

Wish and if only

Type I : Present → Past.

Subject 1 + wish(es)+ + subject 2 +verb in the past simple.

I wish she were here.

If only + subject+ verb in the past simple.

If only she were here.

N.B. *If only / wish + cause only.

* Affirmative<=>negative

Be in present(am,is,are) → She is absent now	Were If only she weren't absent.
Verb in the present → He breaks his promises	Didn't + verb I wish he didn't break his promises.
Don't/doesn't+ verb → She doesn't speak French.	Verb in the past simple If only she spoke French.
Modals → Can → could, will →would May → might, shall →should Must/have to →had to/ didn't have to	Past of modal I must wake up early tomorrow If only I didn't have to wake up early tomorrow

Type II : Past → Past Perfect

Subject 1+ wish(es)+ subject 2+verb in the past perfect(had+pp)+.

If only + subject+ verb in the past perfect.

N.B. *If only / wish + cause only.

* Affirmative<=>negative

Be in the past(was/were) → They were careless.	Had(n't) been If only they hadn't been careless
Verb in the past → I forgot my password.	Hadn't+pp I wish I hadn't forgotten my password.
Didn't+ verb → I didn't see the film.	Had+pp I wish I had seen the film.

Ralative Clauses

Where= place

who= people/ subject

When = time

whom =people/object

Whose = possession

which =things

Sentences	Ref.	Wh- word	Combinations
I know the man, He lives here.	People/subj	who	I know the man who lives here
<i>I know the man. You're talking about him</i>	People/obj	whom	<i>I know the man about whom you are talking</i>
I took the book. It was on the table.	Things	Which	I took the book which was on the table

I like the car. Its colour is red.	Possession	Whose	I like the car whose colour is red.
I want to be in a place. There is nobody in that place.	Place	Where	I want to be in a place where there is nobody
I love the time. We are together in that time.	Time	when	I love the time when we are together.

Infinitive vs Gerund

I- Infinitives are verbs with "to" such as "to study", "to pretend" and "to imagine".

= there are basically 6 rules governing the use of infinitives:

1- Verb+ to+verb " deux verbes qui se suivent, le deuxième se met a l'infinitif"

E.g.: I want to go home. or she needs to have some rest.

2- After wh-words " who, what, when, where, why, which, whose and how"

I don't know how to cook couscous. Tell me where to find the lycee.

3- To express purpose= why you do something " En français pour le but"

E.g.: I went to Khemisset to see my family. I am phoning to apologize.

4- After " It's +adjective+ infinitive"

It's hard to solve this puzzle. this bag is heavy to lift.

5- After the superlative we use infinitives.

E.g.: He is the best man to do this job

6- after some expressions: used to, .

II- Gerund= Verb+ing

1- After some verbs of

a- likes: like, love, prefer, enjoy, appreciate, adore....+verbing:

I enjoy helping people.

b- dislikes: dislike, hate, detest, abhor, loathe...+verbing:

She hates waiting for a long time.

2- After prepositions: in, on, at, about, of, for, upon+ verbing:

I am thinking about travelling tomorrow.

3- After some expressions like: look forward to, keen on, can't help, can't stand, bear,

get/be used to, There's no, worth, what about, there's no point; it's no use, spend

money/ time, to be busy...+verbing

E.g.: I look forward to receiving your e-mail.

III- Bare infinitive = Verb: play, say

a- After some verbs: Help, let, recommend...+ verb without "to" or "ing"!

Can you help me do this exercise?

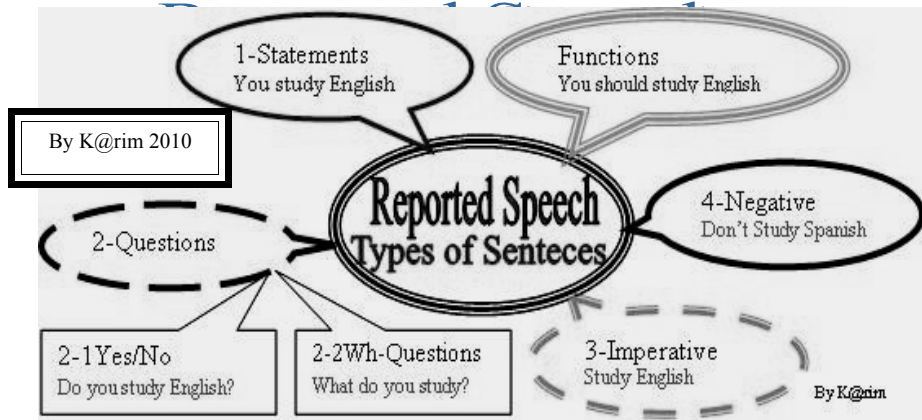
b- After modals: can/could, will/would, shall/ should, may/might, must, needn't+ verb

e.g. : She could swim; the kid might be sick

Except: ought, have, and had are followed by "to"

E.g.: You ought to be on time.

Reported Speech



A-Reporting Statements

DIRECT SPEECH	REPORTED SPEECH
Simple Present "I live in Paris."	Simple Past He said he lived in Paris.
Present Continuous "I'm not feeling well."	Past Continuous He said he wasn't feeling well.
Present Perfect Simple "I've never been there."	Past Perfect Simple He said he had never been there.
Present Perfect Continuous "She's been working."	Past Perfect Continuous He said she had been working
Simple Past "I saw my mother."	Past Perfect Simple He said he had seen his mother.
Future Simple "There will be a problem."	Conditional "Would+Verb" He said there would be a problem.
Future Continuous "I'll be leaving soon."	Conditional Continuous "Would be+Verbing" He said he would be leaving soon.
MODALS	
Present Modals	Past Modals
"I will go."	He said he would go.
"I can swim."	He said he could swim.
"It may rain."	He said it might rain.

"I must go to the bank."	He said he had to go to the bank.		
"I needn't phone her."	He said he didn't need to phone her.		
THE FOLLOWING MODAL VERBS DO NOT CHANGE: Would, could, might, ought to, needn't have, must have, used to			
First Conditional "I'll go if they go."	Second Conditional He said he would go if they went.		
DIRECT		INDIRECT	
today		that day	
yesterday		the day before	
the day before yesterday		two days before	
tomorrow		the next day / the following day	
the day after tomorrow		in two days' time	
next week / year etc.		the following week / year etc.	
last week / year etc.		the previous week / day etc.	
a year ago		a year before / the previous year	
here		there	
this		that	
These / now		Those/ then	

B- Reporting Yes/No Questions

Form: X + asked (+object) or wanted to know+ if / whether (change tenses)

1- Be/ present(am, is , are) = was/were+ no inversion

"Are you tired?"= he asked me if I was tired.

2- Be/past (was/were) = had been+ no inversion.

"Were you absent?"= he asked me if I had been absent.

3- Do/does +verb= verb in the past+ delete do/does.

"Does she live here?"= he asked me if she lived there.

4- Modals = past of modals+ no inversion.

"Can you come?"= he asked me if I could come

C- Reporting Wh-Questions(where, when, what, why...)

Form: X + asked (+object)/ wanted to know+ WH-word+(change tenses)

*** The same rules apply here too***

"Where are you?"=He asked me where I was.

"When did she arrive= He asked me when she had arrived."

D- Reporting imperative (verb...)

Form: X+ ordered/told/ wanted+ object+ infinitive(to+verb)....

"Write your name." = he told me to write my name.

E- Reporting Negatives (Don't+Verb...)

Form: X+ warned+object+ **NOT**+ infinitive

"**Don't eat** fatty food.)= He warned me **NOT to eat** fatty food.

F- Reporting Functions:

1-Verbs followed by either a *that-clause* or a *to-infinitive*:

decide	<i>promise</i>	<i>guarantee</i>	<i>threaten</i>
expect	<i>swear</i>	<i>hope</i>	

2- Verbs followed by *object + to-infinitive*

advise	forbid	teach
ask	instruct	tell
beg	invite	warn
command		

3- VERBS FOLLOWED BY THE GERUND

Suggest admit remember....

Examples.

- 1 "I will come on time." = He promised to come on time.
 2 "Would you come to my party." = He invited me to come to his party.
 3 "Let's go out." = He suggested going out.
 4-He said, "Thank you!" He thanked me.
 He said, "Good luck!" He wished me luck.
 He said, "Happy Christmas!" He wished me a happy Christmas.
 He said, "Congratulations!" He congratulated me.
 He said, "Liar!" He called me a liar
 He said, "Damn!" He swore.

Past perfect

Past Perfect Simple

Form: Had+past participle.

Use the past perfect to contrast the timing of two events: earlier and later past.

Adverbs: *already ,by the time+ simple past ,ever, never, before, after, when, as soon as, once, till, until;*

Decide which is the action that happened first and which one happened second. **Put the 1st action in past perfect and 2nd in simple past.**

1-The man died at 10h00. Then the ambulance arrived at 10h30.

When the ambulance arrived ,the man had already died.

2- I **closed** the door. I **went** to sleep.

I **had closed** the door before I **went** to sleep/ I **went** to sleep after I **had closed** the door.

3- I (eat)the sandwich which I (prepare).....

Past Perfect continuous.

Form : Had been+verbing.

We use it with these adverbs : for, since, the whole day, all day

a- to insist on the duration or process of an action of the 1st action:

When Safaa came to Meknes, she had been living in Casa for 9 years.

b- to explain a past effect or result. Why?

Mariam achieved her dreams because she had been working hard.

Yesterday he (be).....tired (why?) as he (work?).....in the garden all day.

Future Perfect Simple: The future perfect refers to a completed action in the future.

Form: Will have + P.P

Use the future perfect simple when you have these adverbs: **by (+ date / time); by the end of...; this time next...;by the time+simpe present;**

E.G: I have 30 lessons and I revise 5 lessons a day. So in 6 days time, **I will have finished** all my 30 lessons.

I'll have been here for six months on June 23rd

You will have finished your work by this time next week.

On 11 August this year we **will have been** married for five years.

How long **will** she **have worked** here by the end of this year?

Conditionals

If ___ + cause _____, _____ +effect _____.

- Logic/automatic= conditional 0: if+ present, + present.
- Future = cond. I: if +present , +will+ verb
- Present = cond. II: if +past, +would/could/might+verb.
- Past = cond. III: if+ past perfect, +would/could/might+have+P.P.

Examples:

I. Close your eyes and you will see nothing.(= logic= cond.0)

Cause

Effect

→ If you **close** your eyes, you **see** nothing.

→ You **see** nothing if you **close** your eyes.

2- I **will get** my Bac and **my father will buy** me a laptop. (future= cond I)

Cause Effect

→ If **I get** my Bac, my father **will buy** me a laptop.

→ My father **will buy** me a laptop if **I get** my Bac.

3- I **can't help** you because **I am busy**. (present=cond.II)

Effect Cause

Neg. → Aff. Aff. → Neg.

→ If I **weren't** busy, I **would help** you.

→ I **would help** you if I **weren't** busy.

NB: a- Use always were (not was) in conditional, wish and if only.

c- Cause:

* Be (am, is, are) → were(n't)

* Verb (present) → didn't +verb

* Don't/doesn't +Verb → verb in the simple past.

4- He **had a stomachache** because he **ate a lot**. (past=cond.III)

Effect Cause

Aff → Neg Aff → Neg

→ If he **hadn't eaten** a lot, he **wouldn't have had** a stomach ache.

→ He **wouldn't have had** a stomach ache if he **hadn't eaten** a lot.

NB: cause:

• be/past (was, were) → had(n't) been.

• Verb (past) → hadn't + pp of the verb (= past perfect)

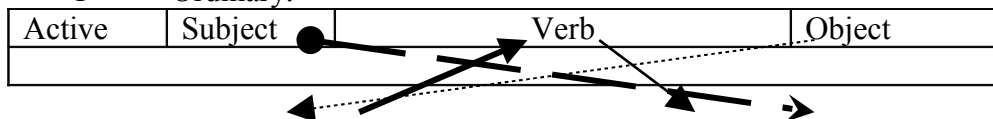
Passive Voice

• Didn't + verb → had+pp (=past perfect)

There are 3 types of passive: Ordinary, that and gerund.

We will deal just with the two first types.

I- Ordinary.



Passive	Object	Be (in tense of the verb)	PP	By subject
Tense	active	Passive	Rules	
Present simple	Ali writes a letter	A letter is written by Ali	subject+is/are+p.p	
Prsnet cont.	Ali is writing a letter	A letter is being written	subj.+is/are+being+p.p	
Past Simple	Ali wrote a letter	A letter was written by Ali	subj.+was/were+p.p	
Past continuous	Ali was writing a letter	A letter was being written	subj.+was/were+being+p.p	
Present perfect	Ali has written a letter	A letter has been written	subj.+has/have+been+p.p	
Past perfect	Ali had written a letter	A letter had been written	subj.+had+been+p.p	
Future simple	Ali will write a letter	A letter will be written	subj.+will+be+p.p	
Be going to+verb	Ali is going to write a letter	A letter is going to be written	subj.+is/are+going to be+p.p	
F. Perf simple	Ali will have written a letter.	A letter will have been written	subj+will have been+p.p	
Modals: should, can,	Ali should write a letter.	A letter should be written	subj.+modal+be+p.p	

That passive: What people believe, think, assume...

People believe that the prices will increase sharply next year.

subject1+verb1+that+Subject2+verb2 = TWO SOLUTIONS

a-It+ be (in tense of verb1)+ verb1 in P.P+ that...

1--It is believed that the prices will increase sharply next year.

b- Subject 2+be (in tense of verb1) +P.P of verb1+ infinitive of verb2

2-- The prices are believed to increase sharply. (by people is not important)

Examples:

a- Scientists say that humour activates our blood circulation.

1- it

2- Humour.....

Phrasal Verbs

بكل بساطة هي عبارة فعل وحرف جر وهي بهذا الشكل تغير معنى الفعل حيث Give الاصلي و تعطيه معنى آخر ولعل اقرب مثال على ذلك هو الفعل

يصح Up كلنا نعلم انه يعني يعطي أو يقدم ولكن اذا اضيف معه حرف الجر
نعرف أنه يعني أنظر Look اي بمعنى يستسلم . مثال آخر : الفعل Give Up
أي بمعنى يعتني Look After يصبح After ولكن اذا جاء معه حرف الجر
بشخص او بشيء ما

Blow Up يفجر

Break Down (تستخدم مع الأجهزة غالبا) يتوقف عن العمل)

Break in يقتحم أو يقطع

Break Up ينهي علاقة مع شخص ما

Call Back يعاود الاتصال مرة أخرى

Call Off يلغي

Check In تسجيل الوصول في فندق مثلا أو مطار

Check out تسجيل المغادرة

Cheer up يتهج أو يصبح سعيدا

Count on يعتمد على

Do Over يعيد فعل شيء ما مرة أخرى

Drop out ينقطع عن الدراسة

Eat out (يتناول الطعام خارجا) في مطعم مثلا

Fall down يسقط على الارض

Figure out يكتشف أو يفهم حقيقة ما

Get back يرجع

Get over يتعافى من مرض او يتجاوز مشكلة

Get up ينهض من السرير

Go ahead يبدأ

Hand in (يسلم) مثلا ورقة إجابة أو بحث

Hang out يقضي وقتا مع الاصدقاء

Hold on ينتظر

Let in يسمح بالدخول

Look out ينتبه

Run into يقابل شخصا ما بالصدفة

Run away يهرب

Set up ينظم او يعد

Take off تقلع الطائرة

Warm up يسخن استعدادا للتمارين

Work out ينجح بفعل شيء ما

WEAR OFF TO DISAPPEAR GRADUALLY

يختفي تدريجيا

ألم ما / شعور ما / إحساس ما

COUNT ON DEPEND ON; RELY ON; TRUST THAT SOMETHING WILL
HAPPEN OR THAT SOMEONE WILL DO AS EXPECTED

تعتمد على / تعول على أن شيئا ما سيقع أو أن شخصا ما سيقوم بشيء ما كما هو متوقع

GET ON MAKE PROGRESS - ESPECIALLY IN LIFE

تتقدم في العمل / تتطور / تتحسن/ تحقق نجاحا في العمل / في الحياة

GET ON ENTER A LARGE, CLOSED VEHICLE

تصعد على متن عربة / تركب

KEEP ON (FOLLOWED BY AN -ING VERB) CONTINUE

تواصل فعل شيء ما

PUT ON CLOTHES / GLASSES I A RING / A NECKLACE BEGIN TO WEAR;
TO DRESS ONESELF

تلبس / ترتدي

TURN ON START BY TURNING A HANDLE OR SWITCH

تشغل آلة ما بالضغط على زر

BREAK OUT (OF UNPLEASANT THINGS E.G. WARS, EPIDEMICS, FIRES,
VIOLENCE TO START, USUALLY SUDDENLY

اندلع / شب

حريق / حرب / وباء / أعمال عنف و شغب

CARRY OUT INSTRUCTIONS / A DUTY / AN ORDER / A THREAT / A TEST
TO FULFIL OR PERFORM (SOMETHING).

نفذ / أنجز / امثل للأوامر والتعليمات

FIND OUT (ABOUT) LEARN / GET INFORMATION (ABOUT)

تعرف / تعلم / تجد معلومات / تكتشف معلومات عن

GET OUT OF LEAVE A SMALL, CLOSED VEHICLE

تنزل من على متن عربة صغيرة

تغادر سيارة

Phrasal verbs

Exercise1

Choose the suitable phrasal verbs from the list to replace the words in italics. Make
any necessary changes .

put on / put off / wake up / hand out / make up / look up / pick up / turn off /
take off / write down

1. The baby *got up* because of the ringing of the telephone.
○ The baby **woke up** because of the ringing of the telephone. **Key**
2. The teachers *distributed* the prizes among the best students. **Key**
3. Please, would you *lift* these old newspapers from the floor? **Key**
4. You should *remove* your shoes in the mosque. **Key**

- The police inspector *took down* the witnesses' names and addresses in his notebook. **Key**
- The little boy only *invented* the complete story. **Key**
- They decided to *delay* their wedding party because of the death of the bride's grandfather. **Key**
- She forgot to **switchoff** the radio. **Key**
- Please, *search* for this word in the dictionary! **Key**

Exercise 2

Match the phrasal verbs and the meanings .

- to give out **Key**
- to turn out **Key**
- to fade away **Key**
- to sit down **Key**
- to give up **Key**
- to speak out **Key**
- to rise up **Key**

- A. to take a seat
- B. to speak boldly, freely and plainly
- C. to distribute
- D. to revolt
- E. to produce
- F. to deliver or allow to pass to someone else
- G. to disappear or die gradually

Exercise 3

Fill in each blank with the right phrasal verb from the list making the necessary changes .

set up take after turn down look forward to look up let down

- "We are really _____ seeing you again." **Key**
- I'll have to _____ your plan because it is not convincing. **Key**
- The company should _____ some new branches all over the country. **Key**
- I don't know this word. Can you _____ it _____ in your dictionary? **Key**
- Don't worry! He will not _____ you _____ because he is very reliable person. **Key**
- Sue really _____ her mother; she has the same eyes, nose and hair. **Key**

Exercise 4

Match the phrasal verbs and the definitions.

- to get on with somebody. **Key**
- to look after someone/something **Key**
- to pick up something **Key**
- to set off **Key**
- to find out **Key**
- to turn down **Key**
- to tell off **Key**
- to fall for **Key**
- to come across someone/something **Key**

A. to leave on a journey

B. to refuse an offer or the person who makes it

C. to speak to someone angrily because he/she has done something wrong

D. to meet or find someone/something by chance

E. to have a friendly relationship with someone

F. to fall in love with someone

G. to learn something without formal lessons

H. to get some information by asking or studying

I. to be responsible for or take care of someone/something

Exercise 5

Fill in each blank with the right phrasal verb from the list making the necessary changes .

turn down look after get on with pick up come across

- "I want to go back to work if I can find somebody to _____ my little daughter," Susan told her neighbour. **Key**
- James's son, Joe, _____ a lot of Italian by playing with the local children. **Key**
- Kate _____ well _____ her colleagues at work. **Key**
- Jean asked Ron to marry her but he _____ her _____. **Key**
- I _____ this old Swiss clock at a thrift shop downtown.

Modals

Modals: Expressing degrees of certainty

الأفعال المساعدة للتعبير عن درجة اليقين/ التأكيد

"Degree of certainty" refers to how sure we are-what we think the chances are-that something is true. If we are sure that something is true in the present, we do not need to use a modal. For example, if I say, "Martha is sick," I am sure; I am stating a fact that I am sure. My degree of certainty here is 100%. If I am asked "Why isn't Martha in class?" and I am not sure of the reason, I can respond in the following

ways:

للتعبير عن مدى أو درجة التأكد أو اليقينية في فعل شيء ما نستعمل عدة عبارات مع أفعال مساعدة. و فيما يلي أمثلة على ذلك

1 She must be sick.

Here, I am 95% sure that she is (not 100%)

Must تفيد التأكد بنسبة 95 في المئة

2 She may be sick.

Here, I am 50% sure that she is

May تفيد التأكد بنسبة 50 في المئة

3 She might be sick.

Here, I am less than 50% sure that she is

Might تفيد التأكد بنسبة أقل من 50 في المئة

4 She could be sick.

Here, I am stating a mere guess. This is a very weak degree of certainty

Could أنا فقط أقدم افتراض أي أن درجة التأكد ضعيفة

The Negative

أسلوب النفي

Forming such sentences in the negative can be confusing. Read these sentences

Maria is not hungry.

I am 100% sure that she is not hungry.

عندما أستعمل Verb to be كما في المثال فأنا متأكد مئة في المئة

I don't know why Maria is not eating with us. She may

not (or might not) be hungry.

I am 50% or less certain that she is not hungry.

تفيد التأكد بنسبة 50 بالمئة May not/ might not

Maria cannot be hungry. She has just had diner.

Here, I believe that there is no possibility that Maria is hungry, but I am not 100% sure.

هنا مع Can not أعبر عن انعدام الإمكانية

Maria is not eating. She must not be hungry.

Here, I am expressing a logical conclusion, a best guess.

هنا مع Must not أعبر عن استنتاج منطقي ومعقول

إذا أردنا التعبير عن درجة من التأكد في الماضي يجب استعمال الصيغ التالية

Modal verb + have + past participle

Examples

Maria didn't attend the meeting. She must have been sick

لا حظ عندما أغير الجملة للمضارع the present

Maria doesn't attend the meeting. She must be sick

أي أننا نستعمل فقط الفعل المساعد المناسب

Could in the past

ماضي Could

Could is used to express ability in the past. Here it is

تستعمل Could لتعبير عن القدرة على القيام بشيء في الماضي

For example: My girlfriend could lift the desk, but I could not.

--- This means that my girlfriend was able to lift the desk, but I was unable to.

I could play football when I was a kid.

Exercise

(She wasn't very rich. She gave money to the beggar. (**although**

(He left early. He wanted to arrive on time. (**so that** .2

4. I don't earn a big salary. But if I did, I wouldn't buy a car. (**even if**)

Sue likes Opera. Joe prefers jazz. (They have different tastes.) (**whereas**

He had the 'flu. He went to work. (**in spite of**

Comunication

- 1-Making and Responding to Requests
- Sample phrases (from formal to informal)
- A: Could I trouble/bother you to lend me 200 DHs?
B: (positive) Of course, it's no problem/trouble (at all).
B: (negative) It's impossible for me because I've only got 150 DHs.
- A: Could you please take me to the airport tomorrow morning?
B: (positive) Certainly.
B: (negative) I wish I could, but I've got an appointment at 8:30.
- A: Will you help me fix this error, please?
B: (positive) Sure. I'll be glad to.
B: (negative) I'm afraid I can't. I don't know anything about computers.
- A: Would you mind letting me borrow your book?
B: (positive) No, not at all.
B: (negative) I'm sorry, but I need it for next week's exam.
- A: I'd like you to buy some books for me on the way home, if you have time.
B: (positive) No problem.
B: (negative) I can't do that because I won't be back until 23:00.

• Requests and Offers (in a nutshell)

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| • Requesting | • Offering |
| • Do you think you could? | • Can I help you? |
| • Would you mind ...ing me? | • Would you like me to ...? |
| • Can you help me here? | • Do you need a hand? |
| • Could you help me please? | • Can I get you something? |

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| • Accepting | • Refusing |
| • Yes, thank you very much. | • Thanks, but I can manage. |
| • Thank you. That's very good of | • Thank you, but don't |

you.

worry.

- 2-Making Complaints
- I'm sorry to have to say this but...
- I'm sorry to bother you, but...
- Maybe you forgot to...
- I think you might have forgotten to...
- Excuse me if I'm out of line, but...
- There may have been a misunderstanding about...
- Don't get me wrong, but I think we should...
- Examples:

- | | |
|--|---|
| • Formula | • Example Finish |
| • I'm sorry to have to say this but | • I think you need to fix rewrite this essay. It is full of mistakes. |
| • I'm sorry to bother you, but | • I think you need to refine this layout. |
| • Maybe you forgot to | • include his name and number. |
| • I think you might have forgotten to | • finish the report on time. |
| • Excuse me if I'm out of line, but | • your work has not been good. |
| • There may have been a misunderstanding about | • what I expected from you. |
| • Don't get me wrong, but I think we should | • concentrate on the Smith account for the moment. |

• Expressing lack of understanding

- What do you mean?
- Example:
- I'm afraid I really don't understand what you mean/you are saying.
- Do you mean.....?
- I can't get what you mean!
- I'm sorry, I'm not sure if I understand what you mean. Sorry, but I lost you when you said...

• Asking for clarification

- Could you be more explicit?
- Would you repeat, please?
- Could you explain what you mean by this, please?
- Do you mind clarifying more?
- I would be thankful if you put it differently.
Do you mean...?
What does that mean exactly?

- teacher : Today we are going to speak about learning styles.
- Student:I am I'm afraid I really don't understand what you mean by learning styles? Could you explain what you mean by this, please?
- Teacher: Learning styles stand for the ways we use to learn. there are basically seven learning styles.
- 4-Making and responding to apologies

- | | |
|---|-------------------------|
| • <input type="checkbox"/> Apologies | • Accepting |
| • Sorry ... | • That's OK. |
| • I'm terribly sorry. | • Don't mention it. |
| • Do forgive me ... | • Don't worry about it. |
| • I'm very sorry indeed. | • Never mind. |
| • Please accept our apologies. | • |

- 5-Expressing and responding to opinion

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| • <input type="checkbox"/> Asking | • Giving |
| • What do you think ...? | • Well, I think ... |
| • What's your opinion about ...? | • In my opinion I think ... |
| • How do you feel about ...? | • I feel that we should ... |
| • What's your reaction to that? | • My reaction is that we should ... |
| • Any comments, John? | • May I make a comment on that? |
| • 6-Agreeing or disagreeing | |

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| • Agreeing | • Disagreeing |
| • Yes, I agree with John. | • I'm sorry, but I can't agree with John. |
| • Yes, I think that's a good point. | • I think you may have missed the point there ... |

- 7-Expressing regret
- 8-Requests and Offers

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| • Requesting | • Offering |
| • Do you think you could? | • Can I help you? |
| • Would you mind ...ing me? | • Would you like me to ...? |
| • Can you help me here? | • Do you need a hand? |

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| • Could you help me please? | • Can I get you something? |
| • | |
| • Accepting | • Refusing |
| • Yes, thank you very much. | • Thanks, but I can manage. |
| • Thank you. That's very good of you. | • Thank you, but don't worry. |
| • Yes, if you're sure. | • No thank you, please don't bother. |

- 9-Asking for and giving pieces of advice
- Asking for Advice
- What do you think I should do?
- What do you suggest?
- Giving Advice
- I think you should
- Maybe you should try someplace else.
- Why don't you call the company?
- If I were you, I would tell her.

- | | | |
|--------------------|---|--------------|
| | • <input type="checkbox"/> Make and Do | |
| • Make | • Make | • Do |
| • an apology | • a profit | • damage |
| • a journey | • enquiries | • work |
| • a mistake | • a discovery | • a favour |
| • a joke | • a loss | • business |
| • love | • a decision | • one's best |
| • friends | • an offer | • badly |
| • a telephone call | • progress | • well |
| • money | • an impression | • gardening |
| • a suggestion | • a choice | • homework |
| • excuses | | • housework |

Vocabulary

Sustainable development

Health care:	العناية الصحية
Water pollution:	تلوث المياه
Social justice:	العدالة الاجتماعية
Climate change:	التغيرات المناخية
Raw materials:	المواد الخام
Money investment:	استثمار الأموال
Poverty elimination:	القضاء على الفقر
Ecological crisis:	الأزمة البيئية
Forest preservation:	المحافظة على الغابات
Micro enterprises:	المقاولات الصغرى
Energy preservation:	المحافظة على الطاقة
Recycling waste:	إعادة تطوير النفايات
Transport infrastructure:	البنية التحتية للنقل
Property rights:	حقوق الملكية
Equal pay for women:	المساواة في الأجر للنساء
collaborate:	تعاون
capital:	[راس المال
affluent:	ثراء غنى
indigent:	فقير معوز
assistance:	مساعدة
Civil society:	المجتمع المدني
Non-governmental organization:	منظمات غير حكومية
Renewable energies:	الطاقات المتجددة
Urban areas:	المناطق الحضرية
What' up What' s happening	
What are you driving at ? What do you mean?	
urbanization:	التمدن
Urban linkage:	الربط بين المناطق الحضرية
Rural-urban linkage:	الربط بين المناطق القروية و الحضرية
Implementation of the approach:	تنفيذ المنهج
Press conference:	مؤتمر صحفي
Developing countries:	الدول النامية
Debt , foreign debts:	ديون أجنبية
Foreign investments:	استثمارات أجنبية
industrialization:	التصنيع

overcrowded مكتظ

absenteeism الغياب

WOMEN AND POWER

Active		STEREOTYPES	الصورة النمطية
activity	نشاط	Self-confidence	ثقة بالنفس
Improve	حسن تحسن	Emancipation	تحرير
improvement	تحسن	Family code	مدونة الأسرة
Inferior	أدنى أدنى منزلة	Polygamy	تعدد الزوجات
Inferiority complex	عقدة النقص	Humanitarian	الإنسانية إنساني
Criticise	نقد انتقد	Gender	جنس
criticism	نقد	To dominate	سيطر هيمن
Equal	متساو	Dominance	هيمنة
equality	مساواة	Difference	اختلاف
Repudiate	رفض	Organise	نظم
repudiation	الرفض	Organisation	منظمة
Participate	شارك	Govern	حكم
participation	مشاركة	Governance	الحكم
Responsible	مسؤول	Globalisation	العولمة
Confer	مسؤولية	Feminism	نظرية المساواة بين الجنسين
Conference	تساور تباحث	To ignore	تجاهل
Manage	مؤتمر	Ignorance	الجهل
	سير أدار	United	

management dependent	إدارة تسيير	Resist	موحد متحد
dependence	تعتمد على	Resistence	قاوم
	اعتماد		مقاومة

Cultural Values- BYK@RJM 2010

Value values= قيمة. قيم
 Culture , cultural=ثقافة , ثقافي
 Private benefits=منافع خاصة
 Ethics , ethical=علم الأخلاق أخلاقي
 Tolerance
 Brotherhood=تسامح
 أخوة و إخاء
 Xenophobia=الرغبة الخوف من الأجانب
 Respect=احترام
 exclusion=إقصاء
 Coexistence=تعايش
 Altruism=إيثار
 Citizenship=المواطنة
 Cooperation=تعاون
 Equity=مساواة عدالة
 Partnership=الشراكة
 Initiative, take the initiative
 المبادرة أخذ المبادرة
 Generosity=الكرم
 kindness=حسن المعاملة , رأفة
 Comfort=رفاهية راحة
 Nostalgia=الحنين إلى الماضي
 homesickness=الحنين إلى الوطن
 Private Privilege = امتياز خاص
 patrimony=ميراث
 don't worry=لا تتفقد
 outgoing=اجتماعي منفتح
 Misunderstanding = حالة سوء تفاهم
 Harmony, in harmony=انسجام
 Rights and duties=الحقوق و الواجبات
 Beliefs=المعتقدات

Hatred=الكراهية
 Irresponsibility=لامسؤولية
 Selfishness conflict=أنانية الصراع
 Individuality=فردية كيان مستقل
 Injustice=ظلم
 intolerance=عدم احترام الرأي
 الآخر
 Common good=intérêt commun
 Culture shock=صدمة حضارية يشعر بها
 الإنسان الذي يعيش في بلد آخر
 Moral obligation=إلتزام أخلاقي
 Cultural diversity=التنوع الثقافي
 Global citizenship=مواطنة كونية
 Civic education=تربية مدنيّة
 criteria=معايير
 Appropriate=مناسب ملائم
 Suitable=مناسب
 Circumstances=الظروف الأحوال
 community=جماعة مجتمع
 background=خلفية
 multilingualism=تعدد اللغات التعدد اللغوي
 Good behaviour=حسن السلوك
 prejudice=تحيز
 heritage=ميراث
 customs=عادات
 To gather =اجتمع
 hospitality=كرم ؟ أو حسن الضيافة
 commitments=تعهدات التزمات
Collocations
 adult illiteracy
 adult literacy
 boarding school
 brain drain

civic education
 common good
 communication technology
 critical thinking
 cultural diversity
 developed countries
 developing countries
 digital camera
 educational system
 equal rights
 formal education
 gender gap
 general assembly
 generation gao
 have access
 have fun
 health care
 high priority
 higher education
 human rights
 informal education
 information technology
 international organisations
 local community
 look forward to
 make a mistaken/ mistakes
 mobile phone
 natural disaster
 non-formal education
 non-governmental organisations
 note taking
 old fashioned
 pay attention
 problem solving
 rural areas
 school subject
 secretary general
 sense of humour
 sustainable development
 take care
 take place
 vacuum cleaner

Humour
 joke=نكتة
 comedian=كوميديا كوميدي , مُضَحِّك , مُهْرَج
 humorous=مليح , مُنَكَّت , نَكَات
 An impression=تقليد شخص مشهور بطريقة
 هزلية
 To make fun of someone=
 يسخر من فلان
 To kid/ to joke=مزح يمزح
 witty=خفيف الروح
 TV sitcoms=برنامج هزلي تلفزيوني او اداعي
 Caricatures/cartoons=
 كاريكاتور رسوم متحركة
 joy=فرح
 anger=الغضب
 gaiety=ابتهاج بشاشة
 Despair=اليأس التشاوم
 Delight=فرحة
 Depression=الاكتئاب
 Loneliness=الشعور بالوحدة
 sadness=الحنين
 frustration=الإحباط
 Cheerfulness cheerful=مرح
 شخص مرح
 Merriment=فرح
 Worry=قلق
 Vivacity=حيوية
 Calm=الهدوء
 Satisfaction=الارتياح
 Fear=خوف
 jubilation=الابتهاج
 Feel down=يشعر بأنه منحط المعنويات
 My heart sinks=يصاب بالكرب فجأة
 break somebody' s heart=

سبب له حزنا شديدا
 Be In the depths of despair=
 يائس محبط جدا
 Be low=مكتئب
 His spirits rose=ارتفعت معنوياته
 outdated=عفا عليها الزمن قديمة
 workaholic=مخلص لعمله
 underestimate=قلل من قدر أو من قيمة أساء=تقدير
 harmful=ضار يسبب الضرر أو الأذى
 Over-serious=الإفراط في جادة
 boundaries=الحدود
 embrace=احتضن
 boost=دفع إلى فوق قوى زاد=عرقل
 hamper=عرقل
INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS
 Common destiny=
 amnesty international=
 منظمة العفو الدولية
 WHO=منظمة الصحة العالمية
 FAO=منظمة الأغذية والزراعة
 eliminate poverty=قضى على الفقر
 safeguard human rights=
 حماية حقوق الإنسان
 fight epidemics=مكافحة الأوبئة
 care for refugees=رعاية اللاجئين
 provide medical care=
 توفير الرعاية الصحية
 eliminate famine=القضاء على المجاعة
 disaster=كارثة
 resolution=قرار
 United Nation resolutions=
 قرارات الأمم المتحدة
 general assembly=الجمع العام
 spokelerson=ناطق الرسمي باسم
 government spokesman=

المتحدث باسم الحكومة
 report=تقرير
 deputy=النائب
 declaration=إعلان
 diplomat=دبلوماسي
 headquarters=المقر الرئيسي
 congress=مؤتمر
 goodwill=النوايا الحسنة
 court=محكمة
 vice president=نائب الرئيس
 non-violent diplomacy=
 الدبلوماسية التي لا تحب العنف
 international discords=
 الخلافات الدولية
 ANNUAL SUMMIT=مؤتمر القمة السنوي
 aftermath of world war II=
 نتائج الحرب العلمية الثانية
 well-being=رفاهية
 interfere=تدخل
 nuclear threat=التهديد النووي
 funding=التمويل
 constitution=دستور
 council=مجلس
 commissioner=مفوض
 ambassador=سفير
 embassy=سفارة
 secretary general=الأمين العام
 sanctions=عقوبات
 bilateral=ثنائي
 bilateral relations=
 العلاقات الثنائية
 violations=انتهاكات
 human right violation=
 انتهاك حقوق الإنسان
 donations=التبرعات
 donate=تبرع
 comply with a law=
 امتثل لقانون

management of relations=
 إدارة العلاقات
 resolve conflicts=حل النزاعات
 a body of people=مجموعة أشخاص
 conform to an international agreement=
 وافق على اتفاقية دولية
 campaign=حملة
 To found=أسس
 Benevolent contributions=
 التبرعات الخيرية
 wealth=ثروة
 anti-globalisation rally=
 مظاهرة مناهضة للعولمة
 worldwide=في جميع أنحاء العالم
 red cross=الصليب الأحمر
 green crescent=الهِلال الأخضر
 eliminate toxic chemicals=
 إزالة المواد الكيميائية السامة
 take impartial action=
 اتخذ إجراءات نزيهة

THE GIFT OF YOUTH

Vigour/vigorous=حيوية
 قوة الشباب
 مفعم بالحيوية بشيط
 Imaginationi=الخيال
 maginitive=واسع الخيال
 Creativity=الإبداع
 creative=خلاق مبدع
 Adventure=مغامرة
 Adveturous=مغامر مجازف
 Passion=ولع شغف عاطفة
 passionate=متحمس عاطفي
 vivacity=حيوية
 Innovation=الابتكار
 innovative=مبتكر
 Audacity=الجرأة
 audacious=جريء
 Ambition=طموح

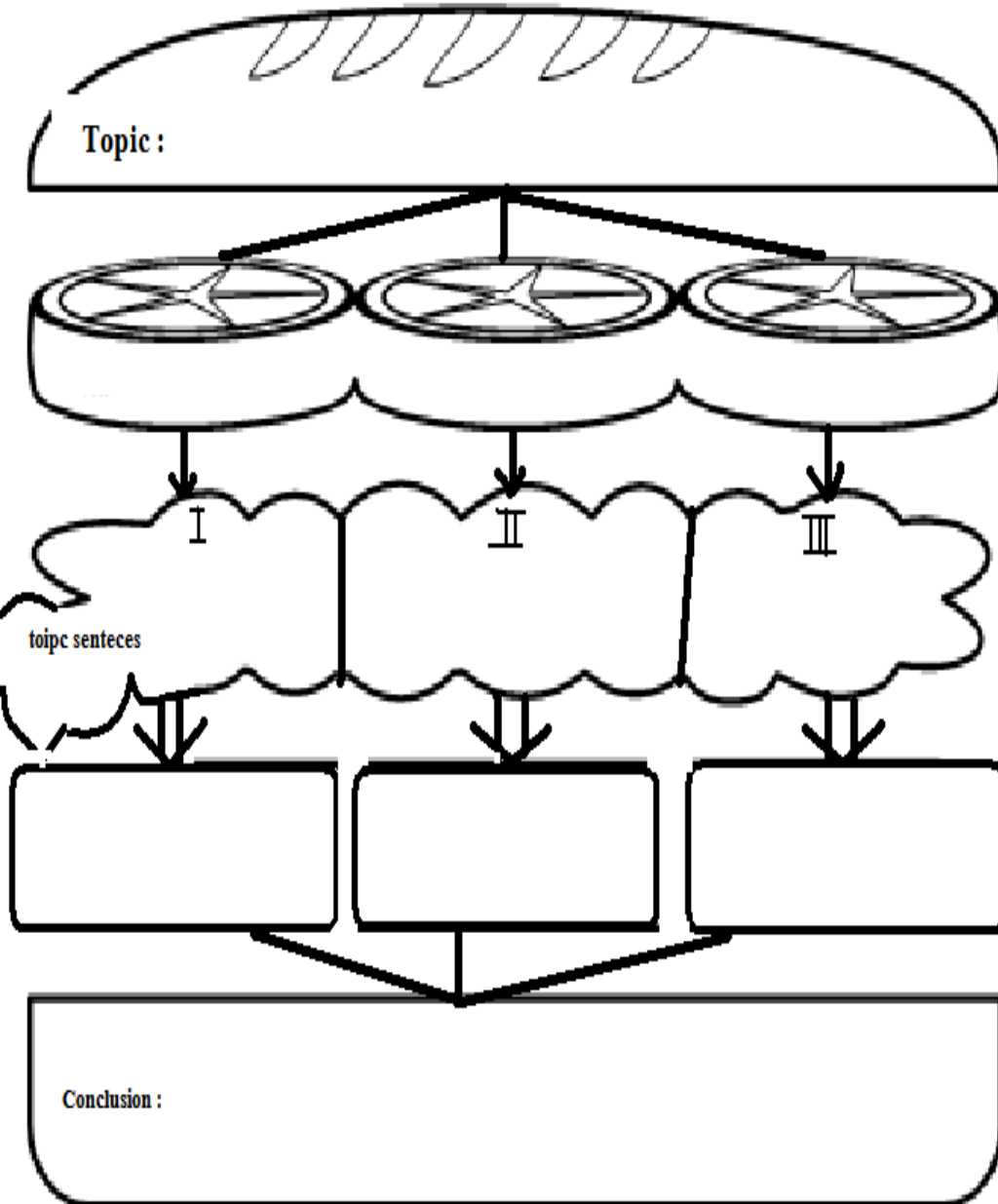
ambitious=شخص طموح
 Enthusiasm=الحماس
 entusiastic=متحمس
 Talent=موهبة ملكة
 talented=موهوب
 Abstract=مجرد
 Skill=مهارة
 skilful=ماهر
 eclectic=انتقائي
 challenge=تحدي
 conclusion=استنتاج خاتمة
 motivated=له دوافع
 To question=سال
 rebellious=متمرد ثوري
 careless=مهمل
 Old-fashioned=عتيق قديم
 immature=غير ناضج
 intolerant=غير متسامح متعصب
 untidy=غير مرتب غير منظم
 mean=شحيح بخيل
 disobedient=عاصي أوامر الوالدين غير مطيع
 NOSY=فضولي
 Strong-headed
 obstinate; stubborn.=صعب المراس
 undemocratic=غير ديمقراطي
 authoritarian=مستبد/ استبدادي
 THOUGHTLESS=مستهتر طائش عديم التفكير
 SEVERE=قاس صار منزمت
 leisure=أوقات الفراغ
 Fashion=موضة
 fashionable=مطابق للزي الحديث أنيق

Women working incredibly hard
 نساء يعملن بجدية لا يمكن تصورها/ تصديقها
 They are outstanding performers
 هن يؤدون عملهم بشكل ممتاز

To run a company
أن تدير شركة
I am for power-sharing
أن مع تقاسم السلطة
Key

مفتاح/ الحل
Assets
شيء لا غنى عنه
To rely upon
أن تعتمد على

Newsworthy
خبر يستحق الحديث عنه في الصحافة والجراند
Upfront
صريح و مواجه للحقيقة
Women with high-ranking jobs
نساء ذوي أعمال ومهن رفيعة المستوى
A good citizen
مواطن صالح



Letter of complaint :writing

رسالة تشكي حول شيء اشتريته ووجدته خلل

,Dear Sir or Madam

On 23 d of April this year I bought an HP pentuim4 com****r with the serial 410 workstation at your com****r store

Unfortunately, your com****r has not performed well because it keeps shutting itself down and the keyboard remains inactive. I am disappointed because the product does not work properly

To resolve the problem, I would appreciate that you send someone to help repair the above mentioned com****r or else be sent my money back. Enclosed are copies of the guarantee, as well as the com****r bill price

I look forward to your reply and a resolution to my problem, and will wait until the end of this week before seeking help from a consumer protection agency or the Better Business Bureau. Please contact me at the above address or by phone at home

,Sincerely

Your name