

Unit (7)



Vocabulary المفردات الجديدة

الكلمة	المعنى	مثال توضيحي
genetic make up	التكوين الوراثي / الجيني	➤ Many research aim to develop genetic make up .
life expectancy	متوسط العمر المتوقع	➤ Japanese people have a high life expectancy .
cardiovascular	القلب والأوعية الدموية	➤ Cardiovascular disease affects your heart badly.
commentary	N. التعليق الصوتي	➤ The commentary on the football game is nice.
elderly	Adj. كبار السن	➤ Millions of elderly people live in poverty .
expectation	N. تَوَقُّع / تَنَبُّؤًا	➤ The expectation is that property prices will rise.
blizzard	N. عاصفة ثلجية	➤ You'll have to stay here until the blizzard stops.
dispute	N. نزاع / خلاف	➤ They supported their sisters in the dispute .
excuse	N. عُذْر / مُبْرِر	➤ He had no excuse for being so late.
vicinity	N. الجوار / المنطقة	➤ There isn't a good school in the vicinity .
admiration	N. اعجاب / تقدير	➤ His courage and skill deserved our admiration .
affection	N. عاطفة / تأثر	➤ Every mother has affection for her own child.
ailment	N. مرض / وعكة صحية	➤ He got treatment for his ailment .
reverence	N. تبحيل / احترام	➤ She feels great reverence for her teachers.
due	Adj. مُقَدَّر / مُتَوَقَّع	➤ She's due to arrive on Thursday.
fatal	Adj. قاتل / مميت	➤ He suffered a fatal heart attack.
restful	Adj. مُرِيح	➤ The green color has a restful effect.
shallow	Adj. سطحي (غير عميق)	➤ Don't worry, the water is shallow .
integral	Adj. جزء أساسي	➤ Vegetables are an integral part of our diet.
onerous	Adj. شاق / مُرهق	➤ This is the most onerous task in my life.
supple	Adj. لَيِّن / مَرِن	➤ She exercises every day to keep herself supple .

vigorous	Adj.	قوي / نشيط	> I take vigorous exercise for hours a week.
chronic	Adj.	مُزْمِن / يستمر لفترة طويلة	> He was suffering from chronic diseases.
centenarian	Adj.	مُعْمِر (بلغ 100 عام)	> Japan has more than 4,000 centenarians .
geriatric	Adj.	كِبَر السن / المُسِنِين	> The clinic specializes in geriatric medicine.
drowsy	Adj.	نعسان / يرغب في النوم	> I feel drowsy after lunch every day.
bestow	V.	يَمْنَح / يُقَدِّم	> You should bestow more time to his family.
deserve	V.	يَسْتَحِق	> You deserve a reward for being so helpful.
conceal	V.	يخفي	> She managed to conceal her true feelings .
honour	V.	يُبَجِّل / يُكْرِم	> We must show honour to our parents.
cycle	V.	يقود دراجة	> It's easier to cycle with the wind behind you.
make up	Ph.V.	يُفَبِّرِك / يُلْفِق	> Did you make up a story?
make up for	Ph.V.	يُعْوِض	> Nothing can make up for the loss of a child.
do away with	Ph.V.	يتخلص من	> We must do away with illiteracy.
do up	Ph.V.	يُثَبِّت / يربط	> Do you know how to do up your seat belt?
do without	Ph.V.	يستغني عن	> No one can do without sleep for very long.
deprived of	Ph.V.	محروم من	> She was deprived of schooling at ten.
frequently	Adv.	بشكل متكرر	> They frequently hold conferences at that hotel.
in spite of	Pre.	على الرغم من	> She is cheerful in spite of his illness.

تدريب على المفردات الجديدة ?

جميع الحلول في نهاية الوحدة

- Fill in the spaces with the suitable words from the list below

chronic / excuse / affection / shallow / drowsy / elderly / do with / commentary

1. I enjoy listening to the on the football matches in English.
2. Adel felt great for his family.
3. He used to suffer from some diseases before he passed away.
4. The heat made me feel
5. She always finds a good for not helping with the housework.
6. I think he could a holiday. He deserves it.
7. The need special care in Winter.
8. She told her children to stay in the end of the swimming pool.

• Choose the most appropriate answer from a, b, c and d.

9. There was a protest against the plan to close the local railway line.
a) supple b) vigorous c) drowsy d) restless
10. There is no of the weather getting better for some days yet.
a) expectation b) vicinity c) excuse d) reverence
11. Spending a year in France is a / an part of the university course.
a) fatal b) drowsy c) geriatric d) integral
12. There is no bank in the immediate
a) dispute b) affection c) vicinity d) expectation
13. She tried to her anger from her friend.
a) conceal b) deserve c) honour d) bestow
14. It was a / an accident ..- Both drivers were killed.
a) fatal b) drowsy c) geriatric d) integral
15. I have great for his work. It's second to none.
a) admiration b) ailment c) dispute d) blizzard
16. I find this piece of music very
a) chronic b) integral c) restless d) geriatric
17. The gloves were made of very leather .
a) supple b) drowsy c) restless d) chronic
18. They have been unable to settle the over working conditions.
a) admiration b) affection c) dispute d) ailment
19. in Kuwait has increased greatly in the last decade.
a) Life expectancy b) Ailment c) Genetic make-up d) Blizzard
20. He had a deep for his mother.
a) ailment b) affection c) dispute d) blizzard
21. There is no mayonnaise left , so I'm afraid you'll have to
a) do up b) do away with c) do without d) do with
22. He shows great for his teachers.
a) reverence b) ailment c) blizzard d) dispute

حلول أسئلة كتاب الطالب Set Book

1- How can we ensure a long life? نقاط لضمان طول العمر والصحة

- ✍ We can practice sports, exercising. ممارسة الرياضة والتمارين
- ✍ We can also eat healthy food and avoid bad habits. تناول الطعام الصحي وتجنب العادات السيئة.

2- What should you do to keep your brain fit? كيف ننبهي ونحافظ على عقولنا

- ✍ By reading books, solving crosswords, puzzles and playing chess. عن طريق القراءة / حل الكلمات المتقاطعة / حل الألغاز .

3- Are there any geriatric homes in Kuwait ? Why? هل هناك دور مسنين بالكويت

- ✍ No, because Islam ordered us to honor our parents and care for them. لا يوجد . الاسلام حثنا على تبيجيل ورعاية الأباء.

4- Why is keeping active important for a long life ? ما هي فوائد ممارسة النشاطات

- ✍ Because it helps you to be healthy. لأن النشاطات تحسن مهاراتك الصحية .
- ✍ Because it helps you to be mentally fit. لأن النشاطات تحسن مهاراتك العقلية .
- ✍ Because It helps you to be physically fit. لأن النشاطات تحسن مهاراتك الجسدية .

5- Why is work important for the elderly ? ما أهمية العمل لكبار السن

- ✍ It keeps them busy. تجعلهم مشغولين .
- ✍ It gives them chances to talk to other people. فرصة للتواصل مع الآخرين .

6- How can we show respect to old people ? ما هي مظاهر توقير واحترام كبار السن

- ✍ Following to their advice. اتباع نصائحهم .
- ✍ listen to them when they speak. الانصات لهم عندما يتحدثون .
- ✍ Open the door for them. المبادرة بفتح الأبواب لهم .
- ✍ Standing when they enters a room . الوقوف احتراماً لهم .

7- What is the importance of sleep? Why is it important to get enough sleep? ما أهمية النوم

- ✍ It helps to keep our health. النوم يحافظ على الصحة .
- ✍ It helps the brain retain new information. النوم يساعد العقل على اكتساب المعلومات .
- ✍ It helps to focus at school or work. النوم يساعد على التركيز في العمل .

8- What are the factors which affect our sleep ? ما هي العوامل المؤثرة على أنماط / معدلات نومنا

- ✍ Age العمر
- ✍ Daily routine الروتين اليومي
- ✍ The genetic makeup التكوين الوراثي

9- How do we know that a person doesn't have enough sleep? ما هي مظاهر قلة النوم

- ✍ No concentration at school or work. انعدام التركيز
- ✍ Being drowsy. كثرة التثاؤب والنعاس .
- ✍ Difficulty to get up in the morning. صعوبة الاستيقاظ
- ✍ Having bad memory. النسيان .
- ✍ Being moody or irritable. المزاجية والعصبية .

10- How does lack of sleep affect your life style ? ما هي الآثار السلبية لقلة النوم

- ✍ It might cause serious mistakes at work. قد ينتج عنه أخطاء بالعمل
- ✍ It might cause failure at schools or in exams. ربما يتسبب في الرسوب وال فشل المدرسي .
- ✍ It negatively affect our immune system. يؤثر سلباً في الجهاز المناعي للجسم .

11- Some people having difficulty sleeping . Suggest ways to help them. نصائح لمن يعانون من صعوبة فالنوم.

- ✍ They should read / listen to the Holy Quran. الاستماع الى القرآن الكريم .
- ✍ Read a book or a story. Have a hot shower . قراءة كتاب أو قصة .

12- Why has life expectancy reached a high average? ما أسباب زيادة متوسط العمر العام

- ✍ Because of medical development. بسبب التطور في مجال الطب .
- ✍ Because of the improvements in all fields of life . بسبب التقدم في شتى نواحي الحياة .

13- What does an " aging population " mean? معنى الشيخوخة السكانية

- ✍ It means that there are more elderly people than ever before. زيادة نسبة كبار السن عن المعدل الطبيعي .

شرح القواعد Grammar

استخدام (Do) و (Make)

أولاً : استخدامات الفعل (Do)

Activities : يستخدم (Do) مع الأنشطة والمهام المنزلية اليومية

- Do homework Do housework Do the ironing Do the dishes

General Ideas : يستخدم (Do) عند الحديث عن أفكار عامة بدون إيضاح الفعل خاصة مع كلمات مثل : (everything - something - anything - nothing)

- I'm doing nothing today. She did everything for her mother.
He can do anything for his country. I have to do something to eat.

Expressions : هناك تعبيرات محددة تأتي مع (Do) وهي

Do one's best	يبذل ما في وسعه	Do good	يقوم بعمل خير	Do harm	يؤذي
Do business	يقوم بأعمال تجارية	Do research	يقوم بعمل بحثي	Do shopping	يتسوق
Do damage	يلحق ضرر	Do duty	يقوم بواجبه	Do sport	يمارس الرياضة
Do a favour	يقدم معروف	Do experiments	يجري تجارب	Do cleaning	يقوم بالتنظيف

Phrasal verbs : هناك أفعال مركبة تأتي مع (Do) وهي :

Do up	يزين / يرمم	They are doing up the old house.
Do away with	يتخلص من / يستغني عن	He has done away with his bad friends.
Do without	يتدبر الأمر بدون	If there is no coffee left, you'll just have to do without.
Could do with	يود أن / يحتاج الى	I could do with a long holiday.

ثانياً : استخدامات الفعل (Make)

Real Activities : يستخدم (Make) للتعبير عن الأنشطة الملموسة

- Make food Make a cup of coffee / tea Make a mess

Phrasal verbs : هناك أفعال مركبة تأتي مع (Make) وهي :

Make up for	بدلاً من / عوضاً عن	Her enthusiasm makes up for her lack of experience.
Make up	يخترع / يلفق	I don't want you to make up more excuses.
Make of	يستوعب	I don't know what to make of this lesson.

Expressions : هناك تعبيرات محددة تأتي مع (Make) وهي :

Make plans يضع خطة	Make an exception يستثني	Make an excuse يقدم عذر
Make a promise يوعد	Make a success يحقق نجاح	Make arrangements يجهز / يرتب
Make an effort يبذل مجهود	Make noise يثير ضوضاء	Make a mistake يخطأ
Make an appointment يحدد موعد	Make bed يرتب الفراش	Make profit / money يجني مال/أرباح
Make peace / war يقيم السلام/الحرب	Make a deal يعقد صفقة	Make a suggestion يقدم اقتراح
Make a telephone call يجري مكالمة	Make a decision يتخذ قرار	Make progress يحقق تقدم

3

Phrasal verbs : هناك أفعال مركبة تأتي مع (Make) وهي :

Make up for بدلا من / عوضا عن	➤ Her enthusiasm makes up for her lack of experience.
Make up يخترع / يلق	➤ I don't want you to make up more excuses.
Make of يستوعب	➤ I don't know what to make of this lesson.

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تدريب على القاعدة السابقة ?**• Choose a form of either "do" or "make" to complete the sentences**

1. I (**did / made**) an appointment to visit my doctor yesterday.
2. Could you (**do / make**) me a favour and watch my bags for a moment?
3. I don't think you (**did / made**) any harm .
4. He really doesn't want to (**do / make**) that decision.
5. Sue cooks but I (**do / make**) the dishes.
6. Do you (**do / make**) your bed every morning ?
7. I usually (**do / make**) about 50 sit ups in the morning.
8. How much profit did your company (**do / make**) last quarter ?
9. I'll (**do / make**) an exception this time. But only this time.
10. I think his help (**did / made**) a lot of good for the children.
11. I told you not to (**do / make**) a mess in the living room.
12. Ali's (**doing / making**) a phone call at the moment, he'll be back shortly.
13. I like (**doing / making**) business with Rashid.
14. How much money does your father (**do / make**) ?
15. Have you (**done / made**) any progress on that report yet ?

• Choose the right option

16. If you can't get it to us in time, we will just have to
- a- make up for b. do without c- do away with d. do up
17. I think we have tothe traditional way of voting in elections. Technology can help us a lot
- a- make up for b. make up c- do away with d. do up
18. Her enthusiasm mayher lack of experience.
- a- make up for b. do without c- do away with d. do up
19. What you know is totally false. The fact is that the workerthe whole story.
- a- made up for b. did without c- did away with d. made up
20. He the buttons because they were loose.
- a- did away with b. made up c- made up for d. did up
21. We can'tthe help of our Government.
- a- do without b. do up c- make up d. make up for
22. The long-range goal must be to nuclear weapons altogether.
- a- do away with b. make up c- make up for d. do up
23. Ask for an extra compensation to..... the stress you have been caused.
- a- do away with b. make up c- make up for d. do up
24. There is a shortage of sugar .You will have toit in your coffee.
- a- do without b. do away c- do with d. do up
25. You shouldn't try to sleep. You need at least eight hours a night.
- a- do away with b. do without c- do d. do up

• Fill in the spaces with the correct phrasal verb

make up for / do with / make of / do without / do away with / making up / do

26. He bought me dinner to being so late the day before.
27. Can you anything this information ?
28. How could they a lovely old building like that and put a car park there instead ?!
29. I think we can..... your rude language.
30. My dad was always really good at stories.
31. I could a rest. I'm completely tired.

الكلام المباشر وغير المباشر (The Reported Speech)

جدول التحويلات من المباشر الى غير المباشر

العلامات الزمنية		الضمائر		الأفعال المساعدة	
Direct	Reported	Direct	Reported	Direct	Reported
today	that day	I	he / she	will	would
now	then	we	they	can	could
yesterday	the day before	you	I / me / we / us	shall	should
... ago	... before	my	his / her	must	had to
last week	the week before	your	my / our	have to	had to
next year	the following year	our	their	صفات الاشارة	
tomorrow	the following day	myself	him/herself	here	there
here	there	yourself	myself/ourselves	this	that
		ourselves	themselves	these	those

تحويل الأزمنة

↪	المضارع البسيط	“I am happy.”
	يتحول الى ماضى بسيط	➤ He said that he was happy.
↪	مضارع مستمر	“I'm looking for my keys.”
	يتحول الى ماضى مستمر	➤ He said that he was looking for his keys.
↪	المضارع التام	“I have lived here for a long time.”
	يتحول الى ماضى تام	➤ He said that he had lived there for a long time.
↪	الماضي البسيط	“I visited New York last year.”
	يتحول الى ماضى تام	➤ He said that he had visited New York the previous year.
↪	الماضي المستمر	“I was playing football when the accident occurred.”
	يتحول الى ماضى تام مستمر	➤ He said that he had been playing when the accident had occurred.
↪	مضارع تام مستمر	” I have been playing football for 1 hour.”
	يتحول الى ماضى تام مستمر	➤ He said that he had been playing football for 1 hour.
↪	المستقبل مع (be going to)	“I am going to buy a car next week.”
	(was/were + going to + 1)	➤ He said that he was going to buy a car the following week.

أولاً : في الجمل الخبرية

- الخطوة الأولى : نحذف الأقواس " " ونضع كلمة (that) قبل الجملة التي سنحولها لغير المباشر
- الخطوة الثانية : نقوم بتحويل ضمير الفاعل الموجود في الجملة على حسب المتكلم (كما هو موضح بالجدول)
- الخطوة الثالثة : نحدد زمن الجملة ثم نقوم بتحويل زمن الجملة (كما هو موضح بالجدول)
- الخطوة الرابعة : نحول الأفعال المساعدة الموجودة في الجملة الى الماضي (كما هو موضح بالجدول)
- الخطوة الخامسة : نقوم بتحويل الضمائر الموجودة في الجملة (كما هو موضح بالجدول)
- الخطوة السادسة : تتحول بعض الكلمات والظروف الموجودة في الجملة (كما هو موضح بالجدول)

لاحظ جميع التغييرات التي حدثت في المثال التالي :

- " I watched this movie last week " ← مباشر
- Rawan told the girls that she had watched that movie the week before. ← غير مباشر

ثانياً : في الجمل الاستفهامية

1. مع أسئلة هل (Yes & No Question) ... وهي الأسئلة التي تبدأ بفعل مساعد

- الخطوة الأولى : نحذف الأقواس " " ونربط باستخدام كلمة (if) قبل الجملة التي سنحولها لغير المباشر
- الخطوة الثانية : نضع فاعل الجملة ثم الفعل
- الخطوة الثالثة : نقوم بتحويل الضمائر (كما هو موضح بالجدول)
- الخطوة الرابعة : نحذف do / does / did ان وجدت
- الخطوة الخامسة : تتغير الظروف والضمائر والأزمنة والأفعال المساعدة (كما هو موضح بالجدول)
- الخطوة السادسة : تستبدل علامة الاستفهام (?) ب (.) ... لأن السؤال تحول الى كلام منقول (لم يعد سؤال مباشر)

لاحظ جميع التغييرات التي حدثت في المثال التالي :

- " Do you like fish? " ← مباشر
- She asked me if I liked fish. ← غير مباشر

2. مع الأسئلة المقالية (Wh Question) ... وهي الأسئلة التي تبدأ بأداة استفهام تبدأ ب (Wh)

- الخطوة الأولى : نحذف الأقواس " " ونربط بأداة الاستفهام الموجودة بالسؤال (When / Where / Why)
- الخطوة الثانية : نضع فاعل الجملة ثم الفعل
- الخطوة الثالثة : نقوم بتحويل الضمائر (كما هو موضح بالجدول)
- الخطوة الرابعة : نحذف do / does / did ان وجدت
- الخطوة الخامسة : تتغير الظروف والضمائر والأزمنة والأفعال المساعدة (كما هو موضح بالجدول)
- الخطوة السادسة : تستبدل علامة الاستفهام (?) ب (.) ... لأن السؤال تحول الى كلام منقول (لم يعد سؤال مباشر)

لاحظ جميع التغييرات التي حدثت في المثال التالي :

- " Where will she go today ? " ← مباشر
- He asked where she would go that day. ← غير مباشر

ثالثاً : في الجمل الأمرية

1. مع الأمر (في حالة الأثبات)

- الخطوة الأولى : نحذف الأقواس " " ونربط بـ (to)
- الخطوة الثانية : نضع فعل الجملة (في المصدر) مباشرة بعد (to)
- الخطوة الثالثة : نقوم بتحويل الضمائر والظروف (كما هو موضح بالجدول)

لاحظ جميع التغييرات التي حدثت في المثال التالي :

- " Study your lessons " مباشر ←
- My father told me to study my lessons. غير مباشر ←

2. مع الأمر (في حالة النفي)

- الخطوة الأولى : نحذف الأقواس " " وكلمة Don't أو Never ونربط بـ (not to) بعد
- الخطوة الثانية : نضع فعل الجملة (في المصدر) مباشرة بعد (not to)
- الخطوة الثالثة : نقوم بتحويل الضمائر والظروف (كما هو موضح بالجدول)

لاحظ جميع التغييرات التي حدثت في المثال التالي :

- "Don't speak in class" مباشر ←
- He ordered him not to speak in class. غير مباشر ←

تدريب على القاعدة السابقة ?

- Change into reported speech حول الجمل الى غير المباشر

32. I'm glad to meet you .

☞ John told me

33. We lost our way to the park yesterday .

☞ David said

34. I'll be here in the café tomorrow .

☞ Sara said

35. Our teacher asks too many questions in our class .

☞ Our colleagues told us

36. I 'm going to pay for your friend's ticket tonight .

☞ He told me

• **Change into reported speech** (حول الجمل إلى الكلام منقول (غير المباشر))

37. Will you go shopping tomorrow with me?

☞ *Mariam asked her friend*

38. Are you hungry now?

☞ *My mother asked me*

39. Do you live in this house?

☞ *My friend asked me*

40. Where have you been?

☞ *The father asked his son*

41. How long are you going away?

☞ *My friend asked me*

42. Where will you spend this weekend?

☞ *I asked my friend*

• **Change into reported speech** (حول الجمل إلى الكلام منقول (غير المباشر))

43. Copy these words into your notebooks .

• *He told us*

44. Study your lessons .

• *The teacher advised the students*

45. Tell me the way to the hospital, please

• *The man asked me*

46. Don't make any noise .

• *Our mother warned us*

47. Don't forget to bring my bag today .

• *Mona told me*

48. Study your lessons and don't waste your time .

• *The teacher advised the students*

كلون تدريبات الوحدة السابعة (Unit 7)

طول المفردات	طول القواعد	
<p>• Fill in the spaces</p> <p>1- commentary 2 - affection 3 - chronic 4 - drowsy 5 - excuse 6 - do with 7 - elderly 8 - shallow</p>	<p>• Choose a "do" or "make"</p> <p>1- made 2 - do 3 - did 4 - make 5 - do 6 - make 7 - do 8 - make 9 - make 10 - did 11 - make 12 - making 13 - doing 14 - make 15 - made</p>	<p>• Change into reported speech</p> <p>32 - John told me that he was glad to meet me. 33 - David said that they had lost their way to the park the day before . 34 - Sara said that she would be there in the café the next day. 35 - Our colleagues told us that their teacher asked too many questions in their class . 36 - He told me that he was going to pay for your friend's ticket that night .</p>
<p>• Choose the answer</p> <p>9 - vigorous 10 - expectation 11 - integral 12 - vicinity 13 - conceal 14 - fatal 15 - admiration 16 - restful 17 - supple 18 - dispute 19 - Life expectancy 20 - affection 21 - do without 22 - reverence</p>	<p>• Choose the right option</p> <p>16 - Do without 17 - make up for 18 - Do without 19 - made up 20 - did up 21 - do without 22 - do away with 23 - make up for 24 - do without 25 - do away with</p>	<p>• Change into reported speech</p> <p>37 - Mariam asked her friend if they would go shopping the next day with her. 38 - My mother asked me if I was hungry then. 39 - My friend asked me if I lived in that house. 40 - The father asked his son where he had been . 41 - My friend asked me how long I was going away. 42 - I asked my friend where he would spend that weekend.</p>
	<p>• Fill with phrasal verb</p> <p>26 - make up for 27 - do / make of 28 - do without 29 - do away with 30 - making up 31 - do with</p>	<p>• Change into reported speech</p> <p>43 - He told us to copy those words into our notebooks . 44 - The teacher advised the students to study their lesson. 45 - The man asked me to Tell him the way to the hospital. 46 - Our mother warned us not to make any noise. 47 - Mona told me not to forget to bring my bag that day . 48 - The teacher advised the students to study their lessons and not to waste their time.</p>

النسخة الكاملة من مذكرات بالكويت (الكورس كامل)

- الكلمات المقررة + أمثلة توضيحية
- تدريبات متنوعة + الحلول
- حلول أسئلة الكتاب + الترجمة (Setbook)
- شرح القواعد (Grammar)
- موضوعات التعبير الشائعة (Writing)
- نماذج مختارة للترجمة (Translation)
- الوظائف اللغوية (المواقف) (Situations)
- قائمة بأهم الأفعال الشاذة الشائعة
- ملخص نموذجي لأزمة اللغة الإنجليزية
- حلول كتاب التدريبات (WorkBook)
- حلول تدريبات كتاب الطالب (StudentsBook)

اضغط لطلب نسختك الكاملة الآن

