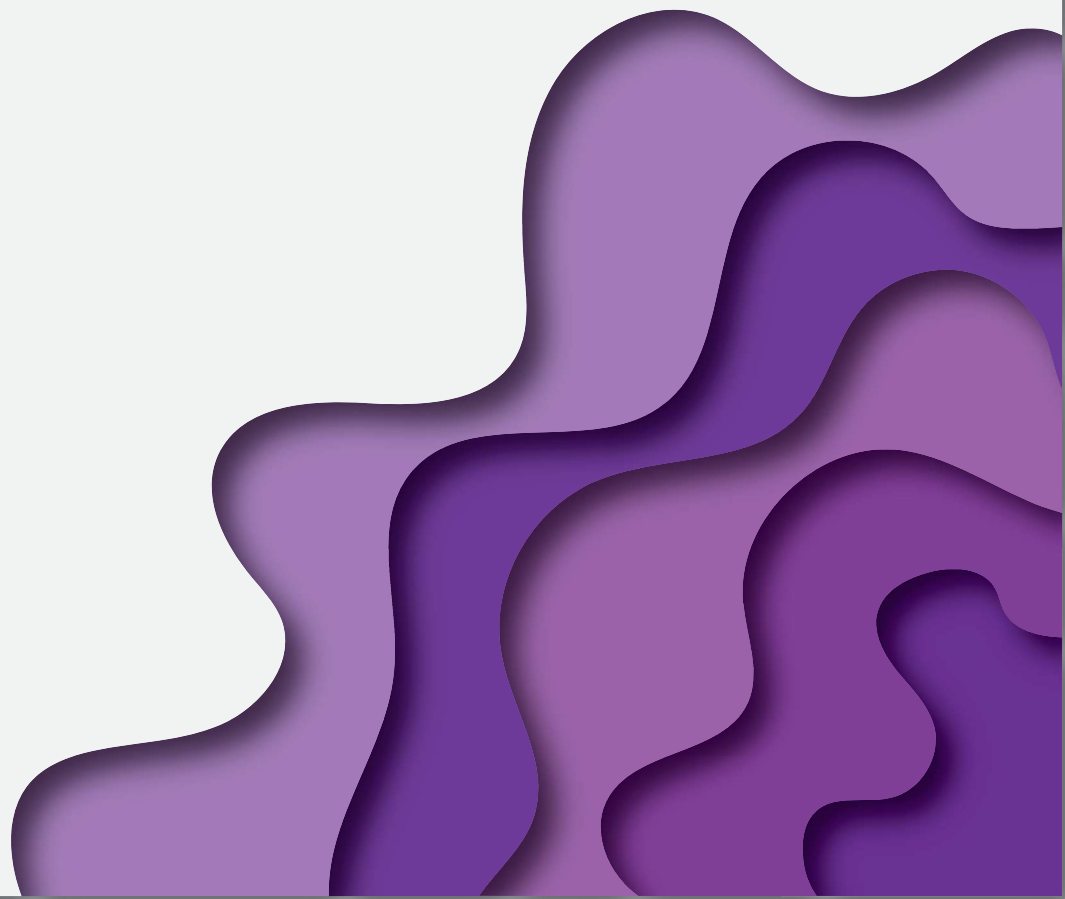


7

Microorganics



Made by
Pixel educational team



Index

الصفحة	العنوان
1	Reading - Viruses & Bacteria
5	Reading - Antibiotics
9	Vocabulary - Verb-noun Collocations
9	Everyday English - On the Phone Terms
10	Pronunciation - Silent Letters
14	Grammar - Conditional Sentence

! هام جداً:

هذا الكتاب لا يُعد بديلاً عن الكتاب الرسمي المقدم من وزارة التربية السورية وإنما هو عرض للمعلومات بشكل مبسط لمساعدة الطالب على فهم المنهاج بشكل أفضل. وعليه فإن المصدر الأساسي للدراسة هو كتاب اللغة الانكليزية Emar المقدم من وزارة التربية السورية ونحن غير مسؤولين عن عدم الالتزام بمصدر الدراسة الأساسي، شاكرين حُسن تفهمكم.

تعود ملكية هذا العمل لكاتبه الأساسي من أعضاء فريق بكسل التعليمي وليس لأي جهة أخرى من أفراد أو فرق أو مكاتب أو مطابع أو أي كيان آخر وهو حصيلة ساعات من العمل الجاد من تجميع وكتابة وتنسيق وتحديق للمعلومات حتى وصلت إلى هيئتها الحالية، لذلك يُمنع منعاً باتاً بيعه أو تداوله أو طباعته أو تصويره أو مسحه أو نسخه لأي غرض من الأغراض. وفي حال مخالفة الشروط المذكورة أعلاه يحق لنا كجهة مالكة لهذا العمل اتخاذ الإجراءات القانونية التي نراها مناسبة بحق المخالف. ونذكر بيوم الحساب عند الله تعالى لكل من استباح سرقة هذا العمل واستخدامه لأغراضه الشخصية.



تابع قناة اليوتيوب ليصلك كل جديد من شرح مادة اللغة الانكليزية

Viruses & Bacteria

The two most common **causative agents** of **infectious diseases** are the **virus** and the **bacterium**. They both are **tiny** to be seen by the **naked eye**, they can **cause similar symptoms** and are often **spread** in the **same** way.

Bacteria are living **organisms**, but viruses aren't. A bacterium is a **single complex** cell. **It** can **survive** on its own, **inside** or **outside** the body. This **allows** bacteria to live in many places **-soil**, water, **plants** and the human body. Most bacteria aren't **harmful**; we have many bacteria on and inside our body, especially in the **gut** to help **digest** food. They also **serve** many **vital** roles in nature by **decomposing organic matter** and by **converting nitrogen** to chemicals **usable** by plants. On the other hand, viruses are smaller and aren't **cells**. Unlike bacteria, **they** need a **host** such as a human or an animal to **multiply**. Viruses only grow and **reproduce** inside the host cells they infect. Their life **involves** the **hijacking** of the **biochemical** activities of a living cell.

Viruses and bacteria **differ** in **how** they cause **infections**. As the names **suggest**, viruses cause viral infections, **whereas** bacteria cause bacterial infections. Viruses infect a host cell and then multiply by the thousands, leaving the host and infecting other cells of the body. Diseases caused by a viral infection include **influenza**, common cold, **flu**, **AIDS** and **COVID - 19**. Bacteria, on the other hand, have a more **varied operation** and will often infect when the right **opportunity arises**. Bacterial infections include **pneumonia**, **strep throat**, ear infection and food **poisoning**.

In fact, it is very important to know **whether** bacteria or viruses cause an infection because the **treatments** differ. It can be very difficult to know what causes an infection because viral and bacterial infections can cause similar symptoms. Doctors need a **sample** of your **urine**, **blood** or **swab** from your **nose** or **throat** to see what infection you have.

الكلمات الملونة هي كلمات مهمة، إذا كنت تعرفها فلا تُعَرِّه اهتماماً للتلوين.

Translation

من أكثر العوامل المسببة للأمراض المعدية شيوعاً: الفيروس والبكتيريا، كلاهما صغير الحجم بحيث لا يُرى بالعين المجردة، ويمكن أن يسببا أعراضاً متشابهة وغالباً ما ينتشران بنفس الطريقة.

البكتيريا كائنات حية، أما الفيروسات فليست كذلك. البكتيريا عبارة عن خلية وحيدة معقدة يمكنها البقاء على قيد الحياة بمفردها، داخل الجسم أو خارجه. وهذا ما يسمح للبكتيريا بالعيش في العديد من الأماكن: التربة، والماء، والنباتات، وجسم الإنسان.

معظم البكتيريا ليست ضارة؛ فلدينا العديد من البكتيريا على أجسامنا وداخلها، خاصة في الأمعاء للمساعدة في هضم الطعام. كما تقوم بالعديد من الأدوار الحيوية في الطبيعة عن طريق تحليل المواد العضوية وتحويل النيتروجين إلى مواد كيميائية يمكن للنباتات استخدامها. من ناحية أخرى، الفيروسات أصغر حجماً وليست خلايا. وعلى عكس البكتيريا، فإنها تحتاج إلى مضيف مثل الإنسان أو الحيوان لتتضاعف. تنمو الفيروسات وتتكاثر فقط داخل الخلايا المضيفة التي تصيها، وتتضمن حياتها مهاجمة الأنشطة الكيميائية الحيوية للخلية الحية والتحكم بها.



تختلف الفيروسات والبكتيريا في كيفية تسبب كل منهما بالعدوى. وكما يوحي الاسم، تسبب الفيروسات عدوى فيروسية، بينما تسبب البكتيريا عدوى بكتيرية. تصيب الفيروسات الخلية المضيفة ثم تتكاثر بالآلاف، وتترك المضيف وتصيب خلايا أخرى في الجسم، تشمل الأمراض التي تسببها العدوى الفيروسية: الإنفلونزا ونزلات البرد الشائعة والزكام والإيدز وفيروس كورونا (كوفيد-19). أما البكتيريا على الجانب الآخر، لها عملية أكثر تنوعاً وغالباً ما تصيب عندما تسنح الفرصة المناسبة، وتشمل العدوى البكتيرية: الالتهاب الرئوي والتهاب الحلق والتهاب الأذن والتسمم الغذائي.

في الواقع، من المهم جداً معرفة ما إذا كانت البكتيريا أو الفيروسات هي المسببة للعدوى لأن العلاجات تختلف. قد يكون من العسير معرفة سبب العدوى لأن كلاً من العدوى الفيروسية والبكتيرية يمكن أن يسبب أعراضاً متشابهة، يحتاج الأطباء إلى عينة من بولك أو دمك، أو مسحة من أنفك أو حلقك لمعرفة نوع العدوى التي تعاني منها.

مفردات النص الأساسية

causative	العامل المسبب	acting as the cause of something
pneumonia	التهاب رئوي	an acute inflammation of the lungs
symptom	عرض	a sign that something exists, especially bad
gut	الأعضاء	a tube in the body through which food passes when it leaves the stomach
decompose	تحلل	to destroy gradually by natural chemical processes
digest	هضم	to change food you have just eaten into substance that your body can use
hijack	مهاجمة	attack to control something
swab	مسحة	a small amount of a substance that is taken from someone's body in order to test it

Read the text and answer the following questions:

1. Viruses and bacteria can't be seen by the naked eye because they are very...

- A. small
B. big
C. large
D. huge

2. Bacteria can survive on its own, the body.

- A. outside
B. inside
C. neither A nor B
D. both A and B

3. Which sentence about the text isn't true?

- A. Bacteria are useful in the gut because they help digest food.
B. Bacteria are useful to nature by decomposing organic matter.
C. Bacteria are useful to nature by converting nitrogen to chemicals usable by plants.
D. Bacteria can cause influenza and common cold.



4. Viruses need a host as.....to become large in number.

- A. a plant
- B. an animal
- C. a human
- D. both B and C

5. Because viral and bacterial infections can cause similar symptoms, it is ... to know what causes an infection.

- A. simple
- B. easy
- C. hard
- D. not difficult

6. The word "It" in *italic* refers to.....

- A. bacteria
- B. a bacterium
- C. an infection
- D. a symptom

7. The word "they" in *italic* refers to...

- A. Viruses
- B. Bacteria
- C. plants
- D. Chemicals

8. Because the treatment of viruses and bacteria differs it is important to know....

- A. if only bacteria can cause an infection.
- B. if only viruses can cause an infection.
- C. whether bacteria or viruses cause an infection
- D. whether bacteria or pesticides cause an infection

9. The gut has many bacteria to decompose organic matter.

- A. True
- B. False

10. The two most common causative agents of infectious diseases are flue and influenza.

- A. True
- B. False

11. Pneumonia is caused by a bacterial infection.

- A. True
- B. False

12. The life of viruses needs a guest.

- A. True
- B. False

13. Common cold is caused by a viral infection.

- A. True
- B. False

14. The word "causative" means:

- A. a sign that something exists, especially bad
- B. acting as the cause of something
- C. to destroy gradually by natural chemical processes
- D. an acute inflammation of the lungs



15. The word "pneumonia" means:

- A. attack to control something
- B. a small amount of a substance that is taken from someone's body in order to test it
- C. an acute inflammation of the lungs
- D. to change food you have just eaten into substances that your body can use

16. The word "symptom" means:

- A. a sign that something exists, especially bad
- B. a tube in the body through which food passes when it leaves the stomach
- C. to change food you have just eaten into substances that your body can use
- D. an acute inflammation of the lungs

17. The word "gut" means:

- A. attack to control something
- B. a small amount of a substance that is taken from someone's body in order to test it
- C. an acute inflammation of the lungs
- D. a tube in the body through which food passes when it leaves the stomach

18. The word "decompose" means:

- A. a sign that something exists, especially bad
- B. acting as the cause of something
- C. to destroy gradually by natural chemical processes
- D. an acute inflammation of the lungs

19. The word "digest" means:

- A. attack to control something
- B. a small amount of a substance that is taken from someone body in order to test it
- C. an acute inflammation of the lungs
- D. to change food you have just eaten into substances that your body can use

20. The word "hijack" means:

- A. to change food you have just eaten into substances that your body can use
- B. a small amount of a substance that is taken from someone's body in order to test it
- C. an acute inflammation of the lungs
- D. attack to control something

21. The word "swab" means:

- A. a small amount of a substance that is taken from someone's body in order to test it
- B. attack to control something
- C. an acute inflammation of the lungs
- D. to change food you have just eaten into substances that your body can use

Answers:

- 1 - A 12 - B
- 2 - D 13 - A
- 3 - D 14 - B
- 4 - D 15 - C
- 5 - C 16 - A
- 6 - B 17 - D
- 7 - A 18 - C
- 8 - C 19 - D
- 9 - B 20 - D
- 10 - B 21 - A
- 11 - A

Workbook

Antibiotics

Page 58

Reading

Antibiotics are **powerful** medicines used to **fight** a **wide variety** of infections or diseases caused by bacteria in people and animals. Antibiotics work to **kill** the bacteria or stop them from multiplying. Before bacteria can **multiply** and cause symptoms, the **immune system** can **typically** kill them. Sometimes, however, the number of harmful bacteria is **excessive**, and the immune system can't fight all. **At that point**, antibiotics are **urgently** needed.

Different antibiotics work **against** different types of bacteria; antibiotics that stop bacteria from multiplying and **affect** a wide **range** of bacteria are called **broad spectrum** antibiotics like **amoxicillin** and **gentamicin**, whereas antibiotics that kill bacteria and affect only a few types of bacteria are called **narrow spectrum** antibiotics such as **penicillin**.

Some people may develop an allergic **reaction** to antibiotics, especially penicillin. **Side effects** might include **rash**, **swelling** of the **tongue** and **face**, and difficulty in **breathing**. **Allergic reactions** to antibiotics might be **immediate** or **delayed**. People with **reduced liver** or **kidney function** should be **cautious** when using antibiotics. This may affect the types of antibiotics they can use or the **dose** they **receive**.

Medical professionals have **concerns** that people are **overusing** antibiotics. The more often antibiotics are used or taken incorrectly, the more **chance** bacteria have to change and become **resistant** to them. This can make bacterial infections much harder to **treat**. **Patients** should complete the **whole course** of medication to **prevent** the **return** of the infection.

The world needs to change the way it **prescribes** and uses antibiotics. Even if new medicines are developed, without **behaviour change**, antibiotics resistance will **remain** a **major threat**. Behaviour changes must include actions to **reduce** the **spread** of infections through **vaccination**, hand **washing** and food **hygiene**.

الكلمات الملونة هي كلمات مهمة، إذا كنت تعرفها فلا تُعر اهتماماً للتولين

Translation

إن المضادات الحيوية أدوية قوية تُستخدم لمكافحة تشكيلة واسعة من الالتهابات أو الأمراض التي تسببها البكتيريا في الإنسان والحيوان. تعمل المضادات الحيوية على قتل البكتيريا أو منعها من التكاثر. وقبل أن تتكاثر البكتيريا وتسبب الأعراض، يمكن للجهاز المناعي عادةً قتلها. ومع ذلك، في بعض الأحيان، يكون عدد البكتيريا الضارة مفرطاً، ولا يستطيع الجهاز المناعي القضاء عليها جميعاً. في هذه المرحلة، تكون هناك حاجة ماسة إلى المضادات الحيوية.

. تعمل المضادات الحيوية المختلفة ضد أنواع متنوعة من البكتيريا، فالمضادات الحيوية التي تمنع البكتيريا من التكاثر وتؤثر على صف واسع من البكتيريا تسمى المضادات الحيوية واسعة الطيف مثل الأموكسيسيلين والجنتاميسين،



في حين أن المضادات الحيوية التي تقتل البكتيريا وتؤثر على أنواع قليلة من البكتيريا تسمى المضادات الحيوية ضيقة الطيف مثل البنسلين.

قد يصاب بعض الأشخاص برد فعل تحسسي تجاه المضادات الحيوية، خاصةً البنسلين. وتشمل الآثار الجانبية: الطفح الجلدي وتورم اللسان والوجه وصعوبة في التنفس. قد تكون ردود الفعل التحسسية تجاه المضادات الحيوية فورية أو لاحقة. يجب على الأشخاص الذين يعانون من قصور في وظائف الكبد أو الكلى توخي الحذر عند استخدام المضادات الحيوية. فقد يؤثر ذلك على أنواع المضادات الحيوية التي بمقدورهم استخدامها أو الجرعة التي يتلقونها.

لدى المهنيين الطبيين مخاوف من إفراط الناس في استخدام المضادات الحيوية. فكلما زاد استخدام المضادات الحيوية أو تناولها بشكل خاطئ، زادت فرصة البكتيريا في التغير فتغدو مقاومة لها. مما قد يجعل علاج الالتهابات البكتيرية أصعب بكثير. ينبغي على المرضى إكمال دورة العلاج كاملة لمنع عودة الالتهاب.

يحتاج العالم إلى تغيير الطريقة التي يصف -يكتب وصفة طبية- بها المضادات الحيوية ويستخدمها. فحتى لو طورت أدوية جديدة، ما دامت الطريقة لم تتغير ستظل مقاومة المضادات الحيوية تشكل تهديدًا كبيرًا. ويجب أن تشمل التغييرات السلوكية إجراءات للحد من انتشار العدوى من خلال التطعيم وغسل اليدين ونظافة الطعام.

مفردات النص الأساسية

cautious	حذر	being careful about what to do
multiply	تكاثر	increase very much in number or amount
allergic	حساسية	being sensitive to a substance
excessive	مفرط	greater than what seems reasonable or appropriate
resistance	مقاومة	the act of using force to oppose something
spectrum	مجال/طيف	a range



Read the text and answer the following questions:

1. Antibiotics are powerful medicines used to caused by bacteria in people and animals.

- A. multiply a wide variety of infections or diseases.
- B. increase a wide variety of infections or diseases.
- C. fight a wide variety of infections or diseases.
- D. reproduce a wide variety of infections or diseases.

2. Antibiotics work by.....

- A. killing the bacteria.
- B. stopping them from multiplying.
- C. increasing the bacteria.
- D. both A and B

3. If the immune system can't fight all the bacteria, are urgently needed.

- A. antibiotics
- B. viruses
- C. Bacteria
- D. infections

4. The immune system can't kill all bacteria when they are

- A. small in number
- B. limited in number
- C. great in number
- D. insufficient

5. The two kinds of antibiotics mentioned in the text are

- A. broad and wide spectrum antibiotics.
- B. limited and narrow spectrum antibiotics.
- C. extensive and wide spectrum antibiotics.
- D. broad and narrow spectrum antibiotics.

6. Penicillin is one of the spectrum antibiotics.

- A. wide
- B. narrow
- C. invasive
- D. broad

7. Amoxicillin and gentamicin are called spectrum antibiotics.

- A. wide
- B. narrow
- C. short
- D. limited

8. People with reduced liver or kidney function should be cautious when using antibiotics because

- A. this may influence the types of antibiotics they can use.
- B. this may affect the types of the dose they receive
- C. they do not have side effects.
- D. Both A and B

9. When we use a great amount of antibiotics, bacteria becomes

- A. very weak
- B. more resistant
- C. powerless
- D. unresistant

10. Antibiotics become less effective when they are used.

- A. correctly
- B. properly
- C. wrongly
- D. truthfully

11. Which sentence about the text is true:

- A. One of the side effects of penicillin is difficulty in running.
- B. One of the side effects of penicillin is difficulty in sleeping.
- C. One of the side effects of penicillin is difficulty in hearing.
- D. One of the side effects of penicillin is difficulty in breathing



12. The immune system can destroy all bacteria immediately even if they multiply

- A. True
- B. False

13. Penicillin prevents bacteria from multiplying.

- A. True
- B. False

14. Antibiotics become more effective when they are taken correctly.

- A. True
- B. False

15. Patients should continue the course of medication even if they feel better

- A. True
- B. False

16. The word "multiply" means:

- A. increase very much in number or amount
- B. being careful about what to do.
- C. reduce
- D. decrease

17. The word "spectrum" means:

- A. increase very much in number or amount
- B. a range
- C. reduce
- D. decrease

18. The word "excessive" means:

- A. decrease
- B. extremely sensitive
- C. reduce
- D. greater than what seems reasonable or appropriate.

19. The word "allergic" means:

- A. increase very much in number or amount
- B. being sensitive to a substance
- C. reduce
- D. greater than what seems reasonable or appropriate

20. The word "cautious" means:

- A. increase very much in number or amount
- B. extremely sensitive
- C. being careful about what to do
- D. greater than what seems reasonable or appropriate

21. The word "resistance" means:

- A. the act of using force to oppose something
- B. extremely sensitive
- C. reduce
- D. greater than what seems reasonable or appropriate.

Answers:	Answers:
1 - C	12 - B
2 - D	13 - B
3 - A	14 - A
4 - C	15 - A
5 - D	16 - A
6 - B	17 - B
7 - A	18 - D
8 - D	19 - B
9 - B	20 - C
10 - C	21 - A
11 - D	



Vocabulary

Verb-noun Collocations

المصطلح	الترجمة
Make an effort	يبذل جهداً
Raise taxes	رفع الضرائب
Give a lift	يُقلِّ / يوصل بالسيارة
Run a risk	يواجه خطراً
Meet expectations	يوافق التوقعات
Lose temper	يفقد أعصابه (من الغضب)

Everyday English

On the Phone Terms

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• I'd like to speak to... | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• hold on a minute, I'll put you through. |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• May I ask who's calling, please?
↳ This is | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Just a moment .., I'll put you through. |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Could you ask ... to ring me back, please? | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• ...'s line is engaged. Will you hold on or can I take a message? |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Could you ask him to call me at 025567896 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Thank you for calling. |

Pronunciation

Silent Letters

الحرف الصامت أو المكتوم (Silent or Mute Letter) في أي كلمة هو الحرف الذي يُكتب ولا يُلفظ.

a	logically			knife	knee
b	doubt	climb	k	knot	knight
	bomb	comb		know	knock
	thumb	crumb		calm	salmon
c	muscle	scissors	L	yolk	talk
d	Wednesday			should	halfpenny
e	make		m	mnemonic	
gh	alight	knight	n	autumn	
h	exhaust	whale	u	guitar	
	ghost	choir		tissue	
	rhyme	honest		colleague	
i	business		w	wrist	sword
s	island			wrong	write
t	castle			answer	whole

ذُكر في الجدول غالبية أمثلة الكتائين، يمكنك الإطلاع على باقي الأمثلة المتواجدة في الكتاب، ويمكنك أيضاً مراجعة شرح القاعدة من هنا



انتبه: (هذه الملاحظة لتسهيل الحفظ وليست بالضرورة أن تكون

القاعدة ثابتة في كل الحالات ولكن الأغلبية تخضع لها)

1. إذا انتهت الكلمة باللاحقة **ally** فإن الـ **a** حرف صامت.
2. إذا انتهت الكلمة بالحرفين **mb** فإن الـ **b** حرف صامت.
3. عند تتالي الحرفين **sc** فإن الـ **c** حرف صامت.
4. عند تتالي الحرفين **gh** وسط الكلمة فإنهما حرفان صامتان.
5. عند تتالي الحرفين **kn** بداية الكلمة فإن الـ **k** حرف صامت.
6. عند تتالي الحرفين **mn** بداية الكلمة فإن الـ **m** حرف صامت.
7. عند تتالي الحرفين **mn** نهاية الكلمة فإن الـ **n** حرف صامت.
8. عند تتالي الحرفين **wr** نهاية الكلمة فإن الـ **w** حرف صامت.
9. حرف **e** في نهاية الكلمة أحياناً يكون صامت.



Choose the correct answer

1. Our boss often gets angry and his when things go wrong.
A. loses... temper B. raises... taxes C. meets... expectations D. makes... an effort
2. If she never posts anything on her personal website, she the of alienating her fans.
A. loses... temper B. raises... taxes C. runs ... risk D. makes... an effort
3. Politicians often think the government should in order to get more money to spend.
A. make an effort B. raise taxes C. meet expectations D. lose temper
4. The new clerk didn't his boss and was fired after only two months.
A. lose... temper B. raise... taxes C. meet expectations D. make... an effort
5. his car broke down, so I him to the nearest- garage.
A. lost... temper B. raised... taxes C. met expectations D. gave... a lift
6. Not everything happens on its own sometimes. You have to to get things done.
A. make an effort B. raise taxes C. lose temper D. meet expectations
7. The Council strives to..... the expectations and aspirations of the community in delivering top- quality services.
A. give B. lose C. meet D. raise
8. If taxes were by just one percent, hundreds of new schools and hospitals could be built.
A. given B. raised C. lost D. met
9. It will be difficult to attain your goal of fluency if you don't an effort to speak more in class.
A. make B. lose C. give D. raise
10. When I feel like I'm about to my temper, I just leave the room.
A. give B. make C. raise D. lose
11. Can you..... me a lift to work tomorrow. My car is being repaired.
A. raise B. meet C. give D. lose
12. Invest if you like, but you're..... the risk of losing everything if the business fails.
A. making B. giving C. losing D. running
13. Which letter in the word" knot" is silent:
A. k B. n C. o D. t
14. Which letter in the word" ghost" is silent:
A. g B. h C. o D. s
15. Which letter in the word" make" is silent:
A. m B. a C. k D. e
16. Which letter in the word" calm" is silent:
A. c B. a C. l D. m
17. Which letter in the word" wrist" is silent:
A. w B. r C. i D. s



18. Which letter in the word "comb" is silent:

- A. c B. o C. m D. b

19. Which letter in the word "guitar" is silent:

- A. g B. u C. i D. t

20. Which letter in the word "talk" is silent:

- A. t B. a C. l D. k

21. Which letter in the word "Wednesday" is silent:

- A. w B. d C. n D. y

22. Which of the following words has a silent letter:

- A. start B. sad C. wrist D. sun

23. The word that has silent letter is....

- A. open B. paint C. sheep D. psychology

24. You want to talk to Dr. Amal. The operator answers your call.

- A. Don't you think you'd feel isolated? **(Ask the operator to put you through to Dr. Amal)**
B. May I ask who's calling, please?
C. " Good morning. I'd like to speak to Dr. Amal please"
D. I'd never hurt your feelings

25. " Dr. Amal's line is engaged. Will you hold or can I take a message?" **(Choose the suitable response)**

- A. Certainly. Thank you for calling.
B. May I ask who's calling, please?
C. Could you ask her to ring me back, please? My phone number is 0303-242892.
D. I'd never hurt your feelings

26. " hello, Frank and Brothers. how can I help you?" **(Introduce yourself)**

- A. This is Peter Martin. Can I have extension 3421
B. May I ask who's calling, please?
C. Could you ask her to ring me back, please? My phone number is 0303-242892.
D. I'd never hurt your feelings

27. " This is Peter Martin calling. Is Bob in?" **(Choose the suitable response)**

- A. This is Peter Martin. Can I have extension 3421?
B. May I ask who's calling, please?
C. Could you ask her to ring me back, please? My phone number is 0303-242892.
D. I'm afraid he's out at the moment. Can I take a message?

28. " Could you ask Bob to call me at 025567896? I need to talk to him about the line. It's urgent."

- A. Could you repeat the number please? **(Choose the suitable response)**
B. I'm sorry about what happened.
C. Could you ask her to ring me back, please? My phone number is 0303-242892.
D. It's very inconvenient.



A. Check whether the sentence is correct or not (True for correct, False for incorrect):

1. We won't have to leave home so early if we lived closer to the office.
2. If I am you, I would go with them.
3. If I had had your address, I would have written you a postcard.
4. If you had come in time, you wouldn't have missed the lesson.
5. Unless she had fastened her seat belt, she would have be injured.
6. I will give you a left into town if I finish my work in time.

B. Rearrange the following parts of a paragraph to form an organized one

- a) This allows bacteria to live in many places - soil, water, plants and the human body.
- b) Bacteria are living organisms, but viruses aren't.
- c) It can survive on its own, inside or outside the body.
- d) A bacterium is a single complex cell.

- | | | |
|----------|----------|---------------|
| Answers: | Answers: | Answers: |
| 1 - A | 15 - D | A |
| 2 - C | 16 - C | 1 - F |
| 3 - B | 17 - A | 2 - F |
| 4 - C | 18 - D | 3 - T |
| 5 - D | 19 - B | 4 - T |
| 6 - A | 20 - C | 5 - F |
| 7 - C | 21 - B | 6 - F |
| 8 - B | 22 - C | B |
| 9 - A | 23 - D | b - d - c - a |
| 10 - D | 24 - C | |
| 11 - C | 25 - C | |
| 12 - D | 26 - A | |
| 13 - A | 27 - D | |
| 14 - B | 28 - A | |

Conditional Sentences

رابط شرح الدرس

Grammar

Uses & Forms

1 – Zero conditional (Present simple):

If + Subject + V₁ ↔ Subject + V₁

الحالة 0 (احتمال مؤكد): يستخدم هذا النوع من الشرط

للدلالة على عادات عامة أو حقائق علمية ثابتة (شيء دائماً يسبب شيء آخر) و نسبة تحققها مؤكدة لأنها دائمة.

- If we **boil** water, it **evaporates**.
- I **feel** tired if I **don't get** enough sleep.

2 – First conditional (Future simple):

If + Subject + V₁ ↔ Subject + $\frac{will}{won't}$ + V₀

الحالة 1 (احتمال متوسط): يستخدم هذا النوع من الشرط للدلالة على حدث محتمل، واقعي غير مستحيل يمكن أن يتحقق في وقت ما في المستقبل.

- If you **study**, you **will pass**.
- We **will go** swimming if the weather **is** nice tomorrow.

Note

يمكنك استعمال الجمل الأمرية في هذه الحالة أيضاً:

- If you **need** money, **go** to the bank.
- If you **are** hungry, **eat** your meal.
- **Go** out, if you **need** some privacy.

تذكر: الجمل الأمرية هي جمل خذف فاعلها و بقي الفعل فقط.

3 – Second conditional (Past simple):

If + Subject + V₂ ↔ Subject + $\frac{would}{wouldn't}$ + V₀

الحالة 2 (احتمال ضعيف): يستخدم هذا النوع من الشرط للدلالة على شيء تخيلي احتمالية حدوثه ضئيلة جداً ولكن واردة الحدوث في المستقبل، ويمثل عكس الأحداث الواقعة في الماضي و المستقبل.

- If you **studied**, you **would pass**.
- He **would help** her if she **asked** him.
- If I **were** you, I **would choose** to study engineering.

Note

في الجمل الشرطية:

- If I were you ✓
- If I was you ✗

4 – Third conditional (Past perfect):

If + Subject + had + V₃ ↔ Subject + $\frac{would}{wouldn't}$ + have + V₃

الحالة 3 (احتمال مستحيل): يستخدم هذا النوع من الشرط للدلالة على شيء تخيلي مستحيل التحقق، وهو عادةً يُمثل عكس الواقع في الماضي، ولذلك هو غير مرتبط بالمستقبل.

- If you **had studied**, you **would have passed**.
- Ahmad **would have arrived** in time if his car **hadn't broken down**.

Note

Breaking down

فعل مركب معناه تعطيل

نكشات

Notes

بعض الملاحظات في الجمل الشرطية:

1 عند وجود أداة الشرط في منتصف الجملة الشرطية

نحذف الفاصلة:

- If you **studied**, you **would pass**.

- You **would pass** If you **studied**.

2 :Unless = if not

- if Ahmad's car **hadn't** broken down, he would have arrived in time.

- **Unless** Ahmad's car had broken down, he would have arrived in time.

3 عند التأكد من تحقق الشرط بنسبة كبيرة (أي كما

في الحالة 1) يمكننا تبديل **if** بـ **when**:

- I will give you a lift into town **if** I finish my work.

- I will give you a lift into town **when** I finish my work.

4 يمكن استخدام الصيغة **Whether or**

للتعبير عن الجمل الشرطية، وتكون بمعنى (فيما إذا)

وتستخدم للتخيير بين شيئين:

- **Whether** you studied **or not**, you wouldn't pass the test.

وهنا تمت الإشارة الى شرطين (درست أم لم تدرس)

فهناك جواب شرط واحد (الرسوب).

1 يمكن أن تأتي جملة الشرط بدون كلمة **if** ولكن تفيد معنى الشرط، وتندرج تحت الحالة 2 ويكون شكلها:

Noun \leftrightarrow Subject + $\frac{would}{wouldn't}$ + V₀

- Without money, life **would be** difficult.

مع عدم وجود كلمة الشرط في الجملة السابقة إلا أننا يمكن أن نرى بوضوح أنها تفيد معنى الشرط (من دون المال، الحياة ستكون صعبة أي إذا لم يتواجد المال، الحياة ستكون صعبة)

2 تذكر: في الجمل الشرطية:

- If I were you ✓

- If I was you ✗

ولكن في بقية الحالات:

- If I were rich ✓

- If I was rich ✓

مقارنة بين الحالتين 2 و 3 للجمل الشرطية:

Second conditional	Third conditional
وارد التحقق ولكن نسبته قليلة جداً	مستحيل التحقق
مرتبط بالمستقبل	غير مرتبط بالمستقبل



Choose the correct answer

1. If I had enough money, I a Ferrari.

- A. would buy B. will buy C. would have bought D. am going to buy

2. If I had had enough money, I a Ferrari.

- A. would buy B. will buy C. would have bought D. am going to buy

3. If you..... more, your English would improve.

- A. practice B. practiced C. would have practiced D. will practice

4. I would ring the police if I a burglar breaking into my house.

- A. see B. am going to see C. saw D. had seen

5. If the referee..... the foul, he would have awarded a penalty kick to our team.

- A. had seen B. will see C. saw D. sees

6. I..... a huge house by the beach if I won the lottery.

- A. will build B. would build C. would have built D. am going to build

7. If I..... your address, I would have written you a postcard.

- A. have B. had C. would have D. had had

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

- A. has taken B. had taken C. would take D. takes

9. I..... very unhappy if my friends didn't come to the party.

- A. would have been B. will be C. would be D. am

10. Your brother wouldn't have found such a nice job if he a university diploma.

- A. hadn't had B. didn't have C. doesn't have D. won't have

11. If you had come in time, you the lesson.

- A. don't miss B. wouldn't have missed C. won't miss D. wouldn't miss

12. People wouldn't have crossed the Bosphorus if they these bridges.

- A. haven't built B. didn't build C. hadn't built D. don't build

13. You would have some money in your pocket if you it so generously.

- A. wouldn't spend B. hadn't spent C. didn't spent D. don't spend

14. If I..... in debt, I would quit my job.

- A. am not B. haven't been C. hadn't been D. weren't

15. If I a bird, I would fly.

- A. am B. was C. were D. both B and C

16. If I were you, I do this.

- A. don't B. won't C. wouldn't D. both A and B

17. If I had found her address, I..... her an invitation.

- A. send B. will send C. would send D. would have sent

18. If I..... her address, I would send her an invitation.

- A. found B. find C. will find D. am finding



19. If I..... enough time now, I would visit my aunt.

- A. have B. had C. had had D. have had

20. If I had enough time now, I..... my aunt.

- A. visit B. visited C. will visit D. would visit

21. If I enough time yesterday, I would have visited my aunt.

- A. have B. had C. had had D. have had

22. I you a lift into town if I finish my work in time.

- A. will give B. would give C. would have given D. gave

23. I'll give you a lift into town when I my work.

- A. had finished B. will finish C. finished D. finish

24. Unless she.... the seat belt, she would have been injured.

- A. didn't fasten B. fastened C. had fastened D. hadn't fastened

25. If I... writing poetry, my English teacher would be surprised.

- A. started B. start C. would start D. had started

26. People would see my photo everywhere if I... a famous model.

- A. am B. were C. would be D. had been

27. If the family had saved enough money, they a new flat.

- A. could buy B. will buy C. would buy D. would have bought

28. The buildings wouldn't have burned to ashes if the firemen..... in time.

- A. come B. came C. had come D. would come

29. If my little sister did something wrong, I'm sure she me.

- A. would have told B. tell C. would tell D. will tell

30. If the policeman had seen the thief, he him.

- A. will arrest B. would have arrested C. would arrest D. arrest

31. I would spend every winter in Kasab if I..... enough time.

- A. have B. had had C. had D. would have

32. If Sara had had enough time, she her project.

- A. finish B. would have finished C. finished D. would finish

33. Jack will buy his son a computer when he his exams.

- A. passes B. passed C. had passed D. will pass

34. If my car hadn't run out of petrol, I on time.

- A. would arrive B. will arrive C. would have arrived D. arrive

35. Jane would have attended her friend's birthday if she an invitation.

- A. would receive B. would have received C. will receive D. had received

36. Unless Caroline's car had broken down, she there.

- A. would have been B. would be C. will be D. is

37. If I had gone to bed early last night, I tired the following day.

- A. wouldn't have been B. won't be C. can't be D. wouldn't be



38. I would ring my friend now if I Her phone number.

- A. will know B. knew C. had known D. know

39. If the officials hadn't stopped the poor man, he..... his house

- A. build B. built C. could build D. could have built

40. Unless the officialsthe poor man, he could have built his house.

- A. stop B. stopped C. had stopped D. would stop

41. Our team would have moved up if they..... the match.

- A. were winning B. had won C. win D. won

42. If Christine..... in hospital now, she would be on holiday in Italy.

- A. weren't B. wasn't C. won't be D. both A and B

43. If the streets in our town weren't very crowded, I my car.

- A. drive B. will drive C. could drive D. could have driven

44. Unless the streets in our town so crowded, I could drive my car.

- A. were B. is C. was D. are

Answers:

- | | |
|--------|--------|
| 1 - A | 23 - D |
| 2 - C | 24 - C |
| 3 - B | 25 - A |
| 4 - C | 26 - B |
| 5 - A | 27 - D |
| 6 - B | 28 - C |
| 7 - D | 29 - C |
| 8 - B | 30 - B |
| 9 - C | 31 - C |
| 10 - A | 32 - B |
| 11 - B | 33 - A |
| 12 - C | 34 - C |
| 13 - C | 35 - D |
| 14 - D | 36 - A |
| 15 - D | 37 - A |
| 16 - C | 38 - B |
| 17 - D | 39 - D |
| 18 - A | 40 - C |
| 19 - B | 41 - B |
| 20 - D | 42 - D |
| 21 - C | 43 - C |
| 22 - A | 44 - A |