



مدونة المناهج السعودية

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الموقع التعليمي لجميع المراحل الدراسية

في المملكة العربية السعودية

English Unlimited

LEVEL 4

Grammar & Vocabulary

شرح مبسط لقواعد المنهج
جميع مفردات المنهج مصحوبة بتمارين
أسئلة مراجعة اختيارية بطريقة الاختبار

لدينا حصرياً
القرى المتحدة
2000
السلطانية - شارع جوارثي
0543590775

Khaled AL-Sayed
0543590775

UNIT 1

Grammar

Present Simple

ندينا حصريا
القرن 2000
البيمانية - بجوار حلواني مولانا
٥٦٥٥١٧٥٩

يستخدم للتعبير عن العادات والحقائق.

استخدامه :

Ex. - I (play / am playing / plays) football at the weekend.

- She (cooks / is cooking / cook) lunch everyday.

النفي :

play	→	don't play
plays	→	doesn't play

Ex. - I (don't / doesn't / 'm not) study hard.

- He (don't / doesn't / isn't) go out every day.

السؤال :

Do { they
we
you
I } + المصدر _____ ?

Does { he
she
it } + المصدر _____

ندينا حصريا
القرن 2000
البيمانية - بجوار حلواني مولانا
٥٦٥٥١٧٥٩

Ex. - (Do / Does / Are) they come on time?

- (Do / Does / is) he always sleep early?

Present Progressive

am
is + V - ing
are

تكوينه :

يستخدم للتعبير عما يحدث الآن أو في تلك الفترة.

استخدامه :

- I (study / am studying) French at university at the moment.

- Can you be quiet please, I (watch / am watching) TV.

نضع (not) بعد (am / is / are) .

النفي :

- I'm waiting for a phone call.

→ I'm not waiting for a phone call.

نقدم (am / is / are) على الفاعل .

السؤال :

- Ali is watching a film now.



- Is Ali watching a film now?

Present Perfect

have
+ V3
has

تكوينه :

لدينا حصريا
القرن 2000
الاسلامية
بهار حلواني مولانا
0565517590

يستخدم للتعبير عن فعل بدأ في الماضي وحتى الآن.

استخدامه :

Ex. - I (lived / 've lived) here all my life.

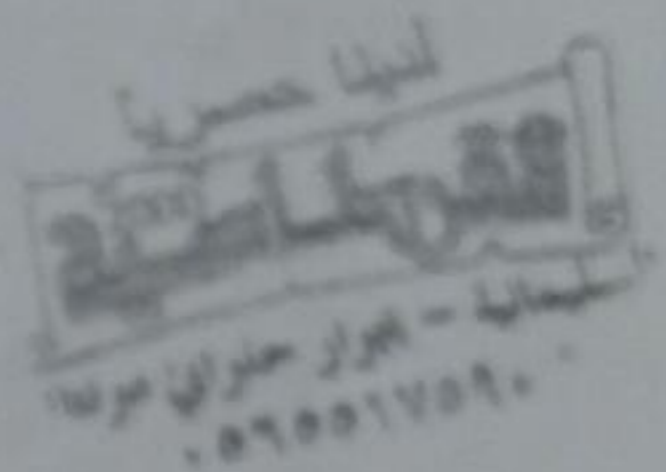
- We (I have seen / saw) this movie recently.



سيتم شرحه بالتفصيل في الوحدة الثالثة

* Choose :

- 1- Maha (speaks – speak – is speaking) five languages. She is intelligent.
- 2- Lucy and mark (work – works – are working) in a bank.
- 3- (Do – Does – is) your father play golf?
- 4- (Do – Does – Are) Sultan and Talal work in London?
- 5- Billy (lives – lived – is living) in Qatar at the moment.
- 6- What (do you – are you – did you) doing at the moment?
- 7- I often walk to work, but today (I drive – I'm driving – I was driving).
- 8- Adam (don't like – doesn't like – isn't like) tennis.
- 9- Lucy and Martin (is – are – do) married.
- 10- Have you (reads – reading – read) the newspaper today?
- 11- I have (write – wrote – written) many essays since the start of the term.



Vocabulary

a bout	حوالي - عن	accurate	دقيق	amazing	مدهش
a fan	مشجع	trust	يثق / ثقة	silly	أحمق / غب
I'm really into	أنا مهتم بـ	believe	يؤمن / يعتقد	exciting	مثير
I'd rather	أفضل	belief	إيمان / اعتقاد	opinions	آراء
I prefer to ...	أفضل أن	a fake	تقليد	facts	حقائق
I can't stand ..	لا أحب	popular	شعب / محبوب	scandal	فضيحة
I'm keen on ...	أنا مهتم بـ	terrible	سئ	at the moment	في هذه اللحظة
absolutely	بالأكيد	anything	أى شيء		

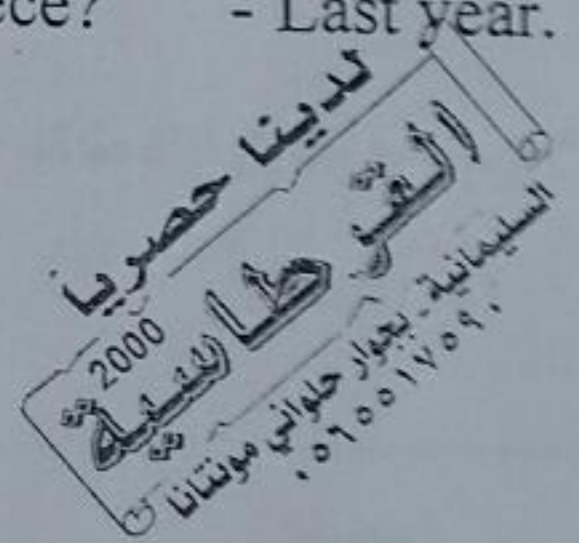
* Choose :

- 1- It is really (an interesting – a boring – a bad) book. I like it.
- 2- I left the cinema because the film was (great – boring – good).
- 3- My father is a big (fan – crowd – singer) of Chelsea.
- 4- I can't stand (watching – to watch – watch) TV.
- 5- I'm not keen on (read – reading – to read) books.
- 6- I'd rather (to sleep – sleep – sleeping) early.
- 7- I tend (to watch – watching – watch) the news on TV.
- 8- Have there been any (scandals – fake – trust) about famous people in your country recently?

Revision

I. Grammar : Choose the correct answer :

- 1- (Does – Do – Is) he work in a bank?
- 2- (Do – Does – Are) they live abroad?
- 3- Are you (read – reading – reads) anything at the moment?
- 4- (Did you read – Have you read) any thing good recently?
- 5- How long have you (know – knowing – known) Malcom?
- 6- When (have you gone – did you go – do you go) to Greece? - Last year.
- 7- How long (did you have – have you had) your car?
- 8- I've never (plays – played – playing) tennis in my life.
- 10- Have you ever (been – was – played) to Austrelia?
- 9- We (live – lived – 've lived) here for 10 years now.
- 10- My father (has lived – lived – is living) in Africa when he was a child.



II. Vocabulary : Choose the correct answer :

- 1- He is a big (fan – singer – engineer) of Al-Ahli.
- 2- He can't stand (watch – to watch – watching) TV.
- 3- I'm not keen on (read – reading – to read) stories.
- 4- Do you like (watch – to watch – watching) TV?
- 5- Do you (trust – fake – scandal) what newspaper say?
- 6- Have there been any (scandals – trust – fake) about famous people in your country recently?
- 7- I don't like this book because it is (interesting – good – boring).
- 8- I (hate – 'm really into – can't stand) football. I watch all matches.
- 9- I wasn't used to (spend – spending – spends) so may time in big groups.

UNIT 2

Grammar

Will - Could - May - Might

Will + (inf.)

* يستخدم لتقول أنك متأكد بخصوص شيء ما الآن أو مستقبلاً أو بوجه عام.

- People **will** do most of their shopping online in the future. (Future)

- A : Let's call Nathalie.

B : No, She'll be in the car. (Now)

- He's always complaining so no one **will** listen to him. (In General)

May / Might / Could + (inf.)

* يستخدموا للتعبير عن عدم التأكد بخصوص شيء ما الآن وفي المستقبل أو بوجه عام.

- A : Where's Nadia ?

B : I don't know. She might may could be at work. (Now)

- Chinese might may could become the most important language in the world. (Future)

- There might may could be many animals species we don't know about. (In General)

ملحوظة



د. (may) أكثر رسمية عن (might) كما أنها أكثر شيوعاً في الكتابة الرسمية لكن (might) أكثر شيوعاً في الحديث اليومي.

هناك اختلاف هام بين : (could / can) .

- The supermarket could be crowded on Saturday. (من المحتمل أنه سوف يكون مزدحم يوم السبت)
- The supermarket can be crowded on Saturday. (أحياناً يكون مزدحم يوم السبت)

هناك كلمات تقوي أو تضعف احتمالات التأكد مع (will & may) .

Ex. +++ Nathalie will **definitely** be there for the meeting.

++ Nathalie **will** be there.

+ Nathalie will **probably** be there. Or Nathalie may be there.

? **Maybe / Perhaps / Possibly** Nathalie will be there.

- يمكن استخدام (be unlikely to - be likely to) للتعبير عن الاحتمالية.

- Don't call Nathalie now. She's likely to be busy at work.
- She's (may - unlikely - must) to have her mobile switched on.
- Try her landline. She's more (may - will - likely) to be at home than at work.

ملحوظة



- أحياناً نستخدم (less - more) للتعبير عن مقارنة الاحتمالية.

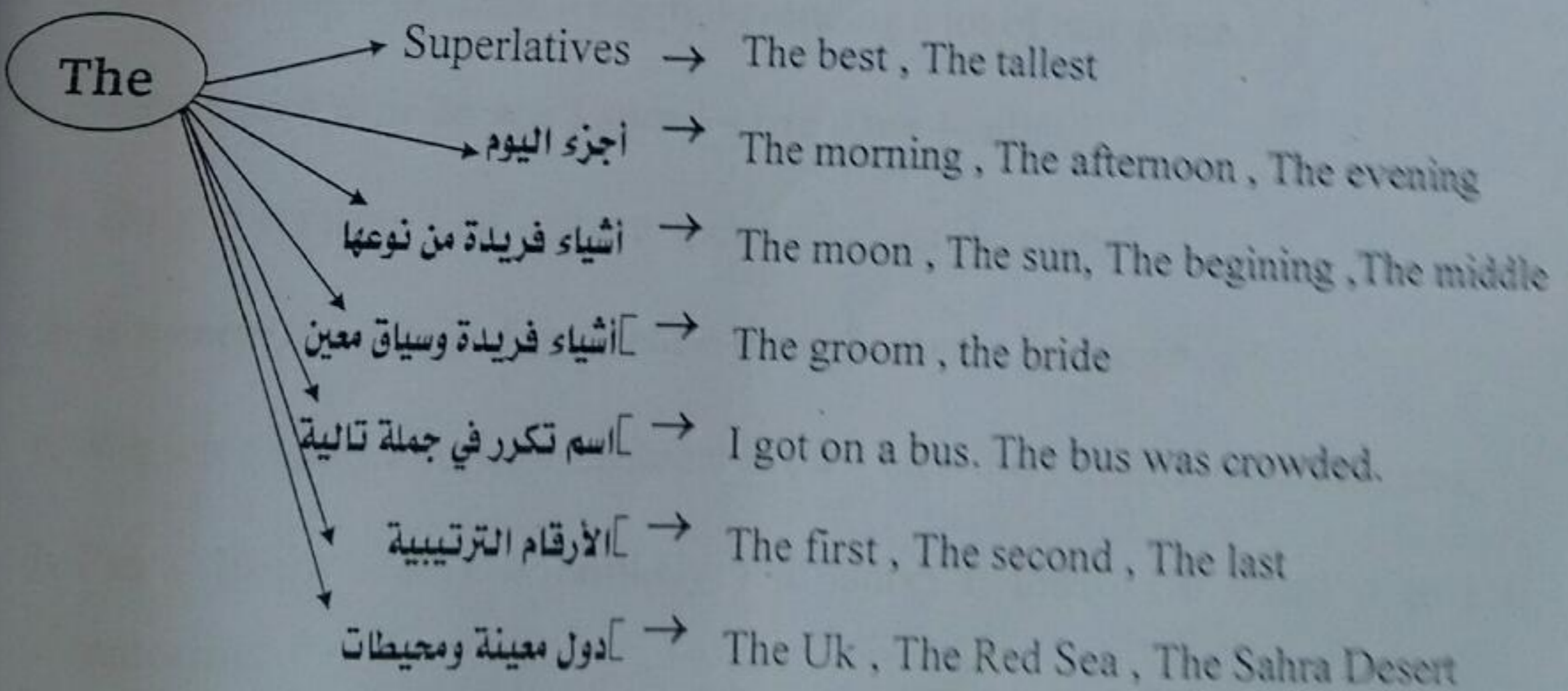
Vocabulary

actually	في الواقع - ممقاً	a lot	كثيراً	stressful	متعب
and so on	الى آخره - الخ	cause	سبب (v.) سبب (n.)	incredible	مذهل - لا يصدق
amazing	مدهش	chance	فرصة	social site	موقع اجتماع
ban	يمنع - يحظر	comment	تعليق	reckon	يعتقد - يفترض
be able to	يكون قادر على	communication	تواصل	There's no harm	لا ضرر
blog	مدونة	tiring	متعب	keep in contact	ابق على اتصال
body language	لغة الجسد				

* Choose :

- 1- It's important to (read - reading - reads) books.
- 2- It isn't a (facial - urgent - real) friendship.
- 3- It's (boring - nice - happy) spending a lot of time alone.
- 4- It's (important - unimportant - bad) to study hard.

Get It Right



Revision

I. Grammar : Choose the correct answer :

- 1- I'm sure, my friend Ali (will get – may get – could get) high marks.
- 2- They (will arrive – may arrive – might arriving) tomorrow, I don't know.
- 3- She is (could – might – likely) to be busy at work.
- 4- She's less (likely – may – could) to answer if you call her mobile.
- 5- Ali isn't prepared for exam. He (will – may – can) pass if he gets a nice examiner.
- 6- No, I'm sure. They (will – may – might) pass.
- 7- He probably won't answer the phone if he is driving. He (likely – unlikely – like) to answer the phone.

II. Vocabulary : Choose the correct answer :

- 1- It's better (talk – to talk – talking) to people face to face.
- 2- It's (boring – difficult – happy) spending a lot of time alone.
- 3- How much time do you (spend – live – use) online?
- 4- Do you regularly (do – make – spend) a search engine?
- 5- It's very (relaxing – important – tiring) to walk for long hours.
- 6- We have many marriage customs in (a – on – the) United Arab Emirates.
- 7- I'm (likely – may – unlikely) to finish it today. I'll email it to you tomorrow.

UNIT 3

Grammar

Present Perfect

have
+ V3
has

تكوينه :

استخدامه :

١- للتعبير عن أفعال أحداث أو مواقف غير منتهية.

- I (lived – 've lived) in my flat since 2010.
- I (worked – 've worked) as a teacher for 5 years.
- I 've always known my best friend.

٢- كما يمكن استخدام المضارع التام للحديث عن أفعال منتهية لها أثر الآن.

- We ('ve painted – painted) the house. It looks lovely.

ملحوظة

لا نستخدم المضارع التام الأفعال المنتهية المحددة.

- We (painted – 've painted) our house last week.
- They (have gone – went) to Africa in 1999.

الدلائل الزمنية :

since - for - always - never - yet - recently - just - already

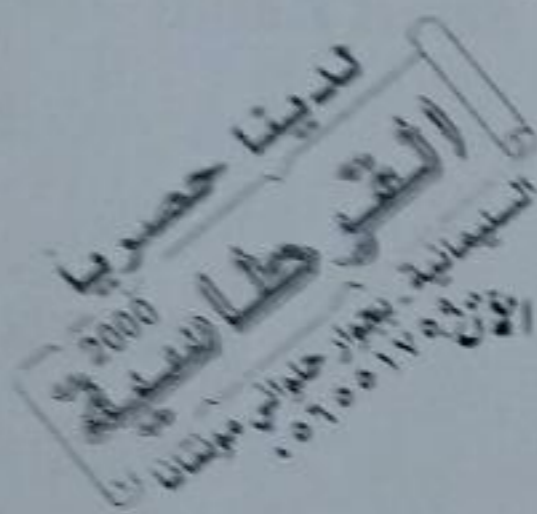
always

never

للتعبير عن طول الحياة حتي الآن.

since

for



للتحديث عن جزء من الحياة حتي الآن.

recently

just

للتحديث عن فعل تم منذ فترة وجيزة.

- I've just seen Maria. If you hurry, you can go with her.

yet →

للتحدث عن شئ ما متوقع أن يحدث.

- Have you finished your homework?

No, I haven't started it yet.

already →

للتحدث عن فعل حدث مبكراً عما كان متوقع.

- He's already seen this movie.

Ever →

في السؤال بمعنى (ذات مرة) في حياتك.

- Have you (ever – already) had Indian food?



بعض التعبيرات الزمنية تستخدم في أكثر من مكان.

- I've already written the essay.
- I've written the essay already.
- We've seen her recently.
- We've recently seen her.
- I (haven't finished – have finished – didn't finish) my work yet.
- I've always known my best friend.

(منذ)

since + نقطة بدء الحدث

2000 تواريخ

April شهور

Monday أيام

5 o'clock ساعات

last year

new year

(لمدة)

for + مدة زمنية محددة بالعدد

2 years

a month

a few minutes

an hour / half an hour

ages / a long time

- Ali has worked here (since – for) 2010.
- Ali has worked here (since – for) 6 years.

Vocabulary

abbreviation	اختصار	aim	هدف	make a living	كسب عيشه (قوته)
ability	قدرة - مقدرة	able to	قادر على	inspired by	مستوحاة من
about	عن - حوالى	dreams	أحلام	excited about	متحمس عن
absolutely	اطلاقاً - كلياً	designer	مصمم	easy to use	سهل الإستخدام
almost	تقريباً	increase (v.)	يزيد	optimistic about	متفائل عن
already	بالفعل	lawyer	محامي	tend to	يميل إلى
always	دائماً	gadgets	أدوات	capable of	قادر على
ambition	الطموح	doubts about	شكوك عن	come up with (idea/ solution)	يأتي بـ (فكرة/ حل)
achievement	إنجاز	poet	شاعر	confident about	واثق عن
arrogant	مغرور - متكبر	habits	عادات	excel at	بارع في

لدينا حصة
 2000
 السليمانية - بجوار حلوانى مونتانا
 ٠٥٦٥٥١٧٥٩

* Choose :

- 1- Before he worked for Apple, I've never thought he would (do a living – make a living – get a living) as an inventor.
- 2- He (came out – came up with) the idea of an I Mak computer that looked like a lamp.
- 3- The aim is to create beautiful (gadgets – chair – food) that are easy to use.
- 4- My (ambition – habit – ability) is to be a minister.
- 5- My (dream – gadget - doubts) is to have my own phatoraphy business.
- 6- I feel very optimistic (about – on – for) its chances of success.

Revision

I. Grammar : Choose the correct answer :

- 1- Have you (reads – reading – read) the newspaper today?
- 2- I have (write – wrote – written) many essays since the start of the term.
- 3- How long have you (know – knowing – known) Malcom?
- 4- When (have you gone – did you go – do you go) to Greece? - Last year.
- 5- How long (did you have – have you had – do you have) your car?
- 6- I've never (plays – played – playing) tennis in my life.
- 7- Have you ever (been – was – played) to Austrelia.
- 8- We (live – lived – 've lived) here for 10 years now.
- 9- My father (has lived – lived – is living) in Africa when he was a child.
- 10- That book is really good. I ('ve read – read – did read) it last year.
- 11- Andrea (worked – has worked – have worked) here since last year.
- 12- I ('ve played – played – 'm playing) on the school football team from 2001 to 2003.
- 13- I've been on this computer (ago – for – since) about an hour.
- 14- Tony's had that watch (for – since – already) he was twelve.
- 15- My father's worked at this hospital (for – since – yet) years.
- 16- We haven't had a break (since – for – ever) last summer.
- 17- Ali (has lived – have lived – lived) here since 2009.

- 18- Toby (started – has started – starting) a new job last Monday.
- 19- Ahmed (hasn't learned – didn't – didn't learn – has learned) to swim yet.
- 20- Tina (wrote – has written – have written) a book of poems.
- 21- Have you (ever – never – yet) been to paris?
- 22- When (are – were – have) you born?

II. Vocabulary : Choose the correct answer :

- 1- My (ambition – start – habit) is to have my own business.
- 2- I've been qualified (to – for – of) two fears ; I did my professional exams in London.
- 3- He is a capable (of – to – for) understanding her real feelings and emotions.
- 4- He (came out – came up with – came in) a big solution for the problem.
- 5- When I design a product, my gool is to (do money – make money – win money) out of it.
- 6- He works hard to (do a living – make a living – gain living).
- 7- They are good at (to play – play – playing) golf.
- 8- We have some doubts (on – about – at) a few things in the bunisess plan.

UNIT 4

Grammar

Past Simple

لدينا حصريا
2000
طال الرجاء
الميامنة بجوار حلواني مونتانا
٠٥٦٥٥١٧٥٩٠

تكوينه : التصريف الثاني للفعل V2

أفعال عادية

- ed
play - ed
- d
close - d
- ied
try - tried

أفعال شاذة

ليس لها قاعدة وتحفظ
go - went
see - saw
meet - met
fly - flew
drive - drove

الدلائل :

yesterday / ago / last (week - month - year) / in + 2011 تاريخ ماضي

- I (visit - visited - visiting) London last year.
- I (drop - dropped - dropping) your camera. I'm sorry.
- I (was meeting - meet - met) my husband in 1989.

النفي :

- I visited Paris last year. —————> I didn't visit Paris last year.

السؤال :

- He played golf yesterday. —————> Did he play golf yesterday?
What (did - does) he play yesterday?

Past Progressive

was + V-ing
were

الماضي المستمر

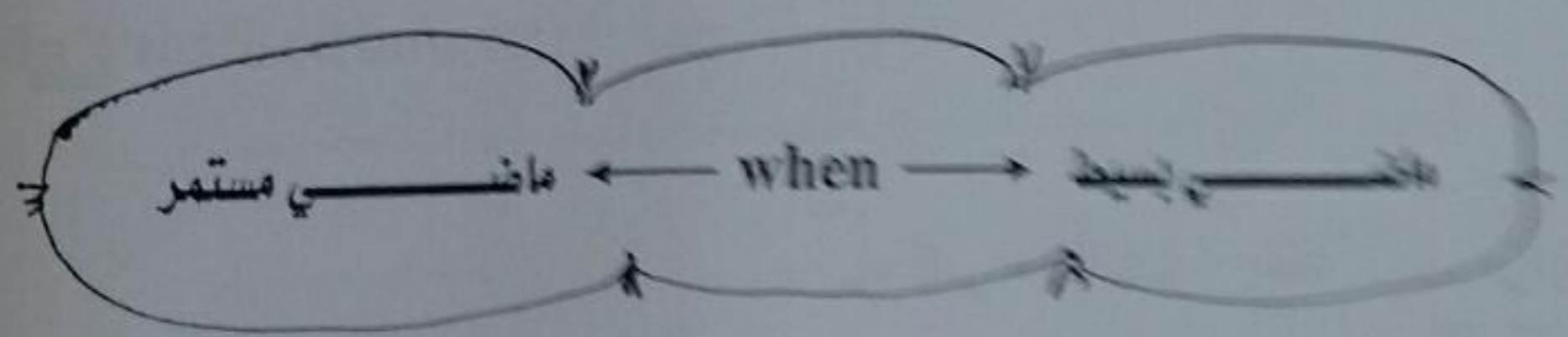
الماضي المستمر

الماضي المستمر كان مستمرا في وقت معين في الماضي.

- I (watched – was watching) a film at 5 PM yesterday.
- I (watched – was watching) a film yesterday.

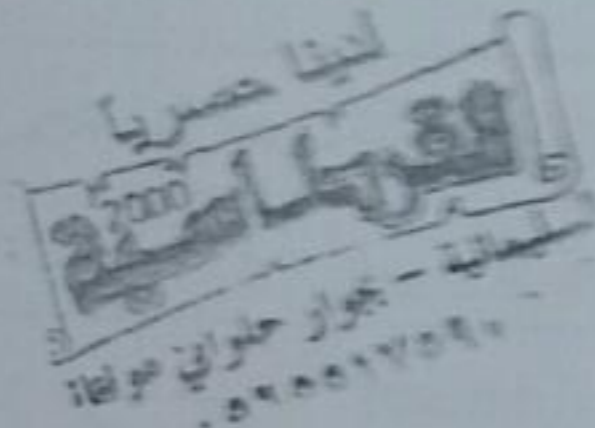
الماضي المستمر للماضي المستمر لشرح الغرضية لحدث آخر.

- I (was watching – taught) in a primary school when I met my husband.



Past Perfect

had + V3



كلمة:

استخدامه:

تتبع من فعل تم حدوثه في الماضي قبل فعل ماضي آخر.

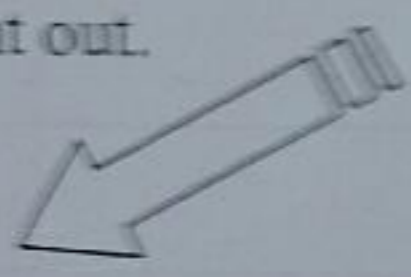
- After I (did - had done) my homework, I went out.

(1)

had done

(2)

went



- This afternoon, I bought loads of food for the weekend. I didn't realise you (had already done - did) the shopping this morning.

التعليق: تتبع كلمة (not) بعد (had)

- I had realised how late it was.
- I hadn't realised how late it was.

المثال: تقدم (had) على الفاعل.

- They had tried to ring.
- Had they tried to ring?

Vocabulary

accident	حادثة	clumsy	أخرق - غير لبق	obviously	بوضوح
at the moment	في اللحظة	come over	يأتي - يسافر	on the way	في الطريق
at the time	في الوقت	cut	يقطع	realise	يدرك
an earthquake	زلزال	eclipse	الكسوف	slip	ينزلق
a volcanic eruption	ثورة بركانية	drop	يقط	suddenly	فجأة
a flood	فيضان	fortunately	لحسن الحظ		
a hurricane	اعصار	fall over	يسقط - يقع		
bang (v.)	يصطدم	find out	يكشف		
break	استراحة	immediately	في الحال		

* Choose :

- 1- I (dropped - cut) your camera. I think, I've (broken - banged) it. I'm sorry.
- 2- Oh, yeah, I (broke - slipped) my wrist.
- 3- I've (cut - fallen) my finger on the glass.
- 4- Floods and earthquake are natural (eclipse - disasters).
- 5- I was (in my way - on my way) to work when I dropped my keys.

Revision

I. Grammar : Choose the correct answer :

- 1- I (went – was going – goes) to Paris last summer.
- 2- I visited my grandmother two days (last – ago – yesterday).
- 3- When the phone rang, I (did – was doing – is doing) my homework.
- 4- I (had – was having – am having) lunch in a restaurant when I saw Fahd.
- 5- While I (were playing – was playing – played) football, it started to rain.
- 6- What (did you do – were you doing – was you doing) at 9 o'clock this morning ?
- 7- Ahmed (were writing – writes – was writing) yesterday evening at 5.00 P.m.
- 8- When I got home I found, I (lost – had lost – have lost) my keys.
- 9- * Manager (Did you work – Did you write – did write you) the report?
** Ali : Yes, I did.
- 10- (Did you – Do you – Were you) drive to the airport yesterday?
- 11- Did you (have – has – had) a good weekend?
- 12- We didn't (go – going – went) out because the weather wasn't very good.
- 13- (Did – Do Does – Were) you watch a film last night?
- 14- What (were you doing – did you do – are you doing) when you heard the news ?
- 15- What time (do you – did you – were you) go to bed last night?

- 16- I saw your car in town this morning. Where (are you - were you - did you) going?
- 17- While I was cooking, the doorbell (ring - rang - was ringing).
- 18- We (were studying - studied - are studying) when the lights went out.

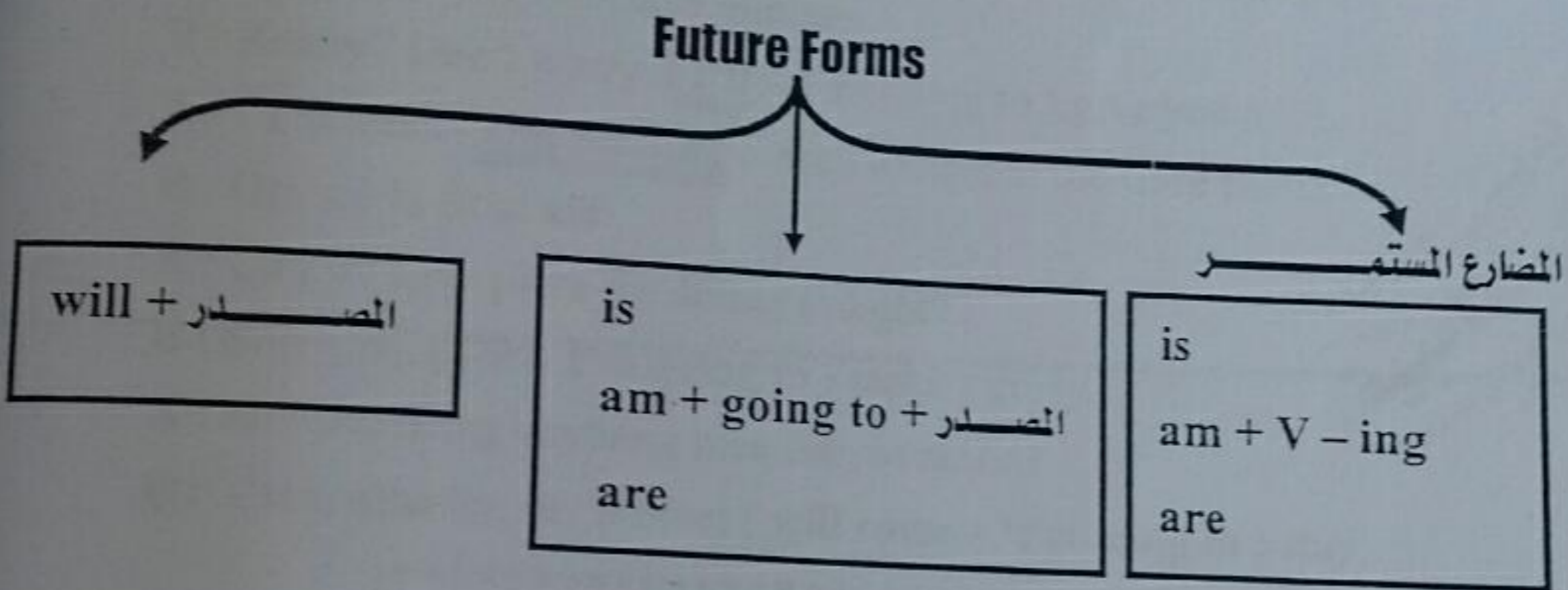
II. Vocabulary : Choose the correct answer :

- 1- I (slipped - cut - trip) on the ice and broke my leg.
- 2- I fell (on - over - at) that box.
- 3- Oh, yeah, I (broke - cut - put) my wrist.
- 4- I (dropped - cut - shut) a plate on the floor and (broke - cut - put) it.
- 5- I (dropped - slipped - got) on a wet floor and broke my arm.
- 6- I slipped and broke (my glass - my arm - my bag).
- 7- I tripped and (banged - slipped - stopped) my head.
- 8- I was living in Sri Lanka when the tsunami (hit - arrived - fall).
- 9- A lot of people died because of the (earth quake - lights - forest).
- 10- I can't really (find out - find on - see) what happened.

UNIT 5

Grammar

Future Forms



للتحدث عن قرار عمل في لحظة

خطة عملت قبل التحدث

للتحدث عن شيء أنت متأكد من حدوثه
لأنه مرتب .

A) There's someone at the door.

A) Do you want to go out tonight?

- I'm getting married to on the 1st June.


B) Ok, I'll get it.

B) Erm, I'm just going to watch TV tonight.

- وأيضا يمكن استخدام هذه الأشكال للتحدث عن خطط وترتيبات ماضية .

- I was meeting my friend at seven, so I left at six thirty.
- I was going to eat dinner, so I said goodbye to my friend.
- I was supposed to cook that night, so I left for home.

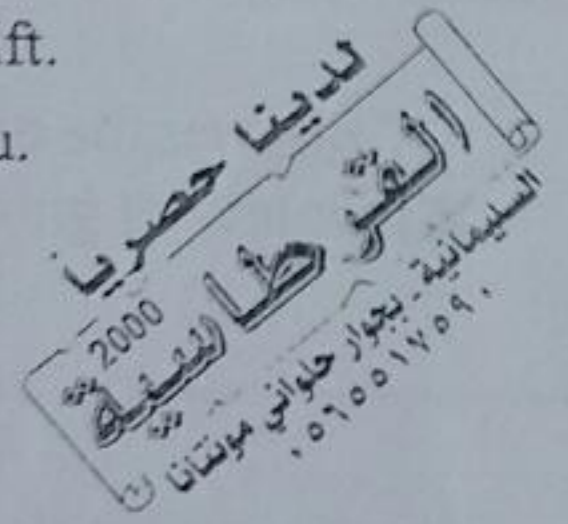
يمكن استخدام

was		عندما هناك خطة أو ترتيب تم يحدث	
were			supposed to + المصدر
was			going to + المصدر
were			

- I was going to go to the cinema, but there was nothing on.
- I was supposed to meet somebody, but he didn't turn up.

Choose the correct form to complete these conversations :

- 1- A : I have to be at work five minutes.
B : Really ? Don't worry. (I'll - I'm going to) give you a lift.
- 2- A : (I'll meet - I'm meeting) Amy tonight at the Café Bleu.
B : Oh, say hi from me.
- 3- A : Can we have pizza for dinner tonight?
B : Sorry, no. (I'll - I'm going to) make a curry.
- 4- A : Are you doing anything nice this weekend?
B : Yeah, actually, my brother (will come - 's coming to) stay.



Vocabulary

a bit	قليلاً	manage to	يمكن أن	لا فائدة / لا قيمة
I'm afraid	أؤسفك	coincidence	صدفة	لا جدوى - لا فائدة
break down	تتصلب (السيارة)	invitation	دعوة	لا دهشة
chance	فرصة	employee	موظف	غير ممكن
pick up	يلتقط / يحمل ركاب	a business deal	صفقة تجارية	متوقع أن
a job application	طلب وظيفة	There is no point	لا يوجد معنى / لا فائدة	مفترض أن

Saying no politely :

- I'm afraid, I can't come to your wedding + العذر
- Sorry, I'd love to help, but I'm too busy.
- That's great idea but I'm not sure it will work in this case.

Revision

I. Grammar : Choose the correct answer :

- 1- I (will do – 'm going to do – 'm going to doing) my homework tonight.
- 2- Oh no ! we haven't got any bread. I ('ll go – 'm going to go – will to go) to the shop .
- 3- Adel's (going to buy – will buy – going to buying) a new computer .
- 4- Hatim and jamal (will meet – are meeting – is going to meet) at 2 o'clock outside the library.
- 5- A : Oh ! It's hot in here !
B : I (will open – will opens – am going to open) the window .
- 6- A : Where are you spending your weekend ?
B : I haven't decided yet. I (might visit – going to visit – might visiting) my friend .
- 7- A : I really want to go out tonight . Do you want to do something ?
B : Actually, I'm really tired . Im just watching – going to watch TV.
- 8- A : I really can't carry all these bags !
B : Sorry , I'll – I'm going to take one for you .
- 9- A : I can't do the homework . Have you done it yet ?
B : No , I'll do / I'm doing it later with John .. Why don't you come round too ?
- 10- A : We've run out of milk again.
B : Ok . I'll go / I'm going to the shop in a minute to get some.
- 11- A : Are you ready to go?
B : No , you go ahead. I'm calling / going to call Amy first to ask her if she wants to come round later.

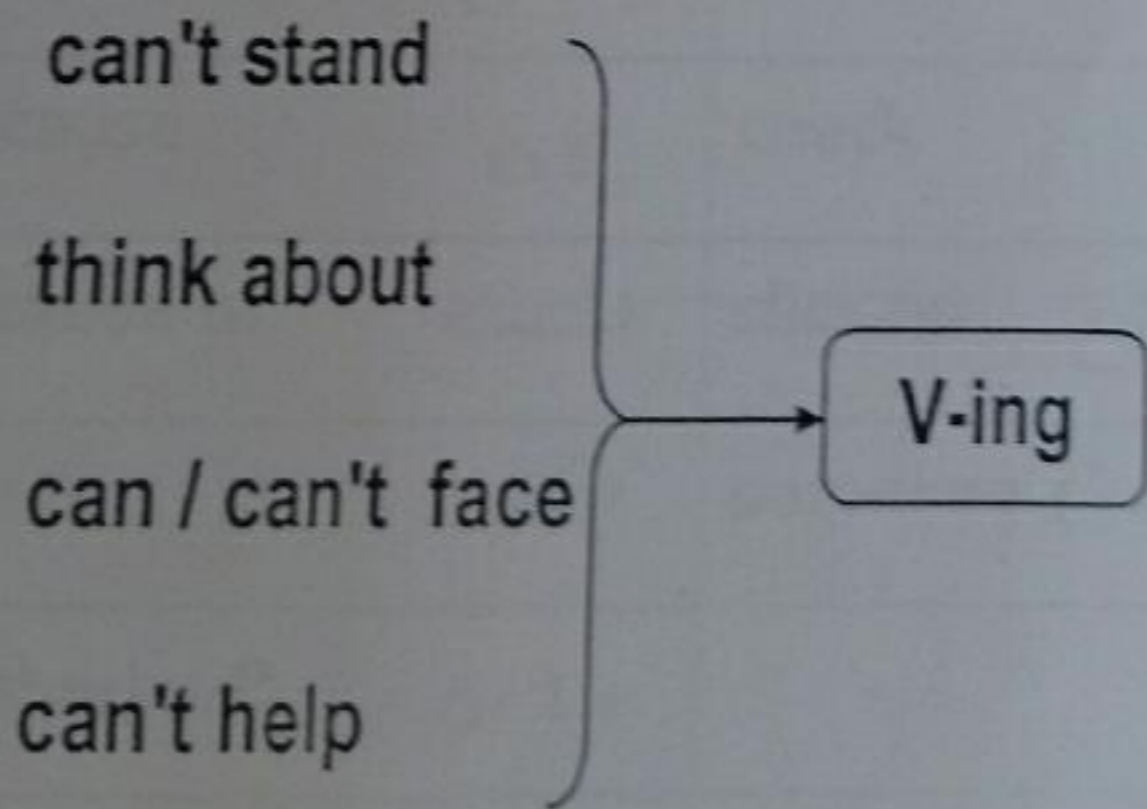
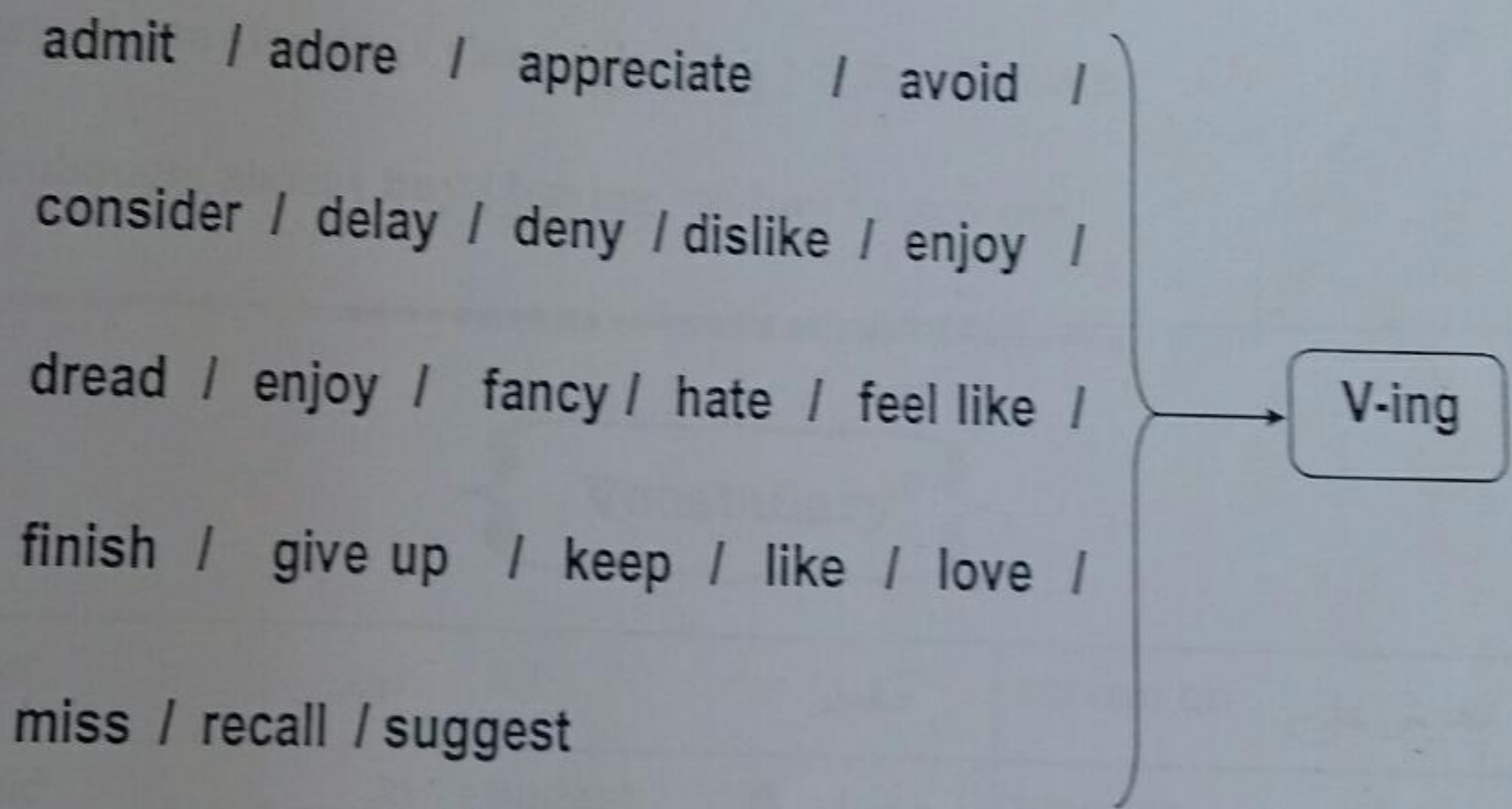
II. Vocabulary : Choose the correct answer :

- 1- I'm supposed to be (go – to go – going) on that bike ride today .
- 2- He thought about (buy – to buy – buying) a new car.
- 3- It's no use (cry – to cry – crying) over spilled milk.
- 4- It's (no use – no chance) calling her now , the meeting is already started.
- 5- I was supposed to be doing homework at the moment but I'm too (tired – happs – late) .
- 6- It's no (surprise – use – chance) that we know each other, our daughters go to the same dance class.
- 7- It's no (surprise – use) calling her now the meeting's already started.

UNIT 6

Grammar

Verb + V-ing



* Choose :

- 1- I tried (to call / calling / to calling) you, but you were out.
- 2- Have you considered (to move / moving / to moving) home?
- 3- I can't stand (watch / to watch / watching) movies.
- 4- Have you thought about (get / getting / to get) a new one?
- 5- She finished (to decorate / decorating / to get) a new one.
- 6- I avoid (to sleeping / sleep / sleeping) in the afternoon.
- 7- He thought about (buy / buying / to buy) a new car.

Vocabulary

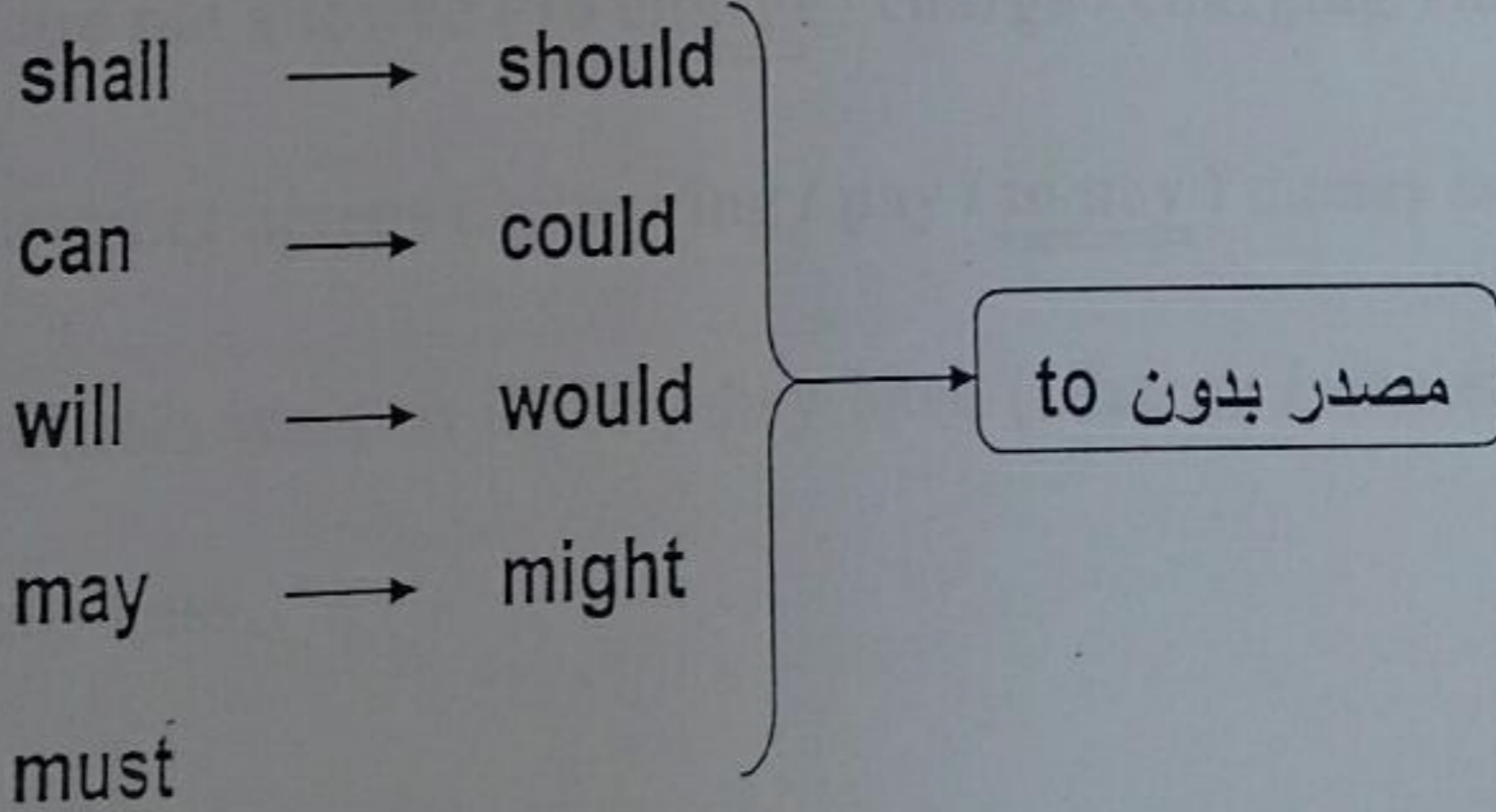
after	بعد	bit	قليلًا	survive on	يعيش على
avoid	يتجنب	budget	ميزانية	gave up	يترك
bargain	يساوم في السعر	change	يتغير	save up	يدخر
because	لأن	check	يفحص	keep to	يحافظ على
because of	بسبب	click on	يضغط على	go over	يتجاوز
due to	بسبب	part-time	دوام جزئي (طوارئ)	confidence	ثقة
instead of	بدلاً من				

Choose :

- 1- Kath (survived on / gave up / shut down) £ 1 a day for twelve months.
- 2- She (saved up / gave up / kept to) enough money for a wedding gift.
- 3- She only (gave up / went over / clicked on) her budget once.
- 4- She successfully (kept to / checked / went over) her budget last year.
- 5- She (looked at / looked out for / looked up) her mobile phone.
- 6- I'm proud (of / on / for) my son.
- 7- If you're phoning about technical problem, please (open / check / click on) two.

Get it right

Infinitive with or without to



*** Choose :**

- 1- Islam banking must (follow / to follow / following) the principles of Sharia law.
- 2- The customer and bank should (agreeing / to agree / agree) on suitable time.
- 3- They may not (invest / to invest / investing) in unsuitable companies or businesses.

allow / permit

agree / need

be able / expect

to + المصدر



*** Choose :**

- 1- It is not permitted (make / to make / making) money from money.
- 2- Banks are not allowed (to charge / charge / charging) interest.
- 3- The customer agrees (to paying / pay / to pay) money back to the bank.
- 4- If customers want to invest, they have (choose / choosing / to choose) a suitable business.

Revision

I. Grammar : Choose the correct answer :

- 1- I try and avoid (to travel – travelling – to travelling) by public transport.
- 2- I've tried (make – to make – making) Chinese food a few times.
- 3- I can't face (going – to go – to going) for a run.
- 4- I've thought about (move – to move – moving) abroad.
- 5- I've considered (work – working – to work) for myself.
- 6- We can't stand (play – to play – playing) golf.
- 7- I can't face (selling – to sell – to selling) my old car. I've had it for a long time, and it's like an old friend.
- 8- Many people suffer (because – because of – to) an unnecessary stress at work.

II. Vocabulary : Choose the correct answer :

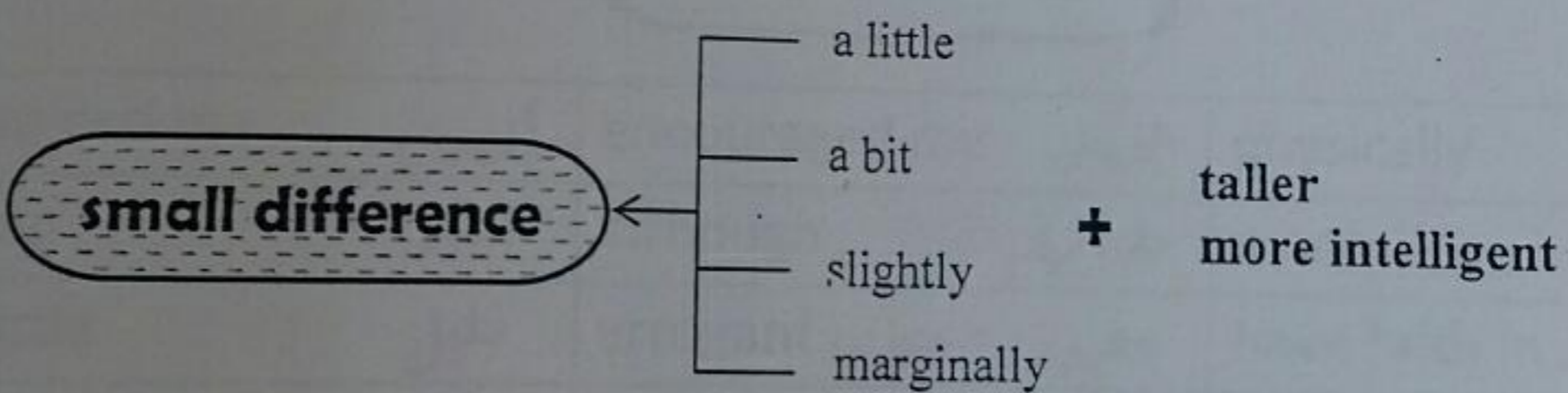
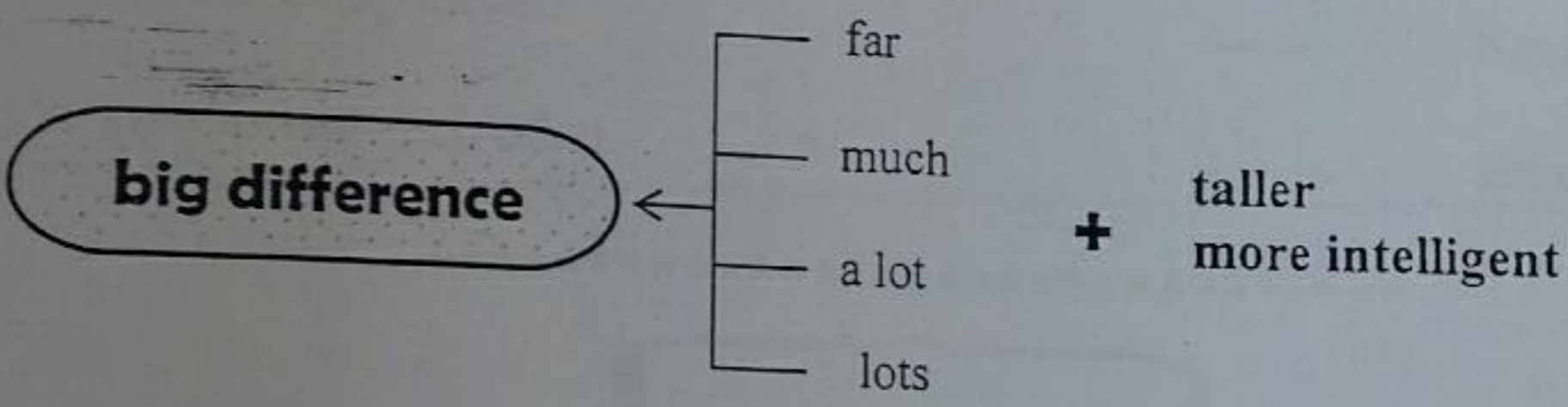
- 1- She (saved up – saved on – went over) enough money for a wedding gift.
- 2- It is difficult to (go over – gave up – save up) your budget.
- 3- Islam banking must (follow – to follow – following) the principles of Sharia law.
- 4- Banks are not allowed (to charge – charge – charging) interest.
- 5- The customer agrees (to paying – pay – to pay) money back to the bank.
- 6- It is not permitted (make – to make – making) money from money.
- 7- If you (go out – go of – go over) your budget one week, try to stay under it the next week.
- 8- Don't (give in – give up – give to) buying the things you like, but buy them less often.
- 9- When you're out shopping, work out your budget for food and try to (keep in – keep at – keep to) buying the things you like, but buy them less often.
- 10- Put a small amount of money in an envelope every week to (save on – save up – save at) for occasional treats.

UNIT 7

Grammar

Comparing

* يوجد $\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Quantifiers} \\ \text{Adverbs} \end{array} \right]$ تقوي وتضعف صفات المقارنة بين اثنين.



- He's **much** more intelligent than I am.
- He's **a lot** more intelligent than I am.

Big difference

- She's **a little** taller than me.
- She's **a bit** taller than me.

Small difference

* ويمكن استخدام أحوال لتقوية وإضعاف الصفة بنفس الطريقة.

- It's far easier going by train. → Big difference
- It's slightly further away. It's marginally closer. → Very small difference

nearly
almost
quite
just

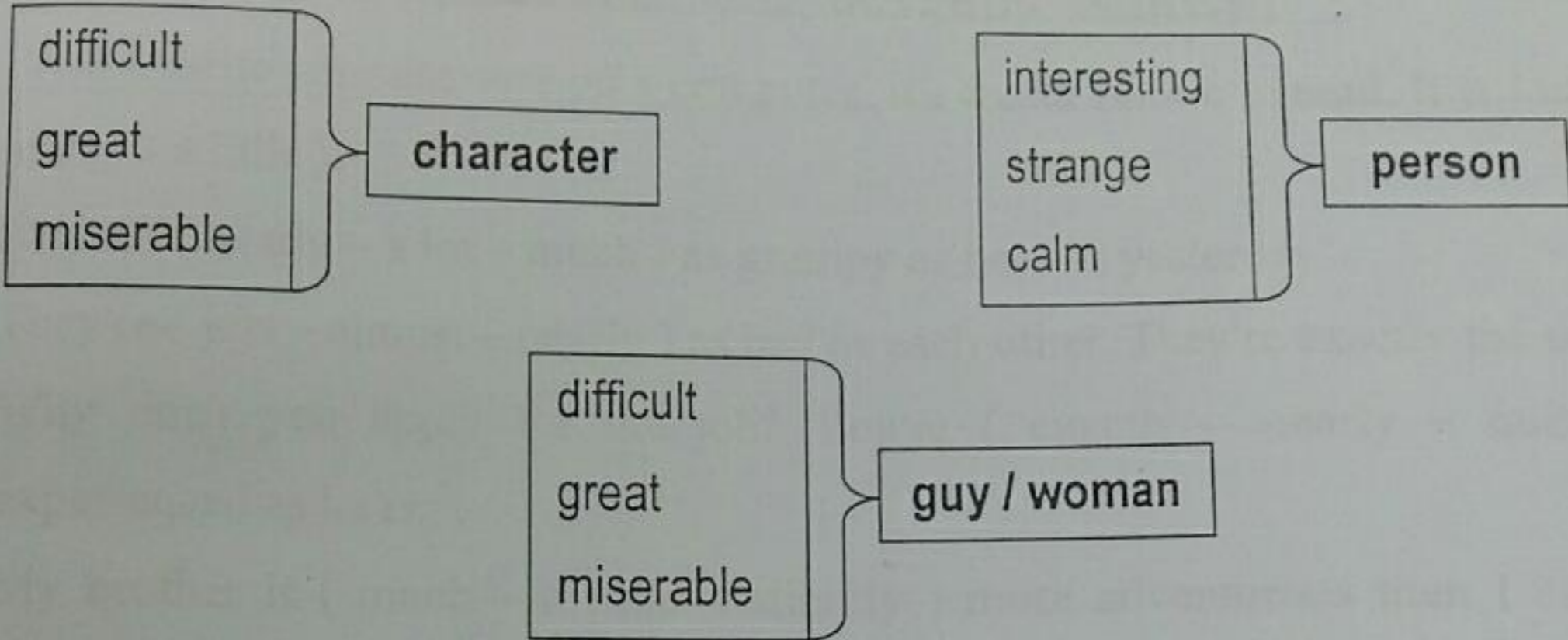
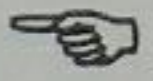
→ كما تستخدم بعض الأحوال مع as ----- as

- He isn't nearly as argumentative as he used to be. → Big difference
- She isn't quite as grumpy as she was yesterday. → Small difference
- He's almost as noisy as you. → Small difference
- They're just as bad each other. → Exactly the same

Vocabulary

inspired me	ألهمني	encouraged me	شجعتني	physically	بدنياً
a bit	قليلاً	although	على الرغم من	mentally	عقلياً
a little	قليل	arrogant	مغرور - متعطرس	have faith in	لديه ايمان بـ
a lot	كثير	as as	مثل	discipline	نظام
activity	نشاط	bright	ساطع / ذكي	miserable	حزين / تعيس
alike	متشابه	successful	ناجح	calm	هادئ
almost	تقريباً	confidence	ثقة	strange	غريب
fail at	يفشل في	open mind	عقل متفتح	make impression	يعطي الانطباع
perceived	يلاحظ / يدرك	made me	جعلني	talent	موهبة
initiative	مبادرة (له روح المبادرة)	describe	يصف	define	يعرف

لاحظ أن تلك الصفات والأسماء تأتي معا



*** Choose :**

- 1- My boss is a (easy / difficult / bright) character. She's not easy to get on with.
- 2- It was fascinating talking to your brother. He's a very (interesting / miserable / ~~strange~~) person.
- 3- My new assistant is a (calm / nice / bright) guy. He learns things really quickly.
- 4- That teacher is such a (difficult / miserable / great) character. She never smiles at anyone.
- 5- The new managing director is a (strange / calm / interesting) person. I just don't understand him.
- 6- My brother finds it easy to get whatever he wants. He's such a (nice / bright / charming) guy.

Revision

I. Grammar : Choose the correct answer :

- 1- Please, write your answers on a computer. It's easier for me to read. It is (much – many – a little).
- 2- He isn't (nearly – a lot – much) as grumpy as he was yesterday.
- 3- They're (just – almost – nearly) as bad as each other. They're exactly the same.
- 4- Why don't you apply for the job? You're (exactly – nearly – quite) as experienced as he is.
- 5- My brother is (much – a little – slightly) more adventurous than I am. He's travelled all over the world.
- 6- Bill's really changed. He isn't (nearly – far – a little) as difficult as he used to be.

II. Vocabulary : Choose the correct answer :

- 1- The new managing director is a (strange – calm – interesting) person. I just don't understand him.
- 2- My boss is a (easy – difficult – bright) character. She's not easy to get on with.
- 3- Islam banking must (follow – to follow – following) the principles of Sharia law.
- 4- That teacher is such a (difficult – miserable – great) character. She never smiles at anyone.
- 5- You don't be (successful – faith – bad) if you don't have any talent.
- 6- My first piano teacher really got me (interested – inspired – faith) on me at an early age.
- 7- My mother (made – inspired – did) me much more confident.
- 8- In my country, retirement is (perceived – define – played) as a positive time in a person's life.

UNIT 8

Grammar

Modals of Deduction and Speculation

must + (inf.)

* تأكد من حدوث شيء ما.

Ex. - He is driving a Porche. He (must be / can't be) rich.

can't + (inf.)

* تأكد من عدم حدوث شيء ما.

Ex. - He is wearing ragged clothes. He (must be / can't be) rich.

might
+ (inf.)
could

* يستخدم للتعبير عن عدم التأكد (احتمالية).

Ex. - Ali (must arrive / might arrive) today. I'm not sure.

* Choose :

- 1- This coffee (must be / could be) yours. I asked for tea.
- 2- A: Is this your file? There is no name in it.
B: It (must be / can't be) mine. My name is on the cover.
- 3- A: Here's your suitcase.
B: Yes, that (can't be / must be) mine. It has the red stripe that I put on it.
- 4- That (can't be / might be) the postman. Will you go and check?

Vocabulary

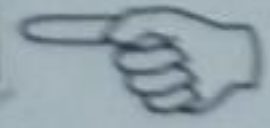
bottom	أسفل / قاع	choice	إختيار	look like	يشبه
break down	تتعطل (سيارة)	clean up	ينظف	in good condition	في حالة جيدة
campsite	مخيم	get stuck	يتعثر / يعال	throw away	يرمي
cancel	يلغى	clutter	يتعثر - يركب	tidy up	يرتب
chat	يحدث	condition	حالة - ظرف	get rid of	يتخلص من
catch a cab	تأخذ تاكسي	feeling	شعور	get on # get off	يصعد # ينزل
give away	يعطي / يهدى سراً			on the bottom # on the top	في القاع # في القمة

* Choose :

- 1- Do you hoard things and never throw them (on / up / away).
- 2- I'd tidy (up / of / away) the front room.
- 3- Every year, we get rid (of / up / away) a lot of our old stuff.
- 4- Our bus (broke out / broke in / broke down), so we get off and waited for ages.
- 5- There was lots of traffic and we (got off / got stuck / got on) in a traffic jam for ages.
- 5- He (got lost / did lost / made lost) in the desert last week.



ملحوظة هامة



* عند وصف الأشياء نستخدم الصفات هكذا.

Ex. - It's a small, brown, leather, wallet.

الحجم اللون مادة الصفة الاسم الموصوف

Get it right

Circle the correct choice :

1. This room is (about / for) entertaining visitors.
2. It's important (to / for) it to be particularly beautiful.
3. There was a group (for / of) women artists who went (on / to) people's homes.
4. They painted decorations (on / in) the walls (for / of) the parlours.
5. The parlour (at / in) my house has this style (of / in) decorationn.
6. The desings go (among / around) the whole room.

Complete the sentences with the correct preposition :

1. It's hot in my country, so it's important for this room to be cool and comfortable.
2. In the entrance hall, there are benches for people to sit on.
3. There are carpets on the floors but no picture on the walls.
4. In this room, the style of decoration is rather traditional.
5. We usually take guests to this room and there are seats all around it.
6. There's a pool in the centre of the garden, which looks lovely at night.



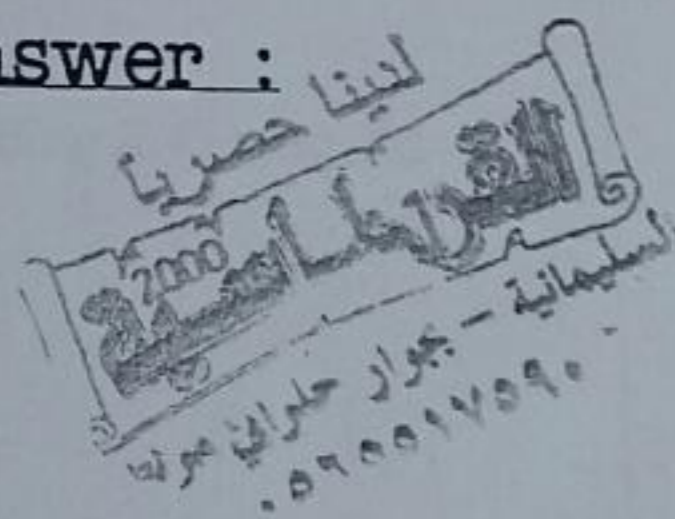
Revision

I. Grammar : Choose the correct answer :

- 1- She (must be – may be – can't be) here yet. She just texted me from the office.
- 2- Ali (must arrive – could arrive – can't arrive) today. I am sure.
- 3- Perhaps, Reem (must fly – might fly – might to fly) to Paris soon.
- 4- Ann's still at work. She (must – can – could) have a lot to do.
- 5- Ali drives a porche. He (must be – can't – couldn't be) rich.
- 6- Huda isn't at home. She (must be – might be – can't be) shopping. I'm sure.
- 7- FC Barcelona (might winning – might to win – might win) the final this week.
- 8- Henry (must – could – can't) be a teacher. He's too young.
- 9- Sultan (must be – might be – can't be) at his friend's house. I'm not sure.

II. Vocabulary : Choose the correct answer :

- 1- I'd (tidy up – tidy on – tidy of) the front room.
- 2- I'd (clean on – clean away – clean up) the kitchen.
- 3- It's good to get rid (of – on – away) of old stuff.
- 4- I (got stuck – get on – get of) in a traffic jam for a long time.
- 5- There was a group (for – of – at) of women who went (on – to – in) to people's home.
- 6- (In – At – By) this room, the style (on – of – to) of decoration is traditional.
- 7- Yesterday, I got stuck in the traffic (jam – book – bag).
- 8- My father's car is in a good (work – condition – instruction).



UNIT 9

Grammar

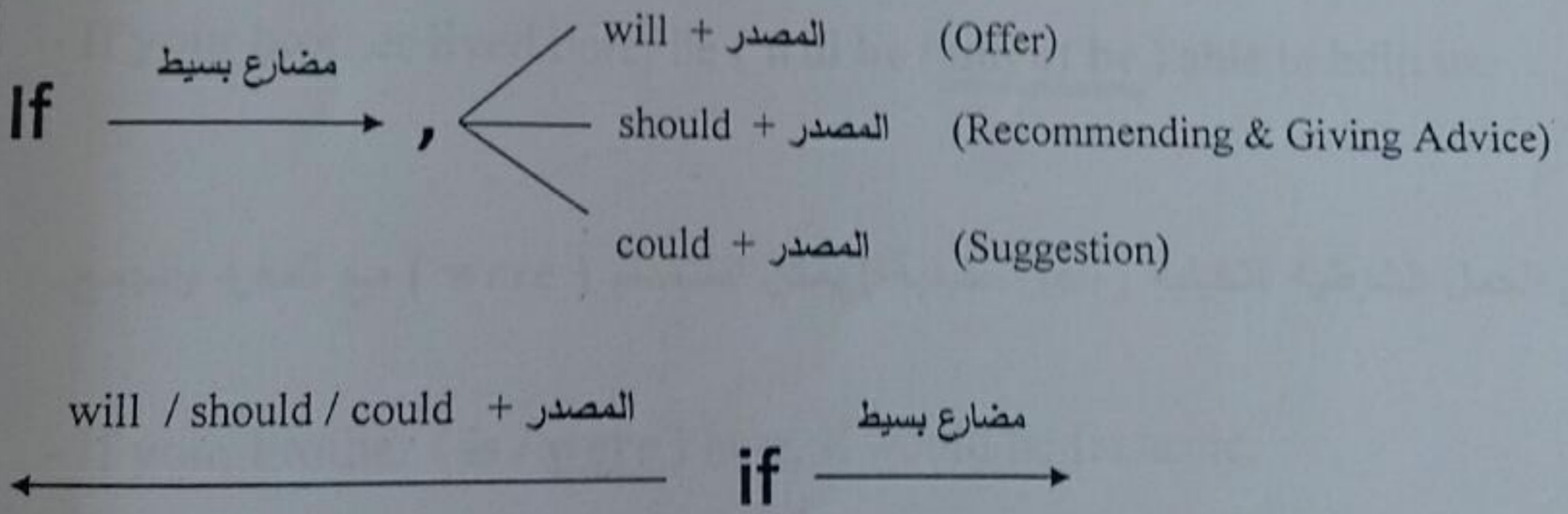
Real & Unreal Conditionals

الحالة الأولى

* في الجمل الشرطية الحقيقية المتحدث يعتقد أن الموقف في جزء جملة **if** واقعي أو ممكن.

Ex. - If you're free tomorrow, we **could** go to the cinema.

[هنا اعتقد إنك ربما تكون فاضي غداً]



Ex. - If you **like**, I'll get you a ticket.

[عرض]

- If you **don't feel** well, you **should** go home.

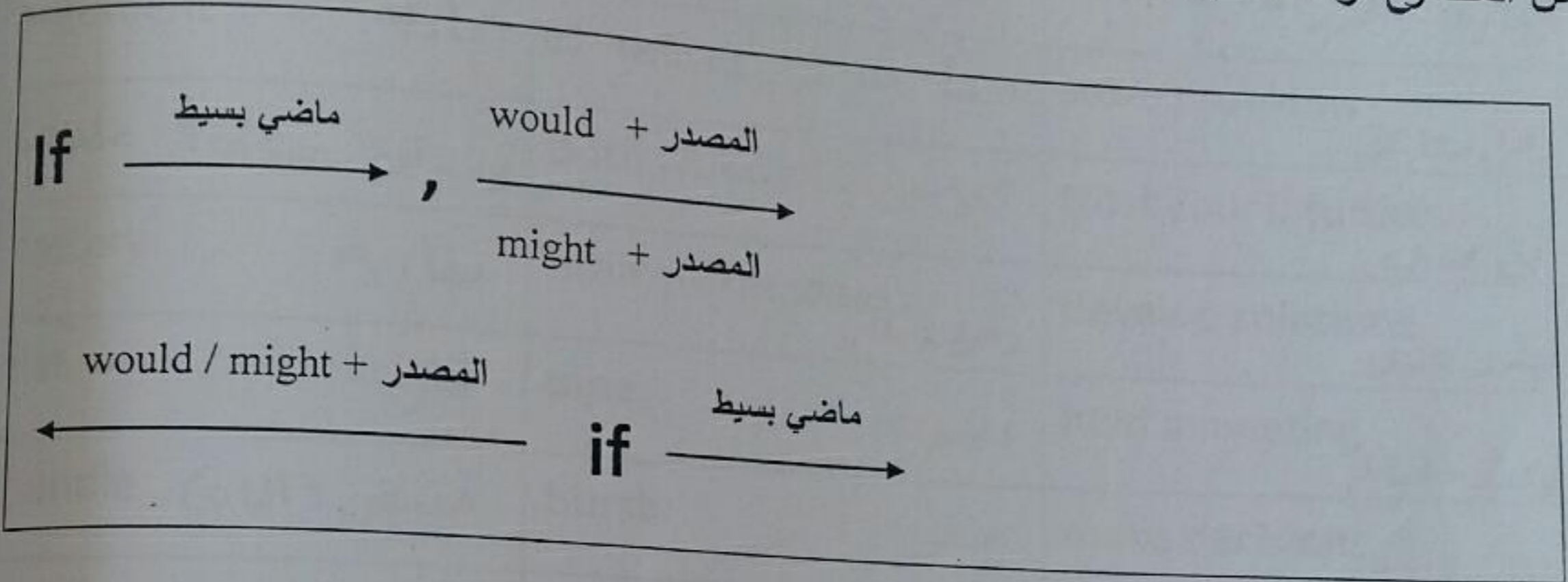
[اعطاء نصيحة]

- If you **have** time, we **could** get a coffee.

[اقتراح]

الحالة الثانية

* في الجمل الشرطية الغير حقيقية المتحدث يعتقد أن الموقف في جزء جملة if غير حقيقي ومستحيل ، لذا يستخدمون أفعال ماضية مثل were had ولكنهم ليسوا عن الماضي بل هم يتحدثون عن المضارع أو المستقبل.



Ex. - If you **were** free tomorrow, we'd be able to go to the cinema.

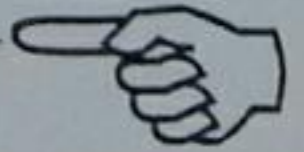
[هنا أعرف أنك غير متفرغ غداً]

- If your brother lived here, he (**will be** / **might be**) able to help us.

* في الجمل الشرطية التخيلية (الغير حقيقية) يمكن استخدام (were) مع المفرد والجمع.

Ex. - If your brother (**is** / **were**) here, it would be fantastic.

ملحوظة: لو توفرت (was) في الاختيارات ممكن اختيارها.



Vocabulary

also	أيضاً	tap	صنبور - منفية	the bathroom	الحمام
argue	يجادل	leaking	ترب	flooded	غارق - مغمور بالماء
argument	مجادلة	as well as	أيضاً - فضلاً عن	solve problems	يحل مشاكل
cause tension	يسبب توتر	both ... and	كلا من	trust your intuition	ثق بحدسك
battery	بطارية	brainstorm ideas	وضع أفكار	develop solutions	يطور حلول
flat	فارغة	pipe	انبوب	hold a meeting	ليعقد اجتماع
handle	مقبض (الباب)	burst	ينفجر	make decisions	ليعمل قرارات
come off	ينفك / ينغص	look for	يبحث عن	come up with (a new plan)	يبتكر (فكرة جديدة)
				reach a compromise	يصل الى توافق (توية)

* Choose :

- 1- (Trust / Make / Burst) your intuition when you look at situation.
- 2- Try to be optimistic and (look of / look for / look out) all the benefits of a decision.
- 3- This strategy will help you to come (out / in / up with) new plans.
- 4- There is a power (off / cut / box), so we need a torch.
- 5- We'll have to call a plumber because the tap is (leaking / cut / come off).

- 6- When I turned the handle, it (burst / had / came) off very easily.
- 7- The bathroom is (flooded / burst / came off), so I need a plumber.
- 8- There's not hot water because the (heater / plumber / handle) isn't working.
- 9- You won't be able to open that window because it's (stuck / burst / made).
- 10- We don't have any clean plates because the (fridge / tap / dishwasher) is not working.
- 11- That torch won't work because the batteries are (burst / flat / flooded).

***Match :**

1	resolve	(b)	a	a compromise
2	show	(c)	b	a conflict
3	have	(d)	c	someone respect
4	argue	(e)	d	an argument / a disagreement / a row
5	cause	(f)	e	your case
6	reach	(a)	f	tension



Revision

I. Grammar : Choose the correct answer :

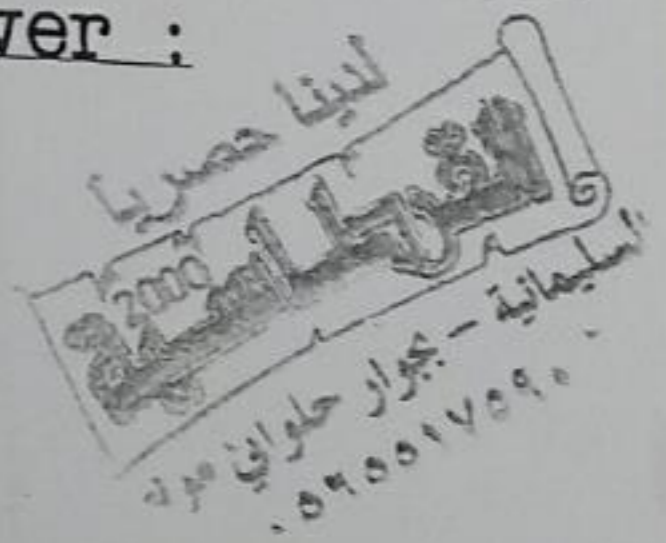
- 1- If you (lost – lose – will lose) your passport, you won't be able to go abroad.
- 2- Martine will become a doctor if (she'll pass – she passes – she passed) her exams.
- 3- If I ('ll finish – finish – finished) my homework, I'll watch TV tonight.
- 4- If the weather doesn't get better this afternoon, we (don't go – won't go – won't goes) for a walk.
- 5- (Will you – Do you – Would you) go on holiday with us next summer if you have enough money.
- 6- Tim will help us with he decorating if (he'll have – he has – he had) time.
- 7- (I'll look – I look – I'd look) for a job if I don't get into university.
- 8- If I (have – had – has) \$5 million, I'd buy an island.
- 9- (Did – Do – Would) you move house if you became rich?
- 10- What (will you do – would you do – did you do) if you found a lot of money?
- 11- If you (don't – won't – didn't) study hard, you won't pass the exam.
- 12- If Yasser (know – knew – would know) the answer, he'd tell us.
- 13- If you (have – has – had) enough money, would you travel around the world?
- 14- You're really not well. If I were you, I (wouldn't – not would – won't) go to work today.



- 15- Shelia would be more relaxed if she (wouldn't live – didn't live – don't live) in a big city.
- 16- If you don't feel well, you ('d go – might go – should go) home.
- 17- If you can't answer, I ('ll help – 'd help – should help) you.
- 18- If you have time, we ('ll getting – could get – 'll get) a coffee.
- 19- If I (am – is – were) a pilot, I'd fly planes.

II. Vocabulary : Choose the correct answer :

- 1- I think you've (done – made – reached) a mistake here.
- 2- He (showed – resolved – helped) the conflict.
- 3- He (had – showed – reached) an argument.
- 4- They (got stuck – get on – caused) too much respect to me.
- 5- The lights (went off – went on – went back) 5 times in the storm.
- 6- You're on the way to a wedding. You (get stuck – get down – get to) in the traffic.
- 7- Your evening flight home were (cancelled – lost – broke). There isn't another flight until the morning.
- 8- The tap is (leaking – cut – made), so I need a plumber.
- 9- The lights aren't working because there's a (power cut – flat – stuck).
- 10- Don't go into the bathroom because it is (flooded – flat – made).



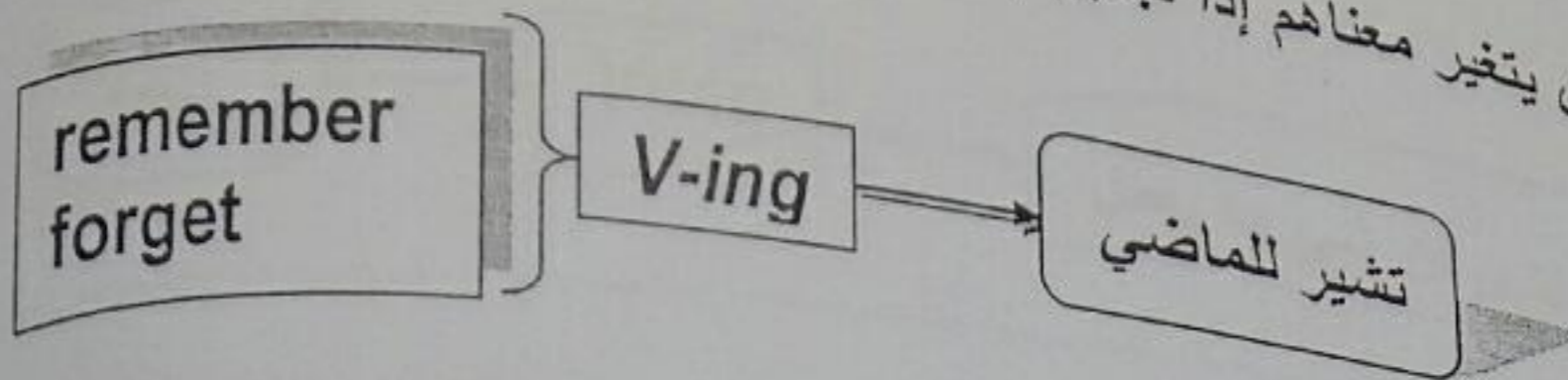
UNIT 10

Grammar

Verbs Patterns

Example	Pattern	More verbs which can be followed by this pattern
I got a newspaper this morning.	<i>Noun Phrase</i>	bring, buy, cut, do, enjoy, find, give, help, know, like, love, make, need, offer, remember, take, want
I remembered that I had to meet a friend.	<i>That Clause</i>	argue, believe, forget, hear, hope, imagine, know, realise, recognise, suggest, think, understand
I reminded him that he had to see his friend tonight.	<i>Direct Object + That Clause</i>	convince, persuade
I forgot what I had to do.	<i>Wh- Clause</i>	check, consider, depend, guess, hear, imagine, know, learn, remember, see
She showed me what I had to do.	<i>Direct Object + Wh-Clause</i>	remind
I love getting up early in the morning.	<i>-ing</i>	dislike, enjoy, finish, mind, miss, practise, suggest
They agreed to meet at 11 o'clock.	<i>To- Infinitive</i>	arrange, begin, choose, forget, like, mean, need, prepare, remember, start, want

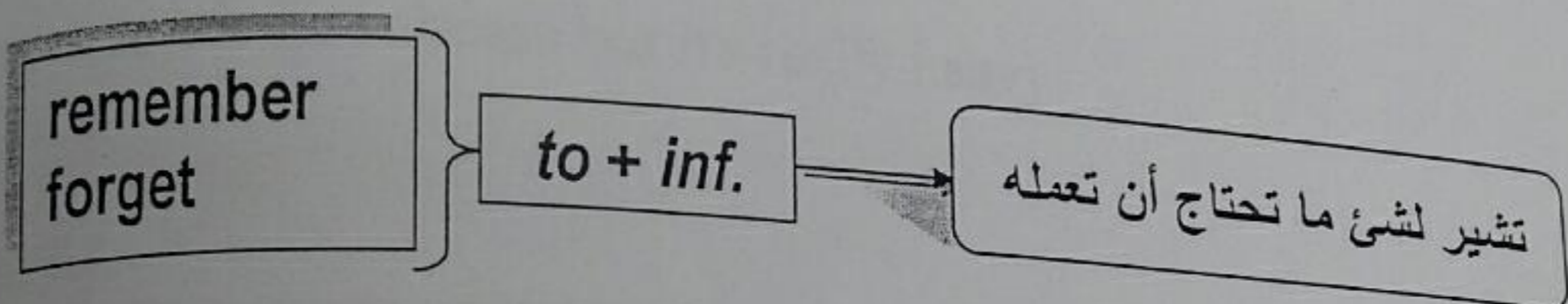
* لاحظ أن : بعض الأفعال يتغير معناهم إذا تبعهم (-ing) أو (to + inf.).



I remember learning to swim when I was a child.
to learn

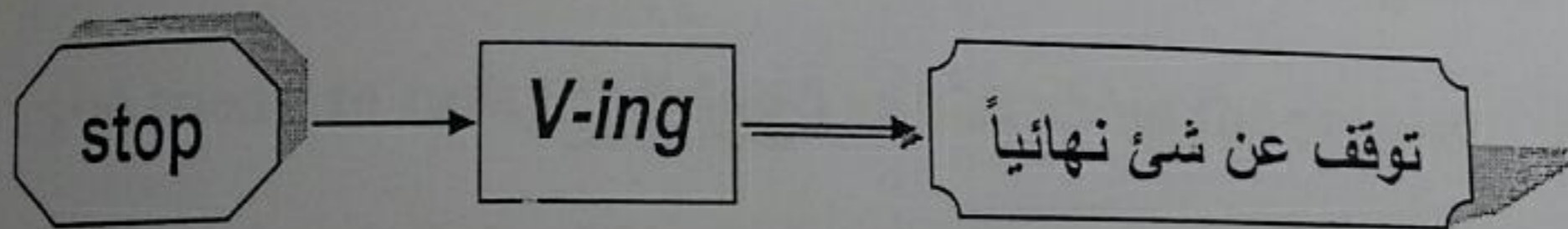
I'll never forget meeting my best friend.
to meet

تشير للماضي

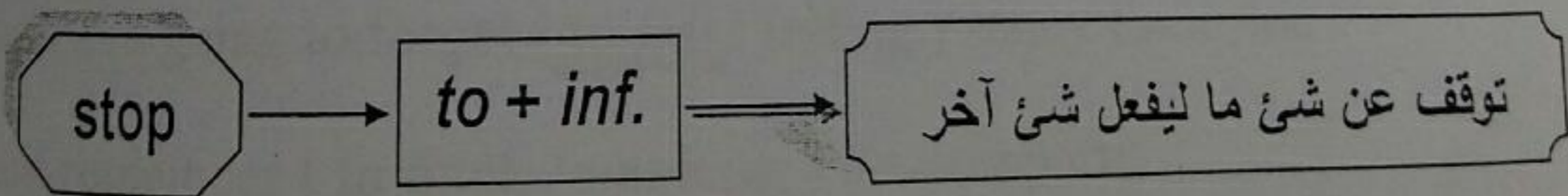


I must remember **to ask** about the start date.

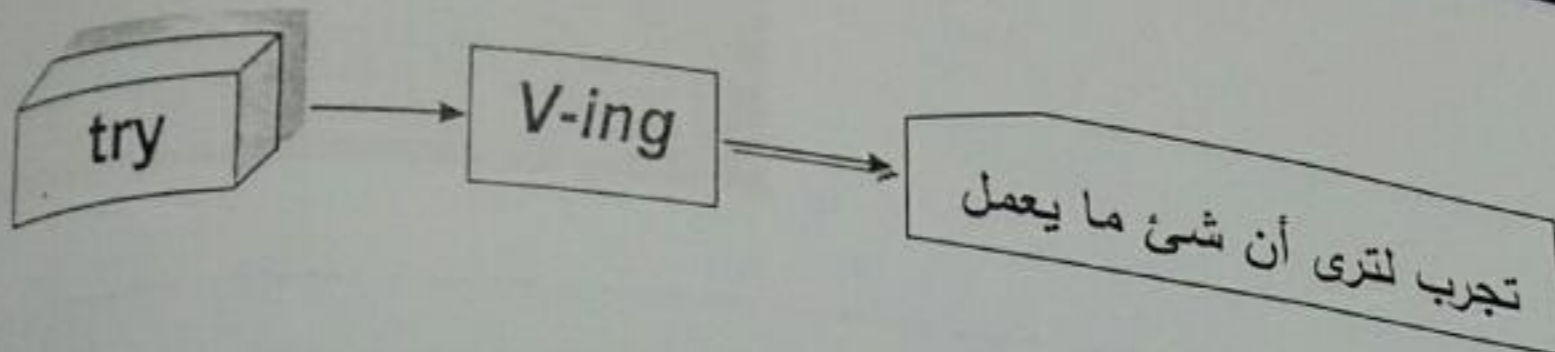
You mustn't **forget to post** the letter.



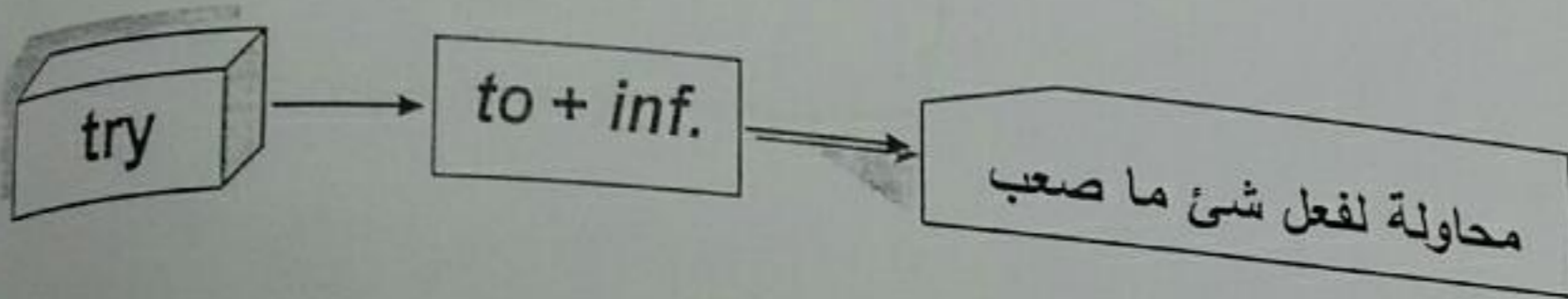
He **stopped smoking** a year ago. [توقف عن التدخين ، لم يعد يدخن الآن]



He **stopped to have** a cigarette. [توقف عن فعل شيء ما ، لكي يدخن]



Try **pressing** the red button and **seeing** what happens.



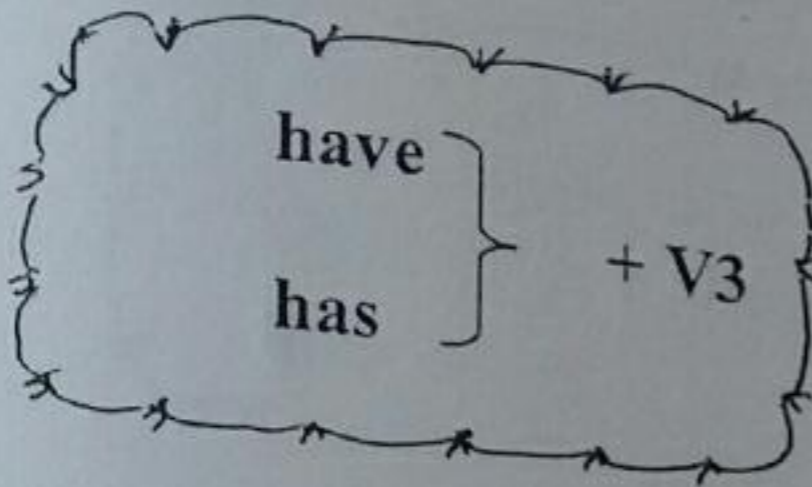
I've **tried to lift** the suitcase but it's really heavy.

Choose :

- 1- Don't forget (to call / calling) me later on.
- 2- A: Why did you take so long?
B: Sorry. I stopped (to talk / talking) to the new neighbour in number 26.
- 3- Have you tried (to talk / talking) to him about the problem? That might help.
- 4- I stopped (to work / working) there ten years ago.
- 5- We've been here ten years. Do you remember (to walk / walking) into the house for the first time?
- 6- I know I'm going to forget (to tell / telling) Jenny the news.
- 7- I must remember (to pack / packing) the passports.
- I've tried (to open / opening) the window but I couldn't because it was stuck.



Present Perfect Simple



تكوينه

استخدامه

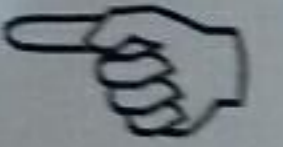
١- يستخدم لتأكيد نتيجة أحداث منتهية في الماضي.

-I have **finished** painting the room. Do you like it?

٢- للتحدث عن عدد مرات حدوث شيء ما.

-I have **played** tennis ten times this month.

ملحوظة:



عادة نستخدم هذا الزمن مع:

(start / lose / buy...)



Short action verbs

Ex. - I ('ve started / 've been starting) an English course.

Present Perfect Progressive

have
has } + been + V- ing

تكوينه

استخدامه

١- يستخدم للتحدث عن أنشطة غير منتهية أو منتهية حديثاً.

Ex. - I've been painting my room. Do you like it so far?

٢- كما يستخدم لتأكيد طول مدة حدوث شيء ما أو مستمراً في الحدوث لمدة طويلة.

Ex. - I ('ve been playing / 've played) tennis since I was 12. [تأكيد طول المدة]

- I ('ve been playing / 've played) tennis a lot lately. [تأكيد التكرار]

ملحوظة:



عادة نستخدم هذا الزمن مع:

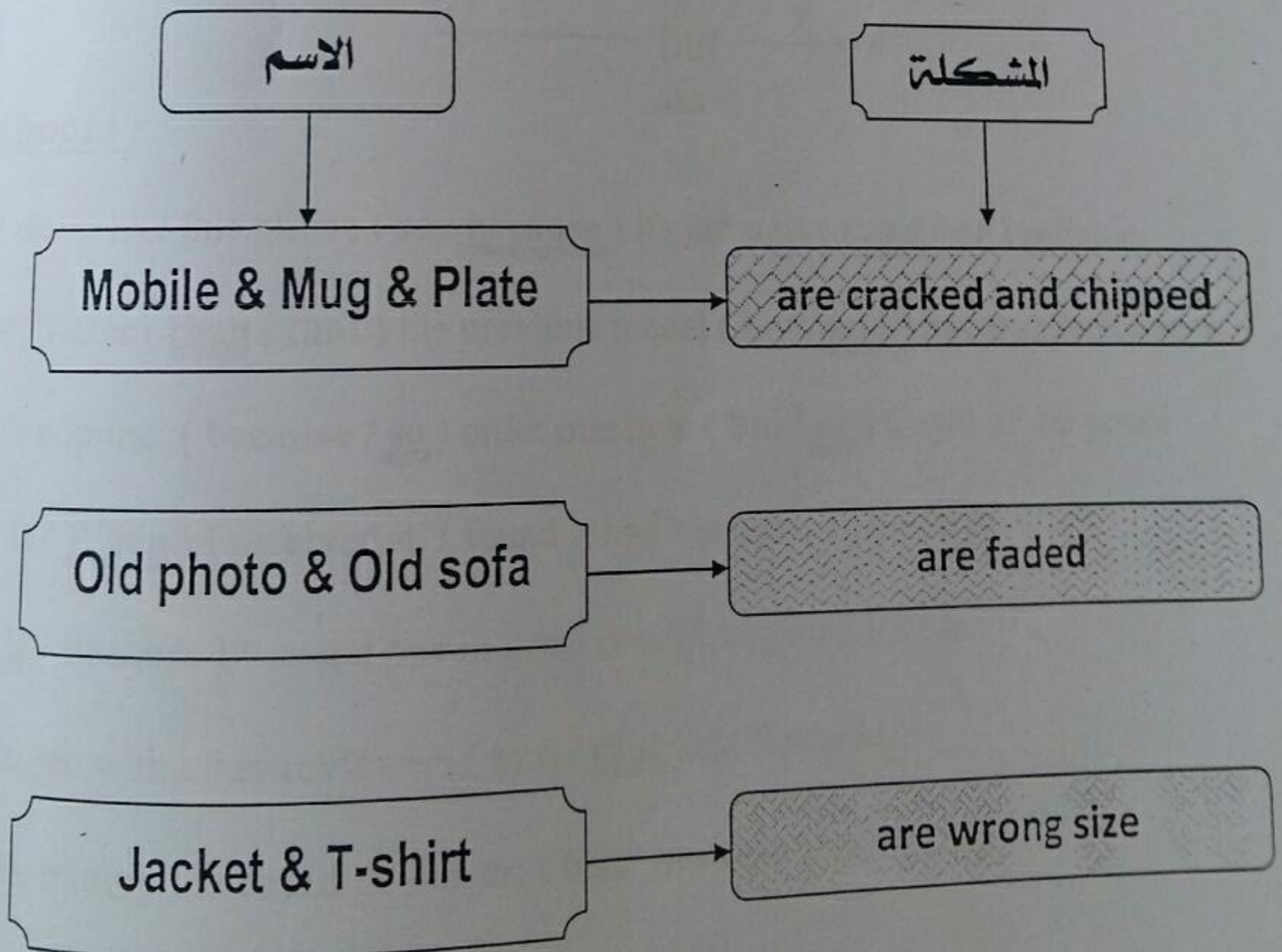
(try / play / rain / learn ...) → Long action verbs

Ex. - I ('ve learned / 've been learning) English for a long .

Vocabulary

account	حساب	complaint	شكوى	rely on	يعتمد على
a afraid of	خائف من	court	تكملة	scratched	مخدوش
appreciate	يقدر - يثمن	crack	يتصدع - يكسر	faded	باهت
brave	شجاع	dent	يطحعج	dented	مطحعج
chip [V]	يقشط / ينقر	dispute	ينازع - يجادل	torn	مزق
chipped [Adj]	مقشوط	wrong size	مقاس خاطئ	I'd be grateful if	سأكون شاكر لو
To be honest	لكم أكون صادق (أمين)	To be fair	لكم أكون عادل	recognise (sb)	يعترف على (شخصاً)

لاحظ ارتباط الأشياء الآتية بمشاكل معينة



T-shirt & Magazine

are torn

The car

is dented

The freezer

doesn't wok

لأنه so → نتيجة

واو حرف عطف

and

ترابط أفكار

لأن

because → سبب

أو

or

للتخيير

لكن

but

تناقض

***Choose :**

- 1-I really like this phone (so / because) it's attractive (and / or) reliable.
- 2- It's faster (than / that) the previous model (but / and) has wonderful apps.
- 3- It's popular, (because / so) order one now (but / or) they'll all be gone!
- 4- (If / When) I received it, I found it had a scratch on the front.
- 5- (If / Because) you get one in good condition, you'll love it.
- 6- I agree with other reviewers (and / that) it's fantastic.
- 7- The battery life could be longer, (but / because) it's not bad.

Revision

I. Grammar : Choose the correct answer :

- 1- I'll never forget (to meet - too meeting - meeting) your father for the first time.
- 2- You musn't forget (to call - calling - to calling) me tomorrow.
- 3- He stopped (have - to have - having) food.
- 4- They stopped (eating - to eating - to eat) junk food.
- 5- I've tried (opening - to open - to opening) the window but I can't. I think it's stuck.
- 6- I (have waited - 've been waiting - have waiting) to speak to someone for 20 minutes.
- 7- I (have written - have been writing - writing) to you 3 times.
- 8- I ('ve visited - 've been visiting - visited) my uncle 3 times this week.

II. Vocabulary : Choose the correct answer :

- 1- His old car is (worked - dented - size).
- 2- An old picture can be (wrong size - faded - chipped).
- 3- An old house can be (torn - cracked - chipped).
- 4- My new shirt is too small so it is (faded - the wrong size - torn).
- 5- Some pages in this notebook are (chipped - torn - cracked).
- 6- Do you have (a picture - a copy - an impression) of Cambridge Learner's Dictionary?
- 7- The top of my kitchen is (faded - torn - leaking).
- 8- The bathroom is (flooded - scratched - faded).
- 9- This magazine is old and (torn - flooded - wrong size).

UNIT 11

Grammar

Reporting Speech (That Clause)

عند نقل أو تبليغ كلام غالباً تستخدم أفعال التبليغ لكي تلخص ما يقول الناس.
 أفعال التبليغ يتبعها أنماط مختلفة ، أفعال عديدة يمكن أن يتبعها أكثر من نمط.

لكن:

tell
ask
→ يتبعهم مفعول مباشر

say
agree
lie
explain
→ لا يتبعهم مفعول مباشر

- She told me what to do.

- She asked me what to do.

- They said they're on the way.

	+ that clause	+ wh-clause	+ to infinitive
say	He said that he's sorry.	He won't say what's wrong.	—
tell	She told me that she's got the job.	She told me what to do.	She told us to leave.
ask	—	She asked me what to do.	They asked us to leave.
explain	He explained that the figures were wrong.	They explained why we had to go.	—
promise	He promised (me) that he would help.	—	He promised to help.
agree	They agreed that it was a good idea.	They agreed where to meet.	They agreed to do it.
other verbs	complain, decide , guarantee , mention, recall, suggest, warn	consider, decide, discuss	decide, offer, refuse

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في الكلام المنقول أحيانا يتغير زمن الفعل ، وهذا غالبا يؤكد ان ما تبلغهاو تنقله ليس حقيقة ولكن فقط ما قاله شخص ما .

قارن هذه الأمثلة :

- (1) I'm married.
 - He told me he's married.
 - He told me he was married.
- (2) I've been to Guatemala.
 - She said she's been to Guatemala.
 - She said she'd been to Guatemala.
- (3) The figures are wrong.
 - They explained that the figures are wrong.
 - They explained that the figures were wrong.

say / decide / tell /
 guarantee / explain /
 mention / promise /
 recall / agree / suggest
 / complain / warn

That Clause

say / tell / ask / explain
 / agree / consider /
 decide / discuss

Wh- Clause

tell / decide / ask /
 offer / promise / refuse
 agree

To + inf.

إذن



Choose the correct verbs to complete the conversation :

Anyway, I hadn't written this essay for Dr Patel and when she (asked - told)
 me why she hadn't received it, I (told - explained) that I'd been ill.
 Were you?
 No, but I had to (tell - say) something. It was a bit embarrassing , really.
 She was really nice and (asked - told) me if I was Ok now.
 What did she (say - ask) about the essay?
 Well, she (explained - agreed) to give me extra time, but she (said - told)
 that I have to give it to her on Monday morning at the latest.
 What did you (say - tell)?
 I (explained - promised) to do it, of course. So that's my weekend gone!

Vocabulary

according to	طبيعاً	hear about	يسمع عن	expected to	متوقع ان
argue about	لجادل مع	boast about	يتفاخر عن	gossip about	
amount	حجمية	bring up [a child]	ربى (طفل)	whisper	يلهمس
next from	ليسمع مع	chart	رسم بياني - فريلية	scream	يصرخ
around	حوالي - تقريبا	chore	شغل روتيني	complain about	يشكر عن
teenagers	مراهقين	commute to	يسافر الى	encourage to	يشجع على
un acceptable to	غير مقبول لهم	independent	مستقل	take part	يشترك
in contrast	على النقيض من	Compared to	مقارنه ب		

Choose :

- 1- Ali was (brought up / brought on / brought in) by his grandparents.
- 2- Children are expected (at / to / of) take part in most family activities.
- 3- Children are encouraged (for / to / at) to be more independent.
- 4- We should know how to deal (to / at / with) difficult.
- 5- We were (forced / encouraged / brought) to leave home, because the nearest university was over a hundred miles away.

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Revision

Grammar : Choose the correct answer :

- 1- He (tell - told - said) me that he was busy.
- 2- They (tells - told - said) us what to do.
- 3- She (telling - told - said) that she is on the way.
- 4- He explained that the figures (are - were - was) wrong.
- 5- He told us (to leave - leave - leaving).
- 6- He told me (don't talk - not to talk - isn't talk).

II. Vocabulary : Choose the correct answer :

- 1- I was (brought up - brought in - brought at) a small town in Saudi Arabia.
- 2- It is (acceptable - un acceptable - accept) to stay at home without working.
- 3- He (brought - saved - encouraged) me to get high marks.
- 4- He (said - told - say) to him he was sick.
- 5- They (said - told - says) that he was busy.
- 6- They (said - told - says) us that he was busy.

UNIT 12

Grammar

Indirect Questions

تستخدم (Indirect Questions) في الكلام الرسمي المتأدب وخاصة الغرياء وخصوصاً في
بيئة المدرسة.

طريقة تبليغ [Yes / No Questions] :

Do you know _____

Could you tell me _____

Could I ask you _____

I was wondering _____

تضع كلمة (if) مكان الفعل المساعد ثم تحول الجملة للوضع الخبري بتقديم الفاعل على الفعل
أو يحذف (do / does / did) .

(1) Have you seen a wallet round you?

- Are you kow **if** you have seen a wallet round you?

(2) Are you a member of a gym centre?

- Could you tell me **if** you are a member of a gym centre?

(3) ~~Do~~ you always eat breakfast?

- I wonder **if** you always eat breakfast.



طريقة تبليغ [Wh-Questions] :

* تستخدم أداة الإستفهام كما هي ولا نستخدم (if) ونحول الجملة للوضع الخبري .

(1) Where is the nearest hospital?

- Do you know **where** the nearest hospital is?

(2) Where are they from?

- Could I ask you **where** they are from?

(3) When does the train leave?

- Do you know **when** the train leaves?

*** Choose :**

1- Do you know if (she lives / does she live) in Jeddah?

2- Could you tell me when (does he arrive / he arrives)?

3- I wonder if (she has got / has she got) a new car.

4- Could I ask you if (Ali moved / did Ali move) to a new flat?

Vocabulary

all	كل / جميع	burn	يُحرق / يحترق	get back to	يُعود إلى
another	آخر	check	يفحص	depend on	يعتمد على
answer	جواب (n) / جواب (v)	climber	متسلق	bear with me (a moment)	تحملني (تحطم)
any	أي	climbing	التسلق	All I can say	كل ما أستطيع قوله
apply for	يتقدم لـ (مؤسسة)	find out	يكشف	would you mind	هل يمانع
your views	رؤيتك / رأيك / نظرك	a favour	معمود	could I ask you	هل لي أن أسألك

* Choose :

- 1- Would you mind (to send / sending) it to me?
- 2- Would you mind if (I open / I opening) the window?
- 3- (Although / Since) life in the desert is not easy, Bedouin live there successfully.
- 4- Most Jordanians have a Bedouin origin. (Therefore / However), the culture and traditions of Bedouin are an important part of the country's identity.
- 5- Could you tell me your (views / books) on that, please?



Revision

I. Grammar : Choose the correct answer :

- 1- I wonder if (there's – there – is there) a good restaurant near hear.
- 2- Do you happen to know (when – when do – do when) the shops close?
- 3- I've no idea (how long – how long does – does) the journey takes.
- 4- Do you know if (has she – she has – she had) a problem last year?
- 5- Could you tell me if (he lives – does he live – he live does) abroad?
- 6- I wonder (where did he go – where he went – where he goes) every year.

II. Vocabulary : Choose the correct answer :

- 1- (Would – Does – Are) you mind passing me the water?
- 2- Could I ask you to (do – does – make) something for me?
- 3- (Could – Do – Does) you tell me a little bit about the course?
- 4- Could I ask you what you (think – do – make) about my proposal?
- 5- Thank you for listening. Any (further – another – about) questions.
- 6- He applied (on – for – about) the new job.

UNIT 13

Grammar

Should / Could have

Should have + V3

Shouldn't have + V3

يستخدمان لتقييم أو انتقاء أحداث ماضية

Ex. - You should have turned left at the roundabout.

- You should haven't started so late.

Could have + V3

تستخدم للتحدث عن شيء ما كان ممكن لم يحدث

Ex. - I could have done better in the exam.

Couldn't have + V3

تستخدم للتحدث عن شيء ما لم يكن ممكن

Ex. - They couldn't have done anything more.

*** Choose :**

- 1- I'm an engineer. I refused a job abroad with a good salary because my wife was expecting our first child. I (should have accepted / could have accepted / should have accept) the job; I (should / could / may) have earned a lot of money to support my family.
- 2- I (shouldn't have gone / couldn't have gone / shouldn't have go) to university. It was a waste of time.
- 3- Do you think you (could have done / should have done / could do) better at school?
- 4- I (should tidy / should have tidied / could have tidied) my room at the weekend. It's a mess.

Unreal Conditionals



الحالة الثالثة

* تستخدم للتعبير عن حدث مستحيل الحدوث لأنه لم يحدث أصلاً أو حدث عكسه.

Ex. - If I **had** worked harder, I **would have** achieved more.

If $\xrightarrow[\text{had + V3}]{\text{ماضي تام}}$, would have + V3

would have + V3 $\xrightarrow[\text{had + V3}]{\text{ماضي تام}}$ if




Choose :

- 1- If I (had answered / answered / would have answered) two more questions correctly, you'd have got higher marks.
- 2- I (wouldn't say / wouldn't have said / had said) that if I had known it'd made you cry.
- 3- You'd have found it easily if you (had followed / followed / would have followed) my instructions.

Vocabulary

resign from	يَسْقِلُ مِنْ	fire (V)	يُطْرِدُ (صدر العن)	be expected to	مَتَوَقَّعُ أَنْ
fail - ed - ed	يَفْشَلُ / يَفْشَلُ	set up	يُؤَسِّسُ	be allowed to	مُتَّحِقُونَ أَنْ
go bankrupt	يَهْرَاقِلُ	risk	يَخَاطِرُ	be supposed to	مُفْتَرَضُونَ أَنْ
build up	يَضْمُرُ / يَبْنِي	save (sb) from	يُنْقِذُ مِنْ	impression	الْإِطْبَاقُ
take over	يَتَوَلَّى الْمَسْئَلَةَ	leave	يَعَادِرُ	risk your life	تَخَاطَرُ بِحَيَاتِكَ
rescue from	يُنْقِذُ مِنْ	thank	يَشْكُرُ	drowning	الغرق
is forced to	أُجْبِرُ عَلَى	do favours for	يَعْمَلُ مَعْرُوفَاتٍ لـ		

make
+ المصدر + مفعول
let

لاحظ أن 

Choose :

- 1- If you were smoking in a non-smoking café, they'd make you (to leave / leave / leaving).
- 2- Our teacher let us (come / comes / to come) on time.

Revision

I. Grammar : Choose the correct answer :

- 1- I (could have gone - should have gone - could go) to university when I left school but I got a job instead.
- 2- It's hard to work and study, too. I (shouldn't have refused - couldn't have refused - shouldn't refuse) my university place when I was young.
- 3- If he (come - came - had gone) to the meeting yesterday, I would have asked him.
- 4- If I'd known you were having difficulty, I ('d help - 'd have helped - had helped) you.
- 5- I (wouldn't tell - wouldn't have told - wouldn't told) you if I had known you'll be angry.
- 6- I would have visited the Eiffel Tower if I (went - had gone - 'd have gone) to Paris.

II. Vocabulary : Choose the correct answer :

- 1- He (risked - saved - cared) his life by jumping into a river.
- 2- He (risked - saved - entered) a young boy from drawing.
- 3- He (did - made - earned) a big favour for me.
- 4- You aren't (allowed to - supposed - expected) to be quiet in the library.

- 5- He (set up – set at – set on) a small business last year.
- 6- Would you rescue an animal (of – from – with) danger?
- 7- Have you ever saved someone (of – from – at) danger?
- 8- Do you try to think (of – from – at) others before yourself?
- 9- He (took up – take off – took over) and struggle to get his life back on track.
- 10- He (took up – resigned – replayed) from the company at the age 54.
- 11- The two brothers (set up – resign – set at) a small business.
- 12- They (ran – set up – built up) it with a small staff of three people.
- 13- He was (fired – resigned – rang) from his first job when he was rude to the manager.
- 14- A man who (repeated – ran – rescued) a driver from a car on Friday was fired.
- 15- David Warne (saved – risked – rained) his life by diving into the lake.
- 16- I've (seen – saved – rescued) a guy from drowning and I've got to go to hospital.
- 17- A wealthy widow (left – risked – set) all her money to the village.
- 18- She wanted to (tank – think – thank) everyone for the welcome she received.
- 19- She was lovely lady who was always (thinking – sing – thin) of others.
- 20- She (won – did – helped) me with my household chores when I was sick.
- 21- She was always (doing – making – offering) favours for people.

UNIT 14

Grammar

Passive

* تحويل جملة المضارع البسيط للمجهول :

نأتي بالمفعول في أول الجملة { مفرد is + V3 + (by + الفاعل) + وجد باقي الجملة إن وجد
جمع are

Ex. - People speak English all over the world. [Active]

- English is spoken (by People) all over the world. [Passive]

- Ali plays golf every day. [Active]

- Golf is played everyday. [Passive]

* تحويل جملة الماضي البسيط للمجهول :

نأتي بالمفعول في أول الجملة { مفرد was + V3 + (by + الفاعل) + وجد باقي الجملة إن وجد
جمع were

Ex. - A thief stole my car last night. [Active]

- My car is stolen last night. [Passive]

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* تحويل جملة المضارع التام للمجهول :

نأتي بالمفعول في أول الجملة { مفرد *has*
جمع *have* + been + V3 + (الفاعل + by)

Ex. - They **have sold** the car already.

[Active]

- The car **has been sold** already.

[Passive]

* تحويل جملة المضارع المستمر للمجهول :

نأتي بالمفعول في أول الجملة { مفرد *is*
جمع *are* being + V3 + (الفاعل + by)

Ex. - Ali **is playing** golf now.

[Active]

- Golf **is being played** now.

[Passive]

* تحويل جملة بها فعل ناقص للمجهول :

باقي الجملة + (الفاعل + by) + V3 + be + الفعل الناقص + نأتي بالمفعول في أول الجملة

Ex. - Ali **can** play golf well.

[Active]

- Golf **can be played** well.

[Passive]

- He **is going to** buy a new car soon every day.

[Active]

- A new car **is going to be bought** soon.

[Passive]

Vocabulary

against	ضد	article	مقالة - أداة	residents	مقيمين
angry	غاضب	athlete	رياضي	evacuated from	مخلى من
anyway	على أي حال	attack	هجوم	law	قانون
apparently	بوضوح / كما يبدو	attraction	جاذبية / فتنة	oppose	يمارض
arrest	لقبضه على	award	جائزة / مكافأة	rescue	بينة
involved in	متورط في	crime	جريمة	bother me	يضايقني
the incident	الحادث	population change	تغير سكان	convinced	مقنع
offence	جرم - مخالفة للقانون	Charged with	متهم بـ	materialists	سالمون
reasonable	معقول - منطقي				

Choose :

- 1- Which residents were evacuated (from / for / at) their homes.
- 2- The police (arrested / rested / made) the criminal yesterday.
- 3- What offence may he be charged (to / with / on).

مكتبة
 دار المعلمين
 القاهرة
 1970

Revision

I. Grammar : Choose the correct answer :

- 1- A lot of oranges are (grow – growing – grown) in Spain.
- 2- Most food (is sold – are sold – sold) in supermarket nowadays.
- 3- Chinese products (are exported – exported – export) to a lot of countries.
- 4- All my luggage (was – were – is) lost when on a plane last year.
- 5- I think penicillin was (discover – discovered – discovering) by Fleming.
- 6- (Was – Were – Has) these cars imported from Japan?
- 7- All flights (have – were – had) cancelled because of the bad weather.
- 8- Were electric light bulbs (invented – inventing – invent) by Marconi?
- 9- Five books (have been – has been – have) stolen from our local library.
- 10- The Eiffel Tower (has been – has been seen – have been seen) by million of people.
- 11- Three men (have been arrested – have arrested – has been arrested) for fighting at the football match.
- 12- When were (invented PCs – PCs invented – PCs invent)?
- 13- How many cars (have – have been – has been) manufactured here this year?

II. Vocabulary : Choose the correct answer :

- 1- Flooding in the north has forced hundreds of residents to (evacuated – arrested – opposed) from their homes.
- 2- Police are advising (firefighters – doctors – motorists) to avoid driving this morning.
- 3- A 21-year-old man has been (opposed – arrested – evacuated) for assault this morning.
- 4- The liberal party has (opposed – arrested – scence) the new laws to ban street noise after midnight.
- 5- Fifty (firefighters – doctors – engineers) has arrived at the (scence – compete – train) after the fire had broken out at a warehouse.
- 6- He used drugs to (win – improve – train) his performance.
- 7- He (won – earned – improved) the world's most famous bicycle race 7 times.
- 8- The thing that (does – makes – bothers) me angry is when families neglect their elderly relatives.

جدول تصريفات الأفعال الشاذة

الفعل (مضارع)	المعني	الماضي	التصريف الثالث
awake	يوقظ	awoke	awoken
be	يكون	was - were	been
bear	تلد	bore	born
bear	يتحمل	bore	borne
become	يصبح	became	become
begin	يبدأ	began	begun
blow	يفجر - يعصف	blew	blown
break	يكسر	broke	broken
bring	يحضر	brought	brought
build	يبنى	built	built
buy	يشترى	bought	bought
can	يستطيع	could	could
catch	بمسك - يصطاد	caught	caught
choose	يختار	chose	chosen
come	يأتي	came	come
cost	يكلف	cost	cost
cut	يقطع	cut	cut
dig	يحفر	dug	dug
do	يفعل	did	done
draw	يرسم - يسحب	drew	drawn
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	يحارب	fought	fought

find	يجد	found	found
fly	يطير	flew	flown
forget	ينسي	forgot	forgotten
get	يحصل - ينال	got	gotten
get up	ينهض	got up	gotten up
give	يعطي	gave	given
go	يذهب	went	gone
grow	يزرع - ينمو	grew	grown
have	يملك / عنده	had	had
hide	يختبئ - يخفي	hid	hidden
hit	يضرب	hit	hit
hold	يمسك	held	held
hurt	يؤذي - يؤلم	hurt	hurt
keep	يحافظ	kept	kept
know	يعرف	knew	known
leave	يترك	left	left
let	يسمح - يدع	let	let
light	يضيء - يشعل	lit	lit
lose	يفقد	lost	lost
make	يصنع	made	made
mean	يعني	meant	meant
meet	يقابل	met	met
put	يضع	put	put
read	يقرأ	read	read
ride	يركب	rode	ridden
run	يجري	ran	run
see	يرى	saw	seen
sell	يبيع	sold	sold
send	يرسل	sent	sent
set	تغرب - يضبط	set	set

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shake			
shoot	يصافح	shook	shaken
show	يطلق النار	shot	shot
sing	يعرض - يظهر	showed	shown
sit	يقني	sang	sung
sleep	يجلس	sat	sat
smell	ينام	slept	slept
speak	يشم	smelt	smelt
spend	يتكلم	spoke	spoken
stand	يقضي - يصرف	spent	spent
stick	يقف	stood	stood
swim	ينصق	stuck	stuck
take	يسبح	swam	swum
teach	يأخذ	took	taken
tell	يعلم	taught	taught
think	يخبر	told	told
throw	يظن	thought	thought
wake	يرمي	threw	thrown
wear	يوقظ	woke	woken
win	يرتدي	wore	worn
write	يفوز	won	won
	يكتب	wrote	written