

دوسية الوليد لشرح منهاج اللغة الانجليزية

Jordan Note High

Grade 12

Semester 1

Unit 1

Identity

إعداد : الأستاذ وليد عليوات

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الشخص الذي أعرفه أفضل

The person I know best

توقف للحظة ما يحركنا هل نفهم بأنفسنا معرفتنا ما مدى
How well do we know ourselves? Do we understand *what makes us tick*? Take a moment to
تميزنا بالأشياء التي وفكر
stop and think about the things that define us.

الاهتمامات

Interests

أو كرة القدم بالقراءة مولعين دائما كانوا الناس وراء شغفهم يسعوا بسهولة بعض الناس
Some people easily pursue their passions. They've always *been wild about* reading or football.
بالأوقات التي أن نفكر نستطيع ربما مما نهتم به متأكدين حقا ماذا لو لم نكن لكن
But what if we are not really sure what our thing is? Maybe we could think about the times in
اعتدنا الأشياء التي أو نتذكر بشيء ما انغمسنا عندما عشناها بالأسابيع القليلة الماضية
the last few weeks when we have felt absorbed by something, or remember the things we used
أو حتى لهواية لمدى الحياة قد تتحول هذه الأشياء أطفال عندما كنا الاستمتاع بها
to *get a kick out of* when we were children. They might turn into a lifelong hobby or even
لمهنة
a career.

القيم

Values

هل نميل إلى أم الاستقرار العفوية هل نقدر التي نؤمنها ما هي القيم
What values do we *set great store by*? Do we prize spontaneity or stability? Are we rather
ما مدى أهمية أو قوة الإرادة الاسترخاء الاسترخاء ما مدى أهمية للإرادة القوية أو الاسترخاء
laid-back or strong-willed? How crucial is laid-back or strong-willed? How crucial is
نستطيع أن نعرف ذلك عندما على الصراحة للبقاء تقديرنا ما مدى الالتزام
commitment? How highly do we rate tactfulness over frankness? When we know this, we can
هذه القيم تتماشى مع خيار اتنا فيما اذا نفكر
consider whether the choices we make *are in line with* these values.

الممتلكات

Possessions

الهاتف نفس نوع نشترى دائما ربما اختيارها التي نرغب بشكل مثالي السيارة ما نوع
What kind of car would we ideally *plump for*? Maybe we always buy the same type of phone?
بالممتلكات نحن لسنا مهتمين ربما أو بالكثير عنا ان تخبرنا القرارات يمكن لهذه الانواع من
These sorts of decisions can also *say a lot about us*. Or maybe we *are not that into* possessions
الأشياء التي ذات قيمة عاطفية حقيقية من الأشياء مجموعة صغيرة لدينا لكن بذاتها
themselves, but have a small collection of items with real sentimental value. The things we
يتصفحون اصدقاء جدد قد نجد ولهذا السبب تحدد هويتنا يمكن ان تحيط بنا
surround ourselves with can also define us, which is why we might find new friends checking
أو مجموعة صورنا كتبنا
out our books or photograph collection.

المحيط

Circle

نحب من هويتنا هو جزء أساسي محيطنا ان نقضي وقتنا نختار مع من
 Who do we choose to spend time with? Our 'circle' is a key part of our identity. We like
 كن بعد محيطك تجد اذا لم أشخاص لهم تفكير مشابه مع الاختلاط
 hanging out with like-minded people. If you haven't found your circle yet, be more
 نعرف وعندما ببعض الناس الجدد والتقي الاشياء الجديدة بعض جرب انطلق منفتح العقل أكثر
 open-minded – get out there, try some new things and meet some new people. When we know
 الذي يناسبنا والمحيط وهنا وان نجد ان نكون على طبيعتنا فمن السهل هذه الاشياء
 these things, it's easier to be ourselves and to find careers and the circle that we really **click**

with.

التعابير الثابتة

Fixed expressions

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مع التعريف من النص التعابير المميزة بالخط العريض طابق

Match the highlighted expressions from the text with the definitions.

يشعر بالاثارة والمتعة

1. feel excitement and enjoyment.

A. click with B. plump for C. are in line with D. get a kick out of

لا أكون مهتما جدا بشيء ما

2. Not be very keen on something.

A. click with B. plump for C. are not that into D. get a kick out of

يتماشى مع

3. match with

A. click with B. are in line with C. are not that into D. get a kick out of

يجعلنا بطريفة معينة نتصرف او نتحرك

4. Makes us behave in a certain way

A. what makes us tick B. plump for C. are in line with D. get a kick out of

تناسبنا

5. Hit it off with someone

A. set great store by B. plump for C. are not that into D. click with

صفاتنا او انفسنا يكشف عن

6. Reveal our traits.

- A. set great store by B. plump for C. say a lot about us D. click with

بشيء ما ان تكون مولعا

7. Be crazy about something

- A. set great store by B. been wild about C. say a lot about us D. click with

يختار

8. Choose.

- A. plump for B. are not that into C. say a lot about us D. click with

نثمن

9. Consider something to be important

- A. set great store by B. plump for C. are not that into D. click with

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أكمل

التعابير الثابتة

بحرف الجر

Complete the fixed expressions with the prepositions.

1. really get a kick of mystery stories.

- A. out B. for C. by D. with

2. She sets great store good table manner.

- A. out B. for C. by D. into

3. Their salaries should be increased in line inflation.

- A. out B. for C. by D. with

4. Your results say a lot how hard you must have worked.

- A. out B. about C. by D. into

5. I'm just **not that**..... cooking, it's too much effort.

- A. out B. for C. about D. into

6. I clicked her straightaway and we've been friends ever since.

- A. out B. for C. by D. with

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منهم صفاتاً ويكون قيمياً مختلفة تصف التي في النص خمس أسماء أوجد

Find five nouns in the text that describe different values and form adjectives from them.

nouns	adjectives	meaning
passion	passionate	عاطفي / شغوف
spontaneity	spontaneous	عفوي / تلقائي
stability	stable	مستقر
commitment	committed	ملتزم
tactfulness	tactful	لبق
frankness	frank	صريح

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إقرأ التعاريف

Read the definitions and choose the correct answer.

- is the quality of living in the moment and not planning.
A. commitment B. stability C. spontaneity D. passion
- is devoting time and energy to something.
A. commitment B. stability C. spontaneity D. tactfulness
- is a kind of honesty and straight forwardness.
A. commitment B. stability C. spontaneity D. frankness
- is a situation which you can trust will not change.
A. commitment B. stability C. spontaneity D. passion
- is the ability to give feedback without upsetting anyone.
A. tactfulness B. stability C. spontaneity D. frankness

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الجميل اكمل

بالصفات الصحيحة

Complete the sentences with the correct adjectives.

نقاش

حول

موقفك السلبي

1. I'm sorry, but we need to have a discussion about your negative attitude.

A. committed

B. tactful

C. spontaneous

D. frank

لم يكن من

ان تعلق

على

حجم

قدميها

2. It wasn't very to comment on the size of her feet.

A. committed

B. tactful

C. spontaneous

D. frank

لا اشعر

انك

بشكل كاف

لهذه الوظيفة

انت تأتي متأخر

3. I don't feel that you are sufficiently to this job. You turn up late almost every day.

A. committed

B. tactful

C. spontaneous

D. frank

هل يجب عليك

ان تخطط لكل شيء

بهذه التفاصيل

ما الخطأ

في ان تكون

4. Do you have to plan everything in such detail? What's wrong with being?

A. committed

B. tactful

C. spontaneous

D. frank

الحكومة

تنصح

بعدم السفر

حتى

الوضع السياسي

أكثر يكون

5. The government advises against travel until the political situation is more

A. stable

B. tactful

C. spontaneous

D. frank

SB/Page 5 /7**Make nouns from the adjectives.**

adjectives	nouns	Meaning
assertive	assertiveness	التوكيد
discreet	discretion	تقدير
humble	humility	التواضع
inclusive	inclusiveness /inclusivity	الشمولية
merciful	mercy	الرحمة
sincere	sincerity	الاخلاص

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الصفات المركبة

Compound adjectives

الصفة المركبة

تتكون من

أكثر من كلمة

لكن تصف

فكرة واحدة

A compound adjective is made up of more than one word, but describes a single idea.

هناك عدة

طرق ممكنة

لتكوين

الصفات المركبة

There are many possible ways of forming compound adjectives:

*** adjective + adjective**

ساخن / hot – red

*** adverb + adjective**

hard-working

forward-looking

*** noun + adjective**

دائم / مدى الحياة

lifelong

مشهور عالميا

world-famous

*** adjective + noun**

دوام كامل

full-time

متطور / رائد

cutting-edge

*** adjective + gerund**

حسن المظهر

good-looking

*** adverb + past participle**

متوتر جدا

highly strung

*** noun + gerund**

ملفت للنظر

eye-catching

*** noun + past participle**

قائم على زيت الزيتون
olive oil-based

*** prefix + adjective**

غير واثق
underconfident

overcooked

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صفات مركبة لتكوين من صندوق مع الكلمات من صندوق الكلمات طابق

Match the words from **box A** with the words from **box B** to make compound adjectives.

A	absent ,forward , high , highly , kind , laid , like , narrow , strong , thin , tight
B	back , fisted , hearted , looking , minded (x3) , skinned , spirited , strung , willed

compound adjectives	meaning
absent- minded	شارد الذهن
forward- looking	متطلع للمستقبل
high- spirited	ذو روح عالية
highly strung	سريع التوتر أو عصبي جد
kind- hearted	حنون أو طيب القلب
laid- back	هادي
like- minded	مشابه بالتفكير
narrow-minded	ضيق الأفق أو متعصب بالتفكير
strong- willed	قوي الإرادة
thin- skinned	حساس جدا
tight-fisted	بخيل

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Complete the sentences with compound adjectives.

1. Every time we eat out, he always tries avoid paying his share. He's so!
 A. thin- skinned B. tight-fisted C. strong- willed D. narrow-minded
2. I joined a film club hoping to meet people at school.
 A. like-minded B. tight-fisted C. strong- willed D. narrow-minded
3. She's always been really Once she makes up her mind, there's no changing it.
 A. thin- skinned B. absent-minded C. strong- willed D. narrow-minded
4. H's so that some people take advantage of it.
 A. thin- skinned B. tight-fisted C. strong- willed D. kind-hearted
5. The stress from moving house has left Mum feeling quite, so be careful around her.
 A. like-minded B. highly strung C. strong- willed D. narrow-minded
6. I am so I can't find my glasses even when they're on top of my head!
 A. thin- skinned B. absent-minded C. strong- willed D. narrow-minded
7. Be careful what you say to her. She's really and can't take criticism at all.
 A. thin- skinned B. absent-minded C. strong- willed D. narrow-minded
8. This business is stuck in the past. They need a more approach.
 A. forward-looking B. tight-fisted C. strong- willed D. kind-hearted

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Complete the questions.

1. Would you a day out or a day in bed? Say why.
 A. wild about B. say a lot about C. click with D. plump for
2. Can your clothes you? Why/Why not?
 A. wild about B. say a lot about C. click with D. plump for
3. What cartoon characters were you as a kid?
 A. wild about B. say a lot about C. click with D. plump for

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طابق

الكلمات

مع التعريفات

Match the words with their definitions.

Expression	English meaning	
destiny	What will happen in the future	القدر
disposition	character or personality	الميل أو الطبع
hereditary	passed from parent to child	وراثي
imply	suggest	يشير
mould	influenced or changed	متشكل أو متكون
nature	helping something or somebody to develop	التنشئة
offspring	children	الذرية أو النسل
oversimplification	making something so easy to understand that it is no longer true	التبسيط المفرط
proponents	people who publicly support an idea	الداعمين
trait	particular characteristic or way of behaving	صفة شخصية
vulnerability	the quality of being easily hurt	الضعف/ القابلية للتعرض للأذى
deduce	conclude	يستنتج

1. means people who publicly support an idea.

A. vulnerability B. oversimplification C. proponents D. offspring

2. means making something so easy to understand that it is no longer true.

A. vulnerability B. oversimplification C. nature D. trait

3. means helping something or somebody to develop.

A. vulnerability B. oversimplification C. nature D. trait

4. means passed from parent to child.

A. vulnerability B hereditary C. nature D. trait

SB/Page10 Reading and vocabulary**The Inuit:**

شعب الإنويت هم مجموعة من الشعوب الأصلية التي تسكن تقليدياً أجزاء من القطب الشمالي، وتحديداً في ألاسكا وكندا وجرينلاند وأقصى شرق روسيا، وكلمة "إنويت" تعني "الشعب".

هل اللغة تغير نظرتك للعالم
DOES LANGUAGE CHANGE HOW YOU SEE THE WORLD?

تقول النظرية لوصف الثلج من الكلمات المختلفة يستخدمون مئات شعب الإنويت بأن سمعت هل
A) Have you heard that the Inuit have hundreds of different words for snow? The theory goes
 فهم له أهمية حيوية وغالباً بحياتهم حاضراً بكثرة الثلج لان
 that because snow is so much more present in their lives, and often of vital importance, they
 الأنواع المختلفة بين الفروق الدقيقة ويميزون بشكل مختلف يعرفونه حقيقة
 actually **perceive it** differently, and **recognise** more subtle distinctions between different types
 هي شيء أقرب إلى هذه النظرية في الواقع في مناخات أكثر دفئاً الذين يعيشون أكثر من الأشخاص والجليد للثلج
 of snow and ice than those of us living in warmer climates. In fact, this theory is something of
 ومع ذلك لهجات عدة لكن لهم لغة واحدة فقط للإنويت لعدم وجود ليس فقط الخرافة
 a myth, not least because there isn't a single Inuit language, but a variety of dialects. However,
 لديها أن هذه اللهجات فكرة بعض الحقيقة في على الأقل بأنه يوجد قد أظهرت بالابحاث الحديثة
 recent research has shown that there is at least some truth in the idea that these dialects have
 اللغات الأخرى بالعديد من مقارنة للثلج بين الأنواع المختلفة للتمييز طرقاً أكثر
 more ways of distinguishing different types of snow than many other languages do.
 الماء المتجمد لوصف الكلمات توجد مزيداً فيما إذا ليس حقاً ومع ذلك السؤال الرئيسي
 The key question though, isn't really whether there are more words to describe frozen water
 طريقة تشكل الإنويت ان اللغات التي يتحدث بها هذا يعني بل فيما إذا
 so much as whether this implies that the languages spoken by the Inuit mould the way
 أو النسبية اللغوية يشار إلى هذا المفهوم باسم للعالم تصورهم
they conceive of the world. This concept is referred to as linguistic relativity or,
 كا على حدى اللذان كتباً نسبة الى عالمين فرضية سابير-وورف على نحو أكثر شهرة
 more famously, the Sapir-Whorf hypothesis, after two scientists who both wrote, separately,
 عن هذه الفكرة
 about this idea.

(**their, they** : the Inuit / **it**: snow / **us**: people)

1. Find a word in the text which means “**influenced or changed**”.

2. What does the underlined word “**it**”, refer to?

3. Find a word in the text which means “**suggest**”.

الاعتقاد السائد

4. What is the common belief about the Inuit and snow?

5. Why is linguistic relativity called the Sapir-Whorf hypothesis?

6. Why is this belief considered something of a myth?

.....
.....

7. What has recent research shown about Inuit languages?

.....
.....

8. What is the key (main) question the text raises?

.....
.....

9. What is the name of the theory that suggests language influences thoughts?

.....
.....

10. Write down the sentence that shows that snow is very essential (important) for Inuit.

.....
.....

11. Who was Sapir and Whorf?

.....
.....

12. What is meant by linguistic relativity?

.....
.....

13. What is implied by the comparison between Inuit speakers and “those of us living in warmer climes”?

.....
.....

14. The language influences how people see the world. Think in this statement, and in two sentences, write down your point of view.

.....
.....

كانها ترى تبدو (والثقافات) اللغات المختلفة على أن الأدلة الكثير من بالتأكيد هناك

B) There is certainly plenty of evidence that different languages (and cultures) appear to see the world through different filters. For example, speakers of Guugu Yimithirr, a language used in North Queensland, Australia, would always refer to someone's position using the words for the directions: north, south, east and west. They wouldn't say 'that woman is standing in front of her house', but something like 'that woman is standing west of her house'. As a result, speakers of Guugu Yimithirr will naturally be far better than most of **us** at instantly knowing which direction **they** are facing. To give another example, you may **assume** that counting is a universal human trait, but in fact, not all languages have numbers. Some indigenous people of the Amazon rainforest in Brazil simply distinguish between a smaller amount and a larger amount. We can probably **deduce** from this that they don't feel the need to quantify precisely in the way that many of us do.

(**They , they** : speakers of Guugu Yimithirr / **her**: woman / **us**: people)

جسر فإن كلمة على سبيل المثال للعالم رويتها بطريقة تختلف أيضا اللغات الأوروبية

European languages also differ in the way they see the world. For example, the word for bridge has a masculine gender in Spanish and a feminine gender in German. A cognitive scientist carried out research where she asked Spanish and German speakers to describe **a bridge** and found that the Spanish speakers tended to use more stereotypically masculine adjectives, such as big and strong, whereas the German speakers used more stereotypically feminine adjectives, such as beautiful and elegant.

(**they**: European languages)

1. Find a word in the text which means “**particular characteristic or way of behaving**”.

.....

2. What does the underlined word “**they**”, refer to?

.....

3. What does the underlined word “**They**”, refer to?

.....

4. What does the underlined word “**her**”, refer to?

.....

5. What is special about the way Guugu Yimithirr speakers describe locations?

.....
.....
.....

6. Why don't all languages have numbers?

.....
.....

7. What is the result that Guugu Yimithirr speakers are better at knowing directions?

.....
.....

8. What can we deduce from the fact that some languages lack precise numbers?

.....
.....

9. How does the word “bridge” differ in Spanish and German?

.....

10. How did Spanish and German speakers describe bridges differently in the research?

.....
.....

11. Find a word in the text which means “conclude”.

.....

12. The language which we speak can influence the way we think. Think of this statement, And in two sentences, **write down your point of view**.

Yes, because language shapes the way we describe and understand the world.

13. It said that it is important to have precise numbers in a language. Think of this statement, And in two sentences, **write down your point of view**.

Yes, because precise numbers are important for trade, science and daily life.

من العالم يرون حقا اللغات المختلفة متحدتي بأن نستنتج هل إذا
 C) So, should we **conclude** that speakers of different languages do indeed see the world from
 بداية ولا نعم غالبا تكون الإجابة للأسف ربما منظور مختلف
 لتصفه كلمة محددة لا تملك حتى لو كنت شيء ما فهم انه ممكن
 with, it is possible to **comprehend** something even if you don't have a specific word for it.
 لكل كلمة مناسبة لا تملك فربما من الطلاء الأحمر لوعاء من اللون الأزرق قطرة كنت تضيف إذا
 If you're adding a drop of blue to a pot of red paint, you may not have a word for every
 عن بعضها البعض تختلف الألوان بأن هذه ستدرك بوضوح لكنك تصنعه لون
 colour you make, but you will obviously **grasp** that these colours are different from each other.
 لا تعترف فإن العديد من اللغات هي ألوان مختلفة بوضوح والأخضر الأزرق بينما وبالمثل
 Similarly, while blue and green are clearly different colours, many languages don't recognise
 متشابهين يمكن اعتبارهم كلا اللونين تصف كلمة ولديها بهذا الاختلاف
 this difference and have a word which describes both colours. **They** can be perceived as similar
 أو بالغيرة ترتبط كلمة "زرقاء العينين" في العربية على سبيل المثال أيضا في مختلف الثقافات
 across cultures, too. For example, in Arabic 'blue-eyed' is connected to being jealous or
 قد تعبر عنهم فإن ثقافة الناس وأخيرا نعرف "بخصراء العينين" في الانجليزية بينما بالخداع
 deceitful, whereas in English, it's 'green-eyed'. Ultimately, someone's culture may say
 بلغتهم تنعكس ربما وثقافتهم للعالم كيف ينظرون حول كثيرا
 a lot about how they see the world, and their culture is likely to be reflected in their language.
 لم يثبت بشكل قطعي تأثيرها على تفكيرهم بعد بأن لغتهم سواء هذا يعني
 Whether that means that **their** language affects **their** thinking is yet to be conclusively proven.

(**it**: something / **They**: blue and green / **they, their** : people)

1. What does the underlined word “ **They**”, refer to?

2. Write an example shows that people can understand something even if they don't have a specific word for it.

 بين مع التمييز تتعامل
3. How do some languages treat the distinction between blue and green?

 بشكل مختلف تم التعبير عنها الغيرة فكرة كيف
4. How is the idea of jealousy expressed differently in Arabic and English?

5. Write down the sentence that shows that it has not been conclusively proven that language affects thinking.

6. Why does the author use the example of mixing paint colours?

 الكاتب ما المغزى
7. What point is the author making with the example of blue and green?

لغة أخرى يستخدمون عندما هوية جديدة يكتسبون بأنهم يشعرون حقاً العديد من الناس ومع ذلك
D) That said, many people do feel they take on a new identity when using another language.
 باللغتين لاختبار شخصية الخضوع تم الطلب منهم على مكسيكيين-أمريكيين ثنائيي اللغة في دراسة أجريت في 2006
 A 2006 study of bilingual Mexican-Americans asked them to take a personality test in both
 التي كل اللغة اعتماداً على تنوعت النتائج وبشكل مذهل الإسبانية والانجليزية
 English and Spanish. Amazingly, the results varied, depending on which language each
 لغة أخرى إلى جانب لثقافة جديدة اكتسابك أن مدى لا شك كان يستخدمها فرد
 individual was using. Undoubtedly, how much you pick up a culture alongside a language
 جزءاً من في أن تصبح كنت ترغب وما إذا تعلمك لها وسبب كيفية سوف يعتمد على
 will depend on how and why you are learning it, and whether you wish to become part of
 قد تكون حقاً أنك أن ندرك المثير للاهتمام ولكن من ثقافة اللغة الثانية
 the second language culture, but it's fascinating to consider that you might actually be
 بلغة ثانية التحدث عند شخص مختلف (قليلاً)
 a (slightly) different person when speaking a second language.

(**they**: many people, people / **them**: Mexican-Americans / **it**: a language)

1. What does the underlined word “**it**”, refer to?
.....
2. What does the underlined word “**them**”, refer to?
.....
3. What did the 2006 study on bilingual Mexican-Americans test?
.....
4. What was surprising (amazing) about the results of the study?
.....
5. According to the text, what might influence (affect) how much culture you adopt with a language?
.....
6. What does the text suggest about people speaking a second a second language?
.....
7. Suggest three benefits of experiencing a different personality (character) when speaking a second language.

*Language carries **culture**, **values**, so speaking another language may influence behavior and identity. It helps **communication skills**.*

SB/ Page 11/3

Study **Watch Out!** Then look at the highlighted verbs for thinking and understanding in the article. Then, for each sentence, choose one word that **does Not complete it correctly**.

1. Because you had lived in Brazil, I you spoke Portuguese.
 أفهم بالشكل الصحيح لا تناسبها للتفكير على الأفعال المميزة أنظر
A. grasped B. assumed C. concluded

2. It's hard to how much the world is likely to change in the next 50 years.
 من الصعب أن مدى تغيير المحتمل في العالم خلال 50 السنة القادمة تفهم/تتصور تفهم
 A. comprehend B. conceive **C. reflect**

3. They failed to just how important the decision was.
 هم فشلوا أن القرار أهمية مدى يفهموا
 A. recognise **B. assume** C. grasp

4. With difficulty, he managed to what she was trying to explain.
 بصعوبة هو تمكن ما كانت تحاول تفسيره
A. assume B. comprehend C. grasp

5. From what I can, she's actually been fired, rather than resigning.
 بقدر ما أستطيع أن هي حقا تم طردها وليست استقالة
 A. gather **B. conceive** C. deduce

Watch Out!

Conclude has a similar meaning to **deduce**, but also has the sense of being a judgement arrived at after some thought, whereas **deduce** implies an immediate judgement.

1. means that a judgement arrived at after some thought.

A. deduce B. conceive C. conclude D. assume

2. implies an immediate judgement.

A. deduce B. conceive C. conclude D. assume

SB.Page 13/1 (writing)

اقرأ عن المدونة الطفولة ذكريات

Read a blog post about a childhood memory and discuss the questions.

1. Why do you think the writer remembers this moment in particular?

because it had a big emotional impact

2. What do you think this story tells you about the writer?

They are going to university, so probably about 18, and still living with their parents at the moment. They may be quite a sensitive person because of the way they reacted, and perhaps a little sentimental. They aren't worried about what people at university might think if they bring the bear.

فجأة ثانية عادت الذكريات

The memories came flooding back

وجدت خزانة الملابس خلف مطويا غرفة نومي بتنظيف قمت مؤخرا
 I recently had a big clear-out of my bedroom and, tucked behind the wardrobe, I found my
 ثانية جميع الذكريات أعاد رؤيته مجددا أوسكار ديدوي القديم
 old teddy bear, Oscar. Seeing **him** again brought all the memories flooding back.
 أوسكار أن أتذكر ما أستطيع وعلى قدر صغيرا جدا كنت منذ أن أوسكار كنت أملك
 I'd had Oscar from when I was very little and, for as long as I could remember, **he**
 كيف كان رثا بغص النظر أحببته لي مهما لم يكن الأمر عين واحدة كان لديه فقط
 had only had one eye. It wasn't important to me, I loved **him** no matter how shabby
 معا كل شيء وفعلنا صديقي الدائم كان أوسكار وكبير في السن
 and old he was. Oscar was my constant companion and we did everything together.
 لأمي أخذته عينه الوحيدة المتبقية فقد أوسكار اكتشفت بأن في لأحد الأيام
 One day, I discovered that Oscar had lost **his** one remaining eye. I took him to my mother
 بعيد إليه بصره بأنها ستتمكن من وعدتني ولسعادتني الكبيرة
 and, much to my delight, she promised that she could give him his sight back.
 أن تخيط له وقررت قدمت لي أوسكار في اليوم التالي
 The next day she presented Oscar to me. She had decided she might as well sew on
 جاء بمثابة مظهره الجديد كم كان أتذكر وبوضوح زر واحد فقط بدلا من زرین جديدين
 two new buttons, rather than just one. I clearly recall how much his new appearance came
 مختلفا تماما يبدو لرؤيته انزعاجي مدى لم أنسى أبدا صدمة
 as a shock. I've never forgotten how upset I was to see him looking so different!
 كنت صغيرا جدا (باليكاء بدا الخلل تماما بدا عليه أن يكون له عينين لم يكن من المفترض أوسكار
 Oscar was not meant to have two eyes! He looked all wrong! I started crying (I was very young,
 أصابني ماذا أي فكرة لم يكن لديها قلقة حقا كانت أمي) أتذكر
 remember). My mother was really worried. She didn't have a clue what was wrong with me.
 الأزرار أهد قطع سوى ولم يكن لديها أي خيار تفهم جعلتها في النهاية
 Eventually, I made her understand and she had no choice but to cut off one of the buttons
 في ادراك أنه أخفقت كيف لم أعرف دبي المألوف ذو العين الواحدة يكون مرة أخرى لكي
 so that, once again, he was my familiar one-eyed bear. I don't know how I failed to realise he

أنه سيأتي قررت لكن خزانة الملابس خلف قد اختفى
 had gone missing down the back of the wardrobe, but I've already decided he'll be coming
 اللعب معه لا أريد ربما مراقبته أتمكن من حيث للجامعة معي
 with me to university, where I can keep an eye on him. I may not want to play with him
 ذكريات قيمة عديدة يثير ما زال لكن النظر إليه بعد الآن
 anymore, but looking at him still evokes so many precious memories.

Writing / A blog post about the past

المقدمة

Introduction

المدونة هي غالبا تكون شخصية لذا ابدأ بتوضيح الذكرى موضع الحديث

تذكرت

I was reminded

الأسلوب

Style

استخدم روابط الوقت لظهار وقت حدوث الاشياء مثل

at that time
 during these years

الخاتمة

Conclusion

وضح سبب أهمية الذكرى

هذه التجربة

اقنعتني

بأن

This experience convinced me that

SB/Page 12/ 5

اختار أحد طفولتك ذكريات التي تكون سعيد للكتابة عنها

Choose one of your childhood memories that you are happy to write about.

Read the questions and make notes.

المناسبة/ الحدث

1. How old were you? What was the occasion?

2. What happened exactly?

ما هي المشاعر

التي ترتبط

بهذه الذكرى

3. What emotions do you associate with this memory?

لماذا

الذكرى

تعتبر مهمة

لك

4. Why is the memory significant to you?

ماذا

الذكرى

تخبر عنك

مثل

خلفيتك

وقيمك

وتجاربك الحياتية

5. What does the memory say about you, e.g., your background, values or life experiences?

WB. Page5/5

Complete the text with the correct words formed from the words in bold.

الناس لا يتغيرون أم يتغيرون
PEOPLE DON'T CHANGE – OR DO THEY?

Have you ever had the **sensation** (SENSE) while looking at a photo of your younger self
 شخص مختلف تقريبا هو بشكل ما الصورة الشخص الذي في بأن
 that the person in the image is somehow almost a different person?
 بلان يبدو ولكن ننقدم بالعمر وعندما نكبر عندما جسديا نتغير بالطبع
 Of course, we change physically as we grow up, and as we grow older, but it seems that our
 ليس الأمر فقط بأننا بتحولات تمر ربما أيضا شخصياتنا
 personalities may also go through a **transformation** (transform). It's not just that we're
 أصبحنا أكثر لياقة قليلا ربما أو سيارات الألعاب بجمع نستمتع لم نعد
 no longer wild about collecting toy cars, or that we are perhaps a bit more **tactful** (tact)
 نصبح مع مرور الوقت لكن بمشاعر الآخرين وعينا مع ازدياد
 as we grow more aware of other people's feelings, but that, over time, we become
 "نضج الشخصية" هذه العملية باسم يسمون علماء النفس أشخاص مختلفين تماما
 completely different people. Psychologists call this process 'personality maturation' and it
 بحلول وقت نصبح بالسبعينيات حتى وتستمر بسنوات المراهقة تبدأ ويبدو أنها
 appears to begin in our teenage years and continues until we are in our seventies. By the time
 ولكن وأكثر نسيانا أكثر شرودا للذهن قليلا ربما لن نكون فقط تقاعدنا
 we retire, not only are we perhaps a bit more **absent-minded** (absent) and forgetful, but,
 لظفا أكثر نصبح اننا أيضا من المدهش
 somewhat more surprisingly, we are also likely to have become more **kind-hearted** (heart)
 ونحن تتضاءل سمات الشخصية السلبية انه يبدو وكرما
 and generous. It seems that, on average, negative personality traits are diminished and we
 أكثر مما كنا عاياه استرخاء وأكثر نصبح أقل توترا من المحتمل
 will probably be less **highly-strung** (high) and more **laid-back** (laid) than in our
 مرونة الشخصية سواء بسبب هذا أمر مثير للاهتمام في سنوات شبابتنا
 younger years. This is fascinating both because of how much more malleable personality
 الصورة النمطية يقلب أو لأنه نطنها التي قد
 is than we may have thought, and because it turns on its head the stereotype of the
 ويولي مع تقدمه في العمر ضيقا في تفكيره أكثر الذي يصبح للشخص المسن الغاضب
 grumpy old person who becomes more **narrow-minded** (narrow) as they age, and sets
 لظفا لنصبح أكثر ميلنا على الرغم من على طريقته لفعل أي شيء أهمية كبيرة
 great store by doing everything 'their' way. Despite the tendency to become more agreeable
 بتربيتنا ستتأثر تطور شخصياتنا وكيف مع تقدم العمر
 with age, how our personalities develop will, of course, be moulded by our upbringing and
 مع تقدمنا في العمر على أنه بعض الأدلة وهناك أيضا وتجاربنا الحياتية اللاحقة
 later life experiences. There is also some evidence that as we go into very old age,
 وقد نصبح أكثر (التقلبات) الانعكاس نوعا من قد تشهد فإن شخصياتنا
 our personalities may undergo something of a reversal, and we may become more
 وشمولية تسامحا وأقل الشعور بالاهانة وسريعي حساسية
thin-skinned (thin) and quick to take offence as well as less tolerant and **inclusive** (include),
 من الحياة المرحلة المعينة في هذه للتحديات الأكبر مواجهتنا مع
 as we face the greater challenges of this particular stage of life.

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كيف تغيرت ثم ناقش عندما طنت طفلا عن شخصيتك فقرة أكتب

Write a paragraph about your personality as a child. Then discuss how you have changed with a partner.

When I was a child, I was cheerful and curious. I loved asking questions about everything around me, and I was always excited to try new things. I enjoyed spending time with friends, but I was also happy playing on my own, using my imagination to create stories and games. I was energetic, talkative, and sometimes a little stubborn, but I always wanted to learn and explore.

مع الشريك النقاش
Discussion with a partner

Now that I have grown older, I feel my personality has changed in some ways. I am still curious, but I am more patient and calm than I was as a child. I enjoy listening to others and thinking carefully before I speak.

While I still like trying new things, I now focus more on my responsibilities and goals.

WB/Page11/5

Read three texts about the significant of first impressions. For questions 1-6, choose From the texts A-C. Each text may be chosen more than once.

الانطباعات الأولى
First Impressions

لذلك حياتنا المهنية والشخصية في مهمة الانطباعات الأولى
معظم نغيرها وإذا لزم الأمر نرسلها بالاشارات التي مدركين نحتاج أن نكون
لذا بإيجابية يُنظر إليهما بشكل عام والتواصل البصري الابتسامة بأن يفهمون الناس
people understand that a smile and eye contact are generally perceived positively so they
عن يغفلون تماما هم ربما بشكل استراتيجي يستغلونهما
make use of these strategically. On the other hand, they may be completely oblivious to the
حتى أحيانا عدائيين أو حتى منغلقيين يبدون قد يجعلهم أذرعهم تشابك حقيقة أن
fact that their crossed arms can make them look closed or even hostile. Occasionally, even
مشاعرهم يؤثر على الذي يمكن أن في أذهانهم أمرما قد يكون لديهم الأشخاص لطفا أكثر
the most amiable person can have something on their mind which can affect how they feel.
مسلي في شيء التفكير مثل أسلوب استخدام يمكنهم اظهار ذلك بدلا من
Rather than letting this show, they can use a technique such as thinking of something amusing
هنالك في الناس والترحيب للقاء للغرفة عند دخولهم على وجوههم البسمة يرسم
that will put a smile on their face as they enter the room to meet and greet the people there.

(**them**: the signals / **they, their, them** : people/ **these**: a smile and eye contact /
that: something amusing / **there**: the room)

1. What does the underlined word “ **them**”, refer to?

.....

2. Write down the sentence that shows that you should welcome people with a smile.

.....
.....

3. What strategies can people use to control their first impression when they are worried.

.....
.....

4. Body language is sometimes more powerful than words. Suggest three benefits of using body language.

تعزز

- enhanced communication / enhanced understanding / It also leads to stronger relationships/

تعزز

التعاطف

fostering empathy, building trust.

5. Most people understand that a smile and eye contact are generally perceived positively. Think of this statement, and in two sentences, write down your point of view.

I agree, Smiling is the key to entering hearts and communicating through sight facilitates understanding and communication and builds trust.

6. First impressions are important in our personal and professional lives. Think of this statement, and in two sentences, write down your point of view.

فرصنا المستقبلية ويؤثر على لنا نظر الآخرين طريقة يشكل الانطباع الاول
First impressions shape the way others perceive us and can influence future chances.
والمجالات الاجتماعية ابوابا للعمل يستطيع ان يفتح الانطباع الاول الايجابي
A positive first impression can open doors in work and social settings.

دخلت حفل العشاء وحضرت اعصابك تغلبت على لقد
B. So, you've conquered your nerves and turned up at the dinner party. You stride into the
ولكن نادا الآن وصافحتهم بحفاوة وألقيت التحية عليهم للجميع وابتمت للغرفة
room, smile at everyone and greet **them** with a firm handshake. But what now?
نصدر أحكاما فنحن أيضا على المظهر الخارجي لا تقتصر فقط الانطباعات الأولى في النهاية
After all, first impressions are not just about physical appearance. We also make judgements
في وضع غير ملائم يبدون الناس الانطوائيين معهم الحديث نبدأ عندما على الأشخاص
about people when we start to talk to **them**. Introverted people seem to be at a disadvantage,
عسبيل المثال الطقس مثل مواضيع مختبرة ومجربة هناك إلا أن الأمر ليس ميؤوسا منه
but all is not lost. There are tried and tested topics, such as the weather, for example,
مثل لهجة مثيرة المحادثة لتحفيز تلميحات شفهية أو بصرية استخدام أو بإمكانك
or you can use visual or oral clues to stimulate the conversation: an interesting accent –
الشخص اذا كنت محظوظا "أوه- هل انت معجب بها" "قميص فرقة موسيقية" "من اين انت"
'Where are you from?' A band T-shirt – 'Oh are you a fan?' If you are lucky, the person
الذي لا شخص بصحبة أن يكون ويسعده منفتحاً ومحباً للدرشة سيكون الذي تسأله
you ask will be a chatty extrovert happy to be in the company of someone who doesn't
يقاطع حكاياته التي تدرب على سردها
interrupt **their** well-practised anecdotes.

(**them**: everyone / **them**: people / **their**: introverted people)

1. According to the text, what strategies can introverted people use to start conversation?

.....

2. Write down the sentence that shows that you should smile and welcome people when entering a room in dinner party.

.....

3. What does the underlined word "them", refer to?

.....

4. Suggest two pieces of advice you would give to introverted people to overcome The disadvantages of making first impressions.

To prepare a few simple questions in advance, practice active listening , focusing on showing interest in others.

C. Whenever the topic of first impressions is raised, job interviews are sure to be mentioned. Many of them start off with a few introductory questions aimed at settling the interview's nerves, as if this was a friendly encounter rather than a serious assessment of suitability. In an interesting study, objective outsiders were split into two groups to watch a video of the interview. One group watched the entire thing, the other missed out the initial, informal chat. The first group's judgement of the candidate's performance was, to a large extent, dependent on the impression they made at the start. So, it turns out that a talented candidate may be rejected for a position simply because they find social chit-chat difficult.

(**them**: job interviews)

1. How do first impressions influence (affect) job interviews, based on the study mentioned?

.....

.....

.....

.....

2. a talented candidates may be rejected for a position simply because they are not good at small talk. Think of this statement, and in two sentences, write down your point of view.

اصحاب العمل

I agree, because employers often value social skills as much as technical ones.

Which person makes the following statements?

- 1 ☐ **B.** You can overcome a personality trait to improve the impression you make.
- 2 ☐ **C.** A negative first impression can lead to an unfavourable outcome.
- 3 ☐ **A.** There are ways to overcome temporary mood swings.
- 4 ☐ **B.** It's important to keep your ears and eyes open for small talk openers.
- 5 ☐ **A.** We may come across more negatively than we realise.
- 6 ☐ **C.** A first impression can have an important effect on an overall impression.

SB/Page 6/2 (idioms مصطلحات)

idioms	Meaning المعنى
a cold fish شخص بارد المشاعر	a person who doesn't show their feelings
a dark horse منافس غير متوقع	a person who keeps their abilities secret شخص يخفي قدراته عن الآخرين
a go-getter شخص طموح	a person who is determined to be successful
a mover and shaker شخص مؤثر وفعال	a person with a lot of power and influence
a smart Alec متذاكى	a person who tries to look clever in an annoying way
a smart cookie شخص ذكي	a clever person
a soft touch شخص سهل التلاعب به	person you can easily deceive or persuade to do what you want

1. is a person who tries to look clever in an annoying way.
A. a soft touch B. a smart alec C. a dark horse D. a cold fish
2. is a person who is determined to be successful.
A. a smart cookie B. a mover and shaker C. a go-getter D. a dark horse
3. is person you can easily deceive or persuade to do what you want.
A. a soft touch B. a smart alec C. a dark horse D. a cold fish

WB/Page 10/ 2

1. She thinks she's a real **alec**, but she actually got the wrong answer.
A. soft B. dark C. clever D. smart
2. The story is about the life of an old man who was so **fisted** he rarely bought any presents.
A. close B. tight C. clever D. smart
3. In my opinion, Heba is a horse and I'm sure she knows much more about the situation than she's letting on.
A. soft B. black C. clever D. dark
4. You must not be minded when entering into discussion on this topic as our own views are not always that well-informed.
A. thin B. tight C. narrow D. smart
5. My new neighbour is a butterfly and always wants to chat with me.
A. thin B. talking C. social D. smart
6. My grandma always gives us money for things we want- she's such a touch.
A. soft B. dark C. cold D. tight

WB/Page 6/ 1

1. Muneer studies hard and always has a quiet In class.
A. offspring B. moulded C. hereditary D. disposition
2. My brother, his wife and their are all coming over for dinner this evening.
A. offspring B. moulded C. trait D. disposition
3. Some people think that kindness is a, but I see it as a strength.
A. offspring B. moulded C. vulnerability D. disposition
4. My family, community and beliefs have very much the person I am today.
A. offspring B. moulded C. hereditary D. disposition
5. Suha's intelligence is, she gets it from her parents who are both teachers.
A. offspring B. imply C. hereditary D. disposition

SB/Page 7/4

الموظفين للمساعدة كوسيلة يمكن ان يستخدم اختبار الشخصية بان يعتقد المقدم
 1-The presenter believes that personality testing can be used as a way to help all employees
 feel towards their work.
 على الشعور تجاه عملهم

- A. passionate B. the context C. resources D. welcome

او يرفضها يوافق عليها يجب ان صاحب الاختبار التي عبارات يتضمن عادة اختبار الشخصية
 2- Personality tests usually involve statements that test takers have to agree or disagree with,
 with an option to stay neutral if they feel the situation could change depending on
 مع خيار البقاء محايدا اذا شعروا ان الموقف ممكن ان يتغير حسب

- A. passionate B. the context C. resources D. welcome

أخرى وماء صالح للشرب رعاية صحية جيدة و توفر المقربين منا الاشخاص بالاضافة الى
 3- In addition to people close to us, having good healthcare, drinkable water and other
 يمكن أن يؤثر على شخصياتنا

- A. passionate B. the context C. resources D. welcome

لأنها وليست الاختبارات الشخصية استخدام هم ضد الاشخاص بأن بعض يقول المقدم
 4- The presenter says that some people are against using personality tests aren'tas it
 could indicate that some personality traits.
 ممكن تنبئ الى لبعض السمات الشخصية ردود فعل

- A. passionate B. reactions C. resources D. welcome

في شخصياتنا على التحكم المقدرة نمتلك اننا جميعا يشير الى المقدم
 5- The presenter points out that we all have the ability to take control of our personalities and
 try not to have in social situations.
 عدم إبداء في المواقف الاجتماعية ومحاولة

- A. passionate B. negative reactions C. resources D. welcome

فقط على سيتم توظيفه لذلك لا أحد في عملية التوظيف تستخدم الشركات
 6- Companies use a in the hiring process, so nobody is going to be hired just on the
 basis of their personality.
 أساس شخصيته

- A. passionate B. negative reactions C. resources D. variety of factors

بشكل طبيعي عن أنفسهم من التعبير يكونوا قادرين الموظفين أنه عندما يزعم المقدم
 7-The presenter argues that when employees are able to express themselves naturally,
 it will ultimately reduces
 هذا سوف يخفض في النهاية تكاليف الشركة

- A. company costs B. negative reactions C. inclusive D. variety of factors

تنسب لها الفضل إلا أنها في عملية التوظيف تساعد اختبارات الشخصية أن لا تعتقد أنها على الرغم
 8- Although she doesn't think that personality tests help in the hiring process, she does credit
 وانشاء مع مهاراتهم المحددة الموظفين على مطابقة المدراء بمساعدة
 them with helping managers to match employees with their specific skills and creating an
 بيئة عمل
 work environment.

A. company costs B. negative reactions C. resources D. inclusive

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Complete the sentences with an adjective that describes personality.

وعوده ويحافظ على ما يجب فعله يعرف انه دائما قادر جدا
 1- Hamza is very capable and he always knows what to do and he keeps his promises.
 قاس متحمس جدير بالثقة

A. tough B. enthusiastic C. trustworthy

العلوم تحب وبشكل خاص بخصوص التعلم ايجابية جدا ريم هي
 2- Reem is so positive about learning and particularly loves Science.
 She's veryand
 متحمس شغوف قاس مرن

A. enthusiastic , passionate B. tough , resilient C. underconfident , defensive

ما يلزم هي تملك لذا ولكنها عاما صعبا كان لديها
 3- She's had a very difficult year, but she's and, so she has what it takes to get
 لتجاوز الأمر
 through it.

A. enthusiastic , passionate B. tough , resilient C. underconfident , defensive

إذا تم انتقاده تماما لذا هو يصبح لحيبيب مما نقوله احذر
 4- Be careful what you say to Habib. He'sso he gets quiteif he's criticised.

A. enthusiastic , passionate B. tough , resilient C. underconfident , defensive

الاشخاص الآخرين بمساعدة يتعلق الأمر عندما حنونه مخلص عطوف
 5- Jameela is so caring andand verywhen it comes to helping other people.

A. compassionate , dedicated B. tough , resilient C. underconfident , defensive

المضارع المستمر Present Continuous**1-actions in progress at the time of speaking : افعال تحدث اثناء الكلام :**

He is talking on his mobile now.

2-temporary situations in progress now : مواقف مؤقتة تحدث الآن :

I'm playing a lot of football.

3-changes and developments : التغييرات والتطورات :

We're becoming tired of the boy's lies.

*** الظروف الدالة على المضارع المستمر هي :****افعال تستخدم لجذب الانتباه إلى فعل يحدث في اللحظة نفسها: وتقع في بداية الجملة****(Don't.../ Be quiet / Be careful / listen اسمع / look انظر / watch out) باقي دلائل هي:****tonight الليلة / still ما زال / at the moment / today / this week / these days
حاليا always / today/ at the moment / now / right now / (currently) at present****القاعدة :****مفرد (he , she , it) → is + V1 (ing)****Subject (I) → am + V1(ing)****جمع (we , you , they) → are + V1(ing)***** يكون نفي المضارع المستمر بإضافة (not) بعد الأفعال المساعدة is not / am not / are not****القاعدة : في السؤال: am / is / are + subject + V1(ing) + object ?**

1. Ali a shower right now.

A. has B. has had C. is having D. was having

2. People still messages and it usually takes only seconds to deliver them.

A. were, sending B. have, sent C. had, sent D. are sending

3. Look ! the young man the lions .

A. are feeding B. fed C. was feeding D. is feeding

4. Don't shout here, students ----- their English exam.

A. are taken B. take C. are taking D. have taken

5. you a book right now?

A. Were, reading B. Have, read C. Are, reading D. Will, read

6. She..... always me when I'm on the phone.

A. has, disturbed B. is, disturbing C. was, disturbing D. were, disturbing

Past Continuous الماضي المستمر

1-actions or activities in progress at a specific time in the past:

أفعال أو أنشطة كانت تحدث في وقت محدد في الماضي

This time last night we were fixing the roof.

2-longer actions interrupted by a shorter past action

أفعال طويلة قاطعها فعل قصير في الماضي

She **was doing** an online personality quiz **when** her boss **walked** into the room.

* مؤشرات ودلائل الماضي المستمر:

While / as / when / Past time + specific time (Yesterday at 5.00)

This time + past time (This time last week, year, month...)

* شكل قاعدة الماضي المستمر

Subject + was / were + (base form + ing)

المفرد I , He , she , it → was
الجمع we , you , they → were

* القاعدة في الجملة المثبتة :

When + S + V2 , S + was, were + V1(ing)
S + was, were + V1(ing) + when + S + V2

- **When they arrived , we were eating.**

While / as + S + was, were + V1(ing) , simple past
S + V2 + while / as + S + was, were + V1(ing)

- **While I was sleeping , my friend visited me.**

- My friend visited me **while I was sleeping .**

* ينفي الماضي المستمر بإضافة (not) للأفعال المساعدة was / were

- The students were not writing when the teacher entered the class .

* القاعدة في السؤال :

was / were + subject + (base form + ing) + object ?

1. My mother was cleaning the house when I ----- home.
A. return B. returned C. is returning D. will return
2. I saw Ali as he ----- the car.
A. drive B. was driving C. were driving D. is driving
3. It ----- heavily while the boys were playing football.
A. rains B. rain C. has rained D. rained
4. Ahmed ----- at a hotel when he first met his wife .
A. will stay B. was staying C. stay D. has stayed
5. We ----- Salma as she was driving her new car.
A. saw B. had seen C. has seen D. see
6. Huda fell down while she ----- the tree.
A. climbing B. were climbing C. climbs D. was climbing
7. The children ----- their homework when their father arrived.
A. were doing B. was doing C. done D. are doing
8. - ----- the children ----- when you saw them?
A. Are, playing B. Will, play C. Was, playing D. Were, playing
9. This time last year I ----- my bedroom.
A. painted B. paint C. was painting D. were painting
10. It ----- midnight when it was raining.
A. is B. were C. be D. was
11. The children were doing their homework when I ----- home.
A. gets B. got C. has got D. get

المستقبل المستمر Future continuous

Use / function

1-To predict something in progress at a point in the future:

للتنبؤ بشيء سيكون جاريًا في وقت معين في المستقبل

Six months from now we'll be studying in different cities.

2-To talk about something that is expected to happen:

للتحدث عن شيء متوقع أن يحدث في المستقبل

You'll all be coming back here in one year's time.

at + future time / By + future time

دلالة :

This time + future time / at 9 o'clock /

in + time (in two years time , in three days time) / on Sunday

ten years from now / Future + specific time (tomorrow at 7 o'clock) /

"soon," "next week," "next month," "next year / all day long, all the time

tonight after + time

Future time (2027 , tomorrow , next + time , in the future .)

شكل قاعدة المستقبل المستمر

القاعدة في الإثبات :

Subject + **will + be + base form(ing)**

القاعدة في النفي :

Subject + **will not + be + base form(ing)**
will not (won't)

القاعدة في السؤال :

will + subject + + be + base form(ing) ?

ملاحظة: أفعال الحال مثل be , believe , forget , like , want , know لا تأخذ ing .

1. you the wall **this time tomorrow** ?
A. Have , finished B. Will , be finished C. Will have finished D. Will , be finishing
2. We'll In the country **soon**.
A. lived B. be living C. had lived D. be lived
3. She Mars in the future.
A. lived B. will be living C. live D. has lived
4. They their exercise **at 6 o'clock tomorrow**.
A. will be done B. will be doing C. have done D. did
5. Can I call you tonight after 6 p.m or you dinner with your family then?
A. Will , have had B. do, have C. will , be having D. were , having
6. This time next week, we around Europe.
A. have travelled B. will be traveling C. will have travelled D. travel
7. This time next year, they for their graduation project.
A. prepare B. were preparing C. prepared D. will be preparing
8. I still medicine in seven year's time.
A. have , studied B. will , be studying C. was , studying D. would , study
9. At 6 p.m. they yoga.
A. will be done B. have done C. had done D. will be doing
10. Tomorrow at 10, you your exam.
A. do B. are doing C. will be done D. will be doing
11. In two months, she for her final exams.
A. is preparing B) have prepared C) will be preparing D. will be prepared

المضارع التام Present Perfect Simple

1-Completed past actions that happened at an unspecified time:

أفعال ماضية مكتملة حدثت في وقت غير محدد

I've visited many European cities in my life.

2-Recent actions with a present relevance/result:

أفعال حدثت حديثاً ولها تأثير أو نتيجة في الحاضر

We've recently discovered a fabulous new restaurant. Let's go there tomorrow.

3-States or actions that began in the past and continue up to now:

للتعبير عن الحالات أو الأفعال التي بدأت في الماضي ولا تزال مستمرة حتى الآن

She's been a translator for a few years.

4-Recent actions where we focus on the result, not the activity:

عندما نتحدث عن أفعال أو أحداث حديثة تركت أثر أو نتيجة في الحاضر، وليس عن الفعل نفسه

Adnan's published a book about horses.

* الظروف الدالة على المضارع التام هي :

yet / ever / never / up to now / How many / How long

since +time/ for+ time / just/

recently (in recent time, in recent years) / for a while / already / ever since/

lately / so far / today / this week (this month, this morning/ afternoon) /

القاعدة في الجملة المثبتة :

مفرد Subject (he, she, it) + has + V3

جمع Subject (I , we , you , they) + have + V3

* ينفي المضارع التام بإضافة (not) بعد الأفعال المساعدة
has not (hasn't) + V3
/ have not (haven't) + V3

القاعدة : قى السؤال:

Have / has + subject + p.p + object . . ?

-
-
1. The students the teacher for half an hour .
 A. has waited B. have waited C. wait D. are waiting
 2. The teacher just the class .
 A. had entered B. have entered C. enters D. has entered
 3. We you for too long.
 A. saw B. see C. have seen D. has seen
 4. The teacher yet .
 A. won't arrive B. haven't arrived C. arrives D. hasn't arrived
 5. I my meal yet.
 A. am not finishing B. hasn't finished C. haven't finished D. don't finish
 6. Sami twenty JD so far .
 A. is saving B. has saved C. have saved D. saves
 7. I have-----doing this for ages .
 A. being B. be C. are D. been
 8. How many times ----- you ----- in the driving test ?
 A. will, fail B. has, failed C. do, fail D. have, failed
 9. your mother ever to Aqaba?
 A. Has, been B. Do, be C. Have, been D. Will, be
 10. Scientists recently a new breed of monkey.
 A. are discovering B. will discover C. have discovered D. has discovered
 11. Where you up to now?
 A. has, been B. will, be C. have, been D. do, be

الماضي التام Past Perfect

1-Actions or states that happened before a specific past time:

للتعبير عن أفعال أو حالات حدثت وانتهت قبل وقت معين في الماضي

It was strange *because* she'd **bought** lots of apples the night before and when she entered the kitchen there was only one.

2-A clear sequence of events. We use the Past Perfect for the earlier action:

نستخدم الماضي التام للفعل الذي حدث أول .تسلسل واضح للأحداث

As soon as I'd **heard** the news, I went round to their house.

* شكل قاعدة الماضي التام :

Subject + **had** (not) + **p.p** + object .

* مؤشرات ودلائل الماضي التام :

* القاعدة في الجملة المثبتة :

Before +S+ **V2**, S + had(not) +V3 .
S + had(not) + V3 + **before** + S + **V2** .

After (because)+ S+ **had(not)** + **V3** , S + V2.
S + V2 + **after(because)** + S+ **had(not)** + V3.

By + 2009, S+ **had(not)** + **V3**
By the time + S + **V2** , S + had (not) + V3

S + V2 , S + had **already , never ,** + V3

As soon as + S+ **had(not)** + **V3** , S + V2

* القاعدة في السؤال :

Had + subject + **V3** + object ?

1. I felt a little better after I ----- the medicine.
A. has taken B. had taken C. take D. am taking
2. Before I left the office, I ----- Ali .
A. am not calling B. don't call C. hadn't called D. wasn't calling
- 3.They cancelled the journey after they ----- to the weather bulletin.
A. listen B. have listened C. had listened D. will listen
4. We had watched the match before we ----- home.
A. left B. leave C. have left D. were leaving
5. By 2009, I ----- the first edition of this book.
A. issue B. had issued C. has issued D. will issue
6. By the time -----, she had already left.
A. will arrive B. has arrived C. arrive D. arrived
7. After I ----- my breakfast, I went out to work.
A. have had B. am having C. had had D. had
- 8 . I called Muna late . The party already
A. had, begun B. has, begun C. will, begin D. have, begun
9. I never at Aqaba until I was 19.
A. have, been B. had , been C. will, be D. has, been
10. He was tired because he ----- well.
A. hasn't slept B. will sleep C. isn't sleeping D. hadn't slept
11. As soon as I ----- the news, I went round to their house.
A. have heard B. hear C. had heard D. am hearing
12. By the time she arrived, the movie ----- .
A. has ended B. will end C. ends D. had ended

Future Perfect Simple المستقبل التام البسيط**Use / function**

to talk about an action that will be completed before a particular time in the future:

للحديث عن حدث سيكتمل قبل وقت محدد في المستقبل.

دلالة

By + future time

By 2027, By the year 2028, by next + time , by tomorrow, by 7 o'clock ,

By the end of+ time , in ten years , by then

by the time..V1.... will have +v3 ,

tomorrow, next + time

شكل قاعدة المستقبل التام البسيط:

القاعدة في الإثبات :

Subject + **will + have + V3...**

القاعدة في النفي :

Subject + **will not + have + V3....**
will not (won't)

القاعدة في السؤال :

will + subject + have + V3.... ?

1. In 100 years' time half the world's languages

A. disappeared B. will be disappeared C. will have disappeared D. disappear

2. you it by then?

A. Have , finished B. Are , finishing C. Do, finish D. Will , have finished

3. By the time we **get** to the station , the train

A. will have going B. went C. will have gone D. goes

4. By tomorrow, we our exam.

A. will be finished B. would have finished
C. have finished D. will have finished

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المستقبل التام المستمر Future Perfect ContinuousUse / function

To talk about something continuing up to a certain point in the future:

للحديث عن شيء يستمر حتى نقطة معينة في المستقبل

By the end of this month we'll have been writing this book for two years.

.....
غالبا ما نستخدم الدلائل التالية مع المستقبل التام / المستقبل المستمر / والمستقبل التام المستمر:
By (2050 / next year.. / then / the time.. / tomorrow / 9 o'clock , the end of this+ time)
..... (for + time)

in (two years .. / two months / three weeks...)

tomorrow, next + time (for + time)

هناك أفعال أخرى من أفعال **modal verbs** ممكن أن نستخدمها بدلا من will مثل might / may / could مع المستقبل التام / المستقبل المستمر / والمستقبل التام المستمر لعرض درجة الاختلاف في التأكيد.

شكل قاعدة المستقبل التام المستمر

القاعدة في الإثبات :

Subject + **will** + **have been** + V1(ing)

القاعدة في النفي :

Subject + **will not** + **have been** + V1(ing)
will not (won't)

القاعدة في السؤال :

will + subject + **have been** + V1(ing)... ?

1. I in Berlin *for three years* in July.

A. will be lived B. live C. lived D. will have been living

2. I here for three hours by six o'clock

A. will have be waiting B. have waited C. will have been waiting D. waited

3. Next year I here for four years

A. will have been worked B. will have been working C. has worked D. am working

4. By the end of the summer, I money for five months

A. will have been save B. saved C. had saved D. will have been saving

5. By the time he retires, he'll for 45 years
A. will have been working B. works C. have been working D. working
6. By the time I finish my course, I English for 6 months
A. will have been studying B. am studying C. will have be studying D. study
7. By 2050, I ----- in this city for 30 years.
A. will have been living B. will be living
C. would live D. live
8. By June, I ----- at this company for ten years.
A. will work B. have worked C. will have been working D. am working
9. By the end of the year, they _____ this project for two years.
A. will have done B. will have be doing C. will have been doing D. have done
10. In ten years, we ----- at this school for a long time.
A. have studied B .will have been studying C. will be studying D. are studying
11. By the end of the year, I ----- English for five years.
A. will have been learning B.will be learning C. learn D. will learn
12. By this time next month, they ----- the car for three weeks.
A. will have be repairing B.will be repairing
C. have repaired D. will have been repairing

المضارع التام المستمر Present Perfect Continuous

To focus on the continuity of: للتركيز على استمرارية

1-actions that began in the past and continue to the present:

أفعال بدأت في الماضي ولا تزال مستمرة حتى الحاضر

They've been running for morethan an hour.

2-recent actions where we focus on the activity, not the result:

أفعال حديثة تركز فيها على الفعل نفسه وليس على النتيجة

I've been sending off job applications.

* الظروف الدالة على المضارع التام المستمر هي :

1- إذا كانت الجملة تحتوي على جزأين أولهما يدل على نتائج أو آثار الفعل والجزء الثاني يحتوي على فراغ والكلمات المفتاحية since+ time, for+ time , lately , recently ,in recent years, ever since,

نطبق قاعدة المضارع التام المستمر:

- Huda is in bed . She -----hard lately.
(has been working, have been working)

all + time -2

How long- 3

القاعدة في الجملة المثبتة:

مفرد Subject + has(not) been + base (ing)
(he , she , it)

جمع Subject + have (not) been + + base (ing)
(I, we, you, they)

القاعدة : في السؤال:

Have + subject + been + + base (ing) ... ?

Has + subject + been + base (ing) ... ?

3. I ----- this book for hours.
A. have been read B. have been reading C. am reading D. read
- 2 . You look tired. What have you -----?
A. been doing B. be doing C. doing D. do
3. Nour an essay all morning.
A. has been writing B. has been written C. wrote D. writes
-
4. Sami ----- in the factory for a year.
A. have worked B. has been working C. is working D. will work
5. Hatem looks tired. He his science project all night.
A. has be doing B. have been doing C. has been doing D. does
-
6. How long ----- you ----- ?
A. has, been studying B. will, study C. have, been studying D. do, study
7. Some body is disturbing us . The phone -----all day.
A. has been ring B. has been ringing C. have been ringing D. has rung
- 8- He is lazy. He hasn't ----- all the year.
A. been study B. be studying C. studying D. been studying
9. They----- for more than an hour.
A. has been running B. are running C. have been running D. run

past perfect Continuous الماضى التام المستمر

-To talk about continuous actions or situations which happened before a specific time in the past:

للحديث عن أفعال أو حالات مستمرة حدثت قبل وقت معين في الماضي

I **had been keeping** quiet about my running, and then I **won** the race.

* الزمن الماضى التام المستمر past perfect continuous نستدل عليه من خلال المؤشرات والظروف الآتية:

for + time

since +time

all + time

recently / lately

When + S + V2 , S + had been + V1(ing)

Because + S + **had been** + V1(ing), S + V2

S + had been + V1(ing), **and then** + S + V2

Before + S + V2 , had been +V1(ing)..... **for / since/ all** + time

After + had been +V1(ing) , S + V2 **for / since/ all** + time

By + 2009, S+ **had(not)** + V3 **for / since/ all** + time

By the time + S + V2 , S + had (not) been+ V1(ing).... **for / since/ all** + time

How long + had + Subject + been + V1(ing) / S + V2

* الزمن الماضى التام المستمر past perfect continuous يتكون من

Subject + V2 / (subject + didn't + base form)

- قاعدة الماضى البسيط simple past :

- قاعدة الماضى التام المستمر :

subject + **had** + **been** + base form(ing)

في الجملة المثبتة

*وينفى بإضافة **not** : subject + **had (not)** + **been** + base form(ing)

had + subject + **been** +base form(ing) ...?

في السؤال :

1. By the time we got home, it ----- for hours.
A. has been raining B. has rained C. had been raining D. will rain
2. When Mr. Mahmoud arrived, he was exhausted. He ----- for five days.
A. has been climbing B. had been climbing C. have climbed D. climbs
3. Omar passed all his exams. He ----- non-stop for a month.
A. had been revising B. has been revising C. is revising D. revises
4. They finished making Laila's dress a week before the wedding. They ----- for over a month.
A. are making B. have made C. had been making D. will make
5. He was out of breath because ----- .
A. had been running B. have been running C. is running D. run
6. She had been working on the assignment before the day it ----- due.
A. is B. were C. be D. was
7. I had been living in London for two years when I ----- Alice.
A. have met B. meet C. am meeting D. met
8. They ----- in Paris *for three years* when he lost his job.
A. have lived B. will be living C. had been living D. live
9. I had been waiting for an hour before the bus finally ----- .
A. arrive B. have arrived C. arrived D. had arrived
10. How long ----- you ----- when the bus finally arrived?
A. have, been waiting B. will, wait C. had, been waiting D. do, wait
11. He was exhausted because he ----- without a break since morning.
A. had been working B. has been working C. has worked D. is working

انتبه للفخ

Mind the trap!

Will can be used like must to make deductions.

يمكن استخدام Will مثل Must لإجراء استنتاجات

أو المستقبل الحاضر حول استنتاجات منطقية لأجراء تستخدم
"Will" can be used to make logical deductions about the present or future —
او بناء على ما نعرفه بدرجة اكبر من التأكيد لكن بطريقة مشابهة لاستخدام
similar to how "must" is used, but usually with more certainty or based on what we know.

He will be at work now.

(I'm sure he's at work now — based on what I know about his routine.)

He must be at work now.

(A strong guess based on evidence or logic.)

A: Why isn't she back yet?

B: Don't worry. She'll have been working late.
She'll have got stuck in traffic.
She'll be sitting in a traffic jam.

من المؤكد انها عملت لوقت متأخر
من المؤكد انها علقت في الزحام المروري
من المؤكد انها جالسة في الزحام المروري

SB/Page 8/ 4

طابق

الجملة مع

معانيها

Match the sentences with meanings.

1. I've been reading a book about habits.

A. I've finished the book

B. I'm still reading the book

2. I've read a book about habits.

A. I've finished the book

B. I'm still reading the book

3. I will be working.

A. I will be in the middle of my work

B. I will have finished my work

4. I will have been working.

A. I will be in the middle of my work

B. I will have finished my work

5. I had been eating all day.

A. I ate

B. I was eating continuously or very often

6. I had eaten that day.

A. I ate

B. I was eating continuously or very often

7. I've come up with a great idea.

A. I have a great idea now

B. I came up with a great idea at some point in the past.

8. I had a great idea.

A. I have a great idea now

B. I came up with a great idea at some point in the past.

9. I'm playing a lot of football.

A. This is something I always do

B. This is something I've been doing recently or temporarily

10. I play a lot of football.

A. This is something I always do

B. This is something I've been doing recently or temporarily

SB/Page 9 / 5

1. Recently, I -----five kilometres every day.
A. has run B. will run C. have been running D. runs
2. When I finish the marathon, I ----- 42 kilometres.
A. will have run B. am running C. runs D. ran
3. I ----- for the bus when I tripped and fell fast on my face.
A. have run B. were running C. was running D. will run
4. Before I trained for the marathon, I ----- never ----- in a race before.
A. has, run B. was, running C. will, run D. had, run
5. I'm a real bookworm. So far this month I ----- six books.
A. has read B. have read C. will have read D. was reading
6. I ----- a fantastic book before I went to sleep last night.
A. had been reading B. will be reading C. have read D. reads
7. I ----- my book all evening.
A. have been read B. was reading C. have been reading D. had read
8. I ----- for two hours now.
A. have been read B. was reading C. have been reading D. had read
9. While I ----- here, I want to go for a walk every day.
A. was living B. will live C. has lived D. am living
10. By the time you come and visit, I ----- here for six months.
A. have lived B. will have be living C. will have been living D. lived
11. I ----- in several different countries.
A. am living B. have lived C. were living D. lives
12. I ate too much fast food when I ----- in Dubai.
A. am living B. has lived C. will be living D. was living

WB/Page 7/1

Match sentences with their meanings.

1-I've been trying to work for hours now.

The sentence above represents ...

- A) an action completed at a non-specified time before now
- B) an action in progress up to a certain time in the future
- C) an action in progress up to the present moment
- D) a temporary situation in progress now

2-He'd been sitting there for hours. It was time to go.

The sentence above represents ...

- A) an action in progress before a certain point in the past
- B) an action that will be completed before a certain point in the future
- C) a completed action which happened before a certain point in the past
- D) an action in progress at a certain time in the past

3-I'm learning to ski.

The sentence above shows ...

- A) a temporary situation in progress now
- B) a recent action with a result in the present
- C) an action completed at a non-specified time before now
- D) an action in progress up to the present moment

4-By August, I'll have been living here for two years.

The sentence above shows ...

- A) an action that will be completed before a certain point in the future
- B) an action that will be in progress at a specific time in the future
- C) an action in progress up to a certain time in the future
- D) a completed action which happened before a certain point in the past

5-Next time I see you, I will have had my hair cut short.

The sentence above represents ...

- A) an action in progress up to a certain time in the future
- B) an action completed at a non-specified time before now
- C) an action that will be completed before a certain point in the future
- D) an action in progress before a certain point in the past

6-I've built up a lot of muscle.

The sentence above represents ...

- A) an action in progress before a certain point in the past
- B) an action completed at a non-specified time before now**
- C) a completed action which happened before a certain point in the past
- D) a temporary situation in progress now

7-The water was pouring down the side of the bath.

The sentence above represents ...

- A) a recent action with a result in the present
- B) an action in progress up to a certain time in the future
- C) an action in progress at a certain time in the past**
- D) an action that will be completed before a certain point in the future

8-This time tomorrow, I'll be flying over the Atlantic.

The sentence above represents ...

- A) an action that will be in progress at a specific time in the future**
- B) an action in progress up to the present moment
- C) an action that will be completed before a certain point in the future
- D) a completed action which happened before a certain point in the past

9-I can't exercise because I've broken my leg.

The sentence above shows ...

- A) a recent action with a result in the present
- B) an action in progress before a certain point in the past
- C) an action that will be in progress at a specific time in the future
- D) an action in progress up to a certain time in the future

10-I had been there before.

The sentence above shows ...

- A) a completed action which happened before a certain point in the past
- B) an action completed at a non-specified time before now
- C) an action in progress at a certain time in the past
- D) a recent action with a result in the present

WB/Page 7/ 2

Choose the correct options to complete the sentences.

- I've been trying to call you ----- .
A. all day B. several times C. last week D. yesterday
- You're keen! That's the third time you've ----- this week.
A. runs B. been running C. ran D. be running
- Have you been eating a lot of fruit ----- ?
A. yesterday B. last week C. this week D. two weeks ago
- How many glasses of water ----- you ----- by midday today?
A. had, been drinking B. has, drunk C. will, drink D. had drunk
- You ----- at that desk for hours. Get up and move about a bit!
A. have been sitting B. have be sitting C. have sat D. will sit
- I couldn't believe it when I saw Osama – we'd just ----- about him.
A. be talking B. talk C. been talking D. talking

WB/Page 7/ 3

Complete the sentences with the correct **Present Perfect** Simple or Present **Perfect Continuous** forms.

- It all day. I'm fed up with it.
A. have been raining B. has rained C. has been raining
- I a headache ever since I woke up this morning.
A. have had B. has had C. have been having
- I hope youlong.
A. haven't been waiting B. haven't waited C. a + b
- How long youill?
A. has, been B. have, been C. have, been being
- How longyou sick?
A. have, been feeling B. has, been feeling C. have, you felt

يمكن استخدام الفعل feel مع صيغة المضارع التام المستمر ولكن عندما فقط يستخدم بمعنى "يشعر جسدياً" أو "يعاني" وليس بمعنى يعتقد أو يشعر شعوراً , ولكن اذا جاء فعل حال مثل اعتقد انا اشعر بالمرض.. لا يستخدم في الصيغة المستمرة.

6. He feels terrible because hesweets all morning.
 A. has eaten B. has been eating C. has been eaten
 7. Someone my sandwich – they've taken a big bite!
 A. have eaten B. has been eating C. has eaten
 8. She's too laid-back about her work – she on the phone most of the day.
 A. has been chatting B. has chatted C. have been chatting

WB/Page 8/ 4

Complete the sentences with no more than three words in each gap.

1. I've just walking in the hills. It's gorgeous out there.
 A. be B. been C. was D. had
 2. Next week, I working here *for* five years.
 A. will have been B. am C. was D. have been
 3. It raining as we left the cinema, so I opened my umbrella.
 A. is B. had C. was D. has been
 4. Don't call me tonight. I watching the next episode of *Fix Up*.
 A. will be B. am C. have D. had been
 5. I going to bed too late recently. I must get an early night tonight.
 A. had B. have been C. was D. will be
 6. I studying Spanish at the moment in preparation for a trip to Madrid *next month*.
 A. will be B. have been C. am D. had been
 7. I seen you for ages! Where have you been hiding?!
 A. did B. have C. wasn't D. don't
 8. I know Amman pretty well, but I never to Aqaba before this trip. It was great.
 A. was, going B. have, been C. has, been D. will be

WB/Page 8 / 5

Complete the second sentence using the word in bold so that it means the same as the first one.

لكن ظروف الحياة حالت دون ذلك هذا الربيع ممارسة رياضة كنا ننوي

1. We intended to get fit this spring, but life got in the way.

A. We had decided to get fit this spring, but life got in the way.

B. We have decided to get fit this spring, but life got in the way.

حتى الآن هذا افضل عمل لك شخص ذكي انت

2. You are a smart cookie. This is your best work to date.

A. You are a smart cookie. This is the best work you had ever done.

B. You are a smart cookie. This is the best work you have ever done.

3. There is no decision from the government **yet**.

A. The government hasn't yet decided / made a decision.

B. The government has yet decided / made a decision.

4. I don't expect to finish until tomorrow.

A. I probably will not have finished **until / before** tomorrow.

B. I probably will have finished **until / before** tomorrow.

5. Both my parents have regular piano lessons.

A. Both my parents have been **having / taking** piano lessons.

B. Both my parents had been **having / taking** piano lessons.

WB/Page 10/ 1 (Revision)

Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

بكل شيء بمدى براعته ولا يتفاخر

1. He's very and never brags about how good he is at everything, despite his talents.

A. defensive

B. humble

C. tough

ان الناس

يتأثرون

بتربيتهم

أكثر من شخصياتهم

2. Are you that people are more influenced by their upbringing than their personality?

A. deciding

B. implying

C. conceiving

كاتب هذه

المقالة هو

للنظرية التي تقول

ان عادات الطفولة المبكرة

تستمر

3. The writer of the article is a of the theory that early childhood habits last

مدى الحياة

a lifetime

A. proponent

B. mover

C. go-getter

حتى لكل شيء يخطط لانه دائما في حياة ابن عمي القليل جدا من هناك
4. There is very little in my cousin's life as he always plans everything down to the last detail.

- A. spontaneity لا أستطيع ببساطة أن
B. humility كيف أختين
C. discretion ان تكون لهما الأبوين لهما نفس
5. I simply can't why two sisters with the same parents have such different personalities.

- A. comprehend B. assume C. conclude

في مستقبل العمل على المدى الطويل يفكر فهو دائما مديرنا صاحب اعتقد ان
6. I suppose our boss is very forward- and always thinks about the long-term future of the business, rather than what's just round the corner.

- A. seeing B. minded C. looking

WB/Page 10/ 3 (Revision)

Complete the conversation with the continuous, perfect or perfect continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

A : Hi. I haven't heard from you for a while, whatyou with yourself?

- a. had, been doing b. has, been doing c. have, been doing

B: Good to see you! Sorry, I to call you last night, but never got round to it.

- a. was planning b. am planning c. have been planning

I a highly interesting TV series on and off *for a while now* – it's about researching your ancestry.

- a. had been watching b. have been watching c. am watching

So, I decided to have a go and I several really useful websites.

- a. have found b. am finding c. has found

I never before that it could be so fascinating.

- a. has, realised b. had, realised c. have realised

A : Yeah – I to catch that series too.

I college work a bit heavy at the moment.

How you on with the research?

B : I know what you mean about the assignments! I've missed a couple, so no doubt I next week catching up!

- a. have spent b. will be spending c. has spent

But, by the end of the month, I my family history for a good three weeks, so I should have some results.

- a. will have been researching b. have researched