

UNIT NINE

UNREAL PAST FORMS FOR PAST REGRETS, UNREAL PAST FORMS FOR PRESENT WISHES

(wish)

ان استخدام قاعده التمني تكون عكس الواقع، لذلك عند استخدام هذه القاعده فاننا نعبر عن الندم او النقد او الانزعاج من شيء ما او تمنى شيء عكس ما هو حاصل .

وكما هو معروف اننا كلما ابتعدنا عن الواقع كلما استخدمنا الزمن الابعد والابعد في صيغة الماضي اي ان التعبير باستخدام الماضي البسيط اقرب كواقعيه من استخدام الماضي التام .

هنالك شكلين للقاعده :-

1) **S+wish +S+ hadn't +p.p** ← في حالة ان تكون الجملة في صيغة الماضي البسيط

S+wish + S + had + p.p ← في حالة ان تكون الجملة في صيغة الماضي البسيط نفي

2) **S + wish + S + (V2)** ← في حالة ان تكون الجملة بصيغة المضارع البسيط نفي

S +wish+ S+ (didn't + base) ← في حالة ان تكون الجملة في صيغة المضارع البسيط

لذلك فان القاعده المطلوبه تقسم الى قسمين كما يلي :-

1.UNREAL PAST FORMS FOR PAST REGRETS:-

We use (wish / If only) + had + p.p to express regrets about the past. We might use it to reflect on past actions if we are trying to improve our work or our behavior.

-تستخدم هذه القاعده للحديث عن الندم او الانتقاد لشيء حصل بالماضي ونريد ان نحوله للافضل

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

Examples: هنا يعبر عن الحالة الاولى التي يكون فيها الجمله في الزمن الماضي وكيف تحول

1. I didn't do much work for my exam --→

I wish I had done more work for my exam.

2. I bought these shoes. They hurt my feet --→

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

3. We are late . -----→ If only we had caught the earlier bus.

2.UNREAL PAST FORMS FOR PRESENT WISHES:-

- We use (wish or If only) past simple, to express wishes about the present that are impossible or unlikely to happen.

يستخدم للحديث عن امنيات في الوقت الحاضر وتكون مستحيله او غير محتمله للحدوث

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

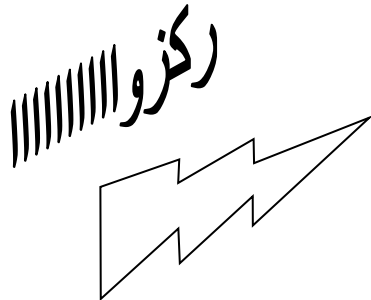
هذه الحالة التي نستخدم هاتان الاداتان مع الزمن المضارع

Examples: هنا يعبر في هذه الحالة الثانيه تكون الجملة بصيغه المضارع البسيط وكيف تحول

1. I don't know the answer. -----→ I wish I knew the answer.
2. I live in a small flat. -----→ I wish I lived in a bigger flat.
3. He is not tall. -----→ He wishes he were taller.
4. We aren't old enough. -----→ If only we were older.

ملاحظة هامة: يجب حفظ هذه الصناديق الأربعة لحل جملة { wish }.

Is , am ===== > was not Are ===== > were not Was/ were -----→ hadn't been	Isn't , am not ===== > was Aren't ===== > were Weren't / wasn't --→ had been
Don't +v /doesn't +v ===== > v2 V (present simple) ===== > didn't +v V2 ===== > hadn't +p.p Didn't+ v ===== > had+p.p	خطوات حل الجملة في سؤال اعادة كتابتها:- 1.تحديد الزمن . 2.تحديد القاعدة. 3.نفي الجملة اذا كانت مثبتة واثبات الجملة اذا كانت نفي



EXERCISES :-

1) I'm really tired, but I can't sleep at night.

I wish I

2) I'm not good at English.

I wish I

3) I'm not old enough to go to university.

I wish I

4) My father didn't lend me his car.

I wish he

5) There are too many adverts on television .

I wish there

6) Our city doesn't collect rubbish often enough .

I wish they

7) they didn't cook mansaff last week .

I wish they

8) I'm not old enough to go to university .

I wish I

I regret speaking aloud in my class.

وزاری شتویه 2017

..... (wish)

2. Correct the verb:-

1) I wish I a millionaire . (be) **موقف مستحيل**

2) She wishes shea bigger house . (have)

3) He's lost his keys . I wish hethem . (find)

3. Choose the right answer then write it in the space :-

- 1- Nawal isn't here. I wish she here, (wasn't, isn't, was)
- 2- My father is in hospital. I wish he (isn't, wasn't, wouldn't)
- 3- I'm not at home, but I wish I (had been, wasn't, were)
- 4- I don't know her, but I wish I (didn't, did, was)
- 5- I was too busy last week, but I wish I (wasn't, hadn't been, didn't)

**1. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.
(SB, p. 65)**

1. Ali did not pass his exams. If only he.....harder last year. (study)
2. Zaid 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)

**2. Choose the most suitable verb form to complete these sentences.
(SB, p.68)**

1. Ziad is not very good at basketball. He wishes he.....taller!
(is / were / was)
2. I can't do this exercise! I wish I..... it.
(understood / understand / understanding)
3. Mr. Haddad does not understand the Chinese businessman. If only he..... Chinese. (speak / spoke / had spoken)
4. Jordan needs to import a lot of oil. If only it.....larger oil reserves.
(has / had / had had)

3: Complete the sentences with words from the box. (WB, p.45)

Had (2)	hadn't	if	only	wish
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1. I couldn't understand anything..... only I'd studied Chinese!
2. Ibrahim was right and I was wrong. I wish I..... listened to him.
3. I I'd known more about the company. IfI'd done some research.
4. I am very hungry! I wish I..... eaten before I went to the conference.
5. I regret the deal now. I wish we.....done it.

4: Read the situations and complete the sentences. (WB. P. 45)

1. Sultan forgot to do his Science homework. If only he..... to do it.
2. I regret going to bed late last night. I wish I..... earlier.
3. Nahla could not find her way round the city very easily. If only she..... a map.
4. Oh no! I've forgotten my library book. I left it at home. I wish I.....
5. Our team didn't play very well yesterday. If only they..... better.

وزاري توجيهي تجريبي شتويه 2016

Complete each of the following items so that the new item has a similar meaning to the one before it, and write it down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

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

Nader wishes

5. Use the prompts and write sentences with (I wish and If only).

(WB P. 45)

1. I'm cold. (bring a coat)

.....

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

.....

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

.....

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

.....

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

.....

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

.....

6: Rewrite the sentences with the words in brackets.

(WB, p. 45)

1. Samia regrets being angry at breakfast time. (only)

.....

2. If only I had concentrated properly in class today. This homework is really difficult. (I)

3. Nader should have been more careful with his essay. He didn't get a good mark. (wishes)

.....

4. I wish I had learnt English better when I was younger. (if)

.....

WORD	ENGLISH	ARABIC
be able to answer detailed questions	to have the ability to understand complicated questions and respond to them appropriately	قادر ان يجيب بالتفصيل
do a deal	to arrange an agreement in business	يعمل صفقه
give business card	to give someone a card that shows a business person's name, position and contact details	يعطي بطاقه اعمال
make small talk	to have an informal chat with someone in order to start a conversation	يمهد لنقاش
negotiate	to discuss something in order to reach an agreement, especially in business or politics	يجادل
shake hands	to move someone's hand up and down in agreeing	يصافح
tell a joke	to say sth to make people laugh	يحكي نكته
track a record	all of a person's or organization's past achievements, successes or failures which show how well they have done sth	سجل الاداء
agreement	an arrangement or promise to do something, made by two or more people, companies or organization	اتفاق
domestic	relating to or happening in one particular country and not involving any other country	محلي
dominate	to be the most important feature of sth	يهيمن
exports	goods sold to another country	صادرات
extraction	the process of removing and obtaining something from sth else	استخراج
fertilizer	a substance that is put on the land to make crops grow	سماد
goods	things that are produced in order to be sold	بضاعه
gross domestic product	the value of a country's total output of goods and services	اجمالي الناتج المحلي
imports	goods brought from other countries	استيراد
minerals	a substance that is present in some foods and is needed for good health ; a substance that is found naturally in the earth	معادن
pharmaceuticals	companies which produce drugs and medicine	شركات ادويه
reserve	something kept back or set aside, especially for future use	مخزن
corporate	belonging or relating to a corporation, a big company or a group of companies acting together as a single organization	مؤسسي
extensively	in way to cover or affect a large area	بشكل توسعي
knitwear	clothing made from wool	لباس صوفي
machinery	machines, a system or set of process for doing sth	ماكينات
sales pitch	the statements and promises that someone makes to try to persuade someone to buy sth	ترويج للمبيعات

COLLOCATIONS :-

The collocation is two or more words that often go together

المتلازمه: هي عباره عن كلمتين او اكثر تاتي مع بعضها كمتلازمه وتشكل معنى خاص لها
يجب حفظهم كما في الجدول التالي :-

Make mistake	يرتكب خطأ
Ask questions	يسال سؤال
Shake hands	يصافح
Earn respect	يكسب احتراماً
Join a company	ينضم لشركه
Cause offence	يزعج
Make small talk	يبدأ بالحديث تمهيداً لحوار

1: Complete the sentences with collocations from exercise 1.

(WB P.44)

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

UNIT NINE
THE WORLD OF BUSINESS

DOING BUSINESS IN CHINA

(TEXT 1)

1. Why was the first business trip to China unsuccessful?
2. What do you think is track record in line 18 mean?
3. What does the pronoun his in line 41 refer to?
4. What changes was happened when Mr. Ghanem visited China again?
5. What similarities do you think there are, in terms of expectations at business meetings, between China in Jordan?
6. What is the secret to be successful person in China?
7. Quote the sentence that indicates to the meeting was comfortable and body language of Mr. Ghanem was calm.
8. What advice did Mr Ghanem give to people who were interested in doing business in China?
9. Mr. Ghanem explained some errors that he fall in when he visited China at the first time. However he did some actions before the second trip to China, what were these actions.

CRITICAL THINKING :-

Do you think that you will be a successful person if you visit China?
Why/ Why not?

OUR COUNTRY'S IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

(TEXT 2)

1. Jordan is a rich country with some of its minerals, mention two of them .
 2. What are the largest exports in Jordan, write down two of them .
 3. What does the report suggest that many of Jordan's fertilizers are made from?
 4. Why does Jordan import a lot of oil and gas?
 5. Which country supplies Jordan with most of its imports?
 6. Why is trade with the EU and North Africa likely to grow?
 7. Write down the names of the countries that Jordan's exports go to.
 8. Quote the sentence that indicates there are no oil and gas reservoirs in Jordan .
 9. What does the word '**pharmaceuticals**' mean?
 10. Name three countries that Jordan imports goods from .
 11. The writer said that anything can be imported to Jordan, explain this statement. Justify your answer.
 12. What does the (GDP) stand for?
- the pronoun *it* in line 14 refers to

CRITICAL THINKING :-

It is important for any Country to export and import, why do you think that, explain this statement and in your point of view write two sentences about .

HOW TO MAKE A SALES PITCH ?

(TEXT 3)

1. What are the steps that you need to know to make a sales pitch? mention three steps.
2. How do you do your research about the product, mention all points about.
3. What does the phrase 'sales pitch' mean?
4. What are the examples for knowing the target market that writer mentioned in the text.
5. How do you believe in your product?
6. Why is it recommended to have a list of the main points of your presentation?
7. If you do not know an answer to a question, what should you do?
8. Quote the sentence that indicates to you have to plan and how you will present your sales pitch .
9. What are the orders that you don't have to do during presentation, mention three of them .
10. The pronoun it in line 15 refers to
11. "I wish I had known this when I started out in business!" why does the writer say this sentence?
12. Give an example for starting your sales pitch with friendly comments.

CRITICAL THINKING :-

The person who makes a presentation about product has to do strong plan to persuade the customers, write three ways that seller can do to persuade the customers to buy the product.