

Unit “ 1 ” : Life Choices

كلمات الوحدة الأولى { future careers } :

1-confidence	الثقة	30-match	يتطابق
2-clarity	وضوح	31-provide	يزود
3-highlighted	سلط الضوء / ركز	32-professional	مهني / احترافي
4-agents	وكلاء	33-garbage	قمامة
5-career	مهنة	34-collectors	عمال
6-opt	يختار	35-earnings	مكاسب
7-aspire	يطمح	36-mental	ذهني / عقلي
8-misguided	ضلل	37-absolutely	حتماً / قطعاً
9- choice	خيار	38-limit	حدّ
10- burden	يتحمل عبء	39-self reflection	التفكير الذاتي
11-expectations	توقعات	40-path	ممر \ طريق
12- factors	عوامل	41-role	دور
13- selection	اختيار	42-encourage	يشجع
14- aptitude	الكفاءة	43-development	تطور
15- mirror	مرآة	44-researchers	باحثون
16- peers	أقران	45-courses	دورات / مناهج
17- hence	لذلك	46-psychologists	علماء النفس
18- reveal	يُوحى / يظهر	48- contribute	يساهم
19- swayed	يتأثر	49- enable	يمكن
20- pressure	ضغط	50- well informed	على اطلاع جيد
21- personality	شخصية / سمة	51- responsibility	مسؤولية
22- remuneration	أجر	52- main	رئيسي
23- values	القيم	53- seek	يبحث
24- utility worker	عامل المرافق العامة	54- certain	محدد او معين
25-demotivation	يثبط عزيمته او احباط	55- rejecting	رفض
26- impact	تأثير	56- field	مجال او حقل
27- core	جوهر \ أساسي	57- satisfying	راضي
28- weakness	نقطة ضعف	58- comfortable	مريح
28- regarding	فيما يتعلق	59- towards	تحو
29- majority	الغالبية	60- match	يتطابق

- 1 - a seek to attain a goal b advance
2 - a reduce b load
3 - a quality b natural ability or skill
4-- a influenced b lost
5 -a money paid for work or services
B - an amount of money given to someone as a debt
6 - a making someone more eager or willing to do their job
b- making someone less eager or willing to do their job
a
b

Unit “ 2 ” : Success

كلمات الوحدة الثانية { Stop Wasting time , Start doing } :

1-perseravance	مثابرة	21-measure	يحكم
2-sacrifice	تضحية	22-status	حالة
3-accomplish	ينجز / يحقق	23-capabilities	قدرات او طاقات
4-wealth	ثروة	24-smart	ذكي
5-position	منصب	25-timing	توقيت
6-essential	هام / أساس	26-highly action oriented	ذو همة عالية
7-require	يتطلب	27-definition	تعريف
8-stretch	يزيد / يوسع	28-inspiration	إلهام
9-committed	ملتزم	29-significant	مهم
10-execute	ينفذ	30-further more	إضافة لديك
11-task	مهمة	31- achievable	قابل للتنفيذ
12-crucial	هام / حاسم	32- build up	يزيد - يعزز
13-ingredient	مكون	33- measures	أحكام
14-method	طريقة / أسلوب	34- failure	فشل
15-obtain	يحصل	35-drug	دواء او عقار
16-gift	هدية / هبة	36-announced	إعلان
17-trigger	يبدأ بفعل	37-launch	أطلق
18-inevitably	بشكل حتمي	38-accident	حادث
19-perspiration	العمل بجد	39-remind	يذكر
20-goal	هدف	40- execute	ينفذ

c

d

Read the text again, then match the *highlighted* words with their meanings.

- 1 certain to happen and cannot be avoided
- 2 when you decide not to have something valuable in order to get something that is more important
- 3 to initiate or activate something
- 4 hard work
- 5 determination to keep trying to achieve something in spite of difficulties

Unit three

كلمات الوحدة الثالثة { History of Medicine } :

1- approach	طريقة أو نهج	31-microbiology	علم الأمراض الدقيقة
2- medieval	القرون الوسطى	32-emerge	يظهر
3- Curing	علاج	33-industrial	صناعي
4- lasted	استمر	34-revolution	ثورة
5- curing	علاج	35-physicians	أطباء
6- purging	تطهير	36-focus on	تركيز على
7- Golden Age	العصر الذهبي	37-characterised	تميز
8- bleeding	نزف	38-antibiotics	مضاد الالتهاب

9- authors	مؤلفين	39-genetics	وراثة
10- civilisation	حضارة	40-pharmacy	صيدلة
11-efforts	جهود	41-surgeries	جراحة
12-nations	الامم	42-medications	أدوية
13-consecutive	المتتالية أو المتعاقبة	43-formulated	صاغ
14-herbal	عشبي	44-germs	الجراثيم
15-patients	المرضى	45-microscope	المجهر
16-high cost	تكلفة عالية	46-logical	منطقي
17-regardless	بغض النظر	47-booklets	كتيبات
18-region	المنطقة	48-radiography	التصوير الإشعاعي
19-mythological	أسطوري	49-respectable	محترم أو مرموق
20-materials	المواد	50-subsequently	بعد ذلك
21-remedies	علاجات	51- extracted	استخراج
22-magical	سحري	52-determine	يقرر
23-inflammation	الالتهاب	53-combined	مزج او خلط
24-attributed	نسب	54-component	مكون او قسم
25-supernatural	القوة الخارقة	55-empirical	تجريبي
26-treatment	معالجة	56-technicians	فنيين أو تقنيين
27-priests	الكهنة	57-therapiststs	معالجين
28- witnessed	يشهد	58-advance	تقدم
29-vaccination	اللقاح	59-radiation	الإشعاع
30-anatomy	التشريح	60-prescribed	موصوف

61- superstitions خرافات

62- analysis تحليل

63- ailment علة او مرض

64- prescription وصفة
اختراق كبير

65 - moreover علاوة على ذلك

66- ground breaking

67- detection اكتشاف
تطورات

68- established انشا

69- improvements تحسن او

Unit 4 : History of Engineering

1 – pulley	بكرة	24- spinning wheel	دولاب الغزل
2- lever	رافعة	25- steam engine	محرك بخاري
3- throughout	طول الوقت	26- emergence	بروز او ظهور
4- consistent	متناسق اثابت	27- functions	وظيفي
5- definition	تعريف	28- mass production	انتاج كبير
6- basic	اساسي	29- maintenance	صيانة
7- principles	مبادئ	30- aeronautical	الطيران

8- wheel	عجلة او دولاب	31- aircraft design	تصميم الطيران
9- tools	ادوات	32- invade	يغزو
10- era	عهد او فترة	33- elevate	رفع
11- axis	محور	34- brilliant	رائع
12- inventions	اختراعات	35- minds	عقول
13- pyramid	اهرامات	36- advent	حلول او قدوم
14- construction	بناء	37- outer space	فضاء خارجي
15- millennium	الالفية	38- gave birth	تولد
16- credited	له الفضل	39- hammer	مطرقة
17- columns	عواميد	40- harsh	قاسي
18- architecture	هندسة معمارية	41- erode	تاكل
19- water powered	بطاقة الرياح	42- corrode	يصدا
20- water mill	نواعير الماء	43- implement	بطبق
21- executed	نفذ	44- inspect	يفحص
22- Persia	الفرس	45- restrict	يمنع
23- cotton gin	محلج القطن	46-	

Key Words :

- 1- Lever : a simple machine used to lift heavy things.
- 2- Gin : a machine that separates the seeds of cotton plant
- 3- Aeronautical : the science of designing, making and flying planes
- 4- Pulley : a piece of equipment consisting of a wheel over a rope is pulled
- 5- Maintenance : actions performed to keep a machine or system functioning
- 6- Elevate : to raise something to a higher position
- 7- Millennium : a period of one thousand year.

Unit 5 : Civil Rights الحقوق المدنية

1 – vote	يصوت	23- ensure	يؤكد
2- guarantee	ضمان	24- participate	يشترك
3- violation	مخالفة	25- inherently	متصلة
4- discrimination	تمييز	26- concepts	مفاهيم
5- repression	قمع	27- natural rights	حقوق طبيعية
6- restraints	قيود	28- components	مكون
7 – trial	محاكمة	29- democracy	ديمقراطية
8 – deny	ينفي	30- in contrast	بالعكس
9 – legislation	تشريع	31- secured	امن
10- acquire	يكتسب	32- fair trial	محاكمة عادلة
11- civil rights	حقوق مدنية	33- citizenship	مواطنة
12- opportunities	فرص	34- liberties	حريات
13- characteristic	خصائص	35- basis	الاسس
14- freedom	حرية	36- positive action	عمل ايجابي
15- equality	مساواة	37- unlike	بخلاف
16- individuals	الافراد	38- standards	معايير
17- regardless	بغض النظر	39- responsibilities	مسؤوليات
18- race	عرق	40- obligations	اجباري
19- class	طبقة	41- addition	الاضافة
20- political	سياسي	42- urgent	الحاح او اصرار
21- citizens	مواطنين	43- beat around	يراوغ
22- facilities	مرافق تسهيلات	44- an act of God	عمل قانوني

Key words :

- 1- **Vote :** a formal choice in election
- 2- **Guarantee :** to give an insurance that something will be done
- 3- **Violation:** an action that breaks a law .
- 4- **Discrimination:** the practice of treating someone less fairly.
- 5- **Repression :** using force to control a group of people .
- 6- **Restraints :** rules which limit what people can do.
- 7- **Trial :** a legal process to decide if somebody is guilty.
- 8- **Deny :** to say that something isn't true .
- 9- **Legislation :** a law or set of laws .

Unit 6 : History of the United Nations تاريخ الامم المتحدة

1 - charter	ميثاق	22- Treaty	معاهدة
2- signed	وقع	23- officially	رسميا
3- court of justice	محكمة العدل	24- agencies	وكالات
4- representatives	ممثلات	25- founding	مؤسس
5 – Russian	روسي	26- members	الاعضاء
6- Federation	الاتحاد	27- elected	انتخب
7 – ratification	تصديق	28- devastation	دمار
8 – non permanent	غير دائم	29- humanitarian	انساني
10 - General	العمومية	30- crises	ازمات
11 - Assembly	الجمعية	31- unprecedented	غير مسبوقة
12- scope	مجال	32- refugees	لاجيء
13- predecessor	سلف	33- flows	تدفق
14- league	عصبة	34- address	يواجه
15 – disbanded	حل	35- existence	وجود
16- affiliated	دمج	36- obey	يلتزم او يطيع
17- disruptions	عراقيل	37- sovereign	سيادة
18- financial	مالية	38- interfere	تدخل
19- disparities	تفاوت	39- affairs	شؤون
20- terrorism	الارهاب	40- membership	عضوية
21- struggled	صراع	41- illiteracy	الامية

Key Words :

- 1- **Charter :** a statement of the principles and purposes of an organization.
- 2- **Ratification :** making something valid by confirming it.
- 3- **Permanent :** continuing to exist for a long time .
- 4- **Predecessor :** a system that existed before another one.
- 5- **Affiliated :** being joined in close association
- 6- **Devastation :** the state of being decayed or destroyed.

Unit 7 : Microorganisms الكائنات الحية الدقيقة

1 – bacterium	بكتيريا	22 –chemicals	مواد كيميائية
2 – naked	مجرد	23 – usable	مستخدم
3 – similar	مشابه	24 – viral	فيروسي

4- symptoms	اعراض	25 – involves	يستلزم
5 – organisms	كائنات	26- influenza	الانفلونزا
6 – survive	يحيا	27 – common cold	النزلة البردية
7 – virus	فيروس	28- flu	الرشح
8 – harmful	ضار	29- pneumonia	التهاب الرئة
9 – gut	امعاء	30- strep throat	جرثومة الحنجرة
10 – digest	يهضم	31- poisoning	تسمم
11 – causative	مسبب	32- sample	عينة او مسطرة
12 – decomposing	تفسخ او انحلال	34- opportunity	فرصة
13 – host	مضيف	35- whereas	بينما
14 – multiply	يتضاعف	36- swab	مسحة
15 – hijacking	خطف	37- urine	البول
16 – infections	عدوى	38- varied	متنوع
17 – diseases	امراض	40- gradually	تدرجيا
18 – reproduce	يعيد انتاج	41- substance	مادة
19 – vital role	دور حيوي	42- tube	انبوب
20 organic	عضوي	43- acute	حاد
21 – converting	ينقل	44- arises	يرتفع

Key Words :

- 1- Causative : acting as the cause of something
- 2- Pneumonia : an acute inflammation of the lungs
- 3- Symptom : a sign that something exists
- 4- Gut : a tube in the body through which food passes
- 5- Decompose : to destroy gradually by natural chemical process
- 6- Digest : to change food you just eaten into substances
- 7- Hijack : attack to control something
- 8- Swab : a small amount of a substance that is taken from somebody's body

Unit 8 : Human Body جسم الانسان

1 – performs	يؤدي	8 –mental abilities	قدرات عقلية
2 – rest	استراحة	9 – secreted	مخفي
3- kidney	كلية	10 – nerve cells	خلايا عصبية
4- liver	كبد	11 – neurons	
5- excretory	طرح	12 – enzymes	انظيمات
6 – intelligence	ذكاء	13 – glands	غدد
7 - muscular	عضلي	14 – hormones	هرمونات
15 – framework	اطار	30- elastic	مرن
16 – skeleton	الهيكل العظمي	31- inflexible	غير مرن
17 – joints	مفاصل	32- loose	يرخي
18 – backbone	العمود الفقري	33- gracefully	بوشاقة
19 – limbs	اطراف	34- tips	افكار
20 – spinal cord	النخاع الشوكي	35- minimum	حد ادنى
21- signals	اشارات	26- intake	تناول
22- instructions	ارشادات	37- proved	برهن
23- breathing	تنفس	38 – heart disease	مرض القلب

24- namely	تحديدا	39- stroke	سكتة دماغية
25- impulses	نبضات	40- growth	نمو
26- tongue	لسان	41- risk	خطر
27- heartbeat	نبضات القلب	42- aging	شيوخة
28- peak	قمة	43-	
29- wrinkled	متجدد		

Key words :

- 1- **Excretory** : having the function of getting rid of waste material
- 2- **Endocrine** : relating to the system in your body that produces hormones.
- 3- **Secreted** : produced
- 4- **Limbs** : an arm or leg
- 5- **Wrinkled** : with small lines and folds
- 6- **Elastic** : capable of stretching
- 7- **Loose** : to make less tight to loosen.

Unit 9 : citizenship

1 – citizenship	مواطنة	23- unilaterally	من طرف واحد
2 – vested	منوط يعهد له	24- abandon	يترك او يهجر
3-state	دولة	25- pride	فخر
4- Middle Ages	العصور الوسطى	26- vital role	دور حيوي
5- varied	متنوع	27- view	ينظر او يشاهد
7 concept	مفهوم	28- guidelines	تعليمات
8 - constantly	بشكل ثابت او مستمر	29- instruct	يرشد او يعلم
9 – static	ساكن محدد	30- civilization	حضارة
10 – considerably	بشكل معقول	31-	
11 – individual	الفرد		
12 - patterns	انماط		
13 - paying taxes	دفع الضرائب		
14- involves	يستلزم		
15 – background	خلفية		
16- obey	يلتزم		
17- in spite of	بالرغم		
18- legal	قانوني		
19- generations	اجيال		
20 – nationality	جنسية		
21- penalties	عقوبات		
22- obligatory	اجباري		

UNIT 10 - Culture Shock

Key words :

- 1- **Frustration** : unhappy and worried mental state
- 2- **Homesickness** : a strong feeling of missing one's home
- 3- **Disturbance** : the feeling of being annoyed
- 4- **Invaluable** : extremely useful

- 5- Adjustment : the process of fitting into a community
 6- Integration ; a change in the way that someone behaves or thinks

1 – surroundings	بيئة محيطة	19- adjustment	تسوية او ضبط
2 - sympyoms	اعراض	20- adaption	تكيف
3-culture shock	صدمة ثقافية	21- integration	اندماج
4- unfamiliar	غير مالوف	22- balance	توازن
5- transition	انتقال	23- identify	يحدد
6 - frustration	احباط	24- personality	شخصية
7 – homesickness	الحنين للوطن	25- interconnected	مرتبط
8 – invaluable	ثمين	26- relief	راحة او اغائة
9 – disturbance	ازعاج	27- acceptance	قبول
10 – critical	حرج او عصيب	28- values	القيم
11 – reactions	رد فعل	29- despite	بالرغم
12 – stages	مراحل	30- incredibly	بشكل غير معقول
13- disturbances	اضطرابات	31- shapes	يشكل
14- inilaterally	من طرف واحد	32- magic	ساحر
15- characterized	تميز	33- extreme	شديد او قاسي
16- marked	ملحوظة	34- boredom	ملل
17- rejection	رفض	35- pumpkins	يقطين
18- romanticizing	غازل	36- credit card	بطاقة ائتمان

Unit 11 Artificial Intelligence الذكاء الاصطناعي

Key words

- 1- Equivalent : equal in value, amount, meaning
 2- Neutrality : the state of not supporting either side in a disagreement
 3- Aviation : the designing ,building and flying of aircraft.
 4- Hinder : to make it difficult for somebody to do something
 5- Agents : people or things that do an action
 6- Spark ; a very small burning piece of something

1 – artificial	اصطناعي	21- equivalent	مساوي او موازي
2- intelligence	ذكاء	22- term	مصطلح او بند
3- branch	فرع	23- associated	مرتبط
4- imitating	تقلد	24- emerged	برز او ظهر
5- targets	اهداف	25- applications	تطبيق
6 – conduct	اجراء	26- security	امان
7 – judge	يحكم	27- infrastructure	بنية تحتية
8 – differentiate	يميز	28- deeply embedded	مغموسة بعمق
9 – purely	بتقاء	29- industries	صناعات
10 – actuated	شغل او فعل	30- neutrality	تحديد
11 software based agents	وكلاء الكمبيوتر	31- hinder	يعيق
12- multimedia	وسائط متعددة	32- systematic	منظم او منهجي
13- currently	حاليا	33- framework	اطار
14- expands	يتوسع	34- flourish	يزدهر
15- aviation	طيران	35- fiction	خيال
16- advertising	اعلان	36- rational	عقلاني
17- image recognition	تمييز الصورة	37- harmonic	تناسق او انسجام
18- linguistics	لغويات	38- hurdles	موانع او حواجز

19- spark	شرارة	39- detect	يكتشف
20- exhibit	معرض او يعرض	40- emotional	عاطفي

Unit 12 Digital literacy :

Key words :

- 1- Effectiveness : the act of producing a successful result
- 2- Novelty : being new ,different and interesting
- 3- Transaction : a business deal such as buying and selling
- 4- Transparency : the quality of something to make it easy to understand
- 5- Liability the state of being legally responsible
- 6- Purchase : the act of buying something
- 7- Initiative : a new plan for achieving something
- 8- Consultation : discussion with group of people before making a decision
- 9-

1 - novelty	حادثة	23- consumer	مستهلك
2- transaction	معاملات	24- consultation	استشارة
3- exchange	يتبادل	25- payments	دفع
4- effectiveness	فعالية او كفاءة	26- initiatives	مبادرات
5- evolving	تطور	27- links	روابط
6 – wide range	نطاق واسع	28- ministries	وزراء
7 – interactions	تفاعل	29- pave	يمهد
8 – enables	يمكن	30- observers	مراقبين
9 – delivery	تسليم او اصال	31- data entry	ادخال بيانات
10 - operations	عمليات	32- documents	مستندات
11 - internal	داخلي	33- simplify	يبسط
12- public sector	قطاع عام	34- specific	محدد
13- flows	تدفق	35- purchase	شراء
14- financial costs	تكاليف مالية	36- trust	امانة او ثقة
15- transparency	شفافية	37- fees	رسوم
16- liability	مسؤولية	38- comprises	يتالف او يشمل
17- involves	يستلزم او يشمل	39- contribute	يساهم
18- comprehensive	شامل	40- aiming	يهدف
19- restore	يستعيد	41- innovation	ابتكار
20- classifications	تصنيف	42- principle	مبدأ
21- demands	متطلبات	43- mechanisms	الآلية
22- regional	اقليمي	44- facilitate	تسهيلات

Unit 1 - A learned Lesson is a Good Lesson

1 - limited	محدد	21- tolerant	متسامح
2- education	تعليم	22- alternatives	بديل
3- truth	حقيقة	23- priority	اولوية
4- painful	مؤلم	24- entire	كلي
5- acquired	مكتسب	25- pursuit	السعي او البحث
6- avoid	يتجنب	26- no matter	لا يهم
7- benefit	فائدة /منفعة	27- humility	تواضع
8- pay attention	يعير الانتباه	28- give up	يستسلم
9- trivial	تافه	29- trustful	موثوق
10- unpredictable	متقلب	30- generous	كريم
11- optimism	تفاؤل	31- envy	يحسد
12- monotonous	رتيب او ممل	32- trace	اثر
13- accomplishments	انجازات	33- valuable	قيم
14- inherits	يرث	34- characteristic	خصائص او سمات
15- vanity	غرور	35- behaviour	سلوك
16- relationships	علاقات	36- jealousy	حسد
17- support	دعم	37- pride	فخر
18- achieve	ينجز	38- course	مسار
19- nature	طبيعة		
20- apology	اعتذار		

Key Words :

- 1- Trivial : not serious ,important or valuable
- 2- Inherit : to receive a characteristic in someone's behaviour
- 3- Vanity : too much pride in one's self
- 4- Tolerant : allowing people to do ,say what they want.
- 5- Envy : jealousy or desire for something
- 6- Humility : modesty
- 7- Trace : a mark that has been in a place

Unit 2 Success

1 - destructive	مدمر	14-Graduating	تخرج
2 - surely	بالتاكيد	15- insurance	تامين
3- faith	الايمان	16- quit	ترك الاستسلم
4- consequences	نتائج او عواقب	17- proving	برهان
5- upside down	راس على عقب	18-amassed	مخير
6- stepping stone	حجر الزاوية	19- mind blogging	كدس
7 - failures	الاخفاقات	20- infamous	سيء السمعة
8 - patents	براءة اختراع	21- operating systems	انظمة تشغيل
9 - commercially	تجاري	22- titles	القاب
10- viable	قابل للاستمرار	23- traffic logs	سجلات مرور
11 - lightbulb	مصباح كهربائي	24- analysed	حلل
12- merely	مجرد	25- bankrupt	افلاس
13- eliminated	اقصى ازال	26- heartache	وجع القلب

Key Words :

- 1- Reduced to a state financial ruins : bankrupt

- 2- Put an end to or get rid of ; eliminated
 3- A means of guaranteeing protection or safety : insurance
 4- A means of progress and advancement : stepping stone
 5- Amazingly or confusingly large , great : mind boggling
 6- A special document that gives you the right
 To make or sell something : patent

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Unit 3 Medicine

1 – advances	تقدم	23 – scanners	ناسخ
2- alternatives	بديل	24- magnetic fields	مجالات مغناطيسية
3-ineffective	غير فعال	25-radio waves	امواج الراديو
4- procedures	اجراءات او عمليات	26- generate	يولد او ينتج
5- breakthrough	كبير	27- bone narrow	تضييق العظام
6 - challenges	تحديات	28- involvement	مشاركة او يستلزم
7 - solutions	حلول	29- soft tissues	انسجة رخوة
8 - overall	كلي	30- associated	تزامن او مرتبط
9 – surgeries	جراحات	31- conventional	تقليدي
10 – decreased	نقص	32- flexibility	مرونة
11- imaging	تصوير	33- precision	دقة
12- resonance	صدى	34- robotic surgery	جراحة روبوتية
13- functional	وظيفي	35- liver	الكبد
14- organ transplant	زرع الاعضاء	36- emerging	نشوء او بروز
15- decades	عقود	37- Nano sized sensors	اجهزة استشعار صغيرة
16- external	خارجي	38- embedded	مغروسة
17- radiation	اشعاع	39- defects	عيوب
18- incision	شق او فتح	40- evolved	تطور
19- diagnose	تشخيص	41- fast pace	تطور سريع
20- invasive	جائر	42- artificial	اصطناعي
21- radiography	تصوير اشعاع	43- wirelessly	لاسلكي
22- physiological	وظائف الاعضاء	44- countless lives	ارواح لا تعد او لا تحصى

Key Words ;

- 1- Breakthrough : an important development that lead to an achievement
- 2- Transplant : a medical operation to replace a damaged organ with another
- 3- Incision : a neat cut made into the skin
- 4- Resonance : a sound that is produced or increased in one object by sound waves
- 5- Invasive : related to medical treatments involvement cutting into someone body
- 6- Precision : the state of being accurate and careful
- 7- Embedded : being fixed or inserted firmly into something else.

Unit 4 : Medical Technology Engineering

Key words :

- 1- **Discipline :** a field of study
- 2- **Limb :** an arm or a leg
- 3- **Ultrasound :** a medical process using the reflexions of high –frequency sound waves
- 4- **Therapeutic :** relating to the treatment or cure of an illness.
- 5- **Conduct :** to carry out or do something.

1 – substantial	هائل \ كبير	22- temperature	درجة حرارة
2- affected	تأثر	23- meters	عدادات
3- within	في غضون	24- require	يتطلب
4- branches	فروع	25- caution	حذر
5 – biomedical	كيمياء حيوية	26- emit	ينبعث
6 – concerned	متعلق	27- valves	صمامات
7 - point of view	وجهة نظر	28- artificial heart	قلب اصطناعي
8 - limbs	اطراف	29- joints	مفاصل
9 - organs	اطراف	30- well equipped	مجهز جيدا
10 - specialization	تخصص	31- clinics	عيادات
11- devices	اجهزة	32- cooperation	تعاون
12- define	بحد داو يعرف	33- disciplines	تخصصات
13- tasks	مهام	34- great extent	نطاق واسع
14- essential assistant	مساعد اساسي	35- Furthermore	علاوة على ذلك
15- priority	اواوية	36- printing	طباعة
16- diagnostic	تشخيص	37- favoured	مفضل
17- notably	بارز او ملحوظ	38- conduct	اجرى
18 – ultrasound	فوق صوتية	39- improved	تحسن
19- therapeutic	علاجي	40- sources	مصادر
20- categories	فئات او طبقات	41- healthcare	رعاية صحية
21- bandages	ضمادات	42- familiar	مألوف او معتاد
		43- facilities	تسهيلات \ مرافق

Unit 5 : The Right to Education + Progress test 1 p.39

1 - highlighting	ايراز	25 aspect-	جانب
2 - rehabilitating	اعادة تاهيل	26- schedule	جدول او برنامج
3- headed	براسة	27- well being	رفاهية
4- college	جامعة	28- discrimination	تمييز
5 - trust	امانة	29- force	قوة
6 - development	تنمية	30- entitled	احق او اهل
7 - impression	انطباع	31- meaningful	هادف او مغزى
8 - opportunity	فرصة	32- access	دخول او وصول
9 – prospects	فرص	33- distinction	تمييز
10- interviews	مقابلات	34- beliefs	معتقدات
11- enhancing	تعزير	35- religions	اديان
12- certified	معتمد	36- horizon	أفق
13- coaches	مدربين	37- applying	تطبيق
14- advisors	مستشارين	38- promote	يروج
15- outstanding	بارز	39- principles	مبادئ
16- labour market	سوق العمل	40 – institution	مؤسسة

17- evaluate	يقيم	41- appropriate	مناسب
18- range	مجال \ نطاق	42- communication	تواصل
19- productive member	عضو منتج	43- set	حدد او عين
20- sustainable	مستدام	44- academic	اكاديمي او جامعي
21- mandatory	الزامي	45- staff	موظفين
22- vocational	مهني	46- guarantee	ضمان
23- adhere	التزم	47- according	وفقا او حسب
24- segment	جزء او قطاع	48- specific	محدد

Unit 6 : UNICEF

1 -fund	صندوق	22- headquarter	المقر الرئيسي
2 - originally	بالاصل	23- concentrated	تركيز
3- emergency	طوارئ	30- survival	نجاة او احياء
4- despite	بالرغم	31- issues	قضايا او مسائل
5 - awarded	منح جائزة	32- advocacy	دفاع
6 - fundraising	جمع المال	33- prevailing	هيمنة او سيطرة
7 - entirely	كليا	34- basic	اساسي
8 - Noble prize	جائزة نوبل	35- victimized	ضحي به
9 - contributions	اسهامات	36- deserves	يستحق
10 - private	خاص	37- ethically	اخلاقيا
11- partners	شركاء	38- accordance	وفقا او موافقة
12- definite	محدد	39- poverty	فقر
13- mission	مهمة	40 - insecurity	غير امن
14- retained	احتفظ	41- in addition	بالاضافة
15- acronym	اختصار	42- foundations	مؤسسات
16- adopted	تبني	43- relief	اغاثة
17- permanent	دائم	44- non -government	غير حكومي
18- widespread	واسع الانتشار	45- private sector	قطاع خاص
19- recognizable	مميز	46- officially	رسميا
20- welfare	رفاهية	47- gender equality	مساواة الجنس
21- broader	اوسع	48- key player	اللاعب الاساسي

Key Words :

- 1- Advocate : to defend or support
- 2- Fund : the ability of collecting money for a specific purpose
- 3- Prevailing : existing or accepted in a particular place .
- 4- Adopted : to select and take or approve
- 5- Corporation : an organization or group of professionals that work together.

Unit 7 : Antibiotics

Key words :

- 1- Cautious : being careful about what to do
- 2- Multiply : increase very much in number or amount
- 3- Allergic : having a medical condition which causes you to feel ill
- 4- Excessive : greater than what seems reasonable
- 5- resistance : the act of using force to oppose

1 – antibiotics	مضاد حيوي	19- kidney	كلية
2 – powerful	قوي	20- incorrectly	بشكل خاطئ
3- multiplying	تضاعف	21- resistant	مقاوم
4 – immune system	جهاز مناعي	22- prescribes	موصوف
5 – typically	نمذجي	23- infectious	معدي
6 – symptoms	اعراض	24- major threat	تهديد كبير
7 – harmful	ضار	25- spread	انتشار
8 – excessive	مفرط	26- vaccination	لقاح
9 – wide range	نطاق واسع	27- hygiene	نظيف
10- urgently	بالحاح او اصرار	28- whole course	مسار او برنامج
11- broad spectrum	واسع الطيف	29- dose	جرعة
12- narrow spectrum	ضيق الطيف	30- repaired	اصلاح
13- swelling	تورم	31- hold on	ينتظر
14- rash	طفح	32- ASAP	باسرع ما يمكن
15- delayed	متاخر	33- arrest	يعتقل
16- immediate	مباشر	34- put through	يوصل
17- reduced function	فصور وظيفي	35- oppose	بعارض
18- cautious	حذر	36- medication	ادوية

Unit 8 : How does the Immune System work كيف يعمل الجهاز المناعي

Key Words :

- 1- Encounter : to meet or experience something
- 2- Aggressive : behaving in an angry threatening way
- 3- Receptors : nerve endings which receive information
- 4- Trigger : to make something happen very quickly
- 5- Parasites : organisms that live on or in another organism
- 6- Antigens : a substance that makes antibodies
- 7- Fungi : simple type of plants that grow on the surface

1 – encounter	واجه او قابل	21- come into contact	يحتك او يتصل
2 – aggressive	عدواني	22- straight away	مباشر
3- receptors	مستقبلات	23 – activated	يفعل
4 – make up	يتشكل	24- pathogens	مسببات الامراض
5 – smoothly	بنعومة	25- brand	صنف
6 – properly	مناسب او ملائم	26- protest	احتجاج
7 – likely	من المحتمل	27-witnessed	شهد
8 – chickenpox	جدري الماء	28- inspiration	الهام
9 – trigger	يبدأ او يطلق زناد	29- racial	عرقى
10- parasites	طفيليات	30- turning point	نقطة تحول
11- antigens	مضادات	31- disobedience	عصيان
12 – occur	يحدث	32- campaign	حملة
13- triplets	توائم ثنائي	33- independence	استقلال
14- outbursts	اندلاع او انفجار	34- withdrawal	انسحاب
15- neutralize	تحديد	35- commitment	التزام
16- fungi	فطريات	36- nonviolence	ضد العنف
17- remove	يزيل	37- struggle	نضال
18- cancer cells	خلايا سرطانية	38- greed	طمع
19- recognize	يميز	39- empire	امبراطورية
20- surface	سطح	40- peaceful	سلمي

Unit 9 : Citizenship

Key Words :

- 1- Acquisition : the process by which you gain something
- 2- Enacted : to make a proposal into law
- 3- Claim : to state that something is legally yours
- 4- Ramificatrions : additional results of something
- 5- Restrictive : something that stops people doing ,limiting
- 6- Revoke : to officially state that a law a decision isn't effective

1 - nationality	الجنسية	21- resided	سكن او استقر
2 – acquisition	اكتساب	22- fulfilled	انجز
3 – transmission	ارسال	23- requirement	متطلبات
4 – naturalization	تجنيس	24- eased	سهل
5 – obtained	نيل او حصول	25- fluently	بطلاقة
6 – ramifications	تصديق	26- basis	الاسس
7 – enacted	سن قانون او تشريع	27- patriotism	الوطنية
8 – claim	يدعي	28- moral	اخلاقي او معنوي
9 – restrictive	تقييد	29- elections	انتخابات
10- revoke	يبطل او يلغي	30- community	مجتمع
11- legislation decree	مرسوم تشريعي	31- civic	مدني
12- citizenship	مواطنة	32- engagement	خطوبة او ارتباط
13- status	حالة	33- norms	معايير
14- predominantly	بالمرتبة الاولى	34- passion	شف غاو عاطفة
15- paternity	الابوة	35- affairs	شؤون
16- automatic	الي	36- involvement	مشاركة او تداخل
17- obstacles	عراقيل	37- Cathedral	كاتدرائية
18- inability	العجز او عدم القدرة	38- hammer	مطرقة
19- real estate	عقارات	39- object	جسم
20- foreinger	اجنبي	40- tears	دموع

Unit 10 : Culture shock

1 - maple	شجر القيقب	19- chilly	بارد
2- syrup	شراب	20- adapt	يتلقم او يتكيف
3- sap	نبات	21- immigrant	مهاجر
4 – out put	انتاج	22- pick up	يحصل او يلتقط
5 – shack	كوخ	23- to have a wide face	لديه ا
6 – bagels	كعك	24- lose face	لديه اصدقاء كثر
7 – tarts	كعكة الفواكه	25- break bread with	شارك الوجبة معا او كسرا الحبز
8 – butter	زبدة	26- save face	يحفظ ماء الوجه
9 – beneath	تحت او اسفل	27- kidding	يمازح
10- typically	نموذجي	28- ridiculous	سخيف
12- season	موسم او فصل	29- totally	اجمالي
13- parties	اطراف	30- fooled	مخدوع
14- candy	حلور	31- old fashioned	قديم الطراز
15- stick	عصا	32- reserved	حجز
16- caramel	كرامل	33- poutine	
17- judgements	احكام	34- heated	سخن
18- point of view	وجهة نظر	35 - symbolises	يرمز
36- underground	تحت الالوض او الانفاق	39- digits	ارقام
37- interconnected	مترايطة	40- crusted pie	فطيرة محشية
38- metro stations	محطات المترو	41- pancil	

Unit 11 : Artificial Intelligence

Key words :

- 1- Slave : a person owned by another person to work for them
- 2- Fulfill : to do or achieve what was hoped or expected
- 3- Domain : an area of knowledge or activity that is some one is responsible for
- 4- Capacity : the ability to understand or do something
- 5- Privilege : a special right or adventure that a person has

1 - stem		27- privilege	ميزة
2- emotions	عواطف	28-co-operation	تعاون
3- accompanied	يرافقه	29-manufacturers	مصنع
4 – relative	نسبي	30- enhance	يحسن او يعزز
5 – advantage	محاسن او فائدة	31- efficiency	فعالية او كفاءة
6 – tirelessly	بلا كلل	32- capacity	قابلية
7 – range	مجال او نطاق	33- improve	بتحسن
8- Complicated	معقد	34- motivational	تحفيزي
9- Generalized	معمم	35- influence	تأثير
10- Imitate	تقليد	36- managers	مدراء
11- Operational	تنفيذي او تشغيل	37- recognized	يتميز
12- Extensive	واسع	38- sector	قطاع
13- Data storage	تخزين البيانات	39- empirical	تجريبي
14- fulfil	ينجز	40- attention	انتباه
15- consequently	و بالتالي	41- eager	متحمس
16- be expanded	يتوسع	42- witness	يشهد
17-creative	خلاق او مبدع	43- risky	خطير
18- relying	يتكل او يعتمد على	44- innovative	مبتكر
19- unpleasant	غير سار	45- intellectual	متقف
20- domain	ميدان او مجال	46- urgent	ملح
21- combining	يجمع	47- eliminate	يزيل
22- match	يتطابق	48- ongoing	مستمر
23- heavy –duty jobs	اعمال ذات واجبات مجهدة	49- transition	انتقال
24- repeatability	بشكل متكرر	50- application	تطبيق
25- accuracy	دقة	51- side-effects	تأثيرات جانبية
26- flexibility	مرونة	52- smart	ذكي

Unit 12 : Digital Literacy

Key words :

- 1- Interactive :
- 2- Stimulation :
- 3- Acquire : to get or buy something
- 4- Harmonization ; the act of making different people or plans suitable for each other
- 5- Accommodation : a place to stay in travelling
- 6- Discipline : the ability to control yourself in difficult situations
- 7- Promote : to encourage people to like ,buy ,use or support something
- 8- Launch : an event to celebrate something new.

1 – networked	شبكات	26- seek	يبحث
2 – carried out	ينفذ	27- locations	مواقع
3 – individuals	افراد	28- remarkable	مشهور او فائق
4 – offline	غير متصل	29-accessed	وصول

5 – separate	منفصل	30- revision	مراجعة أو تنقيح
6 – heavily	بشدة	31- unlimited	غير محدود
7 – interactive	متفاعل	32- harmonization	توافق
8 - straining	اجهاد أو توتر	33- venue	مكان
9 – simulations	تحفيز	34- virtual	افتراضي
10 – mode	نمط	35- motivated	حافز أو دافع
11 – components	مكون أو عنصر	36- forms	اشكال
12- graphics	رسوم	37- convenient	ملائم
13 – updated	تحديث	38- delay	تاخير
14 – high degree	درجة كبيرة	39- normally	بشكل عام
15 – achievements	إنجازات	40- vision	رؤيا
16- responsibility	مسؤولية	41- sum up	ملخص
17 – expand	يتوسع	42- gain	يكسب
18- researching	بحث	43- promote	يروج
19- apply	يتقدم بطلب	44- qualifications	مؤهلات
20- rely on	يعتمد على	45- accommodation	السكن
21- increases	يزداد	46- discipline	انضباط
22- outcomes	نتائج	47- literal	معرفة قراءة أو محو الامية
23- enables	يمكن	48- idiomatic	اصطلاحي
24- risk takers	مغامرون	49- edition	نسخة
25- encourages	يشجعه	50- acquainted	ياطلاع أو معرفة

القواعد الشاملة لكتاب الثالث الثانوي مع تدريبات للحل مع تمارين الافعال المركبة و المصطلحات و الاشتقاقات

Present simple : الحاضر البسيط

form : { S + verb 1 { verb +s } + complement }

نستخدم الحاضر البسيط مع العادات او الانشطة الروتينية

Adverbs : الظروف التي تستخدم مع الحاضر البسيط

Always ,usually ,often ,sometimes ,never , mostly , once , twice a day , on Saturdays , at the weekend

Every day , every week , every morning ...

E :g We visit our grandparents every week end .

We usually play tennis on Saturday afternoons

I usually finish my work at 6 p.m .

We always buy our food from the supermarket .

2 – it is used to express general facts or scientific facts يستخدم مع الحقائق العامة او العلمية

E.g : The sun rises in the east

It rarely rains in the desert .

Negative : { S + don't , doesn't + verb 1 } .

[she doesn't like milk.]

[I don't understand all the words in Spanish.]

[I don't know this grammar .]

Question : { Do, Does + S + verb 1 }

[Do you always drink coffee with milk ?]

[What do you do for living ?]

[How does your father go to work ? He goes to work by bus .]

Abdalaziz Mohamad kassab 0958972039

Present progressive

form : { S + am, is ,are + verb-ing + complement }

It is used to express actions that are in progress at the moment of speaking

“ نستخدم الحاضر المستمر مع الانشطة المستمرة لحظة الكلام او ترتيبات مستقبلية ”

Adverbs : now , at the moment , today , at present , this week , this year, this summer, tonight , next week , next

E.g : They are building a new garage at the moment .

I am having breakfast and my mother is drinking coffee .

I am working as an accountant in a restaurant this summer.

Be quiet . I am trying to concentrate .

I can't go now because I am waiting for a client .

Negative : S + 'm not , isn't , aren't + verb-ing + complement

We aren't having breakfast now .

It isn't raining now .

Question : Are .Is + S + verb - ing .

Is your mother cooking now ? No . she isn't .

Are you studying ? Yes , I am

ملاحظة هامة : الأفعال التي لا تعبر عن نشاط في الاستمرار او افعال الحالات لا تستخدم في الزمن المستمر

Non progressive verbs :

الأفعال غير المستمرة : like , love, know, want , understand , hear, see feel ,smell , believe , think , realize , agree ,need , , have , exist ,remember ,forget,

ملاحظة هامة : الفعل think + of, about إذا جاء بعده حرف جر بمعنى يفكر

What are you thinking about ?

What do you think ? They don't realize that they are learning .

1 - You can always To me if you are feeling tired.

{ reach out }

2 - I { not know } whether to bring a jacket or not.

3- I in Madrid and I two sisters. { have , live }

4 – This month I Very hard for my exams. { work }

5 – I am eating breakfast and my mother Coffee. { drink }

6- I we are on a roll .Our team has won five matches.

{ think }

7- The weather is fantastic and the sunnow { shine }

8 – We usually our food from a shop by the sea. { buy }

9- you Hard for your exams at the moment? { work }

{ Do - working , Are - working }

10- itin England now ? { rain } { does - rain , is -

raining }

11- your mother usually On Saturday ? { work }

12- Every one { has } a good time on holiday now.

13- I am learning Arabic but I Some of the words { not

{understand }

14- If you any trouble , just give me a call. { run into }

16- It rarely { rains , is raining } in the desert. { rain }

18- Be quiet . John { sleep }

Present perfect : form : الحاضر التام

{ S + have , has + verb 3 { +ed }

**I , you , we , they , people → have \ he , she , it , my mother , my father , Juan
→ has**

1- It is used to express an action that happened in unparticular time in the past .

نستخدم الحاضر التام مع نشاط حدث و انتهى في وقت غير محدد من الماضي

Adverbs : just , already , , never , so far , recent , recently , several times , throughout , this week , this morning

e.g : They **have just arrived** from Lattakia .

Ahlam Mestganmi has written many novels recently .

He has had an accident and he has broken his leg .

في نهاية الجملة المنفية او السؤال

Yet

في وسط الجملة الاستفهامية

Ever

Have you ever travelled to Mexico ?

We haven't got our results yet .

She has gone shopping twice this week.

They have improved new technology recently.

Have you ever travelled to Mexico ?

Are the onions ready ? yes, She has peeled them .

2 – it is used to express unfinished activity in the past

يسخدم الحاضر التام مع نشاط لم ينته بعد ونستخدم هنا since , for

We use { since منذ , for لمدة } to express unfinished activity

We have been friends for many years .

I have lived here since I was a child .

3 - يستخدم الحاضر التام و الحاضر التام المستمر مع نشاط حدث في الماضي وله اثار او نتاج على الحاضر

I have broken my glasses so I can't write .

His hands are soft because he has been defrosting the fridge .

Negative : s + haven't , hasn't + verb 3

I haven't finished my work yet .

She hasn't done the washing up yet .

Question : Have , Has + S + verb 3 ?

Have you ever been to hospital ?

Has someone ever inspired you to do something ?

How many times have you had a competition ?

How long have you had this mobile ?

Present perfect continuous : form : S + have ,has + been + verb-ing الحاضر التام
المستمر

Adverbs : since , for , all day , all week , all afternoon , recently

نستخدم الحاضر التام المستمر مع نشاط بدأ مستمرا في الماضي وربما لا يزال مستمرا الى لحظة الكلام

They have been working in this factory for a long time .

I have been using my laptop since 8 oclock.

We have been practising football all week .

Question : Have ,Has + been + verb -ing ?

How long have you been standing in this queue ?

I have been standing here for an hour .

ملاحظة هامة : يمكن ان نستخدم كلا الزمنين الحاضر التام او الحاضر التام المستمر بوجود : for , since ماعدا الافعال غير المستمرة

I have taught English for ten years .

I have been teaching English for ten years.

I **have liked** cowboy movies since I was a child .

I **have known** this man for ten years .

- 1 - you To Canada ? { ever go }
- 2 - In recent years ,Syria a lot of economic prosperity. { experience }
- 3- Weabout that for weeks . { talk } but weyet { decide }
- 4- Excuse me ,this mobile here ? { someone leave }
- 5- I here all afternoon .{ stand }
- 6- Are the onions ready ? Yes , Janethem { peel }
- 7- Why are your hands soft ? because Ithe washing up . { do }
- 8- I Him for a long time { not see }
- 9- I Just It . { buy }
- a - I had - bought b- have - bought c- am - bought
- 10- How longyou your computer ?{ have }
- 11- My brotheran accident . { have }
- A - has have - was having - has had d- is having
- 12- He his legs { break }
- a - has break b- broke c- was breaking d- breaks
- 13- How longyou , in this queue ? { stand }
- 14- Our company.....financial difficulties this month . { run into}
- 15- I My work yet { not finish }
- 16- you a competition ? { ever win }
- 17- Our team football all week . { practice }
- 18- they here
- a - have just arrived b- just arrived c- arrived d- just arrives
- 19- How longworking in this company ?
- a - are you working b- were you working c- have you been working d- work
- 20- She him for ages .
- a - hasn't seen b- didn't see c- doesn't see d- isn't see

S + was , were + noun \ adjective

It is used to express an action happened at a particular time in the past .

نستخدم الماضي البسيط مع نشاط حدث في وقت محدد في الماضي

Adverbs : last , yesterday , ago , in the past , in + 2000 , 1995 .

When عبارة

They launched the project last week .

I won a competition in 2005 .

We were tired yesterday .

They arrived here two days ago .

I saw Joe last night .

I used to wake up early when I was a child .

Sofia got married two years ago .

We attended an interesting concert yesterday .

نستخدم الماضي البسيط مع سلسلة أحداث متعاقبة في الماضي

The burglar **broke into** the house then he **emptied** the woman's bag and **stole it** .

Negative : S + didn't + verb 1

I didn't recognize him yesterday .

Question : Did + S + verb 1 ?

Did you surf the net last night ?

ملاحظة هامة : نستخدم الفعل المصدر بعد did

I didn't **have** dinner yesterday .

When did you **come** last night .

Past perfect : الماضي التام

form S + had + verb 3 + complement

It is used to express an action that happened before another action in the past

يستخدم مع نشاط سبق نشاط اخر او نشاط حدث قبل نشاط اخر

When we arrived , the train had already left .

When I switched the TV on , the match had already started .

The lesson had started by the time they arrived in class

Adverbs : before, after , because . as soon as , until , because , never

He felt nervous because he hadn't flown before .

He had dreamt to visit China before he spent two month there .

By the time she came in the room, the thief had already left .

Past perfect continuous : s + had + been + verb -ing

It is used to express an action that was in progress in a period in the past before another action happened .
يستخدم مع نشاط كان مستمرا لفترة في الماضي قبل حدوث نشاط اخر

Adverbs : for + since

She had been working as a waitress before he met her .

He had been climbing the mountain for two months before he reached the top .

He recognized her because he had been visiting her for many times .

The project stopped after they had been working on it for three years .

ملاحظة هامة : يستخدم الماضي التام المستمر بوجود for , since

Past continuous : الماضي المستمر

form S + was , were + verb - ing

It is used to express an activity that was in progress at a particular time in the past

نستخدم الماضي المستمر مع نشاط كان مستمرا لفترة من الماضي

We were playing tennis yesterday at 2 'oclock

I was studying English yesterday evening .

نستخدم الماضي المستمر مع نشاط كان مستمرا و قاطعه نشاط اخر في الماضي

While we were walking down the streest , we met our friends .

We were climbing the mountain when it snowed .

While Mrs Wilson was explaining the lesson , she picked up a white flower.

Question : were , was + S + verb -ing ?

What were you doing when your husband came ? I was preparing lunch .

ملاحظة هامة : نستخدم الماضي المستمر مع عبارة while او AS اما when نستخدم مع الماضي البسيط

- 1 - Ia wonderful biology teacher . { have }
a - have b- am having c- was having
- 2 – Suddenly then We noticed that she { cry }
A – cried b- had cried c- cries
- 3- The lectureby the time I got there. { start}
a - has started b- had started c- starts
- 4- The program that was stoppedsince 1945. [work]
a - has been working b- had worked c- had been working
- 5- I knew her because I her several times . { visit }
a - had visited b- visited c- has visited
- 6- I looked terrible because I for an hour . { run }
- 7- What you when I woke you up ? { do }
- 8- Did anything happened while youTV ? { watch }
a - were watching b- watched c- watch
- 9- Why did you wear a raincoat ? because it{ rain }
- 10- Shein this restaurant for three years before he met her { work }
- 11- He all the ingredients and then he went home to make a cake . { buy }
- 12- By the time I got to the meeting they before . { decide }
- 13-By the time he arrived home , they the important issues.
- 14- He did very well which was a shock because he an exam before . { not take }
- 15- She felt tired because she For five straight hours .{ work }
- 16- As I down the street , I saw Jan . { walk }
- 17- While we different types of plants ,the headmaster came
- 18- A woman to report about a robbery few hours ago. { call }
- 19- The burglar came into the house , picked up the woman's bag and it { steal }
- 20- Why you your rain coat last night ? { put on }

21- What When your husband came ?

a - were you doing b- are you doing c- have you been doing d- did you do

22 – I on my raincoat because it was raining

a - have put b- put c- had put

=====

Passive voice المبنى للمجهول :

نحول الجملة الى المبنى للمجهول بالخطوات التالية :

1 - نضع المفعول به في بداية الجملة

2- نستخدم الفعل المساعد المناسب

3 - نحول الفعل الاساسي الى اسم المفعول او تصريف ثالث او فعل نظامي + ed

1 - Present passive : object + is , are + verb 3 + by clause

My mother cleans the house every day .

The house **is cleaned** every day by my mother.

Birds build nests on the top of trees .

Nests are built on the top of trees by birds .

2- Object + is, are + being + verb 3 + by clause

The government is building a new bridge nowadays

A new bridge **is being built** by the government nowadays ;

3 – past simple : object + was , were + verb 3 { verb+ ed } + by clause

My father mended our car yesterday .

Our car **was mended** yesterday by my father .

4-Object + was , were + being + verb 3 { verb+ ed } + by

They were fixing the car when we wrrived .

The car **was being fixed** when we arrived by them .

5 - في الزمن الحاضر التام او الماضي التام نستخدم **been**

5 - Object + have , has + had + been + verb 3 + by clause

The committee has made a new decision recently .

A new decision **has been made** recently by the committee .

The meal **had been prepared** when we arrived .

6 - بعد الافعال الناقصة في الحاضر نستخدم **can , will, , should , must , have to , might , + be** **might be, going to**

Object + will, can , must , have to + be + verb 3 + by clause

These paintings will be taken to the art gallery by painters .

Earthquakes can be predicted by satellites .

يعد الافعال الناقصة في الماضي

Object + could, should , would + have + been + verb 3 + by clause

These papers should have been sent to the headquarters last week ,

My father fixed our car.

Our car was fixed by my father.

The organizers will exhibit the paintings till the end of the month.

The paintings will be exhibited till the end of the month.

I haven't seen my neighbor since then.

My neighbor hasn't been since then.

People say that Tom cruise is the richest movie star .

It is said that Tom Cruise is the richest movie star

1 – **They send you an email confirming your purchase**

2 – **My grandfather built our house in 1985.**

3 – **People must always follow safety procedures.**

4 – The government has built new bridges round the city.

5 – They had caught Ms Lee taking things from the store.

6 – The public is losing confidence in cheques

7 – The government will pay Mr Mahmoud 20 million pounds for his great discovery.

8- The secretary has told the manager some bad news about the project.

10- When do manufactures make glass containers ?

11 – When is he going to pay the taxes ?

12- will you pay the fine tomorrow ?

13- They buried the rail way line with tons of rocks .

14- The professor is showing his students the results of his research .

15- The teacher was asking us a very important question when the school bell rang.

الافعال السببية **The causative :**

form : S + have { get } + object + verb 3 { present }

S + had + object + verb 3 { past }

نستخدم صيغة الافعال السببية مع الانشطة التي نطلب من الاخرين انجازها لنا

My father didn't paint our house .

He **had our house painted** .

I don't know how to repair car **so I am having my car repaired at** the garage.

A carpenter is going to mend the front door of our house.

We are going to have the front door of our house mended .

The hairdresser cuts Rana's hair twice a year.

Rana has her hair cut twice a year.

didn't + have + object + verb3

مع الأنشطة التي ننجزها بانفسنا نستخدم :

I repainted the house myself last month .

I didn't have my house repainted .

- 1 - I didn't cut my hair myself
- 2 - The mechanic is changing the oil in my car
.....
- 3 - Ben isn't going to build that wall himself
- 4 My father hasn't planted the trees himself.....
- 5 Sara doesn't tidy the room himself
Sara.....
- 6 - Mona's glasses were broken
She.....
- 7- Ali's driving licence was taken away by the police
Ali.....
- 8 - John's clothes were torn in a fight.
John.....

Relative clauses : العبارات الوصلية

العبارة الوصلية هي العبارة التي تتقدم باحد ضمائر الوصل :

Who للعاقل في حالة الرفع

Whom للعاقل في حالة النصب والجر

Whose للملكية

Where للمكان

When للزمان ,

which , that للأشياء

The girl who is waving to us is my cousin .

This is the house where I grew up. This is the house which I grew up in

ملاحظة هامة : نستخدم **which** للمكان بوجود حرف جر

I know a man whose name is Goose . { whose } يتبع بالاسم

The evening is the time when we can relax.

The income tax which he paid is accurate .

Yesterday I ran into an old friend whom I hadn't seen { him } for years.

Saturday is the day { when , where, who, which } we have English class.

This is the city { whose, where ,when } Shakespeare was born.

I met the author { who , whom , whose , which } book is on the best seller list .

The bill { who, which , where } you received last week needs to be paid tomorrow.

Sally introduced me to her sister { which, whose, where ,who } is a civil servant.

We went to a café { when , which , who , where } was very nice .

Future forms : صيغ المستقبل

لدينا ستة صيغ للتعبير عن المستقبل

1- Will\ won't to express predictions + immediate decision

للتعبير عن تنبؤات حول المستقبل ومع قرارات سريعة ومفاجئة

One day people will travel to Mars.

Any thing to drink Sir ? I 'll have a glass of water , please.

I think life in the future will be different.

The bag is heavy so I will lift it for you .

2 - { Be + going to + verb 1 } to express intentions or plans or decisions

للتعبير عن خطط او نوايا او قرارات قد اتخذناها من قبل للقيام بعمل ما في المستقبل

I am going to clean my bedroom this afternoon.

We are going to travel to China next week.

3 - Present progressive :

نستخدم الحاضر المستمر للتعبير عن المستقبل مع ترتيبات مستقبلية

We are having a birthday party tonight.

We are playing football match at the weekend

4- Present simple : to express schedules or fixed dates

يمكن ان نستخدم الحاضر البسيط للتعبير عن المستقبل مع برامج او مواعيد لرحلات قطار او طائرة

The plane arrives at 9.30 a.m .

What time does the train leave ?

يمكن ان نستخدم الحاضر البسيط مع العبارات الظرفية التي تتقدم باحد ادوات الربط ويستخدم المستقبل في العبارة الثانية

After , when , before, as soon as , as long as , until

I will text you before we arrive .

When I find the answer , I 'll answer it .

5 - future perfect : form : { S + will \ won't + have + verb 3 }

نستخدم المستقبل التام مع نشاط سينتهي او يكتمل عند بلوغ نقطة معينة من المستقبل ويمكن ان نستخدم هذه الظروف :

By the end of this year , when you come , when I am sixty , tomorrow this time

The moment you arrive , I will have cleaned the house from top to bottom.

By the end of this year, I will have finished my exams.

6 - Future Continuous : { S + will , won't + be + verb- -- ing }

نستخدم المستقبل المستمر مع نشاط سيستمر في نقطة معينة من المستقبل ويمكن ان نستخدم مع هذا الزمن :

All the next week , when you arrive , in the two coming years , tomorrow morning

I 'll be working on the report all next week .

I 'll be using this computer for the next two weeks .

I { will clean , am going to clean } My room this afternoon .

In a week's time , I { will write , will have written , am going to write } the report.

One day people { will travel , are going to travel , will have travelled } to the moon .

We { will be travelling , will travel , are travelling } to Tokyo at 10 a.m on Monday .

The moment I { will receive, receive , received } my results , I 'll phone you .

By the time I am sixty , I expect that nearly everything { will have changed , changes , is changing } .

The bus { didn't arrive , doesn't arrive , wouldn't arrive } until 7-30 in the evening .

Conditional sentences : الجمل الشرطية

هناك ثلاث حالات للجمل الشرطية : تتألف الجملة الشرطية من قسمين عبارة **if** + عبارة النتيجة

1 - الحالة الاولى وتستخدم مع امر قد يتحقق في المستقبل وصيغة الحالة الاولى :

If clause : present simple _____ **result clause** : will + v 1

If I study hard , I will pass the exam .

If we have time , we will be able to attend the lecture .

2 - الحالة الثانية : ونستخدم هذه الحالة مع نشاط من غير المحتمل ان يتحقق في المستقبل و صيغة هذه الحالة

2ND CONDITIONAL: IF CLAUSE : PAST SIMPLE RESULT CLAUSE :

WOULD + v 2

If you practiced more , your English would improve .

I would build a huge house by the beach if I won the lottery.

If I weren't in debt , I would quit my job .

3 - الحالة الثالثة للجملة الشرطية تستخدم مع امر يتعلق بالماضي او فوات اوان حدوثه و الصيغة هي :

3rd conditional : if clause : past perfect + result clause : would + have + v 3

If you had come in time , you wouldn't have missed the lesson .

She wouldn't have arrived on time if she had taken the bus.

If I had had enough money, I would have bought a Ferrari .

work sheet on conditional sentences:

1 - I { will ring , would ring } the police if I saw a burglar breaking into the house .

2 - If I had money , I { will buy , would buy } a villa.

3 - What { would you do, will you do } if you win the lottery?

4 - I would have come if I { have , had , } time.

5- If I { start, started } writing poetry, my English teacher would be surprised.

6 - if I { am, were, have been } you , I would send her an invitation card.

7 - if I had had time , I { visited, would visit , would have visited } my aunt .

8- I { will give, would } you a lift if I drive to work .

9- I would spend every winter in Kasab if I { have, had } money

10- unless Carla's car had broken down , she { joined , would join , would have joined } the meeting .

ملاحظة هامة : يمكن ان نستخدم unless بمعنى الا اذا في حالة النفي

Unless we had gone early , we would have missed the bus .

Expressing wishes

1- Wish about the present , we use the past simple :

مع الامنية حول الحاضر نستخدم الماضي

البسيط

I can't go now , I wish I could go { I went }

I don't know how to swim . I wish I knew how to swim .

I am'n t rich . I wish I were rich.

James is a heavy smoker. He wishes he weren't a heavy smoker.

2- Wish about the past , we use the past perfect { if only }

مع امنية حول الماضي نستخدم الماضي التام

I missed the bus , I wish I Hadn't missed the bus.

I looked everywhere for my key . I wish I had found it .

I spent all my money . I wish I had saved it .

Lama refused to sign the contract , Her parents wish she had accepted it .

نستخدم \ if only \ لو فقط \ للتعبير عن التمني و يطبق عليها نفس القاعدة السابقة

If only the children wouldn't leave their books on the floor , I am always falling over them.

If only they had asked you for help before they started.

1- Michel didn't revise his lessons . for the exam .

He wishes he his lessons . a - revised b- had revised c- revises d- revises

2- Our flat is rather small. I wish it

a - is b- were c- had been d- are

3- I should have listened to you . I wish I it .

a - had taken b- took c- will take d- have taken

4- I am so tired . I wish I home earlier.

a - had gone b- go c- will go d- went

5- It took us a long time to arrive . I wish we the train instead.

a - had caught b- caught c- catch d- would catch

6 - I wish our neighbours Arguing . they always annoy us.

a - stopped b- had stopped c- would stop d- stop

7 - Its fantastic novel . I have almost finished it . I wish it longer.

a - were { was } b- had been c- would be

8 - We are having a lovely time in Homs . if only it all the time .

a - rained b- had rained c- hadn't rained d- rains

Paired conjunctions ادوات العطف المقترنة

Both + **and** كلاهما يستخدم للمثنى ويأتي دائما مع فعل الجمع

Not only + **but also** ليس فقط ولكن أيضا

Neither + **nor** لا هذا ولا ذلك وتستخدم في حالة النفي

Either + **or** اما او او يستخدم للاختيار

Both my father **and** mother **are** here .

Not only my mother **but also** my father **is** here

Neither my sister **nor** my brother **is** coming tomorrow .

Either my brother **or** my parents **are** here.

ملاحظة هامة : ادوات العطف المقترنة تربط فاعلين في جملة واحدة فقط اداة العطف المثنى تستخدم مع فعل الجمع ولكن البقية حسب الفاعل الثاني اذا كان جمعا ياخذ فعل الجمع اما اذا كان مفردا ياخذ فعل المفرد

1- Sue saw not only a fox in the woods a bear.

a - or b- nor c- but also d- and

2 - I'll take either chemistry Physics.

a - nor b- or c- and d- but also

3 - Neither John Kathy kept her secret.

a - but also b- nor c- or d- and

4-Neither Nelly nor Nada To their friends

a - lie b- is lying c- lies d-

5 - Either the teacher or the students planned to come. a - has b- have c- is

الافعال الناقصة { الاجبار } obligation Modals

Must : مع امر اجباري و الاجبار ياتي من المتكلم و مع قواعد مكتوبة و ارشادات او تعليمات

Had to ; مع امر اجباري او ضروري كان يجب ان نقوم به في الماضي

Mustn't : مع امر ممنوع او محظور

You mustn't talk in the library.

I haven't spoken to Sandra for ages. I must call her . { the obligation comes from the speaker }

Have to : مع امر اجباري و الاجبار ياتي من الخارج

In Britain people have to drive on the left .

We have to get up early to catch the bus .

Had to ; مع امر اجباري او ضروري كان يجب ان نقوم به في الماضي

I had to stay at home yesterday .

Don't \ doesn't have to ; مع امر غير ضروري ليس مشكلة ان قمنا بالعمل ام لا

If he has a credit card , he doesn't have to pay in cash.

Should \ shouldn't : مع النصيحة او الفكرة الجيدة للقيام بعمل ما او عدم القيام بعمل ما

Should + have + v3 : لانتقاد افعال في الماضي او يعني ان المتكلم تصرف خطأ

I should have stayed at home .

I don't have a ticket for the train . I should have reserved a seat.

He has a back ache . He should n't carry heavy things.

I am very hungry . I must eat something .

I had to report the incident to the police yesterday.

1- You { **must smoke , shouldn't smoke , mustn't smoke** } here.

2- I { **should have booked , should book , must have book** } for the train yesterday

3- We have a plenty of time , we { **must be , don't have to be , mustn't be** } there before nine .

4- Drivers { **must , should , shouldn't** } have a driving licence . it's obligatory .

5- I think you { **should , must , have to** } pack your luggage before going .

6- You { should , may } see the doctor for that cut on your hand .

7- We { should, had better not } talk for long time because it's expensive .

Reported Speech and reported question

السؤال المنقول و الكلام المنقول

نحول الى الكلام المنقول بالخطوات التالية :

1 - نغير الضمانر : I → - he , she

We → they

you → I , we

2 - نغير زمن الفعل : الحاضر البسيط الى الماضي البسيط

الحاضر التام الى الماضي التام - الماضي البسيط الى الماضي التام

3 - نغير الصفات الملكية او الضمانر الملكية :

My → his , her

our → their

Me → him , her

us → them

Today → the day after

yesterday → the day before

Tomorrow → the next day

here → there

صيغة السؤال المنقول : 1- اداة الاستفهام / if , whether

2- الفاعل

3- الفعل

1 - نغير الى السؤال المنقول بتغيير الضمانر على الشكل التالي :

I asked him → he

I asked her → she

I asked them → they

He asked me → I

He asked us → we

2 - نغير الازمنة كما نغيرها في الكلام المنقول

We are taking the nine o'clock train.

Judy told me they were taking the nine o'clock train.

I ' ll have to get up early .

She said she would have to get up early.

They said they had been to Homs before.

We didn't see every thing .

They said they hadn't seen everything .

I am leaving later today.

He said he was leaving later that day.

I saw that movie last night.

She said she had seen that movie the previous day.

Why do you want the job ?

I asked him why he wanted the job.

Have you got any experience before ?

I asked him if he had got any experience before.

Where can you start ?

She asked him where he could start.

1 - The boy will improve quickly.

The doctor said

2 - I have to finish this report by three o'clock.

Tarek said that

3 - Why do you want the job ?

She asked him

4 - I have read that book .

Helen said that

5 - Can you work seven days a week ?

She asked him.....

6 - How much do you expect to him ?

She asked him

Inversion الإقلاب

عادة نبدا الجملة بالفاعل ثم الفعل ولكن هناك بعض الحالات التي يمكن ان نقلب الفعل على الفاعل اي ان يسبق الفعل الفاعل :

1 - بعد الكلمات **Neither \ nor ,so**

A : I didn't know there was a library there . B : Neither \ nor did I .

2 - في العبارات التي تبدأ ب : **Here comes \ come + noun \ There goes \ go + noun**

Here comes the professor . There goes the professor .

3 - في السؤال التاكيدي او القصير :

We are going to the park , aren't we ?

We have to wear formal clothes, don't they ?

4 - عندما نبدا الجملة بالظروف الحالية او الظروف السلبية او المنفية : **Hardly , rarely, not only ,seldom .** **never**

Hardly ever does he come to work on time .

Rarely do you see top rate cameras which are also easy to use.

Never had John been to such a such a restaurant .

Seldom do I leave my house so early.

Not only was Jack famous for helping people ,but he was also the first man to establish a charity there.

5 - في السؤال المنقول و الكلام المنقول :

Where are my glasses ? Have you any idea where my glasses are .

Have you been to Canada ? He asked me if I had been to Canada before.

6 - عندما نستخدم الضمانر الاستفهامية في العبارات الوصلية او العادية

I wonder why he was sad .

I wonder what his lifestyle like .

What he is talking about , I have no idea.

1 -, been to London before .

a - Never I have b- Never have I c- Never am I

2 - he speak English, he speaks French .

a - Not only does he b-- Not only c- does not only

3 - want to be associated with this project.

a - Rarely do I b- Rarely I c- I rarely

4- he understand about the situation.

a -Hardly b- Hardly did c- Hard did d- Hard

5- I wonder what to solve the problem.

a - can my sister do b- my sister can do c- do my sister can

7- started when there was a disturbance.

a - Hardly the play b- Hardly had the play c- Hardly did the play d- Hardly do the play

8 - read newspapers nowadays .

A - Seldom did we b- Seldom do we c- Seldom are we d- Seldom are we

9- Here the teacher .

A - comes b- came c- coming d- to come

10- There to hold a meeting.

a - he go b- goes he c- he going d- went he

Irregular Verbs

الأفعال الشاذة

Be يكون { am, is , are }	was /were	been
Become يصبح	became	become
Begin يبدأ	began	begun
Break يكسر	broke	broken
Bring يجلب	brought	brought
Build يبني	built	built
Burn يحترق	burned/burnt	burned/burnt
Burst يندلع	burst	burst
Buy يشتري	bought	Bought
Can يستطيع	could	Been able
Catch يمسك	caught	Caught
Choose يختار	chose	Chosen
Come يأتي	came	Come
Cost يكلف	cost	Cost
Cut يقطع	cut	Cut
Dig يحفر	dug	Dug

Do	يفعل/يعمل	did	Done
Draw	يرسم	drew	Drawn
Dream	يحلم	Dreamed/dreamt	Dreamed/dreamt
Drink	يشرب	drank	Drunk
Drive	يقود	drove	Driven
Eat	يأكل	ate	Eaten
Fall	يقع	fell	Fallen
Feed	يطعم	fed	Fed
Feel	يشعر	felt	Felt
Fight	يقاتل	fought	Fought
Find	يجد	found	Found
Fly	يطير	flew	Flown
Forget	ينسى	forgot	Forgotten
Forgive	يسامح	forgave	Forgiven
Get	يحصل	got	Got
Give	يعطي	gave	Given
Go	يذهب	went	Gone/been
Grow	ينمو يزداد	Grew	Grown
Grind	يطحن	Ground	Ground
Hang	يعلق	Hung/hanged	Hung/hanged
Have	يملك	had	Had
Hear	يسمع	heard	Heard
Hit	يضرب	hit	Hit
Hold	يحمل	held	Held
Hide	يختبئ	Hid	Hidden
Hurt	يتألم/ يؤذي	hurt	Hurt
Keep	يحتفظ	kept	Kept
Know	يعرف/يعلم	knew	Known
Lead	يقود	led	Led
Learn	يتعلم	Learnt/learned	Learnt/learned
Leave	يغادر	left	Left
Lend	يعير	lent	Lent
Let	يدع/يسمح	let	Let
light	يضئ	Lit	Lit
Lose	يخسر او يفقد	Lost	Lost
Make	يصنع	made	Made
Meet	يلتقي	met	Met
Put	يضع	put	Put
Ride	يركب	rode	Ridden
Ring	يرن	rang	Rung
Run	يركض	ran	Run
Rise	يرتفع	rose	Risen
Say	يقول	said	Said
See	يرى	saw	Seen
Sell	يبيع	sold	Sold
Send	يرسل	sent	Sent
Set	يضع	set	Set
Steal	يسرق	stole	stolen

Shake يهز	Shook	Shaken
Shut يغلق	shut	Shut
Sing يغني	sang	Sung
Sink يغوص	sank	Sunk
Sit يجلس	sat	Sat
Sleep ينام	slept	Slept
Speak يتحدث	spoke	Spoken
Spend يقضي	Spent	Spent
Spill يسكب	Spilt	Spilt
Sweep يكنس	swept	Swept
stand يقف	stood	Stood
swim يسبح	swam	Swum
take يأخذ	took	Taken
Tell يخبر/يقول	Told	Told
Teach يدرس	Taught	Taught
Tear	Tore	Torn
Think يفكر/يعتقد	thought	Thought
Throw يرمي	threw	Thrown
Understand يفهم/يدرك	understood	Understood
Wake يستيقظ	woke	Woken
Wear يلبس	wore	Worn
Write يكتب	wrote	Written
Win يفوز/يربح	won	won

Pronunciation

1- Verbs ending in { ed }

A - we pronounce { ed } as { t } after [k , p , r , f , , s , ch , sh]

Matched , asked , taked , asked , dressed

B - we prononnce { ed } as { id } after these two letters { t , d }

Reminded , started , painted , connected , recorded

C - we pronounce { ed } as { d } after verbs ending in other sounds

Believed , improved , phoned , ordered , screamed

2 - Emphatic stress :

عندما نريد ان نشدد او نوكد على معلمات محددة نشدد على ذلك القسم

We need to be at the **meeting** at **four** o'clock .

1 2 3 4

The meeting is at four not fiver 4

You and I have to be there at four , but the others don't 1

We need to be at the meeting , so we must arrive at the building earlier . 2

The meeting is at four not the match . 3

Elision : الترقيم او الادغام

d , t

احيانا هناك بعض الاحرف التي تختفي عند نطقها ونسمي هذا بالادغام وخاصة

Fact , هنا نسمع لفظ الحرف

Facts : هنا لا نسمع لفظ الحرف

Land : هنا نسمع لفظ الحرف

Landlady : هنا لا نسمع لفظ الحرف

- 1 - I don't know
- 2 I watched TV
- 3 My landlady bought a new handbag the other day .
- 4 The first girl earned twenty pounds .
- 5 I don't know when they finished work yesterday .
- 6 It was a perfect afternoon , perfectly marvelous .
- 7 Raise your hands slowly into the air .
- 8 The second boy waited for an hour .

Voiced and voiceless sounds :

voiced sounds :

{ z } zoo , zigzag , { g, } go , get bag

{ v } van , very , { d } dig , dam { , b } bed , bad , { r } red , rabbit

{ dʒ } gentle , religion , geometry , age , jet , jeep ,

, ʒ vision , , television

ŋ thing , king ring

, ð there , those , breathe

voiceless sounds :

p , t , f , s

θ *thirty bath , both* , ∫ *shoes , sure , fashion , fish*

, tʃ *church , beach , change* ,

1 - the sound { ∫ } is found in one of the following words :

a - same b- fashion c- chaos d- this

2 - the sound { l̩ } is found in one of the following words :

a - swimming b- cook c- cheap d- there

3 - the sound { dʒ } is found in one of the following :

a - ground b- game b- geography d- boggling

4 - the sound { tʃ } is found in one of the following words :

a - engineering b- algae c- changes d- gym

5 { θ } is found in : a - thrill b- breathe c- brother d- their

6 - { δ } is found in : a - think , through b- better c- mother

Silent letters الأحرار الساكنة

Logically , climb , muscle , Wednesday , make , calm , half penny

Alight , exhaust , business , knife , mnemonic , sword , castle , colleague

Psychology , bridge , sight , honest , knit , wrong . ghost , autumn , comb ,

Weak and strong form of auxiliary verbs

إذا كان الفعل في بداية او وسط الجملة يكون شكله ضعيف اما اذا كان الفعل في نهاية الجملة شكله يكون قوي

weak

strong

Is this your bag ? , yes , it is

=

Do you like reading ? yes , I do .

=

Are you ready to go , yes , I **am** .

=

Have you played tennis ? no , I haven't .

=

Was there a restaurant near your house ? yes , there **was** .

There **were** many people in the party .

She **has** gone early .

=====

=====

الافعال المركبة و الاشتقاقات و المصطلحات الهامة الموجودة في كتاب الطالب و الانشطة

Unit 1

Homophones : الالفاظ المتجانسة

- 1- 1 Which (*way* / *weigh*) should we use to (*way* / *weigh*) the goods?
- 2- 2 No one **knows** (*weather* / *whether*) the (*weathe* / *whether*) will be fine tomorrow.
- 3- 3 The cyclist (*road* / *rode*) **his bike** and set off quickly **on the** (*road* / *rode*).
- 4- 4 The man is enjoying his time **with his** (*son* / *sun*) on the beach under the (*son* / *sun*).
- 5- 5 I only (*eight* / *ate*) **a sandwich at** (*eight* / *ate*) before I went to bed.
- 6- 6 The teacher asked the students to (*right* / *write*) **down** the (*right* / *write*) answer.
- 7- 7 We usually (*by* / *buy*) **our food** from a shop (*by* / *buy*) the corner.
- 8- 8 I wanted **to sit** (*here* / *hear*) to be able to (*here* / *hear*) **the speech** well.
- 9- 1. When teaching my daughter how to drive, I told her if she **didn't hit the** (*break*, *brake*)
- 10- in time **she would** (*break*, *brake*) the car's side mirror.
- 11-2. If you (*cell*, *sell*) **rotten food**, you will get arrested and end up in **a prison** (*cell*, *sell*).
- 12-3. To bake a (*flour*, *flower*)-**shaped cake**, you'll need **some** (*flour*, *flower*).
- 13-4. I wanted to **sit** (*here*, *hear*), so I could (*here*, *hear*) **the singer** performing without
- 14- any distractions.
- 15-5. We have one (*our*, *hour*) before (*our*, *hour*) **appointment** with the real estate agent.
- 16-6. The (*night*, *knight*) **is on his way** to the castle, but traveling **at** (*night*, *knight*) is
- 17- very dangerous.
- 18-7. My little brother feels excited every time he (*seas*, *sees*) **a** (*sea*, *see*) **turtle**.
- 19-8. **My** (*sun*, *son*) is 13 years old. He likes to spend time outside **in the** (*sun*, *son*).
- 20-9. I **don't know** (*whether*, *weather*) to bring a jacket or not. The (*whether*, *weather*)

We need to educate , education } people

She hated Causing { pain, painful } to him .

It's hard to make a confident { Predictable - prediction }

The company { apologised , apology } to the passengers .

Syria has undergone a lot of economic { prosperity , prosperous }

They have more { tolerance , tolerant } than others .

They have { various , variety } dreams .

Every one tries to make his dreams { real , reality }.

Plans and { decide , decisions } have a great importance in our life .

I need { guide , guidance } for my career .

Gaining your boss confidence is a great { accomplish , accomplishment }

The rich have to reach out the poor . you can reach out to me

She didn't fit in with her workmates , the locals }

I got into writing when I was a kid . She has been getting into Yoga recently

It time to follow through this project , another hit record }

If you run into a problem , ring me . { run into financial problems }

It's important to keep up with the latest medical technology , \ the latest news }

They play a vital role in the career development .

There should be leading courses to help children

Parents should study the aptitude of their children .

Money paid for work or services is remuneration .

Every day English : Giving advice

Giving advice

- If I were you.....
- You'd better....
- You should....
- Try to....
- Instead of... you can...

Accepting the advice

- That's true. I haven't thought about that before.
- OK. I can do that.
- Yes, you're right. I'll do that.
- Of course! I should've thought about that.

Hesitating

Maybe you're right but

well , you see

I 'm not sure if this is the best thing to do

Unit 2 t. Abdulaziz qassab 0958972039

1 His efforts didn't work at all; He 's dead in the water .

My dreams of going to Cambridge university was dead in the water

2 "If you ace a test , you can go to the party .

If you study hard you will ace a test

3 I think we are on a roll . Our team has won ten matches .

I think we are on a roll this is our fifth win

4 Don't support the wrong horse . I think he will lose the match..

I think you backed the wrong horse when you picked that swimmer to win the race .

5 Thousands of young people joined the ranks of the unemployed people .

In a few years we will be able to join the ranks of the world's most developed nations .

Every day English

Congratulating and Expressing Sympathy

Congratulations

- Congratulations!
- We are proud of you.
- You really deserve this honour.
- Very well done! Keep it up.

Expressing sympathy

- I'm sorry about what happened.

- You mustn't let this depress you.
- I'm sure this won't happen again.
- I've no doubt that you'll do much

1- We pronounce the { ed } as { id } with Verbs ending with { t, d }

Started , reminded , connected ,

2- We pronounce { ed } as { t } with verbs ending with { p , f , s . k , sh { | } , ch { t | } }

Dressed , talked , stopped , watched , washed

3- We pronounce { ed } as { d } with verbs ending with other sounds

Believed , ordered , phoned , screamed ,

=====

=====

Unit 3 Medicine

Medical idioms

1. Don't worry. It's a minor procedure and you'll be on the mend
 2. I drove all night to reach the hospital because my mother was .at death's door
 3. My kids just left for three weeks of camp and that's what the doctor ordered .
 4. Even when you took a turn for the worse I never lost hope you'd fully recover
 5. My grandfather is going under the knife . tomorrow, so we'll be there .
 6. She always teases everyone and now her father is in jail she is tasting her own medicine
- =====
- =====

1. I have had chest pains and I'm also having trouble breathing, blood pressure and pulse
Cardiologist
2. I have a terrible rash on my arms and legs. I think I'm allergic to dairy food .\ children who have allergic reactions Allergist
3. My little girl hasn't put on weight for two months and have her tonsils out pediatrician
4. My left eye is itchy and my vision has been blurry for two weeks. Ophthalmologist
5. I'd like to try some natural remedies \ herbal medicine \ .. naturopath
6. I have got terrible acne and \ itchy rash and nothing in the pharmacy has worked . dermatologist

1 allergist specialises in determining food and environmental allergies.

- 2 **cardiologist** is a heart specialist.
- 3 dermatologist treats skin diseases.
- 4 naturpopath specialises in natural cures and remedies.
- 5 **pediatrician** is a specialist for babies and children.
- 6 opthalmologist specialises in eye diseases.

Everyday English : Asking for information

A: **Can you tell me how much a sightseeing tour** costs, please?

B: Certainly! The half-day trip is \$ 10.

A: And **when** does the boat leave?

B: There are departures at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. every day.

A: **Is it necessary to book in advance?**

B: Well, the boats are always very popular on fine days.

A: **What happens if the weather's bad?**

B: Well, if it's really rough, of course we cancel the trip.

A: **What's the weather going to be like next Saturday?**

B: I'm afraid I really don't know. Why not take a chance.

Unit 4

Phrasal verbs

- 1 Make sure you **check the joints over** before you leave today.
- 2 The carpenter has used a special **hammer to drive the nails into the** \old chair \ finished doors.
- 3 This harsh environment is going **to eat away at this concrete** \ houses by the sea over time.
- 4 The workers had **to fence the area off in** order not to harm anybody during the work. Ther police **had to fence off the crime theatre**
- 5 I have to **jack up the car** to change the tire.
- 6 We'll have **to pull the old building down** before they start work.
- 7 We need to **shore up the roof** before it falls down.

- 1 My brother **drove**to..... Homs in one hour.
We should **walk to the bakery**
- 2 The **vase fell**off..... the table and shattered on the floor.
- 3 She suddenly turned and **crashed**into..... the fence. **The monkey jumped into the lake**
- 4 What time does the **flight**from..... Cairo arrive?
- 5 I slipped as I **stepped**onto..... the platform.
Henry drove **his car onto the beach** .
- 6 Take your handsout of **your pockets** and help me!

It took a long time to get the monkey out of the lake and back into its cage .

Everyday English : Hesitation and Uncertainty

*I'm not sure about that
I'll have to think about that
Perhaps I can
I don't know much about
I can't decide yet*

*I haven't made up my mind yet
Oh, I don't know whether I could
It might work
I'm not very good at*

- 11 You should speak directly and ask for a raise. Don't beat around , about the bush θ
 22 The insurance company refused to pay the money because they said that the forest fire was an act of God .
 33 The lawyers were unable to assemble the case
 44 The man was forced to quit his job because he had broken the law .
 55 Our lawyer is very good and he does every thing by the book .

1. Education must be (directed, direction) to the development of human personality.
 2. Civil rights are secured by a positive government (*active, action*).
 3. Political rights are a class of rights that (protect, protection) individual's freedom.
 4. Civil rights guarantee equal (*society, social*) opportunities.
 5. Education (*strong, strengthens*) the respect for human rights.

These sounds are voiced



dʒ → gentle , age , geography

ʒ → vision , television

ŋ → ring , thing , king

ð → there , they , mother , brother

These sounds are voiceless

p , t , k , s , f , ʃ , tʃ , θ → thin , thrill , think

ʃ → sure , fashion , dish , shop tʃ → children , beach , chair , church

Everyday English : Complaints and apologies

I'm afraid I have a complaint to make.

B: Oh dear. Please take a seat.

A: I'm sorry to bother you but the bill you sent me was incorrect.

B: Incorrect, madam? That's very strange.

A: Yes, I know, and what's more, this isn't the first time

A: It's happened five or six times in the last three months.

It really isn't good enough.

B: Ah. Well, I must apologise, madam. It's the new computer.

A: Well, **don't you think** it's about time you got it working properly? **It's very inconvenient.**

B: You're right! **I'm awfully sorry** about it. **I assure you it won't happen again..**

Unit 6

Use the prefixes above to make antonyms of the following words.

activatede activate

logical illogical

possible ... impossible

regular irregular

understand ... misunderstand

complete incomplete

familiar unfamiliar

refundable nonrefundable

encourage . discourage

virus antivirus

1. Children love unwrapping parcels at Christmas time. (*wrap*)
2. I almost find that he has unusual opinions. I often . disagree with him.
3. I'm sure he's lying but it's going to be hard to disprove . his story
4. After a brief speech the minister . unveiled the new statue.
5. It took the removal men an hour to . inload our things from the van.
6. His phone was . disconnected because he didn't pay his last bill.

Pronunciation

نشدد على المقطع الاول او الثاني اذا كانت الكلمة اسم او صفة اما اذا كانت الكلمة فعل نشدد على المقطع الثاني للكلمة

Your homework is **PER**-Fect .

We need to per-FECT our design .

I want to present this for you .

She gave him a present .

Everyday English : Modesty

It was really nothing at all

That's very kind of you

You're exaggerating the credit should go to the whole team

You're embarrassing me I only played a small part role in the whole thing

Verb noun collocations

1 Our boss often gets angry and loses his temper when things go wrong.

I leave the room when I lose my temper .

2 If she never posts anything on her personal website, she runs the risk of alienating her fans.

You 're running the risk of losing everything if ther buseiness fails .

3 Politicians often think the government should raise taxes in order to get more money .

If taxes were raised by ten percent , hundreds of schools ciould be built .

4 The new worker didn't meet his boss expectations and was fired .

the council strives to meet the expectations of the community .

5 His car broke down, so I gave him a lift to the nearest garage.

Can you give me a lift to work tomorrow ?

6 Not everything happens on its own sometimes. You have to .make an effort to get things done .

You have to make an effort and speak more in class to improve your fluency .

Every day English

On the phone terms :

A : can I talk to Dr Amal , please ?

B : Ok , please hold on a moment , I will put you through ?

Silent Letters

A silent or mute letter in a word is a letter that is written but not pronounced.

logically climb muscle Wednesday make calm

halfpenny alight exhaust business knife

mnemonic autumn sword castle colleague

Body idioms

1 Writing long essays on uninteresting topics is a pain in the neck.

a boring **b** easy **c** annoying

2 She has very strong opinions and she's not afraid to speak her mind.

a to say exactly what she thinks

b to say what she feels

c to say what she doubts

3 You must visit that restaurant; the food is really good but it costs you an arm and a leg.

a it is free **b** it is inexpensive **c** it is very costly

4 The doorbell made him jump out of his skin.

a excited **b** shocked **c** relaxed

5 You might make less money from that job, but if it really attracts you, you should follow your heart.

a to go after your deeper feeling and instinct

b to go after your inner mind

c to go after your experience

Pronunciation

التشديد في الكلمات التي تحتوي على السابقات { un , im , il , ir } يكون على المقطع الثاني او الثالث أي لا نشدد على مقطع السابقة

Reuse , impossible , irresponsible

نفس الشيء لا تشدد على اللاحقات التي تكون في نهاية الكلمة و التشديد يكون على المقطع الاول او الثاني

Dangerous , talkative , aggressive , ambitious

Every day English Asking for help

A : I need your help urgently

B : Certainly . How can I help ?

A : My friend has a had a bad fall and he needs some stitches .

B : Could rush us to a nearby hospital ?

A : Ok I will be there .

-
1. His sudden outbursts have made him annoying and a socially unwanted.
 2. Buying a brand new car is going to . cost him an arm or a leg
 3. My sister is very polite. She does not . speak her mind
 4. The best advice is to . . follow your heart .but keep your eyes open.
 5. Our friend almost . jumped out of her skin ...when she learned her son and his wife had triplets.

Citizenship is . membership . in a political community.

2 Some citizens take an active . role in the community.)

3 Civic behavior . is what citizens are expected to demonstrate in their daily lives.

4 She was too young to vote in the national.. election

5 Patriotism is love of and devotion to one's country.

6 In economics, voluntary. employment . is unpaid.

Some adjectives can be followed by a preposition + noun:

à **Some adjectives are followed by a preposition + -ing form:**

Write these short dialogues in the Present Simple. Use the words in brackets and the suitable prepositions.

afraid of: I'm afraid of spiders.

angry with: Laila is angry with her little brother.

brilliant / good at: Mike is brilliant/ good at maths.

keen on: He's very keen on chess.

busy with: Tom was busy with his work.

careless with: My grandfather is careless with his money.

grateful for: The people were grateful for our help.

proud of: The parents were proud of their child's achievement.

sure about: Are you sure about the information he has just given you?

surprised by: I was surprised by her exam results.

cruel to: Suzy's dog was cruel to her.

e.g. She was sick of cleaning dishes.

My brother is used to working at night.

Homographs

1 After shooting the bull with his bow₁, the Spanish archer made a grand bow₂ to the audience.

a the polite gesture of bending at the waist b a weapon used for shooting arrows

2 As she went to the store close₁ to her house, the woman was careful to close₂ and lock the front door.

a to shut b being nearby

3 The city took the lead₁ in getting lead₂ out of the municipal waste.

a a type of metal b starting in front

4 The wind₁ blew softly as we watched the river wind₂ its way through the valley.

a to move or have a curving course b the moving of air

5 I object₁ to being given this object₂!

a an item b to disagree

6 – She has tears whenever she tears the old photos .

a - verb to damage
eyes

b- noun : drops of liquid fall from the

7 – It is the perfect time to present₁ the present₂ to your mother.

a. verb /pri^lzent/: to offer or give b. noun /^lprez·ənt/: a gift

8 -How long will the live₁ fish live₂ without food?

a. verb /lɪv/: to survive b. adjective /laɪv/: not dead

1. Good citizens would participate in .. elections by choosing the candidate they feel the best.

2. Citizens have rights but they must also be aware of their responsibilities towards their community.

3. Good citizens must work for the prosperity of the . community they live in.

4. They should also respect the . moral norms of the society.

5. Civic engagement is the . positive . involvement in the affairs of the community.

6. Patriotism is when someone has the passion to serve their country.

Offering help Accepting offers Declining offers

Offering help

Can I ...? / Shall I...?
Would you like ...? /
Do you want me to...?

Accepting offers

I'd be glad to help...
Yes, please. I'd love to.
If you wouldn't mind.
Thank you. That would
be great.

Refusing offers

It's OK. I can do it
myself.
Don't worry. I'll do it.
No, thank you.

Idioms

To have a wide face"

e.g. People with wide faces can supposedly be more successful
in life.

I trusted him but unfortunately he gave me pumpkins

I have known her for a long time now. We broke bread together

1. I don't want to ruin my friendship with him for we have broken bread together .
2. He thinks he would lose his face if he admitted the mistake.
3. She has wide face everyone at work likes her.
4. I wanted to save my face by explaining why I've been late .
5. He invited her to the party, but she gave him pumpkins .

Expressing Surprise **Every day English**

Jack's got a new job.

Carla: A new job?! Good for him.

Paul: Apparently, he's promoted.

Carla: Is he? How amazing!

Paul: Yes. He told me that last week. He's going to work in
the main office.

Carla: In the main office? That's interesting!

Paul: Yes. He's travelling to Spain tomorrow.

Carla: Oh, that's incredible! What about his family?

Paul: They're travelling with him, too.

Carla: Are you serious?

Paul: Sure. They'll have a flat in the centre of Madrid .

Carla: You're kidding!

Verbs used in science and technology

He **experimented with** different materials before **utilising** { use } the most suitable one.

- The engineer **pressed a button** and **lights** started **flashing**.
- When she **pulled** the large **lever**, the **wheel** began to **rotate**. [turn]
- The vet **dissected the animal** and **extracted its organs**.
- When they were **combined** { put together }, the two **chemicals** **reacted** violently with each other.
- After **analyzing** { **looking into** } the **problem**, she **concluded** { **decided** } that there was a **flaw in the theory**.
- **Insert** { **put in** } the **disk** into the DVD drive to **install the software** { get the software ready }

-
1. The amount of stress people suffer can affect their life. (*effect*)
 2. He felt too anxious . when he heard that his father had been involved in a car accident. (*anxiety*)
 3. Tom was nearly out of breath when he reached that high point. (*breathe*)
 4. Hama, being an ancient city, combines the past and the present everywhere you walk there. (*combination*)
 5. I was absent from school last month due to the fact that I had a broken leg. (*absence*)

- 1 - **Motivation** is an essential factor for making any success in life. (*motivate*)
- 2 He should be able to solve the problem. He's reasonably intelligent (*intelligence*)
- 3 Before going to the airport, you should check your travel requirements s. (*require*)
- 4 Many colours are used in the national flag. Each has a specific symbol (*symbolic*)
- 5 The necklace would be worth over SYP 500,000 at current prices. (*currently*)
- 6 After finishing secondary school, he's going to specialize in medicine. (*specialisation*)

Strong and Weak Forms of Auxiliary verbs

Auxiliary

Verb Weak Strong

Example

Weak Strong

am /əm/ /æm/ **Am** I late? Yes, I **am**.

are /ə/ /ɑː/ **Are** they going? Yes, they **are**.

This cat's fast?

Who's coming?

Yes, it **is**.

Ali **is**.

was /wəz/ /wɒz/ **Was** the weather terrible? Yes, it **was**.

Has the rose died?

The milk's gone sour, hasn't it?

Being Tactful

We sometimes soften a message by using particular words or phrases like:

- **Past Forms**

We were planning to go to the cinema tomorrow.

- **Modal**

It could have been a bit hotter.

I'd go for black instead if I were you.

- **Not sounding negative**

I think darker colours suit you better.

I've seen better performances.

- **Adverbs of attitude**

Honestly, I've heard better singers.

Unfortunately, the food was salty.

Phrasal Verbs

Literal phrasal verbs :

1 There's some chocolate in the fridge. Can you get it out?

2 Why is the towel on the floor? Please pick it up.

3 Put on something warm. It's cold today.

4 When are you coming back to Syria?

Idiomatic phrasal verbs

1 Will we get the book out by the end of the year?

2 I'll pick you up at 5:00.

3 She looks like she's put on several kilos.

4 She came back at the speaker with some sharp questions.

Decide which phrasal verb is literal and which is idiomatic. Use the dictionary to help you

Verbs (Literal and Idiomatic)

عبد العزيز محمد قصاب