

Wish and if only

Type I : Present → Past.

Subject1 + 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) → | Were |
| She is absent now | If only she weren't absent. |
| Verb in the present → | Didn't + verb |
| He breaks his promises | I wish he didn't break his promises. |
| Don't/doesn't+ verb → | Verb in the past simple |
| She doesn't speak French. | If only she spoke French. |
| Modals → | Past of modal |
| Can → could, will →would | I must wake up early tomorrow |
| May → might, shall →should | If only I didn't have to wake up early tomorrow |
| Must/have to →had to/ | |
| didn't have to | |

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) → | Had(n't) been |
| They were careless. | If only they hadn't been careless |
| Verb in the past → | Hadn't+pp |
| I forgot my password. | I wish I hadn't forgotten my password. |
| Didn't+ verb → | Had+pp |
| I didn't see the film. | 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. <u>He</u> lives here. | People/subj | who | I know the man who lives here |
| I know the man. You're talking about him | People/obj | whom | I know the man about whom you are talking |
| 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?

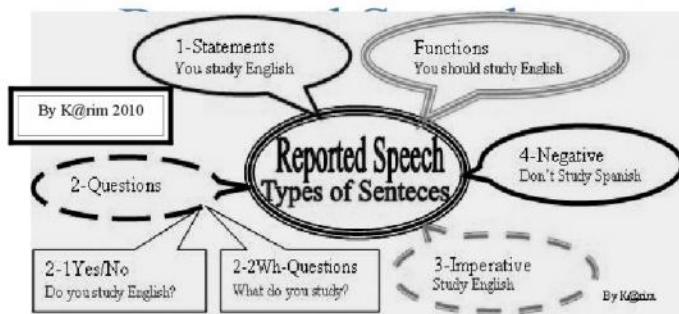
b- After modals: can/could, will/would, shall/ should, may/might, must, needn't+ verb

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**:

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

Blow Up يفجر

Break Down (يتوقف عن العمل) تستخدم مع الأجهزة غالبا

Break in يقتحم أو يقاطع

Break Up ينهي علاقة مع شخص ما

Call Back يعود الاتصال مرة أخرى

Call Off يلغى

Check In تسجيل الوصول في فندق مثلا أو مطار

Check out تسجيل المغادرة

Cheer up يتهجد 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 الأرض

Figure out يكتشف أو يفهم حقيقة ما

Get back يرجع

Get over يتعافي 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 الأصدقاء

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

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
 تعتقد على / تقول على ان شيئا ما سيقع او ان شخصا ما سيقوم بشيء ما كما هو متوقع

GET ON MAKE PROGRESS - ESPECIALLY IN LIFE
 تتم في العمل / تتطور / تحسن / تحقق نجاحا في العمل / في الحياة

GET ON ENTER A LARGE, CLOSED VEHICLE
 تقصد على من عربة / ترتكب

KEEP ON (FOLLOWED BY AN -ING VERB) CONTINUE
 تواصل فعل شيء ما

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

TURN ON START BY TURNING A HANDLE OR SWITCH
 تشغيل آلية ما بالضغط على زر

BREAK OUT (OF UNPLEASANT THINGS E.G. WARS, EPIDEMICS, FIRES,
 VIOLENCE TO START, USUALLY SUDDENLY
 انطبع / 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 / أنتجز / أمتثل للأوامر للتعليمات

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 من عربة صغيرة

تخاري سيارة

Phrasal verbs

Exercise 1

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.
 o 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

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

Exercise 2

Match the phrasal verbs and the meanings.

1. to give out **Key**
2. to turn out **Key**
3. to fade away **Key**
4. to sit down **Key**
5. to give up **Key**
6. to speak out **Key**
7. 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

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

Exercise 4

Match the phrasal verbs and the definitions.

1. to get on with somebody. **Key**
2. to look after someone/something **Key**
3. to pick up something **Key**
4. to set off **Key**
5. to find out **Key**
6. to turn down **Key**
7. to tell off **Key**
8. to fall for **Key**
9. 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

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

Modals

Modals: Expressing degrees of certainty
الأفعال المساعدة للتغيير عن درجة اليقينية/التأكد

"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 التأكيد أو اليقينية في فعل شيء ما نستعمل عدة عبارات مع أفعال مساعدة، و فيما يلي أمثلة على ذلك

1She must be sick.

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

تُفيد التأكيد بنسبة 95 في السنة Must

2She may be sick.

Here, I am 50% sure that she is

تُفيد التأكيد بنسبة 50 في السنة May

3She might be sick.

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

تُفيد التأكيد بنسبة أقل من 50 في السنة Might

4She could be sick.

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

أنا فقط أفترض أني أن درجة التأكيد ضعيفة Could

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 نستعمل Verb to be كلام في المثل فنما متأنك منه في السنة

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.

تُفيد التأكيد بنسبة 50 بالمرة Not/ might not

Maria cannot be hungry. She has just had dinner.

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

هنا مع Can not أُعبر عن انعدام الإمكالية

Maria is not eating. She must not be hungry.

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

هنا مع Must not أُعبر عن استنتاج منطقي و معقول

إذا أردنا التعبير عن درجة من التأكيد في الماضي يجب استعمال الصيغة التالية

Modal verb + have + past participle

Examples

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

لا حظ عندما أغير الجملة للمضارع

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

أي أنت استعمل فقط الفعل المساعد المناسب

Could in the past

Could ماضي

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

تُستعمل عن القدرة على القيام بشيء في الماضي Could

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 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

- **Apologies**
- **Accepting**

- Sorry ...
- I'm terribly sorry.
- Do forgive me ...
- I'm very sorry indeed.
- Please accept our apologies.
- That's OK.
- Don't mention it.
- Don't worry about it.
- Never mind.

- 5-Expressing and responding to opinion

- **Asking**
- **Giving**
- What do you think ...?
- What's your opinion about ...?
- How do you feel about ...?
- What's your reaction to that?
- Any comments, John?
- 6-Agreeing or disagreeing
- In my opinion I think ...
- Well, I think ...
- I feel that we should ...
- My reaction is that we should ...
- May I make a comment on that?

- 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?
- Would you mind ...ing me?
- Can you help me here?
- Can I help you?
- Would you like me to ...?
- Do you need a hand?

- Could you help me please?
- Can I get you something?

-

- **Accepting**

- Yes, thank you very much.
- Thanks, but I can manage.
- Thank you. That's very good of you.

- Yes, if you're sure.

- Thank you, but don't worry.
- 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.

- **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 الإيكولوجية البيئية
 Forest preservation: الحفاظة على الغابات
 Micro enterprises: المقاولات الصغرى
 Energy preservation: الحفاظة على الطاقة
 Recycling waste: إعادة تدوير النفايات
 Transport infrastructure: البنية التحتية للنقل
 Property rights: حقوق الملكية
 Equal pay for women: المساواة في الأجر للنساء
 collaborate: تعاون
 capital: رأس 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's 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 الريفية والحضرية
 Implementation of the approach: تطبيق المنهج
 Press conference: مؤتمر صحفي
 Developing countries: الدول النامية
 Debt , foreign debts: ديون وديون أجنبية
 Foreign investments: استثمارات أجنبية
 industrialization: التصنيع

WOMEN AND POWER

| STEREOTYPES | الصورة النمطية |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|
| Self-confidence | ثقة بالنفس |
| Emancipation | تحرر |
| Family code | قانون الأسرة |
| Polygamy | تعدد الزوجات |
| Humanitarian | الإنسانية الإنساني |
| Gender | جنس |
| To dominate | سيطر هين |
| Dominance | هيمنة |
| Difference | اختلاف |
| Organise | نظم |
| Organisation | منظمة |
| Govern | حكم |
| Governance | الحكم |
| Globalisation | العولمة |
| Feminism | نظريّة المساواة بين الجنسين |
| To ingore | تجاهل |
| Ignorance | الجهل |
| United | |

| management dependent | ادارة تسيير تعتمد على | Resist | موحد متعدد قاوم | Cultural Values- BYK@RJM 2010 |
|--|--|---|--|-------------------------------|
| dependence | اعتماد | Resistance | مقاومة | |
| <p>Value values= قيمة، قيم</p> <p>Culture , cultural= ثقافة، ثقافي</p> <p>Private benefits= منافع خاصة</p> <p>Ethics , ethical= علم الأخلاق أخلاقي</p> <p>Tolerance</p> <p>Brotherhood= تسامح</p> <p>أخوة و إيماء</p> <p>الرهبة الخوف من الأجانب= Xenophobia</p> <p>احترام= Respect</p> <p>exclusion= إقصاء</p> <p>Coexistence= تعيش</p> <p>Altruism= إيثار</p> <p>Citizenship= المواطنة</p> <p>Cooperation= تعاون</p> <p>Equity= مساواة عدالة</p> <p>Partnership= الشراكة</p> <p>Initiative, take the initiative= المبادرة أحد المبادرات</p> <p>Generosity= الكرم</p> <p>kindness= حسن المعاملة، رأفة</p> <p>Comfort= رفاهية، راحة</p> <p>Nostalgia= الحنين إلى الماضي</p> <p>homesickness= الحنين إلى الوطن</p> <p>Private Privilege =امتياز خاص</p> <p>patrimony= ميراث</p> <p>don't worry= لا تقلق</p> <p>outgoing= اجتماعي منفتح</p> <p>Misunderstanding =حالة سوء تفاهم</p> <p>Harmony, in harmony= انسجام</p> <p>Rights and duties= الحقوق و الواجبات</p> <p>Beliefs= المعتقدات</p> | <p>Hatred= الكراهية</p> <p>Irresponsibility= لاسؤلية</p> <p>Selfishness conflict= انتانية</p> <p>الصراع</p> <p>Individuality= فردية كيán مستقل</p> <p>Injustice= ظلم</p> <p>intolerance= تحصّب ، عدم احترام الرأي الآخر</p> <p>Common good=intérêt commun</p> <p>Culture shock= صدمة حضارية يشعر بها</p> <p>الإنسان الذي يعيش في بلد آخر</p> <p>Moral obligation= التزام أخلاقي</p> <p>Cultural diversity= التنوع الثقافي</p> <p>Global citizenship= مواطنة كونية</p> <p>Civic education= تربية مدنية</p> <p>criteria= معايير</p> <p>Appropriate= مناسب ملائم</p> <p>Suitable= مناسب</p> <p>Circumstances= الظروف الأحوال</p> <p>community= جماعة مجتمع</p> <p>background= خلفية</p> <p>multilingualism= تعدد اللغات التعدد اللغوي</p> <p>Good behaviour= حسن السلوك</p> <p>prejudice= تحيز</p> <p>heritage= ميراث</p> <p>customs= عادات</p> <p>To gather =اجتمع</p> <p>hospitality= كرم أو حسن الضيافة</p> <p>commitments= تعهدات التزامات</p> <p><u>Collocations</u></p> <p>adult illiteracy</p> <p>adult literacy</p> <p>boarding school</p> <p>brain drain</p> | <p>civic education</p> <p>common good</p> <p>communication technology</p> <p>critical thinking</p> <p>cultural diversity</p> <p>developed countries</p> <p>developing countries</p> <p>digital camera</p> <p>educational system</p> <p>equal rights</p> <p>formal education</p> <p>gender gap</p> <p>genaral assembly</p> <p>generation gap</p> <p>have access</p> <p>have fun</p> <p>health care</p> <p>high priority</p> <p>higher education</p> <p>human rights</p> <p>informal education</p> <p>information technology</p> <p>international organisations</p> <p>local community</p> <p>look forward to</p> <p>make a mistaken/ mistakes</p> <p>mobile phone</p> <p>natural disaster</p> <p>non-formal education</p> <p>non-governmental organisations</p> <p>note taking</p> <p>old fashioned</p> <p>pay attention</p> <p>problem solving</p> <p>rural areas</p> <p>school subject</p> <p>secretary general</p> <p>sense of humour</p> <p>sustainable development</p> <p>take care</p> <p>take place</p> <p>vacuum cleaner</p> | <p><u>Humour</u></p> <p>joke= نكتة</p> <p>comedian= كوميديا كوميدي، مضحك ، مهرج</p> <p>humorous= ملبح، منكك ، نكت</p> <p>An impression= تقليد شخص مشهور بطريقة</p> <p>هزلية</p> <p>To make fun of someone= يسخر من فلان</p> <p>Mزح يمزح= مزح يمزح</p> <p>witty= خفيف الروح</p> <p>TV sitcoms= برنامج هزلي تلفزي او اداعي</p> <p>Caricatures/cartoons= كاريكاتور رسوم متحركة</p> <p>joy= فرح</p> <p>anger= الغضب</p> <p>gaiety= ابتهاج بشتلة</p> <p>Despair= اليأس الشعور</p> <p>Delight= فرحة</p> <p>Depression= الاكتئاب</p> <p>Loneliness= الشعور بلوحدة</p> <p>sadness= الحزن</p> <p>frustration= الإحباط</p> <p>Cheerfulness cheerful= مرح</p> <p>شخص مرح</p> <p>Merriment= فرح</p> <p>Worry= قلق</p> <p>Vivacity= حيوية</p> <p>Calm= الهدوء</p> <p>Satisfaction= الارتباط</p> <p>Fear= خوف</p> <p>jubilation= الابتهاج</p> <p>Feel down= يشعر بأنه منحط المعنويات</p> <p>My heart sinks= يصاب بالكرب فجأة</p> <p>break somebody' s heart=</p> | |

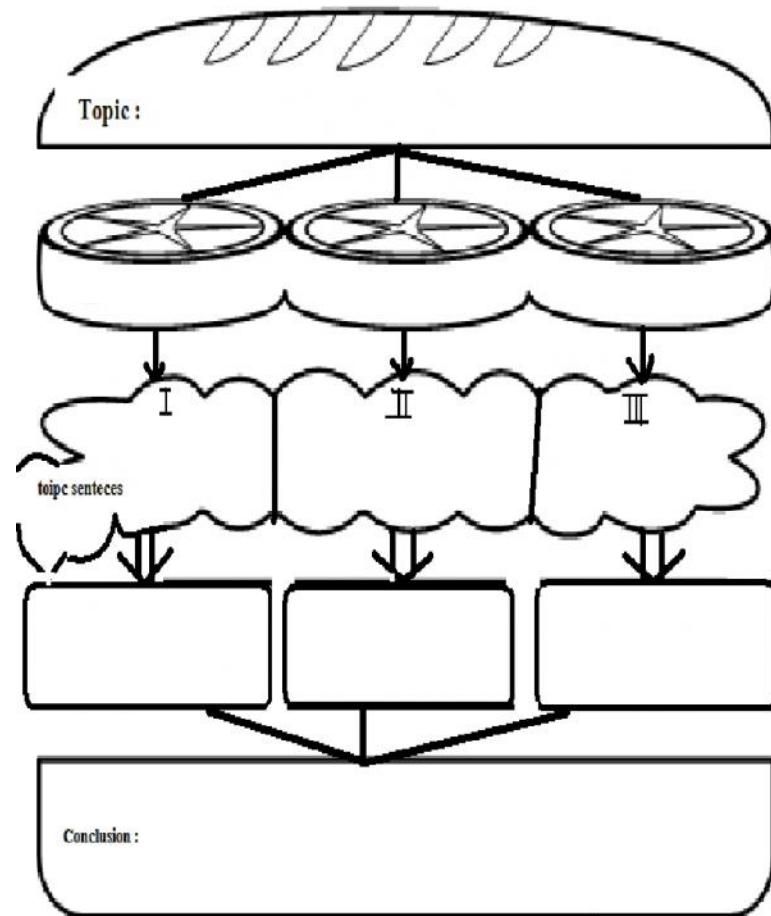
| | | | |
|---|---|--|--|
| <p>سبب له حزنا شديدا</p> <p>Be in the depths of despair= يائس محبط جدا</p> <p>Be low= مكتتب</p> <p>His spirits rose= ارتفعت معنوياته</p> <p>outdated= عفا عليها الزمن قديمة</p> <p>workaholic= مخلص لعمله</p> <p>قل من قدر أو من قيمة أساء</p> <p>underestimate= تفتيش</p> <p>harmful= ضار يسبب الضرر أو الأذى</p> <p>Over-serious= الإفراط في جادة</p> <p>boundaries= الحدود</p> <p>embrace= احتضن</p> <p>دفع إلى فوق قوى زاد</p> <p>boost= عرقل</p> <p>hamper= INTERNATIONAL المنظمات الدولية</p> <p>Common destiny= amnesty international= منظمة العفو الدولية</p> <p>منظمة الصحة العالمية WHO= منظمة الأغذية والزراعة FAO= قضي على الفقر</p> <p>safeguard human rights= حماية حقوق الإنسان</p> <p>fight epidemics= مكافحة الأوبئة</p> <p>care for refugees= رعاية اللاجئين</p> <p>provide medical care= توفير الرعاية الصحية</p> <p>eliminate famine= القضاء على المجاعة</p> <p>disaster= كارثة</p> <p>resolution= قرار</p> <p>United Nation resolutions= قرارات الأمم المتحدة</p> <p>general assembly= الجمع العام</p> <p>spokesperson= لمنطق الرسمي باسم</p> <p>government spokesman=</p> | <p>المتحدث باسم الحكومة</p> <p>report= تقرير</p> <p>deputy= النائب</p> <p>declaration= اعلان</p> <p>diplomat= دبلوماسي</p> <p>headquarters= المقر الرئيسي</p> <p>congress= مؤتمر</p> <p>goodwill= النوايا الحسنة </p> <p>court= محكمة</p> <p>vice president= نائب الرئيس</p> <p>non-violent diplomacy= الدبلوماسية التي لا تجند العنف</p> <p>international discords= الخلافات الدولية</p> <p>ANNUAL SUMMIT= مؤتمر القمة السنوي</p> <p>aftermath of world war II= تداعى الحرب العالمية الثانية</p> <p>well-being= رفاهية</p> <p>interfere= تدخل</p> <p>nuclear threat= التهديد النووي</p> <p>funding= التمويل</p> <p>constitution= ستر</p> <p>council= مجلس</p> <p>commissioner= مفوض</p> <p>ambassador= سفير</p> <p>embassy= سفارة</p> <p>secretary general= الأمين العام</p> <p>sanctions= عقوبات</p> <p>bilateral= شانى</p> <p>bilateral relations= العلاقات الثنائية</p> <p>violations= انتهاكات</p> <p>human right violation= انتهاك حقوق الإنسان</p> <p>donations= التبرعات</p> <p>donate= تبرع</p> <p>comply with a law= امتثل لقانون</p> | <p>management of relations= إدارة العلاقات</p> <p>resolve conflicts= حل النزاعات</p> <p>a body of people= مجموعة أشخاص</p> <p>conform to an international agreement= وافق على التقاضية دولية</p> <p>campaign= حملة</p> <p>To found= أسس</p> <p>Benevolent contributions= التبرعات الخيرية</p> <p>wealth= ثروة</p> <p>anti-globalisation rally= مظاهرة مناهضة للعولمة</p> <p>worldwide= في جميع أنحاء العالم</p> <p>red cross= الصليب الأحمر</p> <p>green crescent= الهلال الأخضر</p> <p>eliminate toxic chemicals= إزالة المواد الكيميائية السامة</p> <p>take impartial action= اتخاذ إجراءات تزيبة</p> <p>THE GIFT OF YOUTH</p> <p>Vigour/vigorous= حيوية</p> <p>constitution= قوة الشباب</p> <p>commissioner= مفهوم بالحورية تشبيه</p> <p>ambassador= الخيال</p> <p>embassy= واسع الخيال</p> <p>secretary general= الإبداع</p> <p>sanctions= خلاق مبدع</p> <p>bilateral= مغامر مجازف</p> <p>bilateral relations= اventure</p> <p>violations= مغامر مجازف</p> <p>human right violation= اventure</p> <p>donations= اventure</p> <p>donate= اventure</p> <p>comply with a law= اventure</p> | <p>ambitious= شخص طموح</p> <p>Enthusiasm= الحساس</p> <p>enthusiastic= متحمس</p> <p>Talent= موهبة ملائكة</p> <p>talented= موهوب</p> <p>Abstract= مجرد</p> <p>Skill= مهارة</p> <p>skillful = ماهر</p> <p>eclectic= انتقائي</p> <p>challenge= تحدي</p> <p>conclusion= استنتاج خاتمة</p> <p>motivated= له دوافع</p> <p>To question= سوال</p> <p>rebellious= متمرد ثوري</p> <p>careless= مهمل</p> <p>Old-fashioned= عتيق قديم</p> <p>immature= غير ناضج</p> <p>intolerant= غير متسامح متصرف</p> <p>untidy= غير مرتب غير منظم</p> <p>mean= شحيح بغيض</p> <p>obstinate; stubborn= عصي اوامر الوالدين غير مطاع</p> <p>NOSY= فضولي</p> <p>Strong-headed= صعب المراس</p> <p>undemocratic= غير ديمقراطي</p> <p>authoritarian= مستبد/ استبدادي</p> <p>THOUGHTLESS= مستهتر طالش عديم التفكير</p> <p>SEVERE= قلن صل صرمت</p> <p>leisure= أوقات الفراغ</p> <p>Fashion= موضة</p> <p>fashionable = مطابق للذى الحديث أنيق</p> |
|---|---|--|--|

Women working incredibly hard
نساء يعملن بجدية لا يمكن تصورها/ تصديقها
They are outstanding performers
هن يأتون -علمهم- 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 الصحفة والجرائد
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 تشكى حول شيء اشتريته ووجتبه خلل

Dear Sir or Madam

On 23 d of April this year I bought an HP pentium4 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