Unit 02: Safety first
- Advertising -

* Safety = seciurety, protection ≠ danger, risk

• I'am mindful about food safety.
= gille importante to.

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Labels on the package
- Production date
- Expiry date
- Composition (ingredients)

• I will get food poisoning if I consume = eat
decaying = rotten food

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■ Why safety is priority ?

People are now aware / Conscient that eating & drinking are the origin of all their health problems

■ Our eating habits have changed over time:

	In the Past	Now
Where ?	• eat at home → safer & healthier	• eat outside : in restaurants, at work... → unsafe
When ?	• used to eat : regular time → 3 times a day. { early morning, Leunch, early evening } → safer	• eat at any time, eat between the meals → snacking all the day → unsafe
What ?	• used to consume : traditional meals based on : { Organic food, Fiber food, Natural water / Milk diary products.	• Genetically Modified Foods } GMF's → contains : chemicals, antibiotics, fertilizers no very dangerous • Processed food contain

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additives
- Preservatives
- flavourings
- colourings.

Tricky => dangerous

- Fast-Foods: food easily prepared and quickly eaten.

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- Why do people like fast-food?

because: tasty - fatty - meaty - salty spicy - sugary - peppery.

- fast-food give a lit of energy in a short time.

Types of foods:

Conventional food	organic food =	GMF's
are made using chemicals products Pesticides, fertilizers antibiotics.	naturel without chemicals	

* What is the consequence of eating fast food? = result = effect.

1). People are unable control their energy balance because of → temptation (variety of foods). (can't / انواع)

2). will be overeat → become overweight → obese → there is no balence between equilibrium.

3). Suffer from many medical problems:
- diabets
- High cholesterol
- High blood pressure

* Solution:
→ Control our energy balance
→ Refrain (عزل = stop) from eating fast food
→ physicaly activity (spert).

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→ Medical check up (control) فحص طبي

→ Go back to organic foods.

* organic food : Food which comes directly from : earth - plants animals.
* Fiber Food : vegetables ; cereals, maize, rice, barely
Processed Foods : Food which gaves through a process
Energy balance : eat as much as you need

Paragraphe 1 :

- What are the possible changes that are likely to happen in the next decade?

التغيرات التي قد تحدث في 10 سنين القادمة ؟

Degree of certainty : درجة اليقين

* Home Technologie

① Live in the interactive home (work with the human voice)

② Conduits in the kitchen for hot-chocolate ...

* Medicine

① Nano bots do surgical intervention

② Find Cure for killer viruses like covid-19.

Possible changes

* Education

① Students will study with the net (tablets - smart phone ...)

② No exams

* Eating habits

① More fast and junk food

② Consume more G/F

③ Pills of vitamin eg: prote

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The next decades will probably bring about many changes in various fields thanks to technological development

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First, education will witness a major change because students may study via the net. They can use their smart phone and tablets to get lessons. Exams might be banned, why not ?. In addition to this, our eating habits will certainly change because of the impact of advertising for fast and junk food. We could consume more G.M.F's and children might be encouraged to eat pills of vitamins and proteins instade of food. Moreover, home technologie will reach the zenith of its development : It's probable that people will live in interactive homes which work with the human voice ; they may have conduits for hot chocolate and soda's in their kitchens too. Best of all, in the prosperity of medicine : Nanobots will do surgical operations and scientists will find a cure for killer viruses like corona virus

with all this development, will we préserve human relation? will we give importance to respect, honesty and integrity Perhaps, who knows ?

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Grammer :

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1- Degrees of Certainty :

Degrees of certainty	Positive (+)	negative (-)
Categorical certainty (100%)	• GMF's will disappear = I'am sure that = I'am certain that = I have the conviction that I'am sure that GMF's will disappear	• GMF's will not disappear = It's imposible that GMF's will disappear
Probability (90% → 70%)	• It's probable that • It's likely that } GMF's will disappear	• It's improbable that • It's unlikely that } GMF's will disappear
Possibility (50%)	• It's possible that GMF's will disappear • GMF's Can disappear = may	• It's not possible that GMF's will disappear • GMF's can't disappear = may not

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Remote possibility (10%)	• GMF's might disappear = could	• GMF's might not disappear = could not

2/ Affirmative / negative / interrogative form: *Dr. Intissare

Affirmative ⊕	negative ⊖	interrogative ?
The past simple		
- The Romans invaded Vast lands (V(P.S))	The Romans did not invade Vast lands. S + did not + stem	Did the Romans invade Vast lands? Did + S + stem ... + ?
The present simple		
- Citizens fight corruption - He/she/it fights corruption	- Citizens don't fight corruption - He/she/it does not fight corruption S + do/does not + stem	Do citizens fight corruption? Does he fight corruption? Do/Does + S + stem ... ?

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3- Asking Questions :

① نشوفوا مع الجملة في سطر واحد
② نشوفوا مع الفعل و نستنزف معرف باه نديروا aussi في نفس الزمن
③ نشوفوا مع

1) He works in a coal mine
منجم الفحم place
→ Where does he work ?

2) The Egyptian civilization emerged some 5000 years ago
période of time
→ How long ago did the Egyptian civilization

Le mots soulignés → ⚠ جاي نحطوا في السؤال

3) The Egyptian civilization rose some 5000 years ago
→ How long did the Egyptian rise ?

4) Songs described important historical events
→ What did songs describe ?

5) He copied Nike sports shoes
→ What did he copied ?

6) He went to prison because he stole money
السبب Because
→ Why did he go to prison ?

7) The Egyptians built the pyramids to bury their dead kings
Purpose = But
→ What did the Egyptians build the pyramids for ?
⚠ لازم نديرها في الخرج

8) The Egyptians built the pyramids
انسان
→ Who built the pyramids ?
الجملة تبدا بهي

9) The Roman civilization rose in Rome
حضارات ماشي بلاد
→ What rose in Rome ?
Which → شعور غير العاقل

كي يكون كم هوي مسطر عليه الوقع ماكانش aussi في السؤال

buy → bought
find → found

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- place ____ Where
- Période of time ____ How long ago
- Cause ____ why
- Consequence ____ what
- S (انسان) ____ who
- S (جماد) ____ what
- غيرها ____ which

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4- Expressing time :

1st action — 2nd action → Past

I)-

After / Once / As soon as / When + Past perfect (1st action) + Past simple (2nd action)

Eg1 : Ancient Egyptians buried their dead kings. They mummified them.

After / Once / As soon as / When ancient Egyptians had mummified their dead king, they buried them.

II)-

Before + 2nd action (Past simple) + 1st action (Past perfect)

Eg2 : Before ancient Egyptians buried their dead kings, they had mummified them.

III)-

2nd action (Past simple) + Until (حتى) + 1st action (Past perfect)

* نرد دائما وسط الجملة

Eg3 :

→ The French did not leave until the Algerians had defeated them

→ The French Remained in algeria until the Algerians had defeated

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5- Reported Speech:

* If Reporting verb in the present ⇒ No change of time No change of time markers (ما يتغيرو حتى)
* Reporting verb in the past ⇒ we have many changes (كلهم يتغيرو كلش متوزن الفعل ورح)

Eg:
- He says: "I can't fight corruption alone" (V. Present)
  - He says that he can't fight corruption alone.
- She says: "I must leave Now"
  - She says that she must leave Now

* Changes in Tenses:

Direct	indirect
Present simple	Past simple
Present countinous am / is / are + V+ing	Past countinous
Present Perfect have / has + V.P	Past perfect
Past simple	Past Perfect had + PP
Past Perfect	Past Perfect
Past countinous was / were + V+ing	Past Perfect countinous had been + V+ing
imperatif stem + O! eg: work hard!	infinitive to + stem to work hard

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* Modals:

Direct	indirect	Direct	indirect
will	would	would	would
may	might	might	might
can	could	could	could
shall	should	should	should
have to / must	had to	had to	had to

* Changes in time and place adverbials.

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Direct	indirect
To day / To night	that day / that night
Now	then
Tomorrow	The next day / The day after
Next week / month..	The week after / The following week
Yesterday	The day before
ago	before
Last week / month..	The week before / the previous week

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This	that
These	those
Here	There
that	that
Those	Those
There	There

Dir. Indirect

Reporting Questions

1)- Auxiliary Questions:

- إذا كان السؤال يبدأ بـ Aux نحيو (:) ونحطو في بلاصتهم (if) ونديرو العكس (S+V)

If + S + V

Eg: He asked me: "Did he denounce that illegal practice?"

1- نزيد نشوفو مع يسبق الفعل ← Aux

He asked me if he had denounced that illegal practice.

= Whether + S + V (Past Perfect)

2)- Modals:

- هنا كي يبدا السؤال بـ Modals نحيو (:) ونحطو في بلاصتهم (if) ونديرو العكس (S + Modals)

Eg: He asked me: "Can you fight corruption alone?"

He asked me if I could fight corruption alone.

+ S + Modal + V

He says: "Can you fight corruption alone?"

He says if I can fight corruption alone.

Auxiliary:

is - are - was - were

do - does - did

has - have - had

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3) W. H Questions :

• في هذه الحالة نحيوا (:) + خليوا W.H.Q راهي ديما
نحيوا الفعل و غيروا الزمن تاعوا ← وتعاشوا (S+V).

Eg, Why is junk food harmful? he wanted to know

→ He wanted to know why + Junk food (S) + was (V) harmful

4)- Order :

Positive (الأمر)	Negative (النهي)
Eg: The father said to his son: "Stop smoking" → The father ordred his son to stop smoking.	Eg: The mother says: "Don't lie". → The mother orders not to lie

نحيو (:) ← نحيو + To + جاوبوا

5)- Request : طلب

Positive	negative
Eg: A tourist said: "please show me the way" → A tourist request to show him the way	Eg: The woman said to the police: "please, please help me". → The woman begged the police to help her

«please, don't insist» the guest said (الضيف)
→ The guest requested not to insist

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6) Advice :

→ The doctor said to me: "you should go on diet"
→ The doctor adviced me to go on diet

→ "Don't forget to sign your application" the manager said the condidats.
→ The manager reminded (يذكر) the condidats to sign his application

→ Be ware / pay attention / be careful there is a trap in the test >> the teacher said
→ The teacher warned of the trap in the test

you → J
me → him/her
your → his

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6- The Conditionals

* Type One :

If + Present simple + will + stem
(other forms: may, can)

Eg: If he works hard, he will succeed
(P.S) (will + stem)

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* Type Two :

If + Past simple + would / might / could + stem

Eg: If he worked hard, he would succeed

* Type Three :

If + Past perfect + would / might / could + have + P.P

Eg If he had worked hard, he would have succeed.

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1) He has (present) no (-) family so (consequence) he lives (present) alone (+)

→ If he had (+) a family, he would (-) not like alone

2) I don't (-) understand (present) mathematics because (cause) the teacher doesn't explain (-) well.

a/ ---- because (cause) ----
b/ if ... (i) ...

→ If the teacher explained (+) well, I would understand (+) mathematics.

3) There were (-) no strict laws as a result (result) corruption prevailed (+) (past simple)

→ If there had been (+) strict laws, corruption would have not (-) prevailed

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