

English language

Level 4

Action Pack 12

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Grammar

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Derivation

Verb	Noun	Adjective	Adverb	
succeed	success	successful	successfully	نجاح
achieve	achievement	achieved		انجاز
organise	organisation	organised		مُنظمة
develop	development	developed		تطور
circulate	circulation	circulated		دورة
dehydrate	dehydration	dehydrated		جفاف
advise	advice			نصيحة
educate	education	educational	educationally	تعليم
revise	revision	revised		مراجعة
concentrate	concentration	concentrated		تركيز
qualify	qualification	qualified		مؤهل
recommend	recommendation	recommended		توصية
	youth	young		شباب
experience	experience	experienced		خبرة
repeat	repetition	repeated	repeatedly	اعادة
correct	correction	correct	correctly	تصحیح
	awareness	aware		وعي
memorise	memory	memorable		ذاكرة
dominate	dominance	dominant		
	academic /academy	academic	academically	أكاديمي
	nutrition/ nutrient	nutritious	nutritiously	تغذية
	agriculture	agricultural	agriculturally	زراعة
diet	diet	dietary		غذاء
influence	influence	influential		تأثير / نفوذ
calculate	calculation	Calculating		حساب
	culture	cultural	culturally	حضارة
care	care	careful	carefully	عناية
instruct	instruction	instructive		تعليمات
answer	answer	answered		إجابة
	confidence	confident	confidently	ثقة
		previous	previously	سابق
discuss	discussion	discussed		نقاش
frighten	fright	frightened		رعب
	design	designed		تصميم
	nerve	nervous	nervously	عصب
	depth	deep	deeply	عمق
	economics	economical	economically	علم الاقتصاد
	Fluency	fluent	fluently	طلاقة

Verb	Noun	Adjective	Adverb	
immerse	immersion	Immersed		
	Linguistics / linguist	linguistic		علم اللغة / عالم لغة
simulate	simulator/ simulation	simulated		محاكاة
socialize	Sociology / Sociologist	sociological	Sociologically	علم الاجتماع
undertake	undertaking			تعهد
utter	utterance			
	vocation	vocational	vocationally	مهنة
corporate	corporation	corporative		شركة / مؤسسة
	dialect	dialectal		لهجة
domesticate	domesticity	domestic	domestically	محلي
evolve	evolution	evolutionary		تطور
extend	extension	extensive	extensively	
extract	extraction	extracted		استخلاص
fertilise	fertilisation/ fertiliser	fertile		سماد
import	importation	imported		استيراد
intend	intention	intentional		نية
negotiate	negotiation	negotiable		تفاوض
	pharmaceuticals	pharmaceutical	pharmaceutically	المستحضرات الصيدلانية
adapt	adaptation	adaptable		تهيئة / تأقلم
	ambition	ambitious		طموح
attribute	attribute/ attribution			منسوب الى
	competence	competent		كفاءة
interpret	interpreter interpretation			مترجم/ ترجمة
refer	reference			مرجع
	region	regional	regionally	منطقة / إقليم
reward	reward	rewarding		جزاء / مكافأة
secure	security	Secure		امن
depend	dependence	dependent		

Noun suffixes: tion, sion, ment, ance, ence, ism, ty, ure, er, or, ist, ice, ing, cy, ness, s, ship, hood, dom, age

Adjective suffixes: ic, al, ive, able, ible, ous, ious, ful, less, ed, ing, y, ary, ory, ar, ent, ant

Verb suffixes: en, ate, ize, ise, fy

Adverb suffix: ly

Nouns

1. **A/an/the** + noun :

1. He takes the to travel tomorrow .(decide)
2. Ali is good at language and history but math is a(weak)
3. An..... will be responsible for the preparations of the festival . (organize)

2. After the preposition

(**of, on, for, from, with, without, up, down, in, at, between, among, through, during, out, into, about, by**)

1. They must depend onto finish this task as soon as possible .(patient)
2. Her tendency to be untidy has led to an element of(disorganize)

3- **his , her, my , its , our , your , their** ('s / s')

1. Education is our country's in the future .(invest)
2. My brother's in three languages enabled him to find a well-paid job.(fluent)
3. People's of healthy eating has increased in the recent years. (aware)

4. **Subject + Verb** :

- 1)..... must be encouraged at all levels .(Educate)

5. **Number + noun** :

1. The third of the play was really outstanding.(perform)

6. **this, that , these , those** + noun :

1. I am really interested in that ,it was actually great .(civilize)
2. This has been made by an earthquake .(destroy)

7. **Little /some/ many/few/much / most /other /anther /any/ enough , no, all, cause:**

1. Mothers need much in their working hours .(flexible)
2. Is there any..... between them ?(differ)

8. **adjective + noun** :

1. We were completely amazed by his fantastic(succeed)
2. She received an excellent (educate) .
3. The earthquake caused enormous.....to a lot of cities and town. (destroy)

Adjectives

1. Adjective + noun :

1. It was a attempt to climb Mount Everest. (success)
2. The success of the 1960s and 1960s was funded by oil. (economy)
3. It has been a year for the tea industry. (disastrously)

2. After verb to be (**is, are, am, was, were, been, being, be**)

1. I have always been about selling that very old farm. (seriously)
2. Prices in some shops are not (negotiate)
3. Fumes from cars are and can damage the environment. (poison)

3. be (**very, so, quite, too,**) adjectives :

1. Why are you so to know more about what happened ? (curiously)
2. He is very Everybody believes what he says . (reliability)

4. **seem, look, appear, feel, get, become, find, found, smell, taste, sound**

1. The old town looks when you look at it from the city walls. (fantastically)
2. Education has become for both boys and girls . (necessity)

6. **as as, be more + adj, the most+ adj**

1. Ahmad is as as Ali . (care)
2. I think she is the most player. (skill)

Verb

1. After (**to**)

1. The teacher is going to us in this question . (helpful)
2. Parents try to their children from danger as far as possible. (protection)

2. After (**will, would, shall, should, can, could, may, might, must, do, does, did**)

1. The institution should the farmers for their loss. (compensate)
2. They are identical . Do they from each other ? (difference)

3. After (**had better, would rather**) :

1. You had better your time . (organization)

4- **Subject + verb + object :**

1. Good students leisure time from the time of studying . (isolation)

Adverbs

1. before the adjective and (v3) : (to be) + adverb + V3, v ing or adj

1. The students wereambitious while talking about their dreams .(marvelous)
2. It is..... cheap restaurant .(amazing)
3. 1. The meeting was organized .(care)
4. The picture wasdrawn by the American artist. (skillful)
5. Local resources should beexploited for the country's development. (effective)
6. We were waiting for her .(impatient)

2. At the beginning before the comma :

- 1).....,many schools in the world are trying to apply new methods in teaching.
(current)
- 2....., people get married at the weekends .(Traditional)

3. Subject + adverb + verb

1. She drove along the narrow road .(careful)
2. The boys..... responded to the teacher's order .(polite)

4. Auxiliary + adverb + verb

1. Omar haspassed his driving test. (success)
2. They willmove all of them. (peace)

5. (Verb) + (very, too, so, quite) + adverb

1. Laila walks very.....(cautious)
2. Ali drives soin the city centre. (care)
3. Rana spoke too in the meeting. (loud)

6. To describe the verb :

1. I thanked him..... (polite)
2. The wind was blowing (violence)
5. You have todrive in the city centre. (care)

1. One of the most important things that we give children is a good(educate)
2. If you work hard, I'm sure you will..... (success)
3. Congratulations! Not many people.....such high marks.(achievement)
4. My father works for anthat helps to protect the environment.(organise)
5. It's amazing to watch theof a baby in the first year of life. (develop)
6. I'm confused. Could you give me some....., please?(advise)
7. Before an exam, you must..... everything you've learnt.(revision)
8. In hot weather our bodies are in danger of..... .(dehydrate)
9. Don't talk to the driver. He must.....(concentration)
10. How quickly does blood..... round the body?(circulation)
11. Before you apply for a job, check that you have the correct(qualify)
12. The company is pleased with your work and is happy to give you a _____.
(recommend)
13. Congratulations on a very _____ business deal. (succeed)
14. We should always be ready to listen to good _____. (advise)
15. My father often talks about what he did in his _____. (young)
16. It's important to have an _____ of different countries' customs. (aware)
17. Have you had anyof learning another language?(experienced)
18. Is one side of the brain more..... than the other?(dominate)
19. Whether or not you remember something that you have learnt in the paston
the experience you had while you were learning it. (dependence)
20. The graduation ceremony was a veryoccasion for everyone. (memory)
21. Nuts contain useful..... such as oils and fats. (nutrition)
- 22. Kareem is ajournalist, he has worked previously for many
scientific journals. (qualification)**
- 23. Doing lots of exercise won't keep you healthy if you don't eatfood as
well. (nutrients)**

UNIT 6

Quantifiers to make comparisons

Comparison & superlative

- Monosyllabic adjectives are compared *with -er+ than, the + -est*.

positive	comparative	superlative
strong	Stronger than	the strongest
small	Smaller than	the smallest
late	Later than	the latest
nice	Nicer than	the nicest
big	Bigger than	the biggest
thin	Thinner than	the thinnest
fat	Fatter than	the fattest

e.g. London is **bigger than** Vienna.

- Disyllabic adjectives ending with [y, er, ow, le] are compared with *-er, -est*.

positive	comparative	superlative
easy	Easier than	the easiest
happy	Happier than	the happiest
clever	Cleverer than	the cleverest
narrow	Narrower than	the narrowest

e.g. Which is **the easiest** exercise?

- All the other **adjectives and adverbs** are compared with *more/less, the most/the least*.

positive	comparative	superlative
careful	more/less careful than	the most/the least careful
expensive	more/less expensive than	the most/the least expensive
difficult	more/less difficult than	the most/the least difficult
tired	more/less tired than	the most/the least tired
terrible	more/less terrible than	the most/the least terrible

e.g. Which dress is **more expensive**?

Do you think Geography is **more interesting than** History, or **less interesting**?

Which dress is **the most expensive**?

Which subjects are **the most popular**, and which are **the least popular**?

Special adjectives can be compared with *-er, -est or more/less, the most/the least*.

positive	comparative	superlative
clever	cleverer than more/less clever	the cleverest the most/the least clever

common	commoner than more/less common	the commonest the most/the least common
likely	likelier than more/less likely	the likeliest the most/the least likely
pleasant	pleasanter than more/less pleasant	the pleasantest the most/the least pleasant
polite	politer than more/less polite	the politest / the most/the least polite
quiet	quieter than more/less quiet	the quietest the most/the least quiet
stupid	stupider more/less stupid	stupidest the most/the least stupid
sure	surer than more/less sure	the surest the most/the least sure
subtle	subtler than more/less subtle	the subtlest the most/the least subtle
simple	simpler than more/less simple	the simplest the most/the least simple

➤ **Irregular forms**

positive	comparative	superlative
good	better	best
bad / ill	worse	worst
little (amount)	less	least
little (size)	smaller	smallest
much / many	more	most
far (place + time)	further	furthest
far (place)	farther	farthest
late (time)	later	latest
late (order)	latter	last
near (place)	nearer	nearest
near (order)	-	next
old (people and things)	older	oldest
old (people)	elder	eldest

➤ (not) **as**---[positive adjective/adverb]--- **as**

e.g. I think tomorrow will be **as hot as** today.

This test was **not as difficult as** the last one.

Ann is **as tall as** Mary.

Is Maths **as popular as** Science?

* We can also use *as ... as* to compare adverbs.

e.g. Mahmoud works **as hard as** his brother.
I can't run **as fast as** you.

* We can also use as ... as adverbially.

e.g. I don't like running **as much as** I like swimming.
We practise our English **as often as** possible.

**The following words are both adjectives and adverbs.

close	early	far	free	hard
daily	fair	fast	hard	wrong

➤ as much / as many

They are used to compare quantities and numbers.

e.g. There are not **as many people in our class as** in yours.
I don't eat **as much fast food as** my brother.

We use the pattern:

(not) as + adjective indicating quantity + (noun) + as

The quantity adjective you use depends if the noun in the comparison is **countable** or **uncountable**.

COUNTABLE NOUNS

Use as many with countable nouns. Note that the noun may be omitted when it is understood from the context, as in the last example below.

e.g. They have **as many children as** we do.
We have **as many customers as** they do.
You know **as many people as** I do.
I have visited the States **as many times as** he has.
I have three brothers. That's **as many as** you have. ("brothers" is understood)

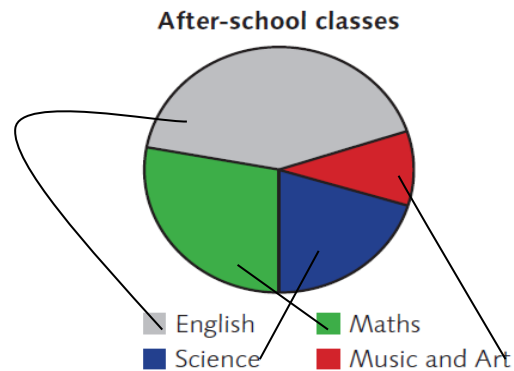
UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

Use as much with uncountable nouns. Note that the noun may be omitted when it is understood from the context, as in the last example below.

e.g. John eats **as much food as** Peter.
You've heard **as much news as** I have.
He's had **as much success as** his brother has.
I'm not hungry. I've had **as much as** I want. ("food" is understood)

SB. P.45 Ex.5

Look at the diagram of after-school classes and complete the sentences with the phrases in the box.



as much as	less	more	not as many
the least	the most	as popular as	

1. English is -----studied subject.
2. -----studied subjects are Music and Art.
3. There are----- students studying Science as Maths.
4. Maths is----- popular than Science, but-----popular than English.
5. Students don't like doing Music and Art -----they like doing Maths.
6. Neither Maths nor Science are----- English.

AB. P.31 Ex.4

Study the information in the table about compulsory education and complete the sentences below it. Use the words and phrases in the box. One word is not needed. The first one is done for you.

Compulsory education in different countries	
England	5–16 years
Portugal	6–18 years
Jordan	6–15 years
Turkey	6–18 years
Japan	6–15 years

earlier	later	less	longer	the most	the least
---------	-------	------	--------	---------------------	-----------

- 1 Portuguese and Turkish children have **the most** compulsory schooling.
- 2 Portuguese children have to go to school for----- than children in Japan.
- 3 In Jordan, children start school a year-----than English children.
- 4 Japanese and Jordanian children have-----compulsory schooling.
- 5 Jordanian children can leave school one year -----than English children.

AB. P.32 Ex.5

This table gives recent information about some of the most popular university subjects offered by British universities. Use it to complete the sentences. Use phrases from the box. One phrase is not needed. The first one is done for you.

Subject	Number of applications in 2014 CE	Change since 2013 CE
Business Studies	280,240	+3.2%
Visual Arts	244,620	+2.4%
Biology	231,720	+8%
Engineering	141,100	+11%
Law	108,130	-1%
Physics	104,410	+5%
Medicine and Dentistry	98,910	+3%
Computer Science	97,110	+13%

as popular as	as much as	least popular	more people	less popular than
more popular	not as many	the fastest	the most popular	

- 1 Business Studies is **the most popular** subject.
- 2 -----people applied for Law in 2014 CE as in the previous year.
- 3 Physics isn't -----Biology.
- 4 Law is -----than Medicine and Dentistry.
- 5 -----growing subject is Computer Science.
- 6 Engineering is----- Visual Arts.
- 7 11%----- applied for Engineering in 2014 CE than in 2013 CE.
- 8 The -----subject on the list is Computer Science.

1. In Jordan, children start school a year later than English children.(earlier)

.....

2. Physics isn't as popular as Biology. (more)

.....

3. Law is more popular than Medicine and Dentistry. (less)

.....

4. There's less information on the website than there is in the book. (as much)

.....

5. She always puts much on her plate than I do. (less)

.....

6. The cheapest thing on the menu is orange juice. (The least)

.....

7. Traveling by car is more dangerous than flying. (less)

.....

8. There are not as many students studying Science as Maths.(more)

.....

9. Students don't like doing Music and Art as much as they like doing Maths.

Students like

10. Neither Maths nor Science are as popular as English.

English

11. Law is less popular than Medicine and Dentistry.

Medicine and Dentistry.....

12. I can't run as fast as my friend.

My friend

13. I don't eat as much fast food as my brother.

My brother

14. I don't like running as much as I like swimming. (more)

.....

Body Idioms

(WB . page 34 /Ex. 11)

Get it off your chest	To tell someone about something that has been worrying about	الاعتراف بما يزعجك
Get cold feet	To lose your confidence in something at the last minute	رفض الاستمرار بسبب الخوف من شيء
Keep your chin up	To remain cheerful in difficult situations	الشعور بالتفاؤل في الظروف الصعبة
Play it by ear	To decide how to deal with a situation as it develops	ترك القرار للظروف
Have a head for figures	To have a natural mental ability for math / numbers	امتلاك القدرات العقلية

****Complete the sentences with the following *body idioms*. Work in pairs and check that you understand their meanings.**

get it off your chest, get cold feet, play it by ear,
keep your chin up, have a head for figures

1. I'm too nervous to do a parachute jump. I think that I'll..... at the last minute.
2. If you've got a problem, talk to someone about it. It helps to.....
3. I don't think I'd be a very good accountant. I don't really.....
4.! I'm sure everything will be fine in the end.
5. I'm not sure if it'll be warm enough to have a barbecue. We'll have to.....

Derivations(1)

Verb	Noun	Adjective	Adverb	Meaning
Succeed	success	successful	Successfully	ينجح
educate	education	Educated/educational	Educationally	يعلم
organize	Organization	organized	////////////////////	ينظم
develop	Developer/development	developed	////////////////////	يطور
achieve	achievement	Achieved	////////////////////	يحقق / ينجز
////////////////////	academy	academic	academically	أكاديمي
contradict	contradiction	contradictory	////////////////////	تناقض
////////////////////	fluency	fluent	fluently	طلاقة في الكلام
economize	Economics/economy	economical	economically	اقتصاد
engines	Engineer/engineering	////////////////////	////////////////////	يشغل
enrol	enrolment	////////////////////	////////////////////	يسجل
////////////////////	agriculture	agricultural	agriculturally	زراعه
////////////////////	pharmacy	pharmaceutical	pharmaceutically	صيدلة
pioneer	pioneer	pioneering	////////////////////	الريادي
////////////////////	proficiency	proficient	proficiently	الكفاءة
qualify	qualification	qualified	////////////////////	يؤهل
////////////////////	psychology	psychological	psychologically	علم النفس
undertake	undertaking	////////////////////	////////////////////	يلتزم
////////////////////	sociology	sociological	sociological	علم اجتماع

**** Complete the following sentences with the correct form of words between brackets :**

- I was a (success) attempt to climb Mount Everest.
- Rich countries have highly (develop) economy .
- You have (achieve) the success you deserve.
- She works for a voluntary (organize) helping homeless people .
- She received an excellent (educate) .
- One of the most important things that we give children is a good
(educate)
- If you work hard, I'm sure you will..... (success)
- Congratulations! Not many people(achievement) such high marks.
- My father works for an..... that helps to protect the environment.
(organize)
- It's amazing to watch the..... Of a baby in the first year of life. (develop)

Unit 7

Passive Voice (be + p.p)

Changing from Active to Passive

- The direct object of the active sentence becomes the subject of the passive sentence.
المفعول به في جملة المعلوم يصبح الفاعل في جملة المبني للمجهول.
- We need the helping verb *be* in its conjugated form (be, been, being, is, are, am, was, were) . يجب إضافة (is, are, am, was, were) .
- After *be* comes the main verb in the *past participle*. (يجب تحويل الفعل إلى التصريف الثالث)

tense	active	passive
Simple Present (v1)	Someone <u>injures</u> the man.	The man <u>is injured</u> (by someone). (is, are, am + v3)
Present Progressive (is, are, am + ving)	Someone <u>is injuring</u> the man.	The man <u>is being injured</u> (by someone). (is, are, am +being + v3)
Present Perfect (has, have + v3)	Someone <u>has injured</u> the man.	The man <u>has been injured</u> (by someone). (has, have + been + v3)
Simple Past (v2)	Someone <u>injured</u> the man.	The man <u>was injured</u> (by someone). (was, were + v3)
Past Progressive (was, were + ving)	Someone <u>was injuring</u> the man.	The man <u>was being injured</u> (by someone). (was, were + being + v3)
Past Perfect (had + v3)	Someone <u>had injured</u> the man.	The man <u>had been injured</u> (by someone). (had + been + v3)
Future I (will) (will + v1)	Someone <u>will injure</u> the man.	The man <u>will be injured</u> (by someone). (will + be + v3)
Future I (going to) (going to + v1)	Someone <u>is going to injure</u> the man.	The man <u>is going to be injured</u> (by someone). (going to + be+ v3)
Future II (will + have +v3)	Someone <u>will have injured</u> the man.	The man <u>will have been injured</u> (by someone). (will + have+ been +v3)

(Impersonal passive)

Passive sentences made from active sentences with no object

Verbs of speech and thought are often used without an object. Some typical verbs of speech and thought are: **agree, announce, prove, assume, believe, claim, consider, declare, expect, feel, find, know, mention, say, suppose, think, hope, report, and understand.**

We often use the pronoun *it* for this impersonal form. **(It + passive + that-clause)**

غالبا ما تستخدم الأفعال التعبيرية و الفكر دون مفعول به. نستخدم **it** وبعدها نضيف احد أفعال (be) حسب زمن فعل التعبير أو الفكر ثم نحول الفعل إلى التصريف الثالث و نكمل باقي الجملة.

Example:

People say that this corner is an accident black spot.

→ *It is said* that this corner is an accident black spot.

However, in English we can also make the subject of the dependent clause into the subject of the passive sentence, and then add on the dependent clause as an infinitive construction.

الطريقة الثانية:

Subject1 + active present tense + that + subject2 + verb + com.

subject2 + passive present tense + to + verb inf + com.

They say this corner is an accident black spot.

→ *This corner is said to be* an accident black spot.

Subject1 + verb1 + that + subject2 + will + verb + com.

subject2 + (is, are, am) + verb 3 + to + verb inf + com.

People expect that a new law will be introduced next year.

→ *A new law is expected to be introduced* next year.

Subject1 + active past tense + that + subject2 + verb2 + com.

subject2 + passive past tense + to + have + verb 3 + com.

People believed that Mr Brown owned a lot of land in the north.

→ *Mr Brown was believed to have owned* a lot of land in the north.

1. People know that he is talented
It
2. It is believed that learners will absorb the grammar as they learn the vocabulary.
Learners
3. People say that children are afraid of ghosts.
Children
4. They say that this orchestra is the best in the world
This orchestra
5. The police didn't report that the fire started by accident.
It
6. People used to think that the Earth was flat.
It
7. People say that the brain is like a computer.
It
8. Arab mathematicians invented algebra.
Algebra..... Arab mathematicians.
9. Visitors say that these museums have wonderful exhibits.
It
10. Everybody knows that this sculpture is the artist's greatest work.
This sculpture
11. The police assume that the arrested man has robbed the bank.
The arrested man.....
12. Experts suppose that this jewellery belonged to Cleopatra.
It
13. My neighbours will take care of my plants.
My plants.....
14. People don't expect that a new law will be introduced next year.
A new law
15. People believed that Mr Brown owned a lot of land in the north.
It
16. People believe that he lied in court.
He
17. They thought that the prisoners had escaped.
The prisoners
18. It is said that they were responsible for the damage.
They
19. We think that the company is making a big profit.
The company
20. The children reported that their friends were swimming when they disappeared.

21. They say that fish is good for the brain.

Fish

22. People think that we only use a small percentage of our brain power.

we

23. They claim that we remember things we hear in our sleep.

It

24. People believe that solving puzzles keeps the brain active

Solving puzzles

25. Experts have proved that exercise is good for concentration.

exercise

26. Omer told the visitors what to do.

The visitors

27. Mona must complete her project before September.

Mona's project

28. Many people use internet websites to buy goods.

Internet websites

29. The story is believed to be true.

People believe that

30. Learning a new language is thought to present the brain with unique challenges.

People think that

Rewrite the sentences in the passive. Use 'by' where necessary.

1. My mother taught me to read.

.....

2. Fifty years ago, they hadn't invented smartphones.

.....

3. Our teacher has already marked our exams, and now someone is checking them.

.....

4. They have just discovered some books that people wrote 200 years ago.

.....

5. In 2010 CE, they produced the first tablet computer .

.....

Correct the verb between brackets and write your answer.

1. It is that learners will absorb the grammar as they learn the vocabulary. (believe)

2. They are reported financial problems. (have)

3. The company to be making a big profit. (think)

4. It that this orchestra is the best in the world. (say)

Phrases for Indirect Questions

- Could you tell me...
- I was wondering...
- Do you have any idea...
- I'd like to know...
- Would it be possible...
- Is there any chance...
- Do you mind telling me
- Could you explain

1. Where should I revise for exams?

Could you tell me?

2. How much sleep do teenagers of our age need?

Could you explain?

3. Is it possible to improve your memory?

Do you know?

4. What do you mean by 'mnemonics'?

Could you explain?

5. What should I do on the day before the exam?

Do you mind telling me?

6. Can you suggest a healthy breakfast?

Do you mind?

7. Please help me to plan my revision.

Do you mind?

8. How can I relax?

Could you explain?

9. Are we allowed to eat sweets during the exam?

Do you know..... ?

10. Please tell me where you found that information.

Do you mind

11. Does the exam start at ten or half past ten?

Could you tell me whether..... ?

12. Where's the post office, please?

Do you mind

13. Give me some advice about diet, please?

Do you mind

14. Where does the bus go from, please?

Could you tell.....?

15. How useful do you think languages are?

Could you tell.....?

16. Are there any jobs which train young people while they are working?

Do you know

17. What reasons might there be for people to change their jobs?

Do you mind

18. What was the price of oil in June?

Do you know

19. Could you tell me what kind of books bookshops sell?

What

20. Do you know where the post office is?

Where

21. Do you mind telling me when Omar flew to Canada ?

When

22. Could you tell me how many books your father has written?

How

Collocations

(WB. PAGE 35 / Ex. 2+3)

Do exercise	keep fit	يتمرن / يتدرب
Do a subject	study	يدرس
Draw up a timetable	write a schedule	اعداد جدول مواعيد
Make a start	begin	يبدأ بداية جديدة
Make a difference	change something	يؤثر او يحدث فرق
Take a break	relax	يأخذ استراحة

****Use the collocations in the previous exercise to complete the sentences. The first one is done for you.**

24. If you want to lose weight, you should do exercise every day.
25. The deadline is tomorrow, and you haven't done anything yet! You really must
26. If you send money to charity, you will..... to a lot of lives.
27. You look tired. Why don't you.....?
28. I need to organise my time better. I think I'll

Phrasal Verbs

(SB. Page 51)

Draw up	To prepare a document	يعد / يكتب
Look at	To examine something closely	ينظر بتمعن
Work out	To understand / to find the answer to some thing	يفهم / يستنتج
Getting up	To rise to a standing position	ينهض / يقف
Listening to	To take notice	يستمع الى
Switch between	To change	يغير / يبدل

1 . Give the meaning of the underlined phrasal verb :

_ I try to give them advice but they never listen to what I tell them .

Derivation

Verb	Noun	Adjective	Adverb
concentrate	concentration	concentrated	
dehydrate	dehydration	dehydrated	
advise	Advice/advisor	advisory	
circulate	circulation	circulated	
diet	diet	dietary	
memorise	memory	memorable	
	nutrition	nutritious	
	multilingualism	multilingual	
	vocation	vocational	vocationally
simulate	Simulation/ simulator	simultaneous	simultaneously
tutor	Tutorial/ tutor		
utter	utterance	utter	Utterly
revise	revision		
experience	experience	experienced	يجرب / يختبر
dominate	dominance	dominant	يشير الى
depend	dependence	dependent	يعتمد على
repeat	repetition	repeated	يعيد
correct	correction	correct	يصحح

1. Have you had any..... of learning another language? (experienced)
2. Is one side of the brain more.....than the other . (dominate)
3. Whether or not you remember something that you have learnt in the past.....on the experience you had while you were learning it.(dependence)
4. His mother was the influence in his life . (dominate)
5. Some parts of the report needed (correct)
6. She has five years teaching(experienced)
7. There have beenaccidents on this road . (repeat)
8. I'm confused . Could you give me some, please ?(advise)
9. Before an exam, you must..... everything you've learnt? (revision)
10. In hot weather our bodies are in danger of (dehydration)
11. How quickly does bloodround the body? (circulation)

Unit 8

Question tag

- if the statement contains words such as **no, no one, nothing,, nobody, scarcely, hardly, never, neither, seldom**, it is considered a negative statement.

Rana never drinks coke, **does she?**

- if the subject of the statement is **somebody, anybody, nobody, everybody, no one, and neither** ... we use the pronoun "**they**" in question tag.

Somebody entered the garden, **didn't they?**

Everybody was upset, **weren't they?**

-if the subject of the statement is **everything, nothing, something, anything** the pronoun in the tag is "**it**".

Everything is ready, **isn't it?**

- if the subject of the statement is **that** or **this** we use the pronoun "**it**" in question tag.

- if the subject of the statement is **these** or **those** we use the pronoun "**they**" in question tag.

- some introductory phrases such as "**I am afraid, I think, I am sure, I suppose**" don't affect question tag. Except for negation.

I suppose you are not serious, **are you?**

I don't believe you have paid for it yet, **have you?**

1. You'll give your old one away,.....?
2. My friends will go to the dead sea at the weekend,?
3. Drivers should be careful in the city centre,.....?
4. I think that it is sometimes difficult to get a signal,.....?
5. You like watching football,.....?
6. In some African countries, many people speak English ,.....?
7. The battery in my mobile is flat,?
8. Rana's father wrote two historical reports about Jordan,.....?
9. Ahmad has to pay a great fine for speeding,.....?
- 10.The man was in a serious car accident,?
- 11.My friend didn't translate his book,.....?
- 12.They don't have to train very hard,?
- 13.Rana's parents phoned him last night,?
- 14.The volunteers were given mild electric shocks,?
- 15.Ibrahim won't forget to phone me,?
- 16.They don't have to train very hard,?
- 17.Let's have fun ,.....?
18. The phone isn't too old,.....?
- 19.The students have answered all questions,.....?
20. Don't use your mobile,?
- 21.Leila me the truth about the accident, didn't she? (tell)
- 22.Ali at the bank, doesn't he? (work)
23. Let's go and buy some fruit,?
24. Some children are playing chess ,they? (be)
- 25.Ali and Ahmad have to pay a fine,they?(do)
- 26.Rana has never lived in London before,she? (have)
- 27.The Nile flows from the south to the north,it? (do)
28. After the accident Omer couldn't use his hands,.....?
- 29.My friendhis project, did he? (not, finish)

Phrasal Verbs

Three-part verbs:

The object always goes after the three-part verbs

المفعول به يأتي دائما بعد الفعل المكون من ثلاثة أجزاء

go ahead with	To begin to do	يباشر
come up with	think of / produce something (an idea),	يبتكر / يجد حلا
Look forward to	To wait with pleasure	يتشوق الى
get away with	not be blamed for To do something bad and not be punished	يفلت من العقاب

Two-part verbs

If we use a pronoun, we place it between the verb and the preposition. With long noun phrase, we would either place the noun phrase after the preposition, as placing it between the verb and the preposition makes a rather awkward sentence.

اذا كان المفعول به ضمير يأتي بين الفعل وحرف الجر. إما اذا كان الفعل اسم يأتي بعد حرف الجر.

look up	To search for information	يبحث عن معلومة في مرجع
look for	To try to find	يبحث
look after	To take care of	يعتني
look into	To investigate / to study	يستقصي
get into(sth)	To start an activity	يبدأ / يدخل في
get into (sb)	To start affecting somebody	يقلق
get by	To manage with difficulty	يدبر
get over	To overcome a problem To recover	يتغلب على يشفى من
get on	To make progress	يتقدم / ينجح
get up	To get out of bed	يستيقظ
go away	To leave	يسافر / يغادر
go off	To explode / to make sudden noise	ينفجر يقرع
go back	To return	يعود
go through	To be completed	ينجز
take away	To disappear /	يزيل
take off	to remove	يخلع
take back	To return	يعيد إلى
come about	Happen or take place	يحدث
Find out	discover	
point out	To show/ to make clear	يوضح
carry out	To do / to perform	ينفذ
leave out	Not include	يستثني
speed up	To go faster	يسرع
grow up	To become adult / to develop	يكبر
Take up	Start doing something (hoppy)	

ahead with away (x2) back for
forward to off on over up (x3)

look → _____ a word in a dictionary
 look → _____ something you've lost
 look → _____ something exciting

get → _____ an illness, and feel better
 get → _____ in the morning
 get → _____ with your work and complete it

take → _____ a new hobby
 take → _____ some fast food
 take → _____ your shoes when you get home

go → _____ from home for a holiday
 go → _____ to where you started
 go → _____ a plan, and do it

Page 41, exercise 7

look up; look for; look forward to
 get over; get up; get on
 take up; take away; take off
 go away; go back; go ahead with

Replace the words and phrases in bold with the phrasal verb.

- Let's **investigate** the story and discover what really happened.
- I wish scientists would **think of** a way to prevent flu!
- I was born in a small village, but I didn't **spend my childhood** there.
- This Maths homework is difficult! Could you **show me** where I've gone wrong?
- Before I can solve the problem, please tell me – how did it **happen**?
- I need to **do** some research before I start my project.
- Yaseen has replaced the plate he broke, so he will **not be blamed for** it.
- You don't have to include** your surname when you sign a friendly letter.

Answers: 1 *look into* 2 *come up with* 3 *grow up* 4 *point out* 5 *come about* 6 *carry out* 7 *get away with* 8 *Leave out*

Rewrite the following sentences with phrasal verb.

- Ahmad should hurry or he'll be late.

- I thought of a great idea while I was swimming.

-
3. That's amazing news! How did you discover it?
.....
 4. That information is important. Don't omit it.
.....
 5. We'll drive past my old house. I'll show it to you.
.....
 6. It's a mystery how the mistake happened.
.....

Answers

- 1 *Ahmad should **speed up** or he'll be late.*
- 2 I **came up** with a great idea while I was swimming.
- 3 That's amazing news! How did you **find it out**?
- 4 That information is important. Don't **leave it out**.
- 5 We'll drive past my old house. I'll **point it out** to you.
- 6 It's a mystery how the mistake **came about**.

Study the following sentence entry and answer the question that follows. Write the answer in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

As part of the interview, we will be asking all candidates to **carry out** a short task.

What does the multi-part verb **carry out** mean in the sentence?

Correct mistake:

1. They came a good idea up with.
2. We have to carry out it.

Study the following sentence entry and answer the question that follows. Write the answer in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

A committee was set up to look the causes of the accident.

Correct the above sentence by adding the missing word.

Gender-neutral

Gender-neutral means that it is not affected by gender, so not obviously male or female. gender-neutral words are important (because they show that roles are not suitable only for men or only for women – both men and women can do them).

Gender-specific words	Gender-neutral words	
businessman / business woman	business person	رجل أعمال
sales man / sales lady	sales assistant/salesperson	مساعد مبيعات
headmaster / headmistress	head teacher	مدير مدرسة
mankind	humans	البشر
post man / post woman	postal worker	عامل بريد
chairman	chairperson	رئيس
seaman	Sailor	بحار
spaceman	astronaut	رائد فضاء
he / she	they	هم
policeman/ policewoman	police officer	موظف شرطة
steward / stewardess	flight attendant	مضيفة طيران

Study the following sentence entry and answer the question that follows.

Write the answer in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

A postman delivers your post.

Replace the underlined word with the correct gender-neutral words.

Verb phrase (idioms)

get cold feet	to lose your confidence in something at the last minute	يفقد الثقة
get it off (your) chest	to tell someone about something that has been worrying you	تشكي همك
have a head for figures	to have a natural mental ability for maths/	تمتلك عقل حسابي
keep your chin up	to remain cheerful in difficult situations; an expression of encouragement	ارفع رأسك
stand out [from the crowd]	to be much better than other similar people	افضل من الجميع
be able to answer detailed questions	to have the ability to understand	قادر على الإجابة بالتفصيل
play it by ear	to decide how to deal with a situation as it develops	يتعامل حسب التطورات
put (my) back into it	to put a lot of effort into something	يبذل جهدا كبيرا
make small talk	to have an informal chat with someone in order to start a conversation	يدرش

Derivations

Verb	Noun	Adjective	Meaning
blame	blame	////////////////////	يلوم
////////////////////	dialect	dialectal	لهجة
spill	spill	spilled	يسيل
Influence	influence	influential	يؤثر

Complete the **following sentences with the correct form of the words between brackets** :

1. My mother (blame) me for the accident I had yesterday.
2. Amer usually speaks the local (dialect).
3. There was some (spill) coffee on the carpet .
4. No body should drive while they are under theof alcohol. (influential)
5. Sami has been known as anpolitician in the parliament.(influence)

Collocations

Blame / punish	a person for something he / she has done	يلوم/ يعاقب شخص
spill	a drink	أسال / أراق
pop	a balloon	يفجر
recall	an event	يستذكر / يسترجع

Affect blame pop prove punish recall spill

1. Don't let the baby play with the balloon; It might pop and frighten her.
2. The accident wasn't your fault. I don't..... you at all!
3. Please be careful with your juice. Don'tit on the floor
4. I'm afraid I don't..... your name. Could you tell me again?
5. If you go to bed late, it will..... your performance at school the next day.

_ Choose the correct answer to complete the following sentences :

6. I'vesome coffee on the carpet . (spilled , recalled , punished)
7. He doesn't.....exactly when he first met Ali. (blame , spill , recall)
8. They have broken the law and they deserve to be
(proved , punished , spilled)

UNIT 9

Unreal past forms for past regrets

The function:

- *wish* or *If only* + Past Perfect

1. To express regrets about the past.
2. To reflect on past actions if we are trying to improve our work or our behaviour.

- The tense of the verb after *wish* is more in the past than the action it is describing.

e.g.

I didn't do much work for my exam.

I wish I had done more work for my exam.

If only I had done more work for my exam.

I bought these shoes. They hurt my feet.

I wish I hadn't bought these shoes. They hurt my feet.

We're late. We didn't catch the earlier bus.

We're late. If only we'd caught the earlier bus.

Unreal past forms for present wishes

The function:

- *wish* or *If only* + Past Simple

1. to express wishes about the present that are impossible or unlikely to happen.

NOTE: We usually say *I wish/If only* + *were*.

e.g.

I don't know the answer.

I wish I knew the answer.

We don't live in a bigger flat.

I wish we lived in a bigger flat.

He isn't tall.

He wishes he were taller.

We are not old.

If only we were older.

UNIT 9

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Unreal past forms for past regrets

1. Our flat is very small.

If only

2. Jaber isn't old enough to drive a car.

Jaber wishes

3. My brother and I never want to watch the same TV programme.

I wish we

4. I'm looking at a beautiful view, and I'd love to take a photo. (have a camera)

If only

5. My cousins don't live near here.

I wish

6. I want to go out this afternoon, but I don't feel well.

I wish

7. I am very hungry! I didn't eat before I went to the conference.

I wish

8. I am not good at maths

If only

9. I read slowly and I would like to read more quickly.

I wish

10. I don't have an email.

If only

11. I regret that some people drive too fast in the city centre.

I wish

12. Omer speaks too quickly.

If only

13. The weather is too hot today.

We wish

14. I am every tired but I can't sleep at night.

If only

15. I am sorry that I didn't read that book.

I wish

16. Sultan forgot to do his Science homework.

Sultan wishes.....

17. I regret going to bed late last night.

If only.....

18. Nahla could not find her way round the city very easily.

Nahla wishes.....map

19. Oh no! I've forgotten my library book. I left it at home.

I wish

20. Our team didn't play very well yesterday.

If only.....

21. Samia regrets being angry at breakfast time.

If only

22. If only I had concentrated properly in class today. This homework is really difficult.

I wish

23. Nader should have been more careful with his essay. He didn't get a good mark.

Nader wishes

24. I wish I had learnt English better when I was younger.

If only

25. We're late. (get up earlier)

We wish

26. I feel ill. (not eat so many sweets)

If only

27. Fadi has lost his wallet. (be more careful)

Fadi wishes

28. Huda was too busy to visit us yesterday. (be able to come)

Huda wishes

29. I've broken my watch. (not drop it)

If only

30. I didn't do much work for my exam.

If only

31. I can't do this exercise and I would like to understand it.

If only

32. I don't know the answer of many questions.

I wish

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1. Ali did not pass his exams. If only he..... harder last year. (study)
2. Ziad did not know about Chinese culture when he went on a business trip to China. He wishes he a cultural awareness course. (do)
3. It was too hot to go to the beach yesterday. If only it.....cooler. (be)
4. I feel ill. I wish I..... so many sweets! (not eat)
5. Ziad is not very good at basketball. He wishes he..... taller!(be)
6. I can't do this exercise. I wish I..... it. (understand)
7. Mr Haddad does not understand the Chinese businessman. If only he Chinese. (speak)
8. Jordan needs to import a lot of oil. If only it..... larger oil reserves. (have)
9. I am very hungry! I wish I..... before I went to the conference. (eat)

Derivations

Verb	Noun	Adjective	Adverb
agree	agreement	agreeable	agreeably
corporate	corporation		
domesticate	domesticity	domestic	
evolve	evolution	evolutionary	
dominate	dominance	dominant	
export	exportation	exported	
extend	extension	extensive	extensively
extract	extraction		
fertilise	fertilisation	fertile	
import	importation	imported	
intend	intention	intensive	intensively
negotiate	negotiation	negotiable	
replicate	replicate		
reserve	Reserve/ reservation	reserved	
	pharmaceuticals	pharmaceutical	
qualify	qualification	qualified	
recommend	recommendation		
succeed	success	successful	successfully
advice	advise		
	youth	young	
	awareness	aware	

**** Complete the following sentences with the correct form of words:**

4. It was a (success) attempt to climb Mount Everest
5. People's (aware) of healthy eating has increased in the recent years.
6. Ahmad is well(qualify) for this job.
7. We hope that you will (recommend) this restaurant to all .
8. I didn't (intension) you to have all the work .
9. If you are (agree) , we would like to visit your office on the 21 May
- 10.I've applied for anto my work permit . (extend)
- 11.Please sign theand return it back to us . (agree)
- 12.Prices in some shops are not (negotiate)

Collocations

make	A mistake
make	Small talk
cause	offence
earn	respect
join	A company
shake	hands
ask	questions

Complete the sentences with collocations from the previous box :

1. Be very careful when you answer the questions, and try not to.....
2. If you are polite, you won't.....or upset anybody. 3. Before the serious discussion starts, we always.....; it's often about the weather!
3. Nasser has applied to thewhere his father works .
4. In business, when you meet someone for the first time, it's polite to.....
5. After the talk, there will be a chance for you toabout anything you don't understand .
6. By working hard , you willthe respect of your boss.

Expressions

Words	Meanings in English	Arabic
Sales pitch	a presentation made by someone who is trying to sell a product	ترويج للسلع
Target market	people who are identified as possible customers	الزبائن المختارة
Age group	a set of people of similar age	مجموعه من نفس العمر
Department group	a large shop that sells many different types of things	سوق
Package holiday	an organized trip with everything included in the price (travel, accommodation, food)	الرحل المخطط لها

Complete the following sentences with suitable words from the previous box :

1. He is a goodfor personal computer .
2. We met the travel agent who arranged everything for our
3. Teenagers have been chosen to be thefor the new tablets .
4. Carrefour is one of the famousin Jordan .
5. This club is very popular with the 20 – 30

UNIT 10

Conditional sentences

Zero with future time phrases

The function:

To describe something that always happens (the inevitable consequence) after a certain action or event.

The structure:

If+ S + present simple...., S + present simple....

Or

S + present simple.... If+ S + present simple...(no comma)

e.g.

If plants don't get enough sunlight, they die.

Water turns to ice when the temperature falls below zero.

First conditionals with future time phrases

The function:

To describe a future outcome of a certain future action or event.

The structure:

If+ S + present simple...., S + will+ Base....

Or

S + will+ Base If+ S + present simple...(no comma)

e.g.

If you get an interview for a job in pharmaceuticals, you will need to show real enthusiasm for the industry.

● We can use

1. provided that
2. as long as
3. unless
4. even if (the condition is not important)

in the same way as *if*, but they don't all mean the same thing.

I'll buy the book **if / provided that / as long as** it isn't too expensive.
(I won't buy it **if** it is too expensive)

I'll buy it **unless** it's expensive.
(I'll buy it **if** it isn't too expensive.)

I'll buy it **even if** it's expensive.
(I will buy it. The price isn't important.)

The second conditional

The function:

1. To talk about a hypothetical or improbable situation.
2. To give advice. *If I were you,.....*

The structure:

If+ S + Past simple, S + *would* + Base

Or

S + *would*+ Base... If+ S + Past simple ...(no comma)

e.g.

She would travel all over the world if she were rich.

If I had his number, I would call him.

Note: with the verb To **Be** we use **IF + I / HE / SHE / IT + WERE**

e.g.

If I were not in debt, I would quit my job.

If he were taller, he'd be accepted into the team.

The third conditional

The function:

To imagine past situations that are impossible and did not happen.

The structure:

If+ S + Past Perfect, S + *would have* + V.3

Or

S + *would have* + V.3 ... If+ S + Past Perfect ...(no comma)

- The *if-clause* states one event that did not happen.

If I had stayed at home that day, I would have missed the celebration.

(The person did not stay at home that day.)

- The *main clause* states the result, which also did not happen:

If I had stayed at home that day, **I would have missed the celebration.**

(The person attended the celebration.)

e.g.

My friend invited me to the library, so I went.

I wouldn't have gone to the library if my friend hadn't invited me.

I didn't study very hard, and I didn't pass.

If I'd studied harder, I'd have passed the exam.

The third conditional with *could* and *might*

The function:

with might have	<i>unsure of the result of the past (not sure)</i>
------------------------	--

with could have	<i>It is possible result of the past (be able to)</i>
------------------------	---

Conditionals

1. Unless you have a language degree, yoube able to become an interpreter.(not, be)
2. If you successful, it will be a secure and rewarding job. (be)
3. You a huge feeling of satisfaction when you know that people understand everything you translate. (get)
4. I will enjoy my job provided that Iinteresting colleagues. (have)
5. I think I will be successful as long as Ihard. (work)
6. Even if Rana a lot, she will sill make time to speak to her friends. (travel)
7. If you..... the course you would have had enough experience to apply for the job. (do)
8. If people mobile phones in the past, they would have been able to communicate more easily. (have)
9. Provided that it..... , we will have a picnic next week. (not rain)
- 10.Unless you..... the plants, they will die. (water)
- 11.Do you usually go home or meet your friends when school..... ?(finish)
- 12.Your new computer will last a long time as long as you.....careful with it. (be)
- 13.We have to go to school even if we..... tired.(be)
- 14.If Huda..... ill yesterday, she wouldn't have missed the exam. (not, be)

Rewrite

1. Saeed left his camera at home, so he wasn't able to take pictures of the parade. (could)

-
2. I had a headache yesterday, and I didn't do well in the Maths test. (might)

-
3. I didn't know your phone number, so I wasn't able to contact you. (could)
-

4. You had a brightly-coloured T-shirt on. That's how I noticed you in the crowd.(might not)

5. I worked really hard the day before the exam. I got top marks. (might not)

6. I'll buy it if it isn't too expensive. (unless)

7. Saleem left his wallet at home, so he wasn't able to purchase his necessary items. (could)

8. I studied hard the day before the final exam. I achieved the first rank in my class. (might not)

9. I didn't know that you were coming so I didn't come. (might)

10.The rescue crew didn't find him. They didn't save his life. (might)

11.I missed the train so I was late for the meeting. (could not)

12.You feel cold if you don't wear a warm jacket. (unless)

13.Unless Rana saves some money, she can't go on a vacation. (if)

Giving advice

If I were you, I would + base verb.....

Why don't you + base verb?

Subject + could + base verb

Rewrite the advice, using the words in brackets.

1. Before you find a full-time job, you should consider doing voluntary work.

(don't)

.....

2. You should practise the presentation several times. (would)

.....

3. It would be a good idea for you to make a list of questions.(why)

.....

4. You shouldn't look too casual. (If)

.....

5. You should do a lot of research. (would)

.....

6. You shouldn't worry so much.

If I

Derivations

Revision (WB. Page 61 / Ex. B

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb	Meaning
Know	Knowledge	Knowledgeable	Knowledgeably	معرفة
Idealize	Ideal /idealism	Ideal	Ideally	مثالية
Create	Creator / creation /creativity	creative	creatively	ابتكار وخلق
teach	Teacher / teaching	////////////////////	////////////////////	يدرس / يعلم
////////////////////	business	business	////////////////////	عمل تجاري
Economize	Economy / economist / economics	economic	economically	اقتصاد
Criticizes	Critic / criticism	Critic	critically	ينتقد
Compete	Competence	Competent	competently	ينافس
////////////////////	particulars	particular	particularly	بشكل خاص

Verb	Noun	Adjective	Adverb
adapt	adaptation	adaptable	////////////////////
////////////////////	ambition	ambitious	ambitiously
attribute	Attribute/ attribution	attributed	////////////////////
////////////////////	competence	competent	competent
////////////////////	conscience	conscientious	conscientiously
enclose	enclosure	enclosed	////////////////////
////////////////////	enthusiasm/ enthusiast	enthusiastic	enthusiastically
intern	Internship/intern	internal	internally
interpret	Interpreter/interpretation	interpreted	////////////////////
////////////////////	region	regional	regionally
reward	reward	rewarding	////////////////////
refer	reference	////////////////////	////////////////////
secure	security	secure	securely
survey	Survey/ surveyor	////////////////////	////////////////////
volunteer	volunteer	voluntary	voluntarily

_ Complete the following sentences with the correct form of words :

1. She is veryabout history . (know)
2. , no class should be larger than 25. (ideal)
3. All these changes will simplyconfusion . (creative)
4. Ali is a.....at a primary school . (teach)

5. The talks between the two leaders have reached astage . (criticize)
6. Theof the country is based on agriculture . (economize)
7. The world's best athletes willin the Olympic Games. (competence)
8. The police took down all theabout the missing child . (particularly)
9. You have to beif you want to live in a foreign country . (adapt)
10. Our problem of young people today is their lack of(ambition)
- 11.3. Susans her success to hard word work .(attribute)
- 12.She quickly proved herin her new position . (competent)
- 13.Ahmad is a veryworker . (conscientious)
- 14.Can Ia letter with this parcel ? (enclosed)
15. All doors and windows must befastened . (secure)

Words followed by prepositions

(WB. PAGE 49 / Ex 3)

Work as	يعمل ك.....
Decide on	قرر بشأن
Translate into	ترجم من وإلى
Talk about	تحدث عن
Ask about	سأل عن
Good as	جيد ك.....

Complete the sentences with the correct prepositions. One preposition is not needed.

(about (x2) , as , at , into, in , on)

1. Would you like to work _____ a teacher in a big school?
2. We need to decide _____ a place to meet.
3. Can you translate this Arabic _____ English for me, please?
4. I'd like to talk _____ the film I've just seen; it was brilliant!
5. The teacher asked us _____ our favourite books.
6. My sister is really good _____ drawing and painting.

Function

	Function
<i>Have you thought about ...? You should ..., no doubt about it. If I (v2)..... I would ... My main recommendation is that you... Why don't you..... It would be a good idea to...</i>	<i>Giving advice</i>
	Function
<i>As / Since / Because because of / due to</i>	<i>showing <u>cause</u> explain the reason</i>
	Function
<i>Therefore as a result consequently because of that,</i>	<i>showing <u>result</u> explain the consequences</i>
	Function
<i>wish or If only + Past Perfect</i>	<i>To express regrets about the past.</i>
	Function
<i>wish or If only + Past Simple</i>	<i>To express wishes about the present that are impossible or unlikely to happen.</i>
	Function
<i>Indirect questions</i>	<i>to ask questions in a polite, formal way.</i>
	Function
<i>zero conditional (if + present Simple/Present Simple)</i>	<i>to describe something that always happens (the inevitable consequence)</i>
	Function
<i>first conditional (if + Present Simple/will + v1)</i>	<i>to describe a future outcome of a certain future action</i>
	Function
<i>Even if</i>	<i>Emphasises that something will happen what ever the condition. (the condition isn't important whatever it is)</i>
	Function
<i>third conditional</i>	<i>To imagine past situations which are</i>

<i>(if + Past Perfect/would have + p.p)</i>	<i>impossible</i>
	Function
<i>third conditional with might have</i>	<i>unsure of the result of the past (not sure)</i>

	Function
<i>third conditional with could have</i>	<i>It is possible result of the past (be able to)</i>

C. Complete the following mini-dialogue by giving advice and write the answer down in your answer booklet.

I wish I were younger.

*What is the function of using the verb **wish**?*

C. Complete the following mini-dialogue by giving advice and write the answer down in your answer booklet.

Omar: I would like to get a job as a teacher of English.

Rana:

Study the following sentence entry and answer the question that follows. Write the answer in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

Ibrahim: I always make a lot of spelling mistakes when I write. I don't know what to do about it.

Rana: You should use a good dictionary.

What is the function of Rana's statement ?.....

Reasons that make people leave their home countries

- seek a better life.
- complete education.
- find better jobs.
- learn about different cultures.

B. GUIDED WRITING (4 points)

Read the information below, and write two sentences about the benefits of studying abroad.

- build valuable job skills.
- be self - confident.
- make friends.
- understand own and other cultures.

C. FREE WRITING (7 points)

B. GUIDED WRITING (4 points)

Read the information in the table below, and write two sentences comparing and contrasting compulsory education in different countries.

Compulsory education in different countries	
England	5 – 16 years
Jordan	6 – 16 years
Turkey	6 – 18 years
Japan	6 – 15 years

converting sea water	
Advantages	Disadvantages
plenty supply of water, easy access	expensive, lead to greater demand

Drill new wells
Advantages
-new source of water -easy access -plenty supply of water

B. GUIDED WRITING (4 points)

Read the information below, and then in your ANSWER BOOKLET, write two sentences using the given notes below about Qasr Bashir. Use the appropriate linking words.

Location: Jordanian desert.

Date of construction: beginning of the 4th century.

Purpose of building: protection of the Roman borders.

Description of the building: huge towers, 23 rooms

B. GUIDED WRITING: (4 points)

Read the information below, and then in your ANSWER BOOKLET, write a brief biography using all the given notes below about Najeeb Mahfouth. Use the appropriate linking words.

Name: Najeeb Mahfouth

Place/ Date of birth: Cairo, 1911

Place/ Date of death: Cairo, 2006

Profession: Novelist

Achievements: - Awarded the Nobel Prize for literature
- Father of modern Arabic Literature

C. FREE WRITING: (7 points)

In your ANSWER BOOKLET, write a composition of about 80 words on ONE of the following:

1. A creative work (a novel, a poem, a painting...) that has influenced the way you view the world and the way you view yourself. Describe this creative work and discuss its effects on you.
2. Some people put off enjoyment for their old age or retirement. Others have fun from day to day. Write an article expressing your opinion and mention reasons for adapting it. Give specific examples of how you think people can best satisfy and fulfill their lives and also experience success in their lives.

« THE END »