

Unit 1

You've Got Mail!

New Vocabulary

New vocabulary	Meaning
abbreviation	اختصار
alternate	بديل
ancient time	العصر القديم
anniversary	الذكرى السنوية
associates	شركاء
attachment	مرفق
business	عمل
business/professional contact	اتصال تجاري أو مهني
chain	سلسلة
closing lines/words	سطور / كلمات ختامية
column	عمود
combination	مجموعة
communication	اتصالات
company	شركة
compliment	إطراء
concept	مفهوم
Congress	الكونجرس
constant	ثابت
contact	اتصال
contract	عقد
demonstration	مظاهرة
desert	صحراء
design	تصميم

desire	رغبة
dialect	لهجة
dispatch	ارسال
documents	الوثائق
drum	طبله
email	البريد الإلكتروني
emailing system	نظام الإرسال عبر البريد الإلكتروني
emoticon	التعبيرات
experimental	تجريبي
figure out	معرفة
function	وظيفة
funding	التمويل /الموارد المالية
graduation	تخرج
greeting	تحية
import	استيراد
inconvenience	الازعاج
informal manner	بطريقة غير رسمية
information content	محتوى المعلومات
jeep	سيارة جيب
junk mail	البريد غير المرغوب فيه
kingdom	مملكة
letter	خطاب
line	خط
mailbox	صندوق بريد
message	رسالة
mountaintops	قمم الجبال
native	محلي
nonsense	هراء

of course	بالطبع
opening lines/words	فتح خطوط / كلمات
parallel	مواز
Persian	اللغة الفارسية
practice	ممارسة
probably	ربما
professor	أستاذ
promise	وعد
purpose	هدف
remote	بعيد
revolution	ثورة
sign	علامة
signal	إشارة
significant	هام
simulate	محاكاة
spam	الرسائل غير المرغوب فيها
speech	خطاب
Stone Age	العصر الحجري
subject	موضوع
supplier	المؤرّد
telegraph	تلغراف
topic	موضوع
travel arrangement	ترتيب السفر
urgent	الإلحاح
war party	المؤيدون للحرب
wedding	زفاف
widespread	واسع الانتشار

Regular Verbs

accept	accepted	accepted	يقبل
apologize (for)	apologized	apologized	يعتذر (عن)
approve	approved	approved	يوافق
contact	contacted	contacted	يتصل
decide	decided	decided	يقرر
delete	deleted	deleted	يحذف
deliver	delivered	delivered	ينقل/يوصل
dispatch	dispatched	dispatched	يرسل
establish	established	established	ينشئ
expect	expected	expected	يتوقع
explain	explained	explained	يشرح
identify	identified	identified	يحدد
import	imported	imported	يستورد
indicate	indicated	indicated	يشير
invite	invited	invited	يدعو
notice	noticed	noticed	يلاحظ
organize	organized	organized	ينظم
promise	promised	promised	يعد
receive	received	received	يتلقى
reply	replied	replied	يرد
sneak	sneaked	sneaked	يتسلل
start	started	started	يبدأ
suggest	suggested	suggested	يقترح
transmit	transmitted	transmitted	ينقل
wonder	wondered	wondered	يتساءل

Irregular Verbs

be straight	was/were straight	been straight	يكون بطريقة مباشرة
put someone up			يأوي شخص ما لفترة مؤقتة
let them down	let them down	let them down	يخذلهم
lie down	lay down	lain down	يستلقي

Adjectives

cool	بارد
diversified	متنوع
feasible	عملي
formal	رسمي
soaked	منقوع

Adverbs

currently	حاليا
early	في وقت مبكر
indifferently	بحيادية
forward	إلى الأمام

Idioms

Idioms المصطلحات	
be on the road	نكون على الطريق الصحيح
get used to	يعتاد على
in public	علنا
look forward to	ينتظر لـ
out of mind	نابع من العقل
out of sight	بعيدا عن الأنظار
sneak out	التسلل خارجا
take advantage of	الاستفادة من
Ending a business letter/email: Best regards	إنهاء رسالة عمل/إنهاء بريد الإلكتروني: أطيب التحيات

Conjunctions

Conjunctions حروف العطف	
although	رغم أن
as soon as	حالما
even though	على الرغم من
in spite of	بالرغم من

Real Talk

be straight	كُن صريح
let someone down	يخذل شخصا ما
No way!	لا يمكن!
of course	بالطبع

Grammar

Preposition + Gerund

- Prepositions can be followed by nouns, pronouns, or gerunds.

حروف الجر يمكن أن تُتبع بالأسماء والضمائر، أو أسماء المصدر المكونة بإضافة ing للفعل.

I **apologized** to **Allison**. (noun)

I **apologized** for **forgetting** her graduation day. (gerund)

I **apologized** to **her**. (pronoun)

- Some verbs are usually followed by certain prepositions.

بعض الأفعال تُتبع عادة بحروف جر معينة

I **apologize** **for** arriving late.

أنا اعتذر عن التأخير.

I **decided** **against** wearing a uniform.

أنا تخذت قرارا ضد ارتداء الزي الموحد.

I **look forward** **to** meeting you personally.

أنا تطلع للقائك شخصيا.

I **insist** **on** paying for our lunch.

أنا أصر على دفع ثمن غداؤنا.

I'm **thinking** **of** moving to a new house soon.

أنا أفكر في الانتقال إلى منزل جديد في القريب العاجل.

I **succeeded in** getting into college.

أنا نجحت في الدخول إلى مبنى الكلية.

I'm **dreaming of** going on vacation.

أنا أحلم بـ الذهاب في عطلة.

I **asked about** applying for a job.

أنا سألت عن التقديم في الوظيفة.

- Some adjectives are followed by certain prepositions.

بعض الصفات تُتبع عادة بحروف جر معينة

I'm **tired of** waiting for an answer.

I'm **used to** having coffee at breakfast.

Although, Even Though, In Spite Of

- Although, even though, and in spite of have similar meanings.

هذه الكلمات لها معاني متشابهة:

(Although رغم أن / even though على الرغم من / in spite of بالرغم من)

- **Although** and **even though** introduce a clause that has a subject and a verb.

Although و **even though** تقدمان الجمل التي بها فاعل وفعل

- **In spite of** is followed by a noun or gerund.

in spite of تُتبع باسم أو بأسماء المصدر المكونة بإضافة **ing** للفعل.

Although it rained, we enjoyed the vacation.

In spite of the traffic, I arrived on time.

Even though I was tired, I couldn't sleep.

He went to school **in spite of being** sick.

As Soon As, When

As Soon As: حالما

When: عندما

- These conjunctions of time are not followed by future forms of verbs even though the verbs tell about future time. The present is used instead.

هذه الكلمات *As Soon As* و *When* التي تشير إلى الوقت لا تُتبع بصيغة زمن المستقبل على الرغم من وجود أفعال في نفس الجملة تُعبّر عن زمن المستقبل – هذه الكلمات *As Soon As* و *When* تُتبع بالفعل في صيغة المضارع

I'll tell you **as soon as** I **know**.

I'll call you **when** I **arrive**.

So ... (That)

لهذا ... (السبب)

- Use so with an adjective or with many, much, few, or little to express result or degree.

تستخدم So مع الصفات أو مع *little - few - much - many* للتعبير عن النتيجة أو المدى

The noise was **so** loud (**that**) we could **hardly** hear ourselves talk.

There were **so many** cars (**that**) we couldn't find a place to park.

More!

Simple past with [Used to]

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

الأحوال التي كانت موجودة في الماضي ولم تعد موجودة الآن

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

لقد كنت أحب التزلج ولكن الآن أعتقد أنه ممل

We use a bare infinitive after (used to)

نستخدم بعدها صيغة المصدر

He **used to be** a pilot, but now he is retired.

Yes/No Questions (?)

أسئلة تبدأ بـ **Did** والإجابة عليها تكون بنعم أو لا

Did you **use** to have a blue car?

Yes, I **did**. I **sold** it three years ago.

Did they **use** to play football every week?

No. they **didn't**. They **used to** play tennis.

Used to and Would

- We can also use **would** in place of **used to** for past habits but we cannot use **would** for past states.

يمكن استخدام **would** بدلاً من **used to** للتعبير عن العادات التي كانت تحدث في الماضي ولكن لا يمكننا استخدام **would** للتعبير عن الأحوال في الماضي

People **would** shout messages to the next tower. ✓

People **used to** have very powerful voices in those days! ✓

People **would** have very powerful voices in those days! ✗

Information Questions (?)

أسئلة استفهامية لمعرفة المعلومات

How did people in the Americas **use to** transmit messages?

They **used** smoke signals.

What did you **use to** do when you were young?

I **used to** ride my bike in the park.

Exercises:

A- Complete the sentences with *although* or *in spite of*.

1. _____ she has a Arabic last name, she was actually born in Italy.
2. Our team lost the game _____ we played much better than the other team.
3. _____ her busy schedule, Zainab always remembers her friends' events.
4. We had a really good time at the beach _____ the cloudy weather.
5. _____ Faisal had all the right qualifications, he wasn't chosen for the job.

B- Complete the sentences about yourself.

1. I'm tired of _____.
2. I'm thinking of _____.
3. I'm not capable of _____.
4. I'm interested in _____.
5. I decided against _____.
6. I'm looking forward to _____.
7. I apologized to my friend for _____.
8. I'm used to _____.
9. I'm excited about _____.
10. I'm not used to _____.

C- Make an affirmative sentence, negative sentence or question using 'used to + infinitive':

1) I / live in a flat when I was a child.

_____.

2) We / go to the beach every summer?

_____.

3) She / love eating chocolate, but now she hates it

_____.

4) He / not / smoke

_____.

5) I / play tennis when I was at school

_____.

6) She / be able to speak French, but she has forgotten it all

_____.

7) He / play golf every weekend?

_____.

8) They both / have short hair

_____.

9) Julie / study Portuguese

_____.

10) I / not / hate school

_____.

Unit 2

Wishful Thinking

New Vocabulary

New vocabulary	Meaning
achievement	إنجاز
across	عبر
advantage	ميزة
advisory	استشاري
amount	كمية
award	جائزة
bankruptcy	إفلاس
benefit	مصلحة
brainstorm	العصف الذهني
cash	نقد
cash prize	جائزة نقدية
celebrity	شهرة
cell phone	الهاتف الخليوي
charity	مؤسسة خيرية
cheat	خداع
common	مشترك
convertible	قابل للتحويل
crime	جريمة
desert island	صحراء الجزيرة
destination	غاية
disaster	كارثة
echo	صدى
emperor	إمبراطور

empires	الإمبراطوريات
encounter	لقاء
experience	تجربة
extraterrestrial	خارج الأرض
failures	الفشل
figure	شخصية
financial decision	القرارات المالية
fines	الغرامات
food stamps	طوابع الغذاء
fortune	ثروة
future	مستقبل
garbage	قمامة
globe	الكرة الارضية
gold medallion	ميدالية ذهبية
government official	مسؤول حكومي
guy	شخص
handwritten certificate	شهادة مكتوبة بخط اليد
health services	الخدمات الصحية
hesitation	تردد
individuals	الأفراد
informal	غير رسمي
inherit	وراثة
interview	مقابلة
investment	استثمار
Islamic Studies	الدراسات الإسلامية
jackpot	الفوز بالجائزة الكبرى
junk food	الوجبات السريعة
library	مكتبة

Literature Prize	جائزة الأدب
luxury	ترف
mankind	بشرية
mayor	عمدة
Medicine	دواء
modify	تغير
nightmare	كابوس
nuisance	إزعاج
occasion	مناسبة
opinion	رأي
opportunity	فرصة
past	الماضي
person	شخص
philanthropist	فاعل خير/مُحسن
pollution	التلوث
prey	فريسة
prize	جائزة
psychiatrist	طبيب نفساني
public transportation	وسائل النقل العام
quad bike	دراجة رباعية
quiz show	مسابقة ثقافية
rail system	نظام السكك الحديدية
reader	قارئ
recycling facilities	مرافق إعادة التدوير
regular person	شخص عادي
resistance	مقاومة
reward	مكافأة
sanity	الصحة العقلية

Sciences Prize	جائزة العلوم
shock	صدمة
solve	حل
spilt	المسكوب
stain	وصمة
stake	رهان
stock market	سوق الأوراق المالية
strain	سلالة
technologies	تكنولوجيا
telephone service	خدمات الهاتف
traffic	مرور
unhealthy	غير صحي
unique	فريد من نوعه
universe	الكون
vandalism	تخريب
ventures	مشاريع
vulnerable	عرضة
whiz	صوت الازيز

Regular Verbs

bless	blessed	blessed	يبارك
claim	claimed	claimed	يطالب
confirm	confirmed	confirmed	يوكد
create	created	created	يخلق
divide	divided	divided	يفرق / يقسم
invest	invested	invested	يستثمر
settle	settled	settled	يحل
sink	sank	sunk	يغرق
solve	solved	solved	يحل
surf	surfed	surfed	يركب الأمواج / يتصفح النت
vary	varied	varied	يختلف
wish	wished	wished	يرغب/يتمنى

Irregular Verbs

split	split	split	ينقسم / ينشطر
win	won	won	يفوز

Adjectives

close	قريب
crazy	مجنون
disbelief	جحود / كُفر
fabulous	رائع
famous	مشهور
flashy	مبهرج
historical	تاريخي
insane	مجنون
lonely	وحيد/منعزل
notorious	سيء السمعة
rough	خشن
various	متنوع/مختلف

Adverbs

actually	في الواقع
eventually	أخيرا
exactly	بالضبط

Idioms

keep in touch

إبقى على اتصال

Real Talk

have a ball	يملك كرة
this guy	هذا الشخص
to me	بالنسبة لي
You wouldn't know...?	ألم تُرد أن تعرف

Grammar

Conditional Sentences with If-Clause: Imaginary Situations

الجمل الشرطية باستخدام If في الحالات التخيلية

- Use conditional sentences to talk about imaginary or hypothetical situations in the present.

تستخدم الجمل الشرطية باستخدام If في الحالات التخيلية والافتراضية في زمن المضارع

- Use the simple past in the *if-clause*. *Would* is often used in the main clause.

في العبارة الشرطية If , تستخدم Would غالبا في الشرط الثاني الرئيس من الجملة

If I found a million dollars, I **would keep** it. I **wouldn't take** it to the police.

- The contraction of *would* is *'d* and is used with all subjects: I'd, you'd, he'd, she'd, we'd, they'd.

اختصار would إلى 'd : تستخدم 'd مع كل الضمائر:

I'd, you'd, he'd, she'd, we'd, they'd.

They'd be happy if they had time to take a vacation.

Conditional Sentences with Might and Could

الجمل الشرطية باستخدام Might (ربما) و Could (تمكن/استطاع)

- **Might** can replace **would** in conditional sentences to express possibility.

يمكن أن تحل **Might** محل **Would** في الجمل الشرطية للتعبير عن الاحتمالية

If I had extra money, I **might take** a vacation to Hawaii.

- **Could** can be used in the **if-clause**. It means “if someone were able to.”

يمكن استخدام **Could** في الجمل الشرطية بمعنى: إذا كان شخص ما قادرا على

If I could travel anywhere, I'd **go** to Tahiti.

- **Could** can also be used in the main clause. It means “would be able to.”

ويمكن أيضا استخدام **Could** في الجمل الشرطية بمعنى: سوف يكون قادر على

If we had more time, we **could play** another game of tennis.

Verb: Wish

الفعل: يتمنى

Use *wish* for things you want to happen but probably won't.

استخدام *wish* للأشياء التي تريد أن تحدث ولكن ربما لن تحدث.

Wish

- in the present:

استخدام *wish* في زمن المضارع:

I don't have much time. I **wish** I **had** more time.

I have to study today. I **wish** I **didn't have** to study today.

I'm not rich. I **wish** I **was/were** rich.

I can't go to the mall. I **wish** I **could go** to the mall.

- in the future:

استخدام *wish* في زمن المستقبل:

He won't lend me his car. I **wish** he **would lend** me his car.

Note:

- *Was* is usually used in informal spoken English with *wish*.

تستخدم *was* عادة عند تحدث الانجليزية بطريقة غير رسمية

I **wish** I **was** a millionaire.

More!

Count / Noncount Nouns

- Count nouns name things that you can count. They have singular and plural:

الأسماء التي تُعد هي كل الأسماء القابلة للعد والتي لها مفرد وجمع.

Saudi riyal, two Saudi riyals, etc.

- Noncount nouns name things that you can't count. They don't have plural forms:

الأسماء التي لا تُعد هي كل الأسماء الغير قابلة للعد والتي ليس لها جمع.

money, news, information, advice, ice, tea. They don't use a/on.

- Some nouns can be count or noncount:

بعض الأسماء يمكن أن تستخدم بالطريقتين: تُعد أو لا تُعد

a salad or some salad-, a juice or some juice.

Expressions of Quantity: Some, Any, No

- Use **some** in affirmative statements. Use **any** in negative statements and in questions.

استخدم **some** في العبارات المثبتة واستخدم **any** في العبارات المنفية والأسئلة.

- Use **some/any** with noncount nouns and with plural nouns.

استخدم **some** و **any** مع الأسماء التي لا تُعد والأسماء الجمع:

Questions(?):

Affirmative (+):

Negative(-):

Is there **any** news?

There is **some** news.

There isn't **any** news.

Are there **any** plates?

There are **some** plates.

There aren't **any** plates.

- Sometimes **some** is used in questions for offers:

في بعض الأحيان تستخدم **some** في الأسئلة والاقتراحات

Do you want **some** pizza?

How about **some** coffee?

- Use **no** with noncount and plural nouns in affirmative sentences to give a negative meaning.

تستخدم **no** مع الأسماء التي لا تُعد والأسماء الجمع في الجمل المثبتة لإعطاء معنى النفي:

There is **no** news. = There isn't **any** news.

Words Connected with Shopping Habits and Prices

كلمات مرتبطة بعادات التسوق والأسعار

- Some words that we commonly use when we talk about shopping habits and prices are:

توجد بعض الكلمات التي نستخدمها عادة عندما نتحدث عن عادات التسوق والأسعار وهي:

Can I help you, sir?

Yes, please. I'm looking for a thobe.

What size are you?

I'd like to try on a medium.

We have a 15% discount on thobe.

Excuse me, how much is this sweater?

It's \$95, sir.

How much are these leather sandals?

They are SR110.

Are these pants cotton?

They are made from wool.

Can I try on the gold parceled?

Yes, of course. Here you are.

How would you like to bay?

I'd rather pay in cash / by credit card.

Exercises:

A- Match the sentence parts.

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| 1. If I had to leave my home, | a. I'd apply for the job. |
| 2. If I had more experience, | b. I'd travel to New Zealand. |
| 3. If I could choose any destination, | c. I'd call the police. |
| 4. If I were a very rich person, | d. I'd tell him to cut taxes. |
| 5. If I saw someone who was stealing in a store, | e. I might live with my aunt . |
| 6. If I could say something to the president, | f. I wouldn't have to work. |

B- Use the verb wish to complete the sentences. In some cases, more than one verb form can be correct

1. It's raining again.

I wish it _____.

2. A friend asked you to go surfing, but you don't know how to surf.

I wish I _____.

3. You have to wear a uniform to school and you don't want to.

I wish we _____.

4. Your parents won't let you go out tomorrow night.

I wish my parents _____.

5. Your friend eats too much junk food and you think it's unhealthy.

I wish my friend _____.

6. You want to buy someone a present, but you don't have enough money.

I wish I _____.

C- Fill in the gaps with some, any or a - an.

1. I'm really thirsty. I need water, please.
2. I went to the library, but I couldn't find books about art.
3. Can you give me coffee, please?
4. She sent postcards to her friends, but she didn't make phone calls when she was in Britain.
5. It's very sunny but there is only child playing in the street.
6. I bought coffee, but I didn't buy tea or papaya.
7. Have you got chocolate biscuits? I'm sorry, there are biscuits left.
8. "Mary, I'm afraid there isn't juice in the fridge but there's Pineapple.
9. They ate apples, mango, but they didn't eat oranges.
10. A. "Would you like cheese? It's delicious". B. "Ok, give me....."
11. Is there oil in the kitchen? No, there isn't but there's butter.

D- Fill in the gaps with some or any:

Charles: Alice! Have we got eggs?

Alice: Yes, there are in the cupboard.

Charles: Have we got cheese?

Alice: Yes, there's in the fridge.

Charles: Can I use olive oil?

Alice: Yes, of course.

Charles: I need tomatoes.

Alice: We haven't got, Charles, would you like help?

Charles: No, thanks, I'm OK



E – Complete the conversation.

A: Can I _____ you, sir?

B: Yes, please. I'm looking for a thobe.

A: What _____ are you?

B: I'd like to try on a medium.

A: We have a 15% _____ on thobe.

A: How would you like to bay?

B: I'd rather pay _____.

F – Answer the following questions.

1. How would you feel if you won in a quiz show? Why?

2. Would you want the reporter to ask you different questions? Write them?

Unit 3

Complaints, Complaints

New Vocabulary

New vocabulary	Meaning
air conditioner	مكيف الهواء
apartment	شقة
appliance	جهاز
assistant	المساعد
attempt	محاولة
awareness	وعي
baby stroller	عربة أطفال
balcony	شرفة
bathroom	حمام
battery	بطارية
bedroom	حجرة النوم
brakes	فرامل
breath	التنفس
button	زر
cable	سلك كابل
car repairs	تصليح السيارات
cell phone	الهاتف الخليوي
clean	نظيف
clothing	ملابس
coincidence	صدفة
complaint	شكوى
conclusion	استنتاج

consumer	مستهلك
Consumer Protection	حماية المستهلك
container	حاوية
conveying	نقل
courtesy	مجاملة
creation	خلق
Customer Service Department	قسم خدمة العملاء
damage	ضرر
dead battery	البطارية المُستنفذة
dents in the body	الخدوش في الجسم
dessert	حلوى
dining room	غرفة الطعام
doorknob	مقبض الباب
dry	جاف
earphone	سماعة
electronic gadget	الأداة الإلكترونية
engine	محرك
episode	حادثة
equipment	معدات
error	خطأ
exhaust pipe	أنبوب العادم
experiment	تجربة
fabric	قماش
failure	فشل
faucet	صنبور
faulty	خاطئ

flat tire	إطار مثقوب
floorboard	لوح الأرضية
frozen dinner	العشاء المجمد
hair dryer	مجفف شعر
heartbeat	نبض القلب
hole	حفرة
housing	إسكان
human	بشري
immediately	فورا
incident	حادث
instruction	تعليمات
intact	سليم
iron	حديد
key ring	حلقة مفاتيح
kitchen	مطبخ
leaking	تسريب
liens on screen	الخطوط على الشاشة
lightweight	وزن خفيف
living room	غرفة المعيشة
malfunctioning	خلل
meat grinder	مفرمة اللحم
mechanic	الميكانيكي
Murphy's Law	قانون مورفي
no signal	لا توجد إشارة
packaging	التعبئة والتغليف
pipe	أنبوب

playoff	المباراة الفاصلة
plenty	وفرة
popcorn	الفشار
problem	مشكلة
products	المنتجات
promise	وعد
promotional material	المواد الترويجية
purpose	هدف
radiator	مُبرد الهواء
recharge	إعادة شحن البطارية
redecorated	تزيين
refrigerator	ثلاجة
refund	استرداد
regret	الندم
retail outlet	منفذ البيع بالتجزئة
roll	لفة
salesperson	مندوب مبيعات
scene	مشهد
scratched DVD	DVD مخدوش
selective memories	ذكريات انتقائية
serving	خدمة
sewn	مخيط
sharpen	يجعله حادا
shower cap	قبعة/كاب الاستحمام
side	جانب
sleeve	كُم

sodas	المشروبات الغازية
solution	حل
stain	وصمة
suppose	افتراض
technician	فني
thermostat	ترموستات
tie	ربطة عنق/رابط
torn	ممزق
trend	اتجاه
TV	التلفزيون
upright	قائم/عمودي
upside	رأساً على عقب
vehicle	عربة/مركبة
voucher	إيصال/قسيمة
warranty	ضمان
wide	واسع
windowpane	زجاج النافذة
windshield	الزجاج الأمامي
worn tire	الإطارات المستهلكة
writer	كاتب

Regular Verbs

advise	advised	advised	ينصح
attempt	attempted	attempted	يحاول
blame	blamed	blamed	يلوم
block (letter)	blocked	blocked	يحجب / يمنع
butter	buttered	buttered	يدهن بالزبدة
check	checked	checked	يفحص
clean	cleaned	cleaned	نظيف
complain	complained	complained	تذمر
crack	cracked	cracked	يتصدع
crash down	crashed down	crashed down	ينهار
damage	damaged	damaged	يتلف
drip	dripped	dripped	يسيل بتقطر أو بالتنقيط
dry	dried	dried	يجفف
fade	faded	faded	يتلاشى
fix	fixed	fixed	يصلح
gather	gathered	gathered	يتجمع
illustrate	illustrated	illustrated	يوضح
measure	measured	measured	يقيس
observe	observed	observed	يرصد/يراقب
occur	occurred	occurred	يحدث
pop	popped	popped	يظهر/يندفع فجأة
promise	promised	promised	يعد
purchase	purchased	purchased	يشترى
refrain	refrained	refrained	يمتنع

remain	remained	remained	يبقى/يمكث
repaint	repainted	repainted	يعيد طلاؤها
repair	repaired	repaired	يُصلح
replace	replaced	replaced	يستبدل
seem	seemed	seemed	يبدو
slop	slopped	slopped	ينسكب
tend	tended	tended	يميل

Irregular Verbs

break	broke	broken	يكسر
fall off	fell off	fallen off	يسقط
get cold	got cold	gotten cold	يصاب بنزلة برد

Adjectives

assistant	مساعد
break	مكسور
defective	معيب
flimsy	مهلهل
frozen	مجمد
fuzzy	غامض
leaky	راشح/مسرب
loose	غير مُحكم/فضفاض
misleading	مضلل
missing	مفقود
plenty	وافر
tricky	خادع

Adverbs

readily	بسهولة
sincerely	باخلاص
unfortunately	للأسف

Idioms

Don't worry.

لا تقلق.

Real Talk

it sounds like

هذا يبدو وكأنه

Yes, please, if you could.

نعم، من فضلك، إذا كنت تستطيع.

Grammar

Need to Be (Done)

يحتاج إلى القيام به

- The windows **need to be cleaned**. النافذة بحاجة إلى التنظيف.
(= Someone needs to clean the windows.)
- The car seats **need to be fixed**. السيارة بحاجة إلى الإصلاح.
(= Someone needs to fix the car seats.)

Have/Get Something (Done)

أتم شيء ما أو حصل على شيء ما

- Use *have* or *get*, with the past participle, when someone else does the service for you.
تستخدم *have* أو *get* مع التصريف الثالث للفعل عندما يقوم شخص آخر بفعل خدمة لك

The rooms **need to be decorated**.

We're **having/getting** the rooms **decorated**.

The roof **needs to be repaired**.

We're going to **have/get** the roof **repaired**.

The house **needed to be painted**.

We **had/got** the house **painted**.

Past Participles as Adjectives

استخدام التصريف الثالث كصفة

break–broken:

The windows **were broken**. I fixed the **broken** windows.

لقد كُسرت النافذة. أنا أصلحت النافذة المكسورة.

crack–cracked:

The vase **was cracked**. I threw away the **cracked** vase.

لقد تصدعت الزهرية. رميت بعيدا الزهرية المتصدعة.

damage–damaged:

The car **was damaged**. The mechanic fixed the **damaged** car.

لقد تلفت السيارة. أصلح الميكانيكي السيارة التالفة.

tear–torn:

The shirt **was torn**. The tailor **sewed** the torn sleeve.

لقد مُزق القميص. خاط الخياط الكم الممزق.

More!

Present Perfect with already yet just

يستخدم المضارع التام للتعبير عن حدث حصل في الماضي و انتهى قبل لحظات أو انتهى في الماضي و لازالت آثاره موجودة حتى الآن

يتكون زمن المضارع التام من

[HAS / HAVE] + [past participle]

I **have seen** that movie many times.

- **just** للتعبير عن أن شيئاً ما اكتمل حديثاً

I've **just finished** reading this book. لقد انتهيت للتو من قراءة هذا الكتاب.

- **already** للتعبير عن أن شيء ما سيكتمل في الحاضر أو اكتمل في الماضي

I've **already read** this book. لقد قرأت الكتاب مسبقاً

- **yet** للتعبير عن أن شيئاً ما لم يكتمل في وقت الكلام

I **haven't read it yet**. لم أقرأ هذا الكتاب بعد (لكني سأقرأه قريباً)

Questions الأسئلة	Affirmative الإثبات	Negative النفي
Have you done the dishes yet ?	Yes, I've already done them.	No, I haven't done them yet .
Have you already finished reading of this book?	Yes, I've just finished reading this book.	No, I haven't finished reading this book yet .

Verb + Gerund

- Use the gerund form (which ends in **-ing**) after the following words:

استخدم صيغة الفعل المضاف اليه **-ing** بعد الكلمات التالية

[**avoid – enjoy – give up – imagine – mind – stop – can't stand – finish – hate – keep – miss – suggest**]

He **can't stand** **waiting** in the line.

I don't **enjoy** **sitting** in the sun.

Subject and Object Pronouns

ضمائر الفاعل وضمائر المفعول

Subject Pronouns ضمائر الفاعل	Object Pronouns ضمائر المفعول به
I	me
you	you
he	him
she	her
it	it
We	us
you	you
they	them

Need/Want/Like + [to + Infinitive]

استخدام (to + الفعل في المصدر) + like / want: / need

She **needs to buy** some snacks.

He doesn't **want to do** dishes.

I **like to help** my mother.

Imperatives and Two-Word Verbs

الأوامر باستخدام أفعال من مقطعين (فعل+حرف جر)

Two-word verbs are common in English. They have a verb + particle.
Object pronoun always comes between the verb and the particle.

Clean up The mess. **Clean** the mess **up**. **Clean** it **up**.

Exercises:

A- Complete the conversation. Use the correct form of the verbs in parentheses.

Khaled: I _____ (1. have) this car for six months, and it gives me all kinds of problems.

Joe: What is it this time?

Khaled: It _____ (2. not start) in the mornings.

Joe: Maybe it's because of the cold, or the battery _____ (3. might/be) low.

It probably needs _____ (4. recharge).

Khaled: It isn't that. I just _____ (5. have/put in) a new battery _____, and it still won't start.

I think the starter needs _____ (6. repair).

Joe: Is there anything else wrong with the car?

Khaled: Yes, the exhaust pipe _____ (7. fall) off, and the radiator is leaking.

They both need _____ (8. i x).

Joe: Is your car under warranty?

Khaled: Yes, it is.

Joe: Then you shouldn't worry. We'll _____ (9. have/i x) everything _____ for you.

Khaled: That's what you _____ (10. say) the last time.

B- Choose the correct verb:-

can't stand - avoided - keep on

1. What a pity you failed the test. You must trying.
2. Can you ask me your question now? I waiting.
3. Ask your brother what happened. He didn't answer me. Actually, He talking to me.

C- Rewrite the sentences adding (Already / Just / Yet).

1. I have eaten sushi before. (already)

2. She hasn't visited Germany. (yet)

3. They have seen this movie. (already)

4. We have met your teacher. (just)

5. My brother hasn't started school. (yet)

6. Daniel hasn't fixed the broken pipe. (yet)

8. My daughter has lost her purse. (just)

9. He has finished his assignment. (already)

D- Complete the sentences. Use the correct object pronoun: me, you, him, her, it, us, or them

1. Noha is her best friend. She's going to visit_____.
2. I'm going to be at home tonight. Please call_____.
3. I want to meet my neighbors. I don't know_____.
4. Please listen. I'm talking to_____.
5. He wants to invite Ali. He's going to call _____.
6. We want to come to your graduation. Don't forget_____.

E- Rewrite each sentence with a two-word verb .

1. Turn up the news. _____.
2. Please turn off the light. _____.
3. Put away those toys. _____.
4. Please pick up your jacket. _____.
5. Please turn the TV on. _____.
6. Clean up this mess. _____.
7. Turn down the radio. _____.

Unit 4

I Wonder What Happened

New Vocabulary

New vocabulary	Meaning
advertisement	إعلان
against	ضد
agency	وكالة
amazement	ذهول/دهشة
apartment	شقة
asteroid	الكويكب
atmosphere	الجو
boat	قارب
bolt	ترباس/برغي
bull	ثور
carter	سائق العربة التي تجرها الحيوانات
catastrophic	فاجع
characteristics	الخصائص
circulating	تعميم
commercial	تجاري
communications	الاتصالات
crater	فوهة البركان
crowd	حشد
debris	حطام
decade	عقد
design	تصميم
device	جهاز
diameter	قطر

dinosaur	ديناصور
driver	سائق
electrical	كهربائي
electromagnetic waves	الموجات الكهرومغناطيسية
equipment	معدات
estimate	تقدير
event	حدث
exclusive	حصري
exhibition	معرض
fireball	كرة نارية
fragment	شظية
fragments	فتات
function	وظيفة
garbage collector	جامع القمامة
glider	طائرة شراعية
hazard	خطر
helicopter	هليكوبتر
human	بشري
humming sound	طنين الصوت
hurricane	الإعصار
impact	تأثير
Inca	حضارة الانكا
light flashing	ضوء وامض
locomotive	قاطرة
lost control	خسر السيطرة
man	رجل
manufacturers	المصنعين
meteorite	نيازك

nut	الجوز
observatory	مرقب
orbiting garbage dump	تدوير مقالب القمامة
pioneer	رائد
pre	تأتي قبل بعض الكلمات ومعناها "قَبْل "
public	جمهور
radio	راديو
remote control	التحكم من بعد
responsible	مسؤول
robot	إنسان آلي
rock	صخرة
sailboat	مركب شراعي
satellite	قمر
solar system	النظام الشمسي
spacecraft	المركبة الفضائية
speculate	تأمل
story house	قصة منزل
strike	إضراب
sunglasses	نظارة شمسية
surveillance	مراقبة
theory	نظرية
tornado	إعصار/زوبعة
toxic fuel	الوقود السام
truck	شاحنة
UFO - Unidentified Flying Object	UFO = جسم طائر مجهول
ultrasound	الموجات فوق الصوتية
volcano	بركان
water	ماء

weather balloon

بالون الطقس

wider

على نطاق أوسع

Regular Verbs

control	controlled	controlled	يتحكم / يسيطر
crawl	crawled	crawled	يزحف
demonstrate	demonstrated	demonstrated	يتظاهر
design	designed	designed	يصمم
devastate	devastated	devastated	يدمر
discover	discovered	discovered	اكتشف
execute	executed	executed	يُنَفَّذ
explode	exploded	exploded	ينفجر
gather	gathered	gathered	جمع
grant	granted	granted	يمنح
involve	involved	involved	يشارك / يتضمن
penetrate	penetrated	penetrated	توغلت
prove	proved	proved	يثبت / يبرهن
recover	recovered	recovered	استعاد / استرد
remain	remained	remained	يبقى/يمكث
surf	surfed	surfed	تصفح
tease	teased	teased	يستفز

Irregular Verbs

beat	beat	beaten	يضرب
make	made	made	يصنع

Adjectives

contemporary	مُعاصر
extinct	منقرض
immediate	عاجل/فوري
reliable	موثوق به
scary	مخيف
sophisticated	راقي
strange	غريب
terrific	رائع
uninhabited	غير معتاد
universal	عالمي
weird	غريب الأطوار
wonderful	رائع

Adverbs

approximately	تقريبا
harmlessly	دون ان تسبب اذى
near	بقرب
vertically	عموديا
widely	على نحو واسع

Idioms

Man-made	صناعة بشرية
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Real Talk

Beats me.	يضربني.
Excuse me.	من فضلك.
Gee!	لفظ يقصد به "أسرع"
You never know.	لا يمكن ان تعرف.

Grammar

Past Perfect Tense

زمن الماضي التام

- Use the past perfect tense (had + past participle) to indicate an action that happened before another action in the past.

يستخدم الماضي التام المكون من (had + التصريف الثالث للفعل) للإشارة إلى حدث وقع قبل حدث آخر في الماضي.

When we **arrived** at the airport, our flight **had** already **left**.

They **couldn't get** in the house because they **had forgotten** the key.

Questions (?)

Had

I
you
he/she
we
they

been there before?

Short Answers (+)

Yes,

I
you
he/she
we
they

had.

Short Answers (+)

No,

I
you
he/she
we
they

hadn't.

- Note: The contraction '*d* for *had* —*I'd* (*I + had*), *you'd* (*you + had*), and so on—can be used with the past perfect.

لاحظ أن 'd هي اختصار had وذلك مع كل الضمائر.

Can't, Could, Couldn't, Must, May, or Might

- Use *can't*, *must*, *may*, or *might* to make suppositions, to speculate about something, and to draw conclusions.

تستخدم *can't, must, may, might* لعمل افتراضات أو استنتاجات عن شيء ما

- Use *must* to say we are sure of something.

تستخدم *must* للتعبير عن التأكد من شيء ما

- Use *can't* or *couldn't* to say that we think something is impossible.

تستخدم *couldn't* و *can't* للتعبير عن الاحتمالية

- Use *may*, *might*, or *could* to say that something is possible.

تستخدم *may, might, could* للتعبير عن الإمكانية كما هو موضح في المثالين التاليين:

1- Present

It **can't** be a balloon. Balloons aren't shaped like that. It **might** be a glider. But gliders don't fly vertically. It **must** be a helicopter.

2- Past

It **couldn't** have been a balloon. Balloons aren't shaped like that. It **might** have been a glider. But gliders don't fly vertically. It **must** have been a helicopter.

More!

Independent Clauses with [And, But, Or, So, and Yet]

العبارات المستقلة واستخدام (And, But, Or, So, and Yet) معها

- An independent clause is a group of words that includes a subject and verb. It expresses a complete thought, and can stand alone as a sentence.

العبارات المستقلة هي مجموعة من الكلمات التي تتضمن الفاعل والفعل. وتعبّر عن فكرة كاملة، ويمكن أن تكون جملة مستقلة بحد ذاتها.

I ordered the engine part online.

- Two or more independent clauses can be combined with coordinating conjunction words, such as; *and but, or, so,* and *yet*. When a sentence includes two independent clauses joined by a coordinating conjunction, use a comma.

يمكن دمج عبارتين مستقلتين أو أكثر باستخدام حروف العطف: (*and but, or, so,*)
(*yet*) وعند احتواء الجملة على عبارتين مستقلتين تم ربطهما بأحد حروف العطف استخدم الفاصلة *comma* بين الجملتين.

1. **I ordered the engine part online, but** now I can't find the confirmation number.
2. **I liked the book, yet** I hated the DVD film.
3. **Tom was late for the conference, so** he took a taxi.

The Past with Dependent Time Clauses

استخدام الماضي مع عبارات تابعة تعبر عن الوقت

- We can talk about a past event using a time clause with *when, as soon as, before, after, while, until, and since*.

Examples:

1. My father **kept** using his old-fashioned corded phone **until it broke**.
2. **When he had finished** working on his invention, he **let** me try it out.

Conditional Sentences with Present and Future Forms

الجمل الشرطية واستخداماتها في زمنى المضارع والمستقبل

Present Facts:

- Conditional sentences with if clauses (zero conditional). Use the present simple in both clauses.

للتعبير عن الحقائق في المضارع استخدم زمن المضارع في شطري الجملة

1. If people **eat** too much, they **get** fat.
2. If you **touch** a fire, you **get** burned.
3. Snakes **bite** if they **are** scared
4. If babies **are** hungry, they **cry**.

Future Facts:

- Conditional sentences with if clauses (first conditional)
- The first conditional has the Present Simple after 'if', then the Future "Will" in the other clause.

للتعبير عن الحقائق التي ستحدث مستقبلا استخدم زمن المضارع في شطري الجملة الذي يلي (if) واستخدم زمن المستقبل في الشطر الثاني من الجملة الشرطية

1. If you **go** by car, you **will** probably **be** very tired.
2. If we **go** by plane, it **will take** an hour and a half.
3. If I **visit** Jeddah, I **am going to** see the water jet.
4. If he **buys** a new car, he **may drive** to Jeddah.

Express necessity and lack of necessity

التعبير عن الضرورة وعدم وجود ضرورة

Affirmative الإثبات		
I have to get up early.		
I need to get up early.		
Negative النفى		
I don't	have	to take my umbrella. It isn't raining
	need	
I	needn't	take my umbrella. It isn't raining

Exercises:

A- Complete the sentences using the verbs in parentheses. Use the simple past and the past perfect forms.

1. Dinosaurs _____ (be) extinct for millions of years before the first humans _____ (appear).
2. No, Your Honor, I _____ (never see) that man before the night he _____ (break into) my apartment.
3. I _____ (never, travel) outside my country until I _____ (go) to Disney World last summer.
4. I _____ (feel) much better after I _____ (see) the results of my test.
5. We wanted to get a picture of the meteorite, but when we _____ (arrive), the police _____ (already, take) it away.
6. It had been raining, but by the time we _____ (arrive), the rain _____ (stop).

B- Complete the sentences using [can, can't, must, may, or might].

1. The car broke down and we _____ have it towed to a garage.
2. You _____ see a doctor if you're still feeling ill tomorrow.
3. He talks about walking to the moon, he _____ be crazy.
4. I'm not sure but you _____ find him in his office during the week.
5. You _____ reveal my secrets to everyone, do you?
6. I _____ stop for a while. My feet are killing me.

C- Put the verbs into the correct form of past perfect.

1. The storm destroyed the sandcastle that we (build) -----.
2. He (not / be) ----- to Cape Town before 1997.
3. When she went out to play, she (do / already) ----- her homework.
4. My brother ate all of the cake that our mum (make) -----.
5. The doctor took off the plaster that he (put on) ----- six weeks before.
6. The waiter brought a drink that I (not / order) -----.
7. I could not remember the poem we (learn) ----- the week before.
8. The children collected the chestnuts that (fall) ----- from the tree.
9. (he / phone) ----- Angie before he went to see her in London?
10. She (not / ride) ----- a horse before that day.

D- Fill in the blanks with suitable modals [necessity and lack of necessity].

1. You _____ watch every step of yours while crossing a mine field.
2. We _____ to be told what's to be done.
3. You _____ forget to post the letters or the boss will surely go crazy.
4. I _____ get the drinks ready because we might not have the party tomorrow.
5. At one time people used to walk long distances on foot but now we _____ take a taxi or something when we _____ travel even the shortest distances.

E- Present simple (Zero conditional): Choose the best answer from the options below to complete the sentences.

Chocolate (1)_____ when you heat it.

She hardly ever drinks alcohol so (2) _____ just one glass of wine, she gets drunk.

(3)_____ coffee, I always (4)_____ a cup.

She's a really good friend, (5)_____ a problem, I (6)_____ to her and she helps me solve it.

If (7)_____ rainy and sunny at the same time, you sometimes (8)_____ a rainbow.

Options

(1) melting / melts / melt

(2) if she drink / if she drank / if she drinks

(3) When I smells / When I smell / When smell

(4) wanting / want / wants

(5) if I have / if I will have / if I had

(6) talk / will talk / have talked

(7) it / is / it's

F- Complete with the First Conditional.

1. If you _____ (send) this letter now, she _____ (receive) it tomorrow.
2. You _____ (pay) higher insurance if you _____ (buy) a sports car.
3. If I _____ (find) your ring, I _____ (give) it back to you.
4. Peggy _____ (go) shopping if she _____ (have) time in the afternoon.
5. Simon _____ (go) to London next week if he _____ (get) a cheap flight.
6. If her boyfriend _____ (phone / not) today, she _____ (leave) him.
7. If they _____ (study / not) harder, they _____ (pass / not) the exam.
8. If it _____ (not/ rain) tomorrow, I _____ (have) water the plants.
9. You _____ (be able/ not) to sleep if you _____ (watch) this scary film.
10. If you _____ (eat) an apple every day, you _____ (be) very healthy.
11. You _____ (pay) higher insurance if you _____ (buy) a sports car.
12. You _____ (be able) to see you better if you _____ (turn) on the lamp.
13. If we _____ (not/protect) the elephant, it _____ (become) extinct.

G- Write an article about the Kon-Tiki.

Lined writing area consisting of 22 horizontal lines for text entry.

Unit 5

If It Hadn't Happened

New Vocabulary

New vocabulary	Meaning
advantage	ميزة
advice	النصيحة
airplane	طائرة
allowance	بدل
among	بين
antibiotic	مضاد حيوي
architecture	هندسة معمارية
attorney	محام
borrow	الاقتراض
breathing	التنفس
bump	نتوء
business management	إدارة الأعمال
candle	شمعة
career	مهنة
ceremony	مراسم
chance	فرصة
charity	مؤسسة خيرية / عمل خيري
commercial	تجاري
common	مشترك
computer	كمبيوتر
confusion	ارتباك
contact	اتصال
continents	القارات

damage	ضرر
diamond	الماس
disadvantage	مساوى
discoveries	الاكتشافات
electricity	كهرباء
employ	توظيف
engine	محرك
entire world	العالم بأسره
estate	عزبة
fancy	نزوة
friendship	صداقة
funny look	نظرة مضحك
garbage	قمامة
gaslight	ضوء الغاز
gasoline	بنزين
heirloom	أملك موروثه
hoax	خدعة
honesty	أمانة
infection	عدوى
invention	اختراع
judging	الحكم
limousine	ليموزين
loan	قرض
magazine	مجلة
master's degree	درجة الماجستير
millionaire	مليونير
neck	العنق
newspaper	صحيفة

notice	إشعار
oil	نفت
opportunities	الفرص
packages	حزم
pajamas	منامة/بيجاما
penicillin	بنسلين
perspective	منظور
pocket	جيب
public	جمهور
purpose	هدف
regret	الندم
require	تطلب
responsibilities	المسؤوليات
rush back	العودة بسرعة
sacrifices	التضحيات
scarf - scarves	وشاح - أوشحة
situation	وضع
special occasion	مناسبة خاصة
trash can	سلة المهملات
trust	ثقة
unemployed man	عاطل
waiter	النادل
wallet	محفظة
wedding	زفاف
wheel	عجلة

Regular Verbs

celebrate	celebrated	celebrated	يحتفل
dent	dented	dented	يبدد - يشنت
devastate	devastated	devastated	دمر
drill	drilled	drilled	يحفر
employ	employed	employed	يوظف
greet	greeted	greeted	يرحب
invite	invited	invited	دعا
praise	praised	praised	يمدح
propel	propelled	propelled	الدفح
realize	realized	realized	أدرك
slip	slipped	slipped	ينزلق

Irregular Verbs

lend	lent	lent	يقرض
-------------	-------------	-------------	------

Adjectives

afraid	خائف
difficult	صعب
embarrassed	خجول
grateful	ممتن / شاكر
immature	غير ناضج
important	مهم
incandescent	ساطع / وهاج
prestigious	المرموقة
unfair	غير منصف
useful	مفيد
wealthy	ثري

Adverbs

aimlessly	بلا هدف
extremely	للغاية
surely	بالتأكيد

Idioms

be on good terms	يكون ودودا مع شخص ما
fall out with someone	يتشاجر أو يختلف في الرأي ع شخص ما
miss an opportunity	يفوت الفرصة

Real Talk

as for (me)	بالنسبة لي
breathing down someone's neck	يراقب شخص عن كثب
go out into the world	مواجهة العالم
have one's mind set on something	التركيز في الحصول على شيء ما
you mean	أنت تقصد/تعني

Grammar

Should Have + Past Participle

- Use **should have + past participle** to talk about regrets. Use this form to talk about things you wish you had done or hadn't done.

تستخدم الصيغة (should have + past participle) للحديث عن الأشياء التي كنت تتمنى أن تفعلها أو التي لم تفعلها.

1. I **should have said** I was sorry. (... but I didn't say I was sorry)
2. I **shouldn't have done** that. (... but I did that)

Conditional Sentences: Hypothetical Situations in the Past

الجمل الشرطية: المواقف الافتراضية في الماضي

- Use [**if + past perfect + would have + past participle**] to talk about things that didn't happen in the past and had a result in the past or to talk about things you would have done differently.

تستخدم (if + past perfect + would have + past participle) للحديث عن الأشياء التي لم تحدث في الماضي، ولكن كان لها نتيجة في الماضي أو في الحديث عن الأشياء التي كنت تريدها أن تحدث بطريقة مختلفة.

1. **If I hadn't found** my book, **I would have been** in trouble. (I found my book, so I wasn't in trouble.)
2. **If I had studied** harder, **I would have passed** the exam. (I didn't study hard, so I didn't pass the exam.)

- Use [if + past perfect + would + (not) base verb/be + -ing] to talk about things that didn't happen in the past and have a result in the present.

تستخدم (if + past perfect + would + (not) base verb/be + -ing) للحديث عن الأشياء التي لم تحدث في الماضي، ولكن كان لها نتيجة في الوقت الحالي.

1. **If I hadn't learned** English, **I wouldn't understand** you. (I learned English, so I understand you.)
2. **If we had won**, **we would be celebrating**. (We didn't win, so we aren't celebrating.)

- Note: I'd = I + had or I + would

لاحظ أن الاختصار I'd هو اختصار يستخدم لكل من I had أو I would

- If **I'd** (= **I had**) been more careful, **I'd** (= **I would**) have avoided the accident.

If with Could and Might

- Use [if and could/might + past perfect] to talk about possibilities and missed opportunities.

تستخدم (if and could/might + past perfect) للحديث عن فرص واحتمالات تم تفويتها.

1. **If I had gotten** a job last summer, **I could have saved** more money.
2. **If she had left** work earlier, she **might have avoided** traffic.

More!

Present Perfect Tense versus Past Simple

المضارع التام بالمقارنة بالماضي البسيط

Simple Past	Present Perfect Simple
Emphasis on action التركيز يكون على الفعل	Emphasis on result التركيز يكون على النتائج
Example: I bought a new bike. (just telling what I did in the past.)	Example: I have bought a new bike. (With this sentence I actually want to express that I have a new bike now.)

Signal Words: الكلمات الدلالية

Simple Past	Present Perfect Simple
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• yesterday• ... ago• in 1990• the other day• last ...	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• just• already• up to now• until now / till now• ever• (not) yet• so far• lately / recently

Modals: Expressing ability, permission and requests

الأفعال التابعة التي تعبر عن القدرة والاستئذان والطلب

- The modal verbs are [can, could, may, might, shall, should, will and would].

يقصد بالأفعال التابعة كل من: (can, could, may, might, shall, should, will and would)

- The modals are used to do things like talking about ability, asking permission making requests, and so on.

الأفعال التابعة تستخدم لفعل الأشياء التالية: الحديث عن القدرة، طلب الإذن والتماس الطلب، وهلم جرا.

Ability: القدرة

- We use **can** to talk about someone's skill or general abilities:

تستخدم **can** للحديث عن المهارات أو القدرات العامة لشخص ما

1. She **can** speak several languages.
2. He **can** swim like a fish.
3. They **can't** dance very well.

- We use **could** have to say that someone had the ability/opportunity to do something, but did not do it:

تستخدم **could** لنقول أن شخصا ما كان لديه القدرة أو الفرصة لعمل شيء ما، لكنه لم يفعله

1. She **could have learned** Swahili, but she didn't have time
2. I **could have danced** all night [but didn't.]

Permission: الإذن

- We use **can** to ask for permission to do something:

تستخدم **can** لطلب الإذن لفعل شيء ما

1. **Can** I ask a question, please?
2. **Can** we go home now?

could is more formal and polite than can:

استخدام **could** هو الأكثر رسمية وتهديبا

1. **Could** I ask a question please?
2. **Could** we go home now?

- **may** is another more formal and polite way of asking for permission:

استخدام **may** هو الأكثر رسمية وتهديبا من **could**

1. **May** I ask a question please?
2. **May** we go home now?

Requests: الطلبات

- We use **could** you and **would** you as polite ways of telling or asking someone to do something:

تستخدم **would** و **could** كطريقة مهذبة لإخبار أو سؤال شخص أن يفعل شيئا:

- Could** you take a message please?
Would you carry this for me please?

- **can** and **will** are less polite:

تستخدم كل من **can** و **will** لنفس الغرض ولكنها أقل تهديبا:

- Can** you take a message please?
Will you carry this for me please?

Was Able To/Will Be Able To

Use [be able to] to express ability and to talk about things you can or can't do in the past and in the future.

تستخدم (be able to) للتعبير عن القدرة وللحديث عن الأشياء التي من الممكن أو من غير الممكن القيام بها سواء في الماضي أو في المستقبل.

- ◆ I **wasn't able to** come to the park because I had football practice, (past)

Exercises:

A- Read the situations, and make sentences using [should have/shouldn't have].

1. We went to Sham's Restaurant, but the food wasn't good.
2. Faisal forgot his key, so he broke the lock to get into the house.
3. Rinad didn't feel well, but she didn't want to go to the doctor.
4. Mr. Ahmed missed a really important meeting last night.
5. Mona lent Sarah some money, but she never paid her back.
4. Ali was upset because they didn't ask him to go out with them.

B- Match the two parts of the sentences.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. If I had known it was going to rain, | a. I would have told them not to buy that TV set. |
| 2. If they had asked me for advice, | b. they wouldn't be in so much trouble now. |
| 3. If I had had enough money, | c. their team wouldn't have won the game. |
| 4. If you had been home, | d. I would be taking it again. |
| 5. If they had told the truth, | e. I would have taken an umbrella. |
| 6. If I hadn't passed the test, | f. I would have visited you. |
| 7. If the referee hadn't made a bad call, | g. I would have bought a plane ticket. |

C- Fill in the blanks with suitable modals.

1. _____ order a taxi for you?
2. The car broke down and we _____ have it towed to a garage.
3. I'm sorry to _____ tell you this but you leave me no alternative.
4. The house had just been decorated so we _____ do anything before moving in.
5. I realize how difficult the situation is, but you _____ let it get you down.
6. You _____ see a doctor if you're still feeling ill tomorrow.
7. He talks about walking to the moon, he _____ be crazy.
8. You _____ be my mother, she never say _____ such a thing in a million years.
9. The main road was under repair but luckily we _____ find an alternative route.
10. We expect to _____ move into our new house at the end of the month.
11. His eyesight _____ be poor. He wears glasses all the time.
12. I'm not sure but you _____ find him in his office during the week.
13. You _____ reveal my secrets to everyone, do you?
14. Despite the heavy rain, the footballers _____ play an excellent game.
15. I _____ stop for a while. My feet are killing me.
16. According to the brochure, the facilities _____ be superb but in fact they were dreadful.
17. Whenever the dog wants to go out, I _____ get up and open the door.
18. When I am 18, I'll be of age. Then I _____ live at home if I don't want to.

D- Choose the past simple or the present perfect.

1. I _____ (hear) a lot about Vegas; yet, I _____ (never / be) there before.

2. _____ you _____ (decide) what to do yet?

3. A: Have some coffee, please.

B: No, thank you. I _____ (just / have) two cups of coffee.

4. Susan _____ (read) three books last month but she _____ (not / write) a word about them so far.

5. Her mother _____ (buy) Sarah a pair of new shoes yesterday.

6. The President _____ (leave) for Athena two hours ago.

7. A: _____ the plane _____ (take off) yet?

B: Yes, it _____ (take off) ten minutes ago.

8. It _____ (not / snow) for a long time.

9. _____ you _____ (see) my car keys?
_____ (lose) them.

10. My best friend and I _____ (meet) at high school long time ago, but I

_____ (not / see) her since then.

11. I _____ (see) a beautiful dress for my wedding yesterday, but _____ (not / buy) it.

Unit 6

What They Said

New Vocabulary

New vocabulary	Meaning
activist	ناشط
archaeologist	عالم الآثار
author	مؤلف
blood pressure	ضغط الدم
campaign	حملة
candidate	مرشح
client	زبون
commissioner	مفتش الشرطة / مفوض
complex	مجمع
condition	حالة
content	مضمون
deteriorating	تدهور
disinformation	تضليل
emergency	حالة طوارئ
fishing industry	صناعة صيد الأسماك
founder	مؤسس
fund	صندوق
graduate	خريج
hoax	خدعة
interviewer	مذيع
inventor	مخترع
issue	قضية
lecturer	محاضر

math assignment	احالة الرياضيات
mayor	عمدة
nation	أمة
nuisance	إزعاج
ought	واجب ملزم
passion	شغف
patience	الصبر
philosopher	فيلسوف
poet	شاعر
politician	سياسي
politician	سياسي
polluter	ملوث
pomegranate juice	عصير الرمان
positive proof	دليل إيجابي
power	قوة
president	رئيس
professor	أستاذ
proof	برهان
pumpkin	اليقطين
pumpkin seed	بذور اليقطين
reassure	طمأن
report	تقرير
reporter	مراسل صحفي
reschedule	إعادة جدولة
result	نتيجة
scene	مشهد
scientist	عالم
sports complex	مجمع رياضي

storm	عاصفة
stress	ضغط
surprise – mountain	مفاجأة - الجبل
target	الهدف
tax - taxes	ضريبة - الضرائب
telemarketing	التسويق عبر الهاتف
TV presenter	مقدم برامج تليفزيونية
under control	تحت السيطرة
universe	الكون
urgent	مُلح
vision	رؤية
whale	حوت
wise	حكيم

Regular Verbs

agree	agreed	agreed	يوافق
apologize	apologized	apologized	اعتذر
attribute	attributed	attributed	يعزو
bother	bothered	bothered	يُزعج
complain	complained	complained	تذمر
compose	composed	composed	يتألف / يتكوّن
govern	governed	governed	يحكم
improve	improved	improved	يُحسن
interrupt	interrupted	interrupted	يقاطع
invent	invented	invented	اخترع
notify	notified	notified	يُبلِّغ/يُخبر

persuade	persuaded	persuaded	يحث / يقنع
pity	pitied	pitied	يشفق
pull	pulled	pulled	يسحب
push	pushed	pushed	يدفع
quote	quoted	quoted	يقتبس
raise	raised	raised	رفع
scan	scanned	scanned	يفحص
wonder	wondered	wondered	يتعجب

Adjectives

agreed	متفق عليه
annoyed	منزعج
assured	موكد
blind	أعمى
deaf	أصم
famous	مشهور
fool	أحمق
global	عالمي
healthy	صحي
intelligent	ذكي
massive	هائل
organized	منظم
powerful	قوي
pushy	انتهازي
scanned	الممسوحة ضوئيا
terrible	رهيبي

Adverbs

instantly	فورا
elsewhere	في مكان آخر
lavishly	بسخاء
totally	تماما

Real Talk

hoax	خدعة
in the end	في نهاية المطاف
or anything like that	أو أي شيء من هذا القبيل
really	حقا
totally	تماما

Grammar

Reported Speech

Statement الجملة الخبرية

لتحويل جملة خبرية من مباشر **Direct** إلى كلام منقول **Reported** نتبع الخطوات التالية:

١- نضع الاسم أو الضمير ثم فعل القول **said**

٢- نضع أداة الربط **that** و يمكننا الاستغناء عنها.

٣- نحول الضمائر حسب المعنى و أهم هذه الضمائر:

I ► he, she we ► they

My ► his, her our ► their

٤- نحول الأزمنة كما يلي:

Present مضارع ► Past ماضي

Past ماضي ► Past Perfect تام ماضي

٥- نحول بعض الكلمات إن وجدت كما يلي:

Now الآن ► at that time / then حينئذ

here هنا ► there هناك

Last night ► the night before هناك

this هنا ► that هناك

yesterday هنا ► the day before هناك

tomorrow هنا ► the following day هناك

Direct Speech

الكلام المباشر

• Simple Present →

“I **have** a brother and a sister.”

“I **don't like** mangoes.”

• Present Progressive →

“I **'m talking** to Mary.”

• Simple Past →

“I **learned** English in Canada.”

• Present Perfect →

“I **haven't seen** the film yet.”

• Modals →

“I **'ll see** you later.”

“I **can't come** to the meeting.”

“I **have to/must go** to the doctor.”

“We **may be** late.”

• Note: The word *that* may be omitted after *said*.

Reported Speech

الكلام الغير مباشر (المنقول)

• Simple Past

He **said** (that) he **had** a brother and a sister.

She **said** (that) she **didn't like** mangoes.

• Past Progressive

She **said** she **was talking** to Mary.

• Past Perfect

He **said** he **had learned** English in Canada.

• Past Perfect

She **said** she **hadn't seen** the film yet.

• Modals

She **said** she **would see** them later.

He **said** he **couldn't come** to the meeting.

She **said** she **had to go** to the doctor.

I **said** that we **might be** late.

• ملاحظة: يمكن حذف كلمة *that* التي تأتي بعد كلمة *said*

Reported Questions

الأسئلة الغير مباشرة (المنقولة)

لتحويل سؤال من مباشر Direct إلى كلام منقول Reported نتبع الخطوات التالية:

١- الفعل asked يحدد زمن السؤال ، وهو كما يلي:

ماضي Past ▶ مضارع Present

ماضي تام Past Perfect ▶ ماضي Past

٢- إذا كان السؤال يحتوي على أداة سؤال تستخدم نفسها كأداة ربط.

٣- يتم تحويل السؤال إلى جملة خبرية و هو بتقديم الفاعل على الفعل المساعد.

٤- يلاحظ تغيير بعض الضمائر حسب معنى الجملة.

• الشرح موضح بالأمثلة التالية:

- ◆ How old **are** you?
- ◆ He **asked** how old I **was**.
- ❖ Where **were** you last night?
- ❖ She **wanted to know** where we **had been** the night before.

Note: If there is no question word (**how, where, when, etc.**), **if** is used.

ملاحظة: إذا لم يكن السؤال مسبق بكلمة استفهامية مثل: (**how, where, when**) فيجب استخدام **If** عند تحويل السؤال من مباشر لغير مباشر

- ◆ **Are** you a student?
- ◆ He **asked if** Tom **was** a student.
- ❖ **Did** you **enjoy** the dinner party?
- ❖ She **asked if** they **had enjoyed** the dinner party.

Reporting Verbs

A variety of verbs with different shades of meaning can be used in place of **say**.

• بعض الأفعال المختلفة المعنى يمكن استخدامها لتحل محل الكلمة **say**

“Yes, it’s a good idea.”

My friend **agreed** it was a good idea.

“Of course, I did my homework.”

Tom **assured** the teacher that he had done his homework.

An indirect object is always used after **tell**.

• دائما نستخدم مفعول غير مباشر بعد كلمة **tell**

He **told me** that he had studied English in the States.

More!

Words Connected with the Environment and Natural Disasters

كلمات متصلة بالبيئة والكوارث الطبيعية

- Some words that we commonly use when we talk about environmental problems

بعض الكلمات التي نستخدمها عادة عندما نتحدث عن المشكلات البيئية:

air pollution	تلوث الهواء	damage	ضرر
deforestation	إزالة الغابات	earthquake	زلازل
erosion	تآكل	flood	فيضان
forest fire	حرائق الغابات	global warming	ظاهرة الاحتباس الحراري
hit	ضرب	overfishing	الصيد الجائر للأسماك
protect	حماية	rescue	إنقاذ
research	بحث	threaten	تهديد
tornado	إعصار	tsunami	تسونامي
volcanic eruption	انفجار بركاني	water pollution	تلوث المياه

Negative Questions

الأسئلة المنفية

We can use negative questions to check information or express surprise.

يمكننا استخدام الأسئلة المنفية للتحقق من المعلومات أو التعبير عن المفاجأة

- **Aren't** you going to help?
- **Don't** you want to know what happened?
- **Didn't** you ask them about the damage?
- **Weren't** you there to offer support?
- **Haven't** you seen the news?

Relative Adverb: Where

الظرف المتصل: حيث

The house **where** Mozart was born is now a museum. (defining relative clause)

I flew to Dubai, **where** I had to catch another plane to Cairo. (non-defining relative clause)

Indirect Questions

الأسئلة الغير مباشرة

- In indirect questions with **is/are**, the verbs (**is/are**) comes after the subject.

عند استخدام **is/are** في السؤال المباشر – يتم وضع (**is/are**) بعد الفاعل في نهاية الجملة

- ◆ Direct: Where **is** Market Street?
- ◆ Indirect: Could you tell me where Market Street **is**?

لاحظ الربط بين زمن الفعل في الأسئلة التالية ولاحظ أن السؤال الغير مباشر يتحول إلى جملة خبرية عادية مسبوقة بكلمة استفهامية:

- ◆ Direct: What time **does** the bank open?
- ◆ Indirect: Do you know what time the bank **opens**?
- ◆ Direct: Where **can** I get a good pizza?
- ◆ Indirect: Could you tell me where I **can** get a good pizza?

Expressing agreement with [so, neither, either, too] التعبير عن الموافقة باستخدام (so, neither, either, too)

So do I / I don't either / Neither do I

- One way that we can show similarities between ourselves and the people we talk to is like this:

للتعبير عن الاتفاق في الرأي مع الآخرين:

A: I love Indian food.

B: Me **too**. / **So** do I. / I do, **too**.

If B doesn't like Indian food, the exchange might be like this:

للتعبير عن عدم الاتفاق في الرأي مع الآخرين:

A: I love Indian food.

B: Do you? **I don't**. I don't **either** / **Neither** do I

Expressing disagreement:

A: I **didn't** like the pizza.

B: I **did**.

A: I've been to Oman.

B: I **haven't**.

A: I **can** drive a car.

B: I **can't**.

A: I **am not** very tall.

B: I **am**.

Exercises:

A- Change the following sentences into reported speech.

1. The spokesman said: "I can't understand why billiards has been prohibited."

2. Gihan exclaimed: "We have had too many prohibitions."

3. The young lady said: "I did not make such a mistake."

4. She said: "We'll go and get some food."

5. Winston Churchill said: "I wake up at six every day"

6. A company representative said: "This probably won't happen."

7. A farmer said: "If the situation goes on like this, we will lose the consumers' confidence forever".

8. He added: "We need someone who will realise that celibacy has to be a personal choice".

B- Make an interview about a natural disaster. Then report the answers.

What happened?

When did it happen?

Where did it happen?

How many people were affected?

C- Write negative questions for the following situations.

1. You just bought a new cell phone. Your friend is still deciding about whether to buy one.

2. You recognize an old friend at the mall. The friend doesn't recognize you.

3. Your friend is eating popcorn and is not offering you any.

D- What famous quotes do you know? Who said them and what do they mean?

E- Change to reported questions.

1. He asked: "Do you live in the country Peter?"

He asked me _____

2. They inquired: "Did you see Charles yesterday morning?"

They inquired _____

3. She wanted to know: "Will we get there on time, John?"

She wanted to know _____

4. The policeman wondered: "Don't you know the traffic regulations?"

The policeman wondered _____

5. The commander asked: "Do our soldiers have enough weapons?"

The commander wanted to know _____