكلفا فهذا أفضل من المعاناة طوال الوقت

84. Better a wise enemy than a foolish friend

(عدو عاقل خير من صديق جاهل)
المعنى: العدو العاقل يتحاشى أن يبدأ بالأذى ويحسب لكل خطوة حساب أما الصديق الأحمق فإنه يصيب صاحبه ببالح الضرر بقصد وبدون قصد

85. Better alone than in bad company

(الوحدة خير من جليس السوء)
المعنى: إذا جلست وحيدا فقد تشغل وقتك بأشياء مفيدة أما إذا رافقت جلساء السوء فإنهم يجرونك إلى الفساد

86. Better an egg today than a hen tomorrow

بيضة اليوم خير من دجاجة غدا (عصفور في اليد خير من عشرة على الشجرة)
المعنى: من الأفضل أن تقبل العرض اليسير المتاح أمامك ولا ترفضه على أمل أن تحصل على عرض أكبر غير متاح في الوقت الحالي فإنه قد لا يتحقق أبدا

87. Better an open enemy than a false friend

عدو ظاهر خير من صديق زائف
المعنى: إذا كان لك عدو مجاهر بعداوتته لك فإنك تأخذ حذرك منه، أما من يدعي صداقتك وهو يكرهك فإنه ينالك منه من الخيانة والغدر ما لم تحسب له حسابا

88. Better be a fool than a knave

لأن تكون مغفلا خيرا من أن تكون محتالا
المعنى: أن تكون مغفلا أو محتالا كلاهما شر ولكن أن تكون مغفلا هو أخف الشرين
لأن المحتال يعتمد الضرر للناس وقد ينتهي به المطاف إلى السجن

89. Better be an old man's darling than a young man's slave

لأن تكوني عزيزة مع رجل عجوز خيرا من أن تكوني أمة مع شاب صغير
المعنى: يقترح هذا المثل أن الفتاة التي تتزوج رجلا عجوزا سيوفر لها كل ما تحلم به
وتجد عنده حسن المعاملة ولين الجانب أما الفتاة التي تتزوج شابا فإنها ستقاسي معه
متاعب الحياة ومشاقها وتعاني من طيشه وسوء تصرفاته

90. Better be envied than pitied

لأن تكون محسودا خيرا من أن تكون موضع شفقة (الشكوى لغير الله مذلة)
المعنى: أن تكون في نعمة يحسدك الناس عليها خيرا من أن تكون في أزمة يشفق
عليك الناس بسببها، فلا تظهر ضعفك أمام الناس

91. Better be sure than sorry

الأمان خيرا من الندم (من نظر في العواقب سلم من النوائب)
المعنى: أن تبقى في مكان آمن خيرا من تجازف ثم تندم حيث لا ينفع الندم، ويقال هذا
المثل في النصيحة بالبعد عن المخاطر والشبهات

92. Better be the head of a dog than the tail of a lion

لأن تكون رأس كلب خيرا من أن تكون ذيل أسد
المعنى: لأن تحتل مركزا قياديا في مكان متواضع خيرا من أن تحتل مركزا متواضعا
في مكان كبير، فمثلا أن تعمل في شركة صغيرة لحسابك الخاص خيرا من أن تعمل
في شركة كبيرة لحساب الغير، وهذا حث على الطموح إلى القيادة

93. Better beg than steal

لأن تتسول خيرا من أن تسرق
المعنى: ينبغي للإنسان ألا يلجأ إلى السبل المنحرفة لسد حاجاته بل عليه أن يبحث
عن سبيل آخر حتى ولو كان التسول

94. Better bend than break

لأن تتحني أفضل من أن تنكسر (لا تكن رطبا فتعصر ولا يابسا فتكسر)
المعنى: الشجر اللين يميل مع الريح لذلك يسلم من الأذى أما الشجر الصلب فإن
الريح يقصفه، لذلك فإنه من الأفضل في بعض الأحيان ألا يتصلب الإنسان في رأيه
وأن يطيع ذوي السلطة

95. Better buy than borrow

لأن تشتري الشيء خيرا من أن تقترضه
المعنى: إذا كنت في حاجة متكررة إلى شيء ما فالأفضل أن تشتريه لأنك ستجده
وقتما تحتاجه بخلاف ما لو اقترضته مرة فقد لا يمكنك أن تقترضه مرة أخرى

96. Better die with honour than live with shame
الموت بشرف خير من الحياة بالعار (موت في عز خير من حياة في ذل - عش
عززا أو مت وأنت كريم)
المعنى: ينبغي على الإنسان ألا يقبل الخزي والعار حتى ولو كان في ذلك موته،
فالذي يموت في المعركة مثلا يموت شجاعا شريفا أما من يفر فإنه يعيش ويحمل معه
العار طوال حياته
97. Better face a danger once than be always in
fear
لأن تواجه الخطر مرة خير من أن تظل دائما في خوف
المعنى: ينبغي على المرء أن يتحلى بالشجاعة وأن يواجه الخطر الذي يهدده ولا
يتهرب منه لئلا يظل في خوف دائم منه
98. Better go to bed supperless than to rise in debt
لأن تنام بلا عشاء خير من أن تستيقظ غارقا في الدين
المعنى: من الأفضل للإنسان أن يتحمل ظروف المعيشة الصعبة بدلا من أن يقترض
ويحمل نفسه بأعباء وهموم الدين
99. Better go to heaven in rags than to hell in
embroidery
لأن تذهب إلى الجنة بملابس بالية خير من أن تذهب إلى جهنم بملابس مزخرفة
المعنى: السلوك القويم حتى وإن كان سيؤدي إلى ضيق العيش خير من السلوك
المنحرف حتى وإن كان سيؤدي إلى الغنى والترف
100. Better late than never
التأخير أفضل من عدم الحضور
المعنى: لأن تؤدي الشيء بعد طول تأخير أفضل من عدم أدائه على الإطلاق
101. Better live with a dragon than a wicked
woman
لأن تعيش مع تنين خير من أن تعيش مع امرأة شريرة
المعنى: تصعب الحياة مع المرأة الشريرة بسبب ما يصيب الرجل منها من الأذى
والمكر وبذاءة اللسان
102. Better lose a jest than a friend
لأن تخسر نكتة خير من أن تخسر صديقا (خير الأصدقاء من ترك المزاح - المزاح
لقاح الضغائن)
المعنى: من الخطر أن يطلق الشخص نكتة على صديقه أو يستهزئ به لأن هذا
يشعره بالإهانة ويؤدي إلى إفساد العلاقة
103. Better say nothing than not to the purpose
تحدث في الغرض أو اصمت

المعنى: إذا كان الناس يناقشون موضوعا وأردت أن تبدي رأيك فينبغي أن تتحدث في الغرض وتدخل في الموضوع مباشرة دون الدخول في قضايا فرعية تشتت انتباه الحاضرين

104. Better starve free than to be a fat slave

لأن تجوع وأنت حر خير من أن تسمن وأنت عبد
(لا تسقني ما الحياء بذلة ... بل فاسقني بالعز كأس الحنظل)
المعنى: ينبغي على المرء أن يحافظ على حرّيته وعزّته وكرامته حتى ولو أدى ذلك إلى ضيق العيش فهذا أفضل من الذل والهوان حتى ولو أدى إلى الترف والرخاء

105. Better suffer ill than do ill

لأن تتحمل الظلم خير من أن تظلم
المعنى: لا ينبغي للإنسان أن يظلم أحدا أو يعتدي عليه ولأن يكون المرء ضحية للظلم خير من أن يكون هو نفسه ظالما

106. Better the devil you know than the devil you don't know

شيطان تعرفه خير من شيطان لا تعرفه
المعنى: إن المصاعب التي عرفتھا اعتدت عليها أفضل من المخاطر التي لا تعرفھا، فمثلا قد لا ترتاح إلى رئيسك الحالي ولكنك قد تعلمت كيف تكيف نفسك معه، فإذا جاء رئيس آخر مكانه فقد يكون التعامل معه أصعب

107. Better to ask the way than to go astray

لأن تسأل عن الطريق خير من أن تضل (ما ضاع من سأل)
المعنى: لا يعترف بعض الناس بجهلهم بشيء ما ويتكبرون على السؤال ويؤول مآلهم إلى الضياع، لذلك فمن الأفضل أن يسأل الإنسان النصيحة من أهلها بدلا من أن يلقى الكثير من المصاعب

108. Better to know things than to be ignorant

العلم بالشيء خير من الجهل به (هل يستوي الذي يعلمون والذين لا يعلمون)
المعنى: المعرفة والإلمام بأشياء كثيرة خير من الجهل لأنه بالمعرفة يمكن للإنسان أن يعرف النافع من الضار ويستطيع معالجة الأمور بحكمة

109. Better to seek learning than to seek gold

طلب العلم أفضل من طلب الذهب
(العلم زين فكن للعلم مكتسبا ... وكن له طالبا ما عشت مقتسبا)
المعنى: السعي وراء العلم أفضل من السعي وراء المال لأن العلم أفضل من المال

110. Better untaught than ill taught

عدم العلم خير من المعرفة الخاطئة
المعنى: إذا كان المرء لا يعلم شيئا فمن السهل عليه أن يتعلمه أما إذا تعلم شيئا بطريقة خاطئة فإن هذه المعرفة الفاسدة تبقى مترسخة ويصعب تغييرها

111. The better workman the worse husband

العامل الناجح زوج سيئ
المعنى: قد يكون الرجل متفوقا في عمله لكنه لا يحسن معاملة زوجته

112. Between the hand and the lip, the morsel may slip

قد تنزلق اللقمة ما بين اليد والفم (الرزق مقسوم)
المعنى: تتحكم الأقدار في الأرزاق وإذا لم يكن لك نصيب في شيء فلن تناله حتى ولو كان بين يديك

113. Between two stools you fall to the ground

إذا احترت بين كرسيين وقعت على الأرض
المعنى: إذا كان الإنسان في موضع الاختيار بين شيئين فلا بد أن يختار، أما إذا عجز عن اتخاذ القرار فإنه سيضيع الفرصة من يده، فمثلا إذا كان الرجل معجبا بفتاتين واحتر في الزواج بأي منهما فإنه سيبقى عاجزا عن اتخاذ أي خطوة إيجابية حتى ينتهي به الأمر أن يفقدهما معا بأن يتزوجا من رجلين آخرين

114. Beware of evil that may come from one whom you helped

(اتق شر من أحسنت إليه)
المعنى: على خلاف المتوقع قد يصيبك الأذى من الناس الذي ساعدتهم وأحسنت إليهم

115. A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush

(عصفور في اليد خير من عشرة على الشجرة)
المعنى: الفرصة المتاحة إليك الآن خير من الفرصة التي تنتظرها وقد لا تأتي أبدا، فالقليل العاجل خير من الكثير الأجل

116. Birds of a feather flock together

(الطيور على أشكالها تقع)
المعنى: لا تجد عصفورا يتألف مع غراب بل كلُّ يتألف مع بني جنسه، وكذلك يتألف الإنسان مع من يشبهه في الأنواق والصفات والعادات

117. Birth is the messenger of death

الميلاد نذير الموت (كل نفس ذائقة الموت)
المعنى: الموت حق على كل الناس وكل من يولد لا بد أن يموت عاجلا أو آجلا

118. The biter is sometimes bit

من خادع الناس يُخدع أحيانا
المعنى: من يغش ويخدع غيره سيقع هو نفسه يوما ما ضحية لمن يغشه ويخدعه

119. Blessed is he who expects nothing, for he shall never be disappointed

بورك فيمن لا يرجو شيئا فإنه لن يخيب له رجاء
المعنى: ينبغي للإنسان ألا يمني نفسه بالأمانى فقد تأتي الرياح بما لا تشتهي السفن، فالشخص الذي يعمل في شركة مثلا ويتوقع مكافأة كبيرة آخر العام ثم لا تأتي المكافأة

كما توقعها فإنه يصاب بخيبة الأمل، أما زميله الذي لم تلعب برأسه الأمانى فإنه لن يصاب بنفس الصدمة

120. Blood is thicker than water

الدم أشد كثافة من الماء (الدم لا يصير ماء)
المعنى: عندما ينسكب الماء على الأرض فإنه سرعان ما يتبخر أو يغور في الأرض ولا يبقى له أثر أما الدم فإنه أشد كثافة وإذا وقع على الأرض فإنه يتجلط ولا يزول أثره بسهولة، وهذا المثل كناية على أن روابط الدم أشد وأقوى من أي روابط أخرى

121. A blow from a lover is as sweet as the eating of raisins

(ضرب الحبيب مثل أكل الزبيب)
المعنى: في ظل المودة والمحبة يمكن للمرء أن يتجاوز عن إساءة حبيبه إليه

122. A book that is shut is but a block

الكتاب المغلق ليس إلا كتلة جامدة
المعنى: لا فرق بين الكتاب المغلق وبين قطعة خشب أو حديد مهملة، وإنما فائدة الكتب تكون بالقراءة والمطالعة

123. Books and friends should be few but good

الكتب والأصدقاء لابد أن يكونوا قليلو العدد كثيرو الفائدة
المعنى: من يشتري الكثير من الكتب دون أن يعتني بانتقائها لا يجد الوقت لقراءة أي منها وكذلك من يصادق الكثير من الناس لا يجد الوقت لتوطيد علاقته مع أي منهم، ولذلك فإنه من الأفضل أن يشتري الإنسان كتبا قليلة منتقاة بعناية فيقرأها ويستفيد منها وكذلك أن يتخذ أصدقاء قليلين فيوطد علاقته بهم.

124. Books are the university of home

الكتاب جامعة المنزل
المعنى: من يقتني الكثير من الكتب في بيته كأنما يقتني جامعة بحيث يستطيع اكتساب الكثير من العلوم والمعارف

125. Borrow makes sorrow

(كثرة الدين تورث الهم)
المعنى: من يقترض مالا فإنه يحمل الهم ويظل دائم التفكير كيف سيتدبر المال اللازم لسداد الدين

126. The borrower is the servant to the lender

المدين عبد الدائن
المعنى: يشعر المدين بالمدلة أمام دائنه وكأنه عبد له

127. Brevity is the soul of wit

الإيجاز روح الحكمة (خير الكلام ما قل ودل)
المعنى: من مقتضيات الفطنة والحكمة أن يعبر الإنسان عما يريد في إيجاز دون الخوض في أمور جانبية قد تشتت تفكير المستمع

128.A broken friendship may be soldered, but will never be sound

إذا تحطمت الصداقة قد يمكن إصلاحها ولكن لا يمكن إعادتها كما كانت
المعنى: إذا فسدت علاقة الصداقة بين شخصين قد يمكن إصلاحها ولكن لن يعود الود
كما كان أول مرة

129.The bull must be taken by the horns

امسك الثور من قرنيه
المعنى: إذا تهاون الإنسان في مواجهة الخطر فإن الخطر يقهره أما إذا تعامل معه
بحسم وشدة فإنه يتغلب عليه

130.A bully is always a coward

المستأسد جبان (أسد علي وفي الحروب نعامة)
المعنى: الشخص المستأسد يظهر قوته على من هو أضعف منه ويجبن أن يواجه من
هو في مثل قوته

131.The burial is attended by crowds of people, the deceased is a dog!

(الجنائز حامية والميت كلب)
المعنى: قد يحدث نزاع كبير بين الناس بسبب أمر تافه

132.Burn not your house to fright the mouse away

لا تحرق بيتك من أجل أن تطرد الفأر منه
المعنى: لا تتخذ إجراء كبيرا من أجل أن تتخلص من أمر تافه، فمثلا لا تغلق
شركتك أو تترك عمالك بسبب مضايقة تعرضت لها من بعض الزبائن

133.A burnt child dreads the fire

الطفل الذي لسعته النار يظل خائفا منها (من تقرصه الحية يخاف من الحبل)
المعنى: من مر بتجربة مؤلمة يتوخى الحذر كي لا تقع له مرة أخرى، فمثلا إذا وقع
الإنسان ضحية لسمسار غشاش مرة فإنه يظل دائما على حيطة وحذر من كل
السماسرة

134.Busiest men find the most time

أكثر الناس أعمالا أوفرهم وقتا
المعنى: الناس الذي يقومون بأعمال كثيرة هم أناس يتمتعون بطاقة كبيرة وقدرة على
تنظيم أوقاتهم، ومهما كان حجم الأعمال التي يقومون بها فإن لديهم القدرة على القيام
بالمزيد

135.Business is business

العمل عمل
المعنى: العمل له قواعده وقوانينه التي يجب أن تتبع، ولا بد من الفصل بين العمل
والعلاقات الشخصية

C

136. Calamity is the touchstone of a brave mind
المصيبة محك الشجاع
المعنى: المصائب تظهر شجاعة الرجال ومقدرتهم على التحمل والصمود
137. Call a spade a spade
سم الشيء باسمه
المعنى: تحدث بصراحة ووضوح وعبر عما تريد أن تقول بشكل مباشر دون إبهام أو موارد
138. Call no man happy till he is dead
لا يرى أحد السعادة حتى يموت
(والمراء ساع لأمر ليس يدركه ... والعيش شح وإشفاق وتأميل)
المعنى: الحياة مليئة بالأحزان والأشجان ومن سره زمن ساءته أزمان ولا تصفو السعادة للإنسان أبدا مادام على قيد الحياة
139. Call the bear "uncle" till you are safe across the bridge
قل للدب يا عم حتى تعبر الجسر (إذا كان لك عند الكلب حاجة قل له يا سيدي)
المعنى: قد يحتاج المرء إلى التقرب إلى اللئام والأشرار للأمن من شرهم أو لتحقيق مصلحة ضرورية
140. The camel, going to seek horns, lost his ears
ذهب الجمل يبحث عن قرنين ففقد أذنيه
المعنى: يقال هذا المثل في معرض الفشل لمن يقوم بمحاولة لتحسين أحواله فتسوء أكثر مما كانت
141. A candle lights others and consumes itself
تحرق الشمعة نفسها لتضيء للآخرين
المعنى: من باب التضحية والتفاني قد يضحي الإنسان بنفسه وبسعادته من أجل إسعاد الآخرين
142. Care and diligence bring luck
الجد والاجتهاد يجلبان الحظ
المعنى: قد يعطل الإنسان سوء أحواله بسوء الحظ ولكن الحظ لا يأتي إلا لمن يجد ويجتهد
143. Care brings grey hair
الهم يأتي بالشيب
المعنى: الهم يؤثر على صحة الإنسان ويجعله يبدو أكبر من سنه
144. Care killed a cat

الهم قتل القطعة (كثرة الهم تقصر الأجل)
المعنى: بالرغم من أن القطعة لها سبعة أرواح فإن الهم قتلها وهو بذلك جدير أن يقتل
الإنسان الذي له روح واحدة، وهذه نصيحة بأن لا يسلم الإنسان نفسه للهموم
والأحزان

145.Cast no dirt in the well that gives you water
لا تلق القاذورات في البئر التي تعطيك الماء
المعنى: احذر من الجحود ونكران الجميل ولا تقابل الإحسان بالإساءة

146.Cast not the first stone
لا تقذف الحجر الأول
المعنى: لا ينبغي أن يشغل الإنسان نفسه بإلقاء التهم على الناس طالما أنه هو نفسه
ليس بمنأى عن الخطأ والزلل

147.A cat has nine lives
(القطعة لها سبعة أرواح)
المعنى: تتميز القطعة عن باقي الحيوانات بقدرتها على تفادي المخاطر فهي تتميز
باليقظة وخفة الحركة وقد تقفز من أماكن مرتفعة فتتلقى الصدمة بقدميها برشاقة مما
يجعلها تنجو من الموت المحقق، ويضرب هذا المثل للشخص الذي يتعرض للحوادث
أكثر من مرة ثم ينجو بحياته

148.A cat may look at a king
تستطيع القطعة أن تنظر إلى ملك
المعنى: ليس هناك شخص من الأهمية والمكانة بحيث لا أستطيع أن أنظر إليه وأن
أنتقد تصرفاته، فإذا كانت القطعة تستطيع أن تنظر إلى الملك فليس هذا الشخص أهم
من الملك ولست أنا أحقر من القطعة

149.Catch not at the shadow and lose the
substance
لا تتشغل بالظل وتترك الأصل (يدع العين ويطلب الأثر)
المعنى: لا ينبغي للإنسان أن يشغل نفسه بالأمر الثانوية ويترك الشيء الرئيسي أو
يدور حول الفرع ويترك الأصل

150.Catch your bear before you sell its skin
صد الدب قبل أن تبيع جلده
المعنى: لا ينبغي للإنسان أن يتعجل الأمر قبل حصوله

151.Change of a habit cannot alter nature
تغيير العادة لا يغير الطبيعة (الطبع يغلب التطبع)
المعنى: مهما حاول الإنسان أن يغير من عاداته فإنه لن يستطيع أن يغير من طبيعته
وسجاياه الغريزية

152.Charity begins at home
الإحسان يبدأ بالبيت (الأقربون أولى بالمعروف)

المعنى: لا ينبغي للإنسان أن يتصدق أو يتبرع لصالح الغرباء ويترك أهله وذويه في ضيق وفقر

153.Charity covers a multitude of sins

الصدقة تخفي العديد من الآثام
المعنى: كثير من أولئك الذين يتبرعون بأموالهم في الأعمال الخيرية إنما يفعلون ذلك بسبب تأنيب الضمير على ما فعلوه من الآثام

154.Charity cuts the tongue

الإحسان يقطع اللسان (أحسن إلى الناس تستعبد قلوبهم)
المعنى: لا يستطيع المرء أن يتحدث بالسوء عن أحسن إليه، فلذلك يستطيع الإنسان بالإحسان إلى الناس أن يتقي أذاهم

155.Charity misplaced is inequity

وضع الإحسان في غير محله ظلم
المعنى: إذا أعطيت الصدقة لمن لا يستحقها ضاع نصيب المستحق وفي ذلك ظلم له

156.Cheat me in the price, but not in the goods

أخدعني في السعر ولكن لا تغشني في البضاعة
المعنى: إذا اشتري الشخص بضاعة بأعلى من سعرها الحقيقي فهذا أهون من أن تكون البضاعة مغشوشة لأنه يخسر بعض ماله في الحالة الأولى ولكنه يخسر كل ماله في الحالة الثانية

157.Cherchez la femme

ابحث عن المرأة
المعنى: إذا حدثت مشكلة أو أزمة أو جريمة فاعلم أن السبب وراءها هو امرأة، فإن كثير من الجرائم التي يفعلها الرجل تكون بسبب رغبته في الحصول على امرأة يحبها أو أن امرأة قد أغرته أو أعزته إليه أن يقوم بجريمة معينة

158.Cherish what you have, and struggle for better

ارض بما معك واسع للأفضل
المعنى: ينبغي للمرء أن يقنع بما قسم له وفي نفس الوقت يعمل من أجل تحسين أحواله وتحقيق طموحاته

159.The child is father of the man

(من شب على شيء شاب عليه)
المعنى: إذا تأملت الطفل الصغير يمكنك أن تتنبأ ما سيكون عليه عندما يكبر، فالصفات والأخلاق والعادات تنشأ في الصغر وتصبح الإنسان طوال حياته

160.Children and fools cannot lie

الأطفال والمجانين لا يكذبون أبدا
المعنى: الأطفال والمجانين يتسمون ببراءة التفكير وعدم القدرة على المكر والخداع وهم كذلك لا يسعون وراء مصالح تدفعهم إلى الكذب كما هو الحال مع البالغين العاقلين

161.Children and fools have merry lives
الأطفال والمجانين يعيشون حياة سعيدة
المعنى: الأطفال والمجانين لا يكدر حياتهم الفكر والهم فلا يندمون على ما فاتهم ولا يحملون هما لما قد يأتي به الغد

162.Choose a wife by your ear, rather than by your eye
اختر زوجتك بأذنيك لا بعينيك
المعنى: لا تختار زوجتك على أساس ما تراه من جمالها وزينتها ولكن على أساس ما تسمعه من كلامها وما تستشفه من عقلها

163.Choose not a wife by the eye only
لا تختار زوجتك بعينيك فقط
المعنى: لا تختار الزوجة على أساس جمالها فقط فهناك معايير أخرى لا تقل أهمية كرجاحة العقل وحسن الأدب

164.Christmas comes but once a year
لا يأتي العيد إلا مرة واحدة في العام
المعنى: طالما أن العيد لا يأتي إلا مرة في العام فينبغي أن نستمتع به بالأكل والشرب والإنفاق والهدايا، ويقال هذا المثل إذا انتفدك أحد بسبب كثرة الإنفاق في العيد

165.Circumstances alter cases
الظروف تغير الأحوال
المعنى: لا يتصرف الإنسان بنفس الشكل في كل الظروف ففي الرخاء قد ينفق ببذخ وإسراف وفي الضيق يتغير الحال ويحسب لكل قرش حسابه

166.Civility costs noting
الأدب لا يكلف شيئاً
المعنى: لا يخسر الإنسان شيئاً حين يجامل الناس بكلمة طيبة أو يعاملهم بلطف وأدب

167.Cleanliness is next to godliness
(النظافة من الإيمان)
المعنى: يضرب هذا المثل لحث الإنسان على تحري النظافة سواء في البدن أو الملبس أو المسكن

168.A clear conscience fears not false accusations
الضمير البريء لا يخشى الاتهامات الكاذبة
المعنى: إذا كنت واثقاً من براءتك مرتاح الضمير فلن تضيرك تهمة أو لوم

169.Clothes do not make the man
الملابس لا تصنع الرجال
المعنى: الرجل بشخصيته وصفاته الحميدة وليس بملابسه ومظهره

170.Coming events cast their shadows before
الأحداث القادمة تلقي بظلالها

المعنى: هناك علامات ودلائل تنبئ بقرب وقوع أي حدث في المستقبل، فمثلا عندما تحشد دولة قواتها على الحدود مع دولة أخرى فقد يكون هذا علامة على قرب وقوع الحرب بينهما

171.Comparisons are odious

المقارنة ظلم

المعنى: إذا قارنت بين شخصين فإن ذلك إجحاف وظلم لهما أو لأحدهما فإنك عندما تقارن تحكم بما تراه ولا تلم بكافة الظروف والحقائق

172.Confidence is the companion of success

الثقة رفيق النجاح

المعنى: للثقة بالنفس عامل كبير في تزويد الإنسان بالقدرة على تحقيق النجاح

173.Conscience does make cowards of us all

الضمير يجعلنا جميعا جبناء

المعنى: من يشعر بتأنيب الضمير بسبب خطأ قد اقترفه فإنه يتصرف بحيطه وحذر ويشعر كأن الجميع ينظرون إليه ويتحدثون عنه

174.Conscience is a thousand witnesses

الضمير يساوي ألف شاهد

المعنى: يدفع الضمير الحي صاحبه إلى الاعتراف بجريمته والاعتراف أقوى في الإدانة من أي عدد من الشهود لأن الاعتراف سيد الأدلة

175.Constant dripping wears away the stone

قطرات الماء الدائمة تذيب الصخر (طول البال يهدم الجبال)

المعنى: إذا لم يكن هناك أصلب من الحجر ولا أضعف من الماء فإن قطرات الماء الدائمة تفتت الحجر، لذلك فإن الإنسان بالعزيمة والمثابرة يقدر على تحقيق ما يريد مهما كان صعبا

176.A constant guest is never welcome

الضيف الدائم لا يرحب به أحد

المعنى: يحب الناس الضيوف الذين يأتون بين الحين والآخر أما الضيف الذي يكثر الزيارة ويأتي كل حين وفي أي وقت فهو ضيف ثقيل لا يلقى ودا أو ترحابا

177.A contented mind is a perpetual feast

(القناعة كنز لا يفنى)

المعنى: الشخص الذي لا يقنع بما لديه لا تكفيه أموال الدنيا، أما النفس الراضية القنوعة فإنها ترضى بما لديها مهما كان قليلا

178.Contentment is above wealth

القناعة أفضل من الثروة (غنى النفس خير من غنى المال)

المعنى: قد يكون الإنسان لديه ثروة طائلة ولا يشعر بالسعادة لأنه يطمع في المزيد بينما يعيش الفقير سعيدا مرتاح البال لأنه قانع بما معه

179.Correspondence is half a presence

المراسلة نصف المشاهدة

المعنى: يمكن للمرء أن يحافظ على أواصر الود مع أصدقائه وأقاربه المسافرين عن طريق المراسلة فيعرف أحوالهم ويتابع أخبارهم

180.Counsel is no command

النصيحة ليست أمرا

المعنى: تعطى النصيحة ك رأي وإرشاد وليست كنهى أو أمر واجب التنفيذ

181.The course of true love never did run smooth

ما جرى نهر الحب الحقيقي بهدوء أبدا

المعنى: كلما ازداد شغف الحبيبان وتعلقهما ببعضهما البعض كلما زادت العقبات والحوادث بينهما، فيضطرا إلى اجتياز الكثير من الصعاب حتى ينجحا في لم الشمل

182.Courtesy costs nothing

المجاملة لا تكلف شيئا

المعنى: لا يخسر الإنسان شيئا عندما يعامل الناس بلطف وأدب ويجاملهم بالكلمة اللطيفة

183.Courtesy on one side only lasts not long

المجاملة من جانب واحد لا تستمر طويلا

المعنى: إذا عاملك أحد الناس بلطف وأدب ولم تعامله بالمثل فإنه سرعان ما يتغير وإذا جاملك بهدية ولم ترد لها له فلن يجاملك مرة أخرى

184.Cowards die many times before their deaths

(يموت الجبان ألف مرة)

المعنى: يخشى الجبان الموت وكلما مر بموقف فيه مخاطرة فكأنه يموت من الخوف، فبذلك يموت عدة مرات قبل أن يلقي حتفه الذي لا مفر منه

185.The cowl does not make the monk

ليس الراهب بعباءته

المعنى: لا تغتر بمن يظهر بمظهر الطيبة والإيمان والورع فقد يكون وراء هذا المظهر الزائف إنسان منافق مخادع

186.A creaking gate hangs long

البوابة القديمة قد تعيش طويلا

المعنى: الشخص المعتل صحيا قد يعيش فترة من العمر، وليس ما به من الأمراض دليل على قرب أجله قرب سقيم عاش حيناً من الدهر

187.Crocodile tears

(دموع التماسيح)

المعنى: يقال لمن يبكي بكاء زائفاً، ويضرب لمن يؤذي إنساناً ثم يظهر تعاطفاً معه

188.Crooked by nature is never made straight by education

من كان أعوجا بطبيعته لم تقومه التربية

المعنى: الطبيعة الإنسانية والسجايا الغريزية تغلب على أي توجيه وتربية

189. Cross the stream where it is shallowest

اعبر النهر من المنطقة الضحلة
المعنى: ينبغي على المرء أن يتبع أبسط الطرق في سبيل تحقيق أهدافه ولا يسير في الطريق الصعب ما دام السهل موجودا

190. A crow is never the whiter for washing itself often

مهما اغتسل الغراب لن يصبح أبيضاً
المعنى: لا يمكن لمواد التجميل أن تخفي معالم القبح

191. The crow thinks her own birds fairest

يظن الغراب أن أولاده هم أجمل الطيور (القرود في عين أمه غزال)
المعنى: يتحيز الإنسان لأولاده وأموره الخاصة ويعميه تحيزه عن رؤية الحقيقة وتقييم الأشياء بشكل موضوعي

192. The cunning wife make her husband her apron

المرأة الماكرة تجعل زوجها خادماً لها
المعنى: تستطيع المرأة الماكرة أن تؤثر على زوجها بحيث يسير حسب هواها

193. Curses like chickens, come home to roost

دعوات الشر تعود على أصحابها
المعنى: كما أن من يلقي حجراً في الهواء يسقط على رأسه فإن من يدعو على الناس بالشر ويتمنى لهم السوء يكون أول من يصيبه هذا الشر ولا يضر دعاءه الناس شيئاً

194. Custom is a second nature

العادة طبيعة ثانية
المعنى: إذا ترسخت العادة في الإنسان أصبحت جزءاً من طبيعته

195. Custom makes all things easy

التعود يجعل كل شيء سهلاً
المعنى: تعودك على الشيء وتكرار عمله له وتدريبك عليه يجعله سهلاً مهما كان صعباً في البداية

196. Custom reconciles us to everything

العادة تجعلنا نتواءم مع كل شيء
المعنى: إذا اعتدنا على الشيء فإننا نتكيف ونتواءم معه مهما كان صعباً، فعلى سبيل المثال إذا كنت تسكن بجوار مصنع يعمل طوال اليوم ويصدر ضوضاء عالية فإنك تشعر بالضجر ولا تستطيع أن تنام طوال الليل ولكن بعد فترة تعتاد الضوضاء وتتكيف معها ولا تشعر بوجودها وربما إذا ذهبت للمبيت يوماً في مكان آخر لا تستطيع النوم بدون تلك الضوضاء التي اعتدت عليها

197. Custom without reason is but ancient error

العادة التي لا علة لها ما هي إلا خطأ موروث

المعنى: لا ينبغي على الإنسان أن يلتزم بالعبادات والتقاليد السيئة التي تخالف العقل السليم

198. Customs are hard to break

من الصعب التخلي عن العادات
المعنى: إذا تعود الإنسان على شيء ما فمن الصعب عليه أن يتخلى عنه

199. Cut your coat according to your cloth

(على قدر لحافك مد قدميك)
المعنى: لا بد أن يوفق الإنسان بين دخله ومصروفاته فلا ينفق أكثر مما لديه من الموارد

D

200.A deceitful peace is more harmful than open war

السلام الخادع أسوأ من الحرب المعلنة
المعنى: يصيب الإنسان أشد الضرر ممن يظهرون له الود ثم يمكرون له ويخدعونه

201.A disarmed peace is weak

السلام الأعزل ضعيف
المعنى: البلد التي تدخل في سلام وليس لديها من القوة ما تدافع به عن نفسها فإن السلام الذي تعيش فيه يكون سلاما واهيا لا يدوم طويلا إذ سرعان ما يطمع فيها أعداؤها

202.A discontented man knows not where to sit easy

الشخص الساخط لا يجد مكانا للاستقرار
المعنى: إذا كان الشخص ساخطا على أوضاعه وظروفه فإنه لا يستقر ولا يهدأ له بال حتى يحقق ما يريد

203.A disease known is half cured

معرفة الداء هي نصف العلاج
المعنى: إذا عرف المرض كان من السهل البحث عن دواء وإذا عرف السبب في مشكلة ما كان من السهل إيجاد حل لها

204.A dog remains a dog even with a collar of gold

الكلب كلب حتى ولو كان له طوق من ذهب
المعنى: الشخص الحقير يظل حقيرا حتى ولو حصل على الثروة والمال ومهما تظاهر بالمظاهر الخادعة

205.A dog's tail is always crooked

ذيل الكلب دائما معوج
المعنى: لا فائدة من محاولة تقييم وإصلاح الناس الفاسدين الذين يجري الشر في دمائهم وطبائعهم

206.A donkey asked to a wedding, either to carry water or bring wood

إذا دعي الحمار إلى حفل فإما لنقل الماء أو لحمل الحطب
المعنى: يقال للشخص الذي يستهين به الناس ويكلفونه بالأعمال الثقيلة ولا يكرمونه أبدا

207.A door must be either shut or open

لابد أن يكون الباب إما مفتوحا أو مغلقا

المعنى: لا يمكن أن يكون الباب مفتوحا ومغلقا في نفس الوقت، والمعنى أنه لا بد للإنسان يتخذ قراره ويحسم أمره، فمثلا إذا طلب منك صديق قرضا فقلت له "سأحاول تدبيره لك" ثم تركته على ذلك فأنت بذلك لم تفتح الباب فتسد حاجته ولم تغلق الباب فيحاول الاقتراض من صديق آخر، فتكون بهذا قد ضيعت وقته وسببت له ضررا كبيرا

208.A drowning man will clutch at a straw

(من يغرق يتعلق بعود قش)

المعنى: الشخص الذي يتهدده الغرق يحاول التعلق بأي شيء حتى يظل على سطح الماء ولا يغرق، فكذا الإنسان في حالة اليأس يتعلق بأي بصيص من الأمل ويتمسك بأي فرصة للنجاة مهما كانت ضئيلة

209.A dwarf on a giant's shoulders sees the farther of the two

القرم الذي يقف على أكتاف العملاق يرى أبعد مسافة
المعنى: العملاق يرى مسافة أبعد من التي يراها القزم لأنه أطول منه فإذا وقف القزم على أكتاف العملاق فإنه يرى أبعد منه، وبالمثل فإن الشخص الذي له خبرة بسيطة يمكن أن يضاعف من خبرته بالاستفادة من تجارب وخبرات الآخرين

210.Danger makes men devout

الخطر يجعل المرء تقيا

المعنى: ساعة الخطر يشعر الإنسان بحاجته إلى ربه فتتحرك فيه نوازع الإيمان والخير

211.Dead dogs bite not

الكلب الميت لا يعض

المعنى: الشخص الشرير الذي زالت سلطته وقوته لم يعد بإمكانه أن يؤدي أحدا

212.Dead men have no friends

ليس للموتى أصدقاء

المعنى: الشخص الذي زالت عنه السلطة والنفوذ يتخلى عنه أصدقاؤه ومؤيديه

213.Dead men tell no tales

الأموات لا يتكلمون

المعنى: من مات دفن سره معه

214.Death defies the doctor

الموت يتحدى الطبيب

المعنى: إذا حان أجل الإنسان فلن يستطيع أي طبيب مهما كان أن يؤخره

215.Death is a glass, everyone will drink it

الموت كأس وكل الناس تشربه (الموت حوض مورود)

المعنى: الموت أمر محتوم على كل البشر ولا مفر منه

216.Death is the great leveller

عند الموت يتساوى كل الناس
المعنى: بعد الموت تزول الفروق بين البشر فلا فرق بين غني وفقير وعظيم ووضيع
فالموت يجرد الناس من أموالهم وأقابهم التي كانوا يتميزون بها في الدنيا

217. Death makes great men immortal

الموت يخلد العظماء (ذكر الفتى عمره الثاني)
المعنى: لا تنتهي حياة العظماء بموتهم بل إن ذكراهم تظل خالدة أبد الدهر

218. Deeds are fruits, words are but leaves

الأعمال ثمار والأقوال أوراق (قول بلا عمل كشجرة بلا ثمر)
المعنى: قد تكون الأقوال جميلة وبراقة لكن الثمرة والفائدة لا تكون إلا بالعمل

219. Deeds, not words

بالأفعال لا بالكلمات (العمل أبلغ خطاب)
المعنى: إنما يعرف الرجال بأعمالهم لا بأقوالهم

220. Defer not till tomorrow what may be done
today

(لا تؤجل عمل اليوم إلى الغد)
المعنى: لا بد من إنجاز الأعمال في حينها وعدم تأجيلها

221. Deliver your words not by number but by
weight

اجعل كلامك بالوزن لا بالعدد (خير الكلام ما قل ودل)
المعنى: الكلام المختصر المفيد أفضل من الكلام الكثير الذي لا معنى له

222. Denials make little faults great

الإنكار يجعل الخطأ الصغير جرماً عظيماً
المعنى: إذا ارتكب الإنسان خطأ ثم أنكر هذا الخطأ ولم يعترف به فإنه بذلك يضاعف
جرمته ويضيف إليها جريمة أخرى وهي الكذب

223. Desert and reward never keep company

نادراً ما تأتي المكافأة لمن يستحقها
المعنى: كثيراً ما يكافئ الناس من لا يستحق المكافأة وينسبون الفضل إلى غير أهله
ويتجاهلون أهل الفضل الجديرين بالمكافأة

224. Desire has no rest

الرغبة لا تستريح
المعنى: رغبات الإنسان وطموحاته لا تقف عند حد ومهما حقق الإنسان من أهداف
فإنه لا يستريح بل يرغب في تحقيق المزيد

225. Desires are nourished by delays

طول الانتظار يلهب الرغبات
المعنى: كلما طال انتظار الإنسان لأمل أو رغبة ما لكما زاد شوقاً في الوصول إليها

226. Despair gives courage to a coward

اليأس يجعل الجبان شجاعا
المعنى: إذا وصل الجبان إلى حد اليأس فإنه يصير شجاعا ويبطش بمن يظلمه أو
يقف في طريقه

227. Desperate diseases must have desperate
remedies

الأمراض العضال لابد لها من أدوية قاسية
المعنى: عندما يعلم الطبيب أن المرض قد استفحل بالمريض وأن الأدوية العادية لن
تجدي فعندئذ يلجأ بعض الأدوية الخطيرة التي لا تستخدم إلا عند الضرورة القصوى،
فمثلا إذا كان المصنع يعاني من خسارة فادحة فقد يلجأ إلى خفض العمالة بشكل كبير

228. Despise your purse, but consider your person

(أهن مالك ولا تهن نفسك)
المعنى: ينبغي على المرء أن يستخدم ماله في ما يريجه ويحفظ كرامته، فإذا كان
يستطيع أن يستأجر عاملا للقيام بعمل ثقيل مهين فلا ينبغي أن يقوم به بنفسه

229. Despondency in misfortune is another
misfortune

(الجزع عند المصيبة مصيبة)
المعنى: ينبغي على المرء أن يتحلى بالصبر ورباطة الجأش عند حلول المصائب أما
اليأس والجزع فإنهما يفقدانه القدرة على تحمل المصيبة أو علاجها

230. Destroy the lion while he is yet but a whelp

اقض على الأسد وهو لا يزال شبلًا
المعنى: ينبغي على المرء أن يستأصل الفساد في بدايته ولا ينتظر حتى استفحل شره
ويعظم ضرره

231. Destroy the seed of evil, or it will grow up to
your ruin

دمر بذرة الشر قبل أن تنمو وتدمرك
المعنى: لا ينبغي للمرء ألا يستهين بالشر مهما كان ضعيفا أو صغيرا فإنه سرعان ما
يستفحل ويدمر من حوله

232. Diamond cut diamond

(لا يقل الحديد إلا الحديد)
المعنى: الشخص الذي يتمتع بالقوة والحكمة والدهاء لا يهزمه إلا شخص على نفس
الدرجة من القوة والحكمة والدهاء

233. Discontent is the first step in progress

عدم الرضا هو أو خطوة نحو التقدم
المعنى: إذا رضي الإنسان واكتفى بالوضع الحالي فلن يجد حافزا للتقدم، أما إذا شعر
بعدم الرضا فسوف يكون ذلك دافعا له نحو التقدم وتكملة النقص

234. Discretion is the better part of valour

التروي أفضل أنواع الشجاعة
المعنى: إذا كانت الشجاعة أفضل من الجبن فإن التعقل والحذر أفضل من الطيش
والتهور

235. Disputations harden the heart

كثرة الخلاف تقسي القلب
المعنى: كثرة الخلاف والنزاع بين طرفين تفسد أو اصر المودة والحبّة بينهما

236. Distance lends enchantment to the view

رؤية المكان عن بعد تكسيه سحرا
المعنى: تظهر الأشياء مبهرة وساحرة من بعيد أما حين يقترب الإنسان منها فإنه
يراهما على حقيقتها ولا يجد نفس الدرجة من الانبهار والسحر، فقد يعجب الإنسان
برداء مثلا عندما يراه في واجهة المحل أما عندما يرى الرداء عن قرب ويلمس
القماش فقد لا يعجبه

237. Divide and rule

(فرّق تسد)
المعنى: يقال هذا المثل للرئيس أو المسئول الذي يثير الخلاف بين من تحت نفوذه
حتى لا تقوم لهم قائمة ولا يتحدثون على رأي وبذلك يمكن له السيطرة عليهم

238. Do all you can to be good and you will be so

افعل ما في وسعك لتكون طيبا وسوف تكون كما أردت (المرء حيث يضع نفسه)
المعنى: ينبغي على المرء أن يسعى إلى عمل الخير دون انتظار مقابل لأن الخير
غاية في حد ذاته ينبغي على المرء أن يحرص عليها

239. Do as I say, not as I do

خذ بكلامي لا بفعلي
المعنى: الواعظ الذي ينصح الناس بفعل الخير والبعد عن الشر ليس هو نفسه بمنأى
عن الخطأ وفي هذه الحالة ينبغي على الناس أن يأخذوا بقوله ولا يقتدوا بفعله

240. Do as most men do, then most men will speak
well of you

افعل كما يفعل أكثر الناس يمدحك أكثر الناس
المعنى: من يساير الناس ويتصرف مثلهم يعيش بينهم مرضيا عنه، أما من يخالفهم
فإنهم لا يحبونه ويصير محلا للنقد واللوم

241. Do as you would be done by

(عامل الناس بما تحب أن يعاملوك به)
المعنى: ينبغي أن تعامل الناس بأدب ورفق ولين وتسير بينهم بالأخلاق الحميدة
وتتعامل معهم بالطريقة التي تحب أن يعاملوك بها

242. Do as you're bidden and you'll never bear
blame

افعل كما تؤمر فلا تلام
المعنى: إذا أردت ألا يقع عليك اللوم في عملك فنفذ تعليمات رئيسك بالطريقة التي
يريدها وليس بالطريقة التي تستهويك أنت، فإذا حدث خطأ ما فسوف يكون الرئيس
هو الملام لأن تعليماته لم تكن صائبة

243. Do good and cast it into the sea

(اعمل الطيب وارمه البحر)
المعنى: افعل الخير ولا تنتظر جزاء من أحد

244. Do noble deeds, not only dream of them

افعل الأعمال النبيلة ولا تحلم بها فقط
المعنى: لا ينبغي للمرء أن يتمنى فعل الخير فقط بل يعمل جاهدا لتحقيقه

245. Do not all you can; spend not all you have;
believe not all you hear; and tell not all you
know

لا تفعل كل ما تستطيع، ولا تنفق كل ما لديك، ولا تصدق كل ما تسمع، ولا تخبر بكل
ما تعلم
المعنى: هذه جملة من النصائح بالاعتدال والحذر في القول والفعل

246. Don't build castles in the air

لا تبني قصورا في الهواء
المعنى: يقال للمرء الذي يكثر الأمانى والتمنى ويبني أحلاما بلا أساس من الواقع

247. Do not cast your pearls before swine

لا تنثر الدر أمام خنزير
المعنى: يقال لمن يهب شيئا ثميناً لمن لا يقدر قيمته أو يعرض عملاً فنياً أو أدبياً أمام
من لا يفهمه أو يقدره حق قدره

248. Don't change horses in the mid-stream

لا تغير الخيل وسط النهر
المعنى: إن عبور النهر على ظهر فرس ليس سهلاً، فإذا قام الشخص بتغيير الفرس
وهو يعبر النهر فإنه يكون عرضةً للهلاك، وبالمثل فإن الشخص إذا أراد أن يقوم
بتغييرات جذرية فعليه أن يتحين الفرصة الملائمة

249. Don't count your chickens before they are
hatched

لا تعد الدجاج قبل أن يفقس من البيض
المعنى: إذا كانت لديك دجاجة ترقد على عشر بيضات فهذا لا يعني أنه سيكون لديك
عشر دجاجات فقد يكون بعض البيض أو كله فاسداً، وبالمثل لا ينبغي للإنسان أن
يبالغ في الآمال ويبني القصور في الهواء

250. Don't cross a bridge till you come to it

لا تعبر الجسر قبل أن تصل إليه

المعنى: لا تقلق وتحمل نفسك الهموم بسبب أمر لم يقع بالفعل فقد تكون مخاوفك لا أساس لها من الصحة

251. Don't cut off your nose to spite your face

لا تقطع أنفك لتعاقب وجهك
المعنى: لا ينبغي للإنسان في حال الغضب أن يتخذ قرارا أو إجراء يجلب به الضرر على نفسه قبل أن يضر أي شخص آخر

252. Don't cut the bough you are standing on

لا تقطع فرع الشجرة الذي تقف عليه
المعنى: قيل أن تقرر الاستغناء عن شخص معين أو عن شيء ما لا بد أن تتأكد من وجود البديل حتى لا تتعرض للخطر أو تربك حياتك، فمثلا إذا قرر صاحب شركة ما أن يستغني عن المدير لا بد أن يكون لديه البديل القادر على الإدارة وإلا عانت الشركة من التخبط والفوضى

253. Do not halloo till you are out of the wood

لا تهتف ابتهاجا قبل أن تخرج من الغابة
المعنى: عندما يسير الشخص في غابة مليئة بالأخطار ثم يرى القرية على مرمى البصر فينبغي ألا يصبح فرحا بالنجاة طالما أنه ما زال في الغابة وما زال عرضة للأخطار، ويقال هذا المثل لمن يتعجل بالفرح بالنجاة من خطر معين قبل أن يزول الخطر تماما

254. Don't have too many irons in the fire

لا تضع الكثير من الحديد في النار (لا تكلف نفسك فوق طاقتها)
المعنى: كان الحداد يضع الحديد في النار لكي يشكله كحدوة للحصان فإذا وضع حديدا أكثر من اللازم فقد لا تقدر النار على تسخينه كله بالشكل المطلوب، وبالمثل إذا بدأ الإنسان في عمل الكثير من الأشياء في نفس الوقت فقد لا يقدر أن ينجزها كلها بالشكل الملائم

255. Do not kick against the pricks

لا تضرب الحائط برأسك
المعنى: لا تدخل في معركة خاسرة ضد من هو أقوى منك فإنك لن تضرب إلا نفسك

256. Do not listen to one, to judge two

لا تسمع من شخص واحد لتحكم بين اثنين (إذا أتاك أحد الخصمين وقد فقت عينه فلا تحكم له حتى يأتيك خصمه فقلعه فقت عيناه)
المعنى: ينبغي على المرء إذا كان في موضع الحكم بين خصمين أن يعدل بينهما بأن يسمع من كل واحد موقفه في القضية

257. Don't make a mountain out of a molehill

(لا تجعل من الحبة قبة)
المعنى: لا تغالي في الأمور وتخلق مشكلة كبيرة من أمر تافه لا قيمة له

258. Don't make a rod for your own back

لا تصنع عصا كي تضرب بها
المعنى: لا تعمل أي شيء قد يجلب لك المتاعب في النهاية، فمثلا الموظف الذي
يتأخر كثيرا لا ينبغي أن يقترح تنظيما لمعاقبة من يتأخر عن العمل فإنه بذلك قد صنع
عصا ليضرب هو بها

259. Don't make yourself a mouse, or the cat will
eat you

لا تجعل من نفسك فأرا وإلا أكلتك القطة (من جعل نفسه عظما أكلته الكلاب)
المعنى: إذا حقرت من قيمة نفسك فإنك بذلك تعطي الفرصة للناس لاستغلالك، وهذه
نصيحة بأن لا يظهر الإنسان نقاط ضعفه أمام الناس حتى لا يستغلوا ضده

260. Don't meet trouble half-way

لا تبحث عن المشاكل قبل أن تقع
المعنى: لا تقلق نفسك بالتفكير في حلول لمشاكل لم تقع بعد، فقد تكون مخاوفك بلا
أساس من الصحة ولا تقع هذه المشاكل أبدا

261. Don't pour out the dirty water before you have
clean

لا تلقي الماء المستعمل حتى تنتهي من غسلك
المعنى: لا تقرر الاستغناء عن شيء حتى تتأكد أنك قد انتهيت من المهمة التي كنت
تستخدمه فيها، فمثلا إذا كنت تدهن بيتك فلا تلقي بأدوات الدهان وتنسى أن هناك
حجرة لم تدهن بعد فتضطر إلى شراء أدوات جديدة

262. Do not praise the beginning until you see the
end

لا تثني على البداية حتى ترى النهاية (الأمر بخواتيمها)
المعنى: ينبغي على المرء ألا يتعجل في الحكم على الأشياء فقد تكون البداية طيبة
ولكن تحدث العراقل وتغير الظروف وتكون النهاية على غير المراد

263. Don't put all your eggs in one basket

لا تضع كل البيض في سلة واحدة
المعنى: إذا وضعت كل البيض في سلة واحدة فإنك لا تضمن الحوادث فقد تقع السلة
على الأرض وتفقد كل ما لديك، ويطلق هذا المثل على من يعقد كل أماله في شيء
واحد أو يضع كل أمواله في مشروع واحد ولا يحسب حساب الأحداث والتقلبات

264. Don't put the cart before the horse

لا تضع العربة أمام الحصان
المعنى: الحصان هو الذي يجز العربة ولذلك لا بد أن يوضع الحصان في المقدمة لا
العكس، والمعنى أنه ينبغي على الإنسان أن يعمل الأشياء بترتيبها المنطقي، فمثلا لا
يصح أن يدعو الشخص أقاربه إلى حفل الزفاف قبل أن يتأكد من حجز المكان في
قاعة الأفرح

265. Don't quarrel with your bread and butter

لا تتشاجر مع مصدر رزقك

المعنى: لا تتشاجر مع رئيسك في عملك الذي هو مصدر رزقك دون سبب كاف

266. Don't ride the high horse

لا تركب الحصان العالي

المعنى: من يتكبر ويعتز بنفسه ويظهر بأعلى من مستواه الحقيقي فإنه يورد نفسه مورد التهلكة كمن يركب حصانا جامحا فإنه يسير على غير هدى

267. Don't speak to the man at the wheel

لا تتحدث مع قائد السيارة

المعنى: لا بد لقائد السيارة أن يركز انتباهه في الطريق الذي أمامه فإذا شغلته بالحديث معه أو تشتت انتباهه بأن توجهه في القيادة فإنك بذلك تشل تفكيره مما قد يتسبب في وقوع حادثة محققة

268. Do not take a book by the cover

لا تحكم على الكتاب من غلافه

المعنى: قد يكون للشيء مظهرا مغريا ولكن حقيقته الداخلية لا قيمة لها

269. Don't teach your grandmother to suck eggs

لا تعلم جدتك كيف تمص البيض

المعنى: لا تقدم النصيحة لمن هو أكثر حنكة وخبرة منك فرب أكبر منك بيوم أعرف منك بسنة

270. Don't tell tales out of school

لا تقشي أسرار زملائك

المعنى: قد يحاول التلميذ في المدرسة أن يحظى بود معلمه فيقشي له أسرار زملائه فيسبب لهم الكثير من الضرر ويكون منبوذا بينهم، وبالمثل لا ينبغي لأحد أن يقشي السر الذي انتمنه عليه أحد أصدقائه فيسبب له الأذى

271. Don't wash your dirty linen in public

(لا تنشر غسيلك القذر على الملأ)

المعنى: إذا كان هناك بعض المشاكل بين بعض الأصدقاء أو الشركاء أو أفراد الأسرة الواحدة فينبغي أن لا تناقش هذه المشاكل أمام الناس فيتسببون في أن يفضح كل واحد منهم الآخر

272. Do not wear out your welcome

لا تستهلك الترحيب بأن تطيل الزيارة (رحم الله من زار وخفف)

المعنى: لا تطيل الزيارة فتصبح ضيفا ثقيلًا ويسأم الناس منك

273. Do one thing at a time

لا تقم بأكثر من عمل في نفس الوقت

المعنى: إذا قام المرء بأعمال كثيرة في نفس الوقت فإن تركيزه يتشتت ولا يستطيع أن ينجز أو يتقن أيًا منها

274. Do your duty, then claim you right

أد واجبك ثم طالب بحقك
المعنى: لا ينبغي للمرء أن يطالب بحقوقه إذا كان قد قصر في أداء واجباته ولم يؤد
للناس حقوقهم

275. Dog does not eat dog

الكلب لا يعض أخيه
المعنى: تجد في الغالب أن أهل السوء يتحدون ضد الناس الطيبين ولا يحارب
بعضهم بعضا

276. Dogs wag their tails no so much in love to you
as to your bread

تهز الكلاب أذيالها ليس حبا لك ولكن حبا لطعامك
المعنى: يقال للمنافقين الذين يملقون الناس رغبة في الحصول على الخير من ورائهم
وتحقيق مصالحهم الشخصية

277. Dress a stick and it does not appear to be a
stick

لبس العصا فلا يعرف أحد أنها عصا (لبس البوصة تصوير عروسة)
المعنى: للثياب الحسنة أثر كبير في تجميل الناس وجعلهم يظهرون بمظهر جذاب

278. Dying is as natural as living

الموت أمر طبيعي كالحياة (الموت سنة الحياة)
المعنى: لا أحد مخلص في هذه الدنيا فالموت أحد حلقات دورة الحياة، فإذا كان الموت
لا مفر منه فلا ينبغي لأحد يهابه أو يخشاه

279. Dying men speak true

من على فراش الموت يقول الحق
المعنى: الناس الذين ينازعون الموت ويوقنون بنهاية أجلهم لا يكذبون أو يكتُمون
سرا بل إنهم يقولون الصدق والحق

280. The darkest hour is that before the dawn

أحلك الساعات هي التي تسبق بزوغ الفجر (أضيق الأمر أدناه من الفرج - إذا اشتد
الكرب هان)
المعنى: شدة الضيق والمحنة تدل على قرب وقوع الفرج

281. The day has eyes

(النهار له عينان)
المعنى: من الأفضل إنجاز الأعمال في النهار لا في الليل لوضوح الرؤية والقدرة
على التركيز بشكل أفضل

282. The day obliterates the promise of the night

وعود الليل يمحوها النهار (كلام الليل يمحوه النهار)
المعنى: قد يبذل لك شخص وعدا وعندما يحين موعد التنفيذ يتخلى عن وعده

283. The dearer it is the cheaper

الغالي هو الرخيص (الغالي ثمنه فيه)
المعنى: الشيء الغالي الثمن ذو النوعية الحيدة يؤدي الغرض منه على الوجه الأكمل
ويعيش فترة طويلة بالمقارنة بالرخيص الرديء فيكون الغالي أفضل وأوفر من
الناحية الاقتصادية

284.The devil can cite Scripture for his purpose
قد يتلو الشيطان قرآنا من أجل أن يصل إلى غرضه
المعنى: قد يستشهد المنافقون وأهل السوء بآيات من الكتب المقدسة من أجل تبرير
أعمالهم الشريرة ومواقفهم الدنيئة

285.The devil finds work for idle hands to do
يجد الشيطان عملاً لمن عمل له
المعنى: من لا يشغل نفسه بعمل مفيد فسوف يجد نفسه عرضة للوقوع في حبائل
الشيطان وارتكاب أعمال الشر

286.The devil is not so black as he is painted
ليس الشيطان أسوداً بالدرجة التي يصوره بها الناس
المعنى: يميل الناس إلى المبالغة في الذم وتصوير من صدر منه بعض الأخطاء
بصورة بشعة، فينبغي إن لا نصدق هذه المبالغات فما من إنسان إلا له بعض جوانب
الخير كما أن له بعض جوانب الشر

287.The dog returns to his vomit
يعود الكلب إلى قيئه
المعنى: الإنسان الدنيء كثيراً ما يتراجع عن هيبته أو وعده

288.The dogs bark, the caravan goes on
(الكلاب تنبح والقافلة تسير)
المعنى: يسير المرء في طريقه إلى النجاح والتقدم ولا يضره كلام الحاقدين
والحاسدين

E

289. Each session has a different discussion; each government has different men

(لكل مقام مقال ولكل دولة رجال)

المعنى: تتغير الأحوال والاعتبارات بتغير الناس والأزمان، فما كان محل الانتباه في زمن لا يصير كذلك في زمن آخر وما ناسب زمنا معينا لا يناسب زمنا آخر

290. Eagles catch no flies

النسور لا تصيد الذباب

المعنى: الرجال العظام لا ينشغلون بتوافه الأمور ولا يسعون وراء الأشياء الحقيرة

291. Eagles fly alone

تطير النسور منفردة

المعنى: لا تطير النسور في أسراب ككثير من الطيور لأنها قوية لا تحتاج إلى من يحميها أو يساعدها، فكذلك الرجال الأقوياء لا يعتمدون على مساعدة أو حماية من أحد

292. The early bird catches the worm

الطائر المبكر يلتقط الدود (البركة في البكور - من سبق أكل النبق)

المعنى: يضرب هذا المثل في الحث على الاستيقاظ في وقت مبكر وكذلك انتهاز الفرص في حينها

293. Early sow, early mow

من زرع مبكرا حصد مبكرا

المعنى: يضرب هذا المثل للحث على المبادرة إلى الأعمال والسبق إليها

294. Early to bed and early to rise makes a man healthy wealthy and wise

نم مبكرا واستيقظ مبكرا تحافظ على صحتك وثروتك وعقلك

المعنى: من نام مبكرا واستيقظ مبكرا فإنه يحافظ على صحته ونشاطه

295. Early wed, early dead

من تزوج مبكرا مات مبكرا

المعنى: يقال لبيان هموم الزواج وأعباؤه وأثر ذلك على الإنسان

296. The earth produces nothing worse than an ungrateful man

ليس على ظهر الأرض من هو أشر من الجاحد

المعنى: من أشر الرذائل جحود النعمة وإنكار الجميل والإساءة إلى صاحب الإحسان

297. Easier said than done

القول أسهل من العمل

المعنى: من السهل أن تتحدث عن القيام بكثير من المشاريع، لكن عند وضع هذه المشاريع موضع التنفيذ لا تكون بنفس هذه الدرجة من السهولة، وكذلك من السهل أن تسدي النصيحة لكن تنفيذ النصيحة لا يكون دائما بالأمر اليسير

298. East or west, home is best

أذهب شرقا أو غربا فلن تجد أفضل من الوطن
المعنى: مهما رحلت وأينما سافرت فلن تجد مكانا تحبه كحبيك لوطنك

299. Easy come, easy go

ما جاء سهلا ضاع سهلا (ما يأتي بسرعة يضيع بسرعة)
المعنى: من يحصل على شيء دون عناء أو جهد فإنه لا يشعر بقيمته ويضيعه من بين يديه دون أن يدري

300. Eat and drink with your relatives, make
business with strangers

كل واشرب مع أقربائك ولكن تاجر مع الغرباء
المعنى: ينبغي على المرء ألا يدخل علاقات القرابة في العمل والتجارة لأن العمل لا يعرف العواطف

301. Eat little, sleep better

(أقلل طعامك تجد منامك)
المعنى: هذه نصيحة بعدم الإكثار من الطعام خاصة في وجبة العشاء حتى تستطيع أن تنعم بالنوم الهادئ

302. Eavesdroppers never hear any good of
themselves

(من تسمع سمع ما يكره)
المعنى: يضرب هذا المثل لذم الفضول والتجسس على الناس فمن يتصنت على الناس إنما يسمع ما يسوؤه

303. Education polishes good natures and corrects
bad ones

التربية تصقل الطباع الحسنة وتصحح الطباع السيئة
المعنى: للتربية أثر كبير في تنشئة الأطفال وتطبيعهم بالطباع الحسنة وتقويم السلوك المنحرف

304. The efforts of the poor man are his tears

(جهد المقل دموعه)
المعنى: الفقير الذي لا حيلة له لا يجد ما يقدمه إلا التعبير عن عجزه بالبكاء الناتج عن مشاعر الحزن والأسى

305. Either by might or sleight

إما بالقوة أو بالحيلة

المعنى: يضرب لمن يحاول الوصول إلى هدفه بأي وسيلة سواء كانت القوة أو بالمكر والخديعة

306. Either mend or end

إما أن تصلح أو تنتهي (إن لم يكن وفاق ففراق)
المعنى: إذا وصلت الأمور إلى نقطة الحرج لا يصبح أمام الإنسان إلا محاولة إصلاح الشيء أو الاستغناء تماما عنه فمثلا إذا تأزمت علاقة الرجل بزوجته فلا يصبح أمام الزوج إلا محاولة إيجاد حل لتلك المشاكل أو إنهاء العلاقة الزوجية

307. Eloquence hath its charm

(إن من البيان لسحرا)
المعنى: للفصاحة والبلاغة أثر السحر في التأثير على النفوس واستمالة الأهواء والسيطرة على الآراء

308. An eloquent rooster crows within its egg shell

(الديك الفصيح في البيضة يصيح)
المعنى: مظاهر النبوغ والذكاء تظهر في الإنسان منذ الصغر

309. An empty belly hears nobody

خاوي البطن لا يسمع أحدا
المعنى: لا يستطيع المرء أن يستمع إلى أحد أو يركز فيما يقال وهو خاوي البطن لأن الجوع يلهي الإنسان عن التفكير فيما سوى الطعام

310. An empty purse fills the face with wrinkles

قلة المال تملأ الوجه بالتجاعيد
المعنى: الفقر يورث الهم ويجعل المرء يبدو أكبر من سنه

311. An empty sack cannot stand upright

الجوال الفارغ لا يقف مستقيماً
المعنى: كما أن الجوال الفارغ من القمح لا يقف مستقيماً على الأرض فكذلك الإنسان إذا كان جوعانا خاوي البطن لا يمكنه الوقوف أو القيام بأي عمل فالطعام عماد الحياة

312. Empty vessels make the most sound

الأواني الفارغة تصدر أعلى الأصوات
المعنى: إذا طرقت على إناء فارغ فإنه يصدر صوتاً أعلى من الإناء المملوء، فكذلك الشخص التافه قليل العقل تجده كثير الكلام

313. The end justifies the means

(الغاية تبرر الوسيلة)
المعنى: تعتبر هذه المقولة من أكثر الأقوال التي اختلف عليها الناس بين مؤيد ومعارض، والمعنى أنه طالما كان الهدف شريفاً ونبيلاً فلا بد من السعي لتحقيقه مهما كانت الوسيلة حتى وإن كان ذلك سيسبب الألم والمعاناة لبعض الناس

314. The end makes all equal

الموت يجعل الناس سواسية

المعنى: عند الموت لا فرق بين غني وفقير وشريف ووضيع وأبيض وأسود

315.An Englishman's house is his castle

بيت الرجل الإنجليزي هو مملكته
المعنى: لكل شخص خصوصيته في بيته فلا يحق لأحد أن يزججه أو يدخل بيته دون إذنه

316.Enough is enough

ما يفي بالحاجة يكفي
المعنى: إذا كان لدى الإنسان من المال والوسائل ما يكفي حاجته فلا حاجة له في الطمع والتطلع إلى ما سوى ذلك

317.Enquire not what is in other's pot

لا تتحرر عما في قدر غيرك
المعنى: لا تتدخل فيما لا يعينك ولا تكن فضولياً بأن تحاول معرفة ما يخص الآخرين

318.The envious man grows lean

مصير الحسود إلى الهزال (أقل الناس سرورا الحسود)
المعنى: ما يزال الحسود يحمل الهم والحزن كلما رأى خيراً يصيب أحداً من الناس حتى يصيبه الهزال والضعف

319.Equals make the best friends

التكافؤ يخلق أفضل الصداقات (آخ الأكفاء وداه الأعداء)
المعنى: تدوم الصداقة وتتوطد أو أصرها إذا قامت بين رجلين متكافئين ومتوافقين من حيث الفطنة والشجاعة والغنى والفقر لأن الصديق إذا كان كفناً لصديقه فإنه يشعر بأماله ويعاني من نفس مشاكله ويحس بنفس آلامه

320.Estranged hearts like cracked glass are beyond repair

القلوب إذا تنافرت أصبحت مثل الزجاج المكسور الذي لا علاج له
المعنى: إذا دخل الشقاق والجفوة بين القلوب أصبح من المحال أن تعود المودة كما كانت

321.Even a worm will turn

حتى الدودة تثور إذا تعرضت للإهانة
المعنى: حتى أضعف الناس إذا تعرض للإهانة والظلم بشكل يتجاوز الحد فسوف ينقلب ويثور على من ظلمه

322.Even Homer sometimes nods

حتى هوميروس قد يخطئ في بعض الأحيان (لكل عالم هفوة)
المعنى: هوميروس هو شاعر إغريقي شهير ومع ذلك فشعره ليس بمنأى عن الزلل، والمقصد أن كل إنسان مهما كان من الحكمة والحكمة فهو عرضة للخطأ والزلل، فليس هناك من البشر من هو معصوم من الخطأ

323.Every ass likes to hear himself bray

كل حمار معجب بنهيقه (كل ذات ذيل تختال)
المعنى: بالرغم من أن نهيق الحمار هو أنكر الأصوات فإنك تجد الحمار معجب
بصوته، ويضرب هذا المثل على الحمقى الذين يعجبون بأنفسهم وسلوكهم

324. Every beginning is hard

كل بداية صعبة
المعنى: يجد الإنسان صعوبة كبيرة عند بداية أي مشروع أو علاقة بسبب عدم درايته
بأبعاد الشيء وعدم توفر كل الإمكانيات فإذا تخطى الإنسان ما يواجهه من عقبات في
البداية أصبح النجاح حليفاً له

325. Every cloud has a silver lining

لكل سحابة سوداء بطانة بيضاء (اشتدي يا أزمة تنفرجي)
المعنى: السحابة السوداء عندما تحجب الشمس تبدو أطرافها فضية بيضاء بما يبين
أن الشمس مازالت هناك في السماء، وكذلك فكل أمر سوء قد ينطوي على بعض
الخير وكل أزمة تحمل معها بوادر الفرج

326. Every cock crows on his own dunghill

كل ديك يصيح في عشه (كل كلب ببابه ينبج)
المعنى: يباهي الجبان بقوته وشجاعته عندما يكون في مأمن من الخطر أما عند
الاختبار الحقيقي فلا تسمع له صوتاً

327. Every couple is not a pair

ليس كل اثنين زوجاً
المعنى: قد يجتمع شينين أو شخصين بالرغم من عدم وجود توافق أو تكامل أو
انسجام بينهما

328. Every day in thy life is a leaf in thy history

كل يوم في حياتك ما هو إلا صفحة في تاريخك
المعنى: عمر الإنسان محسوب عليه ولذلك ينبغي عليه أن يستغل كل يوم فيه أحسن
استغلال ولا يضيعه هباء

329. Every difficulty slurred over will be a ghost to disturb your repose later on

كل عقبة تتجاهلها الآن ستصبح شبحاً يورقك فيما بعد
المعنى: ينبغي على المرء أن يحل المشاكل في حينها ولا يتركها حتى تتفاقم وتصبح
مصدر إزعاج دائم له في المستقبل

330. Every dog has his day

كل كلب له يوم يعلو فيه شأنه
المعنى: الأيام دول بين الناس فقد يعلو نجم رجل في أحد الأيام ثم يأفل في اليوم التالي

331. Every doubtful accusation leaves a stain behind it

كل تهمة مريبة تترك وصمة بعدها

المعنى: للتهم الباطلة أثر على سمعة الناس حتى بعد أن يثبت بطلانها

332. Every extremity is a fault

كل تطرف خاطئ

المعنى: من تطرف في أمر فتشدد فيه فهو على خطأ ومن تطرف فتساهل فهو على خطأ والصواب الاعتدال فإن خير الأمور الوسط

333. Every family has a skeleton in the cupboard

لكل أسرة سر دفين (البيوت أسرار)

المعنى: كل أسرة لديها من العيوب والأسرار ما تحاول بشتى الطرق إخفاءه عن الناس

334. Every flow must have its ebb

بعد كل مد لابد أن يأتي الجزر (الدهر يومان حلو ومر)

المعنى: تتناوب المسرات والمضرات على الناس فلا الحزن يدوم ولا السعادة تدوم ومن علا شأنه في يوم لابد أن يأتي يوم ويدنو مرة أخرى

335. Every good scholar is not a good master

ليس كل عالم يصلح أن يكون مدرسا

المعنى: ليس بالضرورة أن من يصلح لأمر يصلح لأمر آخر فكل أمر يتطلب استعدادا فطريا وموهبة خاصة للقيام به

336. Every heart has its own ache

لكل قلب آلامه (كل رأس به صداع)

المعنى: كل إنسان أدرى بما هو فيه من مشاكل وهموم

337. Every horse thinks its own back heaviest

كل حصان يظن حمله أثقل الأحمال

المعنى: يظن كل إنسان أن حظه من المشاق والصعاب أكثر من حظ أي إنسان آخر وأنه يتحمل من أعباء العمل ما لا يتحمله أحد من زملائه وأنه يتعرض للبلايا والمصائب أكثر من أي شخص آخر

338. Every hour out of bed after midnight is a nail in your coffin

كل ساعة تسهرها بعد منتصف الليل هي مسمار في نعشك

المعنى: السهر يضر بصحة الإنسان ويوهن جسمه

339. Every Jack must have his Jill

لا بد أن يجد كل شاب فتاته

المعنى: كل فتى لابد أن يجد الفتاة التي تناسبه في صفاته وطباعه

340. Every law has a loophole

لكل قانون ثغرة

المعنى: يعتقد الكثير من الناس أنه يمكن للمحامي الماهر أن يجد ثغرة في القانون يمكن من خلالها أن ينقذ موكله من السجن، وكذلك يمكن لأي شخص عديم الضمير أن يجد في أي قانون أو لائحة منفذا يستغله لتحقيق مصالحه

341. Every little helps

كل قليل ينفع

المعنى: ينبغي للإنسان ألا يستهين بالشيء مهما كان قليلا فقد يأتي وقت يحتاج فيه إليه

342. Every man desires eagerly that which he has not attained

(المرء تواق إلى ما لم ينل)

المعنى: إذا حرم المرء من شيء فإنه يتطلع إليه ويتمنى لو يحصل عليه

343. Every man for himself, and the devil take the hindmost

كل امرئ يحافظ على نفسه وليأخذ الشيطان من يتأخر عن الركب

المعنى: حب البقاء من أحد غرائز الإنسان التي تدفعه إلى المحافظة على نفسه دون الالتفات إلى الضعفاء أو من يصادفهم سوء الحظ

344. Every man has his faults

كل إنسان له عيوبه

المعنى: ليس هناك إنسان كامل فمن كانت عنده بعض الفضائل لا بد أن تجد عنده كذلك بعض النقائص

345. Every man has his price

كل رجل له ثمنه

المعنى: يبين هذا المثل – صوابا كان أو خطأ – أن الإنسان لا يمكن أن يتحلى بالشرف المطلق وأنه تحت ضغط الحياة وعندما يتعرض لإغراء كبير فإنه يتخلى عن مبادئه

346. Every man has his weak side

كل إنسان له نقطة ضعف

المعنى: مهما بدا الإنسان قويا فلا بد أن تجد لديه بعض نقاط الضعف يكون فيها قابلا للخطأ والزلل

347. Every man has the defects of his own virtues

لكل رجل عيوب بقدر ما له من فضائل (اكتمال الكمال من المحال)

المعنى: لكل إنسان من الفضائل ما يقابلها من العيوب ولكل صفة حسنة جانبها سلبية، فمثلا من يكون دقيقا في عمله فإنه يكون في معظم الأحيان بطيئا في إنجازه

348. Every man is a king in his own house

كل إنسان ملك في بيته

المعنى: كل إنسان حر التصرف في بيته وليس لأحد سلطة عليه فيه

349. Every man is best known to himself
كل إنسان أدرى بنفسه
المعنى: كل إنسان أدرى بحاجاته ومشاكله وهو أقدر الناس على إيجاد حل لها
350. Every man is his own worst enemy
نفس الإنسان هي أشد أعدائه
المعنى: النفس الإنسانية ضعيفة تدفع صاحبها نحو الشر فإذا لم يقاوم الإنسان نفسه
وهو اه فإنه ينساق نحو التهلكة
351. Every man is mad on some point
يفقد المرء صوابه في بعض المواقف
المعنى: لا يتصرف المرء دائما بحكمة وذكاء فقد يتصرف بأسلوب غير سليم في
بعض المواقف
352. Every man is the architect of his own fortune
كل إنسان يصنع قدره بنفسه
المعنى: كل إنسان يخطط لمستقبله بنفسه ويقوم بالتنفيذ بنفسه فهو مثل المهندس
المعماري الذي يخطط ويبني، ولذلك فالإنسان وحده هو المسؤول عن نتائج أعماله
353. Every man is the son of his own work
كل إنسان وليد أعماله
المعنى: تتحدد شخصية الإنسان واسمه وسمعته وتاريخه من خلال الأعمال التي قام
بها فكان الأعمال هي من تصنع المرء
354. Every man takes pride in himself
كل امرئ يعتز بنفسه
المعنى: تجد كل امرئ عظيما كان أو حقيرا معتزا بنفسه معجبا بصفاته وأعماله
وتصرفاته
355. Every medal has two sides
لكل عملة وجهان
المعنى: لكل مسألة أو قضية وجهان فلا ينبغي للإنسان أن يتمسك بوجهة نظره
ويتجاهل وجهة نظر الآخرين
356. Every new is fine
كل جديد حسن (لكل جديد لذة)
المعنى: الشيء الجديد له رونقه وبهاؤه ولكن لا تظهر حقيقة جودته إلا بعد مرور
فترة من الوقت
357. Every oak must be an acorn
العصا من العُصية (من الحبة تنشأ الشجرة)
المعنى: الأشجار الكبيرة الهائلة نمت من فسيلة صغيرة وكذلك كل الأشياء العظيمة
كان لها بدايات متواضعة، فينبغي للشخص أن لا يستهين بنفسه مهما كان صغيرا
ومتواضعا

358. Every one acts as he is brought up
كل امرئ يعمل على حسب تربيته
المعنى: لأصل الإنسان وتربيته أثر كبير في سلوكه وتصرفاته
359. Every one puts his fault on the times
كل امرئ يحمل خطاه على الزمن (نعيب زماننا والعيب فينا)
المعنى: ينسب كثير من الناس أخطاءهم إلى الزمن ويحاولون تبرير فشلهم بالظروف أو أي شيء آخر مع أنهم في الواقع هم المسؤولون وحدهم عن هذه الأخطاء
360. Every path has a puddle
لكل طريق وحلّة
المعنى: ليس هناك طريق مفروش بالورود فكل طريق فيه من العقبات والصعوبات ما فيه ولن يصل المرء إلى هدفه دون اجتياز تلك العقبات
361. Every shoe fits not every foot
ليس كل حذاء يناسب كل قدم
المعنى: ليس كل ما يناسب شخصا معينا يمكن أن يناسب شخصا آخر والمنصب الذي يصلح له شخص معين قد لا يصلح له شخص آخر
362. Every slip is not a fall
ليس كل زلة سقطّة
المعنى: إذا أخطأ الإنسان مرة أو قابل عثرة فليس هذا معناه الفشل والنهاية بل إن هناك متسعاً للمحاولة مرة ومرة حتى يصل إلى مرامه
363. Every steed trips, every learned errs
(لكل جواد كيوّة ولكل عالم هفوة)
المعنى: ليس هناك من هو معصوم من الخطأ فالإنسان عرضة للخطأ والزلل في أي وقت
364. Every stranger is the relative of every other stranger
(كل غريب للغريب نسيب)
المعنى: يتحد الغرباء في الغربية ويتألفون لاشتراكهم في نفس الهموم ونفس المشاكل والصعوبات
365. Every thing begins small and gets big save misfortune, which begins big and gets small
كل شيء يبدأ صغيراً ثم يكبر إلا المصيبة فإنها تبدأ كبيرة ثم تصغر
المعنى: عند أول وقوع المصيبة يصدّم الإنسان بهولها وشدتها ومع مضي الوقت يعتاد عليها وينساها شيئاً فشيئاً فيصغر حجمها وتقل أهميتها
366. Every thing has an end
لكل شيء نهاية (ما أول إلا ويتلوه آخر)

المعنى: لا شيء يدوم في هذه الحياة حزنا كان أو فرحا فالظروف والأحوال تتغير وما بين طرفة عين وانتباهتها يغير الله من حال إلى حال

367. Every why has a wherefore

(لكل شيء سبب)

المعنى: لكل شيء سبب يعرفه المرء إذا سعى وراءه

368. Everybody's business is nobody's business

العمل المطلوب من الجميع لا يقوم به أحد

المعنى: إذا لم يكلف شخص معين بالعمل فلن يقوم به أحد إذ أن كل واحد سيعتمد على أن غيره سيقوم به

369. Everyone is held to be innocent until he is proved guilty

(المتهم بريء حتى تثبت إدانته)

المعنى: الأصل في الناس البراءة فلا ينبغي أن تصدق التهم التي تلقى جزافا على الناس حتى يتم إثباتها بالأدلة القطعية

370. Everyone is his own doctor

(المرء طبيب نفسه)

المعنى: كل إنسان أدرى بمشاكله وأقدر الناس على علاجها

371. Everyone to his taste

كل شخص وله ذوقه

المعنى: الأذواق تختلف من شخص إلى آخر فما يعجب بعض الناس قد لا يعجب البعض الآخر فإذا كانت المسألة مسألة أذواق فلا ينبغي أن يتجادل الناس حول تلك المسألة ويحاول كل منهم إقناع الآخر بوجهة نظره

372. Everyone will meet a rival wherever he goes

سوف يجد المرء منافسا أينما ذهب

المعنى: التنافس بين الناس أمر حتمي لا بد من وجوده ولا بد أن يتقبله المرء

373. Everything comes to him who waits

كل شيء يأتي لمن ينتظر (من صبر ظفر - من تأنى نال ما تمنى)

المعنى: من يتحلى بالصبر ويسعى في تحقيق مراده فإنه يظفر به في النهاية

374. Everything has its proper time and place

لكل شيء وقت ومكان مناسب (لكل مقام مقال)

المعنى: ما يصلح في مكان قد لا يصلح في مكان آخر وما يصلح في زمان قد لا يصلح في زمان آخر

375. Everything is good in its season

كل شيء جميل في أوانه

المعنى: إذا جاء الشيء في وقته وأوانه كان مناسبا أما إذا فات أوانه فلا جدوى منه

376. Everything must have a beginning

كل شيء لابد له من بداية
المعنى: كل شيء عظيم كانت له بداية متواضعة فمهما كانت بدايتك متواضعة فلا
تتيسر أن تصل يوماً إلى درجة كبيرة من الرقي

377. Evil be to him who evil thinks

من ينوي الشر يلقي الشر (ولا يحيق المكر السيئ إلا بأهله)
المعنى: من يسعى في الشر يعود عليه الشر ويصيب نفسه بالأذى قبل أن يصيب
غيره

378. Example is better than precept

(القدوة الحسنة خير من النصيحة)
المعنى: النصيحة والوعظ لا يؤثر في الناس بقدر ما يؤثر الفعل والقدوة، فمثلاً إذا
أردت أن يعود ابنك على عمل ما فما عليك سوى أن تفعل ذلك أمامه فهذا أفضل من
أن تداوم على نصيحته وتذكرته

379. The exception proves the rule

الاستثناء لا ينفي القاعدة
المعنى: الاستثناء هو الأمر الذي يشذ عن القاعدة وهو لا ينفي القاعدة بل على العكس
فإنه يبرهن على وجودها بالمقارنة بينه وبين الأمور الأخرى التي تسير على القاعدة،
فمثلاً إذا كان طائر البطريق لا يطير فهذا لا ينفي قدرة بقية الطيور على الطيران

380. Exchange is no robbery

المقايضة ليست سرقة
المعنى: المقايضة لا ظلم فيها، ويستخدم هذا المثل من قبل أولئك الذين كانت
المقايضة لصالحهم، فمثلاً إذا استبدل زيد سيارته مع عمرو ثم اشتكى عمرو من أن
السيارة تحتاج إلى إصلاحات كثيرة يقول له زيد أن المقايضة ليست سرقة

381. Expectation is better than realization

تصورك للشيء دائماً يكون أفضل من واقع الشيء ذاته
المعنى: لا يكون الشيء أبداً كما تصوره لأول وهلة فمثلاً قد يتمنى الإنسان طوال
حياته أن يسافر إلى بلد ما ويرسم لها صوراً جميلة في خياله ولكن عندما تتاح له
الفرصة لزيارتها فإنه يصاب بالإحباط لأنه لا يجدها كما كان يتوقعها

382. Experience is good, if not bought too dear

الخبرة جيدة إذا لم تكلف الكثير
المعنى: يستفيد الإنسان من خبراته وأخطائه ويتعلم منها ولكن قد يقع الإنسان في
خطأ فادح فيكون الدرس غالياً ويدفع الثمن باهظاً

383. Experience is the mother of wisdom

التجربة أم الحكمة (العقل غريزة تربيها التجارب)
المعنى: تأتي الحكمة من الخبرة وكثرة التجارب، فالمرء الذي يمر بتجارب كثيرة
تتسع مداركه وتزداد حنكته

384. Experience is the teacher of fools

التجربة هي معلم الحمقى
المعنى: لا شك أن المرء يتعلم من التجربة ولكن لا شك أيضا أن الدرس سيكون
غاليا وقد تكون التجربة مؤلمة فالذكي الفطن إذن هو من يتعلم من تجارب غيره
والأحمق هو من يخوض التجارب بنفسه فيواجه الصعاب ويخسر الكثير

385. Experience surpassed science

الخبرة تفوق العلم (أسأل مجربا ولا تسأل طبيبا)
المعنى: المعرفة التي يكتسبها الإنسان من الخبرة تأتي من واقع التجربة العملية فهي
بذلك تفوق النظريات التي تفشل عند وضعها موضع التطبيق

386. Experience without learning is better than
learning without experience

الخبرة بدون علم خير من العلم بدون خبرة
المعنى: الشخص الذي يكتسب الخبرة من الممارسة العملية أفضل وأمهرا من المتعلم
الذي لم يطبق أو يمارس ما تعلمه

387. Extravagance brings poverty

الإسراف يجلب الفقر
المعنى: مصير المسرف الذي ينفق ماله عبثا إلى الفقر مهما كان حجم ثروته

388. An eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth

(العين بالعين والسن بالسن)
المعنى: هذه هي العقيدة التي يتمسك بها من يرغب في الانتقام والقصاص ممن ظلمه
بالرغم من أن العفو والمسامحة أفضل

389. The eye is bigger than the belly

العين أكبر من المعى
المعنى: عندما يكون الشخص جوعانا فإنه يشتري طعاما و فيرا ويصور له جوعه أنه
سيلتهم كل الطعام ولكن عندما يأكل سرعان ما يشبع فيترك بقية الطعام

390. The eye is the window of the heart

العين نافذة القلب
المعنى: نظرة العين تدل على ما في القلب من مشاعر وأحاسيس

391. The eyes have one language everywhere

لغة العيون واحدة في كل مكان
المعنى: لا يحتاج المرء إلى تعليم خاص من أجل فهم إشارات العيون وما تدل عليه
من خوف أو كره أو حب أو غير ذلك

F

392.The face is the index of the heart

الوجه مؤشر لما في القلب
المعنى: تظهر في أسارير الوجه ما يدل على ما في القلب من الطيبة أو الخبث،
الشجاعة أو الجبن وما إلى ذلك

393.Face to face, the truth comes out

وجها إلى وجه تظهر الحقيقة
المعنى: قد يكذب كل من الخصمين إذا تحدث على انفراد فإذا تمت مواجهتهما معا
فند كل منهما أكاذيب الآخر وظهرت الحقيقة

394.Failure teaches success

الفشل يعلم النجاح
المعنى: من خلال الفشل يستطيع الإنسان أن يتعلم كيف يتجنب أسباب الفشل وينجح
في النهاية في تحقيق ما يريد

395.Faint heart ne'er won fair lady

القلب الضعيف لا يفوز بالفتاة الحسنة
المعنى: يقال هذا المثل للشباب الخجول الذي يرغب في فتاة معينة ويخشى أن يأخذ
خطوات إيجابية للتقرب إليها، كما يقال بشكل أعم لمن يمنعه الخجل عن طلب ما
يريد

396.A fair face is half a fortune

الوجه الحسن نصف الحظ
المعنى: من كان له وجه حسن بشوش فإنه يلقي قبولا بين الناس وتقضى حوائجه
بسهولة

397.A fair face may hide a foul heart

قد يخفي الوجه الحسن قلبا قبيحا
المعنى: قد يظهر الإنسان بمظهر الطيبة والخير ولكنه في الحقيقة شرير خبيث

398.Fair faces need no paint

الوجوه الحسنة لا تحتاج إلى زينة
المعنى: الجمال الطبيعي يظهر جماله للراني دون الحاجة إلى وسائل تجميل أو زينة

399.Fair in the cradle and foul in the saddle

جميل في الصغر قبيح في الكبر
المعنى: قد يكون الإنسان في منشئه طيبا ولكن يتغير حاله عندما يكبر

400.Fair water makes all clean

الماء الطاهر ينظف كل شيء

المعنى: الطرق المستقيمة والأساليب الشريفة تستقيم بها الأمور ولا يصيب من يعمل فيها أذى أو سمعة رديئة

401.Fair words and foul deeds cheat wise men as well as fools

الكلام المعسول والأفعال الشريرة يخدع بها الحكماء وكذلك الحمقى
المعنى: يمكن للأشرار أن يخدعون الناس سواء كانوا أذكاء أم حمقى بالكلام المنمق والقول المعسول

402.The fairest rose is at last withered

حتى أجمل الزهور تذبل في النهاية
المعنى: كل شيء جميل سوف يأتي عليه وقت ويزول حتى ولو كان أجمل الأشياء وأبهاها

403.Faith may move a mountain

الإيمان يزحزح الجبال
المعنى: العقيدة القوية كفيلة بأن تزل كل العقبات والأحوال مهما كان حجمها

404.A faithful friend is hard to find, remember man and keep in mind

من الصعب أن تجد الصديق المخلص فاسمع وع
المعنى: من الصعب أن تجد الصديق المخلص الذي يقف بجوارك في السراء والضراء ويحرص على مصلحتك ونصيحتك

405.Fall not out with a friend for a trifle

لا تخسر صديقك من أجل أمر تافه
المعنى: ينبغي أن يتسامح المرء مع أصدقائه مهما بدر منهم من أخطاء قدر ما يستطيع ولا يضحى بصداقتهم من أجل أمر تافه لأنه ليس من السهل أن يجد المرء صديقاً فينبغي ألا يفرض فيه بسهولة

406.A falling master makes a standing servant

إذا وقع السيد ساد الخادم
المعنى: إذا فقد العظيم منصبه وابت من تحت يده الفرصة ليحل محله

407.The falling out of lovers is the renewing of love

تشاجر الأحباب تجديد للود
المعنى: إذا حدث خلاف بين الأحباب فتعاتبوا صفت قلوبهم وتجددت مودتهم

408.Falsehood lacks foundation

ليس للباطل أساس
المعنى: مهما طال الباطل فإنه إلى زوال لأنه بلا أصل ثابت أو أساس متين

409.Fame is a magnifying glass

الشهرة مرآة معظمة

المعنى: يبالغ الناس في الثناء على الشخص المشهور ويظهرونه بصورة أكبر بكثير من حجمه الطبيعي

410.Familiarity breeds contempt

(شدة الألفة تزيل الكلفة)

المعنى: تعودك على الشيء تجعلك تستهين به، ويضرب هذا المثل للسيد الذي يرفع الكلفة مع خادمه فيستخف به، كما يضرب على من لديه شيء ثمين ولا يشعر بقيمته لتعوده عليه

411.A father is a treasure, a brother is a comfort, but a friend is both

الأب كنز والأخ راحة والصديق كلاهما معا
المعنى: الصديق دعم و عون لصديقه فهو كالأب والأخ بالنسبة له

412.A fault confessed is half redressed

الاعتراف بالخطأ هو أول طريق للإصلاح
المعنى: إذا اقترفت خطأ ما فإن أول خطوة نحو إصلاح هذا الخطأ هو أن تعترف وتقر به

413.A fault confessed should be forgiven

من أقر بذنبه غفر له (لا جرم بعد الندامة)
المعنى: إذا اعترف المرء بذنبه فهو أهل لأن يسامحه الناس ويصفحون عنه

414.Favour for favour

جزاء المعروف مثله (هل جزاء الإحسان إلا الإحسان)
المعنى: ينبغي على المرء أن يقابل المعروف بالمعروف والإحسان بالإحسان

415.Fear gives wings

الخوف يجعل لصاحبه جناحين
المعنى: عندما يخاف المرء فإنه يفر بسرعة كبيرة كأنه طير له جناحان

416.Fear of death is worse than death itself

الخوف من الموت أشد وطأة من الموت نفسه
المعنى: ترقب الشر والخوف منه قد يكون أسوأ من الشر نفسه لأن الشر إذا وقع تحمله الإنسان مرة ثم انقضى أما الخوف فإن صاحبه يعاني منه ليل نهار

417.Fear of the law gives safety

الخوف من القانون يورث السلامة
المعنى: ينبغي على المرء أن يحذر من مخالفة القانون حتى لا يقع تحت طائلته

418.Finding's keeping

من وجد شيئاً فهو له
المعنى: هذا المثل غير صحيح أدبيا وقانونيا إلا إذا طبق على شيء تافه لا يهتم الناس به، فمن وجد محفظة مليئة بالنقود لا يصح له الاحتفاظ بها أما من وجد قلم رصاص لا يعرف صاحبه فيمكنه حينئذ أن يأخذه ويقول أن من وجد شيئاً فهو له

419. Fine clothes may disguise but silly words will disclose a fool

الملابس الأنيقة قد تخفي الأحمق لكن كلامه السخيف يكشفه
المعنى: يظهر الأحمق من حديثه السخيف مهما حاول الظهور بمظهر جميل

420. Fine feathers make fine birds

الريش الجميل يصنع طيوراً جميلة
المعنى: تجد الناس يهتمون بعصافير الزينة وبييعونها بأثمان عالية مع أنه قد لا يكون هناك فرق يذكر بينها وبين العصافير العادية سوى ريشها الملون وكذلك الطاووس يعجب الناس به ويلتفتون إليه بسبب بهاء ريشه، وبالمثل فإن الناس العاديين يستطيعون لفت الأنظار إليهم بارتدائهم الملابس الأنيقة

421. Fine words butter no parsnips

الكلام المعسول لا يسمن ولا يغني من جوع
المعنى: التصريحات البراقة والوعود السخية كل ذلك إن لم يقترن بالعمل فلا فائدة فيه ولا طائل منه

422. The fingers of the hand are not alike

أصابع اليد ليست متشابهة
المعنى: كما تختلف أصابع اليد في الطول والقصر يختلف الناس في أدواقهم وسلوكهم وتفكيرهم

423. Fingers were made before forks

خلقت الأصابع قبل الشوكة والسكين
المعنى: قيل اختراع الشوكة والسكين كان الناس يأكلون بأيديهم، ويقول الشخص هذا المثل عندما يرغب أن يأكل شيئاً ما بيده وينتقده شخص آخر

424. Fire and straw do not go together

النار والقش لا يأتلفان
المعنى: لا يمكن لشئيين أو شخصين متناقضين أن يأتلفان

425. Fire begins with little sparks

(معظم النار من مستصغر الشرر)
المعنى: لا ينبغي للمرء أن يستهين بالمشاكل والشروخ البسيطة فإنها إن تركت قد تستفحل وتؤدي إلى شر أكبر وأعظم

426. The fire which lights us at a distance will burn us when near

النار تنير لنا من بعد ولكنها تحرقنا عن قرب
المعنى: يقال هذا للتحذير من مرافقة الرؤساء والحكام وما يكون في البعد عنهم من خير وما في القرب منهم من شر ودمار

427. The first blow is half the battle

الضربة الأولى هي نصف المعركة

المعنى: إذا باغت الشخص عدوه وفاجأه بالضربة الأولى فإنه يربكه ويفقده توازنه وبذلك يصبح النصر ميسورا لصاحب الضربة الأولى، ويقال هذا المثل في الحروب والمباريات الرياضية وغيرها

428.First catch your hare

صد الأرنب أولا
المعنى: قيل أن تفكر كيف ستطهو الأرنب وكيف ستأكله لابد أن تصيده أولا، وبالمثل لا ينبغي للإنسان أن يتخذ قراراته ويرتب حياته باعتبار وجود أشياء لم تقع تحت يده بعد

429.First come, first served

السابق تسبق له الضيافة
المعنى: من يسبق إلى المطعم يستمتع بالطعام الطازج وينتقي منه ما لذ وطاب أما من يأتي متأخرا فلن يجد سوى البقايا، وهذا حث على أن يقتنص الإنسان الفرصة ويبادر إليها

430.First deserve, and then desire

كن جديرا بما تصبو إليه
المعنى: ينبغي للمرء أن يجد ويجتهد حتى يكون جديرا بتحقيق أمانيه ورغباته

431.First impressions are most lasting

(الانطباعات الأولى تدوم)
المعنى: عندما ترى شخصا لأول مرة فإنك ترسم عنه انطباعا في ذهنك بأن هذا الشخص غني أو فقير، كريم أو بخيل، نكي أو أحمق، وهذا الانطباع يترسخ في ذهنك ولا يزول إلا بصعوبة كبيرة، ولهذا ينصح الشخص الذي يقابل أناسا لأول مرة أن يحافظ على مظهره ولباقته أمامهم حتى يأخذوا عنه انطباعا حسنا

432.First plan your work, then work your plan

خطط لعملك أولا ثم نفذ ما خططت له
المعنى: العمل السليم لا يقوم إلا على أساس خطة سليمة مدروسة واضحة المعالم ولا يتم العمل بشكل مناسب إلا بالالتزام بهذه الخطة

433.The first step is the hardest

الخطوة الأولى هي أصعب خطوة
المعنى: البداية في أي مشروع تكون دائما صعبة لأن المرء يستكشف الأمر ويواجه من الصعوبات ما لم يحسب له حساب فإذا اجتاز هذه المرحلة كان ما بعد ذلك سهلا

434.The first step to virtue is to abstain from vice

أول خطوة نحو الفضيلة هي الابتعاد عن الرذيلة
المعنى: لا يمكن للمرء أن يفعل الخير من ناحية والشر من ناحية أخرى بل لابد له أن يجتنب الشر قبل فعل الخير

435.First think, then speak

فكر أولا ثم تكلم

المعنى: إذا تحدث المرء بلا تفكير فإنه يتكلم هترا لا يفهم أحد منه شيئا وقد يتحدث بألفاظ غير لائقة أو يدور في محاور جانبية لا صلة لها بالموضوع الرئيسي فلذلك ينبغي للإنسان أن يفكر مليا وينظم أفكاره قبل البدء في الكلام

436.First thrive and then wive

كافح أولا ثم تزوج
المعنى: لا ينبغي للشباب أن يتسرع في الزواج قبل أن يعمل ويكافح فيستطيع بذلك أن يتحمل أعباء الزواج ويوفر لأسرته عيشة كريمة

437.First try and then trust

جرب أولا قبل أن تمنح الثقة
المعنى: لا ينبغي للمرء أن يمنح ثقته للناس قبل أن يختبرهم ويتأكد من أمانتهم وصدقهم

438.Fish and guests smell after three days

السماك والضيف ينتنان بعد ثلاثة أيام
المعنى: ينبغي على المرء أن يخفف الزيارة ولا يطيل زيارته على ثلاثة أيام حتى لا يضجر مضيفه ويمل منه

439.Fish follow the bait

السماك يتبع الطعم
المعنى: كثير من الناس يقعون تحت طائلة الإغراءات وينخدعون بالعروض الزائفة

440.The fish will soon be caught that nibbles at every bait

السماك التي تقرض من كل طعم سريعا ما تقع في يد الصياد
المعنى: لا ينبغي للإنسان أن يكون فضوليا فإن ذلك يورده مورد التهلكة، ويضرب كذلك للشخص الذي يضع نفسه موضع الشبهات ويعرض نفسه للخطر

441.The flag protects the cargo

العلم يحمي الحمولة
المعنى: قد يحتمي أصحاب الأعمال بشخصية أو دولة لها نفوذ وسيطرة من أجل رعاية مصالحهم

442.Flee from honour, honour will follow you

فر من المنصب الرفيع يأتيك خاضعا
المعنى: لا تسع إلى المناصب الرفيعة فإنك إذا كنت مستحقا لها فإنها ستأتيك دون عناء

443.Fling dirt enough and some will stick

ألق قدرا كافيا من القذارة على شخص ما وتأكد أن بعضها سيلتصق به
المعنى: إذا أطلقت الكثير من الأكاذيب والشائعات حول شخص ما فإن الناس إن لم يصدقوها كلها صدقوا بعضها

444.A fool and his money soon parted

الأحمق والمال سرعان ما يفترقان
المعنى: ينفق العاقل المال في موضعه ويعمل لكل شيء حساباً أما الأحمق فإنه
سرعان ما يبديد ماله حتى لا يبقى معه ما يسد حاجته

445.A fool believes everything

الأحمق يصدق كل شيء
المعنى: يصدق الأحمق كل ما يقال له لأنه ليس لديه من العقل والفتنة ما يزن به
الأمر ويحكم به على صدق الرواية

446.A fool lives in his own paradise

يعيش الأبله في نعيم
المعنى: لا يحمل الأبله هما ولا يحزنه شيء لذلك فهو يعيش سعيداً في عالمه مغلقاً
على نفسه

447.A fool may throw a stone into a well, which a
hundred wise men cannot pull out

قد يلقي الأحمق حجراً في بئر ولا يستطيع مائة عاقل أن يخرجوه
المعنى: قد يتسبب الأحمق بسهولة في خلق مشكلة يعجز العقلاء عن إيجاد حل لها

448.A fool says, "I can't"; a wise says, "I'll try"

يقول الأحمق لا أستطيع أما العاقل فيقول سوف أحاول
المعنى: يتهرب الأحمق من العمل دائماً ويظهر عجزه أما العاقل فإنه يحاول ويبذل
جهده

449.A fool's tongue is long enough to cut his own
throat

طول لسان الأحمق يضرب عنقه (لسان الجاهل مفتاح حنقه)
المعنى: لا يدرك الأحمق خطورة كلامه فيؤذي الناس ببذاءة لسانه حتى يكون في
ذلك هلاكه ودماره

450.Fools bite one another, but wise men agree
together

يعض الحمقى بعضهم بعضاً بينما يتفق العقلاء
المعنى: يسود الخلاف والخصام بين الحمقى حيث يتمسك كل منهم برأيه ولا يفهم
رأي الآخرين، أما العقلاء فإنهم يتناقشون حتى يصلون إلى اتفاق يجمعهم

451.Fools rush in where angels fear to tread

الحمقى يهرولون حيث تخشى الملائكة أن تطأ بأقدامها
المعنى: يخوض الحمقى في أشياء لا علم لهم بها ويتكلمون في أمور دقيقة وحساسة،
في حين أن العقلاء يتحاشون الخوض في هذه الأمور ويمتنعون عن الكلام فيها

452.Footprints on the sands of time are not made
by sitting down

إن البصمات في ذاكرة التاريخ لم تصنع بالركون إلى الدعة

المعنى: إن الناس الذين صنعوا التاريخ وتركوا بصمات واضحة فيه لم يفعلوا ذلك بالركون إلى الدعة والوقوف في أماكنهم لا يحركون ساكنا وإنما فعلوا ذلك بالكفاح والتعب، فكذاك أي إنسان يريد أن يكون له أثرا في الحياة لا بد أن يبذل الجهد والعرق

453.For ill do well, then fear not hell

قابل السيئة بالحسنة ثم لا تخش جهنم

المعنى: من حسن أخلاق المرء أن يحسن إلى من أساء إليه ثم يرجو الثواب من الله

454.For mad words deaf ears

للكلام البذيء أدر أذانا صماء (ما يداوى الأحمق بمثل الإعراض عنه)

المعنى: ينبغي على المرء أن يتجاهل من يوجه إليه كلاما بذيئا أو سبابا ولا يرد عليه بمثله

455.For want of a nail ...

من أجل مسمار

المعنى: من أجل مسمار ضاعت الحدوة ومن أجل الحدوة ضاع الفرس ومن أجل الفرس ضاع الفارس ومن أجل الفارس ضاعت المعركة ومن أجل المعركة ضاعت المملكة كل هذا من أجل مسمار، يضرب هذا المثل لبيان قيمة الأشياء التي قد تبدو تافهة وأنها إن لم تتوفر عند الحاجة إليها قد تؤدي إلى خسائر فادحة

456.Forbidden fruit is sweetest

الفاكهة الممنوعة أشهى (كل ممنوع مرغوب)

المعنى: عندما يحرم الإنسان من شيء ويمنع منه فإنه يشتهيهِ ويرغب في الحصول عليه بالرغم من أن ما لديه من المباح يغني عنه

457.A forced kindness deserves no thanks

المعروف الذي يأتي كرها لا يستحق الشكر

المعنى: لا شك أن صانع المعروف يستحق الشكر، لكن من يصنع المعروف مكرها على غير إرادته فهو في هذه الحالة لا يستحق الشكر، فمثلا إذا طلبت خدمة من موظف فامتنع فذهبت إلى رئيسه فأمره أن ينفذ هذه الخدمة فالموظف في هذه الحالة لا يستحق الشكر لأنه فعل الخدمة رغما عنه

458.Forewarned is forearmed

من تم تحذيره فقد تم تسليحه

المعنى: إذا حذرنا بعض الناس من خطر قادم فإننا نستعد له باتخاذ التدابير اللازمة بخلاف من يأتيه الخطر فجأة دون أن يعد له عدته، فيكون التحذير بمثابة تسليح، فمثلا إذا أخبرك أحد زملائك بأن المدير يقوم بزيارة مفاجئة لأفرع الشركة فإنك تتخذ احتياطاتك لكي تظهر بالمظهر اللائق أمامه

459.Forgive and forget

اغفر وانس

المعنى: اصفح عن أساء إليك وانس ما مضى

460.Fortune favours the bold

الحظ يحب الجريء

المعنى: إن من يحالفه الحظ في هذه الحياة هو من يتحلى بالجرأة والشجاعة فيقتحم الصعاب ويحاول ولا يخشى الفشل

461. Fortune knocks at least once at every man's gate

الحظ بطرق كل باب مرة واحدة على الأقل

المعنى: تأتي الفرصة مرة على الأقل لكل شخص وعلى المرء أن يتحين هذه الفرصة فيقتنصها عندما تأتيه ولا يتركها تضيع من يده

462. Fortune's wheel is never stopped

عجلة الحظ لا تتوقف

المعنى: الدنيا دائمة التغير والتقلب ويصادف المرء حظا حسنا في بعض الأحيان وحظا عاثرا في أحيان أخرى

463. A friend in need is a friend indeed

الصديق وقت الشدة هو الصديق الحقيقي (الصديق وقت الضيق)

المعنى: الصديق الحقيقي هو من يقف بجوار صديقه وقت الشدة ولا يتخلى عنه، أما الصديق الزائف فهو من يهجر صديقه ويتخلى عنه وقت حاجته إليه

464. A friend is easier lost than found

من الصعب أن تجد صديقا ومن السهل أن تخسره

المعنى: لا يتخذ المرء صديقا إلا بعد اختيار وتجربة وعشرة ولكنه قد يخسره بسهولة بسبب خلاف أو شقاق طارئ

465. A friend is never known till needed

لا يعرف الصديق إلا عند الشدة (عند الشدائد تعرف الإخوان)

المعنى: لا يعرف المرء مدى صدق ووفاء صديقه إلا وقت حاجته إليه فإن الصديق الوفي يقف بجوار صديقه وقت الشدة ويدعمه بكل قوته

466. A friend that you buy will be bought from you

الصديق الذي تشتريه بمالك سوف يشتريه غيرك

المعنى: الصداقة القائمة على المصلحة والمنفعة المادية هي صداقة زائفة لا تدوم إذ سرعان ما يغير هذا الصديق ولاءه إذا وجد مصلحته مع شخص آخر

467. A friend to everybody is a friend to nobody

من يصادق الجميع لا يعد صديقا لأحد

المعنى: من المستحيل أن يصبح المرء صديقا لكل الناس فلا يمكن لأحد أن يجمع بين صداقة الطيب والشرير والعاقل والأحمق والمؤدب والبذيء

468. Friends are the nearest relations

الأصدقاء هم أقرب المقربون

(رب أخ لم تلده أمي ... ينفي الأذى عني ويجلو همي)

المعنى: قد يرتاح المرء إلى رفقة أصدقائه ويجد عندهم من العون والدعم ما لا يجده حتى عند أقرب الأقارب

469.From the sublime to the ridiculous is but a step

ليس بين العلو الانحطاط سوى خطوة واحدة

المعنى: هذه المقولة قالها نابليون بعد انسحابه من موسكو سنة 1812، ويقال عندما يظهر من كان في مكانة عالية بمظهر مثير للسخرية بسبب حظ عاثر

470.Full of courtesy, full of craft

كثير المداينة كثير المكر

المعنى: حاذر ممن يبالغ في المجاملة والمدح والإطراء فإنه يخفي وراء ذلك كثيرا من المكر والخداع والتضليل