Lesson01 (ETHICS IN BUSINESS) الدرس01

''Providing that / Provided that / As long as''

1) We will eradicate corruption providing that governments punish corrupt people.
2) We will eradicate corruption provided that governments punish corrupt people.
3) We will eradicate corruption as long as governments punish corrupt people.

1) نستطيع القضاء على الفساد بشرط أن الحكومة تعاقب المفسدين.

''Providing that / Provided that / As long as '' ⟹ ''بشرط أن''

We use '' Providing that – Provided that – as long as'' to express **the Condition**

نستعمل '' Providing that / Provided that / As long as '' للتعبير عن الشرط.

1) We will eradicate corruption providing that governments punish corrupt people.

Future Simple (Verb) — Present Simple (Verb)

Providing (that) governments punish corrupt people , we will eradicate corruption.

ملاحظة: يمكننا الاستغناء عن الكلمة ''that'' بدون تغيير في معنى الجملة.

1) The country will prosper as long as we fight corruption.

Result Clause	Conjunction	Conditional Clause
The Future Simple (Verb)	Provided (that) Providing (that) As long as	The Present Simple (Verb)

2) As long as we fight corruption , the country will prosper.

Conjunction	Conditional Clause	Comma	Result Clause
Provided (that) Providing (that) As long as	The Present Simple (Verb)	(,)	The Future Simple (Verb)

ملاحظة: عندما نضع أدوات الشرط في بداية الجملة لابد من وضع فاصلة بين الجملتين.

Activity One: Combine the following sentence pairs using the conjunction in brackets, making the necessary changes.

1) **a)** I go to university. **(As long as)**
   b) I get my BAC Exam.

2) **a)** You can't drive the car. **(Providing)**
   b) You are 18 years old.

3) **a)** She fails the exam **(Provided that)**
   b) She does not revise her lessons.

4) **a)** I don't go out this evening. **(providing that)**
   b) I can watch my best movie.

5) **a)** You can't be a doctor. **(as long as)**
   b) You are very good at sciences.

Activity Two: Read the sentences and decide whether they are ''Correct'' or ''Incorrect''.

1) Providing that it does not rain, I will go out.
   a) Correct
   b) Incorrect
2) As long as you will eat junk food, you put weight on.
   a) Correct
   b) Incorrect
3) You can drive the car provided you drive slowly.
   a) Correct
   b) Incorrect
4) Providing that you will ask me, you will take my car.
   a) Correct
   b) Incorrect
5) As long as governments will pass severe laws, corruption will decrease.
   a) Correct
   b) Incorrect

''Wish''

1) I wish you stopped smoking. أتمنى لو أنك توقف التدخين.

2) I wish I were a rich man. أتمنى لو أني انسان غني.

We use ''I wish'' to express a Regret about a Present Situation that is Impossible to Change.

➢ نستعمل ''I wish'' للتعبير عن الندم عن وضعية في الوقت الحاضر و التي لا يمكن تغيرها. و تكون الجملة كالتالي (أهم شيء لابد من مراعاته هو زمن الفعل بعد I wish)

I + wish + (that) Subject + Verb (Past Simple)

➢ بالنسبة للكلمة (that) يمكننك وضعها في الجملة كما لا يؤثر عدم وضعها في الجملة.

1) I am very fat now. I wish I had not eaten too much.

2) I did not pass the exam. I wish I had followed the advice of my teachers.

➢ To express a Regret about the past simple, we use:

➢ في حالة التعبير عن الندم عن حدث/ وضع من الماضي، نضع الفعل بعد ''I wish'' في الماضي التام''The Past Perfect'' و تكون الجملة كالتالي:

Subject + wish (that) + Verb (the Past Perfect)

1) I wish I would meet my friend tomorrow. أتمنى أن التقي بصديقي غدا

2) I wish you would stop talking. أتمنى أن تتوقف عن الحديث.

➢ To express a future wish we use:

للتعبير عن أمنية في المستقبل نستعمل بعد ''I wish'' الكلمة ''would'' و الفعل يكون غير مصرف ''Stem'' و تكون الجملة كالتالي:

Subject + wish + would + Verb (Stem)

ملاحظة: يمكننا التفريق بين نوع الأمنية (Past , Present , Future) من خلال معنى الجملة أو من خلال ظروف الزمان (The Time Markers) الموجودة في الجملة.

Activity One: Choose ‘a, b, or c’’ and complete the following sentences.

1) I don’t have a car. I wish I ..... a car.
   a) have b) having c) had
2) I am at work right now. I wish I ..... free.
   a) was b) were c) been
3) He was absent yesterday. He wishes that ..... present.
   a) had b) was c) had been
4) It is too cold outside. I wish it ..... warm.
   a) was b) being c) had been
5) She can’t drive the car. She wishes that she.....the car.
   a) would drive b) can drive c) could drive
6) The flowers are dying. I wish that it .....
   a) rained b) raining c) will rain

Activity Two : Complete these sentences using "would / wouldn't".

1) I wish people..... protect and feed the animals.
2) I wish people ..... cut off trees anymore.
3) I wish my students..... finish their homework on time.
4) I wish my mother..... cook pasta. I love it !
5) I wish people ..... pick the flowers.
6) I wish people ..... give bribery anymore.
7) I wish governments ..... jail corrupt people.

Activity Three: Complete the following sentences using the past simple / the past perfect.

1) a) I am shy.
   b) I wish that I .....
2) a) I found the test very difficult.
   b) I wish .....
3) a) She went out without an umbrella.
   b) She wishes .....
4) a) I have too much work to do now.
   c) I wish .....

''Should / Ought to / Had better''

''Should, Ought to, and Had better'' are Three Modal Verbs used to give Advice and Warning.

- نستعمل ''Should / Ought to / Had better'' للتعبير عن النصيحة أو التحـــذير

Modal	Affirmative (+)	Negative (-)	Question (?)
Should	Subject + should + V (stem)	Should +not +stem Shouldn't + stem	Should + Subject + Stem
Ought to	Subject + ought to + V (stem)	ought not to + Verb (stem)	----------
Had better	Subject + had better + V (stem)	Subject + had better + not + V (stem)	----------

''Ought to / Had better'' don't have The Interrogative Form (Question Form)

- ''Ought to / Had Better'' لا نستعملهـــما في طرح السؤال.

❖ We use ''should / ought to'' to give Advice or an Opinion

- ''should / ought to'' نستعملهما للتعبير عن النصيحة أو ابداء الرأي.

1) Your grades are too weak. You should study hard.

- نتائجك ضعيفة عليك بالدراسة أكثر. ==== نصيحة / ابداء رأي

2) You ought not to watch TV for too much time.

- عليك ألا تشاهد التلفاز لوقت أطول. ==== نصيحة / ابداء رأي

1) You had better drive the car slowly.
2) You had better not waste your time playing video games.

❖ We use had better to give advice. If one does not follow this advice there will be a problem / a danger.

- نستعمل ''Had better'' لإعطاء نصيحة، لكن في حالة عدم اتباع هذه النصيحة يتسبب في مشكل أو خطر للشخص.

ملاحظة: دائما نضع الفعل المصدر(Verb Stem) بعد ''Had better, ought to, should'' أي الفعل يكون غير مصرف.

Activity One: Choose ''a, b, or c'' to complete the following sentences.

1) You should ..... right now. It is too early.

a) going b) go c) went

2) I had better ..... I am not feeling well.

a) not go out b) don't going out c) go out not

3) You ought to ..... a new car.

a) to buy b) buying c) buy

4) What ..... I do now? I am lost!

a) ought to b) had better c) should

5) She had better ..... this medicine now. It will help her relief.

a) taking b) take c) took

Activity Two: Find the mistakes in these sentences. Rewrite the sentences correctly.

1) He ought take him to the hospital.

.....

2) You should to help people.

.....

3) He has better do his homework daily.

.....

4) He is ill. He ought to not go out this evening.

.....

5) I had not better put hot water on the burn.

.....

Activity Three: Complete the following sentences using the appropriate expression from the list.

go to the doctor – leave now - not do that again – go to another the restaurant – take a sandwich with me

1) I have to be at school in ten minutes.

I .....

2) You don't look very well.

You .....

3) The restaurant is often crowded.

We .....

4) I will not have time to go out for lunch.

I .....

5) I was very angry with you.

You .....

Lesson04 (ETHICS IN BUSINESS) الدرس04

‘’It is time / It is about time / It is high time’’

1) It is time you revised your lessons.
2) It is about time you revised your lessons.
3) It is high time you revised your lessons.

‘’It is time / It is about time / It is high time’’ are expressions used to to express dissatisfaction.

- نستعمل ‘’It is time / It is about time / It is high time’’ للتعبير عن حالة الاستياء / أو لنقد وضعية معينة ، و تكون الجملة كالتالي:

It is time + Subject + Verb (In the Past Simple tense)

ملاحظة: أهم شيء هو زمن الفعل بعد ‘’It is time / It is about time / It is high time’’ ودائما يكون في الماضي البسيط ‘’The Past Simple’’

Activity One: Choose the correct verb to complete the following sentences.

1) It time you ..... to bed. It is 11:30 pm.

a) go b) going c) went

2) It is high time people ..... giving bribery.

a) Stopped b) stop c) stopping

3) It is about time rich people ..... the taxes.

a) Pay b) paid c) paying

4) It is time governments ..... tax evasion.

a) Fighting b) fight c) fought

Activity Two: Re-order the following words to get coherent sentences.

1) / It / high time / it is / to bed / 11 pm / . / is / went / you / . /

.....

2) / you / It / about / . / studying / is / started / time /

.....

3) / governments / It / high / is / . / corruption / fought / time /

.....

4) / to / for a new / It is / time / apply / job / . / high / for me /

.....

5) / is / . / It / we / had / high / dinner / time / . / is / It / 9 pm /

.....

Activity Two: Complete the following sentences using the right verb from the list.

start / eat / finish / stop / do / speak / buy / clean

1) It's high time we ..... to home. It is too dirty.

2) It's about time to ..... to study harder.

3) It's time you ..... to your parents about the problem.

4) It's about time to ..... smoking.

5) It's time you ..... your homework.

6) It's high time my father ..... a new car. His car is very old.

7) It's high time he ..... less food. He is very overweight!

8) It's about time we ..... the project on time.

Lesson05 (ETHICS IN BUSINESS) الدرس05

''The Cause''

To express the cause, we use connectors / conjunctions and expressions.

Connectors	**For, Because, As, Since**
Expressions	**Because of , due to, owing to, Thanks to**

Example:

1) **I study hard because I want to pass the final exam.**

2) **I missed the bus as I got up very late this morning.**

3) **Since he is too fat , he can't run very fast.**

Sentence 1	The conjunction		Sentence 2
The Conjunction	Sentence 2	Comma (,)	Sentence 1

Eg: 1) She can't go out right now because it is raining outside.

Because it is raining outside , she can't go out right now.

Because can be replaced by: '' For, As , Since ''

The Cause Expressions: **''Because of / Due to / Owing to / Thanks to''**

Examples:

1) **Because of** the snow , the flights were cancelled.

2) I got bad results **due to / owing to** the difficulty of the exam.

3) **Thanks to** his hard work , he got super results.

He got super results thanks to his hard work.

Thanks to / Due to / Owing to + A Noun Phrase

Activity One: Choose ''a, b, or c'' to complete the following sentences.

1) The police arrested him ..... he broke into the bank last night.

   a) because b) due to c) owing to

2) ..... being too busy yesterday, I couldn't come.

   a) as b) since c) due to

3) She got bad results ..... his laziness.

   a) for b) due to c) because

4) My friend was punished ..... she laid on the teacher.

   a) as b) due to c) because of

5) I didn't finish the movies ..... It wasn't very enjoyable.

   a) Owing to b) because of c) because

Activity Two: re-order the following words to get coherent sentences.

1) Because / . / , / love / I / you / I / will / for you / do everything /

   .....

2) / since / it / . / I / too late / will / to home / go / is /

   .....

3) / We / due to / the bad weather / cancelled / . / the walk /

   .....

4) / owing to / came / the traffic jam / I / late / to home / . /

   .....

5) / thanks to / . / She / her intelligence / good marks / got /

   .....

Activity Three:

A) **Match the following pairs to get coherent sentences.**

A	B
She phoned the police	He is going to Paris
I didn't have any lunch	losing his wallet.
He wants to learn French	I thought it might rain
Our plane was delayed	I wasn't hungry.
I took an umbrella	the fog.

B) **Match the pairs using: ''because / because of''.**

1) .....

2) .....

3) .....

4) .....

5) .....

Lesson06 (ETHICS IN BUSINESS) الدرس06

''The Result''

We express the result with connectors / conjunctions and expressions.

Connectors	**So, Therefore, Thus, Consequently**
Expressions	**As a result , As a consequence,**

1) I have a sore throat , so I will go to the doctor.

2) I went to bed late yesterday; therefore / consequently, I did not get up early.

3) He took the taxi. Thus , he arrived too early.

Sentence 1	The Result conjunction	Sentence 2
العبارة 1	الرابط (النتيجة)	العبارة 2

1) I am very busy , so I can't watch the movie now.

The Cause Clause **Result Clause**

- **أنا مشغول حاليا ، إذن لا أستطيع مشاهدة الفيلم الان.**

ملاحظة: الروابط التي تدل على النتيجة ''The Result Conjunctions'' لا تأتي في بداية الجملة اطلاقا. دائما تأتي في وسط الجملة.

عند استعمال هذه الروابط لابد من احترام علامات الوقف جيدا. الجدول التالي يلخص كيفية استخدام هذه الروابط مع علامات الوقف الخاصة بها.

. Thus	therefore + as a result + Consequently + as a consequence	so	الرابط
. Thus ,	; conjunctions ,	, so	علامة الوقف

Activity One: Choose ''a, b, or c'' to complete the following sentences.

1) I forgot my password , ……..…….…… I can't log in my Facebook account.

a) so b) therefore c) as a result

2) I felt very tired ; ……..…….…… , I left the party too early.

a) Consequently b) thus c) so

3) I don't know the way ……..…….…… I will take a taxi.

a) So b) Thus, c) , as a result ,

4) There are millions of cars in the city……..…….…… the air is unclean.

a) so b) ; therefore , c) As a result;

5) The earth is getting warm……..…….…… the ice is melting.

a) So b) Thus; c) ; as a consequence,

6) People are cutting trees off ……..…….…… wild animals are in danger.

a) , as a result, b) , so, c) ; consequently,

Activity Two: Join each pair of these sentences using the conjunction in brackets.

1) There was too much noise in the class.

I could not understand the lesson. (so)

……

2) We couldn't watch the movie last night.

The electricity went off. (therefore)

……

3) I don't have any money.

Don't ask me again (thus)

……

4) Paul had a fever.

He stayed at home. (consequently)

……

5) He can't drive the car.

He always goes to work by car. (as a result)

……

''So ..... that / Such .....that''

❖So …… that:

Examples:

1) It was so difficult test that no one has got over 10.
2) It is so hot that I can't sleep well.
3) I was so happy last night that I could not sleep.

So + Adjective + That ===== Result

- نستعمل ''So + Adjective + that'' للتـــعبير عن النتيجة ''Result''

ملاحظة: دائما نضع صفة ''Adjective'' بين ''So ….. that''

❖Such …... that:

Examples:

1) It was such a good match that all people watched.
2) Algeria is such a beautiful country that many people visit it.
3) It is such an expensive car that I couldn't buy it.

Such + Adjective + Noun + that ==== Result

- نستعمل ''So + Adjective + Noun + that'' للتـــعبير عن النتيجة ''Result''

ملاحظة: دائما نضع صفة متبوعة بإسم ''Adjective + Noun'' بين ''Such….. that''

so …… that	so + adjective + that
such ….. that	such + adjective + noun + that

Activity One: Complete the following sentences with:

‘’ so / such ‘’

1) **It was ..... rainy that I couldn’t go shopping.**
2) **It was .....a great movie that I repeated it many times.**
3) **My sister is ..... shy that she doesn’t ask for food or for drink.**
4) **The car is ..... expensive that nobody could buy it.**
5) **She is .....a kind woman that she has may friends.**
6) **This book is ..... interesting that I always read it.**
7) **He is ..... a clever boy that he speaks many languages.**
8) **My friend was .....nervous that she did not speak to anyone.**

Activity Two: Join each pair of sentences using ‘’so / such ….that’’.

1) **a) Jessica is a brilliant woman.**
   b) Everyone wants to talk to her.
   .....
2) **a) I am very bored.**
   b) I want just to sleep.
   .....
3) **a) She has a great memory.**
   b) She is good at history.
   .....

Lesson08 (ETHICS IN BUSINESS) الدرس08

‘’Passive Voice’’

- **We use the passive voice when we focus on the action not on the doer of the action.**

The Active Voice	**My grandfather planted this tree. It is very old.**
The Passive Voice	**This tree was planted by my grandfather. ….**

- **The Agent / The Subject of the Active sentence becomes the object and the object of the Active sentence becomes the subject preceded with: ‘’by’’ (the Agent)**

The Form of the Passive Voice:

Verb To be + The Past Participle

Note:

‘’The Verb to be’’ is put in the tense of The Verb in the Active Sentence.

Passive Verb Tenses		
The Tenses	**The Active Voice**	**The Passive Voice**
The Present Simple	**My father drives the car.**	**The car is driven by my father**
The Past Simple	**My father drove the car**	**The car was driven by my father.**
The Future Simple	**My father will drive the car.**	**The car will be driven by my father**
The Present Perfect	**My father has driven the car.**	**The car has been driven by my father.**
The Past Perfect	**My father had driven the car.**	**The car had been driven by my father.**
The Present Continuous	**My father is driving the car.**	**The car is being driven by my father.**
The Past Continuous	**My father was driving the car.**	**The car was being driven by my father.**
Modals	**My father should drive the car.**	**The car should be driven by my father.**

Subject	Object	Subject	Object
I	Me	You	You
He	Him	They	Them
She	Her	We	Us
It	It	You	You

Activity One: Put the right form of the verb '' to be''.

1) A new bridge will ..... built next year.
2) The home is ..... cleaned by mother now.
3) My wallet ..... found by someone.
4) The window has ..... broken by one of the students.
5) My computer will ..... repaired on Monday.
6) Paul had ..... invited to the party.
7) A new planet has ..... discovered by the NASA.

Activity Two: Form questions following the example in 1.

1) Paper is made from wood. ==== Is paper made from wood ?
2) The telephone was invented by Mr. Bell. .....?
3) This picture was painted by Peter. .....?
4) The thieves will be arrested by the police. .....?
5) Champagne is made in France. .....?
6) The letters will be sent next week. .....?
7) The animals are fed three times a day. .....?
8) This article was written by Stanley. .....?

Activity Three: Write the passive voice using the past simple tense. Follow the first example.

1) The toothbrush / invent / in the 15thcentury.
   The toothbrush was invented in the 15th century.
2) The first public basketball game / play / in 1892.
   .....
3) The first eyeglasses / wear / in the 1200s.
   .....
4) The first bicycle / ride in 1791.
   .....
5) The first hot dog / eat / in the 1860s.
   .....
6) The first CDs / sell / in the 1980s.
   .....

Activity Four: Put the verbs in brackets into the Past Simple Passive form.

Two men ..... (see) breaking into a house in my street last night. The police ..... (call) and they arrived very quickly. One man ..... (catch) immediately. The other escaped, but he ..... (find) very soon. Both men ..... (take) to the police station where they ..... (question) separately by a police officer. The two men ..... (charge) with burglary.

Activity Five: Put a cross (X) in the right box.

Num	Sentences	Active	Passive
01	The actress wore a beautiful gown.		
02	The director has been nominated many times.		
03	Halle Berry has been seen in many movies.		
04	Halle Berry presented an Oscar.		
05	Many actors live in California.		
06	Many movies are made in Hollywood.		
07	Old movies were filmed in black and white		
08	Hollywood has become the movie capital of the U.S.		
09	Hollywood was built at the beginning of the twentieth century.		

Activity Six: Choose the right verb in brackets to complete these sentences.

1) **The problem ..... to the children. (explained / was explained)**

2) **Those pyramids ..... around 400 AD. (built / were built)**

3) **All the trouble ..... by your mother. (has caused / was caused)**

4) **The visitors ..... (were shown / have shown) a collection of old pictures.**

5) **I ..... him ten thousand pounds last year. (lent / was lent)**

6) **She ..... of spiders. (frightened / is frightened)**

7) **That picture ..... by my grandmother. (painted / was painted)**

8) **I ..... by his bad behaviours. (shocked / was shocked)**

9) **Excuse the mess. The house ..... (is painting / is being painted)**

10) **I knew why I ..... (had chosen / had been chosen)**

Lesson01 (SAFETY FIRST+ADVERTISING) الدرس01

''Concession / Contrast ''

There are a lot of expressions of Concession / Contrast like:

''But, Yet, However, Although, Though, Even though, In spite / Despite, In spite of / Despite of, While, Whereas, Even if''

Examples:

1) **It was raining heavily, but we went to the supermarket.**
   It was raining heavily, yet we went to the supermarket.
2) **I worked hard during the year. However, I failed the exam.**
   I worked hard during the year; however, I failed the exam.

Note: The three conjunctions **''but, yet, however''** are always but in **the middle** of the sentence. **(دائما نضعهم في وســـط الجملة)**

The conjunctions: ''Though, Although, Whereas, While, In spite, In spite of, Despite, Despite of, Even if '' Are put in the middle or at the start of the sentence.

الروابط التالية ''Though, Although, Whereas, While, In spite, In spite of, Despite, Despite of, Even if '' يمكن أن نضعها في بداية / وسط الجملة. لكن لابد من وضع فاصلة بين الجملتين عندما نضع هذه الروابط في بداية الجملة. انظر الى المثال التالي:

1) **Despite** I am very tired **,** I can't sleep at the moment.

   This car is very expensive **in spite** it is very old.

Note:

Always put **A Noun** after the following expressions:

''In spite of / Despite Of '' + A Noun / A Gerund (ing form)

- **دائما نضع إسم بعد ''In spite of / Despite of'' انظر الى المثال التالي:**

1) **In spite of the difficulty** of the exam **,** I got a super mark.
2) **Despite of driving** his car fast **,** he didn't have a crash.

Activity One: Choose ''a, b, or c'' to complete the following sentences.

1) **He is a rich man , ... he lives in a poor house.**

   a) but **b) however** **c) although**

2) **..... she was sick, she went to school.**

   a) Although **b) but** **c) in spite of**

3) **..... the bad weather, all the planes were on time.**

   a) But **b) despite** **c) despite of**

4) **..... taking a taxi to work, you will be late.**

   a) in spite **b) in spite of** **c) whereas**

5) **..... I love travelling by plane, my husband loves travelling by train.**

   a) But **b) in spite of** **c) while**

Activity Two: Join each pair of these sentences using the conjunction in brackets.

a) The weather was rainy. (yet)
b) We enjoyed our holiday very much.
a) Being a poor man. (in spite of)
b) He lives a happy life.
a) She went to work yesterday. (however)
b) She was very ill.
a) Corrupt people are jailed. (in spite)
b) They still take bribery.
a) She put on much weight. (despite of)
b) Going on a diet.

Activity Three: Rewrite these sentences using the words in brackets.

1) **In spite of** travelling the world, he doesn't speak too many languages **(although)**

2) He is a sailor, **but** he can´t swim. **(despite)**

3) She did her best; **however**, she got a bad mark. **(yet)**

4) The traffic was terrible; **however**, we arrived on time. **(in spite of)**

5) **Although** he visited London, he can't speak English well. **(in spite of)**

Lesson02 (SAFETY FIRST+ADVERTISING) الدرس02

''Modals''

''Can, Could, May, Might '' are Modals. They are used to express different meanings.

- ''Can, Could, May, Might'' هذه أفعال ناقصة تستخدم للتعبير عن معاني مختلفة.
الجدول التالي يوضح لكم باختصار أهم استعمالات هذه الأفعال.

Modal	Negative Form (-)	Use - الاستعمـــال English - Arabic		Example مثـــــال
Can	Can not - Can't	Ability (In Present)	القـــــدرة (الزمن الحاضر)	- I can speak English well. - I can't speak English well.
		Permission	التســـــريح	You can take my mobile.
		Possibility	إمكانية (ممكن)	Smoking can cause cancer.
		Request	طـــــلب	Can I have a tea ?
		Offer	عـــــرض	Can I help you, please ?
Could	Could not - Couldn't	Ability (in Past)	القـــــدرة (الزمن الماضي)	I could not come to the party yesterday.
		Permission	التســـــريح	You could play your favourite game now.
		Request	طـــــلب	Could I use your car, please ?
		Offer	عـــــرض	Could I give you a cup of coffee ?
		Suggestion	اقتـــــراح	You are free now. You could read a story.
May	May not - Mayn't	Permission	التســـــريح	You may leave the class now. Time is over.
		Possibility	إمكانية (ممكن)	She may be revising her lessons now.
		Request	طـــــلب	May I take your mobile, please ?
Might	Might not - Mightn't	Possibility	إمكانية (ممكن)	She might come to the party.
		Suggestion	اقتـــــراح	You might practise sport. You are overweight.
		Speculation	تـــــوقع	He is rich man. He might visit London next summer.

ملاحظة: كل فعل يأتي بعد هذه الأفعال الناقصة ''Modals'' يجب أن يكون في حالة المصدر ''Stem Verb'' أي يكون غـــير مـــصرف.

Activity One: Choose ''a, b, or c''.

1) **She can speak four languages.** (……)

   a) possibility b) ability c) permission

2) **Can she leave now?** (……)

   a) suggestion b) Request c) offer

3) **May you lend me some money?** (……)

   a) Request b) speculation c) possibility

4) **Old people couldn't use the mobile.** (……)

   a) past inability b) possibility c) present inability

5) **People might live on Mars in the future.** (……)

   a) Speculation b) Offer c) Ability

Activity Two: Write the verbs in barckets in the right form.

1) **You can't …… (to park) here. It is illegal.**
2) **Corruption might …… (To decrease) if governments jail corrupt people.**
3) **Scientists may …… (to find) cure for the Corona Virus.**
4) **Robots can …… (to help) doctors at hospitals.**
5) **Robots may …… (to teach) kids at class.**
6) **People in the past couldn't …… (to travel) for long distance.**
7) **Eating a lot of junk food may …… (to cause) obesity.**

Activity Three: Write Four Sentences using: ''can, could, may, might''

1) ……..
2) ……..
3) ……..
4) ……..

Lesson03 (SAFETY FIRST+ADVERTISING) الدرس03

‘’Prefixes‘’

‘’Dis, il, im, in, ir, mis, un’’ are prefixes put at the start of the word to make the opposite (=/=)

- ‘’Dis, il, im, in, ir, mis, un’’ هي لواحق نضعها في بداية الكلمة لنصنع منها الضد (=/=) الجدول التالي يلخص أهم هذه اللواحق في اللغة الإنجليزية و كيفية استعمالها.

dis	il	im	in
Dis + Vowels / t	il + L	im + b / m / p	in + c / b / d / s
disobey	illegal	imbalance	incredible
disagree	illogic	immoral	indirect
distrust		impossible	instable

ir	un	mis	dis
ir + r	il + c / h / f /L	mis (No Rule)	de + Verbs
Disobey	illegal	mistake	decompose
Disagree	illogic	misplease	defrom
Distrust		misuse	decode

ملاحظة: اللاحقة ‘’De‘’ نضع فقط مع الأفـعـال. (De + Verbs)

Activity One: Write the negative form of the following words by adding the right prefix.

(dis – il – im – in – ir – un)

1)	……comfortable	**2)**	……patient	**3)**	……honest	**4)**	……lucky
5)	……formal	**6)**	……possible	**7)**	…… popular	**8)**	……lock
9)	……appear	**10)**	……agree	**11)**	……legal	**12)**	……polite
13)	……like	**14)**	……logical	**15)**	……convenient	**16)**	……sociable

Activity Two: Classify the following words in the right column.

‘’ legible – mature – dependent – fair – familiar – approve – appear – relevant – moral – regular – frequent – accruable – resistible – patient – perfect – satisfied – acceptable - visible ‘’

dis	il	im	in	ir	un
……	……	……	……	……	……
……	……	……	……	……	……
……	……	……	……	……	……
……	……	……	……	……	……
……	……	……	……	……	……

Activity Three: Write the correct prefix (de / dis)

1	……taste	**5**	……cline	**9**	……code
2	…… able	**6**	……activate	**10**	……stabilize
3	……compose	**7**	……agreement	**11**	……loyal
4	……believe	**8**	……pleased	**12**	……crease

Activity Four: Complete the following chart. Follow the first example.

‘’ ~~unable~~ – dishonest – incapable – misunderstand – mistake – incompetent – deform – imbalance – injustice – discover – rewrite – deforest – disconnect ‘’

Prefixes	Root
un	**able**
……	……
……	……
……	……
……	……
……	……
……	……
……	……
……	……
……	……
……	……
……	……
……	……

Lesson04 (SAFETY FIRST+ADVERTISING) الدرس04

‘’Suffixes‘’

‘’ ity, ation, ion, ment, y, ly, ed, ance, ence, ness, age, able, ful, less, er, or, fy ‘’ are Suffixes. They are put at the end to form: A noun, A verb, An adjective, An adverb.

‘’ ity, ation, ion, ment, y, ly, ed, ance, ence, ness, age, able, ful, less, er, or, fy ‘’ هـذه سوابـق نضعها في نهـاية الكلـمة لنصـنع منـها: إسـم، فـعـل، صـفـة، أو حـال.

A noun إسـم	An adjective صـفة	An adverb حـال	A verb فعـل
ation, tion , ion, ment, ness, ance, ence, ity, er, or, age, ology, ship , ist , ing	able, ible, ful, less, ed, y, ous, al, ish , ive	ly	fy , ate, en, ish, ize, ed
responsibility	helpful	quickly	quicken

Activity One: Classify the following words in the right column.

‘’ friendship – flourishement - scientist – dangerous – recognize - slowly – apologize – assistance – useless – appearance - development – musical – criticize – fasten – demolish – finished – stylish - realize – adorable ‘’

A noun	A verb	An adjective	An adverb
……..……..	……..……..	……..……..	……..……..
……..……..	……..……..	……..……..	……..……..
……..……..	……..……..	……..……..	……..……..
……..……..	……..……..	……..……..	……..……..
……..……..	……..……..	……..……..	……..……..
……..……..	……..……..	……..……..	……..……..

Activity Two: Form a noun using the right suffix.

01	invent……	05	collect……	09	Act……..
02	develop……	06	achieve……	10	active……..
03	collect……	07	examine……	11	kind……
04	self……	08	ill……..……	12	flower……

Activity Three: Form an adjective using the right suffix.

01	help……	05	nerv…….	09	direct …….
02	beauty……	06	import……	10	wonder……
03	appear……	07	power……	11	education……
04	child……	08	universe……..…	12	music……

Activity Four: circle the right verb in brackets.

1) Flowers **(brighten / brightify)** the room.

2) All the parents **(educatify / educate)** their children to wash their hands before meals.

3) Don't **(frighten / frighter)** him, it is dangerous.

4) All the people **(decorate / decoraten)** their houses before Christmas.

5) I think we must **(economize / economify)** this month.

6) Don't **(apologizen / apologize)** ! It's not your fault.

7) Did you **(specialize / specializen)** in biology?

Activity Five: Complete the table as in the example.

'' disagreement - information – misunderstanding – unsafety – maltreatment – disqualification – illegality – insecurity – impossibility - displeased - unsuccessful – unkindness – unlikely – disrespectfully ''

Prefix	Root	Suffix
Dis	agree	ment
……	……	……
……	……	……
……	……	……
……	……	……
……	……	……
……	……	……

Lesson01 (The Solar System + Astronomy) الدرس01

''Conditionals''

- هناك أربع أنواع للجملة الشرطية مرتبة من صفر الى ثلاثة:

Type 0	If / When	Present simple	,	Present simple
Type 01	If / When	Present simple	,	Future Simple '' Will (not) + Stem ''
Type 02	If	Past Simple	,	Would + Stem
Type 03	If	Past Perfect	,	Would + have + Past Participle

1) **Type Zero:** General Truth / Idea:

If + Present Simple , The Present Simple

- نستخدم النوع صفر ''Type 0'' للتعبير عن حقائق عامة / حقائق علمية مثبتة ، و نستعمل الزمن الحاضر البسيط ''The Present Simple'' عند تصريف الأفعال.

Eg: If you add one to one , you have two.

2) **Type One:** Possible Result In the Future:

If + Present Simple , The Future Simple (will/will not + Stem)

- نستخدم النوع واحد ''Type 1'' للتعبير عن نتائج متوقع حدوثها في المستقبل ، و نستعمل الزمن الحاضر البسيط ''The Present Simple'' في جملة الشرط ، وزمن المستقبل البسيط ''The Future Simple'' في جملة جواب الشرط.

Eg: If it rains , I will stay at home.

3) **Type Two:** Impossible things in the Present:

If + Past Simple , would + Stem

- نستخدم النوع اثنان''Type 1'' للتعبير عن نتائج غير ممكن حدوثها في الوقت الحاضر، و نستعمل زمن الماضي البسيط ''The Past Simple'' في جملة الشرط ، و نضع ''Would'' + Verb Stem في جملة جواب الشرط.

Eg: If I won the lottery , I would buy a super car.

4) **Type Three:** Things that did not happen in the past and their imaginary results.

If + Past Perfect , would have + Past Participle

- نستخدم النوع ثلاثة ''Type 3'' للتعبير عن نتائج أفعال/ أحداث كان ممكن وقوعها في الماضي لكنها لم تحدث / تقع، و نستعمل زمن الماضي التام ''The Past Simple'' في جملة الشرط ، و نضع ''Would'' + Have + Past Participle في جملة جواب الشرط.

Eg: If I had revised my lessons , I would have passed my exam.

The Zero Type Conditional

Activity One: I write the verbs in brackets in the right form.

1) If you …….. (to heat) water , it …….. (to boil)
2) If I …….. (to be) late , my father …….. (to take) me to school.
3) The sea level …….. (to rise) if the ice …….. (to melt)
4) If people……..(not-protect) animals, they …….. (to die)
5) People ……..(to die) when they …….. (to eat) or drink.
6) If you ……..(not-water) flowers, they ……..(to die)

The First Type Conditional

Activity Two: Write the verbs in brackets in the right form.

1) If you work too much , you …….. (to get) tired.
2) I will phone my best friend if I……..(to have) time this evening.
3) If it …….. (to rain) , I …….. (to stay) at home.
4) He will buy a car if he …….. (to win) the lottery.
5) We……..(to go) on a walk if the weather ……..(to be) warm.

The Second Type Conditional

Activity Three: Write the verbs in brackets in the right form.

1) If I ……..(to win) the lottery, I would travel around the world.
2) If I …….. (to be) the present of Algeria, I …….. (to fight) corrupt people.
3) She ……..(to travel) more if she …….. (to have) more time.
4) My father ……..(to buy) a big home if ……..(to have) one million dollar.
5) If she …….. (not speak) French well, she ……..(not –to move) to Paris.

The Third Type Conditional

Activity Four: Write the verbs in brackets in the right form.

1) If I ……..(to get up) too early, I …….. (not-miss) the bus.
2) If you …….. (not-come) today, the teacher……..(to be) angry.
3) She …….. (to visit) London if she ……..(not-go) to Paris.
4) I …….. (to choose) scientific stream if ……..(to be) very good and maths.
5) If I …….. (to go) early, I …….. (not-meet) my friend.

Lesson02 (The Solar System + Astronomy) الدرس02

''Unless''

Examples:

1) Unless you get up early , you will be late.
   - مالم تنهض باكرا، ستكون متأخر.
2) I will go for a picnic tomorrow unless it rains.
   - سأذهب غدا في نزهة مالم تمطر.

We use ''unless'' to express a conditional.

ملاحظة: نستعمل ''Unless'' للتعبير عن الشرط. (Unless = مـالم)

Unless = If not

ملاحظة: عندما نعوض ''Unless'' بأداة الشرط ''If'' لا بد من إضافة علامة النفي ''not'' جملة الشرط. انظر الى المثال (1) و (2)

1) Unless you get up early , you will be late.

   If you do not get up early , you will be late.

2) I will go for a picnic tomorrow unless it rains.

   I will go for a picnic if it does not rain.

ملاحظة: عندما نضع ''Unless'' في بداية الجملة لابد من وضع فاصلة بين جملة الشرط و جملة جواب الشرط. أنظر للمثال التالي:

1) You will not get super marks in the exam unless you study hard.

   Unless you study hard , You will not get super marks in the exam.

- مالم تـــدرس بجـــد ، لن تتحصل على علامات جيدة.

ملاحظة: عندما يطلب منك استبدال ''If'' بالكلمة ''Unless'' لابد أولا من فهم معنى الجملة الأولى و لابد أيضا من التركيز على تصريف الأفعال و لابد من وضع الفاصلة كما في المثال:

a) I will finish reading my book if I have enough time this evening.

b) Unless .....

Unless I have enough time this evening , I will not finish reading my book.

Activity One: Read the sentences and decide whether they are ‘’Correct’’ or ‘’Incorrect’’.

1) **Unless it doesn’t rain , I will not go out.**
   - **c) Correct**
   - **d) Incorrect**
2) **Unless you will eat healthy food , you will put weight on.**
   - **c) Correct**
   - **d) Incorrect**
3) **You can’t drive my car unless you will drive slowly.**
   - **c) Correct**
   - **d) Incorrect**
4) **Unless you will ask me , you will not take my car.**
   - **a) Correct**
   - **b) Incorrect**
5) **Corruption will decrease , unless governments pass severe laws.**
   - **c) Correct**
   - **d) Incorrect**

Activity Two: Complete each sentence with:

‘’unless’’ or ‘’if’’.

1) ……**you clean your room right now, I’ll take you shopping later.**
2) **You won’t be able to go to any parties**……**you start doing your homework better.**
3) ……**you use your mobile less , I am going to take it away from you.**
4) **You will not succeed** …… **you work hard.**
5) **You will get into any University you want** …… **you continue to get good grades.**

Activity Three: Combine the following sentence pairs using the conjunction in brackets, making the necessary changes.

2) **a) I go to university. (if)**
   b) I get my BAC exam.
   ……

2) **a) You can drive the car. (unless)**
   b) You have a driving license.
   ……

3) **a) She fails the exam (if)**
   b) She does not revise her lessons.
   ……

4) **a) I don’t go out this evening. (unless)**
   b) I finished my homework early.
   ……

Lesson03 (The Solar System + Astronomy) الدرس03

''Similarity and Contrast''

❖ Similarity:

We use the following expressions to express Similarity (like, both…and - just as - and…. (too) - nor only…..but also – as…as)

- للتعبير عن التشـــابه بين الأشياء، الأشخاص، والأماكن نستعمل التعابير التالية:

(like - both…and - just as - and…. too - nor only…..but also – as…as)

Example:

1) **The Italian is difficult just as the Spanish language.**
2) **Both the Italian and the Spanish are difficult languages.**
3) **Italian is difficult and Spanish is too.**
4) **Nor only the Italian language is difficult but also the Spanish.**
5) **The Italian language is as difficult as the Spanish.**
6) **Not only Italian is difficult but also Spanish.**

❖ Contrast:

We use the expressions (whereas and unlike) to show Contrast (The Opposite =/=)

- نستعمل التعبيرين (whereas and unlike) للتعبير عن الإخـــتـــلاف.

Example:

1) **Unlike the Spanish language , English is very easy.**
2) **There is life on the planet Earth is unlike all the other planets.**
3) **I have blue eyes whereas my brother has black eyes.**

Note: ''Whereas'' + ''unlike'' can be put at the start or in the middle.

But, put a comma (,) in the middle when it is put at the start.

ملاحظـة: الكلمتان ''Whereas'' + ''unlike'' يمكن وضعهما في بداية أو في وسط الجملة.

لكن، لابد من وضع فاصلة (,) في وسط الجملة عندما نضعها في بداية الجملة. المثال التالي يوضح ذلك:

1) **He likes playing video games unlike his sister.**
2) **Unlike his sister , he likes playing video games.**

Activity One: Combine the following pairs of sentences using the conjunction in brackets.

1) **She likes watching movies.** **(Whereas)**
2) **Her brother likes reading detective stories.**

.....

1) **Paul speaks English well.** **(both…..and)**
2) **Paul speaks Italian well.**

.....

1) **I like living in the countryside.** **(just as)**
2) **My wife prefers living in the countryside.**

.....

1) **The Islamic civilization was very prosperous.** **(nor only….but also)**
2) **The Roman civilization was very prosperous.**

.....

1) **The Muslims used to build huge cities.** **(whereas)**
2) **The Europeans used to live in cottages.**

.....

1) **Bribery is unethical behaviour.** **(like)**
2) **Nepotism is unethical behavior.**

.....

By: Sir Ahmed