

Week 1

New Vocabulary

عمل تطوعي voluntary work	عاطل unemployed	نقل – انتقال relocation	أسلوب – طريقة technique
افتراض assumption	الظروف circumstance	توظيف recruitment	مهنة profession
اعلان advertisement	مهارات عملية practice skill	مؤسسة organization	متقدم للعمل applicant
الادارة management	مؤثر influential	محبط frustrating	مرشح للعمل candidate
مرن flexible	يقترح suggest	مقابلة interview	موقف situation
جذاب attracting	استراتيجية strategy	صناعة industry	دور role

***** Definitions *****

voluntary work: doing something because you choose to do it , not because you have to do it

unemployed: having no job . Not employed .

relocation: moving to a new place and establishing one's home or business there .

technique : a particular way of doing something .

assumption : something that is supposed or believed without questioning.

circumstance : a condition or fact having an effect on an event or situation.

recruitment : finding and hiring the best- qualified candidate for a job opening.

advertisement : a public notice that tells people about things to buy or things that are happening.

practice skill: an ability to do something well, especially because of training or practice.

profession : a job or type of work that needs special training or study.

متقدم لوظيفة شخص يتقدم وظيفة شيء آخر
applicant : a person who applies for a job or some other thing.

منظمة مجموعة الناس يعملون سويا ما غرض
organization : a group of people that acts together for some purpose.

الادارة الناس عمل تجاري يدير
management : the people who run a business.

مؤثر لديه القدرة الآخرين تؤثر في قادر على السلطة
influential : having power or authority, able to affect others.

شخص عمل المتقدم
candidate : a person who has applied for a job.

صعب كونه صبر يفقد يتضايق المرء يجعل محبط - مخيب للآمال
frustrating : causing one to be annoyed or to lose patience by being difficult to do .

مرن يمكنه يتغير مواقف جديدة يناسب لكي
flexible : able to change in order to fit new situations.

يقترح شخص يخبر ما تعتقده لعمله فكرة جيدة
suggest : to tell someone what you think is a good idea to do.

وقت معين يحدث يوجد الاشياء كل موقف
situation : all of the things that exist and that are happening at a particular time and place .

مقابلة شخص وظيفة يتقدم لعمل بين اجتماع
interview : a meeting between a person who has applied for a job and the person who is offering the job.

محل مكتب مصنع مثل يعملون حيث مكان مكان العمل
workplace : a place where people work , such as a factory , an office or a store .

يقرب يريد الحيوانات الناس يجعل يجذب
attract : to cause people or animals to want to be near.

استراتيجية طريقة خطة عمل ينوي ان يستخدم غرض ما
strategy : a method or plan of action that you intend to use for some purpose.

دور شخصية يلعبه ممثل
role : the character played by an actor.

industry : a number of companions that make a particular product.

Deduction الاستنتاج

Must / can't / might – may –could

I'm sure –

I'm certain – → must → استنتاج مؤكد مثبت ١٠٠%

I'm positive –

I'm sure –

I'm certain – → can't → استنتاج مؤكد منفي ١٠٠%

I'm positive –

I'm not sure –certain → could

– I don't know → might → 3 (50%) استنتاج غير مؤكد

Perhaps –May be → may

Complete the following sentences using : must / can't / may- might

- 1- He broke two of the plates while washing the dishes. He is very careful.
- 2-You be right - but I'm going to check to make sure.
- 3-He's working full-time and studying for his Ph.D. That be easy.
- 4-You just ate a huge dinner! You be hungry again already!
- 5-Wow - look at that diamond necklace. Itcost a fortune ثروة
- 6-They be Spanish. They're speaking Portuguese.
- 7-He drives an expensive car. He have a good job
- 8-You hate English food. It is delicious.
- 9-Tom be working today. I just saw him at the gym.
- 10-You just slept for 12 hours. You be tired again.
- 11-Harry doesn't answer the phone. He be at home . May be he's out
- 12-I have left my keys in the car...or maybe at John's.

- 13-Sue is late for class. She have caught the bus.
 14-He have been to pizza restaurant many times . it be really good.
 15- Lisa failed her driving test, so she be in a good mood right now.
 16- George wasn't promoted as he had expected, so he be happy.
 17- It have rained a lot last night . The streets are dry.
 18- Your mother be a great cook. You are so keen to get back home to eat!
 19- Do you know where Carl is? He be out - his car keys are on the table.
 20- Oh, the phone is ringing. Answer it. It be Kate. She always rings at this time.

Choose the right answer :

- 1-Ahmad has an exam tomorrow. He His lessons. He is very careful.
 a- should study b-can't study c-might study d- must study
- 2-She doesn't have enough money. She the dress. It was an expensive one.
 a- should buy b-can't buy c-might buy d- must buy
- 3-It is 1 o'clock. Ali the office . He usually leaves at 12:00.
 a- can't leave b-might leave c-should leave d-must leave
- 4-They the old car. It is a very bad car.
 a-must sell b- can't sell c-might sell d-should sell
- 5-Mona is absent today. I don't know . She at the doctor's.
 a- can't be b-might be c-should sell d-must sell
- 6-There is no reply . He be out .
 a-can b- must c- mustn't d-will
- 7- I've got no idea where she is ?Try the library .Shebe in there.
 a-might b- can't c- will d- must
- 8- Look at the way that guy's walking . Hebe sick .
 a- should b- must c- can d- might
- 9- Yoube hungry again. You've only just had dinner.
 a-can't b-will c-might d-may
- 11- You Be right but I am going to check anyway
 a- must b- might c- mustn't d- will

12- Hebe from the USA. He doesn't speak English.

a- could b- will c- can't d- must

13- Nobody is answering. They be out.

a- must b- can c- can't d- might

14- She Steal things from shops. She is rich and famous.

a- might b- can't c- must d- can

15- Hebe French, judging by his accent.

a-could b-would c-should d-shall

Parts of Speech

الفعل

Verb:

زار اتي كتب اشترى شاهد يساعد يمشي

walk - help – watch – bought – wrote – came – visited

الاسم

Noun :

المعلومات الأثاث الحرية الطقس المطر حيوان

Canada – Ahmad- animal -rain -weather – freedom- furniture – information

Pronoun : الضمير

I – he – She – Me – Him – them – You – mine – hers – yours – theirs....

Adjective : ذكي صحي طيب خطير جميل حريص

careful – beautiful – dangerous – friendly – healthy – smart – intelligent

إذا جاء اسمين متتاليين فإن الاسم الاول يعتبر صفة adjective و الثاني يصبح اسم noun

Fish market winter clothes rain coat wrist watch

Car park meat summer flowers road signs

adverb (adjective + ly) الظرف

مبكرا متأخرا بسرعة جيدا بصمت باهمال بحرص بسرعة

quickly carefully carelessly silently well fast late – early

أبدا أحيانا غالبا عادة دائما

always — usually – often - sometimes – never

here - there – yesterday

very – too - extremely

The bridge

Prepositions حروف الجر

in on at of for by with without to
 above behind next to opposite between

Conjunctions الروابط

But and or for when
 after before yet However if

David and Jennifer are brother *and* sister.

It will rain or snow today.

I ran as fast as I could. However, I still missed the train.

Interjections الاصوات

Sounds to show strong feelings or emotions like: Oh ! – Wow ! - Yummy !

Answer the following questions :-

- 1- (preposition) He walked around the corner.
- 2- (adjective) He has spent many years working with these amazing creatures.
- 3- (conjunction) But instead of eating the bird
- 4- (noun) To get the crocodile to do this....
- 5- (verb) He's really into films too.
- 6- (adjective) If you are interested in it, you can see it on YouTube!
- 7- (pronoun) Yes, and his name is Mark.
- 8- (interjection) Oh, I don't know about that.
- 9- (noun) I even won a prize once in a science competition.
- 10- (verb) What subjects do you like at school? ,, .. .
- 11- (adverb) We often continue working into the night. . . .
- 12- (preposition) Most of the customers who shop here are young.
- 13- (adjective) When my friends and I go shopping, we look for cheap clothes.
- 14- (conjunction) Over 100 000 children make clothes for the fashion

The bridge

2nd term

- 15-Taha speaks English well. (.....)
- 16-It's hard to say whether Mary or Nick is t h e best student. (.....)
- 17-She would spend all her money on clothes. (.....)
- 18- She is the prettiest girl in the room . (.....)
- 19-This is a useful tip , but it's difficult to remember. (.....)
- 20- Wow! I won the lottery. (.....)
- 21- I Pods and iPads are very popular w i t h teenagers today. (.....)
- 22-When it rains, I like to go the movies. (.....)
- 23-He sat by the window and watched the rain. (.....)
- 24-My cat prefers dry food. (.....)
- 25-He is always watching football game . (.....)
- 26-I got a new football for my birthday. (.....)
- 27-I learned a lot about the third grade. (.....)
- 28-My friend Ali is very friendly . (.....)

Choose the right answer :-

29-Cigarette smoking is dangerous to your health.

- a-Adjective b-Adverb c-Pronoun d-noun**

30-I looked at the problem carefully and then I solved it .

- a-Adjective b-Adverb c-Pronoun d-noun**

31-Last night, I went out with some friends of mine .

- a-Pronoun b-Adverb c-Pronoun d-noun**

32-He is friendly .

- a-Adjective b-Adverb c-Pronoun d-noun**

33-He is the best student in the class .

- a-Adjective b-Adverb c-Pronoun d-noun**

34-Why bare you speaking slowly?

- a-Adjective b-Adverb c-Pronoun d-noun**

35-It the worst experience he has ever had .

- a-Adjective b-Adverb c-Pronoun d-noun**



Week 2



New Vocabulary

التجارة الالكترونية E-commerce	تقنية technology	يوحد - يربط incorporate	الشراء purchasing
تعاوني collaborative	البنية التحتية infrastructure	يتفاعل interacting	يمد - يوفر provide
تتبع tracking	توسع expansion	طلب - يطلب order	ربح profit
قرار decision	قيود limitation	ثورة revolution	الدخل revenue
نقل shipping	تسليم handing	فصل isolation	على الارض grounded

Definitions

التجارة الالكترونية شراء منتجات بيع على الانترنت
e-commerce : **buying and selling** products over the internet .

التعلم يسهل تستخدم انظمة منتجات رقمية الكترونية تكنولوجيا
technology : **electronic or digital products** and systems used to facilitate learning

محتويات مادة شكل يربط يكون يربط - يوحّد
incorporate: to form or **combine** into one body or uniform substance as ingredients .

الشراء
purchasing : buying .

عمل جماعي تعاوني
collaborative : teamwork.

اعمال الارضة اساسية البنية التحتية
Infrastructure : base ground works.

يتواصل يتفاعل
interacting : contacting

يعطي يوفر
provide: give

يسير خلف يتتبع
tracking: go after

يزداد يتوسع
expansion: increase .

The bridge

التوصيل شيء يطلب يطلب

order : to **request** something for delivery.

فائدة ربح

profit : benefit

اختيار قرار

decision : choice.

قيود

limitation : restriction.

ابتكار ثورة

revolution : innovation.

دخل

revenue : income .

لآخر مكان من مواد بضائع نقل النقل

shipping : **moving goods** and materials from one place to another.

شخص شيء ادارة تسليم

handing : **the management** of someone or something.

وحدة فصل

isolation : aloneness

الارض يلمس شيء يوضع على الارض

grounded : something that touches down **the ground**

Grammar**The Present Simple Tense** المضارع البسيط**Formation** : تكوينه

I - we - you - they - plural nouns → infinitive المصدر

He - she - it - singular nouns → infinitive + s

Uses : استخدامه**1. permanent situations** – **things in general** الاشياء المعروفة – المواقف الدائمةMr. Chin **lives** in China.A doctor **works** at a hospital**2. repeated habitual actions** الاحداث المتكررةMy father **never smokes** cigarettes.I **go** to school **every** day .We **play** football on **Sundays**.

The bridge

3. General truths. الحقائق العامة

The Moon goes round the Earth.

Water **boils** at 100 °C.

4-Sequence of actions in the present أفعال متتالية في الوقت الحاضر

To make tea, **First** we **add** tea to water. **Then** , we **boil** water .**After that** we **add** sugar.

Finally , we **pour** the tea in cups.

5-Scheduled actions: الاحداث المجدولة

The bus leaves at 10:00 tomorrow.

The flight to Cairo takes off at 10:30

6-After these verbs: بعد الافعال الدائمة التي لا تتوقف

يشعر يلمس يتذوق يشم يسمع يرى
see- hear – smell – taste – touch – feel_

يدين لـ يمتلك

have – own – posses – owe

يحتاج يريد يكره يحب
love – like – hate – want – need –

يقصد يقرر يعرف يتعرف على يدرك يعتقد

4-أفعال الفهم و الإدراك : think – believe – realize – recognize – know — decide – mean

اللغة الأم لغة يتحدث يعيش من يأتي يفهم يفهم

comprehend - understand - come from – live – speak a language (native)

verbs for sensory reception : أفعال الحواس

يتذوق يشم يسمع يرى يشعر

feel – see – hear – smell -- taste

Key words : كل شتاء صيف سنة شهر أسبوع يوم

Every + time → day - week - month - year – summer –winter

أبدا نادرا أحيانا غالبا عادة دائما

always – usually – often – sometimes – rarely = seldom – never

عند النفي : نضع كلمة do not \ does not قبل الفعل مباشرة ثم نحذف حرف s

I -We - You - They - plural → **do not** + infinitive المصدر

He - She - It - singular → **does not** + infinitive

I speak English well . → I **do not** speak English well .

My friend swims very fast . → My friend **does not** swim very fast .

عند السؤال نستخدم do-does كفعل مساعد لبدء السؤال أو بعد كلمة الاستفهام

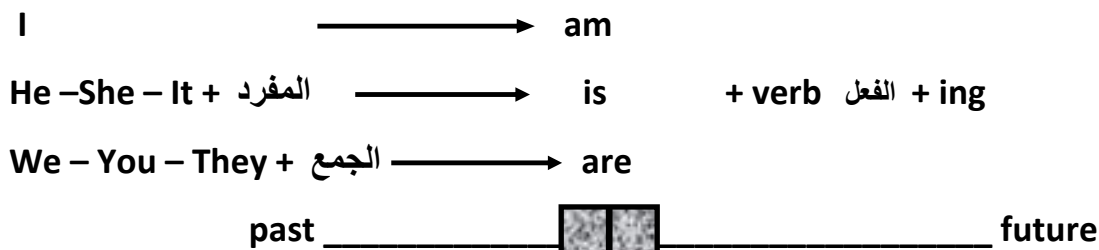
I work in Cairo .

The bridge

- Do you work in Cairo ?
- Where do you work ?

The doctor examines patients .

- Does the doctor examines patients ?
- Who does the doctor examine ?

The Present Progressive Tense**Form:-****1-Actions happening now** فعل يحدث الانStudents **are writing** homework **at the moment**.My father **is driving** to Jeddah **now**.**2-Actions going on in a recent period of time** أحداث مستمرة في فترة زمنية حاليةWe **are studying** for exams **nowadays**.They **are preparing** the land **these days**.**3-Temporary actions and situations** المواقف المؤقتةMy neighbour **is building** an expansion of his house.Sami **is having** some ice cream.**4-Future plan** خطة مستقبلية**Tomorrow** ,She **is buying** a new dress .We **are flying** to London **next week**.**5-Repeated actions which are irritating to the speaker** مواقف متكررة تسبب الضيق

You are always phoning me late at night.

The baby is always crying.

Key words :- علامات المضارع المستمر

الآن	أنظر	اسمع	هذه الايام	هذه الايام
<u>Now</u>	<u>Look !</u>	<u>listen !</u>	<u>nowadays</u>	<u>these days</u>

Next + time .. week , month , year etc... . – in + 2 weeks – 3 month – 5 years في خلال

غدا قريبا لاحقا في المستقبل

Tomorrow soon later in the future

ينفى المضارع المستمر بوضع كلمة not بعد am/is/are

They are playing football now
They are not playing football now

عند السؤال نقدم am – is – are لنبدأ بها السؤال

I am playing football .
Are you playing football ?

They are studying maths .
Are they studying maths?

هناك بعضا لأفعال لا تستخدم في المضارع المستمر و تسمى stative verbs

يشعر يلمس يتذوق يشم يسمع يرى

see- hear – smell – taste – touch – feel

1-أفعال الحواس

يدين لـ يمتلأ ك

have – own – posses – owe

2- أفعال التملك

يحتاج يريد يكره يحب

love – like – hate – want – need –

أفعال العاطفة :

يقصد يقرر يعرف يتعرف على يدرك يعتقد

4-أفعال الفهم و الإدراك : think – believe – realize – recognize – know — decide – mean

اللغة الأم لغة يتحدث يعيش من يأتي يفهم يفهم

comprehend - understand - come from – live – speak a language (native)

verbs for sensory reception :

يتذوق يشم يسمع يرى يشعر

feel – see – hear – smell -- taste

Add ing

إذا انتهى الفعل بحرف e غير منطوقة ، فإننا نحذفها و نضيف ing

Drive	smile	make	take	write	bake
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
Driv <u>ing</u>	smil <u>ing</u>	mak <u>ing</u>	tak <u>ing</u>	writ <u>ing</u>	bak <u>ing</u>

لاحظ ← see → seeing ← be → being لأنها منطوقة

إذا انتهى الفعل بحرف ساكن يسبقه حرف من a-e-i-o-u فإننا ندبل الحرف الاخير و نضيف ing

stop	clap	put	swim	let
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
stop <u>ping</u>	clap <u>ping</u>	put <u>ting</u>	swim <u>ming</u>	let <u>ting</u>

هناك ثلاث حالات لا ندبل الحرف الاخير

1- إذا انتهى الفعل بحرف W- X – Y

blowing bowing playing obeying mixing

2- إذا سبق الحرف الاخير بحرفين علة من a- e- i – o – u

Cleaning cooking beating meeting feeding

٣- إذا كان المقطع الأول من الكلمة أعلى نطقاً من الثاني stressed syllable

openinging listening happening editing orbiting

Use the Present Simple or the Present Progressive

- 1-My sister (be) tall and she (have) dark hair and blue eyes.
- 2-I (not believe) In fortune tellers. العرافين
- 3-She (practice) Her piano lessons right now.
- 4-We (walk) To work every day.
- 5-Tom (be)lazy boy. He (get up) At 12 every day.
- 6-I (like) pasta very much.
- 7-My grandmother (enjoy) v(be)visiting her grandchildren.
- 8-They (play) chess at weekends.
- 9-We (not believe) in miracles.
- 10-He (wash)his own clothes.
- 11-Peter (not smoke)too much .
- 12-My grandfather (not know) anything about music.
- 13-Earrest (have) a shop. He (sell) pets.
- 14-I always (wear)comfortable clothes.
- 15-Mum (wash) the dishes now .She always (wash)the 16-
dishes after every meal .
- 17-They (have) a bath now .
- 18-We (not / do) the homework after class .

Complete with Simple Present or Present Continuous

- I (study / usually) in the morning .
- Tom and Peter (have) breakfast at the moment.
- Elisa sometimes (get)..... home at 6:00.
- At weekends, Paul (meet / always)..... his friends at the club.

The bridge

My daughter (study) English but now she (study) Spanish .

Steve usually (go) to work by bus .

We can't go out now. It (rain) .

Sarah usually (take) A bus to school But this week she (go) by car

We (not swim) now .

I (not cook) dinner at the moment . I (watch) TV.

Lisa (not do) Yoga on Saturdays. She (do) Yoga on Wednesdays and Fridays.

Children usually (ask) many questions.

Look! Tom (climb) that tree.

Grammar**The Present Perfect Tense**

بالفعل	توا	حتى الان	منذ	لمدة	هل سبق	أبدا
Already	just	Yet	since	for	ever	never
بالفعل	حديثا	مؤخرا				
So far	lately	recently				

I – You – We – They – جمع → have + V³

He – She – It – مفرد → has + V³

كلمات تأتي آخر الجملة

- already:** → نهاية الجملة المثبتة
so far → نهاية الجملة المثبتة
before → مع كل انواع الجمل
yet → نهاية الجملة المنفية و السؤال

كلمات تأتي وسط الجملة (قبل التصريف الثالث)

- already / just** → وسط الجملة المثبتة
ever → وسط السؤال قبل التصريف الثالث
Never → وسط الجملة البادئة ب no أو منفية بالمعنى

فعل حدث في الماضي و لم يذكر الوقت

1-for actions that happened in the past but the exact time is not mentioned**2-for recently completed actions** حدث تم و اكتمل حدوثه الان او من فترة قصيرة

3-for past actions whose results are obvious in the present فعل ماضي له أثر ما زال موجودا

4-for actions which started in the past and continue up to the present (emphasis on the action) حدث بدأ في الماضي و ما زال مستمرا حتى الان

5-with adjectives in the superlative form and expressions like *the only/first/second...*

- Choose the right word(s) :-

1- The boy his bike already .

a-mends b-has mended c-mend d- is

2- They started work already.

a-are b-have c- is d- has

3- He the homework so far.

a- has written b-writing c- write d-is writing

4- She hasn't finished it

a-since b- for c-yet d-just

5-Ali has studied his lessons

a-never b- already c- yet d- ever

6-They haven't finished work

a-never b- already c- yet d- ever

7-Have you found a large sum of money?

a-never b- already c- yet d- ever

8-Has your friend left school ?

a-never b- already c- yet d- ever

9-No, I have Written my homework yet.

a-never b- already c- yet d- ever

10- She her room already .

a- clean b-has cleaned c- cleaned d-cleans

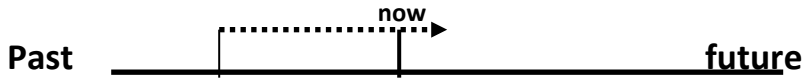
11-She five stories since nine o'clock.

a-has read b-have read c- is reading d- read

12-They Computer games for three hours.

a-has played b- was playing c- have played d- are playing

The Present Perfect Continuous Tense المضارع التام المستمر



I - You - We - They + جمع → have + been + verb + ing

He - She - It + اسم مفرد → has + been + verb + ing

Uses :

1-for actions which started in the past and continue up to the present (emphasis on the duration of the action) حدث بدأ في الماضي ومستمر للآن و ما بعد الآن أي .. التركيز على استمرارية الفعل

They have been building that bridge for three month now.

Mona has been cooking since 12:00.

2-for actions which happened over a period of time in the past and may have finished, but the results are obvious in the present حدث قد يكون انتهى و لكن اثره ما زال مستمرا

Ali has been running for a long time. He is hot.

It has been raining for hours. Streets are muddy.

3- to show annoyance resulting from a recent action لإظهار الضيق من حدث مستمر

You have been always making such strange sounds.

Keywords:

Since منذ

for لمدة

all my life طوال عمري

1-Since+ اسم الوقت

الساعة	اليوم	الشهر	الفصل	السنة	الشهر الماضي
Three o'clock	Sunday	May	Summer	1425	last month

2-For + period of time مدة زمنية

an hour – hours – three hours

a day - days - two days

a month months four months

a year years five years

for a long time = for ages

for a while =for a short time

Choose the right answer:

1- We to solve the problem for two hours now .

a- tried

b- have tried

c- have been trying

d- are trying

2- I..... to drive for a month and I'm still learning it .

a- have been learning

b- has been learning

c- learned

d- learning

3-The school..... English courses for ten years and it still offering up till now .

- a-has been offering
- c-offered

- b-have been offering
- d- is offering

4- Some students here for five years and they still doing that .

- a-have been learning
- c- learned

- b-has been learning
- d-are learning

5-They that house since last Ramadan .

- a-built
- c- has been building

- b- have been building
- d- building

6-She cakes since the morning .

- a-making
- c-is making

- b- has been making
- d- have been making

7-I'm hot because I

- a-running
- c- b- has been running

- d- have been running
- d-run

8- She's tired because she all day.

- a-shopping
- c- b- has been shopping

- d- have been shopping
- d-shopped

Complete with Simple Present or Present Continuous

Linda (travel) around the world for three months.

She (visit)six countries so far .

Jimmy (play) football since he was 5 years old .

He (win)the national championship four times .

Bill and Andy (make)ten films since they left college.

They (make)films for many years now.

Look ! somebody (break)..... the window.

I (read) the book you gave me all morning , but I (not finish)
..... yet.

Sorry I'm late . That's all right. I (not wait) for a long time .

Peter (clean) the windows for some time .



Week 3



New Vocabulary

تقديم	الاستمرارية	متعدد الوجوه	الوضوح
offering	sustainability	multifaceted	transparency
اصرار – تصميم	اعمال خيرية	يشرح – يفسر	جدول اعمال
persistent	philanthropy	demonstrate	agenda
تأييد – دفاع	الركود – الارتداد	تبرعات	نسبة
advocacy	recessions	donations	portion
الاتجاه العام	الرفاهية	يحصد	الاعمال الخيرية
mainstream	welfare	reap	charitable
يتمحور حول	صاحب الحق	الانعاش	اهتمام
revolving	stakeholder	refreshing	attention
المصادر	النقاد	يضيع	يتبرع
resources	critics	waste	donate
يعود	جودة	الدول النامية	
return	quality	developing countries	

Definitions

offering : giving or presenting something .
 شيء تقديم اعطاء تقديم

sustainability: able to last and continue for a long time .
 وقت طويل لا يستمر يدوم الاستمرارية

Multifaceted : having many different aspects , sides or features.
 خواص جوانب مجالات مختلفة كثيرة له متعدد الوجوه

transparency : clarity
 الوضوح

persistent : continuous or determined
 عمل جماعي تعاوني

Philanthropy : charity
 اعمال الارضة اساسية البنية التحتية

demonstrate : to show
 يتواصل يتفاعل

agenda a list of items to be discussed at a formal meeting or plan of things to be done.
 يعطي يوفر

The bridge

تأييد يدعم

advocacy: support for

تدهور انحسار ركود

recessions: regression or decline .

مساهمة عمل خيري يمنح شيء تبرعات

donations : something that is given to a charity or contribution.

سهم - نصيب الناس بين يقسم شيء جزء نسبة

portion : a part of something divided between people ; a share .

الناس معظم يتقاسمه أنشطة مواقف أفكار الاتجاه العام

mainstream : ideas, attitudes or activities that are shared by most people and regarded as normal . معتاد .

مجموعة شخص رضاء السعادة الصحة الثروة الرفاهية

welfare : the good fortune , health, happiness , prosperity of a person or a group.

يحصل على يحصل

reap : receive or get .

لآخر مكان من مواد بضائع نقل النقل

charitable : moving goods and materials from one place to another.

عنصر هام يعامل على انه يتمحور حول

revolving : treat as the most important element .

عمل تجاري خصوصا شيء يهتم به اهتمام صاحب المصلحة

stakeholder : a person with an interest or concern in something especially business.

مرطب - مبرد منعش

refreshing: cooling.

متابعة رعاية اهتمام

Attention : care or notice .

بشكل فعال يعمل لكي مواد مال امدادات مصادر

Resources : supply of money or materials in order to function effectively .

شيء رأي غير مناسب يعبر عن شخص نقاد

Critics : a person who expresses an unsuitable opinion of something.

مال وقت يسيء التصرف يضيع

Waste ; misspend (time or money) .

اكثر تصبح يهدف الى دولة زراعية فقيرة الدول النامية

Developing countries :a poor agricultural country that is seeking to become more

اجتماعيا اقتصاديا متقدمة

advanced economically and socially .

The bridge

مكان يرجع يعود

Return : come back ; go back; come back to a place .

نوع مشابه أشياء أخرى مقابل تقاس معدل مقياس جودة

Quality : the **standard of something** as measured against other things of a similar kind

المساهمة اعطاء تبرع

Donating : **giving or contributing** .

Grammar

The Past Simple Tense الماضى البسيط

1-completed actions that took place at a definite time in the past حدث تم و اكتمل في الماضي

I **bought** a new mobile phone yesterday.

حدثين احدهما اكتمل بعد الاخر في الماضي

2- completed actions that happened one after the other in the past

The burglar **opened** the safe and **took** all the jewellery.

3- past habits or repeated actions in the past عادات ا احداث متكررة في الماضي

When I was a boy, I often **watched** cartoons on TV.

4- permanent situations in the past. مواقف دائمة في الماضي

Michael **lived** in Mexico from 1981 to 2006.

حدث في الماضي قطع آخر كان مستمرا

5- an action in the past that interrupted a 'longer' action in progress

While we **were having** dinner, we **heard** a loud noise from upstairs.

Form

1- Verb + ed (regular verbs) الأفعال غير الشاذة

watched visited started helped cleaned

اذا انتهى الفعل بحرف e نضيف d فقط

lived received smiled believed liked

اذا انتهى الفعل بحرف y مسبوقة بحرف ساكن نحذفها و نضيف ied

study → studied carry → carried marry → married

اذا انتهى الفعل بحرف y مسبوقة بحرف علة من a e i o u نضيف ed

play → played enjoy → enjoyed stay → stayed

اذا انتهى الفعل بحرف ساكن يسبقه حرف علة من a e i o u نضعف الحرف الاخير و نضيف ed

stop → stopped travel → travelled plan → planned

2-The second form (regular verbs) التصريف الثاني

have → had يملك think → thought يفكر

come → came يأتي buy → bought يشتري

Key words علاماته

هي كلمات ان وجدت إحداها في جملة , يكون الفعل ماضي بسيط (تصريف ثاني أو ed)
الشتاء الصيف سنة شهر أسبوع

الماضي Last+ time → week—month—year ---summer ---winter

yesterday أمس ago منذ in the past في الماضي once ذات مرة

Did not + infinitive عند النفي: نستخدم : المصدر

يتبعها الفعل في المصدر (التصريف الأول)

We didn't rent a boat .

I did not write a letter last week .

Questions . -: الأسئلة

عند السؤال نستخدم did كفعل مساعد و الفعل بعدها في المصدر (التصريف الأول)

Yes, ...did/ No, ...did not وللإجابة القصيرة نستخدم

Did Youssef write to his friend last week ? No ,he didn't .

Did she make that cake herself ? . Yes, she did .

Choose the correct answer

1- Imy aunt a **week ago** .

a-visited b-visit c-am visiting d-would visit

2- The partyat 8 o'clock last night .

a-starts b- starting c- started d- start

3- Whenyou finish writing the report ? Only yesterday .

a-do b- did c- does d- would

4- Theyattend the school last month .

a- didn't b-don't c-aren't d-haven't

5-you finish your work on time yesterday?

a-Was b-Were c-Did d-Have

6-Ia new shirt last month .

a-buy b- buying c-bought d-buys

7-Yesterday, Dinato school late .

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

8-..... you watch last night's film .

a- Are b-Do c-Did d-Have

9-Ihim two days ago.

a-met b- meeting c-meet d- meets

The Past Continuous الماضي المستمر

I – He – She – It – singular مفرد —————> Was + verb + ing

We – You – They – plural جمع —————> Were + verb + ing

فعل كان مستمر في وقت معين في الماضي

• An action that was in progress at a definite time in the pastThis time last Sunday, I **was swimming** in the Caribbean.

فعل كان مستمرا في الماضي و قطعه حدث آخر

• An action in progress in the past that was interrupted by another actionWhile we **were having** dinner, we **heard** a loud noise from upstairs.**• Actions happening at the same time in the past.** افعال تحدث في نفس الوقت في الماضيSean **was setting** the table while his wife **was making** the salad**• Setting the scene when narrating** وصف المنظر عندما كنا نروي شيءIt was cold and it **was raining** heavily.

أفعال متكررة مزعجة كانت تحدث في الماضي

• Repeated past actions or annoying past habits(with always, constantly and continually)**.Choose the right answer :**

1- My clothes became wet when it.....

a-rained b- was raining c- has rained d- rains

2-While we..... television ,our father came home .

a) were watching b-was watching c- watched d- watch

3- He was travelling when he ill.

a-felt b- was feeling c-has felt d- feels

4-While he was travelling , he ill

a-becomes b- became c- becoming d- become

5- While we....., a man knocked the door .

a-were sleeping b-was sleeping c- are sleeping d- slept

6- My brother while I was working in the garage .

a-phoned b- was phoning c- is phoning d- has phoned

7- Ihome when I met a friend.

a- went b-am going c-was going d- had gone

8- When the teacher entered the class , pupilsa lot of noise .

a-made b- are making c- were making d- have made

Grammar - PAST SIMPLE OR PAST CONTINUOUS

YOUR TASK - Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the past simple or continuous:

1. "I _____ (phone) you on Friday morning, but you _____ (not/be) in." "Yes, I _____ (spend) the whole morning at the library because I _____ (have) to finish my history project."
2. The article _____ (seem) quite interesting to me, but I _____ (can/ not/ finish) reading it, I _____ (be) so tired last night!
3. Last summer Mary _____ (travel) to London with her parents. She _____ (fly) to Heathrow Airport. They _____ (stay) at a nice hotel and _____ (go) sightseeing every day.
4. I _____ (not/ do) anything important when Peter _____ (turn) up yesterday. I _____ (just/ listen) to music.
5. While we _____ (wait) for the bus, it _____ (start) to rain. We _____ (get) completely wet, so today I've got a terrible cold.
6. Tony _____ (drop) a glass, but luckily it _____ (not/ break).
7. The children _____ (play) computer games while their father _____ (watch) TV:
8. We _____ (not/ take) the bus yesterday because Dad _____ (drive) us to school.
9. While I _____ (walk) down Cambridge Road, I _____ (see) Alice, but she _____ (not/ see) me.
10. When Terry's parents _____ (get) divorced, he _____ (leave) school and _____ (look) for a job.
11. "What _____ (you/ say) Sean? Sorry, but I _____ (not/ listen) to you.
12. The police _____ (catch) the criminals that _____ (rob) the bank in Oxford Street.
13. "What _____ (you/ buy) Paul for his birthday?" "I _____ (send) him a nice postcard and I _____ (give) him a book token."
14. Last Friday we _____ (meet) our friends and _____ (eat) a fantastic dinner at Mario's. We _____ (have) a great time!

The bridge

2nd term

3-Before The film I had gone to the cinema .

- a- had started b-has started c- started d-start

4-After he the meat but then he fell ill.

- a- ate b-had eaten c- has eaten d-was eating

5-As soon as I met him, I everything .

- a- had known b-knew c- know d-have known

6-I for a swim until I had finished my work.

- a- hadn't gone b-didn't go c- isn't going d-haven't gone

YOUR TASK - Rewrite the sentences in : 1- negative form; 2- interrogative form.

a) Jason had studied German last year.

1. _____
2. _____

b) Carol had bought a new dress for the party.

3. _____
4. _____

c) I had lived in that house for three years.

5. _____
6. _____

d) It had rained all night.

7. _____
8. _____

e) They had been to Saudi Arabia before.

9. _____
10. _____

f) We had met our friends at the library.

11. _____
12. _____

g) He had wasted his money shopping.

13. _____
14. _____

h) I had read that book before.

15. _____
16. _____

Week 4



New Vocabulary

تعبير	علاقة	بارز – ظاهر	يحدد
expression	relationship	stand-out	identity
فوري	الالفية	يتملق	يعلق على
instant	millennial	flattering	comment
سياسي	شعبية	يبني	جزء من
political	popularity	build up	a part of
يصور	ظاهرة	تقدير الذات	صورة شخصية
portray	phenomenon	self-esteem	self-portrait
وسام – تقدير	الباحثون	يجذب	يصفى
accolade	researchers	appeal	filter
حاجب العين	ذكريات	مفرط – زائد	النوع
eyebrow	memories	excessive	genre
نموذجي	مصدوم	رقمي	وميض
typically	shocked	digital	flash

Definitions

كلمات افعال الاشياء

expression : words or action to show things .

relationship: the way in which two things are connected ./ two people feel and behave.
 يتصرف يشعر مترابطين شينين الطريقة علاقة
 يلاحظ يرى سهل بارز – واضح

Stand-out : to be very easy to see or notice

الناس الاشياء مشابهة أفضل أكثر

2-To be much better than other similar things or people.

يكون شخص من هوية

identity : who someone is . هوية الشخص_

فورا يحدث فوري

instant : happening immediately.

العام الالفية مرتبط بـ الألفية

millennial : related to a millennium or to the year 2000.

جذاب اكثر يبدو تجعلك يتملق

Flattering : making you look more attractive.

رأيك توضح يكتب يقول شيء يعلق على

comment something you say or write to show your opinion .

سياسي مرتبط بـ السياسة منخرط في

political: related to or involved in politics .

ناس كثير محبوب كونه محبوب

popularity: the quality of being liked by many people .

مساهمة عمل خيري يمنح شيء تبرعات

Build up : to increase

لوحة كتاب في شيء ما شخص ما يصف يقدم

portray : to represent or describe someone or something in a book , a painting or an artistic work . عمل فني

يختبر يحس يرى يمكن ان موجود شيء ما الظاهرة

phenomenon : something that exists and can be seen , felt or tasted.

قيمتك و قدرتك الخاصة في الثقة الايمان تقدير الذات

Self-esteem : belief and confidence in your own ability and value .

الاستحسان الثناء التكريم

accolade : praise and approval .

مادة/ موضوع يدرس ان وظيفته شخص ما الباحثون

researchers : someone whose job is to study a subject.

جذاب يجعلها لكي شيء ما شخص ما خاصة الجاذبية

appeal: the quality in someone or something to make it attractive .

هواء ماء من المواد الغير مرغوبة يزيل

filter : to remove unwanted substances from water or air .

عين كل فوق الشعر خط رفيع الحاجب

eyebrow : the thin line of hair that is above each eye .

الاشياء يتذكر الاشياء القدرة الذكريات

memories : ability to remember things.

المطلوب الضروري من أكثر زائد عن الحد

excessive ; more than necessary or wanted.

خصائص معينة التي موسيقى كتابة الفن نوع معين نوع فني

genre : a particular type of art, writing music which has certain features.

شخص ما شيء ما خصائص متوقعة معتاد يظهر طريقة نموذجي

typically : in a way that shows usual or expected features of something or someone.

أرقام الى الصور الأصوات يحول نظام الالكتروني استخدام رقمي

Digital : using an electronic system that changes sounds or images into numbers

ارسالهم تخزينهم قبل

before it stores or sends them.

The Future

Next	القادم	}	am- is - are + going to + المصدر
Tomorrow	غدا		
Soon:	قريبا	}	am- is - are + ing (present progressive)
Later	لاحقا		
In the future:		}	will + المصدر
In + مدة زمنية			

1- Am - is -are + going to + infinitive المصدر

تستخدم للتعبير عن يحدث سوف يحدث في المستقبل القريب و تعنى أن هناك ترتيبات قد اتخذت لضمان حدوث

الفعل في المستقبل القريب و لا يشترط معها وجود كلمة تدل على المستقبل . future plan

I **am going to visit** Ali tonight. He's waiting for me

Ali **is going to buy** a new car. He's got a loan.

تستخدم going to للتعبير عن التنبؤ بحدث سوف يحدث في المستقبل prediction

People **are going to live** on the moon in the future.

تستخدم going to للتعبير عن حدث سوف يحدث قريبا و هناك اشارات لحدوثه evidence / signs

Look! He's going to fall down. The branch is broken.

A camel is crossing the road! Ali is driving too fast. He's going to hit it .

تنفى بوضع كلمة not بعد am – is – are

I am **not** going to fly to London .

They **aren't** going to study English .

و عند السؤال نقدم Am – Is – Are لنبدأ بها السؤال

Are you going to visit your friend ?

Is he going to buy a car ?

Present progressive المضارع المستمر

يستخدم المضارع المستمر للتعبير عن خطة أو ترتيبات مستقبلية future plan

We're **going** out with Ali tonight .

I'm **having** my hair cut tomorrow .

The government **is building** some new schools next five years.

2- will + infinitive المصدر

will not = won't و عند النفي I'll - we'll كما يلي تختصر

intention تستخدم will للتعبير عن المستقبل بصفة عامة دون تخطيط او تحديد و نا تعبر عن النية

My brother will study Medicine next year .
I will be an engineer in the future .

prediction تستخدم will للتعبير عن التنبؤ بحدث سوف يحدث في المستقبل

I think people will live on the moon in the future.
Ali will be a good player in the future.

offer أو هو ان تعرض ان تقوم بفعل شيء لشخص تستخدم will للتعبير عن العرض

Don't worry ! I'll help you with your homework .
We'll get you some furniture for your new flat.

promise بفعل شيء في المستقبل تستخدم will للتعبير عن الوعد

I'll love you forever.
I'll lend you the money you need.

request يستخدم will للتعبير عن الطلب

Will you please help me with my work ?
Will you lend me some money ?

instant decision يستخدم will للتعبير عن القرار الفوري غير المخطط لحدوثه

A:Oh! I forgot my wallet!
B: Don't worry ! I'll lend you some money.

A: The box is very heavy to carry
B: Don't worry ! I'll help you carry it .

future fact يستخدم will للتعبير عن حقيقة مستقبلية مؤكدة

It will rain again! Tiny drops of water are falling.
I'll be fifty four years old next month.
Tomorrow at 10: 00, Mr. Ali will be in his office .

Present simple for future

يستخدام المضارع البسيط لتعبير عن الاحداث المجدولة في المستقبل مثل جداول الطائرات و وسائل النقل

My flight to Cairo takes off at 10:30 a.m. next Sunday .
The bus to Dammam leaves at 7:00p.m. tonight.

Put the verbs into the correct form

1-I love london. I probably there next week.

a-will go b-am....going c- am going to ...go d-go

2-Our train at 4:47.

a-leave b-leaves c- is going to leave d-will leave

3-What you At the party tonight ?

a-will wear b-are....going c- wearing d-do...wear

4-I haven't made up my mind yet. But I think I something nice in my wardrobe

a-am going to find b-finds c- will find d-am finding

5-This is my last day here. I back to England tomorrow .

a-am going to b-goes c- will go d-going

6-Hurry up ! the conference In twenty minutes.

a-is going to begin b-will begin c- begins d-is begin

7-My horoscope says that Ian old friend this week.

a-am going to meet b-am meeting c- will meet d-meet

8-Look at these big black clouds !It

a-is going to rain b-rains c- will rain d-is raining

9-Here is the weather forecast. Tomorrow dry and sunny .

a-is going to be b-will be c- be d-is

10-What does she say when she sees a banana skin lying just a few metres in front of her ?
Oh Dear ! I

a-is going to slip b-will slip c- slip d-am slipping

11-You must take an umbrella It

a-is going to rain b-rains c- will rain d-is raining

12- I to the cinema tonight . I already have a ticket .

a-am going to go b-go c- will go d- am going

13-Are you planning any summer holiday ? I don't know yet . Perhaps I at home.

4-a-will stay b-am going to stay c- stay d-am staying

14-You look pretty tired! You should have a rest . O.K. I a rest .

a-has b-am going to have c- will have d-am having

15-Betty is going to driving lessons because she is a car.

a-is going to buy b-buys c- will buy d-is buying

The bridge

2nd term

16-I've just missed my train !No problem . I you there .

a-am driving b-will drive c- am going to drive d-drive

17-I can't eat anything today. I an appointment at the hospital tomorrow.

a-have b-am going to have c- will have d-am having

18-The sharks are much better . I'm sure they the dolphins today .

a-will beat b-are going to beat c- are beating d-beat

19-A: What does your son want to do in the future ?

B: I hope he A dentist .

a-is going to be b-will be c- be d-is

20-Not at five o'clock .Look at the diary. We Mr. Clark at 3:00.

a-am going to meet b-am meeting c- will meet d-meet

21-Please, buy some eggs . I a cake .

a-making b-am making c- will make d-made

22-My dad has already booked the holiday .WeFrance on 2 July .

a-are going to fly b-am are flying c- will fly d-fly

Week 5

New Vocabulary

قوي powerful	مستهلك consumer	فائق الجودة premium	يدعي - ادعاء claim
اعلان advertisement	سعات حرارية calorie	اعلان على النت viral advertising	يعد - وعد promise
رسالة message	نصب- احتيال fraud	يسيء فهم misleading	أثر - يؤثر في influence
حملة campaign	يقيّم - قيمة value	أثر - يؤثر في effect (n)	معرض exhibition
منتج product	غير قانوني illegal	راعي - يرعى sponsor	منتج product
خدمة service	مربح profitable	اعلانات تجارية commercials	لملموس tangible
حدث رياضي event	يضغط على press	يتواصل communicate	شهادة - دليل testimonial
هدف target	هام significantly		

Definitions

يحدث أشياء الناس يؤثر في يتحكم في قوي

Powerful: able to control or influence people or things that happen

النت خدمة منتج عن يخبر يعلن عن

Advertise: to tell people about a product or service, on television, on the internet, in newspapers, etc., so that people will buy it

خدمات منتجات الناس يقنع عمل فن الاعلان

Advertising: the business of persuading people to buy products or services

يشترى الناس يقنع مصمم فيلم قصير صورة اعلان

Advertisement: a picture, short film, that is designed to persuade people to buy something

ينتشر منتج عن معلومات خلاله نشاط تسويق

viral advertising a marketing activity in which information about a product spreads between people, especially on the internet اعلان دعائي عبر النت

الاشياء الناس يغير القوة أثر - يؤثر في

Influence : the power to change people or things.

العامة تعرض الرسومات مثل الاشياء التي حدث معرض

Exhibition: an event at which things such as paintings are shown to the public

حدث نشاط يدعم مال يعطي منظمة شخص راعي - يرضى

Sponsor: - a person or organization that **gives money to support** an activity, event, etc.
اعلانات اعلانات تجارية معروضة

Commercials:- advertisements on the radio or television

معلومات يتشارك لكي شخص يكتب يتكلم يتواصل مع

Communicate:- to talk or write to someone in order to share information with them

خدمات بضائع يستخدم يشتري شخص المستهلك

Consumer: someone who **buys or uses goods** or services

شيء يعطي شخص معلومات تقال تكتب رسالة

Message: a piece of **written or spoken information** that one person gives to another

منتجات يحصل على مخطط انشطة مجموعة من حملة

Campaign: a group of activities that are planned to get a result

يحدث شيء يجعل يحاول ان انشطة مجموعة ينظم

= to organize a group of activities to try to make something happen

يبيعها يزرعه يصنعه شخص شيء منتج

Product:- something that someone **makes or grows** so that they can sell it

يقاس يلمس يرى يمكن حقيقي ملموس

Tangible Something real and can be **seen, touched, or measured**.

يصنعها خصوصا منتج قيمة جودة عن شهادة شهادة

Testimonial:- a statement about the quality or value of a product, especially one made

اعلان جزء شخص مشهور محترم

by a respected or famous person as part of an advertisement

كبير هام مهم - كبير

Significant-significantly important or large .

جودة المعتاد من اعلى شيء فائق الجودة

Premium : something that is of **higher than usual quality**

طاقة كمية قياس تستخدم الطاقة وحدة سعر حراري

Calorie: a unit of energy, often used as a measurement of the amount of energy that food provides

الناس يخدع مال يحصل على جريم احتيال

Fraud: the crime of getting money by deceiving people

شيء يتسلم مال كمية قيمة

Value:- the amount of money that can be received for something

- the importance or **worth** of something for someone قيمة الشيء

- to give a judgment about **how much money** something might be sold for يقيم ثمن شيء

غير معتاد هام شيء خصوصا يحدث أي شيء حدث هام

Event: anything that happens, especially something **important or unusual**

The bridge

يثبت لا يمكن بالرغم من حقيقة صحيح شيء يقول يدعي

Claim:- to say that something is true or is a fact, although you cannot prove it and other people might not believe it لا يصدقوه

شيء يفعل مؤكد سوف شخص تخبر يعد - وعد

Promise:- to tell someone that you will **certainly do** something

غير صحيح شيء يعتقد شخص يتسبب يسيء فهم

Misleading:- causing someone to believe something that **is not true**

أثر معين نتيجة أثر - يؤثر

Effect:- the result of a particular **influence**

بالقانون مسموح شرعي

Legal :- allowed by the law

بالقانون غير مسموح غير شرعي

illegal: not allowed by the law

ميزة ربح ينتج عنه من المحتمل ينتج عنه مريح

Profitable:- resulting in or likely to result in a **profit or an advantage**

شيء ليفعل شيء يقنع بشدة يحاول يضغط على

Press:- to **try hard** to persuade someone to do something.

نقد اعلان يوجه يقوم بـ يحاول شيء هدف

Target:- something that you are trying to do to **direct advertising, criticism**, .

The Reported Speech**Statement** الجملة الخرية

أولاً : نغير فعل القول :

said → said that

said to → told that

ثانياً : نحذف الأقواس ونغير الضمائر إلى ضمائر الغائب :

I	me	my
You	you	your
↓	↓	↓
<u>He</u>	<u>him</u>	<u>his</u>

ضمائر المفرد

We → they us our → their

ثالثاً : نحول جميع الأفعال إلى ماضيها

Present → **past** ماضي تام **past perfect** → ماضي

am - is → was → had been

The bridge

are → were → had been
 have - has → had → had had
 play - plays → played → had played
 go - goes → went → had gone
 don't-doesn't → didn't → hadn't +V3
 don't play → didn't play → hadn't played
 doesn't play → =====

	Can	shall	will	may	must
	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
<u>Defective verbs</u>	Could	should	would	might	ought to

نغير ظرف الزمان و المكان كما يلي :-

here	→	there	now	→	then
there	→	over there	last	→	before
this	→	that	yesterday	→	the day before
these	→	those	ago	→	before

Reported speech – commands

هناك نوعان من الجملة الأمرية: منفية و مثبتة

نبدأ بكلمة تناسب نوع الجملة **told – asked – wanted – ordered – suggested**

2- نربط بين الجملتين بكلمة **to** أو نحذف **don't** و نربط بكلمة **not to**

Help your friends .

= **He told me to help my friends**

Don't waste your time .

= **He told me not to waste my time .**

Please! Help the old man .

= **He told me to help the old man .**

Could you answer the quiz? .

= **He asked me to answer the quiz.**

Reported speech – questions

verb to Be - verb to have - modals

1- نبدأ الجملة ب:- he asked ifنحذف الأقواس و نربط بكلمة الاستفهام أو ب if3-نقدم الفاعل على الفعل المساعد و نطبق ما سبق

"Will you visit your uncle tomorrow ?"

He asked if I would visit my uncle the next day .

Why will you visit your uncle tomorrow?

Why I would visit my uncle the next day.= أما إذا كان السؤال يبدأ بكلمة Do - DOES - نضع فعل الجملة الأساسي في التصريف الثاني

"Do you go to school on Friday ?"

He asked= if I went to school on Friday.

"How do you go to school ?"

He asked How I went to school .

" Did your father buy you a car last week ?"

He asked if my father had bought me a car the week before.= عند الاختيار لاحظ ما يلي :-

- 1- لا تختار إلا الفعل في الماضي (التصريف الثاني)
- 2- لا تختار إلا التي بها فعل مساعد من Do / Does / Did
- 3- لا تختار الجملة التي يسبق فيها الفعل المساعد على الفاعل .

Choose the right answer :-

1-He asked me

a- where she went

c- where she did go

b-where did she go

d- where has she gone

2- He asked me how my brother was . " How.....? "he asked .

a-is your brother

c-your brother is

b-your brother was

d-was your brother

3-He asked me on holiday .

a-where do I go

b- where I went

c-where did I go

d-where will I go

4-Ahmad's father asked him why late

a-do you come

b-had he come

c-he had come

d-did he come

5- Omar asked Sara if Handball .

a-did she like

b-she liked

c-does she like

d-she likes.

The bridge

2nd term

6- HeAhmad what his favourite subject was .

- a-told** **b- asked** **c-spoke** **d-said**

7- Nabila asked Samia if to buy the red dress .

- a-was she going** **b- she was going** **c-is she going** **d- she going**

8-The policeman asked the boy if heanything .

- a-lose** **b-had lost** **c-have lost** **d-losing**

9-Ali asked Sami If his homework .

- a-he finished** **b-does he finish** **c-do you finish** **d- he finishes**

10-Ali asked Sami if hethe Saudi Kapsah .

- a-like** **b- likes** **c-liked** **d-has liked**

11-He asked me last holiday.

- a-where do I go** **b- where I went** **c-where did I go** **c-where will I go**

YOUR TASK - Complete the sentences in reported speech. Note whether the sentence is a request, a statement or a question.

1. He said, "I like this song."

= He said

2. "Where is your sister?" she asked me.

= She asked

3. "I don't speak Italian," she said.

= She said

4. "Say hello to Jim," they said.

= They asked me

5. "The film began at seven o'clock," he said.

= He said

6. "Don't play on the grass, boys," she said.

= She told the boys

7. "Where have you spent your money?" she asked him.

= She asked him.....

8. "I never make mistakes," he said.

= He said

9. "Does she know Robert?" he wanted to know.

= He wanted to know

10. "Don't try this at home," the stuntman told the audience.

= The stuntman advised the audience -

YOUR TASK - REPORT THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS. BEGIN AS SHOW

1. Emily: "Our teacher will go to the museum tomorrow."

= Emily said that

2. Helen: "I was writing a letter yesterday."

= Helen told me that

3. Robert: "My father flew to Dallas last year."

=Robert told me

4. Lisa: "Tim went to the stadium an hour ago."

= Lisa said that

Choose he right answer

1-Ahmad said he to buy a new car.

- a -wants b- wanted c- wanting d- has wanted

2-Ali said he lunch.

- a -wants b- wanted c- wanting d- has wanted

3-majid said he a bear behind the tree.

- a -has seen b- had seen c- see d- sees

4-Rami said he call me later.

- a -will call b- would call c- call d- may call

5-Mike said he show you the way.'

- a-will b- can c- shall d- could

6-He said that hemend it for me .

- a-will b- can c- can d- would

7-He said that he a good match .

- a- playing b- play c- played d- plays

8-My Mother said that she to the supermarket . .

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

9-He said that he Finished his work .

The bridge

2nd term

a-has b- had c- having d- have

10- He said that his teammates all helpful ".

a-was b- were c- are d- am

11- Adam told me he know what time Jack will arrive.

a-doesn't b- don't c- hasn't d-didn't

12-Paul said **that it****rain at the weekend.**

a-may b- can c- might d- will

Week 6



New Vocabulary

ينتشر spread	يقلل decrease	رؤية vision	يمكن تحقيقه realizable
متطورة – متقدمة developed	رائد – متقدم pioneering	الاقتصاد economy	تنوع – تعدد diversity
فقير poor (n) (the poor)	يربط – مرتبط connected	مؤثر – فعال effective	الخلفية backdrop
تقنية technology (n)	مخطط تفصيلي blueprint (n)	مرئي visible	قطاع sector
البيروقراطية bureaucracy (n)	التميز excellence	الواقع reality	الانتقال transition
يتنوع – يتعدد diversify (v)	الصناعة industry	يمثل – يتصرف to act	يتحدى challenge
يحقق achieve (v)	اهداف goals	محامي lawyer	يساهم – يشارك contribute(v)
يزداد – يزيد increase (v)	مهندس engineer		

Words & definitions

ينشر	يرتب	شيء	منطقة واسعة يغطي
Spread: to arrange something so that it <u>covers a large area</u>			
متطور	لها العالم	منطقة	دولة
Developed (countries): describes a country or region of the world with an <u>advanced</u>			
نستوى	الصناعة	التقنية	الدول المتقدمة
level of technology, industry, etc.			
مجموعة	معاً	يعتبرون	الناس الفقراء
the poor:- poor people considered together as a <u>group</u>			
عدم الاستحسان بشكل اساسي بيروقراطية			
Bureaucracy :- Mainly disapproving ادارة الدولة			
a system for controlling or <u>managing a country</u> , company, or organization that is operated by a large number of officials employed to follow rules carefully			
مشمول	الناس	اشياء	انواع مختلفة
Diversify:- to start to include more different types of things			
مشمول	الناس	اشياء	انواع مختلفة
Diversity:- the fact of <u>many</u> different types of <u>things or people</u> being included in something; a range of different things or people			

The bridge

شيء عن الآراء الأفكار المختلفة يوجد

= The fact that there are many **different ideas or opinions** about something

صعب شيء عمل ينجح في يحقق

Achieve:- to succeed in doing something difficult .

المال خصوصا شيء يعطي يساهم- يشارك

Contribute: to give something, especially money.

شيء يعمل الناس اول واحد من شخص الرواد

Pioneer:- a person who is one of **the first people** to do something.

هام شيء تطوير يبدأ متقدم - متطور

Pioneering :- starting the development of something important

شبكة نظام كبير يلتحق اخر شيء يرتبط ب يرتبط ب

connected:- - to be **Joined to** something else or Joined to a large system or network

آلة مبنى خطة تقريبا نسخة تصويرية مفصلة خطة تفصيلية

Blueprint:- a photographic copy of an early plan for a building or machine

انجازه ربما شيء كيف يوضح تصميم خطة مستقبلية

= an early **plan or design** that explains how something might be achieved

ممتاز كونه صفة التميز

Excellence:- The quality of being excellent

التسليية الاعمال نوع معين مشترك في شركات صناعة

Industry:- all the **companies** involved in a particular type of business and entertainment

المستقبل يعمل تريد شيء هدف

Goal:- something that you want to do in the future

المستقبل كيف يكون شيء ما اعقل صورة رؤية

Vision:- an **idea or image** in your mind of what something could be like in the future

بعيد من مرئي الحريق يرى مرئي

Visible X invisible = able to be seen The fire was visible from five kilometers away.

مال بضائع يستخدم يصنع الدولة الذي النظام الاقتصاد

Economy:-The system by which a country makes and uses goods and money

تكون نريدها ان الواقع الحقيقة

Reality:-The way things or situations **really** are and not the way you would like them to be

طريقة سيئة عادة طريقة معينة يتصرف

Act:- to **behave** in a particular way, usually a bad way

=to **perform in a play** or movie. يمثل في فيلم او مسرحية

= to do something to stop a problem. يفعل شيء ليووقف مشكلة

=Stop **acting like** a child! يوقف التصرف مثل الطفل

نصيحة يقدم الناس القانون يفسر عمله محامي

Lawyer:- someone whose Job is to **explain the law to** people and give advice

الجسور الطرق الآلات يصلح يبني يصمم عمله مهندس

Engineer:- someone whose Job is to **design, build, or repair** machines, roads, bridges,

Realizable:- able to be achieved . يمكن تحقيقه

Vocabulary

1-The virus is very quickly from rats to people .

a-spread **b-decrease** **c-achieve** **d-diversify**

2- I work hard to my goals.

a-spread **b-decrease** **c-achieve** **d-diversify**

3-The government work hard to The rate of unemployment.

a-spread **b-decrease** **c-achieve** **d-diversify**

4-If a business..... , it starts making new products

a-spreads **b-decreases** **c-achieves** **d-diversifies**

5-I contributed the mid-term party by preparing some songs.

a-spread **b-decreased** **c-achieved** **d-contributed**

6-..... countries are countries with high levels of technology and industries.

a-The developed **b-the poor** **c-The developing** **d-The needy**

7-We should offer financial help and housing to

a-the developed **b-the poor** **c-the developing** **d-the businessmen**

8-I had to deal with the university's..... when I was applying for financial aid.

a- sector **b-sector** **c-economy** **d-transition**

9-Thefrom an agricultural to an industrial country needs much effort.

a- sector **b-industry** **c-economy** **d-transition**

10-Car has developed much during the last decades.

a- industry **b-sector** **c-economy** **d-transition**

11-The private contributes to offering more jobs to people .

a- industry **b-sector** **c-economy** **d-transition**

12-Coffee and sugar industry have a big effect on the Of Brazil.

a- industry **b-sector** **c-economy** **d-transition**

13-Coffee and sugar industry have an Rule on the economy of Brazil.

The developed **pioneering** **economy** **diversity**

14-..... is the quality of being excellent.

a-bureaucracy **b- excellence** **c-reality** **d-transition**

15-The famous movie star..... in a new film nowadays .

a-diversifies **b-achieves** **c- act** **d-challenges**

The Future Simple

Next	القادم	}	am- is - are + going to + المصدر
Tomorrow	غدا		am- is - are + ing (present progressive)
Soon:	قريبا		
Later	لاحقا		
In the future:			will + المصدر
In +	مدة زمنية		

1- Am - is -are + going to + infinitive المصدر

تستخدم للتعبير عن يحدث سوف يحدث في المستقبل القريب و تعني أن هناك ترتيبات قد اتخذت لضمان حدوث

الفعل في المستقبل القريب و لا يشترط معها وجود كلمة تدل على المستقبل . future plan

I am going to visit Ali tonight. He's waiting for me

Ali is going to buy a new car. He's got a loan.

تستخدم going to للتعبير عن التنبؤ بحدث سوف يحدث في المستقبل prediction

People are going to live on the moon in the future.

تستخدم going to للتعبير عن حدث سوف يحدث قريبا و هناك اشارات لحدوثه evidence / signs

Look! He's going to fall down. The branch is broken.

A camel is crossing the road! Ali is driving too fast. He's going to hit it .

تنفي بوضع كلمة not بعد am – is – are

I am not going to fly to London .

They aren't going to study English .

و عند السؤال نقدم Am – Is – Are لنبدأ بها السؤال

Are you going to visit your friend ?

Is he going to buy a car ?

Present progressive المضارع المستمر

يستخدم المضارع المستمر للتعبير عن خطة أو ترتيبات مستقبلية future plan

We're going out with Ali tonight .

I'm having my hair cut tomorrow .

The government is building some new schools next five years.

2- will + infinitive المصدر

= تختصر كما يلي - 'll - we'll - و عند النفي will not = won't

تستخدم will للتعبير عن المستقبل بصفة عامة دون تخطيط او تحديد و نا تعبر عن النية **intention**

My brother will study Medicine next year .

I will be an engineer in the future .

تستخدم will للتعبير عن التنبؤ بحدث سوف يحدث في المستقبل **prediction**

I think people will live on the moon in the future.

Ali will be a good player in the future.

تستخدم will للتعبير عن العرض **offer** أو هو ان تعرض ان تقوم بفعل شيء لشخص

Don't worry ! I'll help you with your homework .

We'll get you some furniture for your new flat.

تستخدم will للتعبير عن الوعد **promise** بفعل شيء في المستقبل

I'll love you forever.

I'll lend you the money you need.

تستخدم will للتعبير عن الطلب **request**

Will you please help me with my work ?

Will you lend me some money ?

تستخدم will للتعبير عن القرار الفوري غير المخطط لحدوثه **instant decision**

A:Oh! I forgot my wallet!

B: Don't worry ! I'll lend you some money.

A: The box is very heavy to carry

B: Don't worry ! I'll help you carry it .

تستخدم will للتعبير عن حقيقة مستقبلية مؤكدة **future fact**

It will rain again! Tiny drops of water are falling.

I'll be fifty four years old next month.

Tomorrow at 10: 00, Mr. Ali will be in his office .

Present simple for future

يستخدم المضارع البسيط لتعبير عن الاحداث المجدولة في المستقبل مثل جداول الطائرات و وسائل النقل

My flight to Cairo **takes off** at 10:30 a.m. next Sunday .

The bus to Dammam **leaves** at 7:00p.m. tonight.

a- will have been

b-would be

c-will have being

10-By the time we reached the airport ,Bob's plane

a-will already been arrived b- will have already arrived c-will have arriving already

The Future Perfect Progressiveيعبر عن حدث سوف يكون قد استمر لفترة زمنية معينة في المستقبل عند حلول وقت اخر او حدوث فعل اخر**Form :** **will have been + ing**

		[]	
Past	now		future

1-At 11 o'clock tomorrow , I'll for 9 hours.

a-will have worked

b- will have been working

c-will work

d-will have being worked

2-By the 6th of Jomada 2 , I in Saudi Arabia for 25 years.

a-will have being lived

b- will have been live

c-will have been living

d-will have work

3-by the time we arrive in Jeddah , we for six hours.

a-will have driving

b- will have being driving

c-will drive

d-will have been driving

4-Ali will retire next week . By the next week HeChildren for thirty five years.

a-will teach

b- will have being teaching

c-will have been teaching

d-will have been taught

5-Which one of the following sentences is in the future perfect progressive tense ?

a- When Ahmad retires , he will have been teaching for 45 years.

b- When Ahmad retires , he will had been teaching for 45 years.

c- When Ahmad retires , he will have been teaching for 45 years.

d- When Ahmad retires , he will had being teaching for 45 years.

6-By June 7th they married for one week.

a- will have being

b- would be

c- will have been

d- will be

8-How long (you /wait)when you finally get exam results.

a-has you been waiting

b- will you have been waiting

c-will you be waiting

10-Which one of the following sentences is in the future perfect progressive tense ?

a- I would have being sleeping for two hours by the time Ahmad gets home .

b- I will have been sleeping for two hours by the time Ahmad gets home .

c-I will have been slept for two hours by the time Ahmad gets home .

Week 7



New Vocabulary

منهج syllabus	عالم لغويات linguist	يمكن تحقيقه – ادراكه comprehensible	اطار- نطاق framework
يدين overwhelmed	ترديد بلا فهم parroting	فهم – ادراك comprehension.	متقبل receptive
مفهوم concept	مدرک – واع conscious	كافي sufficient	ايماءة – اشارة gestures
مرهق – متعب exhausting	اكتساب acquisition	تمييز distinction	يصغي باهتمام attentively
فائدة benefit	مرحلة stage	اتقان – اجادة mastery	يشترط stipulate
يكتسب acquire	معين - محدد particular	قلق anxiety	مرئي visual
يركز على focus	يستجيب respond	محتوى – مضمون context	قطع chunks

Word & Definition

شيء انجاز افعال سلسلة مخططة استراتيجية

1- Strategy:- a planned series of actions for achieving something

منهج معين تدرس مواد دراسية منهج

2-Syllabus:- the subjects or books to be studied in a particular course.

جيدا اللغات الاجنبية تدرس الذي شخص عالم لغوي

3-Linguist:- Someone who studies foreign languages or can speak them very well, or Someone who teaches or studies linguistics

مفهوم

Comprehensible:- easy to understand . سهل فهمه .

بالقوة استخدام شيء شخص يهزم يدان

Overwhelmed:- to defeat someone or something by using a lot of force.

ما فهم حقيقي بدون أفكار كلمات آخر شخص يكرر ترديد الببغاء

Parroting:- to repeat someone else's words or ideas without really understanding what you are saying

يبني شيء حوله بناء بناء اطار

Framework :- A supporting structure around which something can be built.

شيء يقرر يخطط يعتاد ان عقائد افكار قواعد نظام

= a system of rules, ideas, or beliefs that is used to plan or decide something.

The bridge

موقف معناد على كليا يفهم الدرة على فهم - ادراك

Comprehension:- the ability to understand completely and be familiar with_a situation, facts, etc._

اقتراحات افكار يقبل يسمع يرغب في

Receptive متقبل :- willing to listen to and accept new ideas and suggestions

مفهوم مبدأ فكرة

concept :- a principle or idea:

حاضر يتواجد شيء معين يلاحظ مدرك مدرك - واع

Conscious:- AWARE= able to notice that a particular thing exists or is present

غرض - هدف معين كافي قدر كافي

Sufficient:- enough for a particular purpose.

شعور فكرة يعبر عن راس ذراع يد حركة اشارة

Gestures:- a movement of the hands, arms, or head, etc. to express an idea or feeling.

متعب جدا تشعر يجعلك مرهق - متعب

Exhausting:- making you feel extremely tired.

شيء يكتسب

Acquire:-to get something.

شيء يحصل على عملية اكتساب

Acquisition :- the process of getting something.

شيء مشابه بين فرق اختلاف تمييز

Distinction Difference= a difference between two similar things.

بحرص يسمع باهتمام

Attentively listening carefully:

يساعد ينوي ان شيء اثر جيد معين ميزة فائدة

Benefit =(advantage)= a helpful or good effect, or something intended to help.

تطوير فترة نشاط جزء مرحلة

Stage:= a part of an activity or a period of development.

شيء سيطرة كاملة اتقان

Mastery:- complete control of something.

تم لابد يجب ان شيء كيف بدقة يقول يشترط

Stipulate to say exactly how something must be or must be done

آخر خاص معين

Particular:- special, or this and not any other.

بشأنه يقلق عصبية شعور غير مريح قلق قلق

Anxiety = (**worry**);an uncomfortable feeling of **nervousness** or worry about

The bridge

بؤرة اساسي مركزي نقطة شيء خصوصا الاهتمام

Focus:- the main or central point of something, especially of attention.

يستجيب شيء رد الفعل شيء يقال يفعل

Respond:- to say or do something as a reaction to something that has been said or done.

يساعد يحدث يوجد شيء بداخله الموقف المحتوى

Context:- the situation within which something exists or happens, and that can help explain it

Chunks :-a roughly cut piece = a part of something, especially a large part.

Vocabulary Exercises

1-We have a new English this year.

a-syllabus b-chunk c-focus d-linguist

2-A..... is a man who is interested in studying languages.

a-syllabus b-chunk c-focus d-linguist

3-We must develop a to deal with the problem.

a-syllabus b-chunk c-strategy d-linguist

4-This paper provides a..... for future research.

a-syllabus b-framework c- look at d-comprehensible

5-He has a good of the size of the problem.

a-syllabus b-comprehension c-chunk d-linguist

6-..... to repeat someone else's words or ideas without understanding .

a-parroting b-comprehending c-defeating d-linguist

7-..... means willing to listen to and accept new ideas and suggestions

a-comprehensible b-receptive c-overwhelmed d-conscious

8-Ali made a to stand up leave the meeting for sometime

a-syllabus b-chunk c-gesture d-linguist

9-The student cut the leather chair with a of glass.

a-syllabus b-chunk c-gesture d-distinction

10-..... is a difference between two similar things.

a-Syllabus b-Chunk c-Gesture d-Distinction

11-Food was not We needed a lot of bread and vegetables.

a-comprehensible b-sufficient c-overwhelmed d-conscious

12-I was while the doctor was cleaning my wounds.

a-comprehensible b-sufficient c-overwhelmed d-conscious

13- My work is very..... . I feel very tired at the end of the day.

a-exhausting b-sufficient c-overwhelmed d-conscious

14-Language starts at a very young age.

a-acquisition b-chunk c-focus d-gesture

15.....is a complete control of something.

a-Acquisition b-Mastery c-Focus d-Gesture

Complete the following sentences with one word from the words below:

يمكن فهمه	قلق	باهتمام	متعب	منهج
<u>comprehensible</u>	<u>anxiety</u>	<u>attentively</u>	<u>exhausting</u>	<u>syllabus</u>
بؤرة	مدرک	اكتساب	ترديد	متقبل
<u>focus</u>	<u>conscious</u>	<u>acquisition</u>	<u>parroting</u>	<u>receptive</u>

1- The ELI in the University of Jeddah uses its own English..... for teaching language for foundation year students.

2- Any reading passage has to be..... for the students. It means students must be able to understand it. Otherwise, they will not learn.

3- This job is reallywhen I get home, I feel really tired and I fall asleep immediately.

4- Attending classes does not mean you will pass your tests. You must attend
This means you have to pay full attention.

5- "John, please stop me. It is very annoying when you repeat everything I say.

6- Second language..... is not an easy task. It needs a lot of practice.

7- Reading and listening are skills.

8- Learning L2 needs a great deal of efforts like reading and listening and much practice.

9- Learners need to on their studies if they want to pass their tests.

10- You need to control your..... levels before exams. If you are not feeling ok, you might forget everything you studies

Mother Tongue

يتعلمها الشخص اللغة بصفة عامة اللغة الام معروف ايضا اللغة الاولى
 First language, also known as mother tongue, is generally the language a person learns
 ثنائي اللغة اصيل هكذا اللغات الاصلية اكثر لديه يستطيع مع ذلك
 first. However, one can have two or more native languages thus being a native bilingual
 بالضرورة تتعلم اللغات به الترتيب متعدد اللغات بالفعل
 or indeed multilingual. The order in which these languages are learned is not necessarily
 اخرى التعلم يجعل غالبا مهارات اللغة الاولى غير كاملة اجادة
 the order of proficiency. Incomplete first language skills often make learning other
 اللغة الاولى الاساسيات يتعلم الطفل غالبا صعبة لغات
 languages difficult. Often a child learns the basics of his or her first language or
 لا ينبغي مع ذلك اللغة الام مصطلح العائلة من اللغات
 languages from his or her family. The term mother tongue, however, should not be
 بعض على سبيل المثال لغة ام الشخص يعني يفسر
 interpreted to mean that it is the language of one's mother. For instance, in some
 مختلفة لها هكذا الزوج تنتقل الزوجة المجتمعات الابوية
 paternal societies, the wife moves in with the husband and thus may have a different
 الاطفال الزوج المحلية اللغة المحلية لهجة اللغة
 first language or dialect than the local language of the husband. Yet their children
 اللغة المحلية يتكلمون فقط عادة
 usually only speak their local language.

1-- According to the passage, first language skills

- A- Take a very long time to develop
- B- Play an important role in learning a new language
- C- Are not transferable to the second language
- D. Can also have negative effects in foreign language acquisition
- E. Can aid children only in the beginning stages of learning a second language

2-We understand from the passage that.....

- A. Most bilinguals don't have a dominant language
- B. The acquisition of a first language is the most complex skill anyone ever learns
- C. Most children have learning difficulties in acquiring their first language
- D. One's mother tongue might not be the language of the parents
- E. It is very rare for bilinguals to have equal competence in both their languages

3-One can infer from the reading that.....

- A. One cannot be a native speaker of more than two languages
- B. Very few children throughout the world learn to speak two languages
- C. It is possible for a bilingual to become more competent in his second language
- D. Bilinguals use their two languages for different purposes and functions
- E. Only a few people learn to speak his or her mother's language like a native

Verb Patterns

Verb+ ing	
adore	يحب
can't stand	لا يقاوم
don't mind	لا يمانع
enjoy	يستمتع
finish	ينتهي
look forward to	
consider	يفكر في
regret	يندم
risk	يخطر

Verb+ ing or to + infinitive	
begin= start	يبدأ
love	يحب
like	يحب
continue	يستمر
hate	يكره
prefer	يفضل
remember	
forget	
stop	

Verb + to + infinitive	
agree	يوافق
choose	يختار
dare	يجرؤ
decide	يقرر
expect	يتوقع
forget	ينسى
help	يساعد
hope	يأمل
learn	يتعلم

Verb + to + infinitive	
advise	ينصح
allow	يحتاج
ask	يسأل
beg	يتوسل الى
encourage	يشجع
expect	يتوقع
help	يساعد

شرح تفصيلي

هناك بعض الأفعال يسمى الفعل في المصدر و هو الفعل بلا اضافة و يأتي الفعل في المصدر على حالتين :

1- Full infinitive

to + base form of verb مصدر الفعل

المصدر " الكامل" Full infinitive هو عبارة عن: - to + base form of verb

1 - و يستخدم للتعبير عن الغرض او الهدف to express purpose.

He went to the post office to post a letter.

I go to school to learn

٢ - يستخدم المصدر " الكامل" بعد الأفعال الآتية

يعد يخطط يحتاج يدرس يتعلم ينسى يقرر يريد يريد

want, would like, would love, decide, forget, learn, teach, need, plan – promise

يسمح يتوقع يرفض يعرض يختار يرتب يدير يأمل يحاول

try, hope, manage, arrange, choose, offer, refuse, expect - allow

The bridge

I **plan to go** to Abha in spring.

He **agrees to help** you with homework

٣- يستخدم المصدر "الكامل" بعد كلمتي too / enough

Too + adjective + to + infinitive

Adjective + enough + to + infinitive

The soup is **too** cold **to** eat.

The tea is hot **enough to drink**.

٤- يستخدم المصدر "الكامل" بعد جملة تبدأ بالتعبير It is / was+ adjective + (to + infinitive

It's easy to learn Spanish.

٥- المصدر "الكامل" بعد بعض الصفات مثل afraid, surprised, free, happy, ready, sorry

He **was free to go** wherever he wanted.

I felt **surprised to meet** my favourite football star.

Bare infinitive

= أما النوع الثاني من المصدر فيسمى bare infinitive

و هو المصدر الذي لا تسبقه كلمة to و يأتي بعد :-

١- الأفعال الناقصة modals مثل

Can shall will may must let

Could should would might ----- make – made

Will you **stop** laughing?

You **should taste** some Australian food.

My mother **makes** me **clean** my room twice a week.

Let me **do** it; it's not difficult.

Choose the right answer:-

1- I'm not strong enough this drawer. Could you help me?

a-open b-to open c-opening d-opened

2- They were surprised Darren playing volleyball.

a-sees b-seeing c-to see d-see

3-Ahmad threatened the team.

a-quit b- to quit c- quits d- quitting

4-It is very healthy in open air.

a-walks b- to walk c- walking d- walk

5-My family is trying where to go on holiday.

a-deciding b- to decide c- decided d- decide

6-The game was too difficult in a swimming pool.

a-to playing b- to play c- playing d- play

7-He is smart enough the right answer .

a-to choose b- choose c- choosing d- choose

8- I had planned my cousin to the funfair.

a-taking b- to take c- take d- takes

9- You must..... Aisha's date cake. It's delicious!

a-try b- to try c- trying d- tries

10- I want to use the computer the weather in Dammam.

a- check b- to check c- to check d- checks

11. Aisha's going to the supermarket some milk for breakfast.

a- get b- getting c- gets d- to get

12. You shouldn't so much time in front of the computer. It's not good for your eyes.

a-spend b- spending c- to spend d- spends

13. Mary never lets her sister her clothes.

a-borrow b-to borrow c-borrowing d-borrows

14. This is a very difficult exercise Can you help me, please?

a-doing b-does c-to do d-do

15- Brad made his younger brother..... his room.

a-clean b-to clean c-cleaning d-cleans

Verb + ing

كفاعل تبدأ به الجملة و هنا يتحول من فعل الى اسم

Swimming is my favourite sport.

Watching TV. is a waste of time.

أي فعل أو تعبير يتبعه حرف جر مغرم به مهتم به ماهر في يفكر في يستمر في

Keep on - - think about - keen on – interested in – fond of , etc. ,.....

٢- الأفعال التالية يأتي بعدها فعل به ing يمانع يفضل يتوقف يستمتع به

enjoy - stop - prefer - mind - consider= think about يفكر في

يمارس يتطلع الى يتخيل

practice - look forward to - imagine

٢- الأفعال التالية يأتي بعدها فعل به ing

begin= start يكره hate= dislike= can't stand - يستمر continue - يحب Love= like - يبدأ

The bridge

what about = How about ماذا عن -

Verb + + ing or to + infinitive

begin =start love = like stop remember forget

= like to + → يحب ان يفعل شيء الان او كعادة المصدر
= Like + ing → يحب ان يفعل شيء لانه يفضله و ليس كعادة

I like to play football on Fridays .

= I like swimming in the sea .

Stop + to → يتوقف لكي يفعل شيء ما

Stop + ing → يقلع عن فعل شيء و يتوقف عنه

I was hungry. I stopped to buy some water.

He stopped smoking 5 month ago. He doesn't smoke now.

Remember + to → يتذكر ان يفعل شيء فيفعله

Remember + ing → يفعل شيء ما و ينسى انه قد فعله

I remember seeing that man before. I've met him in Jeddah.

I remembered to do my homework and did it.

Forget to → ينسى ان يفعل شيء عليه عمله

Forget + ing → يفعل شيء و ينسى أنه فعله

Wait a minute! I forgot to close the door.

Oh ! I locked it before. and forgot locking it.

Like +to → يحب ان يفعل شيء لانه الواجب

Like + ing → يحب ان يفعل شيء لانه هوايته

I like to do homework after I study my lessons.

I like playing football. It's my favourite hobby.

→ regret + to → يأسف ان يفعل شيء عليه فعل الان او مستقبلا

→ regret + ing → يأسف على شيء فعله سابقا

We regret to inform you that there are no more tickets for tonight's match.

Chelsea regretted talking to her sister like that.

go on to + → يفعل شيء بعد الانتهاء من شيء آخر

go on + -ing → يستمر في فعل شيء بلا توقف

The bridge

2nd term

He was so fascinated by the book that he went on reading it for hours.
When he finished school, he went on to study Medicine.

Choose the right answer:-

1-I don't mindyou with your homework .

a-helps b- to help c- helping d- help

2-My brother is considering to Taif next year.

a-moving b- moved c- moves d- move

3-Ahmad threatened to the team.

a-quit b- to quit c- quits d- quitting

4-Ali started seasick when he got on the boat.

a-felt b- feeling c- to feel d- feels

5-We stopped a street performer who caught our attention.

a- watches b- to watch c- watching d- watched

6- I enjoy places I've never been to before.

a-visiting b- to visit c- visited d- visit

7-The game was too difficult in a swimming pool.

a-to playing b- to play c- playing d- play

8-He is smart enough the right answer .

a-to choose b- choose c- choosing d- choose

9- I like Romantic stories. It is my hobby.

a-read b- reads c- to read d- reading

10- I began English when I was seven .

a-learning b- learn c- learns d- learned

11-Don't forgetthe letter.

a-to post b- posting c- post d- posts

12-When she saw how I was dressed , she started

a-laughing b- laugh c- to laugh d- laughed

13-I love to live music.

a-to listen b- listened c- listen d- listening

14-She continued during the whole meal.

a-talking b- to talk c- talked d- talk

Week 8



New Vocabulary

بشكل سليم appropriately	متعاطف sympathetic	يبدأ ممارسة شيء take up	متغيب العقل – في غيبوبة absent-mindedly
يتحيز prejudiced	يقترض borrow	بعيدا apart	بشكل لا يمكن التحكم به uncontrollably
المعدات equipment	مزعج – يضايق annoying	صفات – خواص characteristic	ينافس compete
يدعم - دعم support	ترتيب – تصرف disposition	يهمس whisper	للابد forever
ممتع funny	مزاج - حالة نفسية temperament	ميكانيكي mechanical	أسلوب حياة lifestyle
مرحلة الطفولة childhood	فروق – اختلافات differences	و الا otherwise	نادر rare
بريء - عفيف innocent	شجاع courageous	اعترف – يسمح admitted	نجم – مشهور ساطع luminary
تفاصيل details	خطأ fault = mistake – error		

تتصرف الطريقة حالتك المزاجية تؤثر شخصيتك جزء الحالة النفسية
Temperament :- the part of your character that affects **your moods** and the way you behave
 مناسبة موقف معين صحيح مناسب ملائم

Appropriate:- suitable or right for a particular situation or occasion

شخص شيء يكره غير معقول يوضح اجحاف

Prejudiced:- showing an unreasonable dislike for something or someone.

تتحكم به عنيف قوي لا يمكن التحكم به

Uncontrollable:- too strong or violent to be controlled .

شيء شخص صفات ملحوظة نموذجية صفات – خواص

Characteristic:- a typical or noticeable quality of someone or something

تصرف عصبي نوع تصرف

Disposition:- the particular type of She is of a nervous disposition.

يسمح حقيقي شيء فعلت توافق يعترف

Admit:- to **agree that you did** something bad, or that something bad is true

to **allow** someone to **enter** a place يسمح لشخص بالدخول الى مكان

نفس الشيء شينين شخصين الطريقة فرق

difference:- the way In which two people or things are **not the same**

مشاكل شخص بشأن حزين يشعر مهتم متعاطف

sympathetic:- caring and feeling sorry about someone's problems

لهم يردها آخر تخص يستخدم

borrow:- to **use** something that **belongs to someone** else and then return it to them

عملك الخاص يستخدمهم كلمات افكار ينسخ يأخذ

= to take or copy someone's Ideas, words etc and use them in your own work

fault= mistake = error خطأ

آخر شيء شخص من نجاحا اكثر يحاول ينافس

compete:- to try to be **more successful than** someone or something else

يسمعون لا الناس الاخرين لكي بهدوء يتكلم يهمس

whisper:- to **speak very quietly** so that other people cannot hear

الشتاء الطيور هذه نادر جدا غير معتاد نادر

rare:-very unusual It's very rare to see these birds in winter.

الآلات تعمل مرتبطة ميكانيكي

Mechanical:- relating to or **operated by machine**

ستكون النتيجة تظهر اقتراح طلب و الا

Otherwise:-used after an order or suggestion to **show what the result** will be if you do

not follow that order or suggestion اذا لم تنفذ الامر او الاقتراح

مسئولية جديدة عمل جديد يبدا يبدا ممارسة عمل

take something up: to start a new job or have a new responsibility

نشاط منطقة معينة هام مشهور الذي شخص نجم مشهور

luminary:- a person who is famous and important in a particular area of activity

courageous:-brave شجاع

اجزاء صغيرة الى بمرور الوقت مسافة يفصل يتباعد

apart:- separated by a distance or by time into smaller pieces

ملابس معدات ضرورية مجموعة معدات

equipment:-the set of necessary tools, clothing, etc.

شيء عن الحقيقة معلومات وحدة واحدة تفصيلا

detail:- a single piece of information or fact about something

وقت كثير وقت طويل جدا طول الوقت للأبد

forever:- for **all time** ; for an extremely **long time** or too much time

يحدث ما اهتمام لا يظهر الاشياء ينسى غياب العقل

absent-minded:- often forgets things or does not pay attention to what is happening

اشياء اخرى في يفكر لانهم القرب منهم

near them because they are thinking about other things.

متاخر القطار عندما شيء فعليا بالضيق يشعر يجعلك يسبب الضيق

Annoying:- making you **feel annoyed** It's really annoying when a train is late and

شخص مجموعة فكرة تشجيع اتفاق دعم - مساندة

Support:- agreement with and encouragement for an idea, group, or person.

الشباب بين مساندة يكتسب بسرعة مجموعات بينية

Environmental groups are fast gaining support among young people.

فيلم نكتة قصة ممتعة تضحك تجعلك ممتع

funny:- making you laugh: funny story/joke/film.

مجموعة معينة شخص الاشياء العيش طريقة اسلوب الحياة

Lifestyle:- someone's **way of living**; the things that a person or particular group of people usually do

The bridge

طفل شخص ما عندما اوقت مرحلة الطفولة

Childhood:- the time when someone is a child.

في الحياة الشر الفساد لا يعرف عن غير مذنب بري

Innocent :- not guilty / having no knowledge of the unpleasant and evil things in life

Complete the Following sentences with one word from the following

يعترف	معدات	للابد	بشكل مناسب	بشجاعة
<u>Admitted</u>	<u>equipment</u>	<u>forever</u>	<u>appropriately</u>	<u>courageously</u>
نادر	يستعير	ينافس	ممتع	اسلوب الحياة
<u>rare</u>	<u>borrow</u>	<u>compete</u>	<u>funny</u>	<u>lifestyle</u>
				<u>absent-mindedly.</u>

1- You have to dress يلبس..... when you come to the university. You cannot wear shorts.

2- May I your pen? I am sorry I forgot mine. آسف نسيت قلمي

3- Al-Ahly and Al- Ittehad always in the national league. الدوري الوطني

4- When his father talked to him, he his mistake and apologized immediately.

5- Diamonds الماس are That's why they are expensive.

6- My father has a very busy He is always working or studying. He hardly sees us. بالكاد يرانا

7- Fishing needs a lot of you need bait and a net and sometimes a boat.

8- The soldiers on the front الخطوط الامامية with Yemen are fighting very..... .

9- My friend is veryShe always makes me laugh. يجعلني أضحك

10- He failed his courses because he used to attend classes.....

11- He promised he would love her but he soon married another wife.

Adverbs

= هناك انواع مختلفة من الظروف مثل ظرف التكرار ظرف الزمان و ظرف الزمان و ظرف الحالة .

- He speaks very slowly. (the adverb **very** tells how slowly)
- She arrived today (tells when)
- She will arrive in an hour (this adverb phrase tells when)
- Let's go outside (tells where)
- We looked in the basement (this adverb phrase tells where)
- Bernie left to avoid trouble (this adverb phrase tells why)
- Jorge works out whenever possible (this adverb phrase tells to what extent)

Adverbs of Frequency ظروف التكراريستخدم ظرف التكرار قبل الفعل الاساسي و بعد الفعل am – is – are**100%** always 1 **always** go to bed before 11pm. دائما**90%** usually 1 **usually** have cereal for breakfast. عادة**80%** normally/generally 1 **normally** go to the gym. عادة**70%** often* / frequently 1 **often** surf the internet. غالبا**50%** sometimes 1 **sometimes** forget my friend's birthday. أحيانا**30%** occasionally 1 **occasionally** eat junk food. أحيانا من حين لآخر-**10%** seldom 1 **seldom** read the newspaper. نادرا**5%** hardly ever / rarely 1 **hardly ever** drink Soda. نادرا**0%** never 1 **never** swim in the sea. ابدا**1 – Subject + adverb + main verb**I **always remember** to do my homework. 'He **normally gets** good marks in exams.An adverb of frequency goes **after** the verb To Be.**2 – Subject + to be + adverb**They **are never** pleased to see me.She **isn't usually** bad tempered.**3 – Subject + auxiliary + adverb + main verb**She **can sometimes** beat me in a race.I **would hardly ever** be unkind to someone.They **might never** see each other again.They **could occasionally** be heard laughing.**= ظرف الطريقة adverb of manner هو كلمة تأتي بعد الفعل و تصف كيفية حدوث الفعل .**= He speaks **slowly** (tells how)= The young boy speaks **quickly**= Drivers usually drive **carefully** on wet roads.**= يأتي الظرف دائما بعد الفعل او المفعول به**= He walked **slowly** to the shop .= He watched the monkey **curiously** .

The bridge

2nd term

= يستخدم الظرف ليصف الفعل او الصفة :

= He ran quickly ly .

= He spoke slowly ly .

= It is extremely dangerous .

1--إذا انتهت الصفة بـ انضيف لها ly

usual

usually

careful

carefully

2- الصفة المنتهية بـ le نحذفها ونضيف y

horrible

horribly

possible

possibly

3-الصفة المنتهية بـ y مسبوقة بحرف ساكن نحذفها ونضيف ily

funny

funnily

busy

busily

١ - الظرف من الصفة good هي كلمة well

I am very well , thank you

٢ - تستخدم well كصفة عند التعبير عن الصحة

You look very well now.

٣ - هذه الكلمات لا يتحول فيها الصفة و لا تتغير .

early – late - fast – hard

عند الاختيار اذا كان الفراغ يسبقه am – is – are اختر الصفة (بدون ly)
عند الاختيار اذا كان الفراغ يسبقه a-an ثم يوجد اسم بعد القوس ختر الصفة (بدون ly)
وان كان يسبقه فعل اختر الظرف (به ly)

YOUR TASK - Fill in the correct form: adjective or adverb.

1. My cousin helped me paint the walls..... . He's done it very

a-nicer

b-nicely

c-nicest

d-nicerly

2. Mum always dresses

a-more beautiful

b-most beautiful

c-beautifully

d-as beautiful

3. He felt so..... he stayed at home, (sick)

a-sick

b-sicker

c-sickest

d-sickely

4. The doctor said that that the wound looked very

a-bad

b-badly

c-worse

d-as bad

5. Have you been to the cinema..... ?

a-lately

b-late

c-more lately

d-as late

6. The boys always greet (friendly)

a-friend

b-friendly

c- as friendly

d-friendliest

7. I've finished writing the book, (near)

a-near

b-nearly

c-nearlier

d-as nearly

The bridge

2nd term

8. He is a intelligent boy, probably the best in the class, (high)
a-lately **b-late** **c-more lately** **d-as late**
9. The boys wore colored shirts. (bright)
a-brighter **b-as bright** **c-brightly** **d-bright**
10. The headmaster has a very..... voice, (loud)
a-loudly **b-loud** **c-as loud** **d- loud**
11. That burger tastes..... _ . (awful).
a-awfler **b-as awful** **c-awful** **d-awfully**
12. When we got home from the airport we were all very (sleepy)
a-as sleep **b-sleepy** **c-sleep** **d-sleepy**
13. We ran as as we could. (fast)
a-fastly **b-faster** **c-fast** **d-faster**
14. The game had begun when it started to rain, (hard)
a-harder **b-as hard** **c-hard** **d-hardly**
15. The exercise wasn't very difficult. We did it..... . (easy)
a-easily **b-as hard** **c-hard** **d-hardly**
16. She jumped around..... when she heard the news. (happy)
a-happier **b-happily** **c-happiest** **d-as happy**
17. Mr Smith looked..... when he came into the room. (angry)
a-angry **b-angrily** **c-more angry** **d-as angry**
18. The soup tastes..... . (wonderful)
a-more wonderful **b-as wonderful** **c- wonderfully** **d-wonderful**
19. My car broke down yesterday. I hope the mechanic can fix it . (quick)
a-quickly **b-quicker** **c-quick** **d-as quick**
20. He became world champion because he races very . (good)
a-goodly **b-well** **c-better** **d-good**
21. She told me that I shouldn't work so (hard)
a-hardly **b-harder** **c-as hard** **d-hard**
22. The ball stopped of the goal post, (short)
a-as short **b-shortly** **c-shortest** **d-short**
23. Jane sat there..... waiting for someone to come. (silent)
a-silently **b-silent** **c-more silent** **d-as silent**

24. Australians and New Zealanders are..... related.

a-as close b-closely c-more close d- close

25. They always get home..... in the evening, (late)

a- late b-as late c-lately d- more late

26.1 felt about my final exams, (bad)

a- bad b-as bad c-badly d- more bad

27. In the USA food is not as..... as in Europe, (expensive)

a- less expensive b-more expensive c-expensively d- expensive

28. She sent her mother money

a- regular b-regularly c-as regularly d- more regular

29. Does your car run fast enough to do..... in the race? (good)

a-goodly b-well c-better d-good

30. She stayed even though she looked rather (calm,angry)

a-calmer b-calmly c-calm d-more calm

a-asangry b-angry c-more angry d-angrily

31. We left the party,..... because we had to catch the train..... (early, early)

a-as early b-earlier c-early d-more early

32. The novel is..... written, (interesting)

a- regular b-regularly c-as regularly d- more regular

33. I think you have practiced too much (late)

a- as late b-later c-late d- lately

34. The jewels have..... disappeared. (mysterious)

a- more mysterious b-as mysterious c- mysteriously d- mysterious

35. Everything went..... (wrong)

a- wonger b-wrongly c-wrong d- as wrong

37. The driver of the car was injured in the accident. (serious)

a- most serious b-more serious c-serious d- seriously

38. Mr. Higgins is upset about losing his keys. (terrible)

a- as terrible b- terribly c- terrible d- more terrible

39. He looked at me as he told me the bad news. **(sad)**

a- as sad

b- sadly

c- sadder

d- sad

40. She was to him when she heard that he had lost his job.

(friendly, unexpected)

She was
tennis player, (good)
as he told me the bad news, (sad)
. to him when she heard that he had lost his job
.. (friendly, unexpected) **Choose the correct word :**

1- Hala is sleeping, so we must speak **(quiet - quietly)**.

2-she can do sums **(easy — easily)**.

3- Mohamed is a **(bad - badly)** driver.

4-He drivers **(bad - badly)**.

5- This street is very **(busy - busily)**.

6-I had an **(easy-easily)** test last week.

7-you have to read the questions **(careful-carefully)**

8-Your English is **(good - well)**,

9- My friend rides his bike **(careful / carefully / good)**

10- My friend drives his car **(careful / good / badly)**

11- My father drives the car **(slowly – slow)**.

12- You can do exercise **((easy – easily)**.

13- Learning English is **(easy – easily)**.

14- Sami reads **(carefully – careful)**.

15- He is not speaking **(loud –loudly) .**

Complete the sentences with adverbs. Use the adjectives in bold to form adverbs.

1. The taxi driver was **terrible**. He drove terribly.

2. James is very **polite**. He always speaks politely to his teachers .

3. Laura is **good** at languages. She speaks Italian very **well** .

4. The children are very **lazy**. They just sit **lazily** playing computer games all day.

Comparison of adjectives مقارنة الصفات

الصفة adjective : هي كلمة تصف اسم و تأتي قبله أو بعده

Careful silent hard fast early wide slow

الظرف adverb of manner هي كلمة تصف الفعل و تبين طريقة حدوثه

Carefully silently hard fast early widely slowly

Comparative

عند المقارنة بين شخصين أو شيئين :

er نضيف إلى نهاية الصفة ونتبعها بكلمة than

tall → taller than

early → earlier than

big → bigger than

hard → harder than

old → older than

fast → faster than

Ali is taller than Sami .

Sami is shorter than Ali .

A plane is faster than a train .

A train is slower than a plane .

Long adjectives

هي الصفات التي يبلغ عدد حروفها أكثر من ست حروف:

beautiful جميل

modern حديث

difficult صعب

handsome وسيم

crowded مزدحم

exciting مثير

careless مهمل

careful حريص

interesting شيق

Useful مفيد

popular شعبي

important هام

عند المقارنة بين شخصين أو شيئين :

نضع كلمة more قبل الصفة و than بعدها

More + الظرف - الصفة + than

Less + + الظرف - الصفة + than

beautiful → more beautiful than

modern → more modern than

crowded → more crowded than

exciting → more exciting than

careful → more careful than

interesting → more interesting than

= Maths is more difficult than Geography .

= Geography is less difficult than Maths.

The bridge

= Gold is **more** expensive **than** silver .

= Silver is **less** expensive **than** gold .

Football is **more** popular **than** basketball

Superlative Adjectives

وإذا كانت الصفة قصيرة :- عند المفاضلة بين شخص و مجموعة :

نضع the قبل الصفة و est في نهاية الصفة

the + + الظرف -الصفة + + est

tall → **the tallest**

long → **the longest**

big → **the biggest**

high → **the highest**

وإذا كانت الصفة طويلة :- عند المفاضلة بين شخص و مجموعة :

The most + + الظرف -الصفة

beautiful → **the most** beautiful

modern → **the most** modern

crowded → **the most** crowded

exciting → **the most** exciting

careful → **the most** careful

interesting → **the most** interesting

Water is **the most** useful thing in life .

Football is **the most** popular game .

Maths is **the most** difficult subject.

نعرف أننا نقارن بين شخص و مجموعة إذا وجدنا قبل الفراغ كلمة

in + المكان → in class -in Jeddah – in Saudi Arabia – in the world

2- one of 2- at all على الإطلاق 3- of all بين الجميع 4- one واحد 6- I've ever+ V³

	Makkah	Egypt	Al-Baik	Nile	wolf	Shaaban	father
<u>النوع</u>	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
	City	country	restaurant	river	animal	teacher	man

Ali is **the tallest** boy in class.

Sami is **the shortest** boy .

July is **the hottest** month .

January is **the coldest** month.

ملاحظات على إضافة er - est

عند إضافة er - est إلى الصفة :

١- إذا انتهت الصفة بحرف Y مسبوقة بحرف ساكن نحذفها ونضيف iest

easy	easier than	the easiest
heavy	heavier than	the heaviest
lazy	lazier than	the laziest

٢- إذا انتهت الصفة بحرف ساكن مسبوق بسبقه حرف متحرك نضعف الحرف الساكن

hot	hotter than	the hottest
big	bigger than	the biggest
thin	thinner than	the thinnest

صفات شاذة

جيد good	better than	the best
سيئ bad	worse than	the worst
بعيد far	farther than	the farthest
كثير much-more	more ...than	the most
قليل little	less than	the least

الخلاصة

١- ان وجدت بعد الفراغ كلمة من - one - one - one of - at all - النوع - المكان in +

اختر: the most + adj. - the + adj+ est

٢- و ان لم تجد أيا منهم اختر : adjective + er... than أو كلمة more+ adjective + than

٣- اذا وجدت بعد الفراغ كلمة than اختر صفة بها er أو more

٤- اذا وجدت قبل الفراغ مباشرة كلمة the اختر صفة بها est أو most

as + + as + الظرف -الصفة المجردة +

تعبر عن تساوي شخصين او شينين في درجة ما يملكانه من صفة ما .

Ahmad is 20years old Ramy is 20 years old . (Compare using :asas)

Ahmad is as old as Ramy.

Ali is 190cm. tall. Usama is 190cm. tall.

Ali is as tall as Usama.

Choose the right word(s) :-

1-That car is the other one .

a- safer than

b- the safest

c- as safe

d- safe

The bridge

2nd term

2- This iscompany in the world .

a-big **b-bigger** **c-the biggest** **d-biggest**

3-This exercise is than the last one .

a- easier **b- easiest** **c- easy** **d- as easy**

4- Khalid is student in class.

a-clever **b- cleverer** **c- cleverest** **d- as clever**

5- This Summer isthe last .

a- hotter than **b-the hottest** **c- as hot** **d- hot**

6-This is the picture I have ever seen .

a-nice **b-nicer** **c-nicest** **d-as nice**

7-Arabic is than English to learn.

a- as difficult **b- more difficult** **c- the most difficult** **d- difficult**

8-Muhammad Nour is the player in the team.

a-as good **b-better** **c-best** **d- good**

9-Ali is better than Ahmed at school, Ahmed is not as as All.

a-better **b- best** **c- good** **d- better than**

10-Which is.....football team in Saudi Arabia ?

a- good **b- as good** **c- best** **d- better**

11-The car is than a train.

a- slow **b- slowly** **c- slowest** **d- slower**

12-This is Winter for ten years .

a-bad **b-worse than** **c-the worst** **d- as worse**

13-Nadia is than Soha.

a-tall **b-taller** **c-tallest** **d- as tall**

14- My father is man in the family .

a-old **b-oldest** **c-older** **d-the oldest**

15- Sara is girl in the class.

a-good **b-better** **c-best** **d-the best**

16- Heba is.....girl in our class.

a-young **b-younger** **c-youngest** **d-the youngest**

17-The cheetah is the animal.

a-fast **b- fastest** **c- faster** **d- as fast**

The bridge

2nd term

18-My car is the one.

a-expensive b-more expensive c-as expensive d-most expensive

19-This book is the one in the library.

a-old b-oldest c-older d-as old

20-What is the..... river in the world?

a-longer b-longest c-long d- as long

21- This is company in the world .

a-big b-bigger c- the biggest d- biggest

22-This is picture in the album .

a-nice b- nicer c- nicest d- the nicest

23-He was player in the team.

a-good b- better c- best d- the best

24-The food isn't nearly as as it was in the past.

a-good b-better c-best d-the best

Week 9



New Vocabulary

قدرات	الاعمال الكتابية	الممتحن	رخصة القيادة
abilities (n)	paperwork	test-taker	driver's license
ممكين	اعداد - تجهيز	أفكار	مجدول
computerized	preparation	thoughts	scheduled
معنى	يحرر	اخطاء	متاح
meaning	editing	mistakes	available
يوازن - توازن	تداخل ارتباك	متطور - متقدم	مزور
balance	confusion	advanced	fake
معا	الزامي	يقارن	رسمي
jointly	mandatory	compare	official
شكل - تكوين	تطوير - تقدم	نسخة	ينوي
format	development	version	intend
غرض - هدف	اصيل	مواقع	تقييم
purpose	native	locations	assessment

قدرات مهارات خواص شيء لعمل تحتاج

abilities : the skill or qualities that you need to do something.

تقارير يحفظ خطابات كتابة يشمل وظيفة جزء عمل كتابي

paperwork:- the part of a job that involves writing letters and reports and keeping reports.

المُمتحن شخص يأخذ اختبار معين

test-taker:- someone who takes a certain test.

لتقود يسمح وثيقة رسمية رخصة قيادة

driver's license:- an official document that allows you to drive a car.

غير حقيقي مزور

fake: not real

لشيء يجهز تفعله اشياء تجهيز

preparation:- things that you do to prepare for something .

رأي فكرة أفكار

thoughts :- ideas or opinions.

ذو نفوذ شخص الحكومة معترف به رسمي

official :- approved by the government or someone in power.

وقت معين يحدث مخطط له مجدول

scheduled:- planned to happen at a particular time.

The bridge

أفعال اشارات كلمات معاني معنى

meaning : the meaning of words , signs, or actions.

يشمل ما يقرر فيلم ادبية قطعة يجهز يحزر

editing :- to prepare a piece of writing or a movie by deciding what to include .

خطأ يعتقد شيء خطأ

mistake :- something that you do or think that is wrong .

يستخدمه يحصل عليه موجود متاح

available :- found that you can get it or use it .

يسقط لا شيء لكي ينتشر الوزن حالة

balance :- a state in which weight is spread so that a thing does not fall over .

يحدث ما يفهم الناس حالة ارتباك

confusion :- a state in which people do not understand what is happening .

مستوى صعب اكثر اعلى متقدم

advanced :- at a higher or more difficult level .

لا بد ان يتم الزامي اجباري

mandatory : obligatory ; must be done .

الحاسوب تتم مميكن

Computerized :- done on or by computer.

مختلف اشياء شخصيين بها الطريقة يختبر يقارن مشابه

Compare : to examine the way in which two people or things are different or similar.

ترتيب خطة نظام تكوين

Format :- a pattern, plan, or arrangement.

أفضل يصبح يغير شيء افعال تطور

Development :- the action of someone or something changing and becoming better.

اشكال كثيرة شكل نسخة

Version (n) one form of something that has many forms.

شيء يخطط يريد ينوي

Intend :- to want and plan to do something.

Purpose: Goal, objective.◦

Native :- our native town or country is the place where you were born.

Assessment:- an opinion or a judgment that someone has thought about carefully

Unreal Past

تستخدم wish / if only + past simple للتعبير عن أمنية في الوقت الحاضر او المستقبل و هنا يسمى

I wish I **didn't buy** that car. It consumes much fuel. (present)

If only he **phoned** me, I would be happy.

If only she **wore** the red dress , she would be more beautiful. (present)

I **wish** you **didn't have** to go tomorrow. (= But you have to).

I **wish** I **had** a bigger house. (= But I don't).

تستخدم wish / if only + could للتعبير عن الندم لعدم القدرة على عمل شيء معين الان

I **wish** I **could** speak Italian.

If only I **could** come with you, I would help you .

تستخدم wish / if only + would للتعبير عن الغضب و الانزعاج و عدم الرضا و تمنى شيء يحدث الان من المتوقع عدم حدوثه ز و هنا الفاعل الذي يسبق would يختلف تماما عن الذي يسبق wish

I wish / If only you **would** stop shouting!

I wish the days **would** go by more quickly!

اما كلمة would rather + Past Simple فتستخدم للتعبير عن تفضيلنا ان يقوم شخص بفعل او عدم فعل شيء ما .

و هنا الفاعل الذي يسبق would rather يختلف تماما عن الذي يسبق الفعل الماضي

I'd rather you **didn't use** my phone.

I'd rather my father bought that car .

تستخدم It's (high/ about) time + Past Simple للتعبير عن النقد و الشكوى من شيء كان من المفترض ان يكون قد حدث الان لكنه لم يحدث

It's time you went to bed. (You 're still awake)

It's time you did your homework (You didn't finish)

Choose the right answer :-

1-I rather he would stop smoking.

a-could

b-should

c-would

d-will

2-If only heearly , he would catch the bus.

a-come

b-came

c-comes

d-will come

3-I wish he miss the flight.

a-don't

b-doesn't

c-didn't

d-hasn't

4-If only I Much time , I would finish all questions.

- a-had
- b-has
- c-have
- d-will have

5-I'd rather heme before going but he didn't.

- a-will phone
- b-phone
- c-phones
- d-phoned

6-It's time theytheir work but they still working up to now.

- a-don't
- b-doesn't
- c-didn't
- d-hasn't

7-I wish I answer all questions in the next exam .

- a-could
- b-should
- c-would
- d-will

8-It is time heto bed . Tell him to go now.

- a-goes
- b-went
- c-go
- d-has gone

9- I wish you stop shouting!

- a-could
- b-should
- c-would
- d-will

10- I wish I could English well.

- a-speak
- b-spoke
- c-speaks
- d-speaking

Past Reference

٢ - عند تمنى حدوث شيء لم تقم بفعله - أي تتمنى شيء مستحيل حدوثه نستخدم

I wish + had+ V3

ابدأ بـ I wish ثم فاعل الجملة نفسه و انفي المثبت و اثبت المنفي و اجعل الفعل had + V3

My team played badly

I wish they hadn't played badly.

I didn't study unit 3.

I wish I had studied it.

Use : I wish

1-Our team hadn't played well.

2--I didn't revise my lessons.

3--I didn't spend more time in Makkah.

4-I didn't have a job

Choose the right answer :-

5-I wish he had some more photos.

- a-took
- b- taken
- c- take
- d- takes

6-I wish I had the mirror of the new car .

The bridge

2nd term

a-broken b- broke c- break d- breaking

7-I wish I for the test.

a-works b- had worked c- worked d- would work

8- They started work late

a-I wish they had started work late b-I wish they haven't started work late

c-wish they hadn't started work late. d-I wish they didn't start work late

ب - اما كلمة **would rather + past perfect** فتستخدم للتعبير لموقف غير حقيقي في الماضي
و هنا الفاعل الذي يسبق **would rather** يختلف تماما عن الذي يسبق الفعل الماضي

I'd rather you **had informed** me earlier.

He talked to us as if he **had known** us for years.

Decide whether these statements express a "wish" or a "regret";

1-1 wish I could fly. (.....)

2-If only she had seen the doctor earlier. He could have saved her. (.....)

3-If only i traveled to New York. (.....)

4-1 wish I were a doctor. (.....)

Put the correct form of the verbs in parentheses:

Alice didn't get a good grade. She wishes she **(work)** harder.

Tom likes football very much. He wishes he **(become)** a professional football player.

He was driving very fast when he had an accident. If only he **(not/drive)** so fast.

She's keen on computers. She wishes she **(study)** computer science next school year.

I am sorry I don't know how to use the computer. If only I **(know)** how to use it.

I stayed late at work and missed the last bus. I wish I **(stay)** at work late.

Choose the correct form of the verbs in parentheses:

1- Bruce wishes he **(have)** more money so he could buy a new sweater.

a. has b. had c. had had

2-1 wish I **(be)** taller so that I could be in the basketball team.

a. am b. was c. were

3-1 wish you **(stop)** watching television while I am talking to you.

a. will stop b. would stop c. stopped

The bridge

4-1 wish you **(do)** that. It annoys me.

- a. **won't do** b. **wouldn't do** c. **didn't do**

5-1 wish the holidays **(come)** so we could go off to the seaside.

- a. **will come** b. **had come** c. **would come**

6- Of course Tom wishes he **(come)** with us to Paris, but he has to stay here,

- a. **can come** b. **could come** c. **had come**

7-1 wish we **(go)** to the match on Saturday but we're visiting my uncle,

- a. **could go** b. **could have gone** c. **had gone**

8- I wish you **(keep)** your mouth shut yesterday. Now Mary knows,

- a. **kept** b. **had kept** c. **could keep**

9- If only I **(not lose)** all my money. Now I'm broke.

- a. **didn't lose** b. **couldn't lose** c. **hadn't lost**

10- Peter is always late. If only he **(turn up)** on time for a change!

- a. **would turn up** b. **had turned up** c. **will turn up**

Future In the past.

عند الحديث عن المستقبل من وجهة نظر شخص في الماضي

I will be meeting her later on.

- **He knew he would be meeting her later on.**

- I'm going to buy a new computer today

I was going to buy a computer yesterday, but then I realized I couldn't afford it.

Week 10



New Vocabulary

تنقية	رصيد	مشروب	العالم
Refinement	Credit	Beverage	Globe
حفل له طقوس	فاخر – راقى	التزييف	غلي – شاذ
Ceremony	Luxury	Counterfeit	Weird
يطحن	يستقر	مر	يفكر في
To grind	To settle	Bitter	Considered
لولب	الجغرافيا	رغوة	محمول
Spiral	Geography	Foam	Portable
له طعم	مادة خام	يروي	مشمول – متضمن
Flavoring	Material	Hydrate	Included
لحظة	يفرج عن – يطلق سراح	متطابق	الضيافة
Moment	To release	Identical	Hospitality
مهجن	رد فعل	مصادفة	طبقة
Hybrid	Reaction	Coincidence	Layer
خبرة	اقليمي		
Expertise	Regional		

Word & definition

منها مواد أخرى يزيل نقي مادة يجعل يصفى – ينقى
refine:- to make a substance **pure** by removing other substances from it

نقي مادة جعل عملية تنقية

refinement:- the process of making a substance **pure**

مناسبات دينية اجتماعية هامة يؤدي حدث رسمي حفل له طقوس

ceremony:- a **formal event** that is performed on important social or **religious occasions**

شيين صلبين بين يضغته مسحوق الى يغير شيء يطحن

grind:- to make something **change into powder** by rubbing it between two hard things

نقطة مركزية حول ملولب شكل لولب

spiral:- a shape made by a **curve turning** around and around a central point

شرب طعام نوع من مذاق طعم

flavor:- the **taste** of a type of food or drink

وقت فترة قصيرة جدا لحظة

moment:- a very **short period of time** .

انواع مختلفة من ينتج حيوان نبات خليط مهجن

hybrid:- (mixture) a plant or animal that has been produced from two **different types** of plant or animal, especially to get better characteristics

= something that is a **mixture of two very different things** خليط من شيئين

The bridge

انتظام لشراء شيء طريقة

credit:- a way of buying something

الجوال حساب بنكي مال كمية رصيد

credit:- an **amount of money** in your bank account or on your mobile phone

جميل غالي فاخر

luxury :- very **expensive and beautiful .**

تكون مكان العيش يستقر

settle :- to start **living** somewhere that you are .

الارض سطح العالم الدول كل دراسة الجغرافيا

geography:- the **study of all the countries** of the world, and of the surface of the earth.

يصنع الاشياء من مادة صلبة المواد الخام

materials:- a solid **substance** from which things can be made .

حر سجين يسمح يطلق سراح

release:- to allow a **prisoner to be free**

حدث شيء بسبب تفعله تشعر به تقوله شيء رد فعل

reaction:- something you **say, feel, or do** because of something that has happened

مهارة معرفة مستوى خبرة

expertise:- a high level of **knowledge or skill**

الشوكولاتة الساخنة قهوة شاي تشمل مشروبات وع مشروب

beverage:- a **drink** of any type hot beverages include tea, coffee, and hot chocolate.

خيانة الاصلي يشبه يصنع مزيف تزييف

counterfeit (fake) made to **look like the original** of something, usually for **dishonest or**

illegal purposes **اغراض غير شرعية**

طعم غير محبب قوي مر

bitter:- having a strong, unpleasant taste

فقاعات رغوة

foam:- bubbles **صحي يبقئهم الماء شيء شخص يمد**

hydrate **supply** someone or something **with water** to keep them healthy

في حالة جيدة يروي

متطابق نفس الشيء

identical:- **exactly the same.**

نفس الوقت يحدث اشياء متشابهة فيه موقف مصادفة

coincidence:- a situation in which two very **similar things happen** at the same time .

العالم

the globe:- the world .

غريب

weird:- very strange .

تفكير عميق يعتمد على قرار رأي يأخذ في الاعتبار

considered a considered opinion or decision is based on careful thought

حمله يمكن محمول

portable:- able to be carried

اكبر شيء جزء اكثر عمومية جزء من

included:- to have something or someone as part of something larger or more general.
 الضيافة ودود مرحب ضيوف

hospitality:- the act of being friendly and welcoming to guests .
 الضيافة

business partners:- people who work together or share the same work

layer:- an amount of a substance covering a surface, or one of several amounts of substance, each on top of the other

fill in the blanks from the word pool below

Refinement	Ceremony	To grind	Spiral	Flavor	Moment
Hybrid	Credit	Luxury	To settle	Geography	Material
release	Reaction	Expertise	Beverages	Counterfeit	Bitter
Foam	Hydrate	Identical	Coincidence	Regional	Globe
Weird	Considered	Portable	Include	Hospitality	Layer

- 1) Make sure you hydrate before you exercise
- 2) What a Coincidence ! I thought I would never meet him again in the same place and on the same occasion;
- 3) During the wedding ceremony , it looked weird that the bridegroom was wearing a red suit.
- 4) I prefer coffee to be dark without any kind of flavor .It spoils its taste and the creamy layer that I enjoy. This time is a ceremony of relaxation for me.
- 5) Hot beverages like coffee are popular in the Mediterranean countries whereas tea in the Middle East.
- 6) Arabs are famous for their hospitality .They used to welcome their guests with a fresh coffee. In the past, they used to grind the coffee nuts into powder and boil it in water.
- 7) Crude oil goes through a long refinement process before it turns into commercial products such as gasoline, fuel, etc.
- 8] This dog is hybrid As its mother is a German shepherd and father a Labrador.

The Passive voice

يستخدم المبنى للمجهول عندما يكون المفعول اهم عند المتكلم من الفاعل

لتحويل الجملة إلى passive يلزم تحديد : الفاعل الفعل المفعول

(2) نستخدم am- is - are كفعل مساعد

(1) نبدأ بالمفعول

(4) نستخدم كلمة +by الفاعل

(3) نأتي بالتصريف الثالث للفعل

إذا كان الفعل بالجملة مضارع بسيط (المصدر - به s)

المفعول **Object** + **am- is – are** + **V3** + **by** + **Subject** الفاعل

1-My friend writes a letter every week .

A letter is written by my friend every day .

2-Ola cleans all rooms on Friday .

All rooms are cleaned by Ola on Friday .

3- A carpenter makes furniture in the workshop .

Furniture is made by the carpenter in the work shop .

4-Ali draws pictures of animals .

Pictures of animals are drawn by Ali .

Choose the right answer :-

1- The car..... by Ali all the time .

a-are cleaned

b-is cleaning

c-is cleaned

d-cleaned

2- My house every day .

a-is painted

b-are painted

c-is painting

d-painted

3- Food in the kitchen regularly.

a-are cooked

b-is cooking

c-is cooked

d-cooked

4-Students by teachers at schools.

a-are teaching

b-is taught

c-are taught

d- taught

5-Books in Jareer bookstores.

a-are sold

b-sold

c-is sold

d-are selling

6-Nowadays, They make trucks in Jeddah.

(Change into passive)

a-Trucks are made in Jeddah nowadays.

b-Nowadays are made by trucks.

c-Trucks is made in Jeddah nowadays.

d-Trucks are make in Jeddah nowadays.

7-The tailor makes my thobes.

(Change into passive)

a-Thobes is made by the tailor

b-Thobes are made by the tailor.

c-Thobes made by the tailor.

d-Thobes make by the tailor.

إذا كانت الجملة منفية ب don't / doesn't نحذفهما ونحول الجملة كما سبق ثم نضع not بعد is are

He doesn't write homework at school .

Homework is not written at school .

Mona don't clean all rooms on Friday .

All rooms are not cleaned by Mona on Friday .

عند تحويل السؤال الى مبنى للمجهول

إذا كان السؤال يبدأ بكلمتي do – does نحذفهم ثم نحول الجملة ونبدأ السؤال ب Yes , No am- is – are

Am - Is – Are +object + V3 + by + subject ?

1- ~~Do~~ they make televisions in Japan ?

Are televisions made in Japan .

2- ~~Does~~ your friend write a letter every week .

Is a letter written by your friend every week ?

= ~~Does~~ the moon orbit the earth?

= Do students play football at school ?

إذا كان الفعل في الماضي البسيط (ed- V3)

(Object +was –were) + (V3.) + (by + Subject) .

My sister cleaned my room yesterday.

My room was cleaned by my sister.

Mona wrote some letters last Friday.

Some letters were written by Mona last Friday.

Choose the right answer

1-Samy wrote a letter last week .

a-A letter was write by Sami last week . b- A letter was written by Sami last week.

c- A letter was write by Sami last week . d- a letter wrote by Sami last week .

2-Ali bought a new computer .

a-A new computer was bought by Ali .

b-A new computer bought by Ali .

c-computer was bought by A new Ali .

d- by Ali a new computer bought.

3-The boy broke all cups yesterday .

a-All cups broken yesterday .

b- All cups was broken yesterday .

c-All cups were broken yesterday .

d-All cups were broke yesterday.

4- Those stamps were at the post office .

The bridge

2nd term

a-sold

b- sells

c-selling

d- sell

5-Aspirin by the German Chemist Felix Hoffman in 1897.

a-were made

b-made

c-was made

d- is making

6-Chocolate in Mexico.

a-invented

b- was invented

c- were invented

d- invent

7-Eiffel tower was in 1889.

a- built

b- building

c- builds

d-builds

إذا كان الفعل بالجملة مضارع مستمر (am – is – are + ing)

(Object+ am- is – are + being) + (...ed - V3) + (by + subject)

وعند السؤال نقدم Am – Is – are و نطبق ما سبق .

The student is writing some notes for his teacher.

= **Some notes are being written by the student for his teacher**

Ali is helping me with my work .

I am being helped with my work by Ali.

Students are visiting the teacher .

The teacher is being visited by students

Is he helping the students ?

The students are being helped

Is someone calling you ?

Are you being called ?

٢- إذا كان الفعل بالجملة :- ماضى مستمر (was – were + ing)

(Object + was – were + being) + (...ed - V3) + (by + subject)

وعند السؤال نقدم Was – Were و نطبق ما سبق .

Ali was irrigating the flower last night .

The flowers were being irrigated by Ali

Mona was cooking lunch in the kitchen.

Lunch was being cooked in the kitchen .

و إذا كان الفعل بالجملة مضارع تام او ماضى تام have has – had + V3

(Object + have / has/ had + been) + (...ed - V3) + (by + subject)

The government has built thousands of Kilometres .

Thousands of kilometres have been built .

We have written some letters to the newspaper .

Some letters have been written to the newspaper.

1-The house by my sister .

- a-has cleaned b- has been cleaned c-cleaned d- have been cleaned

2-My flowers have been by my brothers .

- a-irrigate b- irrigate c-irrigating d- irrigated

3-New buses have been..... from Germany .

- a-buy b- bought c-buys d- buying

4-Modern roads in a fast rate . بمعدل

- a-have been built b- has been built c-has built d- have built

5-He has been to the hospital by an ambulance .

- a-take b- took c-taken d- taking

6-my wallet in Jeddah .

- a-have been stolen b- has been stolen c-has stolen d- have stolen

defective verbs إذا كان بالجملة فعل مساعد من الأفعال الناقصة

- | | | | | | |
|-------|--------|-------|-------|--------|------------------------|
| Can | shall | will | may | must | am – is – are going to |
| Could | should | would | might | had to | |

مفعول 3

تصريف ثالث

يكون شكل الجملة 1 فاعل

(Object + can + be) + (... ed- V3) + (by + subject)

My friend will write homework soon .

Homework will be written by my friend soon .

He can mend the bike .

The bike can be mended .

They might build a house in Daff .

A house might be built in Daff .

choose the right answer

1- The radio..... in my room .

- a-hear b- can hear c-can be heard d- heard

The bridge

2nd term

2- The car will by Ali .

- a- be cleaned b-be clean c-be cleaning d-clean

3- The bridge may over the river .

- a- be building b-be built c-be build d-built

4-Cars in Saudi Arabia in the future .

- a- will be making b-will make c-will be made d-made

5-The room once again

- a- should paint b-should be paint c-painted d-should be painted

6-The work will tomorrow

- a- be answered b-answered c-answering d-answer

7- All the questions must.....

- a- be answered b-answered c-answering d-answer

إذا كان الفعل بالجملة know, believe, say, think و بعدها كلمة that فإتانا نحول هذه الجملة

It is said / known / believed/ thought that + الجملة الثانية كما هي

فاعل + is said / known / believed/ thought + to be

People believe that he is very rich.

It is believed that he is very rich.

He is believed to be very rich

They say that Ronaldo is better than Messi.

It is said that Ronaldo is better than Messi.

Ronaldo is said to be better than Messi.

People know that smoking is harmful.

It is known that smoking is harmful.

Smoking is known to be harmful.

Change into passive

1-They should send it to us on Monday.

.....

2. They cannot hold the meeting in that room .

.....

3. They may deliver the package while we are out.

.....

The bridge

4. Susan is teaching that class .
.....

5. We must warn them of the danger
.....

6. They couldn't sell the car at that price .
.....

7. The government is debating that question now.
.....

8. He has to finish it today.
.....

9. They are sending the ambassador to Europe on a special mission .
.....

10. You must insure your car.
.....

1. The Amazon Rain forests is extremely important to the ecology of the earth. 40% of the world's oxygen (produce) there .

2. The game (win) by the other team tomorrow. They are a lot better than we are .

3. There was a terrible accident on a busy downtown street yesterday. Dozens of people saw it, including my friend, who (interview) by the police .

4. Right now Susan is in the hospital. She (treat) for a bad burn on her hand and arm .

5-Yesterday, a bank robber (catch)..... by the police .

6-Frostbite may occur when the skin (expose)..... to extreme cold .

7-The government used to support the school. Today the school (support) by private funds as well as by the tuition the students pay .

8- In some countries, certain prices are controlled by the government, such as the prices of medical supplies. However, other prices (determine)..... by how much people are willing to pay for a product.

9- Tom (inform) by his teacher that his attendance had better improve .

10. Last night my car (steal)..... from the parking lot.



Fill in the gaps with a form of the passive. The tense could be past, present or future.

1-Many rock stars say the real thrill is that they enjoy (watch) by thousands of adoring fans.

2-Your car is a death trap. It (should/send)to the scrap yard years ago!

3-I'm sorry this office is so dirty but it can't (clean) until tomorrow morning at the earliest.

4-Any teacher who hits a student should (sack)..... immediately.

5-John's big dream is that he wants (discover) by a big time music producer.

6-..... (rob) in the street is a terrifying experience indeed.

7-The factory is losing a lot of money every week and (shut) next Thursday.

8-But it might(save) if we make an appeal to the local bank.

9-Before (recycle), glass bottles are thoroughly washed and the labels removed.



Week 11



New Vocabulary

طموح ambition	مريح comfortable	الاولوية priority	يسامح – عذر excuse
تجريم incriminating	شعبي- محبوب popular	الحدود frontiers	ضروري necessary
الحوار dialogue	منبهر بت fascinated	يتحول switched	ابداع – ابتكار innovation
يدمج inappropriate	ضخم huge	يستأجر hire	يقاطع في الكلام او الفعل interrupted
يركز على concentrate	تكديس amassing	السفر travelling	قيادة leadership (styles)
يتواصل communicate	اساس base	معجزة prodigy	المدير التنفيذي chief executive officer
مؤثر influential	يدعم support	الموقع site	قائد leader
الصبر patience	المستقبل future		

Word & Definition

ambition :- a strong desire to reach a goal, or the goal that someone wants to reach.

comfortable:- giving or feeling comfort.

communicate :- to exchange ideas or information.

concentrate : to give your attention or thought to one thing only.

dialogue :- a talk between two or more people or between characters in a play, film.

fascinate : to attract and hold the attention and interest of.

fascinated:- extremely charmed or interested.

inappropriate :- not right or proper for the time or place; not appropriate.

incriminate :-to show involvement in a crime.

الآخرين يؤثر في

influential:- - adjective - having power or authority; able to **affect others**.**leader**:- a person who **directs or guides** others or has the most power in a group.**patience** :- the ability to **stay calm** when you are faced with pain or trouble.**popular** :- **liked** or enjoyed by **many people**.

كميات كبيرة يجمع يجمع يكسب

amass :- = to gather or collect into a large amount.

= to gather together. يوحد

يقف عليه شيء يدعم الجزء الساس

base:- the part that **supports** something or that something **stands on**.

توجد بالفعل شيء بناء بداية من

= to make (something) beginning with and building on something that already exists.

الجانب الاخر مجاور المنطقة دولتين بين الحدود

frontier : a **border** between two countries, or the area nearby on either side.

عمل يقدم يستاجر

hire :- to give a job to.

كمية حجم كبير ضخم

huge :- very **large** in size or amount.

قبل يتكلم يبدأ يقاطع الكلام

interrupt:- to begin to **speak before**.

قائد مهارة قدرة قائد

Leadership:- ability or skill as a **leader**.

الترتيب الوقت مبكرا حالة خاصة الاولوية

Priority:- the quality or condition of being **earlier in time** or order.

مقدرة موهبة استثنائية صغير خصوصا شخص اعجوبة

Prodigy:- a person, especially a young one, of exceptional **talent or ability**

غير عادي يكون العجب يستثير شيء

= something that inspires wonder by being extraordinary.

مشكلة وقت خلال يساند يدعم - عون

Support :- to **ع** during a time of trouble.

احتياجات شخص يعتني بـ تستخدم مال

= **money** used to take care of someone's needs.

يستبدل يغير يحول الى

switch :- a change. ./ to exchange;

لمكان لمكان من يسافر

Travel :- to go from **place to place**.

المدير التنفيذي

CEO - "Chief Executive Officer".**Excuse**:- to forgive. يصفح عن / يقبل عذر

The bridge

شيء يفسر لكي سبب

= a reason that you give in order to explain something.

ما سيأتي الوقت المستقبل

Future :- time that is still **to come**.

شيء طريقة منتج فكرة ابتكارات

Innovation:- a **new idea, product**, or way to do something.

مطلوب لابد ان تفعله شيء ضروري

Necessary :- being something that you must have or must do; needed; required

حدث مبنى مدينة مدينة صغيرة مكان موقع

Site :- a place for a town, city, building, or event.

Grammar**The past of Be**يتكون verb to be في الماضي من were -was ويكون المعنى (كان)

Last	الماضي
Yesterday	أمس
Ago	منذ
In the past	في الماضي
Once	ذات مرة

I – He – She – It – singular → was

We – You – They – plural → were

كلمة ago تأتي نهاية الجملة و يسبقها فعل في الماضي و مدة زمنية .I was in Riyadh **two days ago**.اما كلمة last يتبعها اسم الوقت مثل week, month year, summer و تستخدم أول و آخر الجملة .We were in Jeddah **last Friday/ week** .**Last Friday/ week** ,we were in Jeddah.ينفي بوضع كلمة not بعد was/wereMy sister **was not** with me last summer .We **were not** in Jeddah last Friday .

Were you ?

Yes, I was

No, I wasn't

C. Circle the correct words.

- Henry went to Dubai a week (**last / ago**) .
- William wasn't at school (**yesterday / last morning**) .
- Jake visited his grandparents (**ago / last Thursday**) .
- My aunt prepared dinner for us (**yesterday / ago**) evening.

The bridge

5. Susan found a cat outside her house three months (ago / last) .
6. Lee and Robert were at the stadium (last / yesterday) .
- 7- A: (Was / Were) you at Ann's house yesterday?
- 8-B: No, I (wasn't / weren't) . I was / were at my cousin's.
- 9- I saw a documentary about chocolate last night. It (were / was) very interesting.
- 10- In 1720, there (weren't / wasn't) any planes.
- 11 A: (Was / Were) your parents in Egypt last summer?
- 12 Yes, they (were / was) .
- 13 We (wasn't / weren't) at the funfair yesterday. We (were / was) at the park.
- 14- There (wasn't / weren't) an art gallery in my neighbourhood two years ago.

The Past Simple Tense

Last	الماضي	} ed – V ²
Yesterday	أمس	
Ago	منذ	
In the past	في الماضي	
Once	ذات مرة	
		} didn't + V ¹
		} Did + الفاعل + V ¹

التصريف الثاني للفعل

have	had	يملك	buy	bought	يشترى	take	took	يأخذ
do	did	يعمل	sell	sold	يبيع	see	saw	يرى
go	went	يذهب	drive	drove	يقود	feel	felt	يشعر
write	wrote	يكتب	eat	ate	يأتي	drink	drank	يشرب
sit	sat	يجلس	get	got	يحصل على	come	came	يأتي

fall	fell	يسقط	find	found	يجد	pay	paid	يدفع مال
sleep	slept	ينام	swim	swam	يسبح	make	made	يصنع
put	put	يضع	give	gave	يعطي	break	broke	يكسر
feel	felt	يشعر	cost	cost	يكلف	keep	kept	يحفظ

fall	fell	يسقط	find	found	يجد	pay	paid	يدفع مال
sleep	slept	ينام	swim	swam	يسبح	make	made	يصنع
put	put	يضع	give	gave	يعطي	break	broke	يكسر
feel	felt	يشعر	cost	cost	يكلف	keep	kept	يحفظ

Choose the right answer :

.1. Yesterday I at seven o'clock .

a-got up b-gets up c-getting up d-get up

2- She breakfast for her family two days ago.

a-prepares b-prepared c-prepare d-is preparing

2. Maria and Fran at home last night

a-stayed b-stays c-are staying d-stay

3. We to the skate park yesterday.

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

4-We (have) a great time last Thursday.

a-had b-has c-are having d-have

5- Last Saturday morning, Alan his room. In the afternoon

a-tidied b-is tidying c-tidies d-tidy

6- Did you mobile last week ? .

a-buy b- buying c-bought d-buys

7- Whenyou finish writing the report yesterday ?

a-do b- did c- does d- would

8- Theyattend the school last month .

a- didn't b-don't c-aren't d-haven't

9-Ia new shirt last month .

a-buy b- buying c-bought d-buys

10-..... you watch last night's film ?

a- Are b-Do c-Did d-Have

11-Ihim two days ago.

a-met b- meeting c-meet d- meets

12- Did you Homework last night ?

a-write b-wrote c-writing d-writes

13. My brotherout with his friends every Thursday.

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

14. Yesterday James a rabbit

a-buy b- buying c-bought d-buys

15-I it to school. Our teacher wasn't very happy.

a-take b- took c-takes d-taking

5-Used to + infinitive المصدر

اعتاد أن
Used to {
Used to + infinitive المصدر
Didn't use to + V¹
Did + subject + use to?

= تستخدم used to للتعبير عن عادة متكررة او فعل متكرر كان يحدث في الماضي و هنا تتساوى تماما مع كلمة would

= و يؤكد ذلك كلمات مثل anymore – now I don't – I have stopped بعد الان

= و لكن تنفرد used to بالتعبير عن حالة او وصف ما كان عليه شخص او شيء في الماضي و هنا لا يمكننا ابدا استخدام would

= تستخدم كلمة didn't use to للتعبير عن حدث لم يكن يحدث في الماضي ولكنه يحدث الان . و نعرفها بكلمات مثل - I do now- it is now -

Choose the right answer :

1-I used to football .

a- plays b-playing c-play d- played

2-We live in New York when I was a kid.

a-used to b-will c-have to d- didn't used

3-When I was a child, Ihave blonde hair .

a-would b-used to c-have to d- used not to

4- I smoke but now I have stopped.

a- used to b- use to c- am used to d-would

5-I have lived in a big city for ten years , so I The noise .

a- used to b- am use to c- am used to

2- My father usedto work on foot .

a-going b-to go c- went d-go

The bridge

2nd term

3- When..... you use to go to bed .

a-does

b- are

c-have

d-did

4-Ahmad used early.

a-sleep

b- sleeping

c- slept

d- to sleep

5- She didn't smoke.

a-used

b- using

c-use to

d- would

6-Khalid a student at an agricultural school .

a-used to be

b-used to was

c- used to were

d- used to is

1- I (**used to / would**) get free milk at school when I was a boy.

2- It (**used to / would**) be very hot in summer at that time.

3- He (**used to / would**) give her a lift to work in t h e days before she passed her test.

4- There (**used to / would**) be a lot of fun around here in the old days. .

5- France (**used to / would**) b e a monarchy but now it is a republic .

6- I (**used to / would**) live alone when i was a student.

7- I (**used to / would**) like going to pop concerts when I was a teenager.

8- My father didn't know that we (**used to / would**) borrow his car when he was at work.

9- When the weather was good, we (**used to / would**) go walking in the countryside.

10-The children (**used to / would**) stand up when a n adult came into the class in the old days.

choose the right answer :

1- I..... smoke, but now I have stopped.

a) used to

b) use to

c) am used to

2. That auditorium..... be a cinema.

a- use to

b) used to

c) was used to

3- I like opera , but now I don't .

a- used to

b- use to

c- am used to

4-I like western music, but now I do.

a- didn't use to

b- didn't used to

c-use not to

The bridge

5- I always..... be afraid of the dark

a- use to b- used to c- was used to

6- I drive a big car.

a- didn't use to b- wasn't used to c- didn't used to

7- I have lived in a big city for ten years, so I..... the noise .

a- am used to b- used to c- am use to

8-It took me a long time to living in the country .

a- get use to b- get used to c- used to

9-I like watching football , but now I do.

a- didn't use to b- didn't used to c- use not to

The past progressive

I – He – She – It – مفرد → Was + verb + ing

We – You – They – جمع → were + verb + ing

Keywords:- when عندما – while – As بينما**When**

was /were + v.+ ing → when → ed- V2

When → ed- V2 → was / were + v. + ing

= When hey **found** a treasure , they **were digging** a well .= When he **came** running ,we **were waiting** for the bus .

While → was- were + v. +ing → ed- V2

ed- V2 → While → was- were + v. + ing

و إذا كان الفعلان مستمران في ذات الوقت ، يكون الفعلين في الماضي المستمر

While → was- were + v. +ing → was – were + ing .

= While he **was studying** , his brother **was sleeping** .= Last night , while I **was watching** the match , my parents **were watching** a movie**Choose the right answer :**

1- My clothes became wet when it.....

a-rained b- was raining c- has rained d- rains

2-While we..... television ,our father came home .

a) were watching b-was watching c- watched d- watch

The bridge

2nd term

3- He was travelling when he ill.

a- felt b- was feeling c- feeling d- feels

4- While he was travelling , he ill

a- becomes b- became c- becoming d- become

5- While we....., a man knocked the door .

a- were sleeping b- was sleeping c- are sleeping d- slept

6- Ihome when I met a friend.

a- went b- am going c- was going d- had gone

7- When the teacher entered the class , pupilsa lot of noise .

a- made b- are making c- were making d- have made

The Past Perfect الماضي التام

حدثين احد هم وقع قبل الاخر في الماضي

had + ..ed-V³

= before قبل

= by the time قبل \longrightarrow ...ed-V² \longrightarrow had + V³

= When عندما

= as soon as بمجرد ان

after \longrightarrow had + V³ \longrightarrow ...ed-V²

After he had tested the car , he bought it.

They watched TV. after they had studied their lessons.

didn't + v1 \longrightarrow until \longrightarrow had + v3

Choose the right answer :-

1-They told the police that they such big footprints before .

a. had never seen b. never saw c. have never seen d-never see

2-My mum the washing-up by midnight.

a- has done b-did c- had done d-does

3- By the time I got there, Peter

a. had already left b. had already been leaving
c. was leaving already d. already left

4-Before The film I had gone to the cinema .

a- had started b-has started c- started d-start

5- After Iin my exam paper, I realized that I **forgot** to put my name on it.

- a. had been giving b. gave c. had given d. was giving

6-When I got there, they for lunch.

- a. had eaten b. eaten c. has given d. is eating

7-After I had left my wallet and my keys in the car! I back, but the car was gone.

- a. had run b. ran c. run d. was running

8-The mechanic..... the car inside before he fixed it.

- a. has taken b. had taken c. was taken d. took

The Past Perfect Continuous

يستخدم الماضي التام المستمر للتعبير عن حدث كان مستمرا في الماضي و انتهى قبل وقوع حدث آخر

التركيز هنا على استمرارية الفعل الذي كان يحدث اولا . أي ان وقت الفعل و استمراريته هو الأهم .

لاحظ : هناك فعل في الماضي البسيط و معه مدة زمنية او كلمة تدل على الاستمرار في كل جملة منها :-

Since for all day the whole day all night longetc.

Choose the right answer :-

1- Tom was tired because he on the project for twelve hours non-stop.

- a. worked b. working c. had been working d. works

2- My friends were upset when I because they had been waiting for me for over an hour

- a. had arrived b. had been arriving c. arrived d. was arriving

3-The women were tired because they the house all day.

- a-had cleaned b-cleaned c- had been cleaning d- clean

4-He in Jeddah for 15 years when he moved to Dammam .

- a-had lived b-lived c- had been living d- clean

5-Ahmad for a long time before he went out.

- a-had been sleeping b-sleeps c- slept d- is sleeping

6- She flying all night yesterday before she arrived the airport.

- a-has been flying b-had been flying c- had flown d- has flown

7-In the morning ,he felt fresh because he all night long .

- a-had been sleeping b-sleeps c- slept d- is sleeping

8-Sami for work for over a year before he got a job.

- a-has been looking b-had been looking c- had looked d- looked

Week 12



New Vocabulary

جودة quality	أفكار thoughts	تقمصي - اعتناقي empathetic	يتعرض لـ experiencing
عاطفيا emotionally	مرهق exhausted	يتوسع expand	يرفض disagreed
جسديا physically	مطلق - قاطع categorical	معرفة knowledge	رواية novel (n)
ينفع - يخدم underserved	نوع ادبي genre	تصويري portrayal	تطوير - تقدم development
تحدي challenge	معرفة القراءة و الكتابة literacy	الادب literature	سيء terrible
التواصل communication	السماح forgiving	الوعي - الادراك consciousness (n)	مرتبة عليا dystopian (adj)
تقادم - مرور الزمن prescription	عقول minds	النقر ticking	يثري enrich (v)
يغمر - يغوص submerge	نشيط hectic		

مطلق ظروف استثناءات قاطع - حاسم
categorical :- with no exceptions or conditions; absolute.

فكرة معلومات رسالة تبادل مشاركة التواصل
communication:- the sharing or exchange of messages, information, or ideas.

عواطف شعور قوي عاطفي
emotional:- having to do with strong **feeling or emotion.**

مشاعر باعتبار عاطفيا
emotionally with regards to the feelings.

يستهلكك يستهلك
exhaust :- to use all of; use up.

طاقة كل تقريبا يستهلك متعب جدا
exhausted :- extremely tired, having used up all or nearly all of one's energy.

فئة نوع نوع
genre a particular **type, sort, or category.**

يكتب او يقرأ قادر معرفة القراءة و الكتابة
literacy - able to read or write.

The bridge

يلمس يرى حسي - جسدي

physical :- things that can be seen and touched

الجسم بواسطة بدني

physically in, with, or by means of the body.

الطب طبيب مكتوبة امر وصفة طبية

Prescription:- an order written by a doctor for medicine.

سيء جيد شيء درجة جودة

quality :- the degree to which something is good or bad .

سوائل أخرى بعض تحت الماء يغرق

submerge to put underwater or in some other liquid.

فكرة واحدة التفكير نتيجة أفكــــــــــــــــار

thought (thoughts) the result of thinking; a single idea.

مساابقة قتال يلتحق دعوة تحدي

challenge :-an invitation to join a fight or competition.

مشكلة صعبة شيقة

= an interesting or difficult problem.

مهارة شجاعة تتطلب شيء مسابقة يدخل شخص يدعو

= to invite someone to enter a competition or to do something that requires **courage or skill**.

مدرك مستيقظ حالة بدنية مدرك - واعي

consciousness :-the physical condition of being awake and aware.

يوافق رأي مختلف يعترض

disagree :- to have a different opinion or not agree.

مواقف موقف مشاعر آخر يتقاسم تجسيد تقمص

empathy :- identification with or sharing of another's feelings, situation, attitudes.

اوسع اكبر يصح يتوسع

expand :- to make or become **larger or wider**.

خلاله عاش يفعل شخص شيء تجربة

experience :- something that a person has done or lived through.

= to feel or know. يشعر - يعرف

شخص غاضب يسامح

forgive to excuse or not be angry with someone.

يصفح من المحتمل يميل الى يسامح

forgiving :- tending to or likely to forgive.

مهارة يدرك معلومات معرفة

knowledge :- information, understanding, or skill.

The bridge

ثقافية اعمال كتبت اخرى مسرحيات قصائد قصص الادب

literature :- stories, poems, plays, and other written works of culture.

يشعر يتخيل يتذكر يفهم يفكر شخص جزء عقل

Mind:- the part of a person that **thinks, understands**, remembers, imagines, and feels.

غير مفرح سيء شيء يفكر يمانع

Mind:- to think something is bad or not pleasant.

شيء تصوير وصف تمثيل تصويري

portrayal :- a representation, description, or depiction of something.

ساعة ساعة صوت هادي يدق

tick:- the quiet, clicking sound of a watch or clock.

يتم حتى شيء يعمل بناء فعل تطوير

development :- the act of building or working on something until it is done.

جودة شيء مرغوب قيم أكثر يوفر يثري

enrich :- to provide with more of any valuable or desirable thing or quality.

نشاط كثير ارتباك يسرع يعرف ب نشيط

hectic :- marked by hurry, confusion, and too much activity.

خيال المؤلف من قصة يحكي الكتابة قطعة طويل رواية

novel :- a long piece of writing that tells a story from the author's imagination.

مقبول سيء سيء

terrible :- very bad; not acceptable.

Relative pronouns

Who عاقل	Which غير العاقل	When الزمان	Where المكان	Whose الملكية
people-person	thing- animal	Time	Place- cuntry	ياتي قلها اسم و
friend-brother	car – envelope	Year	Stadium- city	بعدها اسم ؟ و
teacher-nurse	meal-jewellery	Month	house – town	الاسم بعدها ملك لما
boy- girl	medicine-book	Day – night	Building- class	قبلها او تابع له

Complete the sentences with *whose, who, which, or where*.

1. Dublin, is the capital of Ireland, is my favorite city.
2. Amelia, mother is from Shanghai, speaks English and Chinese fluently.
3. This smartphone,..... I bought last week, takes great photos.
4. Buckingham Palace,the Queen of England lives, is in the centre of London.
5. Ferraris, are made in Italy, are very expensive.

- 6. Russell Crowe, starred in Gladiator, was born in New Zealand.
- 7. Emily, brother is a singer, is in my English class.
- 8. Mr. Kemp, teaches physics, is going to retire next year.

A- Choose the correct answer from a. b. c or d:

- 1-The museum was designed by Raymond Moriyama..... was inspired by nature.
a- whose b- where c- who d- which
- 2- Sir Arthur Conan Doyle was the author wrote the *Adventures of Sherlock Holmes*.
a- whose b- where c- who d- which
- 3- That’s the journalist articles always cause a lot of discussion.
a- whose b- where c- who d- which
- 4- The box in I keep my jewellery was made in China.
a- whose b- where c- who d- which
- 5- The village Paul grew up is very small.
a- whose b- where c- who d- which
- 6- The man to you were talking at Mike’s house is from Japan.
a- whose b- where c- who d- which
- 7- Claire was the only student in my class passed the test.
a- whose b- where c- who d- which
- 8- That’s the café we were supposed to meet Ibrahim.
a- whose b- where c- who d- which
- 9- He married the girl father is the owner of the company.
a- whose b- where c- who d- which
- 10-Prophet Mohammad’s Mission..... is very great, talks about good and evil
a- whose b- where c- who d- which
- 11-Another area in the museum..... visitors can find more information about the Hajj
a- whose b- where c- who d- which
- 12-Moriyama is an architect work has always impressed people
a- whose b- where c- who d- which
- 13- The boy I gave the book , got the best mark .
a- whose b- where c- who d- which

14-This is the time he usually arrives .

- a- whose b- where c- who d- which

15-This is the player scored four goals .

- a- whose b- where c- who d- which

16- Kamel works in a building has no elevator .

- a- whose b- where c- who d- which

17-The man you are talking about left last week .

- a- whose b- where c- who d- which

18- Chemistry about I know nothing ,seems to be very difficult .

- a- whose b- where c- who d- which

19- Our company employs more than 80 people, most ofare computer literate.

- a- which b- whose c- who d- whom

20- The man to our teacher was talking is my father.

- a. who b. whom c. which d. that

21. The village we usually spend our holidays is picturesque.

- a. which b. where c. to which d. in where

22- None of us knew the reason for he was fired.

- a. that b. which c. where d. why

Defining Relative Clause

هي جملة تعطى تعريف أو تحدد الشخص أو الشيء الذي نتكلم عنه و هنا يمكننا استخدام ضمير وصل that كبديل who – which و لا يمكننا حذف جملة الوصل .

People who drive badly cause accidents . الناس الذين يقودون بشكل سيء يسببون الحوادث .
People cause accidents. (X) الناس تسبب الحوادث

Non-defining Relative Clause

جملة تعطى معلومات اضافية يمكن فصلها عن الجملة بفواصل و لا يؤثر حذف جملة الوصل على المعنى = و لا يمكن استخدام ضمير الوصل that

Ali's brother , who lives in Bisha , visited last week

Ali's brother visited us last week.

The boy has an accident is my friend

My brother , Works in Dammam is an engineer.

- a- whose b- where c- who d- which

Phrasal verbs

verb + adverb أو verb + preposition : هي أفعال تتكون من جزأين :

يختلف معناه عن الفعل إذا أتى منفرداً في جملة . فمثلاً عندنا

يتغاضى عن look over - يبحث عن look for - يعتني بـ look after - ينظر الى look at
 يلبس put on يضع Put

تنقسم الى نوعين :

1-Inseparable phrasal verbs

هي أفعال لا ينفصل عنها حرف الجر الملحق بها مثل

يتغاضى عن look over - يبحث عن look for - يعتني بـ look after - ينظر الى look at

ينسجم – يتماشى مع get along with - يصطدم – يلتقي صدفة ran into - يصعد Get on

2-separable phrasal verbs

و هي أفعال ينفصل حرف الجر عن الفعل و يأتي بينهما اسم المفعول او ضمير المفعول

يشغل turn on - يلبس- يرتدي put on - ينظف - يملأ clean off - يعوض عن Make up
 - يلتقط pick up - يخلع Take off

He took off his shirt .

He took his shirt off

He took it off .

Fill out this form

Fill this form out

Fill it out

Turn on the engines

Turn the engines on

Turn them on .

Inseparable phrasal verbs

<i>Phrasal verb</i>	<i>Meaning</i>	<i>Example</i>
come back يعود	return to a place	We will come back later.
Drop by يزور فجأة	visit informally	I often drop by my aunt's house.
get along with يتوافق مع	be on good terms with	
get off ينزل	come out or off of a form of transportation	Driver, I want to get off here.
get on يصعد	board a kind of transportation	Do you want to get on the bus with me?
get up ينهض من نومه	arise from bed after sleeping	I hate to get up early.
go away يغادر	leave	Go away! You're bothering me.
go back يعود	return to a place	My father wants to go back to school for a degree.
go off يرن – ينطلق	ring (for an alarm) or explode (for a gun)	A gun will go off at the beginning of the race.
go over يراجع	review	Let's go over the rules of the game one more time.

grow up يكبر	become an adult	I want my children to grow up in this town.
look after يعتني بـ	take care of	Please look after my plants while I'm gone.
move out of ينتقل من	leave	Do you want to move out of this neighborhood?
run into يقابل صدفة	meet accidentally	We always run into each other here'
sleep in ينام متأخرا	sleep late	My sister loves to sleep in on the weekends.
speak out يتكلم جهارا	talk freely in public	We need to speak out about public issues.
speak up يعبر عن رأيه	speak loudly and without fear	Do you speak up for your rights?
stop off يتوقف لبرهة	make a short stop	Let's stop off at the drug store on our way.
work out يتدرّب	exercise (usually in a gym)	I'm always tired after I work out.

Separable phrasal verbs

Phrasal verb	Meaning	Example
bring up يربي	raise (children), introduce (an idea)	My sister is bringing up her kids very well.
call up يتصل تليفونيا	telephone (verb)	I'll call you up tonight.
calm down يهدأ - يهدئ	help someone to relax	Calm the kids down. They're getting too excited, .
clean up ينظف - يغسل	make neat and orderly	We're going to help clean the park up this weekend
drop off يوصل شخص لمكان	Leavesomething/someone at a place	Could you drop me off downtown?
fill out يملا أوراق بمعلومات	write the necessary information on (a form)	You need to fill this form out for your license.
fill up	make or become full	Fill the gas tank up.
find out يكتشف	get information	What's on at the theater? I don't know, but I'll find out.
get back يعود	return	We have to get the books back to the library.
give up	surrender, stop trying	I often give my seat up on the bus.

help out يساعد	assist	We need you to help us out with some arrangements
look up يبحث عن معنى كلمة	search for	I often look up words in the dictionary.
make up عن شيء يعرض	compensate for	I have to make up an exam.
pick up يلتقط - يحضر شخص	go to get someone/something	I have to pick my kids up from school.
put up يبني - يثيد	construct, raise	They want to put up a wall between buildings.
slow down يهدئ السرعة	go less quickly	Slow the car down. Don't drive so fast.
take out	remove, bring outside	I'm going to take out the garbage.
tear down يزيل- يمزق	pull down, demolish	The city is going to tear down that building.
tire out يرهق - يتعب	exhaust	City politics tire me out. I don't like to argue
turn off يطفى	stop a machine, light, or faucet	Turn off the gas , please .
turn up / down يرفع - يخفض	Increase / decrease	Turn up the radio , please .
wake up يستيقظ	Stop sleeping	I usually wake the kids up
work out يكتشف حل	Find a solution for	He worked out the traffic problem.