Unit 1

Everyone Makes Mistakes

New Vocabulary

New vocabulary	Meaning
adhesive	لاصق
announcement	إعلان
antibiotics	المضادات الحيوية
asset	الأصول
burden	عبء
company	شركة
conclusions	الاستنتاجات
consideration	الاعتبار
cuff	صفعة
descendants	سلالة/أحفاد
dissolved	حل
drawing	رسم
duty	واجب
electrical	كهربائي
embarrassment	حيرة
expectations	توقعات
experiments	تجارب
extraordinary	استثنائي
fabric	قماش
fastener	قِفل
flake	رقاقة
instinct	غريزة
introductions	مقدمات

English	Arabic
invention	اختراع
inventor	مخترع
loops	الحلقات
lop	الأغصان الصغيرة
mistake	خطأ
mold	قالب
negotiations	المفاوضات
novelty	حداثة
occasion	مناسبة
operator	عامل
opportunity	فرصة
passenger	راكب/مسافر
patent	براءة الإختراع
possibility	إمكانية
president	رئيس
resemblance	تشابه
response	استجابة
route	طريق
shuttle	المكوك
terminal	محطة
uncertainty	شك/عدم يقين
warnings	تحذيرات
wealthy	ثري

Regular Verbs

achieve	achieved	achieved	يحقق
apologize	apologized	apologized	يعتذر
boost	boosted	boosted	يدعم
conduct	conducted	conducted	يُجري
damage	damaged	damaged	يتضرر/يتلف
discard	discarded	discarded	يتجاهل
dissolve	dissolved	dissolved	يحل
drop	dropped	dropped	ينخفض
endure	endured	endured	يتحمل
flake	flaked	flaked	يتقشر
graduate	graduated	graduated	يتخرج
ignore	ignored	ignored	يتجاهل
inspect	inspected	inspected	يفتش
reduce	reduced	reduced	يخفض
regret	regretted	regretted	يندم
reject	rejected	rejected	يرفض
tamper	tampered	tampered	يعبث

Adjectives

absent-minded	شارد الذهن
commercial	تجاري
countless	لا يحصى
desolate	مقفر
executive	تنفيذي
indefensible	غير قابل للإلغاء
intense	شديد
outraged	غضب
rejected	مرفوض
ubiquitous	سائدة

Adverbs

accidentally	بدون غير قصد
Automatically	تلقائيا

EXPRESSIONS

Apologizing	
الاعتذار	
Can you forgive me?	هل يمكن أن تغفر لي؟
I feel awful about this.	أشعر بأني فظيع حول هذا الموضوع.
I'm so sorry.	أنا آسف جدا.
I'm sorry. I should (not) have…	أنا آسف. يجب أن (لا) يكون ...
Please excuse me for…	الرجاء اعفني من ...
Responding to an apology	
الرد على الاعتذار	
Don't worry about it.	لا تقلق بشأن هذا.
Forget about it.	انسى الأمر.
It's no big deal.	ليس بالشيء العسير/الصعب
That's OK.	حسنا.

Real Talk

(no) big deal	ليس بالشيء العسير/الصعب
Don't sweat it.	لا تقلق بشأنه
lake	بحيرة
make too much of (something)	ينتبه كثيرا لشيء ما

Grammar

Modals in the Past

May Have / Might Have

- (**May/Might have + past participle**) **is used to suggest uncertainty or possibility about the past.**

  الصيغة (May/Might have + past participle) تستخدم لتشير إلى عدم اليقين أو احتمال ما في الماضي.

  1. I lost my cell phone. I **may have left** it at school.

  2. You **might have dropped** it at the restaurant.

Could Have

- (**Could have + past participle**) **is used in two ways: to talk about the past with uncertainty, or to talk about an option in the past that was not taken.**

  الصيغة (Could have + past participle) تستخدم بطريقتين: الحديث عن الماضي مع عدم اليقين، أو الحديث عن خيار في الماضي لم يؤخذ به.

  1. Do you think I **could have left** my cell phone at your house?

  2. He **could have been** a doctor if he hadn't made the mistake of dropping out of school.

Must Have

- (**Must have + past participle**) is used for drawing conclusions about the past .

  الصيغة (**Must have + past participle**) تستخدم لاستخلاص استنتاجات عن الماضي.

  1. I got lost on the way here. I **must have taken** a wrong turn somewhere.

Should Have

- (**Should have + past participle**) is used to talk about mistakes made in the past or expectations that have not been met.

  الصيغة (**Should have + past participle**) تستخدم للحديث عن الأخطاء التي ارتكبت في الماضي أو التوقعات التي لم يتم الوفاء بها.

  1. You **should have apologized** for your mistake .

  2. They **should have arrived** by now.

Was/Were Supposed To

- (**Was/Were supposed to + base verb**) is used to express that an expected action didn't happen.

  الصيغة (**Was/Were supposed to + base verb**) تستخدم للتعبير عن أن هذا العمل المتوقع لم يحدث.

  1. The football game **was supposed to start** at 1:00, but it was postponed because of the rain.

  2. Where were you last night? You **were supposed to help** me with my essay.

Passive Modals in the Past

- **Passive modals in the past are used to give opinions about events and situations that happened in the past .**

  تستخدم Passive modals لإبداء الرأي حول الأحداث والحالات التي حدث في الماضي.

- **The form is: (subject + modal + have been + past participle).**

  1. **The money could have been given to the poor .**

  2. **The package should have been sent a week ago.**

More!

Words Connected with Business

- **Here are some words and phrases often connected with business.**

  فيما يلي بعض الكلمات والعبارات التي ترتبط غالبا مع قطاع الأعمال

Doing Business	Good Business	Bad Business
a good deal صفقة جيدة	**boost sales** زيادة المبيعات	**no commercial possibilities** لا توجد إمكانيات التجارية
begin negotiations بدء المفاوضات	**new and improved** جديدة ومحسنة	**make a mistake** ارتكاب الأخطاء
sign an agreement توقيع اتفاقية	**an asset** الأصول للأوراق التجارية	**slipping sales figures** تراجع أرقام المبيعات
buy/sell الشراء / البيع	**a valuable patent** براءة اختراع ثمينة	**stop producing** وقف الإنتاج

Definite & Indefinite Articles
أدوات التعريف و النكرة

a/an are used as indefinite articles. **تستخدمان كأدوات نكرة.**

The is used as definite articles. **تستخدم كأداة للتعريف.**

Indefinite Articles "a" & "an"
أدوات النكرة

- We put "a" before a noun starting with a constant sound.

  نضع "a" قبل الأسماء التي تبدأ بحرف ساكن.

- We put "an" before a noun starting with a vowel sound.

  نضع "an" قبل الأسماء التي تبدأ بحرف متحرك.

Vowels

الحروف المتحركة :

a – e – i – o - u

We use a/an:

Before a singular countable noun.	**قبل الأسماء المفردة المعدودة.**	a table an egg
Before a job, a particular group of people or a nationality.	**قبل الوظيفة أو مجموعة معينة من الناس أو الجنسية.**	Saleh is a doctor He is an engineer. She is an English women.
With numbers that mean every.	**مع الأرقام التي تعني "كل"**	He washes his hands ten times a day. (means every day).

We DO NOT use a/an:

No article is used with abstract nouns and the names of metals.	لا تستخدم أي أداة مع الأسماء المعنوية و أسماء المعادن.	Love, beauty, hatred, wood, silver, gold
No article is used before plural or uncountable nouns.	لا تستخدم أي أداة قبل الجمع أو الأسماء الغير معدودة.	There are books on the table. Milk is good for you.

The Definite Article "The"
أدوات التعريف "أل"

- **The is used before:**

تستخدم أداة التعريف "أل" قبل:

A noun that is the only one of its kind.	الاسم الذي لا يوجد من نوعه سوى واحد فقط.	The river Nile The Ka'aba
Names of rivers, seas, oceans, etc….	أسماء الأنهار و البحار.........الخ.	The Arabian Gulf The Red Sea
A noun which is the object of a sentence.	الاسم الذي يكون مفعول به لجملة.	Umar answered the question.
The names of musical instruments.	أسماء الآلات الموسيقية.	Can you play the duff?
Names of some countries.	أسماء بعض البلدان.	The United Kingdom The U.S.A.
With some time expressions.	مع بعض التعابير الدالة على الوقت.	at the weekend in the evening
With dates.	مع التواريخ.	On the first day of every month.
With some general expressions.	مع بعض التعبيرات العامة.	Listen to the radio/news. Go to the market/desert.

Use article with the name that is repeated.	نستخدم أداة التعريف أل مع الاسم الذي ذكر للمرة الثانية.	I saw a man. The man was young.
No article is used with the names of studies of subjects.	لا تستخدم أي أداة مع أسماء المواد الدراسية.	I do not like science. My favorite subject is mathematics.
No article is used before such words as school, home, bed, work, etc.	لا تستخدم أي أداة قبل أسماء معينة مثل مدرسة، منزل، سرير، عمل....	I am going to school. I always go to bed early.
No article is used before such words such as day and month names.	لا تستخدم أي أداة مع أسماء معينة مثل الأيام و الشهور .	on Monday, in June in summer (sometimes in the summer). before breakfast.

Count/Noncount Nouns

Countable Nouns
الأسماء المعدودة

- **Countable Nouns: are things that be counted as one, two, three, and so on.**
  الأسماء المعدودة: هي الأشياء التي يمكن عدها بـ واحد ، اثنان ، ثلاثة وهكذا.
- **These nouns have singular and plural forms.**
  هذه الأسماء لها صيغ مفردة و جمع.
- **Before singular countable nouns you can use a/an.**
  قبل الأسماء المفردة المعدودة تستطيع استخدام .
- **You cannot use singular countable nouns alone without words such as: a, an, one, my, your, his, etc.**
  لا نستطيع استخدام أسماء مفردة معدودة بمفردها بدون الكلمات السابقة.

Singular	Plural
one book	two books
one horse	many horses

- **Uncountable Nouns: cannot be counted.**

الأسماء الغير معدودة: هي التي لا يمكن عدها أي لا يمكن وضع رقم قبلها. وهي التي لا جمع لها بإضافة s أو es

أمثلـــــــة:

- **salt, coffee, tea, food, meat, gold, music, blood.**

لا تستطيع استخدام a أو an قبل الأسماء الغير المعدودة

مزيداً من الأسماء الغير المعدودة

flour	دقيق	salt	ملح	meat	لحم
information	معلومات	coffee	قهوة	knowledge	معرفة
butter	زبد	food	طعام	tea	شاي
sugar	سكر	gold	ذهب	blood	دم
news	أخبار	glass	زجاج	cheese	جبن
milk	حليب	paper	ورق	bread	خبز
rice	رز	wood	خشب	furniture	مفروشات
rain	مطر	steel	حديد	grass	عشب
cloth	قماش	music	موسيقى	marble	رخام

جميع الأسماء الغير المعدودة تعامل معاملة المفرد.
أمثلة:

- **Coffee is a traditional drink in Saudi Arabia.**
- **Milk has many minerals.**

و لكن لو وضعت كلمات تدل على الكمية قبل الاسم الغير معدود فأنه يعامل معاملة الجمع.

- **Two cups of tea are not enough for me.**
- **Five liters of oil do not operate this machine.**

some/بعض
any/أى

تستخدم some في الجمل الخبرية و ليست المنفية أو السؤال.

1) We had **some** books.
2) **Somebody** was there.
3) He is **somewhere**.

وتستخدم any مع السؤال و النفي.
مع السؤال:

1) Do you have **any** books?
2) Is **anybody** at home?
3) Is he **anywhere**?

مع النفي:

1) We do not have **any** books.
2) I did not see **anybody**.
3) He is not **anywhere**.

Exercises:

A- Circle the correct modal in the past to complete each sentence.

1. You have a big smile on your face in all the vacation pictures. You (should have / must have) had a great time.

2. Did you get the package? It (was supposed to / must have) arrive by today.

3. I have a sore throat. I (should have / may have) caught your cold.

4. I (must have / should have) paid more attention in English class. Now I'm completely confused about the grammar.

5. You (may not have / should not have) said that. Now you've hurt your friend's feelings.

6. He (wasn't supposed to / shouldn't have) know about the business deal, but he found out by accident.

7. I don't know where she is, but she was very tired. She (should have / may have) gone to bed.

8. I (must have / shouldn't have) ordered that new laptop. It was way too expensive.

B- Complete each sentence with a modal in the past. For some items, more than one modal may be possible

1. The product _____ been a big success, but instead it was a flop.

2. He _____ have said that. I think they must have misunderstood him.

3. It's too bad we didn't know you were there. We _____ met up.

4. She _____ study biology in school, but she ended up studying medicine instead.

5. I'm not sure what we did with the bottles. We _____ put them in the recycling bin.

6. Who knows what _____ happened if the other candidate had won the election.

C- Choose the correct answer from word in the box:-

Someone	somebody	something	somewhere
Anybody	anyone	anything	anywhere
No one	nobody	nothing	nowhere
Everyone	everybody	everything	everywhere

1. Would you like _____ cake?

2. I'd like _____ more, if there is any.

3. Do you have _____ more cigarettes?

4. I don't mind which one I have. I'll be happy with _____ .

5. I don't want them. I don't like _____ of them.

6. We don't know _____ about him.

7. I don't need _____ help. I'm fine.

8. I hate doing these English Lessons. _____ fool can see that they are not very well written.

9. I'm a big fan of Richard Thompson's music but I don't like _____ of the songs he has written.

10.   I think I know _____ who lives there but I'll have to check in my address book.

D- 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.

E- Write an essay about a mistake or an accident. Write about what happened as a result of it, and how things might have turned out diferently if it had not happened.

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Unit 2

Against the Odds

New Vocabulary

new vocabulary	meaning
astounded	مشدوه
athletic	رياضي
beach	شاطئ
bet	رهان
campus	حرم الجامعة
cause	سبب
coincidence	صدفة
conditioning	تكييف
consonant	ساكن
countless	لا يحصى
crop	محصول
description	الوصف
destination	غاية
device	جهاز
dorm	النوم/السبات
dwellers	سكان
effect	تأثير
energy	طاقة
excitement	إثارة
experience	تجربة
fate	مصير
humidity	رطوبة
hurricane	الإعصار
hypothermia	انخفاض درجة حرارة الجسم

identical twins	التوائم المتماثلة
kimonos	الكيمونو
material	مادة
odds	خلاف
pulse	نبض
reception	استقبال
regaining consciousness	استعادة وعيه
relative	قريب
rescuer	مُنقذ
resemblance	تشابه
retention	استبقاء
rudder	الموجه
scraps	قصاصات
shortage	نقص
similarities	التشابه
situation	وضع
surname	لقب
sweeper	مكنسة
thunderstorm	عاصفة رعدية
ventilation	تهوية
whip	سوط
wilderness	البراري

Regular Verbs

accept	accepted	accepted	يقبل
accompany	accompanied	accompanied	يرافق
adopt	adopted	adopted	يعتمد
apply	applied	applied	يطبق
avoid	avoided	avoided	يتجنب
crack	cracked	cracked	يتشقق
handle	handled	handled	يتعامل
injure	injured	injured	يصاب/يجرح
mention	mentioned	mentioned	يذكر
recall	recalled	recalled	يستدعي
refrain	refrained	refrained	يمتنع
separate	separated	separated	يفصل
spot	spotted	spotted	يرصد
survive	survived	survived	ينجو
term	termed	termed	يسمي
vow	vowed	vowed	يتعهد
assassinate	assassinated	assassinated	يغتال
hallucinate	hallucinated	hallucinated	يهلوس

Irregular Verbs

spread	spread	spread	ينتشر
strike	struck	struck/ stricken	يضرب

Adjectives

astounded	مشدوه
cracked	مشقوق
delighted	في منتهى السعادة
disoriented	مشوشا
exhilarating	منعش
familiar	مألوف
frequent	متكرر
frightened	خائف
frostbitten	يؤذي بالصقيع
haggard	المنهكة
identical	مطابق/مماثل
inadequate	غير ملائم
inherited	موروث
injured	مصاب/مجروح
intact	سليم
overturned	مقلوب
selective	محدد/انتقائي
separated	منفصل
severe	حاد
shocked	مصدوم
speechless	أبكم/صامت
startling	مذهل
striking	مدهش
unconscious	فاقد الوعي
unharmed	غير خطر

Adverbs

English	Arabic
excessively	بإفراط
frequently	كثيرا
potentially	يحتمل أن تكون
seemingly	على ما يبدو
successively	تباعا/على التوالي
ultimately	في النهاية
unexpectedly	فجأة

EXPRESSIONS

Expressing surprise التعبير عن الدهشة	
How about that!	ماذا عن ذلك!
I can't believe this!	لا أستطيع أن أصدق هذا!
I can't get over this.	لا أستطيع الحصول على أكثر من ذلك.
I'm speechless.	أنا عاجز عن الكلام.
No way!	لا يمكن!
That's incredible/amazing!	هذا لا يصدق / مدهش!
This is hard to believe.	هذا أمر يصعب تصديقه.
What are the chances?	ما هذه الصدف؟

Real Talk

break	**استراحة**
freak (someone) out	**يُغضب شخص ما**
iffy	**غير محدد/محسوم**
on cloud nine	**في حالة من السرور والسعادة**

Grammar

Such...That / So...That

Such and *so* make the meaning of an adjective or adverb stronger.
Such…that and *so…that* are used to show cause and effect.

استخدام (*Such* / *so*) يجعل معنى الصفة أو الظرف أقوى.

تستخدم (*Such…that* / *so…that*) لتوضيح السبب والأثر

such + adjective + noun + that

1. It was **such** a **strange** experience to see my old friend again **that** I was speechless.

2. Jake is **such** a **determined** person **that** he always manages to succeed.

so + adjective or adverb + that

1. Finding my keys on the beach was **so unlikely that** I was shocked when I spotted them.

2. He ran **so quickly that** he won the race.

so + many/few + plural count noun + that

1. We discovered **so many similarities** between our lives **that** it almost frightened us.

2. **So few people** were accepted into the school **that** it's amazing we both got in.

so + much/little + noncount noun + that

1. I have **so much** homework **that** I won't be able to go out tonight.

2. He had **so little** training **that** no one thought he would be accepted to the energy company.

Note: *That* is frequently left out in casual speech.

كثيرا ما يتم استبعاد *That* في الخطابات العادية.

The book was **so** popular (**that**) it sold out within a week.

Reducing Adverb Clauses
اختصار العبارة الظرفية

An adverb clause can be reduced to a participle phrase when the subject of the adverb clause and the subject of the main clause are the same. To do this, drop the subject in the adverb clause, and follow it with a gerund.

After **we met** online, we discovered that we live in the same town.

► After **meeting** online, we discovered that we live in the same town.

I ran into him on the street while I **was calling** him on my cell phone.

► I ran in to him on the street while **calling** him on my cell phone.

More!

Past Progressive
الماضي المستمر

يتكون زمن الماضي المستمر من WAS / WERE ثم الفعل مضافا اليهing

[WAS / WERE] + [VERB+ing]

EXAMPLES

I **was studying** when she called

I **was carefully** picking up the snake when it bit me.

الاستخدامات

USE 1

Interrupted Action in the Past

يستخدم الماضي المستمر لبيان فعل تمت مقاطعته في الماضي. و المقاطعه غالبا ما تكون ماضي بسيط

1. I **was watching** TV when she called
2. When the phone rang, she **was writing** a letter
3. While we **were having** a picnic, it started to rain
4. Sally **was working** when Joe had the car accident

USE 2

Specific Time as an Interruption

تحديد وقت معين كمقاطعه لفعل حدث في الماضي

1. Last night **at 6 p.m.**, I **was eating** dinner.
2. **At midnight**, we **were** still **driving** through the desert.

USE 3

Parallel Actions

نستخدم الماضي المستمر عند وصف اكثر من فعل و هذه الافعال حدثت في نفس الوقت.

1. I **was studying** while he **was making** dinner.
2. While Ellen **was reading**, Tim **was watching** television.
3. They **were eating** dinner, **discussing** their plans and **having** a good time.

USE 4

Atmosphere

يستخدم المضارع المستمر لوصف المناخ العام لمجموعه من الاحداث في الماضي

- When I walked into the office, several people were busily typing, some **were talking** on the phones, the boss **was yelling** directions, and customers **were waiting** to be helped. One customer **was yelling** at a secretary and **waving** his hands. Others **were complaining** to each other about the bad service.

USE 5

Repetition and Irritation with "Always"

يستخدم ايضا لوصف التكرار و الاثاره لاحداث غالبا ما كانت تحدث في الماضي

1. She **was** always **coming** to class late
2. He **was** constantly **talking**. He annoyed everyone
3. I didn't like them because they **were** always **complaining**

Past Perfect Tense

يتكون زمن الماضي التام من[PAST PARTICIPLE] + [HAD]

1. I **had studied** a little English when I came to the U.S.
2. They **had** never **met** an American until they met John.

استخداماته

USE 1

Completed Action before Something in Past

يستخدم زمن الماضي التام للتعبير عن حدث انتهي في الماضي قبل حدث آخر. ممكن ان يعبر ايضا عن شيء حدث قبل وقت محدد في الماضي

1. I **had** never **seen** such a beautiful beach before I went to Kauai.
2. **Had** you ever **visited** the U.S. before your trip in 1992?
3. Yes, I **had been** to the U.S. once before in 1988.

USE 2

Duration before Something in the Past (Non-continuous Verbs)

يستخدم للتعبير عن شيء بدأ في الماضي و استمر الي ان حدث شيء آخر

1. We **had had** that car for ten years before it broke down.
2. By the time Alex finished his studies, he **had been** in London for over eight years.

IMPORTANT Specific Times with the Past Perfect

عند استخدام فتره زمنيه محدده مع الماضي التام

عكس المضارع التام تماما ، فإنه يمكن استخدام كلمات محددة او عبارات مع الماضي التام. وإن كان ذلك ممكنا ، فإنه عادة ما لا يكون ضروريا

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

Past Perfect Progressive

يتكون زمن الماضي التام المستمر من[VERB+ing] + [HAD BEEN]

1. I **had been waiting** there for two hours before she finally arrived.

2. She **had** only **been studying** English for two years before she got the job.

استخداماته

USE 1

Duration Before Something in the Past

يستخدم زمن الماضي التام المستمر لوصف فتره زمنيه بدأت في الماضي واستمرت حتى وقت آخر في الماضي .

1. They **had been talking** for over an hour before Tony arrived

2. She **had been working** at that company for three years when it went out of business

3. James **had been teaching** at the University for more than a year before he left for Asia

USE 2

Cause of Something in the Past

استعمال الماضي التام المستمر قبل عمل آخرفي الماضي هو طريقة جيدة لاظهار السبب والنتيجة

1. Jason was tired because he **had been jogging**.

2. Sam gained weight because he **had been overeating**.

Exercises:

A- Complete each sentence with such (a/an), so, so much, so many, so little, or so few

1. There are _____ good courses this year that I can't decide which ones to take.

2. I got _____ sleep last night that I feel exhausted today.

3. They are _____ good friends that they are more like brothers.

4. There are _____ good TV programs on these days that I hardly watch TV at all.

5. My grandfather drives _____ slowly that other drivers get annoyed.

6. There are _____ shoppers in the store today that it looks empty.

7. He has _____ big family that he has cousins he hasn't even met.

8. The restaurant was _____ crowded that we couldn't get a seat.

9. There are _____ rooms left in the hotel that we'll have to take whatever is available.

10. That TV has _____ large screen that it feels like you are almost part of the story.

B- Rewrite the sentences, reducing the adverb clauses to participle phrases.

1. Since he joined the social networking site, he has met many new friends.

2. You should always put on sunscreen before you go to the beach.

3. Before they found an apartment to rent, they had looked at dozens of apartments.

4. While I was walking down the street, I ran into my old science teacher.

5. After I finish a large meal, I often feel sleepy.

6. While we waited for the bus, we looked through some magazines.

C- Put the verbs into the correct form (past perfect simple).

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 Simple Past or Past Perfect Tenses.

1. When I ---------------- (arrive) home last night, I ------------------ (discover) that Jane ------------------- (prepare) a beautiful candlelight dinner.

2. When I --------------- (turn) the radio on yesterday, I ---------------- (hear) a song that was popular when I was in high school. I --------------- (not hear) the song for years, and it ---------------- (bring) back some great memories.

3. Last week, I ---------------- (run into) an old friend of mine. We ---------------- (not see) each other for years and both of us -------------- (change) a great deal.

E- Make the past perfect progressive

1) I -------------- (work) all day, so I didn't want to go out.. .

2) She -------------- (sleep) for ten hours when I woke her. .

3) They -------------- (live) in Beijing for three years when he lost his job. .

4) When we met, you -------------- (work) at that company for six months. .

5) We -------------- (eat) all day, so we felt a bit ill. .

6) He was red in the face because he -------------- (run). .

7) It -------------- (rain) and the road was covered in water. .

8) I was really tired because I -------------- (study). .

9) We -------------- (go) out for three years when we got married. .

10) It -------------- (snow) for three days.

F- Write your essay. Choose the disaster you will focus on.

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Unit 3

Beauty Is Only Skin Deep

New Vocabulary

New vocabulary	Meaning
admiration	إعجاب
appearance	مظهر
appreciation	تقدير
architecture	هندسة معمارية
beauty	الجمال
binding	ملزم
carmine	اللون القرمزي
catering	المطاعم
chemicals	المواد الكيميائية
combing	تمشيط
competitions	المسابقات
condition	حالة
cosmetics	مستحضرات التجميل
deodorant	مزيل العرق
diet	حمية
elegance	أناقة
elements	عناصر
expenses	نفقات
famine	مجاعة
fascination	سحر
fashion	موضة
fear	خوف
formula	صيغة

English	Arabic
groomed	اعدادهم
Hairbrush	فرشاة للشعر
hairstylist	مصفف شعر
household	منزلي
iodine	اليود
knowledge	معرفة
layers	طبقات
lecture	محاضرة
lipstick	أحمر الشفاه
manager	مدير
mathematical	رياضي
nail polish	طلاء الأظافر
nutritionist	التغذية
obsession	هاجس
ongoing care	الرعاية المستمرة
participants	المشاركين
pests manufactured	الآفات المصنعة
poisonous	سام
porridge	عصيدة
predicament	مأزق
prioritize	تحديد الأولويات
privileged	حظا
products	المنتجات
proportion	نسبة
regardless	بغض النظر
salary	راتب
satisfaction	الرضا
seaweed	عشب بحري

shells	قذائف
specializations	التخصصات
standard	معيار
suspect	مشتبه فيه
symmetry	تناظر
tight	ضيق
toothbrushes	فرشاة الأسنان
trends	اتجاهات
tuition	دروس
varnish	ورنيش

Regular Verbs

assume	assumed	assumed	يفترض
believe	believed	believed	يعتقد
benefit	benefited	benefited	يستفيد
comb	combed	combed	يمشط
complain	complained	complained	يتذمر
demonstrate	demonstrated	demonstrated	يوضح
discover	discovered	discovered	يكتشف
discriminate	discriminated	discriminated	يتميز
emphasis	emphasised	emphasised	يؤكد
expect	expected	expected	يتوقع
imagine	imagined	imagined	يتخيل
emerge	emerged	emerged	يبرز
extract	extracted	extracted	يستخرج

faint	fainted	fainted	يغمى عليه
rotate	rotated	rotated	يتناوب/يستدر
stitch	stitched	stitched	يغرز
trace	traced	traced	يتتبع
vary	varied	varied	يختلف

Irregular Verbs

be aware	was/were aware	been aware	يكون على بينة
find out	found out	found out	يكتشف

Adjectives

ideal	المثالي
curled	مجعد
pale	شاحب
reasonable	معقول
represented	ممثَلة
ridiculous	سخيف
sophisticated	راقي
symmetrical	متماثل
unhealthy	معتل
widespread	واسع الانتشار
appealing	جذاب

bizarre	غريب
chubby	بدين
glazed	لامع
instinctive	فطري
plump	متفخ
privileged	متميزة
synthetic	اصطناعي
well-groomed	مهندم

Adverbs

by far	إلى حد بعيد
well	جيد

EXPRESSIONS

Making a complaint	
تقديم شكوى	
I am very unhappy/upset about/with…	أنا سعيد جدا / مستاء حول / مع ...
I insist that you…	أنا أصر على أنك ...
I want to make a complaint.	أريد تقديم شكوى.
I'd like to speak with a manager.	أود التحدث مع المدير.
I'm not (at all) satisfied with this (situation).	أنا لست (على الإطلاق) راض عن هذا (الوضع).
I'm sorry to have to say this but…	أنا آسف لأن أقول هذا ولكن ...
This is completely unsatisfactory.	هذا غير مرضي تماما.
This is not what I expected/is nothing like…	ليس هذا ما كنت أتوقع
This…is too…	انه ... جدا ...

Real Talk

beat around the bush	المماطلة في الحديث
blow them away	يستبعدهم
by far	إلى حد بعيد
did a double take	يتطلع بدهشة
it to be tied	يصبح مرتبطا
on the house	على حساب صاحب العمل

Grammar

Noun Clauses Beginning with That

A noun clause is a dependent clause that is used to make a statement within a statement. Some noun clauses are introduced by the word *that*. However, *that* can be left out, especially in speaking.

العبارة الاسمية هي العبارة المستقلة التي تستخدم لعمل جملة ضمن جملة أخرى. وأحيانا تبدأ الجملة بكلمة (*that*)، والتي يمكن استبعادها، وخاصة في أثناء التحدث.

- I think (**that**) beauty is about what is on the inside of a person.

Noun Clauses After Verbs

A noun clause can follow certain verbs, such as:

believe (that)	expect (that)	hope (that)	remember (that)
complain (that)	fear (that)	imagine (that)	suspect (that)
decide (that)	feel (that)	know (that)	think (that)
discover (that)	find out (that)	learn (that)	understand (that)
dream (that)	forget (that)	notice (that)	

1. I **noticed** (**that**) she didn't put any make-up on today.

2. Do you **think** (**that**) beauty products make some people look better?

Noun Clauses After Adjectives

A noun clause often follows be + certain adjectives, such as:

be afraid (that) be amazed (that) be aware (that)	be certain (that) be disappointed (that) be glad (that)	be happy (that) be lucky (that) be sure (that)	be surprised (that) be worried (that)

1. She doesn't seem to **be aware** (**that**) her dress is no longer in style.

2. **Are** you **sure** (**that**) these products are not tested on animals?

Noun Clauses as Subjects of Sentences

A sentence can have a noun clause as its subject. These sentences usually begin with it. Common expressions that begin sentences with noun clauses as the subjects include:

It is a fact (that) It is funny (that)	It is obvious (that) It is possible (that)	It is strange (that) It is surprising (that)	It is true (that) It is unlikely (that)

1. **It is surprising** (**that**) toothbrushes only became common in the 20th century.

2. **It is obvious** (**that**) many beauty products contain unhealthy chemicals.

More!

Need to Be (Done)

تحتاج إلى أن تكون (تتم)

- ❖ **The windows need to be cleaned** =(Someone needs to clean the window).

- ❖ **The car seats need to be fixed.** = (Someone needs to fix the car seats.)

Have/Get Something (Done)

لده/حصل على شيء ما قد تم

- ❖ **My hair needs to be cut.**

- ❖ **I will have/get my hair cut tomorrow.**

- ❖ **The rooms need to be decorated.**

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

- ❖ **The house needed to be painted.**

- ❖ **We had/got the house painted.**

Past Participles as Adjectives

استخدام التصريف الثالث للفعل كصفة

Example:

damage-damaged

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

- **لقد تعطلت السيارة. الميكانيكي أصلح السيارة المعطلة.**

Present and Past Participles

اسم الفاعل في المضارع والماضي

- **Use a participle clause to give more information. Use the present participle (the -ing form) when the meaning is active.**

1. **Companies selling beauty products understand the importance most societies place on appearance.**

2. **People arriving early will be given priority seating.**

- **Use the past participle (the -ed form) when the meaning is passive.**

   ❖ **The jewelry stolen last week has been found.**

Participle Clauses with Conjunctions and Prepositions

العبارات البادئة باسم فاعل واستخدامها مع الروابط وحروف الجر

Use the -Ing form of the verb after these conjunctions and prepositions: while, before, after, on, without, instead of.

1. **While waiting** for the bus, we talked about school.

2. **Before leaving** for the airport, you should check your flight is on time.

3. **On arriving** at the school, you should give your name to the person on the front desk.

4. **Instead of going** to the gym, he decided to play football.

Past and Present Participial Adjectives

استخدام اسم الفاعل في المضارع والماضي كصفات

- **The past participle and the present participle forms of a verb can also be used as adjectives.**

- **Past participles generally end in -ed (but can also end in -d. -I -m or -n) and describe how someone feels.**

- ❖ **The mice were frightened the cat.**

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

- ❖ **The cat was frightening.**

Exercises:

A- Complete each sentence with a verb + that. Be sure to use the correct form of the verb. In some cases, more than one answer is possible.

1. I _____ you like that color, but I think you look better in green.

2. I _____ you were going to come to the park with us.

3. I _____ you haven't eaten anything on your plate.

4. Don't _____ you are supposed to meet us at the restaurant at 7:30 tonight.

5. We're sorry to hear that you're sick. We _____ you get better quickly.

6. She's always _____ it's too hot or too cold.

7. The police _____ the criminal escaped the country.

B- Combine the ideas in each pair of sentences into one sentence. Use a noun clause.

1. He drove all the way here from his house. I'm amazed.

   _____

2. The summer is finally here. I'm glad about that.

   _____

3. She's worried. She thinks she's going to fail the class.

   _____

4. Joanne passed the exam. I'm certain.

   _____

5. Don't you like coffee? I'm surprised.

   _____

6. We're lucky. We had good weather for the picnic.

   _____

1. **Tell about a decision you made recently.**

   _____

2. **Tell about something you will always remember.**

   _____

3. **Tell about something people often forget.**

   _____

4. **Tell about something you believe.**

   _____

5. **Tell about something you saw recently.**

   _____

6. **Tell about a complaint you made recently.**

   _____

7. **Tell about a dream you have for the future.**

   _____

8. **Tell about something you expect to happen in the future.**

   _____

1.   The (bore) _____ meeting lasted forever.

2.   I really love working with (excite) _____ people.

3.   The (lose) _____ team said they would win the next game.

4.   When Jane couldn't find her credit card, her (worry)_____ _____ mother called the credit card company to cancel it.

5.   Two days later, Jane's supposedly (steal) _____ card was found in her bedroom.

6.   As the boys played ball outside, the sound of (break) _____ _____ glass announced that a ball had hit the window.

7.   Some people are totally (fascinate) _____ by the book that describes some codes in Leonardo da Vinci's paintings.

8.   The da Vinci Code tells a very (fascinate) _____ story.

9.   Students who are (interest) _____ in signing up for the history class should make a line here.

10.   Professors become extremely (annoy) _____ when cell phones go off in their classes.

E- In the sentences below, fill in the correct participles of the verbs in parentheses.

1. People who constantly complain are very _____ (annoy) to me.

 2. Whenever Adrian gets _____ (bore), he goes fishing.

3. The students were _____ (confuse) by the Professor's lecture.

 4. Most of the news on television is _____ (depress).

5. The Rattles were very _____ (excite) to learn that their concert was sold out.

6. Babysitting young children can be _____ (exhaust) for many people.

F- Write a persuasive essay, answering the question Is beauty important?

_____
_____
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Unit 4

They Said, We Said

New Vocabulary

New vocabulary	Meaning
accomplishments	الإنجازات
argument	حجة
attitude	موقف/سلوك
bond	رباط
bore	تجويف
boredom	ملل
calamity	مصيبة
conflict	صراع
confront	مواجهة
consumption	استهلاك
criticism	نقد
endeavors	المساعي
essence	جوهر
exceptions	استثناءات
gossip	نميمة
habit	عادة
hospitalized	المستشفى
insecurity	عدم الأمان
intonation	ترنيم
judging	الحكم
keep a secret	الحفاظ على السرية
kindergarten	روضة أطفال
obsession	هاجس

promotion	ترويج
property	ممتلكات
publications	المنشورات
quotation marks	علامات الاقتباس
regard	اعتبار
reluctant	ممانع
ridicule	سخرية
rumor	إشاعة
scandal	فضيحة
sequence	تسلسل
status	وضع
virtues	فضائل
whisper	همس

Regular Verbs

attribute	attributed	attributed	ينسب
circulate	circulated	circulated	ينشر/يعمم
divulge	divulged	divulged	يكشف
establish	established	established	أنشأت
exclude	excluded	excluded	يستبعد
indulge	indulged	indulged	يدلل
praise	praised	praised	يمدح
proceed	proceeded	proceeded	يشرع
promise	promised	promised	يعد
squash	squashed	squashed	يطرق/يقرع

Irregular Verbs

split up	split up	split up	ينفصل

Adjectives

awkward	أخرق
brilliant	متألق
competitive	تنافسي
conditioned	مشروط
confidential	سري
derogatory	منحط/ازدرائي
destructive	مدمر
dismal	كئيب
exact	دقيق
exaggerated	مبالغ فيه
huge	ضخم
imminent	وشيك/قريب الحدوث
immune	حصين
indulged	منغمس
insecure	غير آمن
malicious	خبيث
minor	قاصر
obvious	واضح

peculiar	غريب
potential	مُحتمل/كامن
superior	متفوق
ungrateful	جاحد

Adverbs

infinitely	بلا حدود
interestingly	من المثير للاهتمام
temporarily	مؤقتا

EXPRESSIONS

Telling a secret **يقول سرا**	
Can you keep a secret?	هل يمكن ان تبقى الأمر سرا؟
Please don't tell anyone I told you this, but…	مُن فضلك لا تخبر أحدا قلت لك هذا، ولكن ...
You'll never believe what I heard.	لن تصدق ما سمعت.
You're not going to believe this, but…	أنك لن تصدق هذا، ولكن ...
Promising to keep a secret **يعد بالحفاظ على السر**	
I promise I won't tell anyone.	أعدك بأنني لن أخبر أحدا.
I won't say a word about it.	أنا لن أتفوه بكلمة حول هذا الموضوع.
My lips are sealed.	سأغلق فمي. (سرك في بئر)
You can trust me.	يمكنك أن تثق بي.

Real Talk

backstabber	يغتاب شخص ما
bad-mouth	ينتقد الغير بسلبية
behind (someone's) back	وراء (شخص ما) مرة أخرى
for good	من أجل الخير
on again, of again	مرة أخرى، من جديد
split up	انفصل

Grammar

Noun Clauses as Reported Speech versus Quoted Speech

- **Quoted speech repeats the exact words that someone said. A comma follows the verb in the main clause, and the quoted speech is placed inside quotation marks.**

  الكلمات المقتبسة هي تكرار لكلمات شخص ما كما قيلت. نضع فاصلة بعد فعل القول ونضع الكلام المقتبس بين علامات التنصيص.

- **Reported speech uses a noun clause to paraphrase what someone said. It is not necessary to repeat the exact words, and quotation marks are not used.**

  الكلمات المنقول تستخدم فيه جملة اسمية لاعادة صياغة الكلام الذي قيل وليس من الضروري تكرار نفس الكلام بالضبط ولا تستخدم فيه علامات التنصيص.

Quoted Speech	Reported Speech
My mother said, "Gossiping is a bad habit."	My mother said (that) gossiping was a bad habit.
He said, "Mark cheated on the test."	He said (that) Mark had cheated on the test.

Rules and Exceptions to the Sequence of Tenses

Quoted Speech	Reported Speech
They said, "He likes gossip."	They said (that) he liked gossip.
They said, "He is gossiping."	They said (that) he was gossiping.
They said, "He was gossiping all day."	They said (that) he had been gossiping all day.

Statement
الجملة الخبرية

لتحويل جملة خبرية من مباشر Direct إلى كلام منقولReported نتبع الخطوات التالية:

١ـ نضع الاسم أو الضمير ثم فعل القول said

٢ـ نضع أداة الربطthat و يمكننا الاستغناء عنها.

٣ـ نحول الضمائر حسب المعنى و أهم هذه الضمائر:

I ► he, she   we ► they

My ► his, her   our ► their

٤ـ نحول الأزمنة كما يلي:

ماضي Past ◄ مضارع Present

ماضي تام Past Perfect ◄ ماضي Past

٥ـ نحول بعض الكلمات إن وجدت كما يلي:

Now الآن ► at that time / then حينئذٍ

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

<u>**Direct Speech**</u>	<u>**Reported Speech**</u>
الكلام المباشر	الكلام الغير مُباشر (المنقول)

● <u>**Simple Present**</u> ⟶ ● <u>**Simple Past**</u>

"I **have** a brother and a sister."

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

"I **don't like** mangoes."

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

● <u>**Present Progressive**</u> ⟶ ● <u>**Past Progressive**</u>

"**I'm talking** to Mary."

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

● <u>**Simple Past**</u> ⟶ ● <u>**Past Perfect**</u>

"I **learned** English in Canada."

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

● <u>**Present Perfect**</u> ⟶ ● <u>**Past Perfect**</u>

"I **haven't seen** the film yet."

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

● <u>**Modals**</u> ⟶ ● <u>**Modals**</u>

"**I'll see** you later."

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

"I **can't come** to the meeting."

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

"I **have to/must go** to the doctor."

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

"We **may be** late."

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

● <u>**Note**</u>: The word *that* may be omitted after *said*.

● <u>**ملاحظة**</u>: يمكن حذف كلمة *that* التي تأتي بعد كلمة *said*

Reported Questions

الأسئلة الغير مباشرة (المنقولة)

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

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

مضارع Present ◄ ماضي Past

ماضي Past ◄ ماضي تام Past Perfect

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

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

٤ـ 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 مسبوق 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.**

Noun Clauses Beginning with Whether or If

تحويل الجمل باستخدام Whether أو If في بدايتها

To report yes/no questions, whether or if is used to introduce the noun clause. Ask (not say or tell) is used as the reporting verb.

   Jane asked, "Is the rumor true?" ► Jane asked her friend **if** the rumor was true.

   He asked, "Are they spreading rumors?" ► He asked **whether** they were spreading rumors.

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 to parts of the body

1. eye	9. arm
2. hand	10. ear
3. nose	11. back
4. throat	12. foot
5. head	13. knee
6. mouth	14. shoulder
7. leg	15. teeth
8. neck	16. stomach

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.

<u>Ability: القدرة</u>

- **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.]

<u>Permission: الإذن</u>

- **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 وتهذيبا

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:

<div dir="rtl">استخدام may هو الأكثر رسمية وتهذيبا من could</div>

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:

<div dir="rtl">تستخدم could و would كطريقة مهذبة لإخبار أو سؤال شخص أن يفعل شيئا:</div>

Could you take a message please?

Would you carry this for me please?

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

<div dir="rtl">تستخدم كل من can و will لنفس الغرض ولكنها أقل تهذيبا:</div>

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.

<div dir="rtl">تستخدم (be able to) للتعبير عن القدرة وللحديث عن الأشياء التي من الممكن أو من غير الممكن القيام بها سواء في الماضي أوفي المستقبل.</div>

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

Exercises:

A- *Write sentences that quote the speaker's exact words. Use said along with correct punctuation and capitalization*
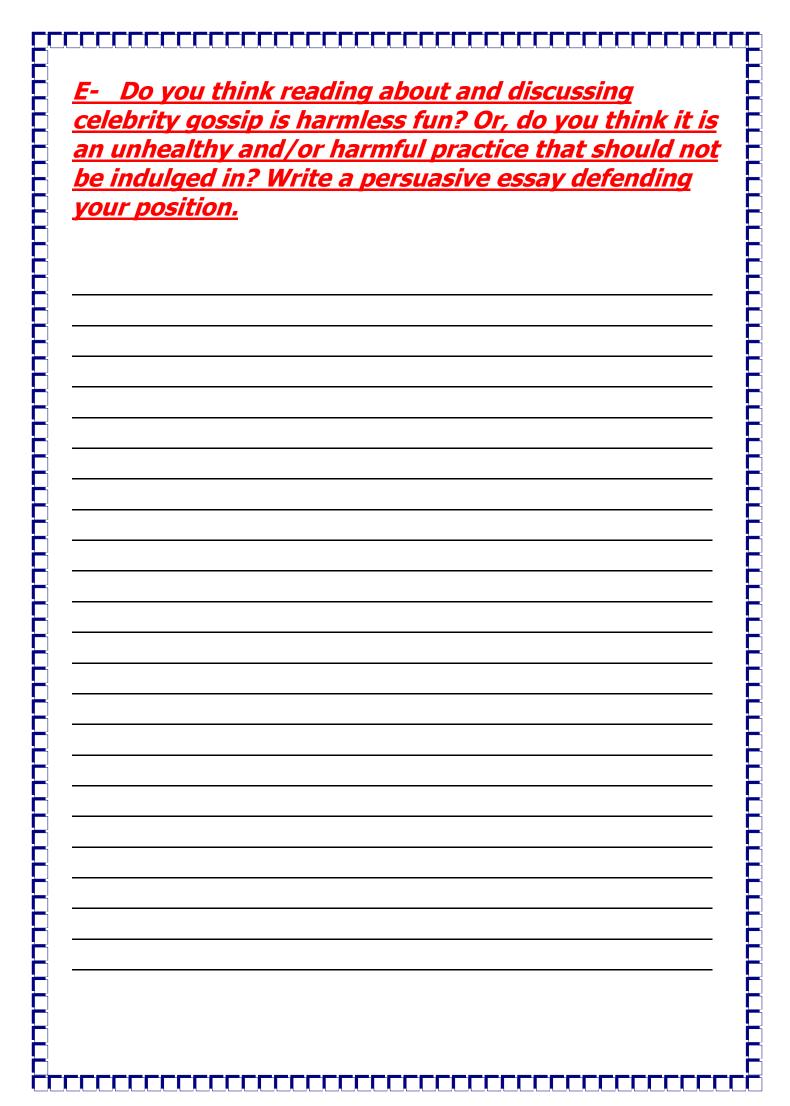
1. Albert: Can I have the check, please?

   _____

2. You: I promise that I won't tell your secret.

   _____

3. Rebecca: They should mind their own business.

   _____

4. Mark Twain: The rumors of my death have been greatly exaggerated.

   _____

5. Me: He deserves praise for all of his accomplishments.

   _____

B- *Change each sentence to reported speech with [if or whether].*

1. They asked him, "Is the rumor true?"

   _____

2. My sister asked me, "Are you going to tell me your secret?"

   _____

3. The waiter asked the customer, "Do you want milk for your coffee?"

   _____

4. I asked him, "Did you vote in the last election?"

   _____

5. They asked us, "Do you need directions?"

   _____

C- Change the following sentences into reported speech.

1. "If I don't win this game, I will retire," Kasparov said.

   _____

2. The police said: "Youssef planned the World Trade Centre bombing".

   _____

3. She said: "As a woman, my life will change with the new millennium".

   _____

4. "I watched a documentary about dolphins on TV yesterday," said John.

   _____

5. "I'm living the adventure of my life," Banderas said.

   _____

6. Al Gore said: "As a teenager, one of the books that I read was Silent Spring."

   _____

7. "I was taught information technology in this course," she said.

   _____

8. My aunt said: "Single men should drive slowly if they want to live longer"

   _____

9. He said: "We are here today to reach consensus"

_____

10. Last week Julia said: "We will meet our new instructor tomorrow"

_____

11. He said to one of them: "Let me see the streets once more before I die. I'll be back in five minutes."

_____

12. "Please, don't say anything to him", he said.

_____

13. "Don't talk to me like that," said his mother.

_____

14. She said: "Don't smoke if you want to save money."

_____

D- 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.

E-   Do you think reading about and discussing celebrity gossip is harmless fun? Or, do you think it is an unhealthy and/or harmful practice that should not be indulged in? Write a persuasive essay defending your position.

Unit 5

Express Yourself

New Vocabulary

New vocabulary	Meaning
accent	لهجة
attempts	محاولات
auspiciousness	السعادة
barrier	حاجز
bite	عضة
clicking	النقر
coexistence	التعايش
continuum	التواصل
definitions	تعاريف
exception	استثناء
expressiveness	التعبير
extinct	منقرض
imperfections	عيوب
impress	تأثير
intentions	النوايا
irregularities	مخالفات
law	القانون
limitation	حصر
linguist	لغوي
longevity	طول العمر
multitude	كثرة
munchies	المأكولات الخفيفة
outer space	الفضاء الخارجي

	في المئة
percent	في المئة
promoting	تعزيز
prosperity	ازدهار
solitary	حبس إنفرادي
variety	تشكيلة

Regular Verbs

acquire	acquired	acquired	كسب
attempt	attempted	attempted	محاولات
circulate	circulated	circulated	عمم
consider	considered	considered	يعتبر
convey	conveyed	conveyed	نقل
estimate	estimated	estimated	مقدر
evolve	evolved	evolved	تتطور
imitate	imitated	imitated	قلد

Irregular Verbs

bite	bit	bitten	عضة
deal with	dealt with	dealt with	التعامل مع
put up with	put up with	put up with	يتحمل

Adjectives

consecutive	متتابع
exclusive	حصري
extinct	منقرض
fascinating	ساحر/جذاب
fictitious	خيالي
frustrated	محبط
humanitarian	إنساني
immense	هائل
medium	متوسط
native	محلي
neutral	محايد
noble	نبيل
regional	إقليمي
related	متعلق
solitary	المنعزل
trademarked	مسجل كعلامة تجارية
vegetarian	نباتي

Adverbs

currently	حاليا
immensely	للغاية/جدا
inevitably	حتما
properly	بصورة صحيحة
routinely	بصورة روتينية

EXPRESSIONS

Asking someone to repeat something	
الطلب من شخص ما تكرار شيء ما	
Can/Could you repeat that, please?	هل يمكن أن تكرر ذلك، من فضلك؟
Could/Would you say that again?	أيمكنك / هل تمانع ـن تقول ذلك مرة أخرى؟
Excuse me, but I didn't catch the last part/the part about…	عفوا، ولكن لم أستوعب الجزء الأخير / الجزء الذي يدور حول ...
I'm sorry. I didn't catch that.	أنا آسف. أنا لم أستوعب ذلك.
Pardon (me)?	المعذرة (اعذرني)؟
What did you say?	ماذا قلت؟
What was that?	ماذا كان هذا؟
Would you mind repeating that?	هل تمانع تكرار ذلك؟

Real Talk

bite	عضة/لقمة
deal with	التعامل مع
elbow (one's) way	إجبار النتزاحمين على السير في طريق واحد عن طريق التدافع بالمرفقين
jam packed	ازدحام المكان بالحشود
munchies	المأكولات الخفيفة

Grammar

Adjective Clauses and Relative Pronouns

- **An adjective clause is a dependent clause that describes or gives information about the noun that comes before it.**

الجملة الوصفية هي التي تصف الاسم الذي يأتي قبلها.

1. **I know a person who speaks three languages.**

2. **The language that he/she speaks at home is Spanish.**

- **Relative pronouns relate clauses to nouns in adjective clauses. Use the relative pronoun *who* for people, and *which* and *that* for things.**

ضمائر الوصل تربط بين الأسماء والصفات في الجملة وتستخدم *who* للإشارة إلى الناس أما *which* و *that* فتستخدمان للأشياء

<u>Note:</u> The relative pronoun *that* can also be used when talking about people in general. However, when a particular person is being referred to, who is preferred.

1. **She is the kind of person that is always there for her friends.**

2. **The tutor who helps me with my English is very kind.**

Relative Pronouns as Subjects of Adjective Clauses

Relative pronouns can be the subject of an adjective clause. Relative pronouns that are followed by a verb are subject pronouns. Subject pronouns must always be included.

1. **I am someone who loves doing crossword puzzles.**

2. **Words that have many meanings can be confusing.**

Relative Pronouns as Objects of Adjective Clauses

- **Relative pronouns can also be the object of an adjective clause. Relative pronouns that are followed by a noun or pronoun are object pronouns. Object pronouns can be omitted.**

يمكن أن تكون ضمائر الوصل أيضا هي المفعول بالنسبة للصفة. ضمائر الوصل التي يليها اسم أو ضمير هي المفعول بالنسبة للاسم. ويمكن حذف ضمائر المفعول.

1. **Spanish is a language (that) many people find easy to learn.**

2. **There are many words (which) James mispronounces.**

Note: *Whom* **is considered more correct than who when used as the object of an adjective clause. However,** *whom* **is very formal. In casual speech, either** *who* **is used or the relative pronoun is simply left out.**

- ❖ **The teacher (who[m]) I like best is my language professor.**

More!

Future with Will or Be Going To

The future tense
We use the future for predictions and on-the-spot decisions.

نستخدم المستقبل للتنبؤات والقرارات الفورية.

Ex:-I think it will rain tomorrow.

Affirmative	Negative	
I\he\she\it\we\you\they+will+ (v)help	I\he \she\it\we\you\they+won't(will not)+(v) help.	
Questions	**Short answers**	
Will (I \he\she\it\we\you\they) + (v) help?	Yes, (I\he\she\it\we\ you\they) will.	No, (I \he\she\it\we\you\they)won't.

Future "going to"

Use [be going to] to express a plan that is already made or decided.

نستخدم هذه الصيغة في المستقبل الذي تم التخطيط له مسبقا.

Affirmative	Negative	
I'm going to	I'm not going to	
He\she\it 's\is going to	He\she\it isn't going to	
We\you\they 're\are going to	We\you\they aren't going to	
Question	**Short answers**	
Am I going to?	Yes,I'm	No,I'm not
Is he\she\it going to?	Yes,he\she\it is g	No,he\she\it isn't
Are we\you\they going to?	Yes,we\you\they are	No,we\you\they aren't

Future Progressive

Use the future progressive [will + be + present participle) for continuous actions in the future. Or use [be going to + be + present participle].

استخدم المستقبل المستمر (will + be + present participle) أو صيغة (+ be going to
be + present participle) للتعبير عن أحداث ستستمر في الحدوث مستقبلا

❖ A week from today, I'll be relaxing on the beach.

OR

❖ A week from today, I'm going to be relaxing on the beach.

Words Connected with Different Kinds of Vacations

Adjectives	
amazing	exciting/thrilling
spectacular	luxurious
magnificent	exotic
wonderful	awesome
ancient	
peaceful/relaxing	
inexpensive	
popular	

Nouns		Verbs	
marine life	rocks	visit	travel
rainforest	adventure	see	hike
plants	wildlife	learn	
animals	coral reef	explore	
city	desert oasis	dive	
archaeological site	museums	experience	
buildings	art galleries	trek	
tombs			

Conditional Sentences with If-Clause: Imaginary Situations

الجمل الشرطية باستخدام If فى 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 الشطر 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.

Exercises:

A-   Decide whether the relative pronoun can be omitted in each sentence. If it can, rewrite the sentence without it. If it cannot, write no change.

1. John is a person who others can count on.

   _____

2. Do you know anyone who speaks Swahili?

   _____

3. That's not the book that the teacher asked us to get.

   _____

4. The goalkeeper that plays for that team is from my hometown.

   _____

5. The bird that they saw in the museum is extinct.

   _____

6. Do you have another pen that you can lend me?

   _____

7. Jane is a solitary person who prefers to be alone.

   _____

8. Melissa cooks dishes that are incredibly delicious.

   _____

9. Where is the food that I brought home from the restaurant last night?

   _____

10. The people who live next door are always very friendly.

   _____

1. I saw the man. He stole the wallet.

_____

2. The email didn't make sense. You sent it to me.

_____

3. We saw a film on TV last night. It was really depressing.

_____

4. The man looked confused. He asked for directions.

_____

5. This is the restaurant. We have eaten at this restaurant for three consecutive days.

_____

6. The article isn't in this newspaper. You want to read an article.

_____

7. She lost the necklace. She borrowed it from her mother.

_____

8. I know the neighbors. They have ten children.

_____

9. Do you like the textbook? You are using it in that class.

_____

10. Where can I find the supermarket? It sells organic fruits and vegetables.

_____

C- Match the sentence parts.

1. If I had to leave my home,
2. If I had more experience,
3. If I could choose any destination,
4. If I were a very rich person,
5. If I saw someone who was stealing in a store,
6. If I could say something to the president,

a. I'd apply for the job.

b. I'd travel to New Zealand.

c. I'd call the police.

d. I'd tell him to cut taxes.

e. I might live with my aunt .

f. I wouldn't have to work.

D- 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 _____.

E- Write an essay. Compare your irst language with English. How is it similar? How is it different? Compare things like the pronunciation, grammar, and expressiveness of the languages

_____

_____

_____

_____

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Unit 6

Lost and Found

New Vocabulary

New vocabulary	Meaning
alternatives	البدائل
appraiser	المثمن
astronomer	عالم الفلك
backlog	الأعمال المتراكمة
carousel	دائري
contraction	انقباض
declaration	البيان
emperor	إمبراطور
frame	إطار
glimpse	لمحة
identity	هوية
independence	استقلال
luggage	أمتعة
motion	حركة
narrative	سرد
necropolis	مقبرة كبيرة
occupation	احتلال
ornaments	الزخارف
pending	ريثما
proposals	اقتراحات
revenge	الانتقام
significant	هام
surrender	الاستسلام

swirl			دوامة
swords			السيوف
theory			نظرية
treasure			كنز
urgent			مُلِح
vivid			حيّ/جوار

Regular Verbs

aggravated	aggravated	aggravated	يتفاقم
agitate	agitated	agitated	يتدافع
associate	associated	associated	يرتبط
attend	attended	attended	يحضر
bargain	bargained	bargained	يتفاوض
drain	drained	drained	يجف
evaluate	evaluated	evaluated	يقيّم
kidnap	kidnapped	kidnapped	يخطف
modify	modified	modified	يتغير
omit	omitted	omitted	يحذف
persuade	persuaded	persuaded	يقتنع
preserve	preserved	preserved	يحافظ على
prove	proved	proved	يثبت
reveal	revealed	revealed	يكشف
revenge	revenged	revenged	ينتقم
stumble upon	stumbled upon	stumbled upon	يتعثر
surge into	surged into	surged into	يرتفع إلى
surrender	surrendered	surrendered	يستسلم

swirl	swirled	swirled	يدور في دوامة
weave	weaved	weaved	ينسج
wedge	wedged	wedged	يقحم

Irregular Verbs

come across	came across	come across	جاء عبر

Adjectives

accustomed	معتاد
amateur	هاو
authentic	حقيقي
dazzling	باهر
exhausted	منهك
exquisite	رائع
factual	حقيقي
folded	مطوي
invaluable	نفيس
kidnapped	مختطف
notorious	مشهور
numerous	وفير
persistent	مثابر

Adverbs

eventually	أخيرا
incredibly	لا يصدق

EXPRESSIONS

Expressing regret	
التعبير عن الأسف	
I regret (not) having…	ويؤسفني (عدم) وجود ...
I regret (verb + -ing…)	يؤسفني (الفعل + ing- ...)
I will/would never do that again!	أنا سوف / لن أفعل ذلك مرة أخرى!
I wish I had (n't)…	اتمنى لو كان لدي (ليس لدي) ...
I'm really annoyed that…	أنا منزعج حقا لأن ...
I'm sorry I ever…	أنا آسف لأني من أي وقت مضى ...
If only I…	إذا أنا فقط ...
Looking back, I would have…	إذا نظرنا إلى الوراء، وأود أن ...
Expressing understanding	
التعبير عن الفهم	
How awful/upsetting that must have been!	كم هو فظيع/مثير للغضب انه كان يجب أن يكون!
I know how that feels.	أنا أعرف كيف أن ذلك يثير المشاعر.
I'm sorry that happened.	أنا آسف أن هذا حدث.
That's too bad.	هذا أمر سيئ للغاية.
What a shame!	يا للعار!

bent out of shape	غاضب جدا
down in the dumps	الاستغراق في الحزن
eating	يمضغ الطعام
hit the roof	ينفعل ويغضب بشكل مفاجيء
vanished into thin air	يختفي بدون أن يترك أثر

Grammar

Using Where and When in Adjective Clauses

استخدام Where و when في الحمل الوصفية

- *Where* is used to modify a place in an adjective clause. *Where* cannot be omitted.

  تستخدم *Where* لاستبدال اسم مكان في العبارة الوصفية. لا يمكن حذف *Where* .

  ❖ Last year I visited the city *where* Moctezuma's treasure is said to be buried.

- There are alternatives to using *where* in an adjective clause. *Where* can be replaced by:

  توجد بدائل لاستخدام *Where* في العبارة الوصفية حيث يمكن استبدال *Where* بما يلي:

1. preposition + which

Last year I visited the city **in which** Moctezuma's treasure is said to be buried.

2. that/which + preposition

Last year I visited the city **that** Moctezuma's treasure is said to be buried in.

- *When* is used to modify a noun or time in an adjective clause. *When* can be omitted.

تستخدم *When* لاستبدال اسم أو وقت في العبارة الوصفية. لا يمكن حذف *When*

❖ **Last Monday was the day (when) I found a SR 100 bill on the street.**

- There are alternatives to using *when* in an adjective clause. *When* can be replaced by:

توجد بدائل لاستخدام *When* في العبارة الوصفية حيث يمكن استبدال *When* بما يلي:

1. that (that can also be omitted)

Last Monday was the day (that) I found a SR 100 bill on the street.

2. preposition + which

Last Monday was the day **on which** I found a SR 100 bill on the street.

Using Whose in Adjective Clauses
استخدام Whose في الجمل الوصفية

- *Whose* is the possessive form of *who*. It can stand for *his, her, its, and their*, and is always used before a noun.

إن *Whose* هي صيغة الملكية لـ *who* ويمكن أن ترمز لضمائر الملكية (*his, her, its, and their*) ودائما تأتي قبل الاسم.

- *Whose* cannot be omitted.

لا يمكن حذف *Whose*

❖ There are people whose lives are spent looking for ancient objects.

- *Whose* can be either the subject or the object of an adjective clause.

يمكن استخدام *Whose* كفاعل أو مفعول للجملة الوصفية.

1. Tutankhamun was a pharaoh. **His story** is the most interesting to me.

2. Tutankhamun was the pharaoh **whose story** is the most interesting to me.

3. The man was very happy. I found **his wallet**.

4. The man **whose wallet** I found was very happy. (*Whose* is the subject.)

Note: Don't confuse *whose* with *who's*, which is the contraction for *who is* or *who has*.

لا تخلط بين *whose* و *who's* - والتي هي اختصار لـ *who is* أو *who has*

1. The woman **who's** coming over tonight lost her watch.

2. She is the woman **who's** lost her watch.

3. She is the woman **whose** watch disappeared.

More!

Conditional Sentences with If-Clause: Imaginary Situations for the Past

- **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.**

نستخدم الجمل الافتراضية الشرطية في زمن الماضي للحديث عن الأشياء التي لم تحدث في الماضي. وهي كثيرا ما تستخدم للتعبير عن الأسف أو النقد.

ويستخدم الماضي التام مع العبارة الشرطية

❖ **If I had tutored him, he might have passed the test. (But I didn't tutor him, so he didn't pass the test.)**

As If/As Though for Unreal Situations

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

يمكن استخدام (*as if* أو *as though* + التصريف الثالث للفعل) لافتراض أن شيء ما ليس واقعي أو غير حقيقي

❖ **He talks as if he were an expert in the field. They act as though they had not cheated on the test.**

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.**

It's High Time/It's About Time for Unreal Situations

Use[*It's high/about time + past simple*] to talk criticism that something should have happened, or should already have been done.

استخدم الصيغة (*It's high/about time + past simple*) للحديث النقدي بأن شيئا ما يجب أن يحدث، أو ينبغي بالفعل أن يتم القيام به.

1. **It's high time** you **found** a job and earned a wage.

2. **It's about time** you **thought** about the future.

Words Connected With Historical Monuments

كلمات متصلة بالآثار التاريخية

ancient	tomb
ethnographic	exhibits
exquisite	artifacts
extraordinary	lost treasures
priceless	museum
breathtaking	art gallery
legendary	monuments

archeologists	discover
historians	preserve
Egyptologist	photograph
king	record
queen	search
pharaoh	exhibit
	reveal

Exercises:

A- Combine each pair of sentences using where or when. Use the second sentence as the adjective clause.

1. 11:07 is the time. My train arrives.

   _____

2. 1918 was the year. World War I ended.

   _____

3. Dubai is a city. Many towers have been built.

   _____

4. July 4th is the day. Americans celebrate Independence Day.

   _____

5. There are websites. You can buy used textbooks.

   _____

6. Do you know a place? I can buy an electronic reader.

   _____

B- Rewrite your answers for exercise A with an alternative way of expressing where and when clauses.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

C- Fill in the blanks with whose + a logical noun.

1. It is a poem _____ _____ is very difficult.

2. John is a man _____ _____ are always very stylish.

3. Last night I saw a celebrity on TV _____ _____ was annoying.

4. The student _____ _____ won first prize was very proud.

5. They are popular writers _____ _____ are well-known.

D-   Finish each sentence with an adjective clause beginning with where or when.

1. I felt nervous the time _____.

2. I like to go to parks _____.

3. I'll always remember the day _____.

4. 2009 was the year _____.

5. I sometimes have days _____.

6. I like to visit places _____.

7. I'd like to attend a university _____.

8. I usually eat in restaurants _____.

E- Rewrite each sentence as a conditional. Use hypothetical if-clauses for the present and the past.

1. I wanted to help, but I don't have any extra money.
   _____

2. Aisha didn't tell her parents about the problem, so they couldn't help her.
   _____

3. He had an accident because he wasn't driving carefully enough.
   _____

4. We didn't have time, so we didn't visit him in hospital.
   _____

5. I took the course because I thought it was easy.
   _____

6. You didn't pay attention in class, so you don't understand the lessons.

   _____

F- Write a personal narrative about something important that you have lost and/or found

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____