To the Max (Unit 1 Family)			
الكلمات الجديدة			
Appeal to			يستهوي
Generation gap			فجوة الجيل
fault			خطأ
rude			وقح
Blow my top			يغضبني
Get my head around			يفهم
Turn u his nose at me			يتكبر علي
Big snob			مغرور
Pop into			يدخل مكان لبرهة
Slightly			قليل
Get the wrong end of the stick			يسئ الفهم
After all			رغم كل ذلك
In the meantime			في اثناء ذلك
Give a piece of your mind			يغضب من شخص
Associated with			يرتبط ب
values			قيم
image			صورة
Loyal			وفي
Close knit family			عائلة مترابطة
Reinforce			يقوي
Drastic			هائل
Fabric			نسيج
Profound			عميق
Impact			تاثير
Pursue			يتبع
Legalization			الشرعية
Divorce			طلاق
Retain			يستحوز
Conservative			محافظ

اعزب			Single
يحافظ علي			Maintain
ممتد			Extended
يضحي			Sacrifice
افضل			Better
متهم ب			Accused of
ذو وقاية			Over protective
الرسمية			Formality
ادوات المطبخ			cutlery
كلام اوفعل بزيء			Taboo
يدرك			Perceive
مؤشر			Indicator
اعماق			Bottoms
زي رسمي			Attire
نظير			Counterpart
يصاب بالبرد			Catching a chill
مقيمين			residents
متحمس			Enthusiastic
ينشر			publish
يبدل			Replace
تقليدي			Traditional
متاح			Available
افضل الكتب المباعة			Bestseller
يستحق			Worth
زهرة التوليب			Tulip
متحمس			Heart warming
ساطع			Vibrant
يقابل			Encounter
يقدر			Appreciate
مذهل			Stunning
جذر			Bulb
عريب			Odd

قارب مسطح			Flat boat
مجاري مائية			Waterways
ضحل			Shallow
هاديء			Tranquil
لطيف			Idyllic
مشاهد			Scenery
نوع الطبخ			Cuisine
وجبات			Eateries
غير عادي وجذاب			Quaint
معروف			Renowned
مناطق جذب			Attractions
الجهة المقصودة			Destination
يربي			Raised
معرفة القراءة والكتابة			Literacy
المحددات			Specifics
نشيط			Energetic
فضولي			Curious
تاثير			Influence
لحاف			Duvet
موضوغ			Theme
مجموعة من			Bunch
رحلة خلوية			Outing
ينعكس علي			Reflect on
يحل			Figure out
يتذكر			Recall
يربط			bind
الحركة			Dynamics
محفوظ			Reserved
منظم الوقت			Punctual
اناني			Selfish
عاطفي			Passionate
زيادة عن المقرر			Exracurricular

اشارة			Gestures
لا يستحسن الشيئ			Frown upon
الفردية			Individualism
في جميع الانحاء			Throughout
بالتحديد			Specifically
يوضح			Point out
فكاهي			Hilarious
قوي			Emphatic
متحرر			Libral
يعتمد علي			Count on

To the Max(Unit2 Successful Oprah Winfrey)			
			الكلمات الجديدة
المقادير			ingredients
يجمع المال			Fund-raiser
جمعية خيرية			Charity
حالية			Currently
اتعاب			fees
يدار بشكل جيد			Well-run
مسجل			Registered
يمتد			extend
مؤثر			Effective
شخص مشهور			celebrity
علي الاطلاق			By no means
قائد			leader
صعب			tough
حازم			strict
طالب مكرم			An honour student
يصوت			vote
غير معقول			incredible
بلاغة			oratory

منحة دراسية			scholarship
الشهرة			publicity
مساعد مقدم البرنامج			Co-anchor
مؤهل جامعي			degree
يتطوع			recruit
ذو مستوي عالي			High rated
مقال نقدي			review
يستضيف			host
نسخة			version
الشعبية			popularity
يذيع			broadcast
مؤسسة			Foundation
الراعي الرسمي			sponsor
يتيم			orphan
ملجأ			Orphanage
قدوة			Role model
يمنح جائزة			award
لقب			Title
مقدم			Presenter
للاسف			unfortunately
يكسب الشهرة			Gain fame
يمكن ارتدائه			wearable
يلتهم			Endeavour
يعرض			dislpay
يستفيد			Take advantage of
مجس			sensor
دمج			fusion
حسب الموقف			situational
وعي			awareness
في الطريق اليه			Under way
يتوقع			envisage
هائل			Tremendous

benefit			قائده
realise			يحقق احلامه
ranch			مزرعة
Track			طريق
Detailed			مفصل
A great deal of			كمية كبيرة من
Put heart into			يعمل بحماس وقوة
resource			مورد
Breeding stock			الماشية
Make up your mind			يقرر
frame			اطار
care			اهتمام
Stretch			يمتد
Untrodden			غير مطروق
attain			يحقق
progression			تقدم
mere			مجرد
resolve			قرار
finance			يمول
ultimately			كليا
Day in day out			روتين ممل
march			مشية عسكرية
Realistic			واقعي
Chase waterfall			يطارد الشلال
Dedication			اهداء
obstacle			عقبة
Arise			ينشيء
fulfill			يفي بوعده

To the Max (Unit 3 Wonders of The World)			
الكلمات الجديدة			
unforgettable			لا ينسي
Remember for a long time			يتذكر لفترة طويلة
sights			مناظر
Permanent			دائم
mark			يميز
Landmarks			معالم
honoured			مكرم
judge			قاضي
Nominated			مرشح
unpack			يفرغ محتويات الشنطة
Rock-carved			منحوت في الصخر
charm			سحر /فتنة
Gorgeous			رائع
legacy			ميراث
industrious			مجتهد
refined			نبيل
massive			ضخم
architecture			هندسة معمارية
ingenious			بارع
complex			مجمع
Keep out			يمنع دخول
Invading			غزو
Structure			بناء
Dynasties			الاسرة الحاكمة
zigzag			يلتوي
Resemble			يشبه
erect			يقف

هائل			tremendous
مسرح كبير			Amphitheatre
تجسيد			embodiment
يبجل			revere
فاخر			Grandeur
القسوة			cruelty
يجلس			seat
رائع			spectacular
مصارع قديم			gladiator
مرنبط بالبحرية			naval
مصلح			redeemer
رمز			icon
خرسانة			concrete
			soapstone
انشائي			Constructed
اطلال			ruins
غامض			enigmatic
يشكل واسع			Extensively
مختص بنفسه			Self contained
كاف			sufficient
ينبوع ماء			spring
يستخدم			utilize
منحدرات			rumbling
ملحوظ			remarkable
خفظ			Preservation
الدرج			stairway
الشرفة			terrace
لوحة			panel
ينظم بشكل جديد			Realign
مقبرة			Mausoleum
فاخر			opulent
علي شكل قبة			domed

يقع في			Stand in
محاط باسوار			walled
ماذنة			minaret
مهم			Striking
الضواحي			Outskirts
من العصور الوسطي			medieval
من صنع الاتسان			Man-made
يرجع تاريخه الي			Date back
كومة			mound
اساس			Principal
كاتدرائية			Cathedral
عمود في الكنيسة			spire
يسيطر			Dominate
وصفي			descriptive
حفاظات			nappies
جميل			cute
حلوي امريكية			waffles
حبوب			cereal
غيور			jealous
حظاظة			mascot
ينزل			descend
مثير			Breath-taking
غريب			weird
عرقان			Sweaty
يرتعش			Shiver
رائع			gorgeous
عالم اجتماع			sociologist
تنشاة			upbringing
والديه			His or her parents
يتجاهل			Ignore
سمة			feature
اتجاة			Attitude

تاثير			impact
عيوب			Put at a disadvantage Survey
يؤكد			confirm
مهووس ب			Sterotype
نموذج			obsessed
اداة			gadget
يطيح			Overturn
المتوسط			An average
ينحدر			decline
يميز			underscore
يطلق			release
يصدر عبارة/اكلاشيه			coin
الرسائل النصية			Hyper texting
يستفيد			benefit
تمثال ضخم			Colossus
مشتق من			Derived from
حلبة			arena
نزيف الدم			Blood shed
بيضاوي			oval
يتراجع			retreat
مكان لممارسة الرياضة			venue
مقصور علي			Restricted to
نصب تذكاري			podium
يشمل			incorporate
يخلي المكان			evacuate
احتفالية			festivities
يهتم بشء تافه			morbid
يخمن			Speculate
اعدام			execution
فوضي			chaotic
تدق الاجراس			Toll on

يتحول الي			Convert
محجر			quarry
يغطي علي			overshadow
عير انساني			Inhumane
الموت			Taking of a life

			To the Max (Unit 4 Hope)
			الكلمات الجديدة
معوق			handicapped
طموح			ambition
قدوة			Role-model
مهتم			concerned
يحل			Work out
يسدد			Pay off
طموح			aspiration
مخلص ل			Devote to
قضية			cause
التمكن والسيطرة			mastery
ينجز			Accomplish
اعاقة			disability
عقبة			obstacle
			Inherent
مهم			outstanding
ناشط			activist
يصاب بمرض			Come down with
الحمي القرمزية			Scarlet fever
هائل			Over whelming
عقبات			Odds

مضيء			Luminous
معجزة			miracle
يغزو			conquer
كفاح			Struggle
عواطف			Emotions
يصفق			Applaud
اخيرا			Eventually
يشخص			Diagnose
شلل			Poliomyelitis
يستعيد			Regain
يمر بمعناة			Undergo
روحاني			Spiritual
تحول			Transformation
			Confine to
انتخابات			Election
محافظ/حاكم			Governor
متوسط			An average
يصعد			Amount to
محاولة			Attempt
اعاقة ذهنية			Dyslexia
بشكل هام			Significantly
يعزو			Credit
نظرية			Theory
النسبية			Relatively
براءة الاختراع			Patent
استخدامات			Applications
تفتح افاقا جديدة			Break new ground
اسطوري			Legendary
			Mass
التاثير الكهرو ضوئي			Photoelectric effect
مصاب باعاقة ذهنية			Dyslexic
يلوم			Blame

ضحية			Victim
البلطجة			Bullying
بطولة			Starring
يحقق دخل			Gross
ملمح			Feature
عمل ناجح			Blockbuster
ايرادات			Revenue
يمكن التعف عليه			Recognisable
مدة عشر سنوات			decade
كفاح			Inspired by
عواطف			Through out
			Feat
رؤية			Vision
اقناع			Persuasion
يقنع			Convince
مفهوم			Concept
ناقد			Overcome
في الطريق			Underway
يتغلب علي			Critic
لا يشجع			Discourage
رغبة			Burning desire
يجري/يتدفق			Stream
يجري او يتدفق			Breeze
نسيم عليل			Flimsy
يحقق نجاح			Hit
يشير الي			Indicate
يربت علي			Tap
يهزم			Defeat
ظروف			Circumstances
ما يدل علي الاحترام			Tribute
الايمان			Faith
ملموس			Tangible

ميل او هوي			Devotion
يفك الشفرة			Decode
المثابرة			Persistence
خيمة كبيرة			Pavilion
مبدع			Creative
فني			Artistic
اصابع القدم			Toes
عرض			Display
يتحمل تكاليف			Afford
اساسا			Mainly
ثانوي /فرعي			Minor
يولد			Generate
عبد			Slave
مراقب			Overseer
عمدا			On purpose
مرض النوم			Narcolepsy
حدود			Borders
سلسلة من			Series
يهدد			Threaten
مكافاة مالية			Bounty
سلطة			Authority
ياسر			Capture
يوصي ب			recommend

Grammar Unit 1

Simple Present – Present Progressive

Form

Simple Present

infinitive
(3rd person singular: infinitive + 's')

I speak
you speak
he / she / it speaks
we speak
they speak

Exceptions

Exceptions when adding 's' :

- For *can, may, might, must*, do not add *s*.

  Example: he can, she may, it must

- After *o, ch, sh* or *s*, add *es*.

  Example: do - he does, wash - she washes

- After a consonant, the final consonant *y* becomes *ie*. (but: not after a vowel)

Present Progressive

form of 'be' and verb + ing

I am speaking
you are speaking
he / she / it is speaking
we are speaking
they are speaking

Exceptions when adding 'ing' :

- Silent *e* is dropped. (but: does not apply for *-ee*)

  Example: come - coming
  but: agree - agreeing

- After a short, stressed vowel, the final consonant is doubled.

  Example: sit - sitting

- After a vowel, the final consonant *l* is doubled in

Example: worry - he worries
but: play - he plays

British English (but not in American English).

Example: travel - travelling (British English)
but: traveling (American English)

- Final *ie* becomes *y*.

  Example: lie - lying

Use

In general or right now?

Do you want to express that something happens in general or that something is happening right now?

Simple Present	Present Progressive
in general (regularly, often, never)	**right now**
Colin plays football every Tuesday.	Look! Colin is playing football now.
present actions happening one after another	**also for several actions happening at the same time**
First Colin plays football, then he watches TV.	Colin is playing football and Anne is watching.
Signal words	
• always • every ... • often • normally • usually • sometimes • seldom • never • first • then	• at the moment • at this moment • today • now • right now • Listen! • Look!

Note: The following verbs are usually only used in Simple Present:
be, have, hear, know, like, love, see, smell, think, want

Timetable / Schedule or arrangement?

Do you want to express that something is arranged for the near future? Or do you refer to a time set by a timetable or schedule?

Simple Present	Present Progressive
action set by a timetable or schedule	**arrangement for the near future**
The film starts at 8 pm.	I am going to the cinema tonight.

Daily routine or just for a limited period of time?

Do you want to talk about a daily routine? Or do you want to emphasis that something is only going on for a limited (rather short) period of time?

Simple Present	Present Progressive
daily routine	**only for a limited period of time (does not have to happen directly at the moment of speaking)**
Bob works in a restaurant.	Jenny is working in a restaurant this week.

Certain Verbs

The following verbs are usually only used in Simple Present (not in the progressive form).

- **state**: be, cost, fit, mean, suit

  Example: We are on holiday.

- **possession**: belong, have

  Example: Sam has a cat.

- **senses**: feel, hear, see, smell, taste, touch

  Example: He feels the cold.

- **feelings**: hate, hope, like, love, prefer, regret, want, wish

  Example: Jane loves pizza.

- **brain work**: believe, know, think, understand

  Example: I believe you.

Conditional Sentences / If-Clauses Type I, II und III

Conditional Sentences are also known as Conditional Clauses or If Clauses. They are used to express that the action in the main clause (without *if*) can only take place if a certain condition (in the clause with *if*) is fulfilled. There are three types of Conditional Sentences.

Conditional Sentence Type 1

→ **It is possible and also *very likely* that the condition will be fulfilled.**

Form: *if* + Simple Present, will-Future

Example: If I find her address, I'll send her an invitation.

Conditional Sentence Type 2

→ **It is possible but *very unlikely*, that the condition will be fulfilled.**

Form: *if* + Simple Past, Conditional I (= would + Infinitive)

Example: If I found her address, I would send her an invitation.

Grammar unit 3

Reflexive Pronouns

A reflexive pronoun is a special kind of pronoun. It is usually used when the object of a sentence is the same as the subject, as you will see below. Each personal pronoun (such as *I*, *you*, and *she*) has its own reflexive form. This introduction will explain what the different forms of reflexive pronouns are, and when they are used.

Personal Pronoun	Reflexive Pronoun
I	myself
you (singular)	yourself
you (plural)	yourselves
he	himself
she	herself
it	itself
we	ourselves
they	themselves

When to use a reflexive pronoun

Reflexive pronouns are used in three main situations.

1. Reflexive pronouns are used when the subject and object are the same.

   I hurt **myself**.
   The band call **themselves** "Dire Straits".
   He shot **himself**.

2. They are used as the object of a preposition, when the subject and the object are the same.

   I bought a present for **myself**.
   She did it by **herself**. (She did it alone.)
   That man is talking to **himself**.

3. They are used when you want to emphasize the subject.

I'll do it **myself**. (No one else will help me.)
They ate all the food **themselves**. (No one else had any

Subject and Verb Agreement

. In an English sentence, the subject and the verb must agree in number.

e.g.: We speak English as a second language.

English is spoken all over the world.

2. We form singular and plural forms of *be* differently from other verbs:
***e.g.: I* am** a student and so is my sister.

They **are** on holiday.

3. Most of the time, subject verb agreement is clear, but in some cases, some patterns look confusing even for native speakers. Here are some examples:

A) Some nouns ending in -s are always used with singular verbs:
athletics/politics/gymnastics/mathematics/economics/news/ physics/electronics

e.g.: *Athletics* is my favourite sport.

Maths **was** my best subject at university.

B) Uncountable nouns are always used with singular verbs:
water/food/music/information/money/furniture/luggage/advice

e.g.: The *water* in this river is very clean.

Your *luggage* is heavier than mine.

C) Nouns which refer to groups can be used with singular or plural **verbs:**

team/staff/family/government/company committee/staff

e.g.: The Egyptian *team* is going to play in the final.

(the group as a *whole}*

The Egyptian *team* **are** going to play in the finals.
(the ***members*** of the group)

But the word police always takes a plural verb:

e.g.: The *police* **have** already arrested the thieves.

The *police* **has** already arrested the thieves

1. Prepositional phrases do not affect the verb. The verb always agrees with the subject. Phrases like along with, together with, accompanied by, as well as and in addition to also do not affect the verb:

e.g.: The full *extent* of the damage and loss of lives is still not fully known.

The *scientist,* together with his team, is visiting the station.

2. We usually use a *single* verb with *quantities* like the expressions of time, money, distance, weight and measurement, though they look plural in meaning:

e.g.: - *Ten million dollars* is a lot of money.
- *Fifty litres* of petrol **fills** my car.
- *Five kilometres* is a long way to walk.
- *Three years* **is** a long time without a job.

3. When we use *each, every, neither,* or *any* as an indefinite pronoun, it takes a singular verb. This also includes indefinite pronouns such as everyone and everything:

e.g.: - *Everyone* is downstairs waiting for you.
- There **isn't** *anything* in the drawers. I searched everywhere.
- *Neither* of them **has** handed in the homework.

4. Nouns like *trousers, gloves, scissors, glasses* or *jeans* take a plural

verb even though the noun refers to one item unless it is preceded b>

the word pair (which is singular):

e.g.: - A *pair* of jeans **makes** a nice present
- My *glasses* **have** been broken.
- ***Jeans*** **are** not as cheap as people may think.

Grammar Unit 4

Simple Past

FORM

[VERB+ed] or irregular verbs

Examples:

- You **called** Debbie.
- **Did** you **call** Debbie?
- You **did not call** Debbie.

Complete List of Simple Past Forms

USE 1 Completed Action in the Past



Use the Simple Past to express the idea that an action started and finished at a specific time in the past. Sometimes, the speaker may not actually mention the specific time, but they do have one specific time in mind.

Examples:

- I **saw** a movie yesterday.
- I **didn't see** a play yesterday.
- Last year, I **traveled** to Japan.
- Last year, I **didn't travel** to Korea.
- **Did** you **have** dinner last night?
- She **washed** her car.
- He **didn't wash** his car.

USE 2 A Series of Completed Actions



We use the Simple Past to list a series of completed actions in the past. These actions happen 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and so on.

Examples:

- I **finished** work, **walked** to the beach, and **found** a nice place to swim.
- He **arrived** from the airport at 8:00, **checked** into the hotel at 9:00, and **met** the others at 10:00.
- **Did** you **add** flour, **pour** in the milk, and then **add** the eggs?

USE 3 Duration in Past



The Simple Past can be used with a duration which starts and stops in the past. A duration is a longer action often indicated by expressions such as: for two years, for five minutes, all day, all year, etc.

Examples:

- I **lived** in Brazil for two years.
- Shauna **studied** Japanese for five years.
- They **sat** at the beach all day.
- They **did not stay** at the party the entire time.
- We **talked** on the phone for thirty minutes.
- A: How long **did** you **wait** for them?
  B: We **waited** for one hour.

USE 4 Habits in the Past



The Simple Past can also be used to describe a habit which stopped in the past. It can have the same meaning as "used to." To make it clear that we are talking about a habit, we often add expressions such as: always, often, usually, never, when I was a child, when I was younger, etc.

Examples:

- I **studied** French when I was a child.
- He **played** the violin.

- He **didn't play** the piano.
- **Did** you **play** a musical instrument when you were a kid?
- She **worked** at the movie theater after school.
- They never **went** to school, they always **skipped** class.

USE 5 Past Facts or Generalizations



The Simple Past can also be used to describe past facts or generalizations which are no longer true. As in USE 4 above, this use of the Simple Past is quite similar to the expression "used to."

Examples:

- She **was** shy as a child, but now she is very outgoing.
- He **didn't like** tomatoes before.
- **Did** you **live** in Texas when you **were** a kid?
- People **paid** much more to make cell phone calls in the past.

IMPORTANT When-Clauses Happen First

Clauses are groups of words which have meaning but are often not complete sentences. Some clauses begin with the word "when" such as "when I dropped my pen..." or "when class began..." These clauses are called when-clauses, and they are very important. The examples below contain when-clauses.

Examples:

- **When I paid her one dollar**, she answered my question.
- She answered my question **when I paid her one dollar**.

When-clauses are important because they always happen first when both clauses are in the Simple Past. Both of the examples above mean the same thing: first, I paid her one dollar, and then, she answered my question. It is not important whether "when I paid her one dollar" is at the beginning of the sentence or at the end of the sentence. However, the example below has a different meaning. First, she answered my question, and then, I paid her one dollar.

Example:

- I paid her one dollar **when she answered my question**.

ADVERB PLACEMENT

The examples below show the placement for grammar adverbs such as: always, only, never, ever, still, just, etc.

Examples:

- You **just** called Debbie.
- Did you **just** call Debbie?

ACTIVE / PASSIVE

Examples:

- Tom **repaired** the car. *Active*
- The car **was repaired** by Tom. *Passive*

Past Perfect

FORM

[had + past participle]

Examples:

- You **had studied** English before you moved to New York.
- **Had** you **studied** English before you moved to New York?
- You **had** not **studied** English before you moved to New York.

Complete List of Past Perfect Forms

USE 1 Completed Action Before Something in the Past



The Past Perfect expresses the idea that something occurred before another action in the past. It can also show that something happened before a specific time in the past.

Examples:

- I **had** never **seen** such a beautiful beach before I went to Kauai.
- I did not have any money because I **had lost** my wallet.
- Tony knew Istanbul so well because he **had visited** the city several times.
- **Had** Susan ever **studied** Thai before she moved to Thailand?

- She only understood the movie because she **had read** the book.
- Kristine **had** never **been** to an opera before last night.
- We were not able to get a hotel room because we **had not booked** in advance.
- A: **Had** you ever **visited** the U.S. before your trip in 2006?
  B: Yes, I **had been** to the U.S. once before.

USE 2 Duration Before Something in the Past (Non-Continuous Verbs)



With Non-Continuous Verbs and some non-continuous uses of Mixed Verbs, we use the Past Perfect to show that something started in the past and continued up until another action in the past.

Examples:

- We **had had** that car for ten years before it broke down.
- By the time Alex finished his studies, he **had been** in London for over eight years.
- They felt bad about selling the house because they **had owned** it for more than forty years.

Although the above use of Past Perfect is normally limited to Non-Continuous Verbs and non-continuous uses of Mixed Verbs, the words "live," "work," "teach," and "study" are sometimes used in this way even though they are NOT Non-Continuous Verbs.

IMPORTANT Specific Times with the Past Perfect



Unlike with the Present Perfect, it is possible to use specific time words or phrases with the Past Perfect. Although this is possible, it is usually not necessary.

Example:

- She **had visited** her Japanese relatives once in 1993 before she moved in with them in 1996.

MOREOVER

If the Past Perfect action did occur at a specific time, the Simple Past can be used instead of the Past Perfect when "before" or "after" is used in the sentence. The words "before" and "after" actually tell you what happens first, so the Past Perfect is optional. For this reason, both sentences below are correct.

Examples:

- She **had visited** her Japanese relatives once in 1993 before she moved in with them in 1996.
- She **visited** her Japanese relatives once in 1993 before she moved in with them in 1996.

HOWEVER



If the Past Perfect is not referring to an action at a specific time, Past Perfect is not optional. Compare the examples below. Here Past Perfect is referring to a lack of experience rather than an action at a specific time. For this reason, Simple Past cannot be used.

Examples:

- She never **saw** a bear before she moved to Alaska. *Not Correct*
- She **had** never **seen** a bear before she moved to Alaska. *Correct*

ADVERB PLACEMENT

The examples below show the placement for grammar adverbs such as: always, only, never, ever, still, just, etc.

Examples:

- You had **previously** studied English before you moved to New York.
- Had you **previously** studied English before you moved to New York?

ACTIVE / PASSIVE

Examples:

- George **had repaired** many cars before he received his mechanic's license. *Active*
- Many cars **had been repaired** by George before he received his mechanic's license. *Passive*