سم الله الرحن الرحن النور في اللغة الانجليزية

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Grade 12











التوجيهي – الانجليزي المتقدم

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Obligation and necessity

We use modal auxiliary verbs and phrases to convey the attitude of the speaker to an event.

نستخدم الأفعال المساعدة المودالية والعبارات للتعبير عن موقف أو شعور المتحدث تجاه حدثٍ ما

Obligation and pagagity in the Land					
	Obligation and necessity الاجبار والضرورة				
must التزام من المتكلم have to have got to obligation and necessity / right الإجبار والضرورة	Must = have to: obligation and necessity = talk about what is right = There is no choice تُستخدمان للتعبير عن الواجب والضرورة عندما يكون لا يوجد خيار آخر We use must to talk about what is right or necessary. There is no choice: تُستخدمان للحديث عمّا هو صحيح أو ضروري القيام به ولا يوجد خيار - the strong obligation comes from the speaker الإجبار / الاتزام القوي يأتي من المتكلم نفسه I must / have got to do my homework. (strong obligation)				
There is no choice لا يوجد خيار اخر	يجب عليّ أن أعمل واجبي المدرسي				
have to الترام من الخارج be required to (strog obligation) (external authurity)	have to = be required to used in all tenses (had to/have to/has to) To express a strong obligation coming from an external authority للتعبير عن التزام قوي صادر من سلطة خارجية You have to / are required to obey the law.				
mustn't – can't	To express a negative obligation or prohibition, we use mustn't or can't:				
negative obligation) (strong obligation) (prohibition)	التعبير عن التزام سلبي أو منع You mustn't / can't cheat in an exam. (it's wrong) التعبير عن التزام سلبي أو منع يجب ألّا تغشّ في الامتحان (لأن ذلك خطأ)				
needn't don't need to don't have to (lack of obligation) (lack of necessity)	To express lack of obligation or necessity, we use needn't, don't need to or don't have to: التعبير عن عدم وجود التزام أو عدم وجود ضرورة You needn't /don't need to /don't have to write this essay. (but you can) لا يجب عليك كتابة هذا المقال (لكن يمكنك كتابته إذا أردت)				
didn't need to	didn't need to or didn't have to mean it was not necessary to do something.				
didn't have to	تعني أنه لم يكن من الضروري القيام بشيء ما أو The action may or may not have taken place.				
(not necessary) - past	أون الفعل قد حدث أو لم يحدث I didn't need / have to learn the poem by heart. (so I didn't) ن بحاجة إلى حفظ القصيدة عن ظهر قلب، لذلك لم أفعل				
	Needn't have means someone did something and later discovered it was not necessary.				
needn't have +V3	تعني أن شخصًا ما قام بفعل ثم اكتشف لاحقًا أنه لم يكن ضروريًا It indicates regret or relief. وهي تعبّر عن الندم أو الارتياح				
فعل حدث ولم يكن ضروري	I needn't have learnt the poem by heart. (but I didn't know that, so I did) لم يكن من الضروري أن أحفظ القصيدة عن ظهر قلب، لكنني لم أكن أعلم ذلك، لذلك حفظتها تُستخدم لشيء حدث في الماضي لكنه لم يكن ضروريًا				
lealted verbs افعال مرتبطة ولها علاقة					
be required be obliged to (give order or set rules)	We use verbs like be required to / be obliged to in all tenses to refer to an 'outside authority' that gives orders or sets rules: نستخدم هذه الإفعال في جميع الأزمنة للإشارة إلى "سلطة خارجية" تعطي أو امر أو تضع قواعد. He was required to get proper qualifications. كان مطلوبًا منه أن يحصل على المؤهلات المناسبة We are obliged to come to school on time.				
	نحن مُلزَ مون بالحضور إلى المدرسة في الوقت المحدد 1				

توصيات و نصائح **Recommendation and advice**

should (mild obligation) To express an advisable, but not obligatory action, we use should, ought to or had better.

التعبير عن فعل مُستَحسن ولكن ليس إلزاميًا

had better

You should /ought to /had better tell your friend the truth.

للحاضر والمستقبل فقط

ينبغي عليك / من المفترض / من الافضل أن تخبر صديقك بالحقيقة

ought to ينبغي / من الافضل For the past, we use should and ought to, but not had better.

للنصيحة أو الفعل المستحسن بدون إلزام. للماضي، نستخدم should و ought to كان لا نستخدم should

They suggest the action was not fulfilled.

تُشير هذه الأفعال إلى أن الفعل لم يتم تنفيذه

nould have / ought to have + V3 الفعل لم يحدث وغالبًا ثُستَخدم للَّوم أو الندم

You ought not to have painted the wall blue. (but you did)

لم يكن ينبغي لك أن تطلى الحائط باللون الأزرق، لكنّك فعلت ذلك رئستخدم للوم أو ندم على فعل حدّث في الماضي)

(نصيحة)

فعل مستحسن لكنه غالبًا لن بحدث

might have/could have + V3

might could نصيحة ضعيفة او احتمال We can use might or could for an advisable yet probably unfulfilled action,

يمكننا استخدام هذه الافعال للتعبير عن فعل مستحسن لكنه على الأرجح لم يُنجَز،

but we have to stress the main verb, not the modal verb.

ولكن يجب علينا التأكيد على الفعل الرئيسي وليس الفعل المودالي

She might / could say something. (but she probably won't)

قد تقول شيئًا، لكنها على الأرجح لن تفعل (يدلان على احتمال ضعيف في المستقبل)

You might /could have told me. (but you didn't)

كان بإمكانك أن تخبرني، لكنّك لم تفعل (إمكانية في الماضي)

افعال مر تبطة ولها علاقة Related verbs

be supposed to

We use **be supposed to** to talk about what should/shouldn't happen according to rules

or according to what is generally expected. It is not used in continuous tenses: نستخدم هذا الفعل للحديث عما يجب أو لا يجب أن يحدث وفقًا للقوانين أو وفقًا لما هو متوقع عمومًا.

ولا يُستخدم في الأزمنة المستمرة

متوقع أو مفروض حسد القوانين أو العُرف

They are supposed to be free.

من المفترض أن يكونوا أحرارًا

Animals are not supposed to suffer like this.

ليس من المفترض أن تعانى الحيوانات بهذه الطريقة

الاذن / السماح **Permission**

can

could (more polite)

We use **can/could** to ask for and give permission.

نستخدم can / could لطلب الإذن وإعطائه

Could is generally a little more polite, though intonation is most important in terms of politeness:

تُ أحد could أكثر لباقةً قليلًا بشكل عام، مع أن نبرة الصوت هي العامل الأهم في التعبير عن الأدب واللطف

Can / Could I ask you a question?

هل يمكنني / هل تسمح لى أن أطرح عليك سؤالًا؟

You can stay out late tonight.

يمكنك البقاء خارج المنزل حتى وقت متأخر الليلة.

I couldn't stay out late when I was younger.

لم يكن مسموحًا لي بالبقاء خارج المنزل حتى وقت متأخر عندما كنت أصغر سنًا

افعال مر تبطة ولها علاقة **Related verbs**

be allowed to be permitted to Why has water pollution been allowed in this country?

لماذا سُمح بتلوّث المياه في هذا البلد؟

We are permitted to enter the lab.

يُسمح لنا بدخول المختبر

2

المستطيع / غير قادر على إعطاعك هاتني المستطيع / غير قادر على إعطاعك هاتني المستطيع / غير قادر على إعطاعك هاتني المستطيع / غير قادر على المستطيع / غير قادر على المستطيع / غير منية في الماضي الأسود و we use could or be able to: المستطيع من القرد العامة على الأسود المستطيع التعالى المستطيع المستطيع التعالى المستطيع التعالى المستطيع التعالى المستطيع التعالى المستطيع المس						
be (un) able to (ability) I can't / am unable to give you my phone. I can't / am unable to give you my phone. To express a general ability over a period of time in the past, we use could or be able to (general ability - pust) over a period of time in the past, we use could or be able to (general ability - pust) over a period of time be able to (general ability - pust) over a period of time be able to (general ability - pust) over a period of time be able to (general ability - pust) over a period of time in the past, we use ould / was able to climb trees when he was younger. (general ability - pust) over a period of time in the past, we use able to climb trees when he was younger. (general ability - pust) over a period of time in the past, we use be able to or managed to, but not could: (general ability - pust) over a period of time in the past, we use be able to or managed to period of time death of pust of the past, we use be able to or managed to, but not could: (general ability in the past) over a period of time in the past, we use be able to or managed to, but not could: (general ability in the past) over a period of time in the past, we use be able to or managed to, but not could: (general ability in the past) over a period of time in the past, we use the able to or managed to be able to or managed to be able to or managed to perform a specific action in the past, we use could. We can use could / was able to climb or managed to be able to or managed to find the criminal. To express a conditional ability, we use could, but not may or might: (ability in the past) or managed to be able to or managed to be able to or managed to find the criminal. (be able to or managed to find the criminal. (could but not managed to find the criminal. (ability in the past) or managed to find the criminal. (be succeeded in persuading her to help. Deduction an	Ability and willingness القدرة والاستعداد					
we use could or be able to: (general ability – past) over a period of time be able to (general ability – past) over a period of time To express the ability to perform a specific action in the past, we use be able to or managed to, but not could: She could / was able to / managed to, but not could: She could / was able to / managed to prepare the speech in one hour. (شعفیه / الموقع الم	be (un) able to	للتعبير عن القدرة I can't / am unable to give you my phone.				
be able to managed to managed to (the ability in the past) perform specific action She could / was able to / managed to prepare the speech in one hour. We can use couldn't in negative sentences: They couldn't / weren't able to / didn't manage to reach an agreement. We can use couldn't manage to reach an agreement. To express a conditional ability, we use could, but not may or might renditional ability I could / may / might show you how to do it. (but I'm not going to) Will and would (willingness) won't / wouldn't (unwillingness) won't / wouldn't (unwillingness) want to To express our willingness to do something, we use will and would. would, would, will always help you if you need something. Related verbs The police managed to find the criminal. Related verbs The police managed to find the criminal. He succeeded in persuading her to help. Deduction and possibility succeeded in the first day, etual of the policy of the press of the pressure of the pressur	be able to (general ability – past)	we use could or be able to: للتعبير عن القدرة العامة خلال فترة زمنية في الماضي.				
could but not may or might: may or might conditional ability, we use could, but not may or might: may or might conditional ability I could /may /might show you how to do it. (but I'm not going to) Will and would (willingness) Won't /wouldn't (wouldn't (unwillingness) Want to To express our willingness to do something, we use will and would. Would . with meaning is similar to 'want to'. We use won't/wouldn't to express unwillingness) Want to Nader will always help you if you need something. He is very kind. Her friend wouldn't even text her. Related verbs Related verbs The police managed to find the criminal. Related verbs The police managed to find the criminal. He succeeded in persuading her to help. Deduction and possibility Succeeded in Want to Lizz id wo . elab little with the could be a country of the	managed to (the ability in the past)	we use be able to or managed to, but not could: could معند الافعال للتعبير عن القدرة على تنفيذ فعل محدد في الماضي، ولكن لا نستخدم هذه الافعال للتعبير عن القدرة على تنفيذ فعل محدد في الماضي، ولكن لا نستخدم هذه الافعال للتعبير عن القدرة على الفعرة (قدرة عامة، وليس بالضرورة أن الفعل حدث) We can use couldn't in negative sentences: They couldn't / weren't able to / didn't manage to reach an agreement.				
won't /wouldn't (unwillingness) won't /wouldn't (unwillingness) won't /wouldn't (unwillingness) want to Nader will always help you if you need something. Want to He is very kind. Her friend wouldn't even text her. الله المحتوى الما المساعدة الما الموقول الما الموقول الم	but not may or might	To express a conditional ability, we use could, but not may or might: might و may مولكن لا نستخدم could و could للتعبير عن القدرة الشرطية، نستخدم				
The police managed to find the criminal. Managed to He succeeded in persuading her to help. Deduction and possibility مكنت الشرطة من العثور على المجرم. خح في إقناعها بالمساعدة. تيجة مؤكدة / إنجاز فعلي، وليسنا عن احتمال	(willingness) won't /wouldn't (unwillingness) نفس معنی :	Would. و will و . will و . We use won't/wouldn't to express unwillingness. The meaning is similar to 'want to'. We use won't/wouldn't to express unwillingness. "want to": "want to": "want to': "want to': "want't / wouldn't /				
دول على ال العمل على المسلم الموده وليس مجرد الحصال.)		The police managed to find the criminal.				

	Deduction and Possibility
	الاستنتاج الشيئة الله الله الله الله الله الله الله الل
must	1. To express how much we believe something from logical deduction we use must , can't or might .
can't	للتعبير عن مدى إيماننا بشيءٍ ما بناءً على استنتاج منطقي. He must be an actor. (from the way he talks)
might.	She can't have studied in Sweden. (she doesn't even know how to say 'school' in Swedish)
(speculation)	لا يمكن أنها درست في السويد، لا يمكن أنها درست في السويد، فهي لا تعرف حتى كيف تقول كلمة "مدرسة" باللغة السويدية. It might have been a gift. (I suppose she didn't buy it for herself, she doesn't like this colour)
	ربما كان هدية، أفترض أنها لم تشترِه لنفسها لأنها لا تحب هذا اللون.
could may	2. To say something is possible, we use could, may or might , but not can . للتعبير عن أن شيئًا ما ممكن الحدوث، نستخدم could أو might التعبير عن أن شيئًا ما ممكن الحدوث، نستخدم
might (possibility)	He can /could /may / might be working on a new novel now. قد یکون یعمل الآن علی روایة جدیدة.
but not can.	Adding (very) well shows you think the possibility is stronger. إضافة كلمة (very) well تُظهر أنك تعتقد أن الاحتمال أقوى .
(very) well (strong possibility)	He could /may /might very well have been somewhere else. قد يكون من المحتمل جدًا أنه كان في مكانٍ آخر.
even or just (weak possibility)	Adding <u>even or just</u> shows you think the possibility is weaker. إضافة even أو just تُظهر أنك تعتقد أن الاحتمال أضعف. They could /may /might even have lost all their money.
	قد يكون من المحتمل (وإن كان ضعيفًا) أنهم فقدوًا كل أموالهم . It could /may /might just be true.
	قد يكون هذا صحيحًا فقط / ربما يكون صحيحًا، لكن الاحتمال ضعيف.
may not might not (negative possibility)	3. To express a negative possibility, we use may not or might not , but not couldn't : couldn't . کننا لا نستخدم may not او may not التعبير عن احتمالِ سلبي، نستخدم He couldn't /may not /might not remember where he left the books
but not couldn't	He couldn't /may not /might not remember where he left the books. قد لا يتذكّر أين ترك الكتب. قد الميتذكّر عن استحالة أو استنتاج قوي بالنفي، وليس مجرد احتمال.
pronunciation	To show that we have doubts about something, we stress the pronunciation of the modal verbs: (modal verbs) لإظهار أن لدينا شكوكًا حول شيءٍ ما، نُشدِد في النطق على الأفعال الناقصة.
0,	She may /might /could write something. (but she probably won't) قد تكتب شيئًا، لكنها على الأرجح لن تفعل.
	He may /might /could have done it. (it's possible, I can't remember)

Related verbs افعال مرتبطة ولها علاقة

No obligation

عدم الاجبار

don't have to needn't to

(needn't = don't need to)

(not necessary)

didn't need to (we don't know) (lack of obligation)

needn't have +V3 (we know)

We use don't have to and needn't to mean 'it isn't necessary':

نستخدم don't have to و needn't للدلالة على أن الأمر غير ضروري.

He doesn't have to be experienced. (but it is not a problem if he is)

لا يشترط أن يكون ذا خبرة (لكن لا مشكلة إن كان كذلك).

Needn't is a modal verb and has the same meaning as don't need to:

don't need to. الفعل needn't هو فعل ناقص، وله المعنى نفسه مثل needn't

Pupils don't need to/needn't do this.

لا يحتاج التلاميذ إلى القيام بهذا الأمر / ليس من الضروري أن يقوم التلاميذ بهذا.

The past forms of these verbs have differences in their meanings:

لصيغ الماضي لهذه الأفعال اختلافات في المعنى:

She didn't need to go there. (we don't know if she went or not)

لم تكن بحاجة إلى الذهاب إلى هناك . (لا نعرف هل ذهبت أم لا.)

She <u>needn't have gone</u> there. (she went, now we know she could have stayed away) لم يكن من الضروري أن تذهب إلى هناك . (لكنها ذهبت، والأن نعلم أنه كان يمكنها عدم الذهاب.)

Related verbs

افعال مرتبطة ولها علاقة

be not required to غير مطلوب be not obliged to غير مجبر Human divers are not required to do the job.

الغواصون البشر غير مُلزَمين بالقيام بهذه المهمة

Secret agents **are not obliged to** be good at maths.

الجو اسيس غير مُلزَمين بأن يكونوا جيّدين في الرياضيات.

Prohibition منع

- mustn't

- can't

- couldn't

(not permited)
(prohibition)

We use mustn't, can't and couldn't to say that something is not permitted:

نستخدم mustn't و can't و couldn't للتعبير عن أن شيئًا ما غير مسموح به

People can't treat animals badly.

لا يجوز (ممنوع) للناس معاملة الحيوانات معاملة سيئة.

Related verbs

افعال مرتبطة ولها علاقة

are not allowed to غير مسموح be forbidden to Students are not allowed to take mobile phones into exams.

لا يُسمح للطلاب بإدخال الهواتف المحمولة إلى الامتحانات.

In my last job, we were forbidden to use the Internet in the office.

في عملي السابق، كان محظورًا علينا استخدام الإنترنت في المكتب.

Modal and related verbs Choose the correct forms to complete the sentences from the recording. 3. Match sentences 1–12 from Exercise 2 with their functions a–g. Say if the sentences refer to the past or present.	(SB 2 P 50) (SB 3 P 50)
1. I can't / mustn't say I enjoyed the exams though. present Ability	القدرة
2. I probably must / <u>ought to</u> have put in a bit more eff ort. Past mild obligation	اجبار خفيف
3. I need to / can't do a lot of revision to get stuff to stick. Present strong obligation	اجبار قوي
4. I had to get / must have got at least a six in order to study Psychology this year. Past strong obligation	اجبار قوي
5. Oh dear, I can imagine what can't / must have happened. Past Speculation	تخمين / افتراض
6. I needn't have / shouldn't have bothered revising at all! Past lack of obligation	عدم وجود اجبار
7. Surely, they have to / <u>must</u> give you a second chance when something like that happens? strong obligation	Present اجبار قوي
8. It mustn't / <u>can't</u> have been that bad, you passed after all, didn't you? <u>Past</u> Speculation	تخمين / افتراض
9. I needn't / mustn't be impatient. Present Prohibition	منع
10. The driving examiner turned to me and said, 'You have to / may drive on now.' Present Permission	اذن
11. I couldn't / didn't need to understand what he meant. Past lack of obligation	عدم وجود اجبار
12. I must / should have been practising every day, but I hadn't taken the trumpet out of the box mild obligation	د for weeks. Past اجبار خفیف
How is the form of the verbs different when we refer to the past? : بعني مع الأفعال الناقصة نستخدم:	(SB 3 P 50) عندما نشير إلى الماض
modal + have + past participle must → must have + V3 should → should have + V3 needn't → needn't have + V3	
 4. Study Watch Out! Then think of two different possible meanings for sentences 1–3. Listen and check your ideas. 1. He must be responsible. 2. He could have eaten it. 3. He won't tell anyone. 	(SB 4 P 50)

WATCH OUT!

Modal verbs are weak words in a sentence, so they are not emphasised.

أفعال المودال (modal verbs) هي كلمات ضعيفة في الجملّة، لذلك لا يتم التأكيد عليها

However, sometimes we can stress them to convey different meanings and so their functions change.

مع ذلك، أحيانًا يمكننا التأكيد عليها للتعبير عن معان مختلفة، وبالتالي تتغيّر وظائفها

Compare sentence 1 and 2:

- 1. If we stress the modal verb may / might / could, it expresses possibility, e.g., You may/ might /could have told me. (It was possible.)
- 2. If we stress the main verb, we can use **may/might/could** with a similar meaning to **should** to **complain**, e.g., You might /could have **helped** me! (Why didn't you?)

Compare sentence 1 and 2:

- 1. If we stress the modal verb **must**, it will express **speculation**,
- e.g., She **must** be home. I can hear somebody talking.

He **must stay** at home and do homework. (obligation)

Compare sentence 1 and 2:

- 1. If we stress the modal verb **won't**, it will express **refusal**,
- e.g., She won't go to school. I can do nothing about it.

He won't **do** it again. It was too stressful. (prediction)

- 5. Rewrite the underlined parts of the sentences with modal verbs and the correct forms of the verbs. There is one sentence where this is not possible. Say why. (SB 5 P 51)
- 1. I don't seem to be able to keep the information in my head.

I can't keep the information in my head.

لا يبدو أنني قادر على الاحتفاظ بالمعلومات في رأسي. لا أستطيع الاحتفاظ بالمعلومات في رأسي

2. I was required to pass it in order to study Psychology.

I had to pass it in order to study Psychology.

كان مطلوبًا مني أن أنجح فيه من أجل در اسة علم النفس. كان عليً أن أنجح فيه من أجل در اسة علم النفس

3. I was supposed to get up at about 7 a.m.

I ought to/should have got up at about 7 a.m.

كان من المفترض أن أستيقظ حوالي الساعة السابعة صباحًا. كان ينبغي / كان عليَّ أن أستيقظ حوالي الساعة السابعة صباحًا

4. I was so tired I managed to sleep right through the alarm.

Not possible – the closest modal, could, has a different meaning from managed to

كنتُ متعبًا جدًا لدرجة أنني تمكنت من النوم طوال الوقت دون أن أسمع المنبّه.

غير ممكن _ أقرب فعل ناقص هو could لكنه يحمل معنى مختلفًا عن managed to

5. Were you allowed to take the test again?

Could you take the test again?

هل كان مسموحًا لك أن تتقدم للاختبار مرة أخرى؟ هل كان بإمكانك أن تتقدم للاختبار مرة أخرى؟

6. I mean, surely I wasn't meant to overtake all the cars.

I mean, surely I shouldn't have overtaken all the cars.

أعني، بالتأكيد لم يكن من المفترض أن أتجاوز كل السيارات. أعنى، بالتأكيد لم يكن ينبغي لي أن أتجاوز كل السيارات

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

(SB 6 P 51)

1. It wasn't necessary for you to make so much effort.

NEEDN'T

You needn't have made so much effort.

لم يكن من الضروري أن تبذل كل هذا الجهد. لم يكن عليك أن تبذل كل هذا الجهد

2. I can't find my key anywhere. <u>Perhaps I left</u> it at home? I can't find my key anywhere. I might have left it at home.

MIGHT

لا أستطيع العثور على مفتاحي في أي مكان. ربما تركته في المنزل؟ لا أستطيع العثور على مفتاحي في أي مكان. قد أكون تركته في المنزل

3. He <u>wasn't allowed to enter</u> the building. He <u>was banned from entering</u> the building

BANNED

م يكن مسموحًا له دخول المبنى. نع من دخول المبنى.

4. You shouldn't have told him.

You weren't supposed to tell him.

SUPPOSED

لم يكن ينبغي عليك أن تخبره. لم يكن من المفترض أن تخبره.

5. They <u>made me attempt it</u>, even though I knew it was futile. **FORCED**They forced me to attempt it, even though I knew it was futile.

أجبروني على محاولة القيام بذلك، رغم أنني كنت أعلم أنه بلا جدوى. أرغموني على محاولة القيام بذلك، رغم أنني كنت أعلم أنه بلا جدوى.

6. You weren't meant to see that!
You shouldn't have seen that.

SEEN

لم يكن من المفترض أن ترى ذلك! لم يكن ينبغي لك أن ترى ذلك.

7. Complete the story with the correct forms of the verbs from the box. (SB 7 P 51

be forced to - couldn't - can't have - might not - manage to - must be - must have - need to not be allowed to - shouldn't

A COOING DISTRACTION

تشتيت مُهدِّئ / إلهاء بصوت هادئ

This is the kind of story that you <u>1 might not</u> even believe really happened – but I promise it did! I was taking my final exams at school and we were all sitting in the big hall. It was really hot, so the teacher <u>2 was forced</u> to open all the windows. Usually, the school kept them closed because they were very high up, which meant the teacher <u>3 needed to</u> climb up a step ladder to open them.

هذا هو نوع القصص الذي قد لا تصدّق حتى أنه حدث فعلًا — لكنني أؤكد لك أنه حدث! كنتُ أؤدي امتحاناتي النهائية في المدرسة، وكنا جميعًا نجلس في القاعة الكبيرة. كان الجو حارًا جدًا، لذلك ا<mark>ضطر</mark> المعلم إلى فتح جميع النوافذ. عادةً ما كانت المدرسة تُبقي النوافذ مغلقة لأنها كانت مرتفعة جدًا، مما يعني أن المعلم كان بحاجة إلى الصعود على سلّم صغير لفتحها

Anyway, the exam started and I was just getting my head down when I heard a kind of rustling noise. To be honest, I thought it <u>4 must have been / must be</u> someone fiddling with the exam papers or looking for something in their bag, though we weren't actually allowed to bring in bags. I didn't give it too much thought until I heard another strange noise, a kind of cooing. I looked up and saw that a bird, a pigeon to be precise, was flying round the room. It 5 must have come in through the open windows.

على أي حال، بدأ الامتحان وكنت قد بدأت أركّز جيدًا عندما سمعت نوعًا من صوت الحفيف. وبصراحة، اعتقدت أنه لا بد أنه كان شخصًا يعبث بأوراق الامتحان أو يبحث عن شيء في حقيبته، مع أننا في الواقع لم نكن مسموحًا لنا بإدخال الحقائب. لم أعطِ الأمر أهمية كبيرة حتى سمعت صوتًا غريبًا آخر، نوعًا من الهديل. رفعتُ رأسي ورأيت طائرًا — حمامة على وجه التحديد — تطير في أرجاء القاعة الابد أنها دخلت من خلال النوافذ المفتوحة

The teacher made a speech about how we 6 shouldn't let it deflect our attention from our exam, and that we 7 weren't allowed to / shouldn't talk or anything, and then he started going around, climbing on the step ladder and trying to shoo the pigeon out of one of the windows. But the pigeon just 8 couldn't find its way out at all. It was getting more and more agitated, and making more and more noise. The teacher 9 can't have expected us to just ignore it all! القى المعلم خطابًا عن أنه لا ينبغي لنا أن نسمح لهذا الأمر بأن يشتّت انتباهنا عن الامتحان، وأننا <mark>لم نكن مسموحًا لنا / لا ينبغي لنا أ</mark>ن نسمح لهذا الأمر بأن يشتّت انتباهنا عن الامتحان، وأننا <mark>لم نكن مسموحًا لنا / لا ينبغي لنا</mark> أن نتحدث أو نفعل أي شيء، ثم بدأ يتجوّل في القاعة، يصعد على السلم ويحاول طرد الحمامة إلى خارج إحدى النوافذ. لكن الحمامة ل<mark>م تستطع</mark> أن تجد طريقها إلى الخارج على الإطلاق. كانت تزداد اضطرابًا أكثر فأكثر، وتُحدث ضجيجًا متزايدًا. <mark>لا يمكن أن يكون المعلم قد توقّع</mark> منا ببساطة أن نتجاهل كل ذلك Eventually, she 10 managed to direct the pigeon towards an open window, and it flew off, no doubt very relieved to have escaped. وفي النهاية، تمكّنت من توجيه الحمامة نحو نافذة مفتوحة، فحلّقت مبتعدة، ولا شك أنها كانت مرتاحة جدًا لأنها نجت وخرجت **SPEAKING** Tell your partner about an exam experience you had, either positive or negative. What did you learn from the experience? Use modal and related verbs. SB 8 P 51) **Modal and related verbs** 2 B 1. Complete the sentences with the modal verbs from the box. (WB 1 P 38) 2. Match the sentences from Exercise 1 with their functions a-j. (WB 2 P 38) mustn't can't (x2) must 1. Aisha left the exam room after just ten minutes. She **must** have failed. c. be almost certain that 2. I have broken my right arm and I ----- write with my left hand! a. not have the ability to do something 3. That result is disappointing. You ----- to have taken so much time off. j. not be a good idea to have done something 4. Adel ----- have failed, he's the strongest student in the class. f. be almost impossible that 5. You ----- make any noise in the exam room or you'll be thrown out. b. not be allowed to do something didn't need to have to might have needn't have should have 6. I wish I had known the lecture didn't start until ten. I ----- got up so early. g. be a good idea to have done something 7. It was a mistake to tell her about it. I ------ kept quiet. h. it wasn't necessary to do something, but I did it 8. I ----- get up early that day, so I had a lie-in until midday. e. it wasn't necessary so I didn't do it 9. I was sick today, so I ----- take the exam tomorrow instead. i. have no choice but to do something (someone else makes you do it) 10. Don't worry. You -----done better than you think – you can't know until the results come out. d. be possible that Answers 2. can't 3. oughtn't 4. can't 5. mustn't 6. needn't have 7. should have 8. didn't need to 9. have to 10. might have

Answers: a. 2 b. 5 c. 1 d. 10 e. 8 f. 4 g. 6 h. 7 i. 9 j. 3

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1. Rana must / can't have been here earlier, that's her umbrella on the table.
                                                                      لا بدّ أن رنا كانت هنا في وقتٍ سابق، فهذه مظلتها على الطاولة
2. You don't have to / mustn't leave your email address, it's entirely optional.
                                                                  لا يتعيّن عليك ترك عنوان بريدك الإلكتروني، فالأمر اختياري تمامًا
3. You could / may have given me a lift! I saw you drive past in your fancy car!
                                                                           كان بإمكانك أن توصلني! لقد رأيتك تمرّ بسيارتك الفاخرة
4. I don't know where my wallet is. I should / could have left it at home, I guess.
                                                                         لا أعرف أين محفظتي. ربما تركتها في البيت، على ما أظن
5. I didn't need to rush / needn't have rushed because he was going to be late.
                                                                              لم أكن بحلجة إلى الاستعجال لأنه كان سيصل متأخرًا
6. Could / May you introduce us, please?
                                                                                    هل يمكنك أن تعرّفنا على بعضنا، من فضلك؟
Answers: 1. must
                      2. don't have to
                                           3. could 4. could
                                                                  5. didn't need to rush
                                                                                           6. Could
5. Complete the sentences with the correct modal verbs.
                                                                                                         WB 5 P 38)
  Sometimes more than one answer is possible.
1. Mr Alra'i thinks there might be a question on Modals in the exam because the topic hasn't
  come up for a while.
                               يعتقد السيد الراعي أنه قد يكون هذاك سؤال عن الأفعال المودالية في الامتحان، لأن هذا الموضوع لم يأتِ منذ فترة
2. You ----- have told me you were going to be out. It was a wasted journey for me.
                                                          كان بإمكانك أن تخبر ني أنك ستكون خارجًا. لقد كانت رحلة بلا فائدة بالنسبة لي
3. He ----- have been a big star, but he decided against acting as a career.
                                                              كان من الممكن أن يصبح نجمًا كبيرًا، لكنه قرر عدم اتخاذ التمثيل مهنة له
4. You ----- use a green pen on the exam paper – blue or black only.
                                                             لا يُسمح لك باستخدام قلم أخضر في ورقة الامتحان، الأزرق أو الأسود فقط
5. Who ----- be calling at this time? It's nearly midnight!
                                                                          من الذي قد يتصل في هذا الوقت؟ إنّها تقريبًا منتصف الليل
6. Could you help me, please? I -----
                                                        -- reach the top shelf because I'm too short!
                                                 هل يمكنك مساعدتي، من فضلك؟ لا أستطيع الوصول إلى الرفّ العلوي لأنني قصير القامة
                                                            4. can't/may not/mustn't 5. could 6. can't
                                               3. could
Answers: 2. could/might/should/ought to
2. Find and correct seven mistakes made with modal verbs and expressions in the conversation.
  Some modal forms are correct.
A. I really enjoyed the performance. You had so many lines. It can (must) have been horrific trying to learn them!
                  لقد استمتعتُ حقًا بالأداء. كان لديك الكثير من الجُمل (الأدوار) لا بد أنه كان مرهقًا جدًا محاولة حفظها تُستخدم هنا للتعبير عن استنتاج قوى
B. You'd think it would get easier the more plays you do. But I could (can) assure you – it doesn't. I must
                          قد نظنّ أن الأمر يصبح أسهل كلما شاركتَ في مسرحيات أكثر، لكن يمكنني أن أؤكد لك (can assure) أنه لا يصبح أسهل ولا بد
say that this role took ages to learn. We were supposing (supposed) to put down books three weeks before
                     أن أقول إن هذا الدور استغرق وقتًا طويلًا جدًا لتعلّمه. كان من المفترض (supposed) أن نضّع النصوص جانبًا قبل العرض بثلاثة أسابيع
the performance, but several of us needed another week. OK, I can (could) have put down my book when
                                              لكن عددًا منا احتاج إلى أسبوع إضافي. حسنًا، كان بإمكاني (could have) أن أضع النص جانبًا عندما
the director said, but I would have allowed (needed) to be prompted so much that the rehearsals would have
                                                     طلب المخرج ذلك، لكنني كنت سأحتاج (needed) إلى التلقين كثيرًا أدرجة أن البروفات كانت
taken forever! I guess I must (should / could) have started learning my lines earlier, but I was on holiday.
                               ستستغرق وقتًا طويلًا جدًا! أعتقد أنني كان ينبغي (should have) أن أبدأ بحفظ دوري في وقتٍ أبكر، لكنني كنت في إجازة.
I didn't fancy sitting on the beach with a playscript when I needed to (could) have been swimming and
                                   لم أر غب في الجلوس على الشاطئ ومعي نص مسرحي في الوقت الذي كان بإمكاني (could have) أن أكون فيه أسبح
socialising! As it was, I was still nervous about my lines during the performance last night.
                                                             وأختلط بالناس! ومع ذلك، كنت لا أزال متوترًا بشأن دوري أثناء العرض ليلة أمس
A. Well, you needn't have worried. You were word perfect.
                                                                    حسنًا، لم يكن عليك أن تقلق القد كنت متقنًا للنص تمامًا / لم تُخطئ بكلمة واحدة
1. It can have been horrific – must
                                    2. I could assure you – can
                                                                   3. We were supposing – supposed
4. I can have put down – could
                                    5. I would have allowed – needed
6. I must have started – should/could 7. when I needed to – could
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(WB 4 P 38)

4. Choose the correct forms to complete the sentences.

USE OF ENGLISH

6. Choose the correct words a-d to complete the text.

(WB 6 P 38)

MANAGING EXAM-RELATED ANXIETY

التعامل مع القلق المرتبط بالامتحاثات

A certain amount of anxiety 1 ----- be useful when taking an exam. Adrenaline signals to the body, and the brain, that we 2----- to focus and pay attention, and it 3----- even improve our performance.

يمكن أن يكون قدرٌ معيّن من القلق مفيدًا عند تقديم الامتحان. فالأدرينالين يرسل إشارات إلى الجسم وإلى الدماغ بأننا **بحاجة** إلى التركيز والانتباه، **وقد** يُحسّن أداءنا أيضًا

However, after a certain point, anxiety could lead to negative thoughts about our performance,

'I just 4----- do this!', which is clearly not helpful.

لكن بعد حدٍّ معيّن، قد يؤدي القلق إلى أفكار سلبية حول أدائنا مثل: «أنا لا أستطيع فعل هذا!»، وهو أمر غير مفيد على الإطلاق

In the run-up to an exam, you 5------ pay particular attention to eating and sleeping well. You 6----- give up junk food altogether, but be careful to ensure that your diet is balanced and includes plenty of protein, fruit and vegetables. There's no benefit in staying up late studying, especially if you are 7----- to get up early on the day of the exam.

في الفترة التي تسبق الامتحان؛ ينبغي عليك أن تولي اهتمامًا خاصًا بتناول الطعام والنوم الجيد. لا حاجة لأن تتخلى عن الوجبات السريعة تمامًا، لكن الحرص على أن يكون نظامك الغذائي متوازنًا ويشمل الكثير من البروتين والفواكه والخضروات. ولا فائدة من السهر لوقت متأخر من أجل الدراسة، خاصة إذا كنت مطالبًا بالاستيقاظ مبكرًا يوم الامتحان

You 8----- also benefit from learning some relaxation techniques, such as deep breathing or mindfulness, which you 9----- use when you feel the anxiety levels starting to rise.

وقد تستفيد أيضًا من تعلّم بعض تقنيات الاسترخاء، مثل التنفس العميق أو اليقظة الذهنية، والتي يمكنك استخدامها عندما تشعر بأن مستوى القلق بدأ بالارتفاع

1. a. should	b. can	c. must	d. has to
2. a. need	b. didn't need	c. needn't have	d. needn't
3. a. ought to	b. can't	c. may	d. needs to
4. a. mustn't	b. couldn't	c. didn't have to	d. can't
5. a. ought	b. shouldn't	c. can	d. ought to
6. a. might	b. needn't	c. mustn't	d. can't
7. a. banned	b. not allowed	c. required	d. able
8. a. might	b. could have	c. can	d. must
9. a. may	b. can	c. need	d. ought
Angware: 1 h	2 2 3 2 4 4	5 d 6 b 7 c 8	o 0 h

USE OF ENGLISH

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

 Use between three and five words, including the word in bold.

 (WB 7 P 38)
- 1. Students should bring a ruler to the exam.

SUPPOSED

Students **are supposed to bring** a ruler to the exam.

2. My parents told me I had to study harder. I was forced to study harder by my parents.

FORCED

- 3. We didn't buy a train ticket at the station, but were able to buy one on the train.

 NEED

 We didn't need to buy a train ticket at the station because we were able to buy one on the train.
- 4. The school says that students have to wear a uniform. Students are required to wear a uniform.

REOUIRED

students are required to wear a uniform.

5. The school said that pupils were not allowed to wear earrings. The pupils were banned from wearing earrings.

BANNED

The pupils were banned from wearing earring

MEANT

6. You shouldn't have told him the answers. You weren't meant to tell him the answers.