

Revesion

Blink	يرمش	Responsibility	المسئوليه
Yawn	يتثائب	Economical	اقتصادي
Breathe	ينتفس	Damage	ضرر
Carry out	ينفذ	Environment	البيئه
Strange	غريب	Intelligent	ذكي
Task	مهمه	Ideal	مثالي
Latest	احدث	Materials	خامات
Thanks to	بفضل	Techniques	اساليب
Far-sighted	بعد النظر	Warm	دافئ
Architect	مهندس معماري	Recycling	اعاده تدوير
Designer	مصمم	Washing water	مياه الغسيل
Essential	ضروري	Conventional	قديم تقليدي
For instance	على سبيل المثال	Unusual	غير عادي
Sophisticated technology	التكنولوجيا المعقده	Comfortable	مريح
Routine jobs	الاعمال المعتاده	Kinder	الطف
Atmosphere	الجو العام	Cooler	اكثر بروده
Bright	لامع	Lighter	اضاءه
Remote control	التحكم عن بعد	Darker	مظلم
Temperature	درجة الحراره	Prepare	يعد يجهز
Whenever	اي وقت	Break down	يتعطل
Close-circuit	دائره مغلقة	Afford	يتحمل تكلفه
Hi-tech	تكنولوجيا متطوره	Who knows	من يعلم
Warmer	ادفئ	Improving	تطوير
Suberbs	ضواحي المدينه	Smart	ذكي - تقني

Salary.....

Wage.....

Fee.....

Describe	يصف	White-water rafting	رياضة ركوب النهر
Description	وصف	Apply for	يتقدم لوظيفة
Include	يتضمن	Course	منهج - محتوى
Stunt person	دوبلير	Independent	مستقل
Ordinary	تقليدي	Film company	شركة صناعة افلام
Stay (n)	اقامه	Stunt man	دوبلير
Reader	قارئ	Location	مكان التصوير
Find out	يكتشف	Area	منطقه
Kind	نوع	Lucky	محظوظ
Actually	في الحقيقه	Director	مخرج
Realize	يدرك	Design	تصميم
Neighborhood	الجيران	Fair	عادل - منصف
Anxious	خوف - قلق	Helicopter	طائره هليكوبتر
Survive	ينجو	The Alps	جبال الالب
Stunt	خدعه - عرض	Serious	خطير
Local	محلّي	Injured	مصاب
On your own	وحدك	Apart	جزئيا
Mean	يقصد	Foolish	احمق
Had enough	اكتفى	Safety record	سجل تأميني
Dangerous	خطير	Risk	مخاطره
Guidance	التوجيه - الارشاد	Impatient	غير صبور
Sensible	عقلاني - منطقي	Line	نوع
Plenty	كثير	Opportunities	فرص
Thrill	الحماس	Set up	يرتب - يعد

Phrasal Verbs

Break down	Stop working properly
Call in	Visit
Carry out	Follow instructions : do
Get away with	Escape punishment
Go off	Start working and make a loud voice
Go up	Increase in number or value
Pull down	Destroy a building
Sort out	Tidy, organize
Turn on	Make something work by moving a switch
Work out	Calculate

Words with meanings

Normal	Ordinary	Excitement	Thrill
Visit	Stay	History	Record
Area you live in	Neighborhood	Arrange	Set up
Worriedly	Anxiously	Type - kind	Line
Advice	Guidance	Possibilities of getting work	Opportunities
Intelligent	Modern	Solution	Answer
Essential	Necessary	Similar to	Like
Sophisticated	Advanced	Conventional	Traditional
Latest	Most recent	Far sighted	Able to imagine future needs
Virus	Something which causes damage	Afford	Have enough money for

Complete the sentences:

- 1- The lights automatically when it gets dark.
- 2- The houses of this area are very popular at the moment, so prices very quickly.
- 3- The machine uses the latest technology to many Everyday tasks.
- 4- We decided to the building as it was going to cost too much to repair.
- 5- Cats got into the empty houses through an open window and the burglar alarm
- 6- I must telephone the technician because my washing machine again.
- 7- The architect who designed the building which collapsed last week mustn't be allowed to it!
- 8- My parents' house is close to where I work, so it's easy for me to and see them every day.
- 9- I must sit down this week and how much it will cost to redecorate my living room.
- 10- Moving house is an excellent time to your cupboard and throw away things you don't use anymore.

Choose the correct:

1. Jenny's new dish washer is very **(economic / economical)** it doesn't use much electricity.
2. I have had such a tiring day I think I will **(do / have)** a shower before we have supper.
3. Cathy like living in the country because she can **(breathe / breath)** fresh air.
4. Don't forget to turn off the **(cooker / kitchen)** when you have finished making dinner.
5. You can out the equipment down **(in / on)** the basement if you want.
6. Don't forget to **(switch off / close)** the lights when you leave.
7. Martin is buying a beautiful new flat **(in / on)** the tenth floor of the building.
8. You can get to the garden by going down the **(stairs / steps)** at the side of his house.
9. Michel's decided to live on his own, so he is looking for a flat to **(hire / rent)**
10. Lots of young couples nowadays get a **(mortgage / overdraft)** from the bank to buy their own houses.

Fill the gaps with the appropriate preposition:

(for – in – of – on – up)

- 1- the workers in that factory have beenstrike two weeks now.
- 2- I rand the numer I saw in the job advertisements and set an interview.
- 3- You must fill your details in the application form and post it to the following address.
- 4- What do your parents do a living?
- 5- Susan has been out work for two weeks now and she is trying to find a job.
- 6- Twenty people applied The position of sales manager, but we only interviewed ten of them.
- 7- Mr Jenkins is available an interview on Wednesday next week.
- 8- The doctor was exhausted because he'd been duty at the hospital for 13 hours.

Choose the correct answer:

(apply – earn – employ – fire – interview – offer – promote retire)

- 1- My grandfather last month and has started golf lessons now he has more free time.
- 2- After seeing that advert in the paper for a research assistant, I just had to for.
- 3- Susan's earning more money now because her boss her last Christmas.
- 4- How many people does this company?
- 5- They Me that job last week but I said 'no' . I don't want to work so far from home.
- 6- Most lawyers A lot of money, especially if they have a good reputation.
- 7- I've so many people, but none of them are suitable for the job. We will have to advertise again.
- 8- The worst part of being a manager is when you have to People because they are not doing their job well enough.

Complete the following sentences:

1. Mrs Owen..... **(receive)** a letter from her son every month. He **(study)** abroad and **(never forget)** to write to his mother.
2. When I **(go)** to the dentist, I **(feel)** tense.
3. Kate..... **(not remember)** new words after studying them. She **(not seem)** to be able to learn them.
4. She **(watch)** TV at the moment. She..... **(watch)** TV every night before she **(go)** to bed.

5. 'Hello, Sue! What **(you do)** over there?"
6. 'I **(try)** to fix this radio. I **(listen)** to the radio every day after work.
7. Jane can't come to the phone because she **(wash)** her hair
8. She **(wash)** her hair every day.
9. **(you / always / lock)** your windows before you leave?
10. Look! It **(snow)** . It **(seldom snow)** at this time of year.
11. Jane **(see)** a doctor about headaches tomorrow morning.
12. Emma **(have)** a wonderful house.
13. I **(think)** Mr Brown is a very good teacher.
14. I **(think)** of buying a new house.
15. I can't afford to buy this house. It **(cost)** too much.
16. Look! It **(rain)** unfortunately, I **(not have)** my umbrella with me.
17. During the week, I **(sleep)** until 8 am. Then, I **(Get up)** , **(brush)** my teeth, **(have)** breakfast and **(go)** to school. I **(never miss)** school.
18. Sue **(not want)** to visit grandmother because her friends **(go)** to the beach.
19. What time **(the plane \ take off)**?
20. They **(have)** a party on Sunday.

Choose the correct word or phrase:

1. He **tastes/is tasting** the soup at the moment to see if it needs more salt.
2. They **are visiting / visit** their grandparents every Sunday.
3. What **do you think/are you thinking** the best way to overcome stress is?
4. Larry never **goes / is going** out after midnight.
5. We **think \ are thinking** of moving to Wales.
6. Jack always **is wearing / wears** a suit to the office.
7. It isn't true. I **am not believing / don't believe** it.
8. Please be quiet. I **am trying / try** to concentrate.
9. Martha **stays / is staying** with Jill for the time being.

10. Marilyn **doesn't watch / isn't watching** horror films.
11. How **are you going / do you go** to work every day?
12. I can't come with you tonight. I **am seeing / see** an old friend.
13. I **think / am thinking** that you should find another job.
14. Well done! I **am admiring \ admire** your courage.

Complete the following sentences:

1. The children are doing (do) their homework at the moment.
2. I (have) lunch with Mary tomorrow.
3. Light (travel) at 186,000 miles per second.
4. I (work) in the sales department for a few days.
5. They(always try) to show how clever they are. It's so annoying!
6. We (go) to Santorini every summer.
7. The children (get) lots of presents every Christmas.
8. Now I(remember) her name! It's Juliette.

Complete the following sentences:

1. I haven't been(not go) to a party since Christmas.
2. It (rain) all day. It seems it will never stop!
3. People (call) all morning to complain about the poor service and they are still calling.
4. (you finish) your homework yet?
5. I(try) to contact Peter but his phone is always engaged.
6. He(fly) an aeroplane before but he doesn't think he can do it now.
7. 'What's all this mess? What (you/ be)?
8. Where (you/ be) ? I..... (look) for you for two hours.
9. He (work) in this company for 40 years and (never cause) any trouble.
10. Since the doctor warned him about his poor health, James(give up)smoking.

Past Conjunctions

While,

While,

While,

When,

While (1-2) = As – Just as

While (3) = On (v. ing) – During (noun)

After \ as soon as,

Before \ by the time,

On,

Having,

It wasn't until **that**

It was only when **that**

..... **when**

..... **when**

..... **till / until**

By / until,

No sooner **than**

..... **no sooner** **than**.....

Hardly \ scarcely **when**

..... **Hardly \ scarcely** **when**.....

Complete the sentences using "past simple" or "past continuous":

- 1- (not hear) the alarm clock this morning because I (be) so tired.
- 2- When I (Mary) last night. I(not realize) that something was wrong.
- 3- I (study) in my room when the doorbell(rang).
- 4- My mother(read) a book while my father (watch) TV.
- 5- The robber (enter) the bank,(order) everyone to lie down and(take) all the money from the safe.
- 6- We (plan) to have a barbeque party when suddenly(start) to rain.
- 7- The children(dance) at the party when the lights (go out).
- 8- How(you break) your arm?
- 9- I (ski) last weekend when I (fall) and (break) my leg.
- 10- I (not feel) very well this morning, so I (ask) my boss for permission to leave early.
- 11- Why (you \ not tell) me the truth in the first place?

- 12- He(sit) on the bank of the river when he(see) a rare bird.
- 13- It (rain) heavily when I(wake) up this morning.
- 14- Everyone in the library (read) quietly when suddenly the door (open).
- 15- I (go) to Paul's house yesterday but I(not find) him there.
- 16- While I(wonder) whether to buy the suit or not, a man (come) and bought it.
- 17- What(you \ do) from 10 am to 5 om? Asked the detective.
- 18- My dog(attack) the postman while he (deliver) a letter.
- 19- We(not sleep) all night because our next door neighbors(have) a noisy party which went on till early in the morning.
- 20- What (you \do) when the burglars(get) in? I (watch) TV and my children(study) in their room.

Put the verbs in brackets in "past simple" or "past continuous":

I(walk) along regent street when I (realize)
That a man(follow) me. I(turn) right and he
..... (follow). Whenever I(stop). He(do)
Too. I(decide) to take the 717 bus from the bus stop just
behind me. Just as the bus(move) off. I(jump)
on. The man(miss) the bus but he(get) on
another 717. He (seem) rather angry. I(get)
off at Leicester square with lots of other people. He(not
notice) me getting of the bus. I immediately(head) for
the nearest police station to report him.

Summary

The play begins during the downpour in which people seek to find a shelter. Here is "freddy" trying to find a taxi for his mother and sister "Mrs Enysford and Clara" when he hit into the flower girl "Eliza" then we have "colonel pickering" who tells her about the note taker the one who writes everything she says they think that he is an undercover informant or police she starts shouting until he introduces himself as "Henry Higgins" he is interested in Eliza's character and says that he can change it into a duchess in three months she is interested and asked him to give her some money it seems obvious that both colonel Pickering and Mr Higgins know each other and want to meet each other for long time. When Freddy returned, he finds that his mother and sister took the bus as his sister is too impatient then Eliza takes that taxi home.

Commentary

This act represents a slice of society, in which characters from different standards of society are brought together by untoward weather. It is no coincidence that this happened. While the transformation of Eliza in the play from being a flower girl to a duchess. Way in which the flower girl is made into a duchess is emphasized right from this opening act. This helps us to think about the comparison of the artificial transformation of Eliza Doolittle that the phonetics scientist can achieve, to the gradual increase in self-esteem that the gentleman can make upon her.

The confusion of the thunderstorm reflects the social confusion that will appear when Higgins decides to change the unschooled flower girl. When The Mother gives the Flower Girl money she wants to find out how she knew her son's name shows fear that her son might be associating with the wrong sort. explaining that Eliza uses freddy as a common name. Higgins is a kind of Pygmalion who makes a flower girl a duchess.

Characters

Professor Henry Higgins

Henry Higgins is a professor of phonetics who plays Pygmalion to Eliza Doolittle. He is the author of Higgins' Universal Alphabet. He is an unconventional man, who goes in the opposite direction from the rest of society in most matters. Indeed, he is impatient with high society, and isn't considerate of normal social niceties. t

Eliza Doolittle

She is not at all a romantic figure. She is transformed from a flower girl with poor English, to a regal figure fit to deal with nobility. The real (re-)making of Eliza Doolittle happens after the ambassador's party, when she decides to make a statement for her own dignity against Higgins' insensitive treatment. This is when she becomes, not a duchess, but an independent woman; and explains that Higgins begins to see Eliza not as a tool but as a creature worthy of his admiration.

Colonel Pickering

Colonel Pickering, the author of Spoken Sanskrit, is a match for Higgins but less obsessive in his passion for phonetics. He is always considered as a gentleman. and appears as a civilized professor. He helps in the Eliza Doolittle experiment, saying he will cover the costs of the experiment if Higgins does indeed make a convincing duchess of her. However, while Higgins only manages to teach Eliza pronunciations, it is Pickering's thoughtful treatment towards Eliza that teaches her to respect herself.

Questions

1- What purpose does the rain shower serve?

It gives the main characters a relatively believable circumstances under which to meet.

2- Why is Mrs. Enysford suspicious of Eliza?

She hears her talking to her son Freddy and knows his name.

3- How does the flower girl justify calling Freddy by his name?

She says that she uses "Freddy" as a typical name to talk to anyone.

4- The note taker is assumed to be of what profession? What actually is his profession?

People think that he is a police informer but he is actually a phonetician.

5- What does the note taker say about "a women who utters such depressing and disgusting sounds"?

He said "she has no right to be anywhere. No right to live".

6- The note taker brags for what he can do to for the flower girl within 3 month. What does he claim?

He claims that he can pass her off as a duchess at the empassador's party.

7- Who takes the cab Freddy brings? And why?

The flower girl takes the cab Freddy brings as his mother and sister have left for the bus, and the flower girl feels rich because of the money which professor Higgins gives her.

8- What does Higgins and Pickering have in common?

They both study speech "Phonetics".

Quotations

1- "I am getting chilled to the bone. What can Freddy be doing all this time?"

Clara is complaining that Freddy hadn't got a cab and that she can't stand in that freezing street. She addresses her mother Mrs. Eynsford Hill.

2- " I tell you they're all engaged."

Freddy said this to his mother and sister. He hasn't gotten a cab since the rain started.

3- "How do you know that my son's name is Freddy, pray?"

Mrs. Eynsford Hill said this to Eliza. Eliza called him by chance which makes Mrs. Enysford amazed.

4- "Ow , ezz, ya-owww san? Fed dwan y'd-ooty bawmz...."

Eliza said this to Mrs.Enysford she said that he has ruined her flowers and she has to pay for them and not to blame her. This shows that her accent is cockney.

5- "Who is trying to deceive you?"

Eliza said it to Mrs.Enysford. Eliza is trying to make herself clear she doesn't mean to call him by his name she does it to show his respect.

6- "I an't done anything wrong by talking to the gentleman."

Eliza said it to the bystander when he warns he that there is a note-taker. She has the right to speak and buy flowers to anyone this shows that she is a good character.

7- "He's no gentleman, he isn't, to interfere with a poor girl."

Eliza said this to colonil Pichering. She is talking about professor Higgins the note-taker she is upset with him as he writes everything she says and he can use these words against her. She is poor but determined to keep her good character. She is afraid of being charged with begging or soliciting.

8- "He has no right to take away my character."

Eliza said it to Colonel Pickering about Henry Higgins as he puzzles everyone by imitating her speech and telling different bystanders where they come from. She is upset with him.

9- "a woman who utters such depressing and disgusting sounds has no right to be anywhere – no right to live."

Henry Higgins said it to Colonel Pickering about Eliza. He scorns her use of English this shows that he is confident of teaching skills.

10- "You see this creature with her kerbstone English: the English that will keep her in the gutter to the end of her days."

Henry Higgins said it to Colonel Pickering about Eliza. He behaves in an insensitive way towards her. He takes no notice of her complaints and discusses as if she was an object of scientific interest.

11- "Hundreds and thousands of times, young man."

Eliza is addressing the taxi driver. She is ambitious. She takes the opportunity to get into a taxi. She also shows she has spirit and can speak good English. The driver admires her spirit refuses to take the fare.

Summary

This act takes place the following morning at Heggins laboratory on wimpole street. Heggins is showing Pickering his apparatus and explaining his phonetic techniques. Eliza then arrived offering to to pay Heggins a shilling an hour for speech lessons so, she can get a job in a flower shop. Heggins is intrigues by the possibilities of the situation, pickring offers to pay for the lessons if Higgnes can make good on his pride of passing Eliza off as a duchess at the ampassador's garden party six month hence. Higgens accepts the challenge and told Mrs Pearce to take Eliza away, clean her up and guve her new clothes. Eliza hesitated then she finally accepts.

Pickering insists on assurances that no advantage will be taken of Eliza's position during the experiment. Mrs Pearce then returns and asks Higgens not to swear in Eliza's presence, to display good table manners and to keep himself wellgroomed and his things tidy.

Eliza's father, Alfred Doolittle then arrives, threatening to take Eliza home to rescue her from a compromising situation but really hoping for money to turn a blind eye to what he is sure id afoot. Heggins tells him to take Eliza away but he offers to sell Eliza for 5 pounds. Higgns is appalled for his lack of morals but fascinated by the same perverted logic that they both have. They give him the money the Eliza enters in a new clothes that he couldn't recognize her.

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Alfred Doolittle

is Eliza's father, a man with no morals as When he knows that his daughter has entered the home of Henry Higgins, he immediately pursues to see if he can get some money no to make sure if she is ok or not he took the situation to his advantage as all he wants is money.

Questions

1- When Higgins recognize the flower girl, what is his reaction?

He said that "she's no use I am not going to waste another cylinder on it be off with you; I don't want you"

2- What does Eliza Doolittle want?

She wants to learn how to speak well enough to be hired in a flower shop instead of the street corner.

3- After he agrees to teach her, what is Higgins attitude towards Eliza?

"she is deliciously low, so horribly dirty, put her in the dustbin" he treats her as an object even not a nice object

4- What is Mrs Pearce role?

She is the housekeeper for Higgins and tries to be the voice of reason. you mustn't talk to her like that" and what's to become of her? Is she to be paid anything? Be sensible, sir"

5- Eliza determines to leave rather than to be more insulted. How does Higgins persuade her to stay?

He offers her chocolates and promises her taxis, gold and diamonds.

6- What is the point of the bath scene?

It shows that Eliza has ideas of morals and decency although she is low class and vulgar, she knows well what is right and what is wrong.

7- Mrs Pearce makes some suggestions to ?Higgins. what are they?

She asked him to behave well, not to sit around in his robe, not to wipe his hands on his clothes and try to be a good example.

8- Why did Alfred Doolittle come to see professor Higgins

He wanted to get money for himself, he thought to blackmail Higgins

9- Dolittle said "I am undeserving, and I mean to go on being undeserving" why doesn't he want to be better?

If he rises in class, he also will rise in responsibility. He wants a life free of responsibility.

10- Why does Doolittle want only 5 pounds instead of the ten he is offered?

He can waste 5 pounds without feeling guilty but 10 pounds would require responsibility.

11- Why do speech lessons bring humour to the play?

As Higgins is interested in only showing off and Mrs Pearce is concerned with Eliza. There is a humour in the diplomatic way in which she tried to make Higgins behave well. Pickering is concerned about Eliza's moral welfare

Quotations

1- "Well, if you are a gentleman, you might ask me to sit down"

Eliza said it to Higgins as she finds that Higgins has no interest in her. He has to respect her as she has come in a taxi and bringing his business.

2- "I want to be a lady in a flower shop instead of selling at the corner of Tottenham court road"

Eliza is complaining about the way Higgins treats her. She says that she has come to take speech lessons because she wants to get a job in a flower shop.

3- "I'll ask you're the greatest teacher alive if you make that good party? I'll be you all the expenses of the experiment you can't do it?"

Colonel Pickering is asking Higgins about his ability to turn Eliza from a poor girl to a duchess.

4- "I shall make a duchess of this draggletailed guttersnipe"

Higgins said this to Mrs Pearce and colonil pickring. This shows that Higgins is obsessed with his work and he has no time to be polite and considerate. He also bets that he can turn Eliza to an upper class lady.

5- "Well, I haven't. I find that the moment I let a woman make friends with me, she becomes jealous, exacting and suspicious"

Higgins said this to pickring. He expresses his opinion about woman in general and he protests that he is misunderstood he thinks that is shy and mild person.

6- "Well, the truth is, I have taken a sort of fancy to you, governor, and if you want the girl, I am not to set on having her back home"

Alfred Doolittle, Eliza's father to Higgins he says that he wants 5 pounds for her. He entertains both Pickring and Higgins with his speech about being one of the undeserving poor who needs money.

Sonnet 18

Original version:

Shall I compare thee to a summer's day?
Thou art more lovely and more temperate:
Rough winds do shake the darling buds of May,
And summer's lease hath all too short a date;
Sometime too hot the eye of heaven shines,
And often is his gold complexion dimm'd;
And every fair from fair sometime declines,
By chance or nature's changing course untrimm'd;
But thy eternal summer shall not fade,
Nor lose possession of that fair thou ow'st;
Nor shall death brag thou wander'st in his shade,
When in eternal lines to time thou grow'st:
So long as men can breathe or eyes can see,
So long lives this, and this gives life to thee.

Simplified version:

Shall I compare you to a summer's day?
You are more lovely and more delightful:
Rough winds shake the much loved buds of may
And summer is far too short
At times the sun is too hot
Or often goes behind the clouds;
And everything that is beautiful will lose its beauty,
By chance or by nature's planned out course;
But your youth shall not fade,
Nor lose the beauty that you possess;
Nor will death claim you for his own,
Because in my eternal verse you will live forever:
So long as there are people on this earth,
So long will this poem live on, giving you ommortality.

Who is William Shakespeare?

William Shakespeare was an English poet, playwright, and actor. He was born on 26 April 1564 in Stratford-upon-Avon. Shakespeare is regarded as the greatest writer in the English language and the world's dramatist. He is often called England's national poet. He wrote about 38 plays, 154 sonnets, two long narrative poems, and a few other verses. His plays have been translated into every major living language.

What is sonnet 18?

It's a typical English or Shakespearean sonnet by Shakespeare to praise his beloved one by describing her beauty. It reflects the rhetorical tradition of an Italian or Petrarchan sonnet.

Paraphrase

The poet is asking himself if he should compare his beloved one to a summer's day. In his opinion she is more beautiful and nicer as 1) the summer's day is so windy that it shakes the young flowers. 2) it's also short and hot and the sky is often cloudy. 3) like any other beautiful creature that come to an end due to an accident or according to the nature of life that things grow old and die, summer is the same unlike the beauty of his love which will last forever and be immortal she will never lose her beauty and death won't be able to get her she will live in the lines of verse (poetry) that can't die.

Figures of speech

Metaphor:

"The eye of heaven shines" describing the sun with its beauty and light

Personification:

"his gold complexion dim 'd" personifies the sun as a man with dark and dull face.

"death brag thou wander'st in his shade" described death as a man.

Equation: "youth" with "Summer"

Commentary

The poet starts his poem with a question which he answers at the whole poem. The poet compares his love to a summer's day and states that she is even more lovely and more temperate.

He also declares that love and beauty are more permanent than the summer's day as summer is limited by the occasional winds and the eventual change of the season.

While summer always must come to an end, his love is eternal it will live forever and has no end.

Shakespeare changed the internal form of the sonnet. The rhyme scheme of the sonnet is: **ABAB, CDCD, EFEF, GG**

The meter of the poem is the **iambic Pentameter**.

according to Shakespeare, love transcends nature in two ways:

1) He begins with a comparison between his love and the summer. but he turns against nature In "the eternal summer shall not fade" the man suddenly embodies the beauty of his beloved as a perfect being even more powerful than the summer's day to which it was compared.

2) The man's love is so powerful that even death won't be able to ruin or affect it. His love will live forever through the future generations to show the power of the written word through the sonnet itself. The final part explains that his beloved "eternal summer" will continue as long as there are people alive to read this sonnet.

So long as men can breathe or eyes can see,

So long lives this, and this gives life to thee.

His beloved one is the source of inspiration for Shakespeare at his first 126 sonnets as they are thematically interlinked and demonstrate a progressive narration. They are all about a romantic affair which becomes more passionate in each sonnet.

In the previous sonnets, Shakespeare has been trying to convince the young man to settle down and have children. But in sonnet 18 for the first time he accepts love and as a theme to continue in the sonnets that follow.

Questions and answers:

1- What is the sonnet? What is the difference between the Italian and the Shakespearian sonnet?

The sonnet is 18 lines dealing with one idea or emotion which are usually personal ones.

The sonnet originated in Italy and its first form was divided into two parts:

-One consists of 8 lines, the other of 6 lines. Shakespeare changes the internal form of sonnets as He divided the 14 lines into 3 quatrains and a heroic couplet.

2- What will make the lady's beauty everlasting?

Her beauty will be everlasting in the verse of the poet's sonnet which will be repeated among people forever. As long as man live, as long as they read poetry.

3- in sonnet 18 Shakespeare states that poetry defeats time. discuss!

he said that poetry defeats time and death as his love is eternal will live forever after and even death won't be able to afraid people mentioned in his poems.

4- Why does the poet use the repetition of certain words?

To create internal musical patterns within the sonnet
For example: more \ fair \ so long

5- Mention the figures of speech in sonnet 18...

Shakespeare used only a few traditional metaphors for example:

- 1- Describing the sun as "eye of heaven"
- 2- Describing her beauty as "the eternal summer"
- 3- There is a personification is "his gold complexion"