



THE
G O A L
IN ENGLISH
T. IBRAHIM ALFAIOMY



مكتشف



200 x 30

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079 23 97 25 4



كلمات و قواعد
الفروع المهنية

كُل ما تحتاجه

معلومات أساسية

* المفرد والجمع :

* المفرد : أي اسم يدل على واحد (a book / an egg / a government / My parent)

* الجمع : أي اسم يدل على اثنين فأكثر ويضاف له حرف (s) (books / eggs / governments / parents)

- الجموع الشاذة : يجب الانتباه أنها لا تجمع بإضافة (s)

Person	People	Foot	Feet
Man	Men	Tooth	Teeth
Woman	Women	Mouse	Mice
Child	Children	Ox	Oxen

- كلمات غير المعدود (تعامل على أنها أسماء مفردة)

Food	Liquid	Material	weather	Important	
Rice	Water	Wood	fog	homework	Advice
Flour	Tea	Glass	thunder	knowledge	Information
Cheese	Juice	Silk	lightning	money	Progress
Butter	Coffee	Metal	rain	permission	News
Sugar	Oil	Leather	snow	traffic	Baggage
			weather		Light

- المصدر (Gerund) : يعامل معاملة المفرد وله الأولوية في الحل .

- عند وجود أحرف الجر الأولوية لما قبل حرف الجر .

The students at school (is / are) smart.

The teacher of the students (is / are) smart.

نعامل (The number of) على انها مفرد حتى لو جاء بعدها جمع ، ونعامل (A number of students) على أنها جمع

- The number of plants in each plot (is / are) 25.

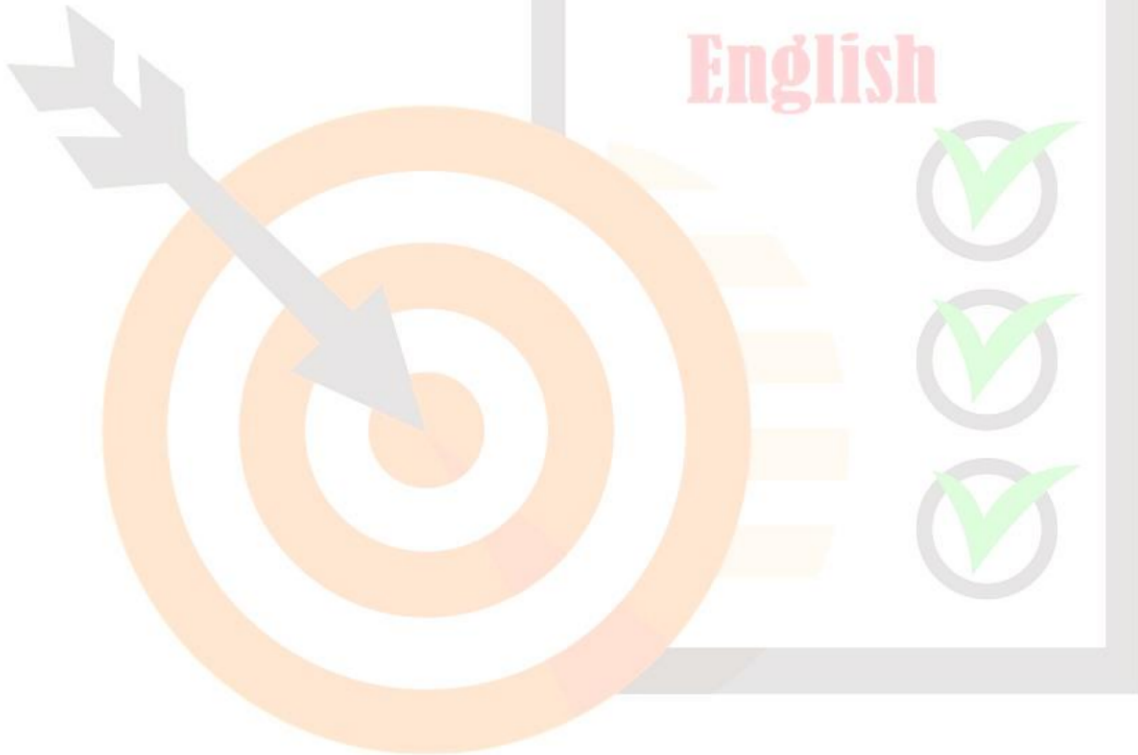
- A number of students (is / are) present.

قواعد املاء مهمة

(S)	(ed)	(ing)	(er/ est)
meets	Worked	Reading	large :
(es) : x , o , z , s , ss , ch , sh watch go	use: used () y : play : study :	use: using CVC : swim: swimming	() tidy CVC : big :
() y: play Study	CVC: Stop shop		

The Goal in

English



079 23 97 25 4

Relative Pronouns

1. The students _____ cleaned the street, are from our school.
a. who b. which c. when d. whose
2. The students _____ teacher is Ibrahim achieve full marks.
a. who b. which c. when d. whose
3. The prize _____ Huda won was for art.
a. who b. which c. when d. where
4. The country _____ Jabir ibn Hayan did his research in a laboratory was Iraq.
a. who b. which c. when d. where
5. I work in a farm _____ sells fresh fruits and vegetables.
a. who b. which c. when d. where
6. Masdar Institute of Science and Technology, a university _____ students are fully committed to finding solutions to the world's energy problems.
a. who b. which c. whose d. where
7. The person _____ my brother bought a new mobile from was his friend.
a. who b. which c. whose d. where
8. The 10th of Thu Alheja _____ Muslims celebrate Eid Aladha is a nice day.
a. who b. which c. whose d. where
9. He also wrote Al Qanun fi-Tibb, _____ became the most famous medical textbook, in 1020 CE.
a. who b. which c. whose d. that
10. He also wrote Al Qanun fi-Tibb _____ became the most famous medical textbook.
a. who b. when c. whose d. that

Cleft Sentences

Function: We use cleft sentences in order to emphasise certain pieces of information.

ملاحظة: إذا كان التركيز على المكان أو الزمان فإننا نحذف حرف الجر المتعلق بها.

1	<p>Al-Jazari invented the mechanical clock in the twelfth century in Iraq.</p> <p>The (noun) + (ضمير وصل مناسب) + [التكلمة ما عدا المؤكد عليه] + (is/was) + [المؤكد عليه]</p> <p>The person _____</p> <p>The time _____</p> <p>The place _____</p> <p>The thing _____</p>										
2	<p>Queen Rania opened the Children's Museum in Amman in 2007 CE</p> <p>It + (is/was) + [المؤكد عليه] + that + [تكلمة الجملة]</p> <p>It _____</p> <p>It _____</p> <p>It _____</p> <p>تذكر : نحذف حرف الجر المتعلق ونستخدم (when) أو (where) لكن عند عدم حذف حرف الجر المتعلق يجب استخدام (that)</p>										
3	<p>Noun + (is/was)+</p>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td>The person</td> <td>Who</td> </tr> <tr> <td>The time</td> <td>When</td> </tr> <tr> <td>The place</td> <td>Where</td> </tr> <tr> <td>The thing</td> <td>Which</td> </tr> </table>	The person	Who	The time	When	The place	Where	The thing	Which	<p>تكلمة الجملة</p> <p>Marie Curie won Nobel prize in physics in 1903.</p> <p>Mari Curie _____</p> <p>Nobel Prize _____</p>
The person	Who										
The time	When										
The place	Where										
The thing	Which										

1903

1. The correct cleft sentence that emphasises the underlined information in the following sentence. _____

Jabir ibn Hayyan did his research in a laboratory in Iraq.

- a. The person who did his research in a laboratory in Iraq was Jabir ibn Hayyan.
- b. It was Jabir ibn Hayyan who did his research in a laboratory in Iraq.
- c. The thing that Jabir ibn Hayyan did in a laboratory in Iraq was his research.
- d. The country where Jabir ibn Hayyan did his research in a laboratory was Iraq.

2. **Al-Jazari invented the mechanical clock in the twelfth century.**

- a. The person who invented the mechanical clock in the twelfth century was Al-Jazari.
- b. The time when Al-Jazari invented the mechanical clock was in the twelfth century.
- c. The time when Al-Jazari invented the mechanical clock was the twelfth century.
- d. The twelfth century was the time where Al-Jazari invented the mechanical clock.

3. **Al-Kindi contributed to the invention of the oud.**

- a. Al-Kindi is the person who contributed to inventing was the oud.
- b. It was Al-Kindi contributed to the invention of the oud.
- c. The person who contributed to the invention of the oud is Al-Kindi.
- d. The person who contributed to the invention of the oud was Al-Kindi.

4. **The Olympic Games were held in London in 2012 CE.**

- a. The city where the Olympic Games were held in 2012 CE was London..
- b. The city where the Olympic Games were held in 2012 CE was in London.
- c. The city where the Olympic Games were held in 2012 CE is in London.
- d. The city where the Olympic Games were held in 2012 CE is London.

5. The correct cleft sentence from the following sentence is.

Prophet Mohammad has influenced me the most.

- a. The person who has influenced me the most was prophet Mohammad.
- b. The person who has influenced me the most is prophet Mohammad.
- c. Prophet Mohammad was the person who influenced me the most.
- d. Prophet Mohammad is the person influenced me the most.

6. **Fatimah al- Fihri built a learning centre in Morocco.**

- a. The country when Fatimah al- Fihri built a learning centre was Morocco.

- b. The country where Fatimah al- Fihri built a learning centre is Morocco.
- c. The country where Fatimah al- Fihri built a learning centre was in Morocco.
- d. The country where Fatimah al- Fihri built a learning centre was Morocco.

7. Al-Jazari invented the mechanical clock in the twelfth century.

- a. The person who invented the mechanical clock in the twelfth century is Aljazri
- b. It was Al Jazri whose invented the mechanical clock in the twelfth century.
- c. Al-Jazari was the person who invented the mechanical clock in the twelfth century.
- d. Al-Jazari is the person who invented the mechanical clock in the twelfth century.

8. Tamim Albarghouthi writes three poems every year.

- a. The Poet who writes three poems every year was Tamim.
- b. The Poet who writes three poems every year were Tamim.
- c. The poet who writes three poems every year are Tamim.
- d. The Poet who writes three poems every year is Tamim.

9. The year when

- a. the first athletic event for disabled athletes took place was London.
- b. took place in London in 1948 was the first athletic event for disabled athletes.
- c. the first athletic event for disabled athletes took place was in 1948 CE.
- d. the first athletic event for disabled athletes took place was 1948 CE.

10. The event that

- a. the first athletic event for disabled athletes took place was London.
- b. took place in London in 1948 was the first athletic event for disabled athletes.
- c. the first athletic event for disabled athletes took place was 1948 CE.
- d. the first athletic event for disabled athletes took place was London.

11. Francis Crick and James Watson won the Nobel Prize for Medicine in 1962.

- a. The scientists who won Nobel Prize for Medicine in 1962 were Francis Crick and James Watson.
- b. The scientists who won Nobel Prize for Medicine in 1962 are Francis Crick and James Watson.
- c. The scientists won Nobel Prize for Medicine in 1962 were Francis Crick and James Watson.
- d. The scientists who won Nobel Prize for Medicine in 1962 was Francis Crick and James Watson.

12. Abu Ghoush won the gold medal in Rio in 2016.

- a. It was 2016 when Abu Ghoush won the gold medal in Rio.
- b. It was 2016 where Abu Ghoush won the gold medal in Rio.

- c. It was 2016 who Abu Ghoush won the gold medal in Rio.
d. It was 2016 whose Abu Ghoush won the gold medal in Rio.

13. The Olympic Games were held in London in 2012 CE.

- a. It was in 2012 CE when the Olympic Games were held in London.
b. It was in 2012 CE where the Olympic Games were held in London.
c. It was in 2012 CE who the Olympic Games were held in London.
d. It was in 2012 CE that the Olympic Games were held in London.

14. One of the following cleft sentences is correct

- a. The person did his research in a laboratory in Iraq was Jabir ibn Hayyan.
b. It was Iraq when Jabir ibn Hayyan did his research in a laboratory.
c. The country where Jabir ibn Hayyan did his research in a laboratory was in Iraq.
d. The thing that Jabir ibn Hayyan did in a laboratory in Iraq was his research.

15. Queen Rania opened the Children's Museum of Jordan in 2007 CE.

- a. The Queen who opened the Children's Museum of Jordan in 2007 CE is queen Rania.
b. The year when Queen Rania opened the Children's Museum of Jordan was in 2007 CE.
c. The place that Queen Rania opened in 2007 CE was the Children's Museum of Jordan.
d. The year when Queen Rania opened the Children's Museum of Jordan was in 2007 CE.

16. The Great Mosque in Cordoba was built in 784 CE by Abd al-Rahman I.

- a. Abd al Rahman I was the person who built the Great Mosque in Cordoba.
b. Abd al Rahman I is the person who built the Great Mosque in Cordoba.
c. Abd al Rahman I was the person who was built the Great Mosque in Cordoba.
d. Abd al Rahman I is the person who was built the Great Mosque in Cordoba.

17. It was Queen Rania who opened the Children's Museum of Jordan in 2007 CE.

- a. open b. opens c. opened d. will open

18. The year when Petra was made a world heritage site _____ 1985.

- a. was b. be c. are d. been

If only / wish / Expressing regret

function: -To express regrets about the past.

sub + wish/es + sub+	If only + sub+	القاعدة:
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1. Ibrahim was right and I was wrong. I _____ I had listened to him.

- a. only b. wish c. if d. if only

2. Ibrahim was right and I was wrong. _____ I had listened to him.

- a. Only b. Wish c. If d. If only

* المضارع ← ماضى ← ماضى تام

* المثلث ← منفى

ملاحظات مهمة جداً :

- ✓ العبارات (oh, No/ sorry/ regret) تحذف عند الحل.
- ✓ (much/many) ← (more) || (so much/so many) ← (لا تتغير)
- ✓ (very good /very well) ← (better)
- ✓ إذا وجدت أفعال (Be) فإننا نتعامل معها فقط.
- ✓ نستخدم (were, weren't) بدلاً من (was , wasn't)

1. I don't know how to use Zoom application for meeting.

- a. If only I have known how to use Zoom application.
b. If only I had known how to use Zoom application.
c. If only I knew how to use Zoom application.
d. If only I know how to use Zoom application.

2. I cut my finger yesterday.

- a. I wish I don't cut my finger yesterday.

- b. I wish I didn't cut my finger yesterday.
 c. I wish I hadn't cut my finger yesterday.
 d. I wish I doesn't cut my finger yesterday.

3. I didn't check my car before leaving home in the morning.

- a. If only I have checked my car before leaving in the morning.
 b. If only I didn't check my car before leaving in the morning.
 c. If only I check my car before leaving in the morning.
 d. If only I had checked my car before leaving in the morning.

4. Asem forgot to do his homework.

- a. If only Asem hadn't forgotten to do his homework.
 b. If only Asem didn't forget to do his homework.
 c. If only Asem forgot to do his homework.
 d. If only Asem had forgotten to do his homework.

5. Sami isn't working well.

- a. If only Sami was working well
 b. If only Sami were working well
 c. If only Sami weren't working well
 d. If only Sami worked well

6. She wasn't studying hard.

- a. I wish she had studied hard.
 b. I wish she hadn't studied hard.
 c. I wish she had been studying hard.
 d. I wish she hadn't been studying hard.

7. I don't have a dish washer, I wish I _____ one.

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

8. I didn't have a washer machine, I wish I _____ one.

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

9. Ali wishes he _____ with us to Petra.

- a. goes b. go c. will go d. went

10. I wish I _____ more free time.

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

11. If only I _____ where I lost my keys yesterday.

- a. remember b. remembered c. had remembered d. will remember

✓ في جمل تصحيح الفعل احرص على الانتباه إلى المعنى.

12. Ibrahim was right and I was wrong . I wish I _____ to him.

- a. has listened b. hasn't listened c. had listened d. hadn't listened

13. Muna was wrong and I was right . I wish I _____

- a. has listened b. hasn't listened c. had listened d. hadn't listened

✓ نتعامل مع جمل الشعور على أنها ماضي (حتى لو كانت مضارع) ويكون الحل على الماضي التام.

14. I feel a bit confused because I stayed late at night . I wish I _____ late at night.

- a. hadn't stayed b. haven't stayed c. had stayed d. stayed

15. I am very hungry! I wish I _____ before I went to the conference.

- a. ate b. didn't eat c. had eaten d. hadn't eaten

✓ لا نتعامل مع الفعل (regret) وإنما يحذف ونصرف الفعل الذي يليه بـ (had+v3)

16. I regret giving Sami my trust!

a. I wish I had given Sami my trust.

a. I wish I hadn't given Sami my trust

a. I wish I hadn't regretted given Sami my trust

a. I wish I regretted giving Sami my trust

17. I regret not obeying my parents.

a. If only I had obeyed my parents.

b. If only I hadn't obeyed my parents.

c. If only I obeyed my parents.

d. If only I didn't obey my parents.

✓ انتبه عند عكس الصفات ، لا نعكس النفي والاثبات.

18. I regret going to bed late!

- a. I wish had gone to bed early.
- b. I wish hadn't gone to bed early.
- c. I wish went to bed early.
- d. I wish didn't go to bed early.

19. Life is hard!

- a. I wish it was easier. b. I wish it wasn't easier.
c. I wish it were easier. d. I wish it weren't easier.

✓ نتعامل مع المضارع التام على أنه ماضي فإذا وردت (has/have+v3) نحولها إلى (had)

18. Oh no! I've forgotten my English book. I left it at home.

I wish I _____ my library book.

- a. had forgotten b. hadn't forgotten c. haven't forgotten d. have forgotten

19. I've broken my watch. I wish I _____ it.

- a. dropped b. didn't drop it c. had dropped it d. hadn't dropped

التعامل مع أفعال (Modals)

* إذا كان الفعل ضمن (1 modal) وهي (can, shall, may, will) فإننا نحول الفعل الذي يتلوها إلى ماضي.

* إذا كان الفعل ضمن (modal 2) وهي (could, should, might, would) فإننا نحول الفعل الذي يتلوها إلى ماضى تام.

* نعكس النفي والإثبات إلا مع الفعل (should) لا نعكس النفي والإثبات

* إذا جاء بعد أفعال *have+ v (modals)* نحذف *have* ونكمل الحل.

ملاحظة: هناك طريقة أخرى هي التحويل من (modal 1) إلى (modal 2)

20. I can't understand this lesson.

- a. If only I understand this lesson
b. If only I couldn't understand this lesson
c. If only I understood this lesson
d. If only I understood this lesson

21. I should prepare for my exams harder.

- a.** I wish I don't prepare for my exams harder
b. I wish I prepared for my exams harder
c. I wish I didn't prepare for my exams harder
d. I wish I had prepared for my exams harder

22. I couldn't finish my project on time.

- a.** If only I could finish my project on time. **c.** If only I finished my project on time.
b. If only I hadn't finished my project on time **d.** If only I had finished my project on time.

23. They couldn't have found the lost car.

- a. I wish they had found the lost car. c. I wish they found the lost car.
b. I wish they have had found the lost car. d. I wish they haven't found the lost car.

24. You should have something to eat.

- a. If only you had something to eat. b. If only you haf had something to eat.
c. If only you hadn't something to eat. d. If only you have hadn't have something to eat.

عند التحويل العكسي، نعكس تحويل الأزمنة و نعكس النفي والإثبات

25. I wish I had done more work for my exam. This sentence means that _____

- a. I didn't do much work for my exam b. I didn't much work for my exam
c. I had done much work for my exam d. I do much work for my exam

26. If only I had brought a coat. This sentence means that:

- a. I don't bring a coat and now I'm cold. b. I didn't bring a coat and now I'm cold.
c. I didn't bring a coat and now I'm not cold. d. I don't bring a coat and now I am not cold.

27. I wish he came with us to the party. This sentence means that:

- a. He comes with us to the party b. He doesn't come to the party
c. He came to the party d. He didn't come to the party

28. I wish I had listened to you. This sentence means that:

- a. I regret not listen to you. b. I regret listen to you.
c. I regret not listening to you. d. I regret listening to you.

انتبه على أنماط المفهوم

29. Yaser has lost his wallet

– The sentence that has a similar meaning to the one above is _____

- a. If only he had been more careful. b. If only he hadn't been more careful.
c. If only he had more careful d. If only he be more careful

30. If only I had concentrated properly in class today.

a. I wish I hadn't concentrated properly in class today.

b. I wish I have concentrated properly in class today.

c. I wish I concentrated properly in class today.

d. I wish I had concentrated properly in class today.

31. The sentence which express wishes about the present which are impossible to happen is:

a. I wish we had lived in a bigger flat.

b. I wish we lived in a bigger flat.

c. I wish we live in a bigger flat.

d. I wish we have lived in a bigger flat.



If Conditionals (If clauses)

تتكون الجملة الشرطية من قسمين ؛ جملة الشرط (if) وجواب الشرط

If + if clause , main clause .

Main clause if + if clause.

وتتميز جملة الشرط بأن يأتي قبلها (if) بينما يأتي أحد أفعال modal في جملة جواب الشرط .

Remember :

modal 1	modal 2
will	would
can	could
shall	should
may	might
has to/have to	had to

✓ يمكن استخدام (as long as / unless / even)

(if / when) بنفس استخدام (if) لكنها تحمل

معاني مختلفة.

✓ كما تستخدم الأداة (provided that) بنفس

معنى (if)

Type 0 : To describe something that always happens (the inevitable consequence) after a certain action or event.

Type 1: to describe a future outcome of a certain future action or event (50% of happening)

Type 2: To talk about a hypothetical or improbable situation. (to Give advice).

Type 3 : To imagine past situations. These past situations are impossible, and did not happen.

1. I wouldn't tell her if I _____ you. She can't keep a secret.

- a. will be b. were c. am d. had been

2. Paul would be a good artist if he _____ more patience.

- a. had b. has c. will have d. -had had

3. If I had bought more milk, I _____ enough for breakfast.

- a. would have b. had had c. would have had d. would had have

4. If we walk so slowly, we _____ late.

- a. will being b. will be c. be d. would be

5. If you _____ me, I will bring you the book.

- a. reminded b. will remind c. would remind d. remind

6. If Reem _____ a little taller, she could become a model.

- a. will be b. is c. had been d. were

7. If I smoked a cigarette, _____ you?

- a. would it bother b. will it bother c. does it bother d. did it bother

8. If he _____ swimming in the sea, he wouldn't have drowned.

- a. wouldn't have gone b. didn't go c. won't d. hadn't gone

9. Provided that you sat on the armchair, that _____ more comfortable.

- a. would have been b. would be c. were d. will be

10. If they _____ so much time surfing the internet, they would get better marks.

- a. had spent b. hadn't spent c. didn't spend d. spent

11. We _____ out in the garden if it hadn't been so cold.

- a. would had sat b. would sit c. would sat d. would have sat

12.- He _____ so many accidents if he drove more carefully.

- a. will have b. won't have c. would have d. wouldn't have

13. I would help them provided that they _____ to me.

- a. had asked b. asked c. will ask d. would ask

14. If he _____ better, he would have less accidents .

- a. tarin b. trains c. trained d. had trained

15. If he _____ better, he would have made fewer mistakes .

- a. tarin b. trains c. trained d. had trained

16. You _____ catch the train if you get out late.

- a. will b. won't c. would d. wouldn't

17. You _____ catch the train if you got up early.

- a. will b. won't c. would d. wouldn't .

18. Water _____ to ice if the temperature falls below zero

- a. turn b. turns c. turned d. will turn

19. When you _____ water to 100°C, it boils.

- a. heat b. heated c. will heat d. would heat



نمط تحويل (if ↔ unless)

* (if) إذا / (unless) إذا لم

* طرف (unless) دائماً وأبداً مثبت .

* نقوم بتعديل طرف واحد فقط (نفي أو اثبات)

* (if) أو (provided that) تقومان بنفس العمل

* تذكر تعديل الفعل عند التحويل للإثبات :

don't → لا تغيير	isn't → is aren't → are
doesn't → + s/es	wasn't → was weren't → were
didn't → v2/ved	hadn't → had

1. If he calls me, I will come home.

Unless _____ .

2. If he doesn't tell me, I won't come.

Unless _____ .

3. If he didn't tell me, I wouldn't come.

Unless _____ .

4. We won't go to the trip if it isn't sunny.

Unless _____ .

5. Unless he gives me money, I won't come to work.

If _____ .

1. If Sami asks me for help, I'll give him a hand.

a. Unless Sami asks me for help, I'll give him a hand.

b. Unless Sami doesn't ask me for help, I'll give him a hand.

c. Unless Sami doesn't ask me for help, I won't give him a hand.

d. Unless Sami asks me for help, I won't give him a hand.

2. If they don't work well, they won't earn their salaries.

a. Unless they work well, they won't earn their salaries.

b. Unless they don't work well, they won't earn their salaries.

c. Unless they work well, they will earn their salaries.

d. Unless they don't work well, they will earn their salaries.

3. If she makes her mind up, she will call you.

- a. She will call you unless she makes her mind up.
- b. She won't call you unless she makes her mind up.
- c. She will call you unless she doesn't make her mind up.
- d. She won't call you unless she doesn't make her mind up.

4. Provided that he didn't pass the exam, he wouldn't be able to graduate.

- a. Unless he passed the exam, he wouldn't be able to graduate.
- b. Unless he passes the exam, he wouldn't be able to graduate.
- c. Unless he passed the exam, he would be able to graduate.
- d. Unless he didn't pass the exam, he wouldn't be able to graduate.

5. You can't go on vacation unless you save some money.

- a. You can't go on vacation if you save some money.
- b. You can go on vacation if you save some money.
- c. You can't go on vacation if you didn't save some money.
- d. You can go on vacation if you don't save some money.

6. You will feel cold if you don't wear a coat.

- a. You will feel cold unless you wear a coat.
- b. You won't feel cold unless you wear a coat.
- c. You will feel cold unless you don't wear a coat.
- d. You won't feel cold unless you don't wear a coat.

7. I'll arrive at 10am unless there is traffic.

- a. I'll arrive at 10am if there is traffic.
- b. I will arrive at 10am if there isn't traffic.
- c. I'll not arrive at 10am if there isn't traffic.
- d. I would arrive at 10 am if there isn't traffic.

8. If he doesn't come to the party, I'll be really bored.

- a. I'll be really board unless he come to the party.
- b. I'll be really board unless he comes to the party.
- c. I'll not be really board unless he comes to the party.
- d. I'll not be really board unless he doesn't come to the party.

9. You'd make a lot of money if you signed the contract.

- a. You would make a lot of money unless you signed the contract.
- b. You would make a lot of money unless you didn't sign the contract.

- c. You wouldn't make a lot of money unless you signed the contract.
d. You will not make a lot of money unless you signed the contract.

10. She wouldn't buy her a new car unless she got her wages soon.

- a. She wouldn't buy her a new car if she doesn't get her wages soon.
b. She would buy her a new car if she didn't get her wages soon.
c. She wouldn't buy her a new car if she didn't get her wages soon.
d. She won't buy her a new car if she didn't get her wages soon.

11. Unless he has enough time, he won't be able to catch us.

- a. If he hasn't enough time, he won't be able to catch us.
b. If he doesn't has enough time, he won't be able to catch us.
c. If he doesn't have enough time, he won't be able to catch us.
d. If he doesn't have enough time, he will be able to catch us.

12. One of the following sentences is correct.

- a. Nasser will come out with us tomorrow unless he doesn't have to help his father.
b. Nasser will not come out with us tomorrow unless he has to help his father.
c. Nasser will come out with us tomorrow unless he has to help his father.
d. Nasser will not come out with us tomorrow unless he doesn't have to help his father.

نمط اعطاء النصيحة Giving Advice

If I were you, I would _____ .	Subject + could / would / ought to _____ .
Why don't you _____ ?	(You) Should

1. You should exercise well before the match.

- a. If I am you, I'll exercise well before the match.
b. If I were you, I'll exercise well before the match.
c. If I were you, I'd exercise well before the match.
d. If I were you, I'd exercised well before the match.

2. It would be a good idea for you to make a list of questions.

- a. You ought to make a list of questions.
b. You can make a list of questions.
c. You might make a list of questions.
d. You should made a list of questions.

3. You shouldn't sleep late the night before the exam.

- a. If I weren't you, I would sleep late the night before the exam.
- b. If I weren't you, I wouldn't sleep late the night before the exam.
- c. If I were you, I would sleep late the night before the exam.
- d. If I were you, I wouldn't sleep late the night before the exam.

4. You ought to do some activities when you finish the lesson.

- a. Why don't you do some activities when you finish the lesson?
- b. Why don't you to do some activities when you finish the lesson?
- c. Why didn't you do some activities when you finish the lesson?
- d. Why don't you doing some activities when you finish the lesson?

5. If I were you, I'd find another job.

- a. Why don't I find another job?
- b. Why don't you find another job?
- c. Why didn't I find another job?
- d. Why doesn't he find another job?

6. Before you start your own business, _____ find a regular job?

- a. you could
- b. if I were you
- c. why don't you
- d. you should

7. _____, I'd start a training course.

- a. you could
- b. if I were you
- c. why don't you
- d. you would

8. Since you have graduated, _____ do some voluntarily work till you find a job.

- a. should you
- b. you could
- c. if I were you
- d. why don't you

9. A: I would like to get a job as a teacher of English. B: _____ study English at university?

- a. you could
- b. if I were you
- c. why don't you
- d. you should

10. I don't understand what we have to do for homework. B: _____, I would ask the teacher.

- a. you could
- b. if I were you
- c. why don't you
- d. If I am you

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نمط التحويل على النوع الثالث

تذكر القاعدة : { If + Sub+ had + V₃, Sub + modal 2 + have + V₃ }

* نعرف أن الجملة على هذه الحالة عندما نجد الجملة من جزئين كلاهما في الماضي أحدهما سبب والآخر نتيجة.

* النتيجة دائماً {main clause} والسبب {if clause}

الكلمات الآتية تدل على نتيجة (لذلك يكون معها main clause) :

So, and so , as a result , that's why , that's how , and ,therefore

الكلمات الآتية تدل على سبب (لذلك يكون معها If clause) :

(Because, since , as)

* نحول المتيب منفي والمني متيبت

* نحدد الأفعال ونطبق قاعدة النوع الثالث (Type 3)

He didn't study so he failed the exam.

If _____

He failed the exam because he didn't study.

If _____

1. They trained so hard, so they won easily.

- a. If they didn't train hard, they wouldn't win easily.
- b. If they had trained hard, they wouldn't have won easily.
- c. If they hadn't trained hard, they would have won easily.
- d. If they hadn't trained hard, they wouldn't have won easily.

2. They slept late that's why they didn't get up early.

- a. If they had slept late, they could have gotten early.
- b. If they hadn't slept late, they couldn't have gotten early.
- c. If they hadn't slept late, they could have gotten up early.
- d. If they hadn't slept late, they could get up early.

3. I didn't work hard the day before the exam as a result I didn't get a top mark.

- a. If I had worked hard the day before the exam, I wouldn't have gotten top marks.
- b. If I hadn't worked hard the day before the exam, I would have gotten top marks.

c. If I had worked hard the day before the exam, I would have gotten top marks.

d. If I worked hard the day before the exam, I wouldn't have gotten top marks.

4. They returned home because they lost their money.

a. If they had returned home, they would have lost their money.

b. If they hadn't returned home, they wouldn't have lost their money.

c. If they had lost their money, they would have returned home.

d. If they hadn't lost their money, they wouldn't have returned home.

5. He passed the exams since he studied hard for the test.

a. If he had passed the exams, he would have studied hard for the test.

b. If he hadn't passed the exams, he wouldn't have studied hard for the test.

c. If he had studied hard for the exam, he would have passed the exam.

d. If he hadn't studied hard for the exam, he wouldn't have passed the exam.

✓ إذا وجدنا في الجملة (be able to) يمكن الحل على فعل (be) ويمكن الحل على (الفعل الذي يأتي بعدها).

They prepared well , that's why they were able to answer. (could, not)

If they hadn't prepared well, they **couldn't have been** able to answer.

If they hadn't prepared well, they **couldn't have answered**.

6. I didn't know your phone number, so I wasn't able to call you.

a. If I had known your phone number, I would have be able to called you.

b. If I hadn't known your phone number, I would have been able to call you.

c. If I had known your phone number, I wouldn't have called you.

d. If I had known your phone number, I would have been able to call you.

7. I didn't know your phone number, so I wasn't able to call you.

- a. If I had known your phone, I would have called you.
- a. If I known your phone, I would have called you.
- a. If I hadn't known your phone, I would have called you.
- a. If I had known your phone, I wouldn't have called you.

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

- a. My friend didn't invite me to the library, so I went.
- b. My friend invited me to the library, so I didn't go.
- c. My friend in doesn't invite me to the library, so I go.
- d. My friend invited me to the library, so I went.

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

- a. I studied very hard, and I didn't pass.
- b. I didn't study very hard, and I passed.
- c. I didn't study very hard, and I didn't pass.
- d. I studied very hard, and I passed.

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

- a. The person attended the celebration.
- b. The person missed the celebration.
- c. The person stayed at home.
- d. The person didn't attend the celebration.

11. Saeed left his camera at home, so he wasn't able to take pictures.

- a. He couldn't have taken pictures if he had left his camera at home.
- b. He could have taken pictures if he hadn't left his camera at home.
- c. He could take pictures if he was able to heave his camera at home.
- d. He couldn't have taken pictures if he hadn't left his camera at home.

كلمات الشرط

If	إذا
provided that	بشرط \ إذا
as long as	طالما
when	عندما
even if	حتى لو
unless (if not)	إذا لم

Circle the correct answer.

1. _____ you heat water, it boils.

a. when b. unless c. even if d. even if

2. You will not pass the exam _____ you study.

A. as long as b. unless c. if d. even if

3. Your new computer will last a long time _____ you are careful with it.

a. as long as b. unless c. when d. even if

4. We should always be polite _____ we feel tired.

a. as long as b. unless c. when d. even if

5. I'll phone you _____ I miss the bus, so that you pick.

A. if b. unless c. when d. even if

6. We'll go out to our favourite restaurant _____ it's closed.

a. as long as b. unless c. when d. even if

7. I'll take the job offer _____ it's part time – I haven't finished my university studies yet.

a. provided that b. unless c. when d. even if

8. We have to go to school _____ we're tired.

a. as long as b. unless c. when d. even if

9. During Ramadan, Muslims eat _____ the sun sets.

a. as long as b. unless c. when d. even if

10. _____ everyone works hard, we'll all pass our exams.

- a. Provided that b. unless c. when d. even if

11. _____ you don't water the plants, they will die.

- a. If b. unless c. when d. even if

12. Do you usually go home or meet your friends _____ school finishes.

- a. If b. unless c. when d. even if

13. Babies are usually happy _____ they're hungry or cold.

- a. as long as b. provided that c. unless d. if

14. Ice cream melts _____ it gets warm.

- a. as long as b. unless c. when d. even if

15. We need umbrellas _____ it rains.

- a. as long as b. unless c. when d. even if

16. The teacher will be pleased _____ I write a good essay.

- a. If b. unless c. when d. even if

17. Our team will celebrate _____ they win the match.

- a. If b. unless c. when d. even if

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Linking words

- linking words to showing **cause / reason**.

- (because / as / since) + sub+ verb
- (because of / due to) + noun

because / as / since I was so tired, I went home.

I went home **because / as / since** I was so tired

We are late **because of / due to** the traffic.

I went home **because of / due to** my bad health condition.

- linking words to showing **result**.

- (,therefore / ,so)
- (as a result , / because of that , / consequently ,)

We were caught in traffic, **therefore / so** we missed the start of the play.

She worked hard; **as a result, /because of that, /consequently**, she did very well in her exams.

1. I missed the class _____ there was a traffic jam.

- a. because b. because of c. because of that d. so

2. I missed the class _____ the traffic jam.

- a. because b. because of c. because of that d. so

3. There was a traffic jam _____ ,I missed the class.

- a. because b. because of c. because of that d. so

4. There was a traffic jam, _____ I missed the class.

- a. because b. because of c. because of that d. so

5. She worked hard; _____ , she did very well in her exams.

- a. because b. because of c. as a result d. therefore

كلمات الوحدة الرابعة

words	English Meaning	بالعربي
arithmetic	the branch of mathematics concerned with numerical calculations such as addition, subtraction, multiplication and division	الحساب
algebra	a type of mathematics system where letters and symbols are used to represent numbers	الجبر
geometry	the branch of mathematics concerned with the properties, relationships and measurement of points, lines, curves and surfaces	الهندسة
mathematician	a person who studies Mathematics to a very complex level	عالم رياضيات
philosopher	someone who studies and writes philosophy professionally, or an undergraduate student of Philosophy	فيلسوف
physician	someone qualified to practise medicine , especially one who specializes in diagnosis and treatment (doctor)	طبيب
polymath	someone who has a lot of knowledge about many different subjects	موسوعي
composition	a piece of music that someone has written	التلحين
musical harmony	pleasant sound in music , made by playing or singing a group of different notes together	النسق الموسيقي
revolutionise	to completely change the way people do something or think about something	ثوري
windmill	a building that uses its sails and wind power to grind corn into flour	طاحونة
inoculation	an injection you can have to protect you from a disease	حقنة
artificially -created	not real or not made of natural things but made to be like something that is real or natural	مصنع
carbon - neutral	not affecting the total amount of carbon dioxide in Earth's atmosphere	متعادل كربونياً
criticize	to judge (something) with disapproval; to evaluate or analyse	ينتقد
desalination	the process of removing salt from sea water so that it can be used	تحلية
grid	[energy grid] a system of wires through which electricity is connected to different power stations across a region	شبكة
megaproject	a very large, expensive, ambitious business project	مشاريع ضخمة
out weigh	to be more important than something else	أكثر أهمية

pedestrian	<u>someone who is walking</u> , especially along a street or another place that is used by cars	مشاة
sustainability	the state of being <u>able to continue forever</u> , or for a very long time; for example, the sustainability of the environment involves emitting less pollution and using less water	استدامة
irrigate	<u>to supply land with water</u> so that crops and plants will grow	الري
zero waste	<u>producing no waste</u> , or having parts that can be reused	دون نفايات
inheritance	<u>money or things that you get from someone after they die</u>	ميراث
ground - breaking	new, innovative	جديد
fountain pen	<u>a pen which needs ink cartridge refills</u> and the nib of which takes ink from these cartridge to write.	قلم حبر
commitment	<u>a promise</u> to do something or to behave in a particular way	التزام
talent	<u>special ability</u>	موهبة
scale	<u>an instrument to measure weight</u>	ميزان
laboratory	<u>a room for science experiments</u>	مختبر
founder	<u>a person who starts something new</u>	مؤسس
legacy	<u>what someone leaves to the world after their death</u>	ارث
fertile land	<u>produced more than enough food</u>	أرض خصبة
hands on	<u>field working / working by hand/ practical</u>	يدوي

1. My father teaches Maths. He's a _____

a. mathematician b. philosopher c. physician d. mathematics

2. You must not take in medicine without consulting a _____

a. mathematician b. philosopher c. physician d. mathematics

3. We learn about shapes, lines and angles when we study _____ .

a. arithmetic b. polymath c. chemist d. geometry

4. Mr. Shahin is a true _____ working in all kinds of creative and scientific fields.

a. mathematician b. philosopher c. physician d. mathematics

5. Ramzi is very good with numbers and calculations. He always scores high in _____

a. mathematician b. philosopher c. physician d. mathematics

6. A _____ is someone who thinks and writes about the meaning of life

a. mathematician b. philosopher c. physician d. Chemists

7. Jaber Ibn Hayyan was the founder of _____ .

a. chemistry b. philosopher c. physician d. Chemists

8. Jaber Ibn Hayyan a great _____ who invented the scales.

- a. chemistry b. philosophy c. physics d. Chemists

9. He invented the _____ which is an instrument to measure weight.

- a. scales b. polymath c. arithmetic d. laboratory

10. He did many scientific experiments in his _____.

- a. scales b. polymath c. arithmetic d. laboratory

11. Arithmetic is the study of _____.

- a. numbers b. carves c. lines d. measurements

12. In hot countries, solar _____ is an important source of energy.

- a. power b. renewable c. waste d. farms

13. 'Green' projects are environmentally _____.

- a. freely b. friendly c. neutrally d. completely

14. Wind _____ are an example of energy.

- a. power b. renewable c. waste d. farms

15. If a city recycles everything and doesn't throw anything away, it is zero-_____.

- a. power b. free c. waste d. benefit

16. We burn carbon whenever we use oil, coal or gas. This is known as our carbon _____.

- a. footprint b. free c. friendly d. neutral

17. If we replace as much carbon as we burn, we are carbon-_____.

- a. footprint b. free c. friendly d. neutral

18. A place where no cars are allowed is a car- zone, and it is _____ friendly.

- a. footprint b. environmentally c. pedestrian d. neutral

Collocations:

carbon footprint	آثر الكربون
biological waste	نفايات حيوية
economic growth	نمو اقتصادي
urban planning	تخطيط حضري (عمراني)
negative effect	تأثير سلبي
public transport	مواصلات عامة

1. When people talk about _____ they can mean either an improvement in the average standard of living, or an increase in the value of a country's products.

- a. economic growth b. urban planning c. negative effect d. public transport

2. Pollution has some serious _____ on the environment, such as the death of wildlife .

- a. carbon footprint b. urban planning c. negative effect d. public transport

3. We can all work hard to reduce our _____ by living a more environmentally-friendly.

- a. carbon footprint b. urban planning c. negative effect d. biological waste

4. If we take _____ more often, there will be fewer cars on the roads.

- a. carbon footprint b. urban planning c. negative effect d. public transport

5. Hospitals need to dispose of a lot of _____, and it should be carefully managed because it can be dangerous.

- a. industrial waste b. biological waste c. negative effect d. public transport

6. The need for more effective _____ is evident when we consider modern day problems like traffic.

- a. carbon footprint b. urban planning c. negative effect d. public transport

/p/	pen, pack, rope	/b/	bend, back, robe
/n/	sun, India, win	/ŋ/	song, singing, wing

7. One of the following words has / ŋ / sound

- a. sun b. moon c. strong d. listen

8. One of the following words has / p / sound

- a. back b. park c. boy d. back

كلمات الوحدة التاسعة

track record	all of a person's or organisation's past achievements , successes or failures which show how well they have done something	سجل الانجازات
do a deal	to arrange an agreement in business	يعقد صفقة
qualifications	official records of achievement awarded upon the successful completion of a course of training or passing an exam	مؤهلات
shake hands	to move someone's hand up and down in a greeting	تصافح
tell a joke	to say something to make people laugh	يقول نكتة
negotiate	to discuss something in order to reach an agreement, especially in business or politics	يفاوض
Export	goods sold to another country	صادرات
extraction	the process of removing and obtaining something from something else	استخراج
Gross Domestic Products	the value of a country's total output of goods and services	الناتج المحلي
Import	goods bought from other countries	واردات
Reserve	something kept back or set aside, especially for future use	يحفظ / يخزن
fertiliser	a substance that is put on the land to make crops grow	سماد
agreement	an arrangement or promise to do something , made by two or more people, companies or organisations	اتفاق
dominate	to be the most important feature of something	يسيطر على
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	صناعات دوائية
knitwear	clothing made from wool	ملابس مجبوكة
Goods	things that are produced in order to be sold	بضائع
marketing	the study of selling products to the appropriate customer	التسويق
extensively	in a way to cover or affect a large area	ممتد
machinery	machines , especially large ones; a system or set of processes for doing something	آلية
	belonging to or relating to a corporation, a big company or a group of companies acting together as a single	يساهم

corporate	<u>organization</u>	
sales pitch	a <u>presentation</u> made by someone who is trying <u>to sell a product</u>	عرض تسويقي
target market	<u>people who are</u> identified as <u>possible customers</u>	السوق المستهدف
age group	a set of <u>people of similar age</u>	فئة عمرية
department store	a <u>large shop</u> that sells many different types of things	متجر كبير
package holiday	an <u>organized trip with everything included in the price</u> (travel, accommodation, food)	إجازة مغطاة التكاليف
be able to answer detailed questions	to have the ability to understand complicated questions and respond to them appropriately	قادر على إجابة أسئلة بتفاصيلها
eat out	eat away from home, especially in a restaurant	يأكل خارج المنزل
give a business card	to give someone a card that shows a business person's name, position and contact details	يعطي بطاقة شخصية
make a small talk	to have an informal chat with someone in order to start a conversation	يجري محادثة قصيرة

1. When you talk about business and try to do a deal, you _____.

a. compromise b. conflict c. negotiate d. patient

2. When you are ready for something, you are _____ for it.

a. compromise b. prepared c. negotiate d. patient

3. When you can prove that you have experience, you have a _____.

a. compromise b. prepared c. previous d. track record

4. When two sides disagree and argue, there is _____.

a. compromise b. conflict c. negotiate d. patient

5. When each side changes their position a little so that they can agree, they have managed to _____.

a. compromise b. conflict c. negotiate d. patient

6. When you stay calm and take your time, you are being _____.

a. compromise b. conflict c. negotiate d. patient

7. people who are identified as possible customers are called _____.

a. package holiday b. sales pitch c. target market d. age group

8. a set of people of similar age are called _____ .

- a. package holiday b. sales pitch c. target market d. age group

9. _____ is a large shop that sells many different types of things.

- a. package holiday b. sales pitch c. target market d. department store

10. _____ is a presentation made by someone who is trying to sell a product.

- a. package holiday b. sales pitch c. target market d. department store

11. _____ is an organised trip with everything included in the price (travel, accommodation , food)

- a. package holiday b. sales pitch c. target market d. age group

Collocation

make a mistake	يرتكب خطأ
make small talk	يجري محادثة قصيرة
cause offence	يضايق
earn respect	يكسب احترام
join a company	ينضم إلى شركة
shake hands	يصفح
ask questions	يطرح سؤال

1. Be very careful when you answer the questions, and try not to _____

- a. make small talk b. make a mistake c. earn respect d. shake hands

2. If you are polite, you won't _____ or upset anybody.

- a. make small talk b. cause offence c. earn respect d. shake hands

3. Before the serious discussion starts, we always _____ it's often about the weather!

- a. make small talk b. cause offence c. earn respect d. shake hands

4. Nasser has applied to _____ the _____ where his father works.

- a. shake /hands b. cause /offence c. earn /respect d. join / company

5. In business, when you meet someone for the first time, it's polite to _____

- a. make small talk b. cause offence c. earn respect d. shake hands

6. There will be a chance for you to _____ about anything you don't understand.

- a. make small talk b. cause offence c. ask questions d. shake hands

7. By working hard , you will _____ the _____ of your boss.

- a. shake /hands b. cause /offence c. earn /respect d. join / company

Sentence stress: The word in bold in each sentence indicates **the stress**. Say the sentences.

How does the meaning of each sentence differ?

- a. **I** retired when I was 60, which was in 1999 CE.
 b. I **retired** when I was 60, which was in 1999 CE.
 c. I retired when I was **60**, which was in 1999 CE.
 d. I retired when I was 60, which was in 199**9** CE.

- a. It was I, not someone else, who retired.
 b. I did other things when I was 60, but this is when I retired.
 c. I was 60 when I retired, not another age.
 d. It was in 1999 CE when I retired, not another year in the 1990s.

Ibrahim is the English teacher at Raghadan High school this year.

The stressed word English emphasize that:

- a. Ibrahim is the English teacher not awad.
 b. English is the subject that he teaches not another subject.
 c. Raghadan is the school not another school.
 d. This year is the meant not the previous one.

كلمات الوحدة العاشرة

The words	English Meaning	بالعربي
Adaptable	able to adapt to new conditions or situations	متكيف مع
Ambitious	having a strong desire for success or achievement	طموح
Attribute	a quality or feature that is considered to be good or useful (in a person)	ميزة
Competent	having enough skill or knowledge to do something to a satisfactory standard	كفو
Conscientious	showing a lot of care and attention (to a task)	متفاني
Curriculum Vitae	CV a short, written description of a person's qualifications, skills and work experience that they send to potential employers	سيرة ذاتية
Enclosed	surrounded , especially by a fence or wall	محاط بـ
Enthusiastic	showing a lot of interest and excitement about something	متحمس
fond of	having an affection or liking for someone or something	مغرم بـ
Full time	happening or working for the whole of the working week , and not only part of it	كامل الوقت
Headphones	a piece of equipment that you wear over your ears to listen privately to the radio, music, etc.	سماعات الرأس
Intern	someone who works for a short time in a particular job in order to gain experience	متدرب
Interpreter	someone who translates spoken words from one language into another	مترجم فوري
Keen	having or showing eagerness or interest	مهتم
Reference	a person who provides information about your character and abilities	معرف / واسطة P:
Regional	relating to a particular region or area	مناطق (إقليمي)
Seminar	a class on a particular subject, usually given as a form of training	ندوة
Surveyor	person whose job is to measure the conditions of a building or to record the details of an area of land	بحث مسحي (استبانة)
Voluntary	done or given by choice	متطوع

work experience	<u>a period of time that someone spends working in a particular place</u>	خبرة عمل
Rewarding	<u>giving personal satisfaction</u>	مكافئ
Secure	<u>safe</u> ; free from danger	آمن
Translation	<u>expressing of something in different language</u>	ترجمة
Concentration	<u>attention</u> , or attention span	تركيز
post graduate	someone who has finished their first degree and is <u>continuing to study either a Master's or a PhD</u> ; degree a second degree of Master's or PhD level	طالب دراسات عليا
Degree	<u>a qualification</u> that is given to you <u>when you</u> have successfully <u>completed a course of study</u>	درجة (جامعية)
Qualifications	official record of <u>achievement</u>	مؤهلات
Pensions	<u>money you save over your lifetime</u> to pay for you old age	رواتب تقاعدية
web inquiries	<u>online questions</u>	استفسارات على النت
Calculations	<u>maths</u> ; <u>work with numbers</u>	حسابات
Recruiting	<u>finding suitable employees</u>	توظيف
Marketing	<u>promoting your product</u> ; <u>finding customers</u>	تسويق

1. Please listen to the music through _____, so that you don't disturb anybody.

- a. floppy disk b. headphones c. tablet d. PC

2. I have just read a _____ of a book by a Japanese author.

- a. interpretation b. translation c. seminar d. career

3. In the UK, there is a central government, but there are also _____ councils.

- a. regional b. Adaptable c. public d. privet

4. My uncle is fluent in several languages. He is often able to _____ for us during conversations with foreigners.

- a. translate b. translation c. interpret d. interpretation

5. Nada made a successful presentation at a _____ in Irbid last month.

- a. interpretation b. translation c. seminar d. career

6. Doing volunteer work can be a very _____ experience.

- a. pensions b. secure c. rewarding d. regional

7. Ali is thinking of _____ a course in Agriculture.

- a. getting b. having c. taking d. seeing

8. I get a feeling of _____ after a hard day's work.

- a. satisfaction b. secure c. ambitious d. enclosed

9. Make sure your online passwords are _____

- a. satisfaction b. secure c. ambitious d. rewarding

10. In order to work in finance, you need to be a very _____ person.

- a. successful b. responsible c. ambitious d. secure

11. My friend has just got a _____ at our local bank.

- a. job b. work c. career d. recruiting

12. After a long _____, we managed to do a deal.

- a. agreement b. meeting c. recruiting d. marketing

Words followed by prepositions

work as	يعمل كـ	talk about	يتكلم عن
decide on	يقرر	ask about	يسأل عن
translate into	يترجم	good at	جيد في

1. Would you like to work _____ a teacher in a big school?

- a. about b. as c. at d. in

2. We need to decide _____ a place to meet.

- a. about b. on c. at d. in

3. Can you translate this Arabic _____ English for me, please?

- a. about b. in c. to d. into

4. I'd like to talk _____ the film I've just seen; it was brilliant!

- a. about b. in c. to d. into

5. The teacher asked us _____ our favourite books.

- a. about b. in c. to d. into

6. My sister is really good _____ drawing and painting.

- a. about b. in c. at d. into

Curriculum Vitae

Name	Tareq Hakim
	Hisham Khatib
Contact details	5 North Street, Ajloun
	22 East Way, Irbid
Work experience	2009–2012: shop assistant at a chemist's 2012–2014: reporter for Medicine Today 2014–now: editor at a scientific journal
	2010–now: Sales Representative for a large pharmaceutical company
Qualifications and training	Degree in Chemistry (graduated 2008); Certificate in Journalism (2011)
	Degree in Physics (graduated 2009)
Skills and achievements	Captain of school basketball team; Voluntary work for a charity that helps elderly people
	I won Salesperson of the Year Award in 2013 CE.
Personal attributes	I am a conscientious worker and I am very enthusiastic about working in pharmaceuticals.
	I am a very competent worker. I am also adaptable.
Reference	Osama Hayek, Chemistry teacher at my secondary school
	Samira Rahhal, the director in my current job

1. Osama Hayek, Chemistry teacher at my secondary school

In the CV, the above given information represents one of the headings:

- a. Name b. Reference c. Contact details d. Personal attributes

2. I am a conscientious worker and I am very enthusiastic about working in pharmaceuticals.

In the CV, the above given information represents one of the headings:

- a. Work experience b. Skills and achievements
c. Qualifications and training d. Personal attributes

3. 2010–now: Sales Representative for a large pharmaceutical company

In the CV, the above given information represents one of the headings:

- a. Work experience b. Skills and achievements
c. Qualifications and training d. Personal attributes

5. I go camping and help people by running marathons

In the CV, the above given information represents one of the headings:

- a. Work experience b. Skills and achievements
c. Qualifications and training d. Personal attributes

Intonation:

a. How can I get work experience without getting a job first? (puzzlement)

b. Before you find a full-time job, why don't you consider doing voluntary work? (encouragement)

Wh- questions fall at the end. Open-ended questions rise

إبراهيم الفيومي



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