Unit 1

There is no place like home

New Vocabulary

New vocabulary	Meaning
advantage	ميزة
amenity	أسباب الراحة
apartment	شقة
appeal	نداء
architect	مصمم معماري
atmosphere	الجو
campus	حرم جامعي
comfort	راحة
compact	تأثير
computer	حاسب آلي
confidence	ää
couch	أريكة
curtain	ستارة
demand	طاب
designer	مصمم
difference	اختلاف

estate	عقار
exile	منفى
exterior	الخارج
founder	مؤسس
furniture	أثاث
generation	جيل
happiness	سعادة
home	بيت
information	معلومات
interior	الداخل
joy	البهجة
kettle	غلاية
kindness	عطف/ شفقة
king	ملك
laugh	ضحكة
light	ضوء
living room	غرفة معيشة
loyalty	ولاء ـ إخلاص
neighbor	جار

nightmare	کابوس
nurturing	تغذية
opinion	رأي
pillow	وسادة
poverty	فقر
project	مشروع
quote	اقتباس
reality	حقيقة _ واقع
rental contract	عقد إيجار
researcher	باحث
reversal	العكس
roof	سقف
shelter	مأوى ـ ملجأ
sorrow	حزن
soul	روح
storm	عاصفة
strength	قوة
system	نظام
task	مهمة

wall	جدار
warmth	دفء
wealth	ثروة
wind	رياح

Regular Verbs

create	created	created	يخلق
ease	eased	eased	يخفف
fill	filled	filled	يملئ
furnish	furnished	furnished	يؤثث/ تأثيث
increase	increased	increased	يتزايد
live	lived	lived	يعيش
look for	looked for	looked for	يبحث عن
love	loved	loved	نحب
maintain	maintained	maintained	يصلح
realize	realized	realized	يدرك
remember	remembered	remembered	يتذكر
repair	repaired	repaired	يصلح

respect	respected	respected	يحترم
socialize	socialized	socialized	يعاشر
start	started	started	أعبي
study	studied	studied	یذاکر – پدرس
transport	transported	transported	ينتقل
travel	travelled	travelled	يسافر
use	used	used	يستخدم
want	wanted	wanted	يريد
whistle	whistled	whistled	يصفر

Irregular Verbs

build	built	built	يبني
come	came	come	يأتي
feel	felt	felt	يشعر
keep out	kept out	kept out	يعي
let	let	let	یدع
make	made	made	يصنع
sell	sold	sold	يبيع
speak	spoke	spoken	يتحدث
tell	told	told	يخبر
think	thought	thought	يعتقد

Adjectives

important	هام	kind	طيب ـ عطوف
beautiful	جميل	familiar	مألوف
clean	نظیف	peaceful	سلمي
pleasant	سار (مفرح)	worn	بالي
comfy	مريح	dirty	قذر
thick	سميك	friendly	ودود
unfriendly	غير ودي	soft	ناعم
young	صغير	tall	طویل
close	قريب	ugly	قبيح
nice	لطيف	wonderful	رائع
extra	إضافي	expensive	غالي
tiny	صغير جداً	financial	مالي
practical	عملي	transportable	متنقل
efficient	كفء	organic	عضوي

Adverb

loudly	بصوت عالي	softly	بهدوء
carelessly	بشكل مهمل	carefully	بعناية
slowly	ببطء	clearly	بوضوح
economically	اقتصاديا		

Real talk

cool!	عظیم
hold on!	توقف لدقيقة
out of touch	ليس لديه فكرة حقيقية
reality check	تقييم (فحص) الحقيقة
an arm and a leg	كمية كبيرة من المال
megabucks	كمية كبيرة من المال
grand	ألف

Expressions

I'm looking for	أنا أبحث عن
I'd love to find	أرغب في إيجاد
What I have in mind is	ما أفكر فيه هو
It's essential that I find	ضروري أن أجد

Grammar Adjective order Tiesli Livi

قاعدة ترتيب الصفات في الجمل يتم بها ترتيب الجملة على حسب ترتيب الصفات .
 سبيل المثال , إذا كنت تريد جملة بها (حجم ولون ومادة أو خامة) فيجب تقديم الحجم في الجملة ومن ثم اللون ومن ثم الخامة.

وعلي هذا الشكل يتم ترتيب الصفات في الجملة:

1.Opinion	2.Size/ shape	3.Age	4.colour	5.Origin	6.Material
الاعتقاد ـ الرأي	/الحجم الشكل	العمر	اللون	الأصل	المادة أوالخامة

ونبدأ الترتيب من اليسار لليمين . وهذه أمثلة علي ترتيب الصفات في الجمل :

• Ahmed wearing a beautiful small white linen jacket.

• يرتدى أحمد سترة (جاكيت) كتانية بيضاء صغيرة جميلة

نلاحظ في ترتيب الجملة أنها قامت على ترتيب الصفات التالية:

• Beautiful جميل : الرأي Beautiful

• small صغير : الحجم small

(color) أبيض : اللون White •

(Material) المادة : Linen •

• You're going to buy a new red woolen t-shirt.

أنت سوف تشتري تيشرت جديد أحمر صوف نلاحظ كيف تم ترتيب الصفات على النحو التالى:

(new) : age العمر
 (Red) : color اللون

• (woolen) : Material

Too/ enough

Too

Too can be placed before adjectives and adverbs

يمكن أن توضع قبل الصفات والظروف

Ex:

She can't reach the shelf. She's too short.

هي لا تستطيع الوصول للرف. إنها قصيرة جداة

You're talking too loudly. I can't hear the news.

أنت تتكلم بصوت عالي جدا. أنا لا أستطيع سماع الأخبار

Enough

Enough can be placed after adjectives and adverbs.

يمكن أن توضع بعد الصفات والظروف

Ex:

She can reach the shelf. She's tall enough.

يمكنها الوصول للرف. هي طويلة بشكل كافي

You're talking loudly enough. Everyone can hear you.

أنت تتحدث بصوت عالى بما فيه الكفاية. كل شخص يمكنه سماعك

Enough can be placed before nouns.

من الممكن أن توضع قبل الأسماء

They should buy their own home. They have enough money.

يجب أن يشتروا منزل خاص بهم. هم لديهم المال الكافي

A phrase with too or enough can be followed by an infinitive phrase. أي عبارة بها too/ enough يمكن أن تتبع بعبارة مصدرية

You're too sick to leave the house today.

أنت مريض جدا لتترك المنزل اليوم

You're not well enough to go to work today.

أنت لست جيد بما فيه الكفاية لتذهب للعمل اليوم

I have enough days off to go on a trip.

لدي أيام عطلة كافية للذهاب في رحلة

MoreAsking for, understanding and giving directions

Asking for directions: الإتجاهات	ل عن	السوا	
Excuse me, I'm looking for			
	_		من فضلك, أنا أبحث عن
Could you tell me where	is?		
?			هل من الممكن أن تخبرني أير
Can you tell me how to get there?			
	٤:	أصل هناك	هل تستطيع أن تخبرني كيف
Am I headed in the right direction for		?	
	?		هل أسلك الاتجاه الصحيح ل

Cirring directions ("IAIs "NI siles	
■ Giving directions: عطاء الإتجاهات	>)
Turn left/ right	اتجه یسار ـ یمین
Take a left/ right	خذ اليسار – اليمين
Take the first / second left	خذ اليسار الأول – الثاني
Go straight for a few miles	اذهب مباشرة لعدة أميال
Keep going until you see	استمر حتی تری
When you get to you'll see _	
If you see you've gone too far	عندما تصل إلي سوف تر
If you see you've gone too far	إذا رأيت تكون ذهبت بعيد جداً
Asking some	Pour something
Asking someone to 1 أو تكرار شئ ما Can you repeat that, please?	طلب إعادة
	عادة عادة طلب إعادة هل من الممكن أن تكرر هذا, من فضلك؟
Can you repeat that, please?	
Can you repeat that, please?	هل من الممكن أن تكرر هذا, من فضلك؟
Can you repeat that, please? Could/ Would you say that again?	هل من الممكن أن تكرر هذا, من فضلك؟
Can you repeat that, please? Could/ Would you say that again?	هل من الممكن أن تكرر هذا, من فضلك؟ هل من الممكن قول هذا مرة أخرى؟ ماذا قلت عن
Can you repeat that, please? Could/ Would you say that again? What did you say about?	هل من الممكن أن تكرر هذا, من فضلك؟ هل من الممكن قول هذا مرة أخرى؟ ماذا قلت عن
Can you repeat that, please? Could/ Would you say that again? What did you say about?	هل من الممكن أن تكرر هذا, من فضلك؟ هل من الممكن قول هذا مرة أخرى؟ ماذا قلت عن art/ the part about

Expressing requests, offers, promises, warnings and decisions

Use "can" and "will" for requests. Use "will" for offers and promises تستخدم will الطلبات. تستخدم will العروض والوعود

Ex: Can you tell me where the gas station is?

هل من الممكن أن تخبرني أين محطة البنزين؟

Sure, I'll take you there myself.

أكيد, أنا سوف أأخذك إلى هناك

Will you lend me your cell phone?

هل تعيرنى هاتفك الخلوي؟

Sorry I can't now. But I'll give it to you later.

أسف أنا لا أستطيع الآن. لكنى سأعطيه لك لاحقاً

Use "will" for warnings and spontaneous decisions.

تستخدم will للتحذيرات والقرارت التلقائية

Ex:

الا will you tell? المتقول؟

I won't tell this time but next time I will

أنا لن أخبر (أقول) هذه المرة ولكن المرة القادمة سأفعل

Can we go to the playground today? هل من الممكن أن نذهب إلي ساحة اللعب اليوم؟! It's raining. We'll go tomorrow instead.

When Before After While and Until

We can talk about a future event using a time clause with "when/before/ while/ after/ until"

من الممكن أن نتحدث عن المستقبل باستخدام when/before/ after/ while/ until

Ex:

Don't worry. I'll take care of the children until you get back.

لا تقلق. أنا سأعتنى بالأطفال حتى تعود

When he finishes working in the invention, I'll try it out.

عندما ينهى العمل في الاختراع. أنا سأختبره

I'll help him with the homework while you wash the dishes.

أنا سأساعده في الواجب المنزلي عندما تغسلي الأطباق

Exercises:

A- Complete 1	<u>the sentences:</u>	
-	(start) as soon as they	(arrive).
	(do) the homework when they	
to home.		
3. They	(travel) to Paris after they	(get
married.		
4. I	(wash) my hand before I	(eat) lunch
5. As soon as it _	(rain), I	_ (leave)
B-Write sent		
1. expensive/ po	erfumes/ French.	
2. beautiful/ sil	ver/ Egyptian/ plate.	
	•	
	s/ head/ Egyptian.	onough
<u>C- Answer tl</u>	he questions with too or o	enough
<u>C- Answer the wa</u>	he questions with too or o	enough
C- Answer the using the weather the control of the	he questions with too or of ords in parenthesis. e casino? No, he can't. (old)	enough
C- Answer to using the wo 1. Can he go to the He isn't	he questions with too or of ords in parenthesis. e casino? No, he can't. (old)	
C- Answer to using the we 1. Can he go to the He isn't 2. Are we going to	he questions with too or of ords in parenthesis. e casino? No, he can't. (old) Hawaii this summer? Unfortunately	
C- Answer to using the we 1. Can he go to the He isn't 2. Are we going to We don't have	he questions with too or of ords in parenthesis. e casino? No, he can't. (old) Hawaii this summer? Unfortunately this year.	
C- Answer the using the weather the using the weather the using the weather the using	he questions with too or of ords in parenthesis. e casino? No, he can't. (old) Hawaii this summer? Unfortunately this year. eable? Yes, he can. (strong)	
C- Answer to using the way 1. Can he go to the He isn't 2. Are we going to We don't have 3. Can he lift the the is	he questions with too or or ords in parenthesis. e casino? No, he can't. (old) Hawaii this summer? Unfortunately this year. eable? Yes, he can. (strong)	
C- Answer to using the way 1. Can he go to the He isn't 2. Are we going to We don't have 3. Can he lift the the is 4. Can Sally go to	he questions with too or or ords in parenthesis. e casino? No, he can't. (old) Hawaii this summer? Unfortunately this year. eable? Yes, he can. (strong) the party? No, she can't. (tired)	
C- Answer the using the weather the using the weather the using the weather the isn't 2. Are we going to we don't have 3. Can he lift the the is 4. Can Sally go to She is	he questions with too or or ords in parenthesis. e casino? No, he can't. (old) Hawaii this summer? Unfortunately this year. eable? Yes, he can. (strong) the party? No, she can't. (tired)	
C- Answer to using the we 1. Can he go to the He isn't 2. Are we going to We don't have 3. Can he lift the the He is 4. Can Sally go to She is 5. Can he climb the	he questions with too or or ords in parenthesis. e casino? No, he can't. (old) Hawaii this summer? Unfortunately this year. eable? Yes, he can. (strong) the party? No, she can't. (tired) he tree? No, he can't. (old)	
C- Answer to using the way. 1. Can he go to the He isn't 2. Are we going to We don't have 3. Can he lift the the is 4. Can Sally go to She is 5. Can he climb the He is	he questions with too or or ords in parenthesis. e casino? No, he can't. (old) Hawaii this summer? Unfortunately this year. eable? Yes, he can. (strong) the party? No, she can't. (tired) he tree? No, he can't. (old)	
C- Answer to using the way 1. Can he go to the He isn't 2. Are we going to We don't have 3. Can he lift the the is 4. Can Sally go to She is 5. Can he climb the He is 6. Can she fit in the	he questions with too or or ords in parenthesis. e casino? No, he can't. (old) Hawaii this summer? Unfortunately this year. eable? Yes, he can. (strong) the party? No, she can't. (tired) he tree? No, he can't. (old) hat dress? Yes, she can. (thin)	
C- Answer the using the weather the isn't	he questions with too or or ords in parenthesis. e casino? No, he can't. (old) Hawaii this summer? Unfortunately this year. eable? Yes, he can. (strong) the party? No, she can't. (tired) he tree? No, he can't. (old)	not (money)

<u>D- Answer the questions:</u>	
1. Can you tell me where the hospital?	
•	
2. Will you lend me this story?	
2. Will you lend me this story.	
3. Can we go shopping today?	
·	
E. Civo the directions from your school to your home	
E- Give the directions from your school to your home	
	_
	-
	-
	-
	_
	-
F- Writing:	
<u>F- Writing:</u>	
F- Writing: 1. Write a paragraph about a home you know well.	
	-
	-
	-
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	- - - -
	- - -

New Vocabulary

New vocabulary	Meaning
archery	الرماية
astounding	الاندهاش
athlete	رياضي
athletics	الألعاب الرياضية
attacking zone	منطقة الهجوم
bait	طعم
basketball	كرة السلة
battle	معركة
boxing	ملاكمة
breath	تنفس
ceremony	مراسم
challenge	التحدي
coach	الكابتن
committee	لجنة
competition	مسابقة
confidence	ثقة

cycling	ركوب الدراجات
defending zone	منطقة الدفاع
Ü	
defenseman	مدافع
development	تنمية ـ تطوير
diving	الغوص
encouragement	التشجيع
energy	طاقة
equestrian	القارس
equipment	أداة_ آلة
event	حدث
exhale	زفر
explorer	مكتشف
faith	إيمان _ عقيدة
fencing	المبارزة
field hockey	الهوكي
football	كرة القدم
game	لعبة
goal line	خط الهدف
guts	الشجاعة
gymnast	رياضي

gymnastics	الجمباز
handball	كرة اليد
heel	کعب
historian	مؤرخ
hosting country	الدولة المستضيفة
ice hockey rink	ساحة تزحلق الجليد
information	معلومات
inhabitant	ساكن
interval	فترة
judge	قاضي ـ حاكم
judo	الجودو
medal	ميدالية
merit	إستحقاق ـ ميزة
mountain	جبل
nation	أمة
neutral zone	منطقة محايدة
nickname	لقب
obstacle race	سباق الحواجز
Olympic fact	حقيقة أوليمبية
opponent	معارض

originator	المنشئ
padding	بطانة
penalty	عقوبة
pentathlon	المباراة الخماسية
perfection	الكمال
pigeon shooting	إطلاق النار
platform	رصيف
pole	قطب
poster	ملصق
practice	ممارسة
procession	موكب
puck	كرة الصولجان
result	نتيجة
revolution	ثورة
rocky land	أرض صخرية
routine	الروتين
rowing	التجديف
sailing	الإبحار
shooting	إطلاق النار
skating	التزلج

solider	جندي
spectator	مشاهد
sporting life	حياة رياضية
table tennis	تنس الطاولة
team	فريق
torch	مصباح
training	تدريب
triathlon	الألعاب الثلاثية
volleyball	الكرة الطائرة
weightlifting	رفع الأثقال
winner	فائز
wrestling	المصارعة

Regular Verbs

arrive	arrived	arrived	يصل
avoid	avoided	avoided	يتجنب
collect	collected	collected	يجمع
commemorate	commemorated	commemorated	يحيي

cover	covered	covered	يغطي
deliver	delivered	delivered	يسلم
design	designed	designed	يصمم
enjoy	enjoyed	enjoyed	يستمتع
exercise	exercised	exercised	يتمرن
express	expressed	expressed	يعبر
gain	gained	gained	يكسب
include	included	included	يتضمن
jump	jumped	jumped	يقفز
kick	kick	kicked	یرکل
occur	occurred	occurred	يحدث
originate	originated	originated	ينشأ
overshadow	overshadowed	overshadowed	يتغلب على
participate	participated	participated	يشارك
practice	practiced	practiced	يتمرن
reach	reached	reached	يصل
redirect	redirected	redirected	يعيد توجيه
revive	revived	revived	ينتعش
try	tried	tried	يحاول
visit	visited	visited	يزور

Irregular Verbs

achieve	achieved	achieved	ينجز
become	became	become	يصبح
begin	began	begun	أبت
build	built	built	يبني
catch	caught	caught	يمسك
feel	felt	felt	يشعر
find	found	found	تخر
know	knew	known	يعرف
leave	left	left	يترك
read	read	read	يقرأ
run	ran	run	يجري
win	won	won	يفوز

Adjectives

fascinating	مذهل ـ خلاب	ancient	قديم
international	دولي	unusual	غير عادي
various	مختلف ـ متنوع	gold	ذهبي
difficult	صعب	alphabetical	أبجدي
boring	ممل	dangerous	خطير
regional	إقليمي	deep	عميق
nervous	عصبي	important	هام
acrobatic	بهلواني	technical	تقني
aerial	هوائي	popular	شعبي ـ محبوب
unique	فريد	essential	ضروري
familiar	مألوف	exciting	مثير

Real talk

up for	جاهز ل
mess up	يخطئ
down pat	في نقطة الكمال
You bet!	طبعا
guts	شجاعة
psyched	مستعد نفسيا

Expressions

You can do it	تستطيع أن تفعلها
I have confidence/ faith in you	لدي ثقة (إيمان) فيك
There's no question in my mind	لا يوجد أي سؤال في ذهني
You'll do great	أنت تعمل بشكل جيد
You've got what it takes	لديك ما يتطلبه

Grammar Gerund as subjects

A gerund or a gerund phrase can be the subject of a sentence.

اسم الفاعل (المصدر) يمكن أن يستخدم كفاعل للجملة

Ex:

Swimming uses more muscles of the body than almost any other form of exercise.

تستخدم السباحة عضلات كثيرة أكثر من أي شكل من التمارين

Watching sports is my favorite hobby

مشاهدة الرياضة هي هوايتي المفضلة

Make a gerund or gerund phrase negative by putting not before it. عند جعلة منفى نضع not قبله

Ex:

Not exercising is a sure way to gain weight.

عدم ممارسة التمارين طريق مؤكد لزيادة الوزن

Not warming up before you exercise can lead to injuries.

عدم التسخين (التهيئة) قبل ممارسة الرياضة من الممكن أن يؤدي إلي الجروح

Note that a gerund subject takes a singular verb.

لاحظ أن اسم الفاعل بأخذ فعل مفرد

Superlative + present perfect

The present perfect can be used after a superlative.

يمكن أن يستخدم المضارع التام بعد المقارنة العظمى

Ex:

This is the most exciting sporting event I've been to in a long time.

هذا هو أكثر حدث رياضي مثير كنت فيه منذ زمن بعيد

Who is the best football player you've ever seen?

من هو أفضل لاعب كر قدم رأيته؟

Present prefect simple

المضارع الثام

Affirmative	Negative	
مثبت	نڤي	
	Full forms	Short forms
I have ('ve) worked	I have not worked	I haven't worked
He/ she/ it has ('s) worked.	He/ she/ it has not worked.	He/ she/ it hasn't worked.
We/you/ they have ('ve) worked	We/you/ they have not worked	We/you/ they haven't worked

Questions	Shor	t answers	
الأسئلة	إجابات قصيرة		
Have I worked?	Yes, I have	No, I haven't	
Has he/ she/ it worked?	Yes, he/ she/ it has	No, he/ she/ it hasn't	
Have we/ you/ they worked?	Yes, we/ you/ they have	No, we/ you/ they haven't	

يتكون المضارع التام من (have/ has+p.p)

يستخدم المضارع التام للتعبير عن:

• For an action that happened in the past, but we don't mention when exactly.

الأفعال التي حدثت في الماضي ولكن لم نحدد متى بالضبط

• For action which happened in the past and their results are obvious in the present

الأفعال التي حدثت في الماضي ونتائجها واضحة في الحاضر

• For actions that were completed a short time ago (usually with just)

الأفعال التي اكتملت حدوثها في الماضي القريب

Present perfect continuous المضارع النتام المستمر

التكوين: Form:

Has/have + been + verb + -ing

We use the present perfect continuous to describe actions which started in the past and continue to the present

يستخدم المضارع التام المستمر لوصف أحداث بدأت في الماضي وتستمر في الحاضر

Examples:

He has been writing a story.

هو يكتب قصة

She has been reading a book.

هى تقرأ كتاب

They have been building the house.

هم يبنوا المنزل

Present perfect continuous (How long....?, for,since)

We use <u>the present perfect continuous</u> with <u>for, since and how long</u>.....? for actions that started in the past and continued up to present.

نستخدم المضارع التام المستمر مع (for, since, how long) للأحداث التى بدأت في الماضى ومازالت مستمر في الحاضر.

A: How long have you been working a secretary?

كم المدة التي تعملي فيها سكرتيرة؟

B: For five years / Since 2010.

منذ ۲۰۱۰ کمند خمس سنوات

We use: نحن نستخدم

• How long? When asking about the duration of an action تستخدم عند السؤال عن مدة الحدث

How long have you been living in London?

منذ متى وأنت تعيش فى لندن؟

تشير إلى مدة الحدث

• For: to refer to the duration of an action I have been living in London for 6 months.

أنا أعيش في لندن من ستة أشهر

• Since: to refer to the time when an action started

تشير إلى الوقت الذي بدأ فيه الحدث

I have been living in London since last April.

أنا أعيش في لندن منذ أبريل الماضي



We use the comparative form to compare two people, animals or things. We often use the word (than) after the comparative form.

نستخدم صيغة المقارنة للمقارنة بين شخصين أو حيوانين أو شيئين. وغالباً ما نستخدم (than) بعد صيغة المقارنة

Example: Jaber is taller than Mazen. جابر أطول من مازن

Short adjectives	الصفات القصيرة	
Tall	taller	
Nice	nicer	
Pretty	prettier	
Long adjectives	الصفات الطويلة	
Beautiful	more beautiful	
Irregular adjectiv	الصفات الشاذة ves	
Good	better	
Bad	worse	
Many/much	more	

As a	s:
------	----

We use as _____ as to show that two items are the same in some way.

نستخدم as ____ as لنوضح أن شيئين مثل بعضهم أو متشابهين

Lion is as dangerous as tiger.

الأسد خطير مثل النمر.

Adverbs of manner

تستخدم لوصف طريقة حدوث الشئ ودائما تكون إجابة لسؤال يبدأ ب (how) كيف وتتكون من الصفة مضاف إليها:

• -ly Careful حریص carefully

• -ily easy بسهولة easily بسهولة

-y
 Terrible <u>فظیع</u> – terribly

Irregular adverbs الأفعال الشاذة	
Good	Well
fast	fast
hard	hard
early	early
late	late

A- Complete with gerund:
1 (read) scientific books is useful for you.
2 (watch) TV is my favorite hobby.
3 (write) stories may make him famous.
4 (lose) weight will make him fit.
5 (ride) a motorcycle without a helmet is foolish.
B- Answer the questions:
1. What is the funniest joke you've ever heard?
2. What is the bravest thing you've ever done?
3. Who is the most admirable person you have ever known?
4. What is the most beautiful place you've ever visited?
5. What is the best film you've ever seen on TV?
6. What is the most embarrassing thing that's ever happened to you'
7. What is the greatest thing that's ever happened to you?
C- Use (since)or (for):
1- I / visit/ Cairo/ five years ago.
2- We/ have/ car/ 2000.
3- The children/ not watch/ TV/ days
4- It/ not rain/ days
•

1. SHC	(wash) the floor.
_	(water) the plants.
	(tidy) his room.
	(pick up) the rubbish.
5. They	(sell) sweets and cakes.
E- Complete	
	(big) the cat.
2- Cheetah is	(fast) the zebra.
3- Tigers are	(strong) lions.
4- Giraffes are	(tall) the horse.
5- Crocodiles are	(big) the cats.
2. They have been	n studying French for 3 years.
	vorking a business woman since 2005.
	·
C. Complete	the managraph with the connect form of
	the paragraph with the correct form of
G- <u>Complete</u> the given adj	
the given adj	
the given adj Circuses and	iectives.
Circuses are as _	i <u>ectives.</u> d funfairs are two places where families go for fur
Circuses and Circuses are as _ prefer circuses	iectives. d funfairs are two places where families go for function. (interesting) funfairs. Some parent

LI Muiting:
<u>H- Writing:</u>
1. Write a paragraph about a sport you like.
1. Write a paragraph about a sport you like.

Laugh Out loud

New Vocabulary

New vocabulary	Meaning
antibody	جسم مضاد
appearance	مظهر
appointment	موعد
audience	مشاهد
benefit	فائدة
bill	فاتورة
blood pressure	ضغط الدم
blood vessel	الوعاء الدموي
cardiovascular	وعاء القلب
care	عناية
character	شخصية
characteristic	خاصية
Clown	مهرج
conclusion	استنتاج
cowboy	راعي بقر
energy	طاقة

equivalent	مكافئ ـ مساوي
factor	عامل
family	عائلة
fan	مشجع ـ نصیر
flu	انفلونزا
germ	جرثومة
grasshopper	الجندب _ جراد
impact	تأثير
infection	عدوى
joke	نكتة
laugh	ضحكة
lecture	محاضرة
level	مستوى
location	موقع
medicine	دواء _ علاج
mice	فئران
mood	مزاج
muscle	عضلة
parrot	ببغاء

patient	مریض
penguin	البطريق
rain	مطر
rate	معدل
reaction	رد فعل
research	بحث
role	دور
script	مخطوطة
shoulder	كتف
sitcom	مسرحية هزلية
situation	موقف
snail	الحلزون
solution	حل
stress	ضغط ـ إجهاد
stretch	الامتداد
studio	استديو
substance	مادة
trucker	سائق شاحنة
truckload	حمولة سيارة شحن
truth	الحقيقة

Regular Verbs

bark	barked	barked	ينبح
breathe	breathed	breathed	يتنفس
chase	chased	chased	يطارد
decide	decided	decided	يقرر
edit	edited	edited	يحرر
enhance	enhanced	enhanced	يحسن
hate	hated	hated	یکرہ
hear	heard	heard	يسمع
laugh	laughed	laughed	يضحك
observe	observed	observed	يلاحظ
reach	reached	reached	يصل
realize	realized	realized	يدرك
relax	relaxed	relaxed	يسترخي
reply	replied	replied	بيب
return	returned	returned	يرجع
stimulated	stimulated	stimulated	يحفز
turn around	turned around	turned around	يستدير

Irregular Verbs

break down	broke down	broken down	يتعطل _ يتوقف
burn	burnt	burnt	يحرق
drive	drove	driven	يقود
feel	felt	felt	يشعر
find	found	found	تخد
leave	left	left	يغادر ـ يترك
lose	lost	lost	عقفي
make	made	made	يجعل ـ يصنع
run away	ran away	run away	يهرب
spend	spent	spent	يقضي
tell	told	told	يخبر
think	thought	thought	عتقد
write	wrote	written	یکتب

Adjectives

comedian	كوميدي	funny	مضحك
	Ţ.		
scared	خائف	surprised	مندهش
bilingual	تنائي اللغة	remarkable	رائع
ancient	قديم	frightened	خائف
depressing	کئیب	amused	مسلي
irritated	مغضب	confused	مشوش
dizzy	مشوش	excited	متحمس
crowded	مزدحم	dirty	قذر
frightened	خائف	worried	قلق
unique	فرید ـ ممیز	genuine	أصيل
medical	طبي	stressed	مرهق ـ مضغوط
Countless	غير معدود	beneficial	مفید
physical	طبيعي ـ جسماني	productive	منتج
real	حقيقي ـ واقعي	social	اجتماعي

Real talk

To tell you the truth	لكي أخبرك ما أشعر به بالضبط
getting to	يتضايق
cheer you up	يسعدك
killer	عظیم
blow me away	يعجبني حقا

Expressions

I have a good one	لدي واحدة جيدة	
Did you hear the one about?	هل سمعت التي عن	
Do you get it?	هل فهمت؟	
I don't get it	لم أفهم	

Grammar

Past and present participial adjectives

The past participle and the present participle forms of a verb can be used as adjectives. Past participles generally end in -ed (but can also end in -d, -t, -en, or -n) and describe how someone feels.

الأفعال المنتهية ب ed يمكن أن تستخدم كصفة وتستخدم لوصف ما يشعر به شخص ما

The mice were frightened of the cat.

الفئران خائفة من القطة.

Present participles always end in *-ing* and describe what causes the feeling.

اسم الفاعل ينتهي دائما ب ing ويصف ما يسبب الشعور. القطة خائفة

The cat was frightening.

Participial adjectives can appear after be or in front of nouns.

هذه الصفات يمكن أن تظهر بعد be أو أمام الأسماء

My grandfather's stories about his childhood are amusing.

قصص جدى حول طفولته مسلية

My grandfather tells amusing stories about his childhood.

يحكي جدي حكايات مسليةعن طفولته

Get + Adjectives

Get + Adjective; Get + Past Participle

Get before an adjective or past participle suggests that something is changing or starting to happen.

تقترح get قبل الصفة أو التصريف الثالث للفعل أن شيء يتغير أو يبدأ في الحدوث

Get can be followed by an adjective.

Get یمکن أن تتبع (یأتي بعدها) صفة

The grasshopper and the snail got impatient waiting for the centipede. الجراد والحلزون أصبحا غير صبورين لانتظار مئوية الأقدام

It's almost time for me to give my presentation. I am getting nervous. إنه وقتى لتقديم العرض التقديمي. لقد أصبحت عصبي

Get can also be followed by a past participle which functions as an adjective.

Get ممكن أن تتبع باسم المفعول الذي يعمل كصفة

My mother gets worried if I'm not home by 10:00.

تصبح أمي قلقة إذا لم أكون في المنزل في العاشرة



Future progressive

	Future continuous
Affirmative الإثبات	I will be studying
النفي Negative	I will not be studying
السؤال Question	Will you be studying?
Use الإستخدام	- For activities that will be in progress at a point of time. The action will start before that point of time and will continue after it. The point in time can be given by time expressions or by other activities للتعبير عن الأنشطة التي سوف تحدث باستمرار في وقت محدد في المستقبل. الحدث سوف يحدث قبل وقت محدد وسوف يستمر بعده - describes the idea that an action will happen in the normal course of events. It refers to routine activities, not intentions, decisions or plans. يصف فكرة أن فعل سوف يحدث سياق طبيعي للأحداث. يشير إلي يصف فكرة أن فعل سوف يحدث سياق طبيعي للأحداث. يشير إلي أنشطة روتينية ليست نوايا أو قرارات أو خطط

Time expressions التعبيرات الزمنية

In a few hours/ days/ weeks
(this time) Tomorrow, Next week/ month/ Monday, etc
during weekend/ trip/ holiday
soon

Future perfect

المستقبل التام

Affirmative	Negative		
مثبت	نفي		
	Full forms	Short forms	
I /He/ She/ I	I /He/she/it	I /He/She/it	
will have played	will not have	won't have played	
We/ You/ They	played We/You/They	We/You/They	

Questions	Short answers		
الأسئلة	إجابات قصيرة		
I /He/ She/ It	I /He/ She/ It I /He/ She/ It		
Will have played?	Yes, will	No, won't	
We/you/they	we/you/they we/you/they		

يتكون المستقبل التام من:

Will+ have+ perfect infinitive

يستخدم المستقبل التام:

• To say that something will have happened at or before certain time in the future.

للقول أن شيء سوف يحدث في أو قبل وقت محدد في المستقبل

She'll have finished her course by May.

هي سوف تنهي الدورة التدريبية بحلول مايو



We use (used to) to talk about:

• Actions that happened often in the past but don't happen now للتحدث عن الأحداث التي حدثت في الماضي ولم تعد تحدث الآن

We used to go to the gym every day.

لقد اعتادنا أن نذهب إلى صالة الألعاب كل يوم

States that existed in the past but don't exist now
 الحالات التي كانت موجودة في الماضى ولم تعد موجودة الآن

I used to love skiing but now I think it's boring

لقد كنت أحب التزحلق ولكن الآن أعتقد أنه ممل

We use a bare infinitive after (used to)

نستخدم بعدها صيغة المصدر

Be used to

Be used to + gerund or noun is used to talk about something that has become familiar or habitual.

تستخدم للحديث عن شئ أصبح مألوف أو معتاد ويأتى بعدها إسم مصدر أو إسم

Ex:

Although she is a millionaire now, she isn't used to shopping in expensive stores.

بالرغم من أنها مليونيرة هي غير معتادة على التسوق من المخازن الغالية

Note: For the negative use "be + not+ used to"

"be + not + used to" للنفي نستخدم

was/ were going to (future in the past)

Was/ were going to + base form of a verb is used to talk about a prediction for the future made in the past or a past plan that was not carried out

Was/ were going to الشكل الأساسي للفعل تستخدم للحديث عن تنبؤ للمستقبل قيل في الماضي أو خطة ماضية لم تنفذ بعد

Ex:

He was going to spend the money but he decided to invest it in the stock market instead.

كان ستنفق الأموال ولكنه قرر أن يستثمرها في سوق الأسهم المالية بدلاً من ذلك

Exercises:

A-Choose the correct answer:

- 1. The people I work with are (satisfied satisfying) with their jobs.
- 2. John was (disgusting / disgusted) by the news report.
- 3. We thought that the instructions were (confused confusing)
- 4. It's an (amusing amused) little story. You should read it.
- 5. Working late every day is (tired tiring).

B- Write sentences using 'be used to':

•
•
•
<u>ce, negative</u> ed to + infinitive
•
tes it
•

	as forgotten it all
7) He / play golf every weekend?	
8) They both / have short hair	•
9) Julie / study Portuguese	•
10) I / not / hate school	
D- Complete the sentences variety progressive:	<u>vith future</u>
1) In a few hours, I (v	vork) in my office.
2) At three o'clock tomorrow, you	
beach.	(A .) A T
3) At three o'clock tomorrow, he	(wait) for the
train.	(chan) in Now Vark
4) During the weekend, she 5) At three o'clock tomorrow, it	(shop) in New Tork (rain)
6) At five o'clock tomorrow, we	(get) ready to g
6) At five o'clock tomorrow, we out	(get) ready to g
out	
out <u>E- Complete these sentences</u> <u>perfect:</u>	with the future
out <u>E- Complete these sentences</u>	with the future
 out E- Complete these sentences perfect: 1. By the time you get here, I movie. 	with the future (finish) watching the
out E- Complete these sentences perfect: 1. By the time you get here, I	with the future (finish) watching the

4. By this time tomorrow, we (put) all the furniture in the basement.
5. By the time my wife gets home, I (prepare) supper.
6. By this time next week, we (buy) all the Christmas presents.
7. By this time tomorrow, the teacher (speak) to her about her grades.
8. By the time you wake up, your brother(go) to work
F- Choose the correct answer:
1. When it's late at night, most people (get hungry – get sleepy – ge angry)
2. On a hot day, people (get full – get thirsty – get busy)
3. People who win the lottery (get hungry – get busy – get rich)
4. When you eat a big dinner, you (get hungry – get full – get old)

5. It's my birthday today! I'm (getting old – getting thirsty – getting

serious)



New Vocabulary

New vocabulary	Meaning
aisle	ممر
antioxidant	مانع التأكسد
aroma	الرائحة
astonishment	دهشة
attitude	موقف
blood flow	مجرى الدم
blueberry	العناب
booming business	عمل مزدهر
bud	برعم
calorie	سعر حراري
cancer	سرطان
candy	حلوی
carmine	قرمز <i>ي</i> فرصة
chance	فرصة
change	تغيير
chef	طاهي - طباخ

cochineal	الصيغ الأحمر
cochineal insect	دوة القرمز
Cocinical insect	
concern	<u>قلق</u>
consumption	استهلاك
crumb	الفتات
debt of gratitude	دين الامتتنان
delicacy	الطيبة
dessert	حلوی
diet	حمية غذائية
discovery	اكتشاف
disease	مرض
existence	وجود
expense	نفقة
expression	تعبير
flavor	نكهة
food	طعام
gourmet	خبير الأطعمة
hassle	إزعاج
heart disease	مرض القلب
husk	القشية

illness	مرض
immigrant	مهاجر
indulgence	انغماس
industry	صناعة
ingredient	مكون
insect	حشرة
invention	اختراع
kind	نوع
layer	طبقة
meal	وجبة
mineral	معدن
mold	القائب
	أسطورة
myth	اسطوره
nib	منقار
nose	أنف
onion	بصل
paste	معجون
pastry	معجنات
peak	القمة
pepper sauce	صلصة الفلفل

pod	السنفة
poison	سىم
potato	بطاطس
quandary	مشكلة
raspberry	توت العليق
recipe	وصفة
refreshment	مرطب
refrigerator	ثلاجة
restaurant	مطعم
shame	خزي
shell	الصدفة
shipment	الشحنة
source	مصدر
staple	المشبك
substitute	بدیل
taste	تذوق
temperature	درجة حرارة
toxin	سم
transit	عبور
vegetable	خضار

vendor	البائع
Victim	الضحية
vitamin	فيتامين
yam	بطاطا حلوة

Regular Verbs

agree	agreed	agreed	يوافق
consume	consumed	consumed	يستهنك
depend on	depended on	depended on	يعتمد علي
develop	developed	developed	ينمي - يطور
die	died	died	يموت
enhance	enhanced	enhanced	يحسن
identify	identified	identified	يميز
increase	increased	increased	یزید
invent	invented	invented	يخترع
kill	killed	killed	يقتل
pick	picked	picked	ياتقط
prepare	prepared	prepared	يجهز
prevent	prevented	prevented	يمنع

produce	produced	produced	ينتج
react	reacted	reacted	يرد
reduce	reduced	reduced	يقلل
serve	served	served	يخدم – يقدم
slice	sliced	sliced	يقطع
taste	tasted	tasted	يتذوق

Irregular Verbs

become	became	become	يصبح
burn	burnt	burnt	يحرق
eat	ate	eaten	يأكل
freeze	froze	frozen	يتجمد
get rid of	got rid of	gotten rid of	يتخلص من
give	gave	given	يعطي
lose	lost	lost	<u> 188</u> 2
run out of	ran out of	run out of	يستثفذ
take	took	taken	يأخذ
take out	took out	taken out	يأخذ ـ يخرج
think	thought	thought	عقتعي
throw away	threw away	thrown away	يرمي

Adjectives

unusual	غير معتاد	careful	حریص
fresh	طازج	frozen	مجمد
healthy	صحي	dead	ممیت
nutritious	مغذي	sour	حامض
salty	مالح	sensible	عاقل
legal	قانوني	wonderful	رائع
fatty	سمين	rude	وقح
grilled	مشوي	important	هام
delectable	ممتع	chewy	علكي
delicious	لذيذ	international	دولي
official	رسمي	memorable	بارز
global	عالمي	extravagant	مفرط
immense	ھائل	exorbitant	باهظ
appetizing	مشهي		

Adverbs

properly	بشكل صحيح	deadly	ممیت
safely	بأمان	incidentally	على سبيل المصادفة
initially	أوليارً	eventually	أخيراً
repeatedly	مراراً وتكراراً	differently	بشكل مختلف

Real talk

spread	وجبة طعام وفيرة على المنضدة
whipped it up	تصنعها بسرعة وبسهولة
in no time	بسرعة
quite the (something)	ختر خدا
have a sweat tooth	يحب الحلويات

Expressions

Please help yourself to	رجاء ساعد نفسك لكي
Would you like to try?	هل ترید أن تحاول؟
Can I give you some more?	هل أستطيع أن اعطيك المزيد من؟
Thanks, I'd love a little / some more	شكرا, أنا أحب القليل / الكثير من
No, thank you	لا, شكرا
I couldn't eat another bite	لا أستطيع أن أكل المزيد
I'm stuffed	أثا شبعان

Grammar Phrasal Verbs

A phrasal verb is made up of a verb + a particle. A particle is a word that is used as an adverb or a preposition. The particle gives the verb a different meaning. One verb can be combined with different particles to create different meanings.

العبارة الفعلية تتكون من فعل + جزئية (حرف جر مثلا). الجزئية هي كلمة تستخدم كظرف أو حرف جر. تعطي الجزئية للفعل معنى مختلف. الفعل الواحد ممكن أن يتدمج مع جزئيات مختلفة ليكون معانى مختلفة.

Didn't you like the dinner? You only picked at it.

هل لم تحب العشاء؟ لقد أكلت بدون حماسة.

(pick at = eat without enthusiasm)

يأكل بدون حماسة

We need to pick out a restaurant for the celebration.

'ation. نحن نحتاج اختيار مطعم للإحتفال يختار

(pick out = choose)

Will you pick up a gallon of milk on your way home?

هل ستشتري الحليب في طريقك للمنزل؟ يشتري – يحصل على

(pick up = get, buy)

Separable and Nonseparable Phrasal Verbs

Some phrasal verbs are *nonseparable*. The noun or pronoun always follows the particle.

بعض العبارات الفعلية تكون غير مفصولة. الاسم أو الضمير يتبع الجزئية دائما

I ran into Janet at the supermarket.

(NOT: I ran Janet into at the supermarket.)

I ran into her. (NOT: I ran her into.)

Many phrasal verbs are *separable*. A noun object can come after the particle.

بعض العبارات الفعلية تكون مفصولة. الاسم المفعول يأتى بعد الجزئية

The chef cut up the steak into small pieces.

قطع الطباخ اللحم إلى قطع صغيرة

A noun object can come in between the verb and the particle.

يمكن أن يأتى الاسم المفعول بين الفعل والجزئية

The chef cut the steak up into small pieces.

قطع الطباخ اللحم إلى قطع صغيرة

If a pronoun object is used, it must come between the verb and the particle.

إذا تم استخدام ضمير فلابد أن يكون بين الفعل والجزئية

The chef cut it up into small pieces.

قطعه الطباخ إلى قطع صغيرة

(NOT: The chef cut up it into small pieces.)

Three-Word Phrasal Verbs

Three-word phrasal verbs consist of a verb + a particle + a preposition. Three-word phrasal verbs are nonseparable. The noun or pronoun always comes after the phrasal verb.

تتكون من الفعل + الجزئية + حرف الجر وتكون غير منفصلة ويأتي الاسم أو الضمير دائما بعد الفعل

The doctor says you must cut down on sugar.

يقول الطبيب أنه يجب أن تقلل من السكر

(NOT: You must cut sugar down on.)



Count/ Noncount nouns

الأسماء المعدودة وغير المعدودة

Count nouns name things that you can count: one carrot, two carrots. They have singular and plural forms

الأسماء المعدودة تطلق على الأشياء التي تعد: جزرة واحده , جزرتان. لهم مفرد وجمع

Singular count nouns

plural count nouns

An egg

two eggs

Noncount nouns name things that you can't count: rice, tea. They don't use "a/an". They don't have plural forms.

الأسماء التي لا تعد تطلق على الأشياء التي لا تعد مثل الأرز أو السكر. ولا تستخدم a/an وليس لهم أشكال جمع

Some words can be count or noncount. بعض الأسماء تكون معدودة أو غير معدودة a salad – some salad

some/Any

يتم استخدامهم مع الأسماء الجمع التي تعد والتي لا تعد

We use some/any with plural countable nouns and with uncountable nouns

Some

There are some books on the desk.

• تستخدم في الجمل المثبتة هناك بعض الكتب على المكتب

Can I have some milk, please?

في السؤال
 هل من الممكن أن أخذ بعض الحليب من فضلك؟

<u>Any</u>

Is there any milk on the table?

تستخدم فى السؤال
 هل هناك أي حليب علي المنضدة؟

There aren't any books on the table.

تستخدم في الجمل المنفية
 لا يوجد أي كتب على المنضدة

How much....?/ How many.....?/ Much/ Many/ A lot of/ Lots of/ A little/ A few

We use (How much.....?) + Uncountable noun when we ask about quantity.

الزجاجة؟ كم كمية الحليب في الزجاجة؟ Note: We also use (How much.....?) when we ask about the price of something.

How much are these jeans? \$80

• We use (How many.....?) + plural countable noun to ask about the number of something.

تستخدم + اسم جمع يعد للسؤال عن عدد الشئ

How many students are there in the classroom?

كم عدد الطلاب هناك في الفصل الدراسي؟

We use (much + uncountable noun) in questions and in negative sentences.
 تستخدم + اسم لا يعد في الأسئلة وفي الجمل المنفية
 There isn't much milk in the fridge.

لا يوجد الكثير من الحليب في الثلاجة

 We use (many + plural countable noun) usually in questions and in negative sentences.

تستخدم + اسم جمع يعد في الأسئلة وفي الجمل المنفية

Are there many chairs in the room?

هل هناك العديد من الكراسي في الغرفة؟

 We use (a lot of/ lots of + uncountable noun and plural countable noun) usually in affirmative sentence.

تستخدم + اسم لا يعد و اسم جمع يعد عادة في الجمل المثبتة لقد أنفقوا الكثير من المال على الكتب . They spend a lot of money on books

• We use (little + uncountable noun) in affirmative sentences, when there is a small but adequate amount of something.

تستخدم + اسم لا يعد في الجمل المثبتة عندما يكون هناك كمية صغيرة ولكن كافية من الشيئ

There's a little sugar in the bowl.

هناك القليل من السكر في الطاسة

• We use (a few + plural countable noun) in affirmative sentences, when there is a small but adequate number of something.

تستخدم + اسم جمع يعد في الجمل المثبتة عندما يكون هناك عدد صغير ولكن كافي من الشئ

There are a few pens on my desk.

هناك بضعة أقلام على مكتبى

Would Like

Use "would like" for preferences.

Ex:

What would you like?

I'd like fish.

Would you like some salad?

Yes, please. / No, thanks

تستخدم مع التفضيلات

ماذا تحب؟

أنا أود (أحب) السمك

هل تحب بعض السلطة؟

لا شكرا/نعم من فضلك

Exercises:

A- Choose the correct answer:

- 1. There aren't (much many) cars in parks in the centre of Oxford.
- 2. Eating out is expensive here. There aren't (any some) cheap restaurants.
- 3. Liverpool has (a lot many) of great malls.
- 4. Hurry up! We only have (a few a little) time before the coach leaves.
- 5. We saw (a little of some) beautiful scenery when we went to Austria.
- 6. There are a (few any) shops near the university.
- 7. It's very quiet. There aren't (much many) people here today.
- 8. There are (some -a little) expensive new flats near the river.

B- In each space write whether the noun is count or non-count noun:

		e worst <u>food</u> I've
eaten be		
2. We have	e to buy furniture	for our new house.
•	ospitals in this <u>city</u> ent	don't have modern
	lly don't like to give advice	about matters
5. Most <u>wo</u> <u>jewelry</u>	<u>men</u> in my far 	nily wear lots of
C- Comple	te with (How much/	How many):
1	stars are there in t	the sky?
2	people live on islan	nds?
3	water is in the oce	an?

	money is in the bank?
	bread is eaten per day?
6	bones are there in the human body?
<u>D- Mak</u>	<u>e questions:</u>
	music is too loud. Could you turn (up- off- on- down- away- or) the volume, please?
	(up- off- on- down- away- in- for) the form, please.
3. Quio	ek, get (up- off- on- down- away- in- for) the bus or you'll eto walk.
4. Turi bed.	n (up- off- on- down- away- in- for) the light when you go to
5. Do y	ou mind if I switch (up- off- on- down- away- in- for) the TV ike to watch the news.
	the to water the news.
<i>E-</i> Com	plete the three-word phrasal verbs:
 He ran These s She has 	
 He ran These s She has foods. They can 	plete the three-word phrasal verbs: to the supermarket because we ran milk. hoes are old. I think I'll get them.
 He ran These s She has foods. They cameat. 	plete the three-word phrasal verbs: to the supermarket because we ran milk. hoes are old. I think I'll get them. s heart problems. Her doctor told her to cut fatty
1. He ran 2. These s 3. She has foods. 4. They cameat. 5. Marath	plete the three-word phrasal verbs: to the supermarket because we ran milk. hoes are old. I think I'll get them. heart problems. Her doctor told her to cut fatty me food poisoning after they ate the spoiled on runners often load pasta the night before a
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Amazing animals

New Vocabulary

New vocabulary	Meaning
ability	قدرة
admiration	اعجاب
animal	حيوان
basement	سرداب
behavior	سلوك
bond	رابطة
care	عناية
companion	رفيق
compassion	شفقة
connection	اتصال
consciousness	الوعي
cub	الشبل
danger	الخطر
debate	نقاش
descendant	السليل ـ الحقيد
docile creature	مخلوق سلس

earthquake	زلزال
embrace	العناق
enemy	عدو
evidence	دلیل
expectancy	التوقع
exterminator	مبيد
falcon	صقر
fee	أجرة
gorilla	الغوريلا
groundhog	جرذ الأرض
habit	عادة
harm	ضرر
hero	بطل
horse training	تدريب الحصان
human	إنسان
hunger	جوع
intelligence	نکاء
leader	فاند
marine mammals	الثدييات البحرية
marksmanship	مهارة الرمي

origin	أصل
patch	رقعة
pedicure	العناية بالأقدام والأظافر
pet kitten	هريرة محبوبة
Prime Minister	رئيس الوزراء
psychologist	عالم نفسي
purpose	غرض
relationship	علاقة
reptiles	الزواحف
reputation	سمعة
rescue	انقاذ
residence	سكن
sense	حاسة
shadow	ظل
shame	خزي ـ عار
sign language	لغة الإشارة
species	النوع
stallion	حصان صغير
thunder	رعد

tradition	تقليد
whistle	الصافرة
wild	البرية

Regular Verbs

adapt	adapted	adapted	يتكيف
advise	advised	advised	ينصح
arrange	arranged	arranged	يرتب
behave	behaved	behaved	يتصرف
blaze	blazed	blazed	يشتعل
celebrate	celebrated	celebrated	يحتفل
communicate	communicated	communicated	يتخاطب ـ يتصل
consume	consumed	consumed	يستهلك
escape	escaped	escaped	يهرب
gallop	galloped	galloped	یرکض
ignore	ignored	ignored	يتجاهل
pay	paid	paid	يدفع ل
predict	predicted	predicted	يتنبأ
protect	protected	protected	يحمي

recover	recovered	recovered	يتعافى
regulate	regulated	regulated	ينظم
rescue	rescued	rescued	ينقذ
retire	retired	retired	يتقاعد
scratch	scratched	scratched	يخدش
speculate	speculated	speculated	يٌخمن
suggest	suggested	suggested	يقترح

Irregular Verbs

begin	began	begun	يبدأ
catch	caught	caught	يمسك ب
drink	drank	drunk	يشرب
eat	ate	eaten	يأكل
grow	grew	grown	ينمو
keep	kept	kept	يحافظ
leave	left	left	يترك
speak	spoke	spoken	يتحدث
teach	taught	taught	يعلم ـ يدرس
understand	understood	understood	يفهم

Adjectives

amazing	مدهش۔ رائع	similar	مشابه
different	مختلف	lifelong	دائم
basic	أساسي	jealous	غيور
gentle	اطيف	affectionate	حنون
famous	مشهور	official	رسمي
cooperative	متعاون	giant	عملاق
pampered	مدلل	indulged	منغمس
plentiful	وفير	appropriate	ملائم
extinct	منقرض	beautiful	جميل
personal	شخصي	energetic	نشيط
loyal	مخلص	disturbed	<u>قلق</u>
domesticated	مُدجن	aggressive	عدواني
hostile	مٌعادي	wooden	خشبي
protective	وقائي	cradled	مهزوز
powerful	قوي	mutual	متبادل
familiar	مألوف	unmatched	فريد

Adverb

easily	بسهولة	previously	سابقاً
joyfully	بإبتهاج	strangely	بغرابة
deliberately	بتعمد	suddenly	فجأة

Real talk

Hang in there!	لا تستسلم
get to the point	کن مباشر
calling the shots	مسئول عن صناعة القرارات
back to the drawing board	يضطر لبدء عملية أنتهت من البداية

Expressions

What do you suggest I do about	ماذا تقترح أن أفعل بخصوص
?	
Could you advise me on?	هل تستطيع أن تنصحني بخصوص؟
I really need some advice on	أحتاج بعض النصيحة في
How should I handle it when	كيف يجب أن اتصرف عند
?	
I strongly advise you to	أن أنصحك بشدة أن
If I were you	لو كنت مكانك
It would be a good idea to	سوف تكون فكر جيدة أن

Grammar Passive Modals

Passive modals follow this structure: modal + be + past participle.

modal + be + past participle : المبنى للمجهول يتكون من

Examples:

They will release the tiger into the wild. The tiger will be released into the wild.

The vet may cancel the cat's checkup. The cat's checkup may be canceled.

You can train a parrot to talk. Parrots can be trained to talk.

You should clean the bird's cage weekly. The bird's cage should be cleaned weekly.

You have to provide fresh water every day. Fresh water has to be provided every day.

هم سيصدرون النمر إلى البرية النمر سيّصدر إلى البرية

الطبيب البيطري قد يلغي فحص القطة فحص القطة قد يُلغي

تستطيع أن تدرب الببغاء أن يتكلم يمكن أن يدرب الببغاء على الكلام

يجب أن تنظف قفص الطائر أسبوعيا يجب أن يُنظف قفص الطائر اسبوعيا

يجب أن تزود الماء العذب يوميا الماء الغذب يجب أن يرود يوميا

The passive with reporting verbs

We often use the passive with reporting verbs when we want to talk about what people say or believe, but the identity of the people isn't known or isn't important.

نستخدم غالباً المبني للمجهول مع هذه الأفعال عندما نويد أن نتحدث عن ما يقوله أو يعتقده الناس ولكن هوية الناس تكون غير معروفة أو غير مهمة

1) It + passive reporting verb + that + clause

It is said that she is the leading expert on gorilla communication.

يُقال أنها الخبيرة الرئيسية لتحدث الغوريلا

(People say that she is the leading expert on gorilla communication.)

It is believed that dolphins are the most intelligent of animals.

يّعتقد أن الدولفين أكثر الحيوانات ذّكاء

(People believe that dolphins are the most intelligent of animals.)

2) Subject + passive reporting verb + *to* + infinitive المصدر (or perfect infinitive)

Dolphins are believed to be the most intelligent of animals.

الدولفين يعتقد أنها أكثر الحيوانات ذكاء

With present tense sentences, the passive reporting verb is followed by a present infinitive.

مع جمل الأفعال المضارعة المبني للمجهول يتبع بمصدر مضارع lost.

The cat is thought to be lost.

With past tense sentences, the passive reporting verb is followed by the perfect infinitive.

مع جمل الأفعال الماضية المبني للمجهول يُتبع بمصدر مضارع تام

The cat was thought to have been lost sometime last week.

لقد أعتقد أن القطة مفقودة بعض الوقت الأسبوع الماضي

Reporting verbs that can be used in the passive include: Believe- claim -estimate -feel —say -calculate -consider -expect -hope think

More Adjectives

In English, adjectives go before nouns or after the verb (be).

في اللغة الإنجليزية تأتى الصفات قبل الاسماء أو بعد الفعل.

Ex: 1- History is interesting.

التاريخ مادة مسلية.

2- Mona has a long hair.

لدى منى شعر طويل

3- This film is boring.

هذا الفيلم ممل.

Some adjectives are formed from verbs or nouns. They are formed by adding the following suffixes: -y/ -ful/ -less/ -ate/-ous/-ive/-ed or -ing

بعض الصفات يمكن أن يتم تكوينها من الأفعال أو الاسماء. يتم تكوينهم بإضافة

-y/ -ful/ -less/ -ate/-ous/-ive/-ed or -ing

Examples:

عديم الفائدة useless يستخدم

مثير للإعجاب impressed انطباع impressed

حذر careful –عنایة

نشيط energetic طاقة

All Both Neither None

Use "all/ both/ neither/ none" to compare two or more things, places, animals or people.

تستعمل "all/both/ neither/ none" للمقارنة بين شيئين أو مكانين أو حيوانين أو أكثر

Examples:

All tigers, cheetahs and lion are big cats. كل النمور والفهود والأسود قطط كبيرة
Both cheetahs and leopards are fast animals.

كلا من النمور والفهود حيوانات سريعة

Neither tigers nor lions can be domesticated

لا النمور ولا الأسود يمكن أن تدجن.

None of the big cats can be domesticated. They are all wild animals.

Both and/ Neithernor/ eitheror

Bothor neither..... nor/ eitheror are all paired conjunctions. They are used to link two words, phrases, or clauses of the same type. For example, nouns are linked with nouns, adjectives are linked with adjectives, and adverbs are linked with verbs

"كلتا و/ لا ولا/ إما أو " يستخدموا جميعا كروابط. يتم استخدامهم لربط كلمتين أو عبارتين من نفس النوع. على سبيل المثال الأسماء ترتبط بالأسماء والصفات ترتبط بالطروف ترتبط بالأفعال

My favorite animal is either an elephant or a camel.

حيواني المفضل إما فيل أو جمل.

Both camels and elephants are intelligent animals.

كلا من الأفيال والجمال حيوانات ذكية.

When connecting two subjects with bothand, be sure to use a plural verb

عند ربط فاعلين ب "bothand" تأكد من إستخدام فعل جمع

Both my father and his boss were present in the meeting.

كلا من والدي ومديره كانوا موجودين في الإجتماع.

When connecting two subjects using "eitheror /neithernor" the choice to use a singular or plural verb depends on the subject that is closer to the verb

عند ربط فاعلين بإستخدم "eitheror/neithernor" أختيار إستخدام فعل مفرد أو جمع يعتمد على الفاعل القريب من الفعل

Neither my uncle nor my brothers want to see that documentary.

لا عمى ولا إخواتى يريدون رؤية هذا البرنامج الوثائقي

Neither my brothers nor my uncle wants to see that documentary.

لا إخواتي ولا عمي يريد رؤية هذا البرنامج الوثائقي

Exercises:

A- Complete with "both/ either/ neither":

1.	You don't like coffee and I don't like coffee likes coffee.	e of u
2.	Neither Gerry Dana like to war	tch TV.
3.	I want either the red one the blu	ie one.
4.	I like pizza and you like pizza. We	, like pizza.
<u>B- (</u>	Change into passive:	
1.	We will elect a new government next year.	
2.	You can serve this wine with chicken or fish	h.
3.	You must give students enough time to finish	sh.
4.	They'll pay me at the end of the month.	•
5.	They could feel the earthquake 20 km away	y.
6.	You should finish the work before you leav	e.
7.	You can prepare this dish the night before.	
8.	They might give him an award.	<u> </u>
9.	You should answer the easy questions first.	•
10	You can do it alone.	
		-

1. People think that the new prime minister is a good speaker. It is	C- Change into passive:
2. They report that the suspended gunman is custody The suspended	1. People think that the new prime minister is a good speaker.
The suspended 3. People don't expect that the new party will win the election It isn't 4. The police say that the principal is at large The principal D- Rewrite these sentences: 1. Terry doesn't like Sushi. James doesn't like Sushi. (nor) 2. Lara plays the guitar. Jana plays the guitar, too. (both) 3. We can meet on Thursday or we can meet on Friday. (either) E- Write the adjective: 1. Depend 2. Health 3. Interest	It is
3. People don't expect that the new party will win the election It isn't	2. They report that the suspended gunman is custody
It isn't 4. The police say that the principal is at large. The principal D- Rewrite these sentences: 1. Terry doesn't like Sushi. James doesn't like Sushi. (nor) 2. Lara plays the guitar. Jana plays the guitar, too. (both) 3. We can meet on Thursday or we can meet on Friday. (either) E- Write the adjective: 1. Depend 2. Health 3. Interest 4. Nerve	The suspended
4. The police say that the principal is at large. The principal	
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The content of the	2. Lara plays the guitar. Jana plays the guitar, too. (both)
1. Depend 2. Health 3. Interest 4. Nerve	3. We can meet on Thursday or we can meet on Friday. (either)
3. Interest 4. Nerve	
4. Nerve	2. Health
	3. Interest
5 Intelligence	4. Nerve
5. Intemgence	5. Intelligence

Unit 6

What Would Vou do

New Vocabulary

New vocabulary	Meaning
airport	مطار
ancestor	السلف
attention	انتباه
benefit	فائدة
blood	دم
cash register	ماكينة النقد
challenging situation	موقف (حالة) صعب
characteristic	خاصية
checkup	فحص
choice	اختيار
clothing store	محل ملابس
colon cancer	سرطان القولون
death	موت
decision	قرار
departure	رحيل
diagnosis	تشخيص

diagnosis	التشخيص
difficulty	صعوبة
dilemma	معضلة
disagreement	خلاف
disorder	فوضي ـ اضطراب
downside	جانب سلبي
employment	التوظيف
factor	عامل
final choice	الإختيار النهائي
flight	رحلة جوية
gate	بوابة
gene	جين
genetic testing	اختبار وراثي
ground-breaking method	الطريقة الرائدة
iceberg	جبل ثلجي
identification	تعریف
information	معلومات
interview	مقابلة
issue	قضية ـ موضوع

lifeboat	قارب نجاة
mall	مركز تجاري
manager	مدير
newborn screening	فحص مولود جديد
opportunity	فرصة
pain	ألم
passenger	راکب ـ مسافر
potential disease	مرض محتمل
pride	فخر
profession	مهنة
registration	التسجيل
report	تقرير
rescue	إنقاذ
rotten position	موقف سيئ
side effect	أثر جانبي
situation	موقف
taxpayer	دافع الضرائب
training course	دورة تدريبية
treatment	معالجة

Regular Verbs

affect	affected	affected	يؤثر على
determine	determined	determined	يحدد
dread	dreaded	dreaded	يخيف
motivate	motivated	motivated	يحفز
predict	predicted	predicted	يتنبأ
prevent	prevented	prevented	يمنع
promise	promised	promised	يو عد
qualify	qualified	qualified	يتأهل
receive	received	received	يستقبل
regret	regretted	regretted	يندم
remove	removed	removed	يزيل
rescue	rescued	rescued	ينقذ
slip	slipped	slipped	ينزلق
struggle	struggled	struggled	يكافح
struggle	struggled	struggled	يكافح
survive	survived	survived	ينجو
tempt	tempted	tempted	يغري
test	tested	tested	يفحص ـ يختبر

Irregular Verbs

buy	bought	bought	يشتري
catch	caught	caught	يلحق ب
choose	chose	chosen	يختار
feel	felt	felt	يشعر ب
forget	forgot	forgotten	ينسى
freeze	froze	frozen	يتجمد
steal	stole	stolen	يسرق
take	took	taken	يأخذ
tell	told	told	يخبر

Adjectives

ethical	أخلاقي	clear	واضح
responsible	مسئول	fired	مطرود
experienced	ذو خبرة ـ مجرب	genetic	وراثي
treatable	قابل للتعامل	inherited	موروث
preventative	وقائي	controversial	جدالي
medical	طبي	predictive	تنبؤي
physical	طبيعي ـ جسماني	mental	عقلي
obvious	واضح	enormous	هائل ـ ضخم
dietary	غذائي	questionable	مشكوك فيه
excited	متحمس	available	متوفر ـ متاح
original	أصلي	chronological	زم ني
important	هام	different	مختلف
surgical	جراحي	successful	ناجح
accessible	سبهل الوصول	additional	إضافي

Adverbs

morally	أدبياً	poorly	بشكل سيئ
surgically	جراحياً	positively	إيجابياً
enthusiastically	بحماس	eventually	أخيراً

Real talk

rotten	سيئ
I wouldn't put it past him	أعتقد أنه سوف يقوم بذلك
blow the whistle on	كشف ووضع حد للخطأ
call	قرار

Expressions

In my opinion	في رأيي
I feel / I believe	أعتقد
The way I see it	الطريقة التي أراها بها
It seems to me that	تبدو لي أن
As far as I'm concerned	بقدر تعلق الأمر ب

Grammar

Present hypothetical conditionals versus present hypothetical conditionals

• We use present hypothetical conditionals to talk about imaginary situations. The simple past tense is used in the *if*-clause. *Would*, *could*, or *might* is used in the result clause.

• تستخدم للتحدث عن المواقف الخيالية. ويستخدم الماضي البسيط في جملة if و يستخدم would, could or might" في النتيجة

Examples:

If you asked me my opinion, I would tell you the truth.

إذا سألتنى عن رأيي لكنت أخبرتك بالحقيقة

If we knew where she lived, we could send her flowers.

إذا عرفنا أين كانت تعيش, كونا نستطيع أن نرسل إليها زهور

• We use past hypothetical conditionals to talk about things that did not happen in the past. They are often used to express regret or criticism. The past perfect is used in the *if*-clause. Would have, could have, or might have is used in the result clause.

• تستخدم للتحدث عن أشياء لم تحدث في الماضي. وغالبات تستخدم للتعبير عن الندم أو النقد

Examples:

If I had tutored him, he might have passed the test.

إذا كنت لاحظته لكان اجتاز الاختبار

(But I didn't tutor him, so he didn't pass the test.)

If she had been honest, she would not have gotten into trouble.

إذا كانت صادقة, ما كانت في مشكلة

(But Audra didn't tell the truth, so she did get into trouble.)

Implied conditionals

الحالات الشرطية الضمنية Implied Conditionals

Sometimes the *if*-clause is implied rather than stated directly.

في بعض الأحيان تكون عبارة if ضمنية بدلاً من أن تكون منصوصة مباشرة

We would have helped you. (if you had asked us)

نحن كنا سنساعدك (إذا سألتنا)

I would have called the police. (if I had been there)

أنا كنت سأستدعى الشرطة (إذا كنت هناك)

As if / As though

We can use as if and as though + a past or past perfect verb to suggest that something is unreal or untrue.

يمكن أن نستخدم as if/as though + الماضي أو الماضي التام القتراح أن شيء ما غير حقيقي

He talks as if he were an expert in the field.

هو يتحدث كما لو أنه خبير في المجال.

They act as though they had not cheated on the test.

يتصرفون كما لو أنهم لم يغشوا في الاختبار

Note: Either was or were can be used with the subjects I, he, she, or it. However, were is considered more formal and generally used in writing.

More I wish & if only

(I wish/ If only) + the past:

We use (I wish/ If only) + the past to talk about imaginary situations in the present. It expresses wishes for things to be different in the present

تستخدم عند التحدث عن مواقف خيالية في الحاضر فهي تعبر عن أماني لأشياء نتمنى أن تكون مختلفة في الحاضر

I wish I was on a desert island right now.

أتمنى لو كنت في جزيرة مهجورة الأن

If only I had a million dollars

أتمني لو كنت مليونير

(I wish/ If only) + the past perfect:

We use (I wish/ If only) + the past perfect to talk about past situations that we regret or would like to be different

تستحدم للتحدث عن مواقف في الماضي نندم عليها أو نود أن تكون مختلفة

I wish I had listened to the teacher last year.

أتمني أنك استمعت إلى المدرس السنة الماضية

If only I hadn't shouted at Laith

أتمني لو لم أصرخ

(I wish/ If only) + would/ wouldn't + infinitive:

We use (I wish/ If only) + would/ wouldn't + infinitive to talk about somebody's habitual behavior that we want to criticize and change

تستخدم للحديث عن سلوك معتاد لشخص ما نريد أن ننتقده أو نغيره

My friend lies a lot. I wish he wouldn't do it.

صديقي يكذب كثيراً. أتمنى أنه لا يفعل ذلك.

I wish you would listen to me.

أتمنى أن تستمع لي

Clauses of results

<u>Clauses of Result</u> express the result of an action or a conclusion. They are formed with (so.....that) and (suchthat)

تعبر عن نتيجة الحدث. وتتشكل من (so.....that) او (such.....

The house was so expensive that we couldn't afford it.

المنزل كان باهظ الثمن جدا بحيث (لدرجة) لا نستطيع أن نتحمله

It was such a beautiful day yesterday that we went for a swim.

لقد كان يوم جميل بالأمس لدرجة أننا ذهبنا للسباحة

Clauses of result are formed with:

• So + adjective / adverb + that

The lesson was so interesting that everybody paid attention.

الدرس كان مسلي جداً حيث أن كل شخص كان منتبه

• Such + a/an + (adjective+) singular countable noun + that He is such a fast runner that he has never lost a race.

إنه عداء سريع جداً لدرجة أنه لم يخسر أي سباق أبداً

• Such + (adjective+) uncountable / plural countable noun +that

The teacher asked such difficult questions that the students couldn't answer them.

سألني المدرس سؤال صعب حيث أن (لدرجة أن) التلاميذ لم تستطيع إجابته

Modal verbs of speculation and deduction

must / might / could / may / can't

- must + infinitive
- might / might not + infinitive
- could / could not + infinitive
- may / may not + infinitive
- can't + infinitive

For example:

I am waiting for Julie with another friend, David.

I ask: 'Where is Julie?'

David guesses:

• She must be on the bus. (I'm fairly sure this is a good guess)

لابد أنها في الحافلة

قد تكو ن مفقه دة

- She might come soon. (maybe)
- She could be lost. (maybe)
- She may be in the wrong room. (maybe)

من المحتمل أن تكون في غرفة خاطئة

• She can't be at home. (I'm fairly sure this isn't true)
• لا يمكن أن تكون في المنزل

Notice that the opposite of 'must' is 'can't in this case.

عكس (must) هو

الإستخدام :Use

We use (must) when we are 90% certain that something is true

We use (may, might, could, may not, mightn't) when there's a 50% possibility that something is true (or not)

نستخدم (may, might, could, may not, mightn't) عندما يكون هناك إحتمال بنسبة ، ٥٪ ان شيئا صحيح (او غير صحيح)

We use (can't) when we are 90% certain that something is not true.

نستخدم (can't) عندما نكون على يقين بنسبة ٩٠٪ أن شيئا غير صحيح

Exercises:

<u>A- Circle the correct words:</u>

- 1. Traveling is (so-such) a great experience that I do it again.
- 2. The film was (so such) wonderful that I watched it twice.
- 3. It was (so -such) a good book that I read it again.
- 4. There are (so such) difficult problems that I couldn't solve them.
- 5. The house is (so- such) expensive that I couldn't buy it.

B- Circle the correct answer:

- 1- I wish I (have/had) an umbrella now.
- 2- If only I (studied/ had studied) last week.
- 3- I wish I (met/ had met) you last year
- 4- If only you (had/ would) listen carefully to my advice.

C- Complete these sentences:

•	,	(go) to the doctor (buy) a new laptop.
If you asked	d me, I	(tell) the truth.
5. What	you	say if I lost your keys?
		ces using the words gi
		one wants to be her friend. (such)
1. She is a nice	e person. Every	

	E- Complete	these sentences	s with modal	verbs:
--	-------------	-----------------	--------------	--------

1-	There are plent	y of a	apples in the f	fridge. You	buy an	y.
2-	It's a hospital. Y	You _		_ smoke		
2	1 7	4-1	b ll -	T4 : 4 : :	_	

3- You _____ take an umbrella. It is not raining.

4- Drivers ______ stop when the traffic lights are red

5- That _____ my notebook. It's red and mine is blue.